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**Agency Name:** Fort Bend County  
**Grant/App:** 5459601 **Start Date:** 10/1/2025 **End Date:** 9/30/2026

**Project Title:** Electronic Ticket Writers  
**Status:** Application Pending AO Certification

**Eligibility Information**

**Your organization's Texas Payee/Taxpayer ID Number:**  
17460019692053

**Application Eligibility Certify:**

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**Profile Information**

**Applicant Agency Name:** Fort Bend County  
**Project Title:** Electronic Ticket Writers  
**Division or Unit to Administer the Project:** Fort Bend County Sheriff's Office  
**Address Line 1:** 301 Jackson Street  
**Address Line 2:**  
**City/State/Zip:** Richmond Texas 77469-3108  
**Start Date:** 10/1/2025  
**End Date:** 9/30/2026

**Regional Council of Governments(COG) within the Project's Impact Area:** Houston-Galveston Area Council  
**Headquarter County:** Fort Bend  
**Counties within Project's Impact Area:** Fort Bend

**Grant Officials:**

**Authorized Official**

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**City:** Richmond, Texas 77469  
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**Fax:** 832-471-1858  
**Title:** The Honorable  
**Salutation:** Judge  
**Position:** County Judge

**Financial Official**

**Name:** Mandy Lesko  
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**Address 1:** 301 Jackson St  
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**Phone:** 281-344-3951 Other Phone:  
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**Title:** Ms.  
**Salutation:** Ms.  
**Position:** Accountant

**Project Director**

**Name:** Manuel Zamora  
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**Position:** Executive Major

**Grant Writer**

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**Salutation:** Dr.  
**Position:** Grants Coordinator

**Grant Vendor Information**

**Organization Type:** County  
**Organization Option:** applying to provide services to all others  
**Applicant Agency's State Payee Identification Number (e.g., Federal Employer's Identification (FEI) Number or Vendor ID):**  
17460019692053  
**Unique Entity Identifier (UEI):** MJG8N8EPN2L3

**Narrative Information**

**Introduction**

The purpose of this funding is to support projects that promote public safety, reduce crime, and improve the criminal justice system.

**Certifications**

In addition to the requirements found in existing statute, regulation, and the funding announcement, this program requires applicant organizations to certify compliance with the following:

**Constitutional Compliance**

Applicant assures that it will not engage in any activity that violates Constitutional law including profiling based upon race.

**Information Systems**

Applicant assures that any new criminal justice information systems will comply with data sharing standards for the Global Justice XML Data Model and the National Information Exchange Model.

**Bulletproof Vests**

Applicant assures that if it plans to purchase body armor with grant funds, that it has adopted a mandatory wear policy and that all vests purchased have been tested and found to comply with the latest applicable National Institute of Justice (NIJ) ballistic or stab standards. Additionally, vests purchased must be American-made.

**Cybersecurity Training Requirement**

Local units of governments must comply with the Cybersecurity Training requirements described in Section 772.012 and Section 2054.5191 of the Texas Government Code. Local governments determined to not be in compliance with the cybersecurity requirements required by Section 2054.5191 of the Texas Government Code are ineligible for OOG grant funds until the second anniversary of the date the local government is determined ineligible. Government entities must annually certify their compliance with the training requirements using the [Cybersecurity Training Certification for State and Local Government](#). A copy of the Training Certification must be uploaded to your eGrants application. For more information or to access available training programs, visit the [Texas Department of Information Resources Statewide Cybersecurity Awareness Training](#) page.

**Criminal History Reporting**

Entities receiving funds from PSO must be located in a county that has an average of 90% or above on both adult and juvenile dispositions entered into the computerized criminal history database maintained by the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) as directed in the *Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, Chapter 66*. The disposition completeness percentage is defined as the percentage of arrest charges a county reports to DPS for which a disposition has been subsequently reported and entered into the computerized criminal history system.

Counties applying for grant awards from the Office of the Governor must commit that the county will report at least 90% of convictions within five business days to the Criminal Justice Information System at the Department of Public Safety.

**Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)**

Eligible applicants operating a law enforcement agency must be current on reporting complete UCR data and the Texas specific reporting mandated by 411.042 TGC, to the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) for inclusion in the annual Crime in Texas (CIT) publication. To be considered eligible for funding, applicants must have submitted a full twelve months of accurate data to DPS for the most recent calendar year by the deadline(s) established by DPS. Due to the importance of timely reporting, applicants are required to submit complete and accurate UCR data, as well as the Texas-mandated reporting, on a no less than monthly basis



and respond promptly to requests from DPS related to the data submitted.

#### **Entities That Collect Sexual Assault/Sex Offense Evidence or Investigate/Prosecute Sexual Assault or Other Sex Offenses**

In accordance with Texas Government Code, Section 420.034, any facility or entity that collects evidence for sexual assault or other sex offenses or investigates or prosecutes a sexual assault or other sex offense for which evidence has been collected, must participate in the statewide electronic tracking system developed and implemented by the Texas Department of Public Safety. Visit [DPS's Sexual Assault Evidence Tracking Program](#) website for more information or to set up an account to begin participating. Additionally, per Section 420.042 "A law enforcement agency that receives evidence of a sexual assault or other sex offense...shall submit that evidence to a public accredited crime laboratory for analysis no later than the 30th day after the date on which that evidence was received." A law enforcement agency in possession of a significant number of Sexual Assault Evidence Kits (SAEK) where the 30-day window has passed may be considered noncompliant.

#### **DNA Testing of Evidentiary Materials**

When funds are used for DNA testing of evidentiary materials, any resulting eligible DNA profiles must be uploaded to the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) by a government DNA lab with access to CODIS.

#### **Interoperable Communications**

Funds to support emergency communications activities must ensure compliance with the FY 2018 SAFECOM Guidance on Emergency Communications Grants; adherence to the technical standards set forth in the FCC Waiver Order, or any succeeding FCC orders, rules, or regulations pertaining to broadband operations in the 700 MHz public safety band; and are fully coordinated with the full-time [Statewide Interoperability Coordinator \(SWIC\)](#) for Texas.

#### **Twelve-Step Programs**

Grant funds may not be used to support or directly fund programs such as the Twelve Step Program which courts have ruled are inherently religious. PSO grant funds cannot be used to support these programs, conduct meetings, or purchase related materials.

#### **Program Income**

Applicant agrees to comply with all federal and state rules and regulations for program income and agrees to report all program income that is generated as a result of the project's activities. Applicant agrees to report program income through a formal grant adjustment and to secure PSO approval prior to use of the program income. Applicant agrees to use program income for allowable costs and agrees to expend program income immediately after PSO's approval of a grant adjustment and prior to requesting reimbursement of funds.

**Deduction Method** - Program income shall be deducted from total allowable costs to determine the net allowable costs. Program income shall be used for current costs unless PSO authorizes otherwise. Program income which the grantee did not anticipate at the time of the award shall be used to reduce the PSO award and grantee match rather than to increase the funds committed to the project.

**Asset Seizures and Forfeitures** - Program income from asset seizures and forfeitures is considered earned when the property has been adjudicated to the benefit of the plaintiff (e.g., law enforcement entity).

**National Instant Background Check System (NICS)**

Entities receiving funds under this solicitation that are to generate or upgrade court dispositions or other records that are relevant to National Instant Background Check System (NICS) determinations must have a system in place to ensure that all such NICS-relevant dispositions or records that are generated or upgraded are made available in timely fashion to state repositories/databases that are accessed by NICS.

**Body-Worn Cameras (BWCs)**

Applicant assures that if it plans to purchase body-worn cameras with grant funds, that it has adopted adequate policies and procedures related to BWC equipment usage, data storage and access, privacy considerations and training. The certification form related to BWC policies and procedures can be found [here](#).

**Compliance with State and Federal Laws, Programs and Procedures**

Local units of government, including cities, counties and other general purpose political subdivisions, as appropriate, and institutions of higher education that operate a law enforcement agency, must comply with all aspects of the programs and procedures utilized by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security ("DHS") to: (1) notify DHS of all information requested by DHS related to illegal aliens in Agency's custody; and (2) detain such illegal aliens in accordance with requests by DHS. Additionally, counties and municipalities may NOT have in effect, purport to have in effect, or make themselves subject to or bound by, any law, rule, policy, or practice (written or unwritten) that would: (1) require or authorize the public disclosure of federal law enforcement information in order to conceal, harbor, or shield from detection fugitives from justice or aliens illegally in the United States; or (2) impede federal officers from exercising authority under 8 U.S.C. § 1226(a), § 1226(c), § 1231(a), § 1357(a), § 1366(1), or § 1366(3). Lastly, eligible applicants must comply with all provisions, policies, and penalties found in Chapter 752, Subchapter C of the Texas Government Code.

Each local unit of government, and institution of higher education that operates a law enforcement agency, must download, complete and then upload into eGrants the [CEO/Law Enforcement Certifications and Assurances Form](#) certifying compliance with federal and state immigration enforcement requirements. This Form is required for each application submitted to PSO and is active until August 31, 2026 or the end of the grant period, whichever is later.

**Equal Employment Opportunity Plan (EEO Plan)**

If awarded, applicant agrees to comply with the Equal Employment Opportunity Program (EEOP) requirements per 28 C.F.R. § 42 Subpart E. Agencies may use the EEO Utilization Report Builder to assist with preparing Verification Forms and, if required, Utilization Reports.

**Civil Rights Liaison**

A civil rights liaison who will serve as the grantee's civil rights point of contact and who will be responsible for ensuring that the grantee meets all applicable civil rights requirements must be designated. The designee will act as the grantee's liaison in civil rights matters with PSO and with the federal Office of Justice Programs.

Enter the Name of the Civil Rights Liaison:

Yvette Maldonado

Enter the Address for the Civil Rights Liaison:

301 Jackson Street Richmond, TX 77469-3108

Enter the Phone Number for the Civil Rights Liaison [(999) 999-9999 x9999]:

281-341-8630

**Overall Certification**



Each applicant agency must certify to the specific requirements detailed above as well as to comply with all requirements within the PSO Funding Announcement, the *Guide to Grants*, the *Grantee Conditions and Responsibilities*, any authorizing or applicable state and federal statutes and regulations to be eligible for this program.

**X I certify to all of the application content & requirements.**

#### **Project Abstract :**

This proposal advances intelligence-based investigations as a Texas state priority to control gang crime and violent crime with ticket writers to document movement and record activity related to drug trafficking organizations and guide decisions on intervention strategies. Intelligence-led policing is the strategic framework using data and intelligence to render decisions on best dismantling crime and criminal networks. Fort Bend County Sheriff's Office will use ticket writers as the means to collect traffic data to guide intervention strategies to dismantle gang and violent crime related to trafficking in drugs, humans, contraband, weapons, and bulk cash smuggling. The ticket writers comprise a specialized resource that enables the Sheriff's Office to remain adaptive to changing crimes and situations. The terms e-ticket writers, electronic imagers and e-citation systems are used synonymously throughout this project. Criminal offenders use roadways and thoroughfares as the most common means to travel to and depart from crime scenes, including before and after any engagement in criminal activities. Traffic stops lead to the apprehension of wanted violent offenders, gang members, and co-defendants involved in nefarious criminal activity and such stops lead to seizure of contraband, bulk cash, narcotics, illegal weapons, and trafficked humans. When the data from ticket writers is analyzed, the information and intelligence lead to development of decisions on how best to intervene to disrupt and dismantle the criminal organizations. As well, traffic initiatives to enforce traffic laws have a substantial public safety effect by reducing crashes, injuries, and fatalities. Law enforcement strategies developed from citation analysis enables the recovery of stolen and wanted vehicles. Many violent criminals and gang members have been identified and apprehended as a result of a traffic stop and application of ticket writer technology that aids in the identity of drivers and passengers (Slahor, 2022). Electronic imagers quickly read and transfer driver and vehicle information into a format needed to report racial profiling report data and to enable a citation to be written. A printer within a patrol vehicle receives Bluetooth messaging and prints a copy of a citation. The modern technology assists with real-time identification of fugitives and persons with active and outstanding warrants. The e-ticket system promotes a more efficient traffic stop where data is collected, a citation or warning is written, and the officer returns to service much quicker, reducing the exposure to fast moving vehicles on freeways, boulevards, roadways, and narrow streets, while increasing the accuracy and validity of data and information that is necessary for an effective intelligence-based investigations. Altogether, the large amount of data established electronically through the ticket writers provides a database that decision-makers access. The access contributes to the efficacy of intelligence-based investigations by guiding the design of initiatives and strategies to intervene in violent crime and gang crime. This is accomplished by thorough analysis of names, dates, times, locations, and vehicles used in criminal activity, and the types of contraband involved. Intelligence-based investigations originate from this large traffic stop data sets.

#### **Problem Statement :**

A necessary strategy to reduce gang crime and violent offenses is to properly collect data, analyze it, and develop and assess intervention strategies to disrupt and dismantle the criminal operation responsible for violent crime and street and criminal gangs. In 2024, Fort Bend County Sheriff's Office investigated 17,722 criminal offenses, and conducted over 15,000 traffic stops. While incident reporting led to design of intervention strategies, none of the data and offender information and intelligence gathered from traffic and pedestrian stops was used to render decisions on crime intervention strategies, despite knowledge and existing literature that intelligence led policing also involves proper analysis and weight given to traffic data and information. Conversely, traffic stops led to substantial seizures of wanted persons, illicit narcotics, weapons, and contraband, and trafficked humans. However, the ticket writer technology that can be used to establish large data sets for analysis and linkages was not available or used as a typical resource for any crime initiative. With respect to data from vehicle crashes and injuries, an

effective crime prevention and safety program was not developed due to any organized effort to design strategies to reduce crashes, injuries, and fatalities. Importantly, the lack of any sustained effort to stop traffic as part of a crime initiative did not exist. While not a direct result of this omission, Fort Bend County remains high on the list of counties in Texas and within the United States with the need for more effective selective traffic enforcement initiatives that target gang and violent crime. Administratively, traditional paper citations that originate on routine traffic stops consume 10 to 15 minutes, require officers to manually enter and write information and to communicate via mobile data terminal or verbally with a dispatcher to verify driver and vehicle information, and take up to 12 days to process to the municipal or justice of the peace court. Handwritten citations are also prone to weathering due to rain or perspiration, and as many as 10 – 15 percent are dismissed due to errors and being illegible (O’Connell (2024); BJA (2003)). Effective intelligence-led policing efforts can be implemented when e-ticket writer data sets are properly analyzed and viable programs designed. There are also significant administrative concerns with traditional paper citations that originate on routine traffic stops, with each stop consuming 10 to 15 minutes. The stops require officers to manually enter and write information and communicate vital information via mobile data terminal or verbally with a dispatcher to verify driver and vehicle information. Also, paper citations take up to 12 days to process within the municipal or justice of the peace courts. Handwritten citations are prone to weathering due to rain or perspiration, and as many as 10 – 15 percent of paper citations are dismissed due to errors and being illegible (O’Connell (2024); BJA (2003)). Effective intelligence-led policing efforts can be implemented when e-ticket writer data sets are properly analyzed and viable programs designed after thorough review and analysis of all information captured from electronic ticket writers. By contributing a substantial body of data and information to new data sets, the Sheriff’s Office will begin analyzing it and devising a means to prevent, reduce, and control gang crime and violent crime.

#### **Supporting Data :**

Fort Bend County Sheriff’s Office reported 16,850 traffic stops in its 2024 traffic stop data report to the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement. Traffic stops and the effect of citing motorists for moving violations or providing written warnings for Transportation Code violations contributes to improved driver safety and reduction of crashes, injuries, and fatalities (TXDOT, 2024). Given the reports of high numbers of crashes, injuries, and fatalities within Fort Bend County efforts are needed to more effectively enforce traffic laws. As an illustration of potential benefits of the e-Citation system, the 16,850 stops consumed about 4,215 hours of time given an estimate of 15 minutes per stop. When an initiative, such as use of e-Citations can be implemented to reduce time dedicated to each stop, more time is available for officer proactive initiatives, such as seeking to address violent crime at known locations, seek time to executive arrest warrants, or engage in other effort to deter and intervene with hot spots and disorder. When 15 minutes for one traffic stop can be reduced to seven minutes, as many as 2,248 hours (8/15) can be dedicated to other police proactive activity, such as providing a larger police presence and visibility at other areas of the County. One measure of patrol efficacy and public safety is the extent to which traffic enforcement efforts are implemented and substantially affect vehicular safety. Fewer police vehicles on the road means fewer opportunities to enforce traffic laws. According to TXDOT, effective enforcement of traffic laws contributes to fewer crashes and fatalities. Focusing on traffic and mobility alone, Fort Bend County ranks among the worst of U.S. and Texas Counties for DWI crashes and fatalities. For example, the rankings below are taken from current publications: • #8 of all Texas counties, with 53 rural area fatal crashes (2023) <https://www.txdot.gov/content/dam/docs/trf/crash-reports-records/2023/12.pdf> • #12 in the U.S. with 181 traffic fatalities over the past 5 years (<https://www.autoinsuranceez.com/drunk-driving-worst-counties/>) • #20 in Texas, with 270 total number of drunken-driving related crashes (2022), <https://www.yourconroenews.com/neighborhood/moco/news/article/dui-fatal-crashes-harris-county-18185204.php> Increasing the number of marked units in service including reducing time spent at each traffic stop, will enable the Sheriff’s Office to more effectively enforce traffic laws and directly contribute to a reduction in crashes and fatalities. While having a greater number of police units and officers to deploy affects traffic enforcement, traffic safety and traffic enforcement are not the only policing approaches to consider as pertinent to deployment of resources. In fact, on-duty officers can also seek greater community engagement and appreciate a greater amount of time to respond to emergency calls and participate in other enforcement initiatives. This benefits both law enforcement by more effective, targeted policing and resource allocation, and communities through the reduction in crime and social harms. The Sheriff’s Office Special Investigations Division implemented successful drug, human, bulk cash smuggling, and contraband interdiction and in the process, apprehended violent offender and members of criminal street gangs. The division investigators seized 345 kilograms (760 lbs.) of illicit narcotics, over \$3.4 million in currently linked to narcotics transactions, recovered 45 firearms, and apprehended 241 suspects. A substantial part of these efforts was guided by intelligence-led policing strategies to target illicit drug activity. Traffic stops included efforts to arrest gang members and document and



validate persons who remain active participants in criminal street gangs and associations involved with trafficking in all its forms (e.g. human, weapon, bulk cash, drugs, contraband, etc.).

#### **Project Approach & Activities:**

This project involves the collection of data and structuring of large data sets to drive decision-making. Data Driven Approaches to Crime and Traffic Safety (DDACTS) and Intelligence-Led Investigations are components of the best evidence for police to consider in addressing violent crime and gang activity. These are operational models that use the analysis of place-based crime, calls for service, crashes, and police activity data to establish effective and efficient methods for deploying resources (Piehl & D’Ambruzzo, 2023). This project methodology, approach, and activities involve direct focus on the collection of voluminous traffic stop data, location analysis, and analysis of seizures, apprehensions, and recovery of narcotics, weapons, contraband, and bulk cash smuggling. Information from traffic stops will include incidents involving trafficking in all its forms. E-Citation and data sets of relevant traffic stop data will be evaluated to determine specific criteria needed to formulate intervention strategies and initiatives. An indirect, but ethnographically gauged approach will be taken to measure the deployment of additional time and resources to other crime and disorder problems in the areas within Fort Bend County with higher reports of crashes, injuries, and fatalities, as well as increased levels of reported crime. Activities expected to originate from the analysis of traffic stop data will be targeted surveillance and saturation of areas identified as hot spots and high crime areas where violence and presence of criminal street gangs persist. Additional activities will involve identifying any particular street group or gang, targets of interest to the violent offenders, series offenses, such as burglary, robbery, and sexual assault, and other activities, such as assignment of a specialized Crime Reduction Unit to focus on reducing and preventing crimes identified through the thorough analysis of traffic stop data sets.

#### **Capacity & Capabilities:**

Fort Bend County Sheriff’s Office (FBCSO) was founded in 1837 and has grown to be the largest law enforcement agency in a geographically vast, rapidly growing County of 944,637 residents. FBCSO employs 600 sworn peace officers to protect and serve Fort Bend County residents and is headquartered in Richmond, Texas. The Sheriff’s Office also staff annexes in Sienna, Fulshear, and Katy, Texas. The Sheriff’s Office oversees the U.S. DOJ-certified County Detention Center and operates a regional training academy known as the Gus George Law Enforcement Academy, a certified training academy for the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement. Academy instructors provide specialized, elective, and mandated continuing education and training courses for law enforcement personnel within the 13-county Houston-Galveston Area Council (H-GAC) region. Over 95% of the uniformed personnel are ALERRT trained, and the same percentage are also AIRR trained. Advanced training for all Sheriff’s Office employees includes de-escalation for mental health consumers, racial profiling, community-oriented policing, and other progressive police training courses. FBCSO leads a Type I Regional SWAT Team, has a dedicated Gang Unit, a Type II Air Support Unit, a Crime Reduction Unit, and participates with the Fort Bend County Narcotics Task Force, the Houston High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) Initiative and the Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI). Intra-and Inter-agency collaboration and partnerships are essential to effective crime control. The Sheriff’s Office collaborates with a range of activities alongside and in partnerships with Texas Department of Public Safety and all county and municipal agencies within Fort Bend County and adjacent counties. These include Harris, Brazoria, Waller, Wharton, and Austin counties, and regional partners: Houston Police Department, Harris County Sheriff, Waller County Sheriff; four County Constable Precinct Offices, and the municipalities of Arcola, Fulshear, Katy, Meadows Place, Missouri City, Needville, Richmond, Rosenberg, Stafford, and Sugar Land. The Narcotics Task Force partners with the DEA and police departments in Sugar Land, Rosenberg, Richmond, and Missouri City. The Gang Unit works with a range of outside agencies as needed. The Criminal Investigations Division (CID) works with local and regional agencies, particularly with series crimes and burglary crews that operate in Fort Bend, Harris County, and throughout the state. Sheriff Eric Fagan and a team of law enforcement professionals who altogether possess over 100 years in the policing milieu lead the department. Sheriff Fagan was re-elected in 2024 for a second 4-year term with Fort Bend County. During his 30+-year career with the Houston Police Department (HPD), Sheriff Fagan was awarded the prestigious Officer of the Year Award three times. In 2023, Sheriff Fagan was elected Chair of the Houston High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas’ (HIDTA) Executive Board. Chief Deputy Mattie Provost also achieved a remarkable 31-year career with HPD, where she reached the rank of Assistant Chief. She is the 2022 recipient of the Melvin Drum Chief Deputy of the Year Award given by the Texas Chief Deputies Association. Assistant Chief Deputy Manuel Zamora, PhD, commands the Administrative Bureau, including the Gus George Law Enforcement

Academy, the Investigations Command, Support Services, Emergency Management and Communications, Public Information Office, and Grants. Dr. Zamora began his career in 1981 with HPD. During his tenure, he authored the grant proposal and contributed toward the design of the \$2.0 million Houston Police Real Time Crime Center, led a Special Response Group field force, and managed the Planning & Research Section, where he conducted product and equipment evaluation, program assessment, and the analysis and development of policy. Assistant Chief Norman Wong oversees the Field Operations Command, Detention Command, Human Resources, and Internal Affairs. Assistant Chief Wong served over three decades with HPD and his during the most recent 10 years, served at the rank of Assistant Chief.

### **Performance Management :**

Success will be measured both qualitatively and quantitatively. The objectives of the project emphasize both crime prevention in vehicular traffic and the broader goals of intelligence gathering, gang identification, warrant enforcement, and seizing contraband and targeting illegal activities. Below are specific measures that will allow for tracking progress towards achieving desired results with gang and violent crime reductions. E-Citation devices lead to creation of large datasets of person, vehicle, location, time, and criminal activity. The data sets are analyzed to determine crime patterns, criminal enterprise activity, travel to and return from crime scenes and locations, and description and types of vehicles used to transport contraband and illicit cargo and fugitives. Each of the following will be a performance measure for this project: 1. Criminal hot spot activity, crime locations, and locations where offenders and suspects are apprehended. 2. Exploratory study of the number of traffic stops conducted and the number of persons identified who are wanted, along with description of contraband and illicit narcotics and weapons identified and seized. 3. Number of crime intervention and disruption activities developed as a result of the analysis of increased traffic stop data availability. 4. Increased level and number of traffic stops over FY2024, their complexity, and information and type of intelligence gathered as a result of the increased number of stops and investigations. 5. A descriptive analysis of traffic related activity, to include any effect on crashes, injuries, and fatalities. 6. Incidental information will also come forth, such as stolen vehicles and other pertinent crime information, such as gang members, violent offenders, and specific modus operandi information of benefit to decision-makers in their design of intervention strategies. A performance measure thus includes any violent and gang crimes identified through the analysis of the data sets.

### **Target Group :**

The target group for this project will be areas of Fort Bend County experiencing high rates of reported gang activity and violent crime. Added to this variable will be traffic crashes, injuries, and fatalities and linkages between traffic stop data and crime data. A correlation between traffic crashes and violent crime has been established within the literature as a consideration for patrol strategies. Just as the International Association of Directors of Law Enforcement Standards and Training (IADLEST) has presented studies on vehicle crashes and crime, other researchers have also found a correlation between crashes and violent crime. For example, Giacomassi & Forde (2000) cite an earlier study that shows "the tendency toward aggressive behavior, characteristic of a subculture of violence, influences the way an individual drives as well as his face-to-face interactions" (p. 398). Research has also been conducted on the theories that motivate the commission of crime, and the distance and routes traveled by criminal offenders. Since vehicular traffic, mass transit system availability, public transportation, and conveyance offered by confederates and co-defendants traffic enforcement efforts are likely to result in offender stopped for a traffic violation (Andresen & Shen, 2019). Traffic initiatives will be developed to address high crime rates and reports in the east region of the county, which experiences a higher frequency of crime, including violent crime. Traffic initiatives will also enable support for an existing Crime Reduction Unit to assist with location of fugitive gang members and with locating gang fugitives with active, outstanding warrants. Citizens of Fort Bend County stand to benefit from this project through the targeted enforcement activities that will lead to both crime deterrence/reduction and reduction in crashes, with an eye toward safer roads, safer neighborhoods, and a safer County. The Data Driven Approaches to Crime and Traffic Safety and Intelligence-Led Investigations discussed in greater detail under Evidence-Based Practices provides literature on targeted groups that will be developed upon thorough analysis of the substantive data sets. This will include specific locations, criminal associations and networks, and street gangs involved in serial and organized crimes including violent crime.

### **Evidence-Based Practices:**



The Data Driven Approaches to Crime and Traffic Safety (DDACTS) model is based upon seven sound principles that comprise a sound evidence-based policing strategy and philosophy to which this project applies. It includes (1) desired outcomes; (2) data collection; (3) data analysis; (4) partner and stakeholder collaboration; (5) strategic operations; (6) information-sharing and outreach; and (7) monitoring, evaluating, and adjusting (Piel & D'Ambruzzo, 2023). This project will also rely upon CompStat360, a co-produced community collaboration where policing interventions involve stakeholders, such as the district attorney's office, researchers, police leaders, technologists, and community groups to create a feedback loop where problems are best understood and properly measures. "Measurement is the first step that leads to control and eventually improvement. If you can't measure something, you can't understand it. If you can't understand it, you can't control it. If you can't control it, you can't improve it" (Tolber, 2023). By relying upon two additional evidence-based practices, intelligence-led policing, whereby gathering domestic incidents, arrests, criminal records, traffic stops, and gang activity helps with crime prevention strategies, so does predictive policing, which considers time of day, geography, and hot spots to identify where crime are likely to be committed (LeCates, 2018). The use of e-ticket systems to serve as a substantial data set is a well-documented means to promote criminal justice research and design of intervention and prevention strategies. For example, a nationwide assessment conducted by several federal agencies in 2003 determined that electronic systems were deemed to be very effective with reporting driver information, vehicle information, crash reports, citations, and vehicle inspections. Not only do the systems collect accurate information, but the data is collected at the onset of a traffic stop, and not at multiple points involving the citation or after it is written. The data includes a wide variety of information that is amenable to analysis and interpretation. With the e ticket system, the initial stop serves as the collection point for vital and relevant information. In more detail, officer safety threats are reduced as they save between 200 and 750 keystrokes while entering data, and they have more time to observe the violator. eCitations consume less time to write, thus clearing the traffic stop much sooner and reducing the time in which an officer is stopped on moving lanes of traffic beside speeding motorists. "An important attribute of the Internet for those who work in public safety and justice is the idea of a ubiquitous network" (p. 7). E-ticket writers capably connect the information to a complex and complete web of electronic communication and the following can be more quickly accomplished:

- Quick and immediate determination of active warrants involving a motorist
- Reduced cost and time associated with movement of reports and paper citations through the courts, while greatly enhancing efficiency. (The current system takes an average of 12 days for reports and information to move through the justice system.)
- Substantial improvement of data collection, reducing smudges due to rain, inconsistencies within multiple reports, reduction with clerical staff and duplication of administrative duties, and reduction of overhead in the justice system.
- Improved officer safety and job satisfaction related to less delay to motorist time and quicker time for officer to return to service and engage in proactive policing
- Altogether, the efficiencies can also lead to substantial return on investment, as it is estimated that throughout the U.S. as much as \$900 million is recovered as fewer citations are dismissed due to errors, non-legibility of paper citations, and more accurate information from motorists, vehicles, and locations. Other benefits of an e-Citation system include
- Better resource allocation. The system of electronic movement of reports, citations, and information is more effective than existing systems.
- Increased revenue. Existing data transmission systems can increase revenue by mitigating any physical storage of reports, citations, and data and the availability of more time for traffic enforcement activity as time at each traffic stop is reduced.
- Improved accountability. The e-Citation also enables
- Reduced environmental impact
- Integrated data. Information and data gathered within the e-Citation system can be

There is growing literature, including experimental research, showing increased respondent support of discretionary traffic stops as crime-fighting tools and that "police pulling back on discretionary stops and to an extent de-policing may not be supported by the public, particularly if it has implications for community safety" (Boehme et al, 2024, p. 14). Numerous publications discuss the positive effect of an effective traffic enforcement program on traffic safety and include a positive effect on the apprehension of dangerous criminals. For example, the Oklahoma City bomber, Timothy McVeigh was stopped on an Oklahoma freeway driving a vehicle with no license plates and found to be in possession of an illegal weapon. His apprehension led to investigators linking him and his accomplice to the bombing in 1995. Ticket writers contribute to development of intelligence-led investigation decision-making by providing a large data set for analysis and enabling design of crime prevention and intervention strategies to control gang crime and violent crime.

## **Project Activities Information**

### **Introduction**

The Data Driven Approaches to Crime and Traffic Safety (DDACTS) model is based upon seven sound principles that comprise a sound evidence-based policing strategy and philosophy to which this project applies. It includes (1) desired outcomes; (2) data collection; (3) data analysis; (4) partner and stakeholder collaboration; (5) strategic operations; (6) information-sharing and outreach; and (7) monitoring, evaluating, and adjusting (Piel & D'Ambruzzo, 2023). This project will also rely upon CompStat360, a co-produced community collaboration where policing interventions involve stakeholders, such as the district attorney's office, researchers, police leaders, technologists, and community groups to create a feedback loop where problems are best understood and properly measures. "Measurement is the first step that leads to control and eventually improvement. If you can't measure something, you can't understand it. If you can't understand it, you can't control it. If you can't control it, you can't improve it" (Tolber, 2023). By relying upon two additional evidence-based practices, intelligence-led policing, whereby gathering domestic incidents, arrests, criminal records, traffic stops, and gang activity helps with crime prevention strategies, so does predictive policing, which considers time of day, geography, and hot spots to identify where crime are likely to be committed (LeCates, 2018). The use of e-ticket systems to serve as a substantial data set is a well-documented means to promote criminal justice research and design of intervention and prevention strategies. For example, a nationwide assessment conducted by several federal agencies in 2003 determined that electronic systems were deemed to be very effective with reporting driver information, vehicle information, crash reports, citations, and vehicle inspections. Not only do the systems collect accurate information, but the data is collected at the onset of a traffic stop, and not at multiple points involving the citation or after it is written. The data includes a wide variety of information that is amenable to analysis and interpretation. With the e ticket system, the initial stop serves as the collection point for vital and relevant information. In more detail, officer safety threats are reduced as they save between 200 and 750 keystrokes while entering data, and they have more time to observe the violator. eCitations consume less time to write, thus clearing the traffic stop much sooner and reducing the time in which an officer is stopped on moving lanes of traffic beside speeding motorists. "An important attribute of the Internet for those who work in public safety and justice is the idea of a ubiquitous network" (p. 7). E-ticket writers capably connect the information to a complex and complete web of electronic communication and the following can be more quickly accomplished:

- Quick and immediate determination of active warrants involving a motorist
- Reduced cost and time associated with movement of reports and paper citations through the courts, while greatly enhancing efficiency. (The current system takes an average of 12 days for reports and information to move through the justice system.)
- Substantial improvement of data collection, reducing smudges due to rain, inconsistencies within multiple reports, reduction with clerical staff and duplication of administrative duties, and reduction of overhead in the justice system.
- Improved officer safety and job satisfaction related to less delay to motorist time and quicker time for officer to return to service and engage in proactive policing
- Altogether, the efficiencies can also lead to substantial return on investment, as it is estimated that



This section contains questions about your project. It is very important for applicants to review their funding announcement for guidance on how to fill out this section. Unless otherwise specified, answers should be about the EXPECTED activities to occur during the project period.

**Selected Project Activities:**

ACTIVITY	PERCENTAGE:	DESCRIPTION
Crime Prevention	50.00	The objectives of the project emphasize crime prevention in vehicular traffic and the broader goals of intelligence gathering, gang identification, warrant enforcement, and seizing contraband and illegal activities. Quick and immediate determination of active warrants involving a motorist and reduced cost and time associated with movement of reports and paper citations through the courts, while greatly enhancing efficiency.
Law Enforcement	50.00	Increasing the number of marked units in service including reducing time spent at each traffic stop, will enable the Sheriff's Office to more effectively enforce traffic laws and directly contribute to a reduction in crashes and fatalities. Ticket Writers make a substantial improvement of data collection, reducing smudges due to rain, inconsistencies within multiple reports, reduction with clerical staff and duplication of administrative duties, and reduction of overhead in the justice system.

**CJD Purpose Areas**

PERCENT DEDICATED	PURPOSE AREA	PURPOSE AREA DESCRIPTION
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**Measures Information**

**Objective Output Measures**

OUTPUT MEASURE	TARGET LEVEL
Casework, non-licensed counseling, individual advocacy, or other support: Hours delivered.	0
Casework, non-licensed counseling, individual advocacy, or other support: Individuals receiving	0
Equipment or technology: Individuals/Operators equipped	36
General Law Enforcement or Public Safety: Arrests resulting from grant.	100

Instruction and Support for Pro-social, Educational, Vocational, or Employment skills: Hours delivered.	0
Instruction and Support for Pro-social, Educational, Vocational, or Employment skills: Individuals receiving.	0
Targeted Investigation: Criminal cases resulting in arrest.	10
Targeted Investigation: Grant-funded investigations carried out by the unit/division	0
Training or professional development: Individuals provided	36
Training or professional development: Individuals received	0
Training, professional development, or technical assistance: Hours provided	0
Training, professional development, or technical assistance: Hours received	36

Objective Outcome Measures

OUTCOME MEASURE	TARGET LEVEL
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Custom Output Measures

CUSTOM OUTPUT MEASURE	TARGET LEVEL
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Custom Outcome Measures

CUSTOM OUTCOME MEASURE	TARGET LEVEL
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Resolution from Governing Body

Applications from nonprofit corporations, local units of governments, and other political subdivisions must include a resolution that contains the following:

- 1. Authorization by your governing body for the submission of the application to the Public Safety Office (PSO) that clearly identifies the name of the project for which funding is requested;
- 2. A commitment to provide all applicable matching funds;
- 3. A designation of the name and/or title of an authorized official who is given the authority to apply for, accept, reject, alter, or terminate a grant (Note: If a name is provided, you must update the PSO should the official change during the grant period.); and
- 4. A written assurance that, in the event of loss or misuse of grant funds, the governing body will return all funds to PSO.

Upon approval from your agency's governing body, upload the approved resolution to eGrants by clicking on the **Upload Files** sub-tab located in the **Summary** tab.

Contract Compliance

Will PSO grant funds be used to support any contracts for professional services?

Select the appropriate response:

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

For applicant agencies that selected **Yes** above, describe how you will monitor the activities of the sub-contractor(s) for compliance with the contract provisions (including equipment purchases), deliverables, and all applicable statutes, rules, regulations, and guidelines governing this project.

Enter a description for monitoring contract compliance:

Lobbying

For applicant agencies requesting grant funds in excess of \$100,000, have any federally appropriated funds been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any federal contract, the making of any federal grant, the making of any federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any federal contract, grant loan, or cooperative agreement?

Select the appropriate response:

- ☐ Yes  
☒ No  
☐ N/A

For applicant agencies that selected either **No** or **N/A** above, have any non-federal funds been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress in connection with this federal contract, loan, or cooperative agreement?

Select the appropriate response:

- ☐ Yes  
☒ No  
☐ N/A

#### **Fiscal Year**

Provide the begin and end date for the applicant agency's fiscal year (e.g., 09/01/20xx to 08/31/20xx).

Enter the Begin Date [mm/dd/yyyy]:

10/1/2025

Enter the End Date [mm/dd/yyyy]:

9/30/2026

#### **Sources of Financial Support**

Each applicant must provide the amount of grant funds expended during the most recently completed fiscal year for the following sources:

Enter the amount (in Whole Dollars \$) of Federal Grant Funds expended:

0

Enter the amount (in Whole Dollars \$) of State Grant Funds expended:

0

#### **Single Audit**



Applicants who expend less than \$1,000,000 in federal grant funding or less than \$1,000,000 in state grant funding are exempt from the Single Audit Act and cannot charge audit costs to a PSO grant. However, PSO may require a limited scope audit as defined in 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart F - Audit Requirements.

Has the applicant agency expended federal grant funding of \$1,000,000 or more, or state grant funding of \$1,000,000 or more during the most recently completed fiscal year?

Select the appropriate response:

- ☒ Yes  
☐ No

Applicant agencies that selected **Yes** above, provide the date of your organization's last annual single audit, performed by an independent auditor in accordance with the State of Texas Single Audit Circular; or CFR Part 200, Subpart F - Audit Requirements.

Enter the date of your last annual single audit:  
6/30/2024

#### Debarment

Each applicant agency will certify that it and its principals (as defined in 2 CFR Part 180.995):

- Are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, sentenced to a denial of Federal benefits by a State or Federal Court, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction by any federal department or agency;
- Have not within a three-year period preceding this application been convicted of or had a civil judgment rendered against them for commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (federal, state, or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction; violation of federal or state antitrust statutes or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, or receiving stolen property; or
- Are not presently indicted for or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a governmental entity (federal, state, or local) with commission of any of the offenses enumerated in the above bullet; and have not within a three-year period preceding this application had one or more public transactions (federal, state, or local) terminated for cause or default.

Select the appropriate response:

- ☒ I Certify  
☐ Unable to Certify

If you selected **Unable to Certify** above, please provide an explanation as to why the applicant agency cannot certify the statements.

#### FFATA Certification

**Certification of Recipient Highly Compensated Officers**

The Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA) requires Prime Recipients (CJD) to report the names and total compensation of each of the five most highly compensated officers (a.k.a. positions) of each sub recipient organization for the most recently completed fiscal year preceding the year in which the grant is awarded if the subrecipient answers **YES** to the **FIRST** statement but **NO** to the **SECOND** statement listed below.

In the sub recipient’s preceding completed fiscal year, did the sub recipient receive: (1) 80 percent or more of its annual gross revenue from Federal contracts (and subcontracts), loans, grants (and subgrants) and cooperative agreements; AND (2) \$25,000,000 or more in annual gross revenue from Federal contracts (and subcontracts), loans, grants (and subgrants) and cooperative agreements?

Select the appropriate response:

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

Does the public have access to information about the compensation of the senior executives through periodic reports filed under Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m(a), 78o(d)) or Section 6104 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986?

Select the appropriate response:

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

If you answered **YES** to the **FIRST** statement and **NO** to the **SECOND** statement, please provide the name and total compensation amount of each of the five most highly compensated officers (a.k.a. positions) within your agency for the current calendar year. If you answered NO to the first statement you are NOT required to provide the name and compensation amounts. NOTE: “Total compensation” means the complete pay package of each of the sub recipient’s compensated officers, including all forms of money, benefits, services, and in-kind payments (see SEC Regulations: 17 CCR 229.402).

Position 1 - Name:

Position 1 - Total Compensation (\$):

0

Position 2 - Name:

Position 2 - Total Compensation (\$):

0

Position 3 - Name:

Position 3 - Total Compensation (\$):

0

Position 4 - Name:

Position 4 - Total Compensation (\$):

0

Position 5 - Name:

Position 5 - Total Compensation (\$):

0

**Fiscal Capability Information**

### Section 1: Organizational Information

\*\*\* FOR PROFIT CORPORATIONS ONLY \*\*\*

Enter the following values in order to submit the application

Enter the Year in which the Corporation was Founded: 0

Enter the Date that the IRS Letter Granted 501(c)(3) Tax Exemption Status: 01/01/1900

Enter the Employer Identification Number Assigned by the IRS: 0

Enter the Charter Number assigned by the Texas Secretary of State: 0

Enter the Year in which the Corporation was Founded:

Enter the Date that the IRS Letter Granted 501(c)(3) Tax Exemption Status:

Enter the Employer Identification Number Assigned by the IRS:

Enter the Charter Number assigned by the Texas Secretary of State:

### Section 2: Accounting System

The grantee organization must incorporate an accounting system that will track direct and indirect costs for the organization (general ledger) as well as direct and indirect costs by project (project ledger). The grantee must establish a time and effort system to track personnel costs by project. This should be reported on an hourly basis, or in increments of an hour.

Is there a list of your organization's accounts identified by a specific number (i.e., a general ledger of accounts)?

Select the appropriate response:

☐ Yes

☐ No

Does the accounting system include a project ledger to record expenditures for each Program by required budget cost categories?

Select the appropriate response:

☐ Yes

☐ No

Is there a timekeeping system that allows for grant personnel to identify activity and requires signatures by the employee and his or her supervisor?

Select the appropriate response:

☐ Yes

☐ No

If you answered 'No' to any question above in the Accounting System section, in the space provided below explain what action will be taken to ensure accountability.

Enter your explanation:

### Section 3: Financial Capability

Grant agencies should prepare annual financial statements. At a minimum, current internal balance sheet and income statements are required. A balance sheet is a statement of financial position for a grant agency disclosing assets, liabilities, and retained earnings at a given point in time. An income statement is a summary of revenue and expenses for a grant agency during a fiscal year.

Has the grant agency undergone an independent audit?

Select the appropriate response:

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Does the organization prepare financial statements at least annually?

Select the appropriate response:

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

According to the organization's most recent Audit or Balance Sheet, are the current total assets greater than the liabilities?

Select the appropriate response:

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

If you selected 'No' to any question above under the Financial Capability section, in the space provided below explain what action will be taken to ensure accountability.

Enter your explanation:

### Section 4: Budgetary Controls

Grant agencies should establish a system to track expenditures against budget and / or funded amounts. Are there budgetary controls in effect (e.g., comparison of budget with actual expenditures on a monthly basis) to include drawing down grant funds in excess of:

a) Total funds authorized on the Statement of Grant Award?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

b) Total funds available for any budget category as stipulated on the Statement of Grant Award?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

If you selected 'No' to any question above under the Budgetary Controls section, in the space provided below please explain what action will be taken to ensure accountability.

Enter your explanation:

Section 5: Internal Controls

Grant agencies must safeguard cash receipts, disbursements, and ensure a segregation of duties exist. For example, one person should not have authorization to sign checks and make deposits.  
Are accounting entries supported by appropriate documentation (e.g., purchase orders, vouchers, receipts, invoices)?

Select the appropriate response:  
☐ Yes  
☐ No

Is there separation of responsibility in the receipt, payment, and recording of costs?

Select the appropriate response:  
☐ Yes  
☐ No

If you selected 'No' to any question above under the Internal Controls section, in the space provided below please explain what action will be taken to ensure accountability.

Enter your explanation:

Budget Details Information  
Budget Information by Budget Line Item:

CATEGORY	SUB CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	OOG	CASH MATCH	IN-KIND MATCH	GPI	TOTAL	UNIT/%
Equipment	Equipment / Accessories for Law Enforcement Vehicle (purchased separately from vehicle)	Detail breakdown for 36 ticket writer systems totaling \$139,392. This price includes an annual one-time REF Licensing fee of \$510. / Zebra EVM, Warranty, TC78, 5 years / Zebra EVM, USB Power Supply / Zebra EVM, HH, TC78, 5G WWAN, WIFI 6E, Advanced Range 2D SE55 Imager / Brother, Printer, Rugged Jet 4, Bluetooth / Brother, Pocket Jet, Rugged Jet, Vehicle Adapter-Cigarette Plug, 3 ft.	\$139,392.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$139,392.00	100

Source of Match Information



Detail Source of Match/GPI:

DESCRIPTION	MATCH TYPE	AMOUNT
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Summary Source of Match/GPI:

Total Report	Cash Match	In Kind	GPI Federal Share	GPI State Share
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

Budget Summary Information

Budget Summary Information by Budget Category:

CATEGORY	OOG	CASH MATCH	IN-KIND MATCH	GPI	TOTAL
Equipment	\$139,392.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$139,392.00

Budget Grand Total Information:

OOG	CASH MATCH	IN-KIND MATCH	GPI	TOTAL
\$139,392.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$139,392.00

Condition Of Fundings Information

Condition of Funding / Project Requirement	Date Created	Date Met	Hold Funds	Hold Line Item Funds
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