



TOWN OF TROPHY CLUB CRIME CONTROL & PREVENTION DISTRICT

MEETING AGENDA

March 18, 2026

6:00 PM

Council Chambers
1 Trophy Wood Drive
Trophy Club, Texas 76262

CALL TO ORDER AND ANNOUNCE A QUORUM

PUBLIC COMMENT(S)

This is an opportunity for citizens to address the Board/Commission on any matter pursuant to Texas Government Code Sec. 551.007. The Board/Commission is not permitted to discuss or take action on any presentations made concerning matters that are not listed on the agenda. Presentations are limited to matters over which the Board/Commission has authority. Speakers have up to three (3) minutes or the time limit determined by the Presiding Officer. Each speaker must have submitted their request to speak by completing the Speaker's Form or may email tdixon@trophyclub.org

REGULAR ITEMS

1. Consider approval of the November 19, 2025, Crime Control Prevention District regular meeting minutes. (Julie Swartz)
2. Discuss the FY 2026 - 2027 CCPD Budget apportionment for crime control and crime prevention programs.
3. Presentation of the following Trophy Club Police Department policies and reports: (Patrick Arata, Police Chief)
 1. Safest city in Texas (safewise)
 2. Annual Use of Force Report
 3. Annual Police Pursuit Report
 4. Drone Policy

FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

ADJOURN

The Board/Commission may convene into executive session to discuss posted items as allowed by Texas Government Code Sections 551.071 through 551.076 and Section 551.087.

Notice is hereby given that a quorum of the Town of Trophy Club Town Council may be in attendance at this meeting. The Town Council will not deliberate or take any action.

CERTIFICATION

I do hereby certify that the Notice of Meeting was posted on the official bulletin board at the Town Hall for the Town of Trophy Club,

Texas, in a place convenient and readily accessible to the general public at all times on the following date and time:
March 9, 2026 at 4:30 p.m., and said Notice of Meeting was also posted concurrently on the Town's website in accordance with Texas Government Code Ch. 551 of the Texas Government Code.

Julie Swartz
Administrative Assistant

If you plan to attend this public meeting and have a disability that requires special needs, please contact the Town Secretary's Office at 6822372900, 48 hours in advance, and reasonable accommodations will be made to assist you.



**CRIME CONTROL & PREVENTION DISTRICT
COMMUNICATION**

MEETING DATE: March 18, 2026

FROM: Julie Swartz, Admin Assistant

AGENDA ITEM: Consider approval of the November 19, 2025, Crime Control Prevention District regular meeting minutes. (Julie Swartz)

BACKGROUND/SUMMARY: November 19, 2025, Crime Control Prevention District regular meeting minutes.

BOARD REVIEW/CITIZEN FEEDBACK: N/A

FISCAL IMPACT: N/A

LEGAL REVIEW: N/A

ATTACHMENTS:

1. November 19, 2025 Minutes

ACTIONS/OPTIONS:

Staff recommends that the CCPD Board move to approve the November, 2025 Crime Control Prevention District regular meeting minutes.

**MINUTES FROM REGULAR SESSION
BOARD OF THE CRIME CONTROL AND PREVENTION DISTRICT MEETING
FOR THE TOWN OF TROPHY CLUB
LOCATION: 1 TROPHY WOOD DRIVE, TROPHY CLUB, TEXAS
Wednesday, November 19, 2025, at 6:00 P.M.
Council Chambers**

The Crime Control and Prevention District Board of the Town of Trophy Club, Texas, met in a Regular Session on Wednesday, November 19, 2025. The meeting was held within the boundaries of the Town and was open to the public.

**STATE OF TEXAS §
COUNTY OF TARRANT §**

CCPD BOARD MEMBERS PRESENT:

Marc Bartels, President
Christine Udvar-Hazy, Vice President
Christopher McAllister, Member
Royce Labor, Member
Marion Hawker, Member
Dale Nolan, Member

CCPD BOARD MEMBERS ABSENT:

STAFF AND GUEST(S) PRESENT:

Patrick Arata, Chief of Police
Julie Swartz, Administrative Assistant

CALL TO ORDER AND ANNOUNCE A QUORUM

Board member Bartels called the meeting to order and announced quorum at 6:00 p.m.

PUBLIC COMMENTS

Citizens are allowed four (4) minutes to address the Board regarding an item over which the Board has policy or oversight authority as provided by Texas law, the ethics order, or other policy order.

No public comments.

REGULAR SESSION

1. Welcome and Recognition to new Board Members, including newest members Royce Labor and Dale Nolan.

Recognize and thank Leo Daniels for his years of service to the Board, including his service as President.
2. Chief Arata gave Crime Control and Prevention District training, explaining what the Board does and how it operates. CCPD was originally for five years; Town Council extended to twenty years. CCPD has budget meetings yearly which then goes to Council. Quorums of 4 or more are always necessary to hold a meeting.
3. Nomination for Crime Control and Prevention District appointments:
President - Cristine Udvar-Hazy (by Royce Labor, Marc Bartels 2nd) all in favor
Vice President – Royce Labor (by Christine Udvar-Hazy, Marc Bartels 2nd) all in favor
Secretary – Julie Swartz (by Marc Bartels, Royce Labor 2nd) all in favor
4. Consider and take appropriate action regarding the Crime Control and Prevention District Board Minutes for July 9, 2025.

Minutes reviewed and motion passed unanimously.
5. Chief Arata gave Police Department update and spoke of recruit potentially chosen for department. In future, there could be ‘elderly take-back’ using barcode ID to scan in assisting if people are confused. Mentioned the drone subject will be brought up at future meeting.

ADJOURN

Meeting adjourned at 6:32 p.m.

Marc Bartels
Town of Trophy Club

Julie Swartz
Town of Trophy Club

*The video of the meeting is posted on the Town’s YouTube page



CRIME CONTROL & PREVENTION DISTRICT COMMUNICATION

MEETING DATE: March 18, 2026

FROM: Patrick Arata, Chief of Police

AGENDA ITEM: Discuss the FY 2026 - 2027 CCPD Budget apportionment for crime control and crime prevention programs.

BACKGROUND/SUMMARY: The preliminary FY 2026 - 2027 Budget discussion will focus on key strategic areas aligned with continued efforts to enhance public safety, improve operational efficiency, and support officer development. Discussion points will include:

- **Vehicle Purchases:** Planned fleet upgrades to replace aging units, improve reliability, and ensure officer safety and readiness.
- **Training and Development:** Continued investment in professional development and mandated training to maintain high standards of service delivery and operational competency.
- **Fund Allocation:** General Fund planning to support core public safety functions and ongoing departmental needs.
- **Specialized Programs:** Support for community engagement initiatives, targeted enforcement efforts, and evolving crime prevention strategies.
- **Access Control Upgrade Request:** A special funding request will be presented for a departmental access control upgrade to improve safety, access to the department, and meet CJIS specifications.

BOARD REVIEW/CITIZEN FEEDBACK: N/A

FISCAL IMPACT: N/A

LEGAL REVIEW: N/A

ATTACHMENTS:

None

ACTIONS/OPTIONS:

This preliminary discussion will provide the foundation for final budget recommendations and allow the CCPD Board to offer early input on priorities and funding strategies. Staff is seeking feedback from the CCPD Board to incorporate into future items for Board approval.



CRIME CONTROL & PREVENTION DISTRICT COMMUNICATION

MEETING DATE: March 18, 2026

FROM: Patrick Arata, Chief of Police

AGENDA ITEM: Presentation of the following Trophy Club Police Department policies and reports: (Patrick Arata, Police Chief)

1. Safest city in Texas (safewise)
2. Annual Use of Force Report
3. Annual Police Pursuit Report
4. Drone Policy

BACKGROUND/SUMMARY: The Trophy Club Police Department develops policies regarding actions and behaviors that are expected from the Town's law enforcement personnel. These policies are an important component of community policing that ensures officers effectively respond to criminal activity while utilizing best practices, legal compliance, transparency. Annual reports are developed by the police department to demonstrate that policies are adhered to and monitored.

The police department will provide a presentation covering four areas:

1. Safe wise announces they're 2025 Safest City: Trophy Club Ranked number one safest city
2. The Annual Use of Force Report (required for the police department's accreditation program)
3. The Annual Police Pursuit Report (required for the police department's accreditation program)
4. Review of a new Drone Policy to support implementation of the police department's drone program

BOARD REVIEW/CITIZEN FEEDBACK: N/A

FISCAL IMPACT: N/A

LEGAL REVIEW: N/A

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Presentation
2. Use of Force Report

3. Pursuit report
4. Drone Policy

ACTIONS/OPTIONS:

The Trophy Club Police Chief has responsibility for developing police department policies and reports. These policies and reports are being provided for discussion, feedback, and transparency purposes. No action will be taken by the CCPD Board during this agenda item.



Police Department Presentation

Use of force

Pursuits

Unmanned aerial systems



Use of force Annual Report

A Use of Force reporting form will be completed under the following circumstances:

An officer discharges a weapon on duty for any reason other than training qualification.

An officer un-holsters or displays a firearm or intermediate weapon on a suspect.

An officer applies force (other than physical strength and skill).

An officer causes any injury to a suspect or another person.

Use of force:

Response to resistance

Threat of force:

Response to Resistance by pointing a firearm or Taser at an individual

NO use of weapons or physical force

Use of force

Executive review:

2 Use of Force

Physical strength during arrest

7 Threats of force

Un-holsted firearms on Tasers during arrest or search

Traffic stops: 7202

Arrest: 170

1. Following a comprehensive review of all incidents in 2025, there were 2 Use-of-Force incidents, and no policies, procedures, or laws were violated.

2. In accordance with departmental policy, all relevant videos were thoroughly reviewed and confirmed full compliance with established standards and legal requirements.

3. All incidents were managed in accordance with current departmental training protocols for firearms and Conducted Energy Devices (CEDs).

4. Reportable events were submitted to the FBI National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) as required. Not all incidents met NIBRS reporting criteria.

5. During 2025, the department documented seven (7) threat-of-force incidents, none of which escalated to an actual use of force.

6. Threat-of-force actions included:

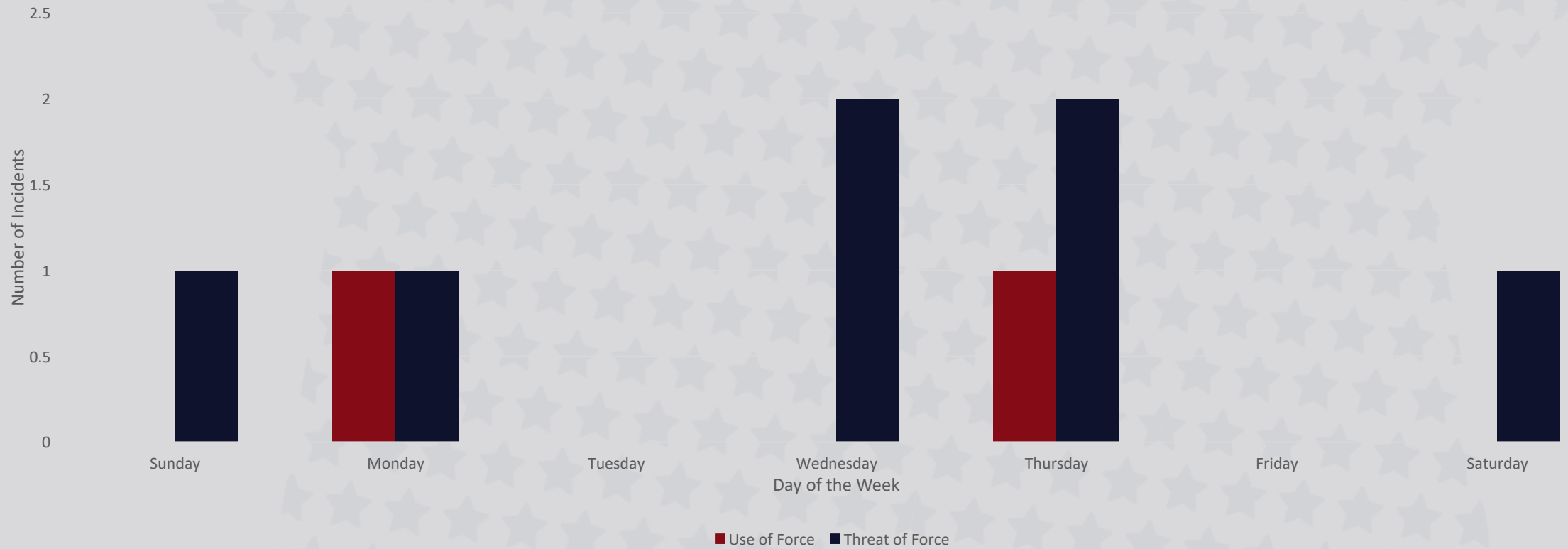
- Un-holstering and displaying a Taser
- Un-holstering and pointing a firearm at a suspect

7. No injuries were reported to suspects, officers, or third parties.

Use of force



Use and Threat of Force Incidents Per Day of the Week



Pursuits

Vehicle Pursuit - An event involving one or more law enforcement officers attempting to apprehend a suspect who is attempting to avoid arrest while operating a motor vehicle by using high speed or other evasive tactics, such as disregarding traffic warning signs, stop signs, red lights, driving off a roadway, turning suddenly or driving in a legal manner but willfully failing to yield to an officer's signal to stop.

Executive Summary:

1. After a full review of the incidents, no policies, procedures, or laws were violated. This was confirmed through the review of the pursuit videos, as required per departmental policy.
2. It was identified that pursuit activity occurred on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.
3. The events listed do not need to be reported to the FBI National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS).

Pursuits

Trophy Club Police Department
traffic stops:

7202

Total number of arrests

170

2 Pursuits Initiated by Tropic Club
Police officers.

Both pursuits Terminated

1 agency assist Pursuit resulting in
arrest.

Unmanned Aerial System



- **Approve Uses:**

In immediate pursuit of a person law enforcement officers have reasonable suspicion or probable cause to suspect has committed a felony.

For the purpose of documenting a crime scene where a felony has been committed.

For the purpose of investigating the scene of:

- A human fatality.
- A motor vehicle collision causing death or serious bodily injury to a person.
- Any motor vehicle collision on a state highway or federal interstate or highway.

In connection with the search for a missing person.

For the purpose of conducting a high-risk tactical operation that poses a threat to human life.

Of private property that is generally open to the public where the property owner consents to law enforcement public safety responsibilities.

To survey an area to determine if a state of emergency should be declared or to preserve public safety and protect property during a state of emergency.

For the purpose of fire suppression or rescuing a person whose life is in imminent danger.

Unmanned Aerial System

Prohibited Use:

To conduct random surveillance activities.

To target a person based solely on actual or perceived characteristics such as race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, economic status, age, cultural group, or disability.

To harass, intimidate, or discriminate against any individual or group.

To conduct personal business of any type.

- The UAS shall not be weaponized.

Unmanned Aerial System

RETENTION OF UAS DATA Data collected by the UAS shall be retained for **30 days** unless it is used in an investigation or as provided in the established records retention schedule.



TOWN OF
TROPHY CLUB



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Trophy Club

Police Department

2025



Annual Use of Force

Report and Analysis

TROPHY CLUB POLICE DEPARTMENT MEMORANDUM

Date: January 29, 2026

To: Chief Patrick Arata, Chief of Police ____ (Initial to show receipt)

From: Captain Bobby Tillman, Criminal Investigations Division ____ (initial to show issuance)

CC: Captain Steven Woodard, Field Operations Division ____ (initial to show receipt)

Subj.: Annual Use of Force Report – Calendar Year 2025

Pursuant to Trophy Club Police Department (PD) Policy 200.7 – Reporting Use of Force and Policy 200.10 – Annual Use of Force Report, please find the following information concerning use of force incidents occurring in the 2025 calendar year.

200.7 REPORTING THE USE OF FORCE

Any use of force by an employee of this department shall be documented promptly, completely, and accurately in an appropriate report, depending on the nature of the incident. The officer should articulate the factors perceived and why he/she believed the use of force was reasonable under the circumstances. To collect data for purposes of training, resource allocation, analysis, and related purposes, the Department may require the completion of additional report forms, as specified in department policy, procedure, or law.

A Use of Force reporting form will be completed under the following circumstances:

- An officer discharges a weapon on duty for any reason other than training qualification.
- An officer un-holsters or displays a firearm or intermediate weapon on a suspect.
- An officer applies force (other than physical strength and skill).
- An officer causes any injury to a suspect or another person.
- Use of Force forms will be turned in directly to the shift supervisor at the end of the reporting officer’s shift. The shift supervisor will notify the Patrol Captain as soon as possible of any incidents involving the actual use of force. If any unusual circumstances occur during the incident, the appropriate Division Captain will be notified as soon as possible. In any case, the appropriate Division Captain shall be notified no later than the beginning of the next business day. All report forms will immediately be forwarded through the chain of command to the Chief of Police for review.

The report will receive executive review to:

- Ensure that the officer’s particular use of force complied with state law and departmental policy;
- Determine if the officer’s particular use of force indicates a need for special counseling or training;
- Determine whether the situation requires further action.

Five Year Comparison

Year	Use of Force Incidents	Justified Incidents	Unjustified Incidents	Calls for Service	Arrests	Traffic Stops	Injuries to Suspect
2021	4	3	1	19,812	158	3206	0
2022	4	4	0	16,893	136	3913	0
2023	7	7	0	18,754	141	5312	1
2024	5	5	0	15,643	144	7033	1
2025	2	2	0	15,105	170	7202	2

Threat of Force

Year	Pointed Firearm at individual	Pointed Taser at Individual	Injuries to Suspect	Calls for Service	Arrests	Traffic Stops	Injuries to Suspect
2021	2	3	0	19,812	158	3206	0
2022	3	2	0	16,893	136	3913	0
2023	7	2	1	18,754	141	5312	1
2024	6	4	0	15,643	144	7033	0
2025	7	0	0	15,105	170	7202	0

Within use of force incidents, the officer’s actions were deemed either justified or unjustified based off of the following definitions:

Justified use of force – Response to resistance by an officer that falls within policy, procedure, training and protocol and would be employed by any reasonable officer.

Unjustified use of force – Response to resistance by an officer that falls outside of policy, procedure, training and protocol and would not be employed by a reasonable officer.

Threat of Force – Response to Resistance by pointing a firearm or Taser at an individual that is not complying with directions from the officer or is threatening the officer. NO use of weapons or physical force was used and the individual complied.

Trophy Club Police Department
Policy Manual

Policy
200

Response to Resistance

200.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Best Practice MODIFIED

This policy provides guidelines regarding the reasonable use of force. While there is no way to specify the exact amount or type of force that may be reasonable in any situation, every employee is expected to use these guidelines to make such decisions in a professional, impartial and reasonable manner.

200.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Agency Content

Definitions related to this policy include:

Deadly Force – Deadly Force is the amount of force reasonably anticipated and intended to create a substantial likelihood of causing death or serious physical injury.

Force – The application of physical techniques or tactics, less-lethal weapons or lethal weapons against another person to gain compliance to lawful orders. The physical act of touching another person during frisks, searches, handcuffing or other actions upon a compliant person or passively resisting person is not considered force, as related to the Use of Force report.

Carotid Neck Restraint – The carotid neck restraint is defined as a physical encircling of one of the officer’s arms around the neck of the person being restrained with the officer’s elbow in front of the throat to avoid restricting the throat or air flow. The officer then clasps his hands together behind the subject’s back and upon the constriction of the officer’s radius and bicep applying pressure to both outside sides of a person’s neck to compress the person’s carotid arteries and restrict the flow of blood to the brain inducing a temporary loss of consciousness. When the carotid neck restraint is applied properly for a duration of 4-7 seconds, the subject will lose consciousness, thereby permitting an officer to apply handcuffs to the unconscious person without injury to the person or the officer.

Choke Hold – The choke hold is defined as a physical grip or hold with hands, arms, or another object onto the front and rear of a person’s neck with force applied with the intent of compressing the trachea and restricting the flow of air into the person’s lungs. A choke hold could collapse the trachea, which could eventually lead to asphyxiation even if the hold were to be released.

200.2 POLICY

Agency Content

The use of force by law enforcement personnel is a matter of critical concern, both to the public and to the law enforcement community. Officers are involved in numerous and varied interactions on a daily basis and the department grants authority to officers to use a reasonable amount of force to complete their duties.

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Response to Resistance – 1

Trophy Club Police Department

Policy Manual

Response to Resistance

Officers must understand and appreciate their authority and limitations to their authority. This is especially true with respect to overcoming resistance while engaged in the performance of law enforcement duties. The department respects the value of all human life, including the officer’s life and any potential defendant’s life.

Only the force necessary and reasonable to achieve the desired legal objective shall be permitted.

The department shall monitor and evaluate the officer’s use of force to ensure such force application was justified and reasonable for the circumstance. When the department finds an officer who used excessive force, the officer may be in jeopardy of civil, criminal, and/or disciplinary repercussions. Unnecessary or excessive use of force is prohibited and will not be tolerated by the department.

200.2.1 DUTY TO INTERCEDE

Agency Content

The department has a written directive requiring every employee, regardless of rank, to have a duty and responsibility to intervene when any other employee’s use of force clearly exceeds agency

directives, training or the amount objectively reasonable under the circumstances. Any employee who observes another employee uses any amount of force exceeding what is permitted by law, the employee shall promptly report their observations to a supervisor both verbally and in writing.

This directive will be included in the department's annual Use of force training. This directive applies to both sworn and non-sworn employees.

200.3 USE OF FORCE

Agency Content

Officers shall use only the amount of force that reasonably appears necessary given the facts and circumstances perceived by the officer at the time of the event to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose.

The reasonableness of force will be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene at the time of the incident. Any evaluation of reasonableness must recognize officers are often forced to make split-second decisions about the amount of force that reasonably appears necessary in a particular situation, with limited information and in uncertain, tense, and rapidly evolving circumstances.

No policy can realistically predict every possible situation an officer might encounter; officers are entrusted to use well-reasoned discretion in determining the appropriate use of force in each incident.

It is also recognized circumstances may arise in which officers reasonably believe it would be impractical or ineffective to use any of the tools, weapons, or methods provided by the department. Officers may find it more effective or reasonable to improvise their response to rapidly unfolding

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Response to Resistance – 2

Trophy Club Police Department Policy Manual

Response to Resistance

conditions. In such circumstances, the use of any improvised device or method must nonetheless be reasonable and utilized only to the degree it reasonably appears necessary to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose.

While the ultimate objective of every law enforcement encounter is to avoid or minimize injury, nothing in this policy requires an officer to retreat or to be exposed to possible physical injury before applying reasonable force.

200.3.1 USE OF FORCE TO EFFECT AN ARREST

Agency Content

An officer may use reasonable force to make an arrest, search, prevent escape, or overcome resistance. If it is not reasonably apparent to the suspect, and it would not be impractical or otherwise increase the danger, officers should identify themselves as peace officers and clearly state their intent to arrest or search the person before using force (Texas Penal Code Section 9.51).

200.3.2 FACTORS USED TO DETERMINE THE REASONABLENESS OF FORCE

Agency Content

When determining when to apply force to a person (subject) and evaluating if an officer used reasonable force, a number of factors should be taken into consideration as time and circumstances permit. These factors include, but are not limited to the following:

- a. Immediacy and severity of the threat to officers or others
- b. Conduct of the individual reasonably perceived by the officer at the time
- c. Officer's age, size, strength, skill-level, injuries, level of exhaustion, the number of officers present vs the subject's age, size, size, strength, skill-level, injuries, level of exhaustion
- d. Effects of drugs or alcohol on the subject
- e. Subject's mental state or mental capacity
- f. Proximity of weapons
- g. Seriousness of the suspected offense or reason for contact with the subject
- h. Training and experience of the officer
- i. Potential for injury to officers, subject, or others
- j. Was subject resisting, attempting to evade arrest, or attacking the officer
- k. The risk of escape
- l. Consequences of escape
- m. Need for immediate control of the subject
- n. Need for prompt resolution of the situation
- o. Did subject pose an imminent threat to the officer or others
- p. Awareness of subject's prior propensity for violence
- q. Was subject effectively restrained
- r. Subject's ability to resist despite being restrained
- s. Availability of other options
- t. Any other exigent circumstances

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Response to Resistance – 3

Trophy Club Police Department

Policy Manual

Response to Resistance

200.3.3 PAIN COMPLIANCE TECHNIQUES

Agency Content

Pain compliance techniques may be effective in controlling a physically or actively resisting subject. Officers may only apply those pain compliance techniques for which they have successfully completed department- approved training. Officers utilizing any pain compliance technique should consider:

- a. The degree to which the application of the technique may be controlled given the level of resistance
- b. Can the subject comply with the officer's directions or orders
- c. Was the subject given sufficient opportunity to comply

The application of any pain compliance technique shall be discontinued when the officer determines compliance has been achieved.

200.3.4 CAROTID CONTROL HOLD

Agency Content

The department recognizes officers routinely encounter persons who willingly engage in actions to avoid a lawful arrest or otherwise elect to fight, flee, or assault police officers for a variety of reasons. While the department provides officers with defensive tactical training and less-lethal tools to assist with the fulfillment of their assigned duties, there remains a distinct and reasonable possibility those tools will not meet the officer's needs in every situation or under every circumstance. In those circumstances when alternative or improvised methods are deployed, the carotid neck restraint may be used to gain control of an aggressively resisting person if the following circumstances apply:

- 1) If the applying officer has been trained and certified to apply the technique and
- 2) If the applying officer has probable cause to arrest the subject and
- 3) If the subject is actively and aggressively resisting arrest and/or handcuffing and
- 4) If the subject's strength or fighting skills are greater than or equal to the applying officer's skills and
- 5) If the officer perceives an imminent threat of serious bodily harm or death to the officer or another

Upon deploying the carotid neck restraint, depending on the subject's resistance and the officer's technique proficiency, the subject should be controlled within 4-7 seconds. As the subject stops resisting, the carotid neck restraint must be immediately relaxed. If the subject is unconscious, the officer must gently place the

subject on his/her back with care taken to ensure the subject's head does not strike the floor/ground. The officer shall immediately roll the subject into the recovery position on their side, handcuff the subject's wrists behind his/her back, and loosen any restrictive clothing around the subject's neck to maximize free air and blood flow.

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Response to Resistance – 4

Trophy Club Police Department

Policy Manual

Response to Resistance

If rendered unconscious, the subject should naturally revive in 5-20 seconds without any assistance; however, should the subject remain unconscious for more than 30 seconds, standard Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) should be initiated and emergency medical technicians (EMT) summoned to the scene.

When the subject regains consciousness, he/she may refuse medical treatment; however, EMT shall respond to the scene and offer medical treatment.

The officer deploying the carotid neck restraint shall ensure his/her first-line supervisor is immediately notified and request the supervisor respond to the scene.

Advisory:

Maintaining a carotid neck restraint on any person for an extended period of three minutes (180 seconds) or more could result in brain damage and holds beyond four minutes may cause death to the restrained person; therefore, the extended application of the carotid neck restraint is prohibited.

Reporting requirements:

Whenever a carotid neck restraint is deployed during enforcement operations, the deploying officer shall submit both an Offense Report and a Use of Force Report prior to the conclusion of the tour of duty during which the deployment occurred. Every witnessing officer shall submit a supplemental report documenting their actions and observations prior to the conclusion of the tour of duty during which the deployment occurred.

Photographs of the subject and the subject's neck shall be taken prior to the subject being transported to the hospital or jail. The photographs may be taken by the administering officer or any officer on scene following the use of force. The photographs shall be save in the electronic share drive under the corresponding case file folder.

200.3.5 CHOKE HOLDS

Agency Content

The department does not instruct officers to use choke holds because the careless or improper application of the choke hold may inflict damage to the trachea thereby restricting the flow of air to the lungs eventually leading to asphyxiation even after the choke hold was released; therefore, the department does not authorize the use of choke holds.

200.3.6 CONDUCTED ENERGY DEVICES

Agency Content

Officers shall follow the guidelines for Conducted Energy Devices as documented in Policy 203.

200.3.7 OLEORESIN CAPSICUM (OC) PEPPER SPRAY

Agency Content

The department does not instruct officers to use OC Spray; the department does not issue or authorize the use of OC Spray.

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Response to Resistance – 5

Trophy Club Police Department

Policy Manual

Response to Resistance

200.3.8 EXPANDABLE BATONS, FIXED BATONS AND PR-24 BATONS

Agency Content

The department authorizes the carrying and use of the Expandable batons, fixed or straight-stick batons, and the PR-24 Tactical Baton as an alternative striking weapon for officers. Officers who carry the expandable baton, the fixed or straight-stick, or PR-24 Tactical Baton shall be trained and demonstrate proficiency in its use.

- No batons should not be used to strike handcuffed individuals or to threaten or intimidate people.
- Officers shall not raise any baton above their head to strike a blow to a person's head.

All uses of the expandable, fixed or straight–stick, or PR-24 batons will be immediately reported to a supervisor and documented in an incident report as well as a use of force report. All other

forms of striking or punching weapons are prohibited, including but not limited to saps, blackjacks, slapjacks, nunchaku and similar sticks, and brass knuckles. Flashlights carried by officers are not intended to be used as striking instruments; however, as a last resort to protect the officer from injury, a flashlight may be used as a striking instrument. The use of a flashlight or similar weapon, depending on the manner of use, may be deemed a use of deadly force.

200.4 PROHIBITED FORCE

Agency Content

The following uses of force are prohibited unless circumstances justify the use of deadly force:

- A. Head strike(s) with an impact weapon
- B. Deliberately or recklessly striking an individual's head against a hard, fixed object
- C. From a standing position, kicking an individual with a foot while the individual is on the ground
- D. Kneeing an individual in the head

200.5 USE OF FORCE DOCUMENTATION AND REVIEW

Agency Content

Every use of force incidents shall be documented on the Use of Force report, and each report shall be compiled into an annual report for evaluation. The Use of Force data will be reviewed annually to determine trends, training needs, equipment needs, and potential policy deficiencies

200.6 DEADLY FORCE APPLICATIONS

Agency Content

Law enforcement officers are authorized to use deadly force when one or both of the following apply:

- 200)** To protect the officer or others from what is reasonably believed to be an immediate threat of death or serious physical injury.

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Trophy Club Police Department

Policy Manual

Response to Resistance

2) To prevent the escape of a fleeing violent felon who the officer has probable cause to believe will pose a significant threat of death or serious physical injury to the officer or others. Where practical prior to discharge of the firearm, officers shall identify themselves as law enforcement officers and state their intent to shoot.

200.6.1 WARNING SHOTS PROHIBITED

Agency Content

The department does not teach officers to discharge firearms for the purpose of warning a person to take or not take any action; therefore, the department does not authorize any officer to discharge any weapon as a warning to any person.

200.6.2 SHOOTING AT OR FROM MOVING VEHICLES

Agency Content

Shots fired at or from a moving vehicle are rarely effective. Officers should move from the path of an approaching vehicle instead of discharging their firearm at the vehicle or any of its occupants. An officer should not discharge a firearm at any part of the vehicle in an attempt to stop or disable a moving vehicle.

An officer may discharge a firearm at the occupants of a moving vehicle when the officer reasonably believes there are no other reasonable means to avert the threat posed by the subject in the vehicle creating an imminent threat of death or serious physical injury to the officer or another by the use of the vehicle as a weapon or by the use of another weapon apart from the vehicle.

200.7 MEDICAL CONSIDERATION

Agency Content

Prior to booking or release, medical assistance shall be obtained for any person who exhibits signs of physical distress; sustained visible injury; expressed a complaint of injury or continuing pain; or was rendered unconscious. Any individual exhibiting signs of physical distress after an encounter should be continuously monitored until the subject can be evaluated and released from a medical facility.

Based upon the officer's initial assessment of the nature and extent of the subject's injuries, medical assistance may consist of examination by fire personnel, paramedics, hospital staff or medical staff at the jail. If any such subject refuses medical attention, such a refusal shall be fully documented in related reports and witnessed by another officer and/or medical personnel. If a recording is made of the contact or an interview with the subject, any refusal should be included in the recording, if possible.

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The on-scene supervisor, or if not available, the primary handling officer shall ensure any person providing medical care or receiving custody of a person following any use of force is informed the person was subjected to the use of force. The notification shall include a description of the force used and any other circumstances the officer reasonably believes represents a risk to the subject's welfare. Examples would include a prolonged struggle, extreme agitation, or impaired respiration.

Persons who exhibit extreme agitation, violent irrational behavior accompanied by profuse sweating, extraordinary strength beyond their physical characteristics or impervious to pain [excited delirium] or who require a protracted physical encounter with multiple officers to be brought under control, may be at an increased risk of sudden death. Calls involving these persons should be considered medical emergencies. Officers who reasonably suspect a medical emergency should request medical assistance as soon as possible and have medical personnel stage away if appropriate.

200.7 REPORTING THE USE OF FORCE

Agency Content

Any use of force by an officer shall be documented completely and accurately in an Offense or Information report, depending on the nature of the incident as well as on a Use of Force report. The officer shall articulate the factors preceding, during, and following their use of force and why the officer believed their use of force was reasonable under the circumstances. The involved officer and all witnessing officers shall submit their respective reports to their supervisor prior to the end of the tour of duty during which the use of force occurred.

To collect data for purposes of training, resource allocation, analysis and related purposes, the department may require additional report forms, as specified in department policy, procedure or law.

A Use of Force report will be completed under the following circumstances:

- 1) An officer discharged a weapon on duty for any reason other than firearms training or qualification
- 2) An officer pointed a firearm at any person.
- 3) An officer applied force (other than physical strength and skill) to any person.
- 4) An officer inflicted injury to a suspect or other person.

200.7.1 NOTIFICATION TO SUPERVISORS

Agency Content

Any officer who deployed force against any person shall immediately notify their first-line supervisor whenever the use of force involved:

- 1) The discharge of a firearm
- 2) The discharge of an CED
- 3) The deployment of the carotid neck restraint

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- 4) Striking or kicking the subject with a baton, fist, foot, or other object
- 5) Rendering the subject unconscious
- 6) A visible injury to the subject
- 7) A reasonable officer to conclude the subject experienced more than momentary discomfort
- 8) The subject complained of injury or continuing pain
- 9) A restraint device other than handcuffs, shackles or belly chains
- 10) The subject indicated his/her intent to pursue litigation
- 11) The subject alleged any of the above occurred

200.9 SUPERVISORY RESPONSIBILITY

Agency Content

A first-line supervisor should respond to the scene of any enforcement action in which the use of force was deployed. Following their arrival at the scene, the first-line supervisor is expected to accomplish the following:

- a. Ensure the scene is secure and all police personnel are safe
- b. Ensure Emergency Medical Technicians (EMT) respond and care for any injured officer at the scene
- c. Ensure the person subjected to the use of force (subject) is examined and treated by EMT on scene
- d. Interview involved officers to determine the facts preceding the use of force, the type of force used, and actions of officers and/or subjects following the use of force
- e. Ensure the subject was advised of their Miranda rights
- f. Notify the next level supervisor of the incident by telephone; however, if the call is not answered, notify the next level supervisor and the Captain of Patrol/Field Operations by text message and email
- g. With body-camera activated, contact the subject and request a voluntary, post-Miranda written-statement regarding the facts preceding, during, and following the use of force
- h. Identify and report any statements indicating the subject's intent to pursue civil action and report same to the Chief of Police through the chain of command
- i. Should the subject provide any written or verbal statement, document the statement on a Supplemental report and submit the original written-statement to Criminal Investigation Division (CID)
- j. Upon indication excessive force was used or officer misconduct occurred, immediately notify the next level supervisor and separate the involved officer from the subject; orchestrate another officer to transport the subject to the department, hospital for medical clearance, and/or the jail as necessary
 - 1) Prepare a memorandum to the Chief of Police through the chain of command fully documenting the allegation of misconduct and any supervisory actions taken to date
- k. Ensure photographs are taken of the subject's injuries as well as photographs depicting the subject's overall condition and appearance
- l. Ensure photographs are taken of any injuries sustained by officers

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- m. Ensure all victims of any offense committed by the subject are interviewed, their written-statements are obtained, photographs of their respective injuries are taken, and their statements are appropriately reported in the Offense Report or Supplemental reports
- n. Identify any witnesses to the use of force
- o. Ensure all witnesses are interviewed and those interviews are appropriately reported
- p. Ensure all physical evidence is appropriately identified and recovered on scene, each item of evidence is appropriately documented, and the custody of evidence is itemized in an Offense or Supplemental report

- q. Ensure all body camera recordings are labeled with the appropriate case number and marked for retention pending resolution of all criminal and/or civil actions
- r. Ensure all photographs are uploaded to the department share drive in the appropriate electronic case file
- s. Review all associated Offense, Arrest, Supplemental, and Use of Force reports
- t. Ensure all reports are consistent with associated video recordings, all the above criterion was met and appropriate documented, and obtain officer revisions as necessary until all reports are approved
- u. Include the appropriate supervisory comments on the Use of Force reports and forward through the chain of command for any subsequent recommendations or further actions

200.9.1 CAPTAIN RESPONSIBILITY

Agency Content

The Captain each Division shall review each Use of Force report submitted by any personnel within his/her command and the supervisory recommendations to ensure compliance with this policy. The Captain shall determine what if any training or other issues are required and ensure compliance.

The Division Captain over the involved personnel shall notify the Captain of the other Division of the use of force no later than the beginning of the next business day after the deployment of force. The Captain over the involved personnel shall ensure all approved reports are forwarded to the Chief of Police in a timely manner.

The Captain of Patrol/Field Operations shall review any memoranda regarding excessive use of force or allegations of misconduct and forward his/her analysis of same to the Chief of Police for any further investigative actions.

Should the Chief of Police determine an internal investigation shall be conducted, the Chief will assign the investigation to the Captain of the Division whose personnel was not involved in the use of force. Based on the nature of the misconduct, the Chief of Police may elect to request officials of the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) or another law enforcement agency to conduct any subsequent the internal investigation.

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200.10 ANNUAL USE OF FORCE REPORT

Agency Content

The Chief of Police, or his/her designate, shall prepare an annual Use of Force Report. The report shall be based on the Use of Force report submitted throughout the year. The annual report shall consist of the following information:

- a. The type of force used
- b. Was the force effective in controlling the individual
- c. The address and type location where the force was deployed
- d. The number of officers present when the force was deployed
- e. The identity of each officer deployed force and their years of law enforcement experience
- f. The events leading to the use of force
- g. Type of offense or arrest
- h. Indications alcohol and/or drugs were involved
- i. The report should include any need to:
 - 1) Revise or add policies
 - 2) Add new or revise existing training and the scope of training required
 - 3) Add new or updated equipment
 - 4) Remove the authorization for any type equipment deemed unsatisfactory
 - 5) Amend methods of operation or enforcement responses

200.11 TRAINING

Agency Content

- The department encourages officers to participate in any training with the potential to improve the officer's ability to perform their assigned duties or to survive hostile encounters. The department strictly enforces the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE) training mandates. The department Training Officer maintains a current log of all officer training hours and training requirements. All officers are required to complete the following:
 - a. All officers shall receive training for authorized firearms, non-lethal weapons, defensive tactics, and the Use of Force policy prior to performing any law enforcement duties
 - b. All officers shall be trained and qualified with authorized firearms no less than once per calendar year (TBP: 3.01, 3.02)
 - c. All officers shall receive training in the department's Use of Force policy no less than once per calendar year (TBP: 3.02)
 - d. All officers shall receive hands-on arrest and defensive tactics training no less than once every two years (TBP: 3.06)

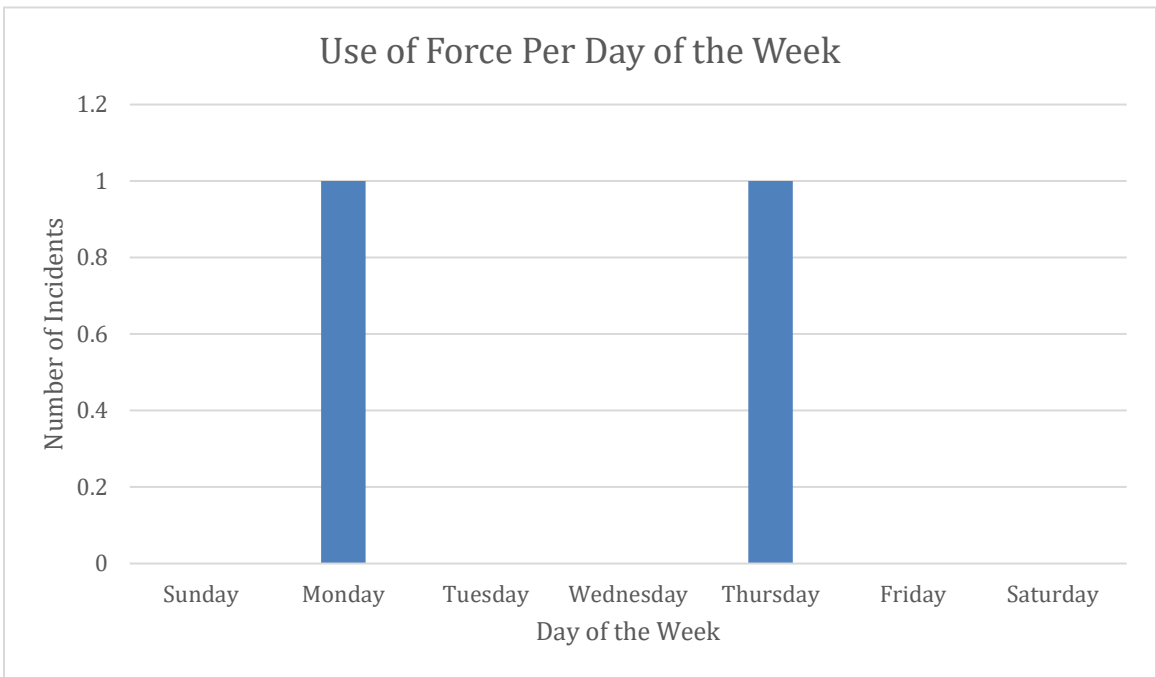
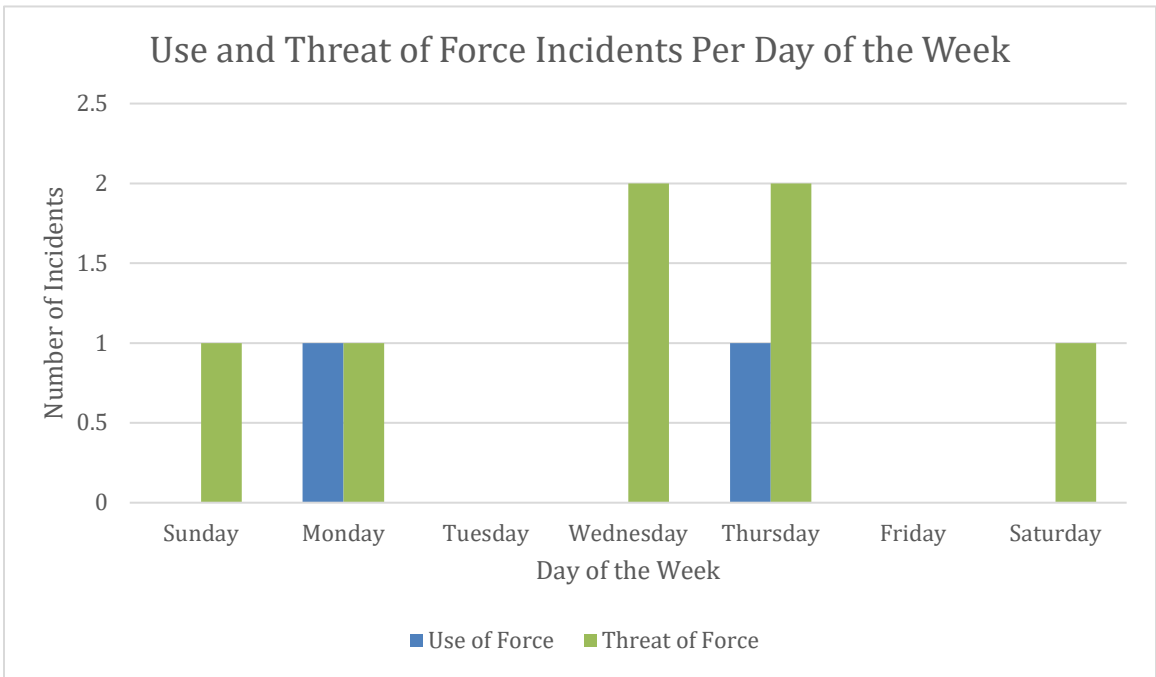
- e. Officers shall receive training in all non-lethal weapons issued or used by the department and demonstrate proficiency with those weapons no less than once every two years (TBP: 3.04)
- f. All Use of Force training shall, at a minimum, comply with the standards established by TCOLE

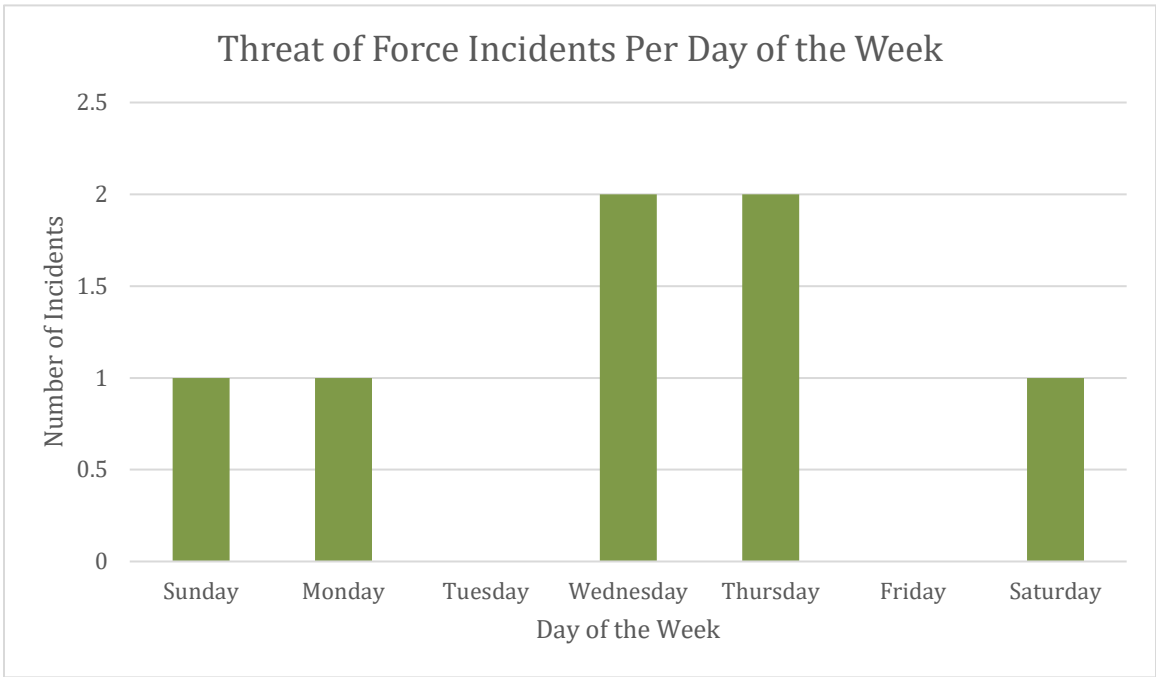
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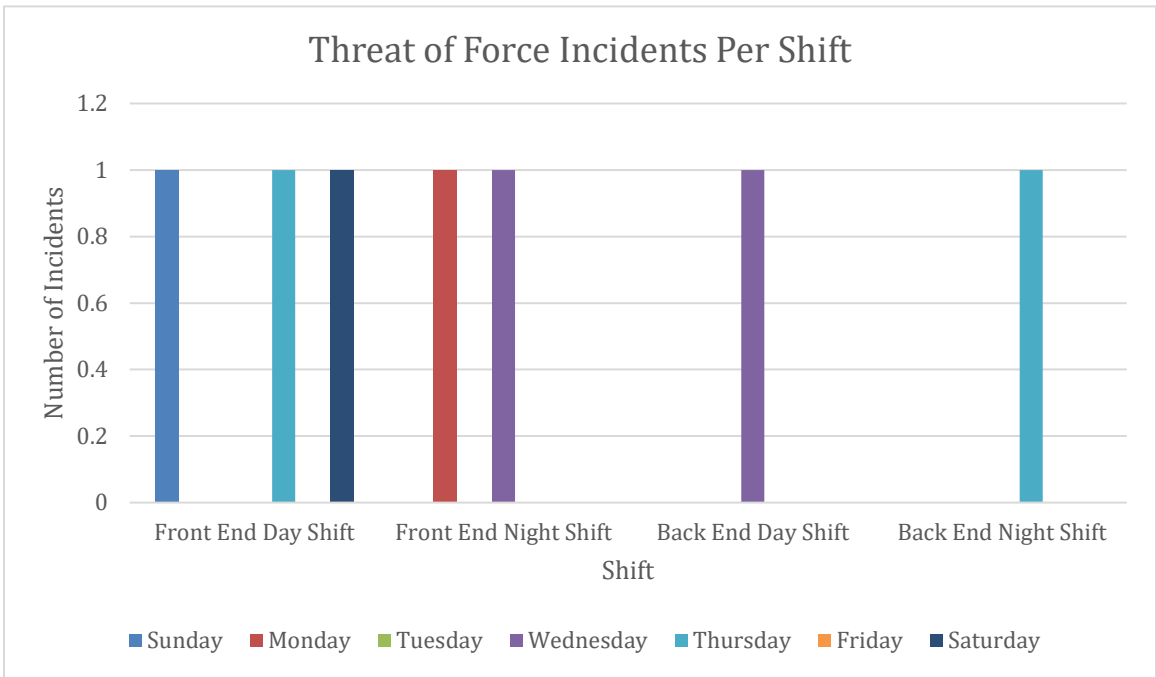
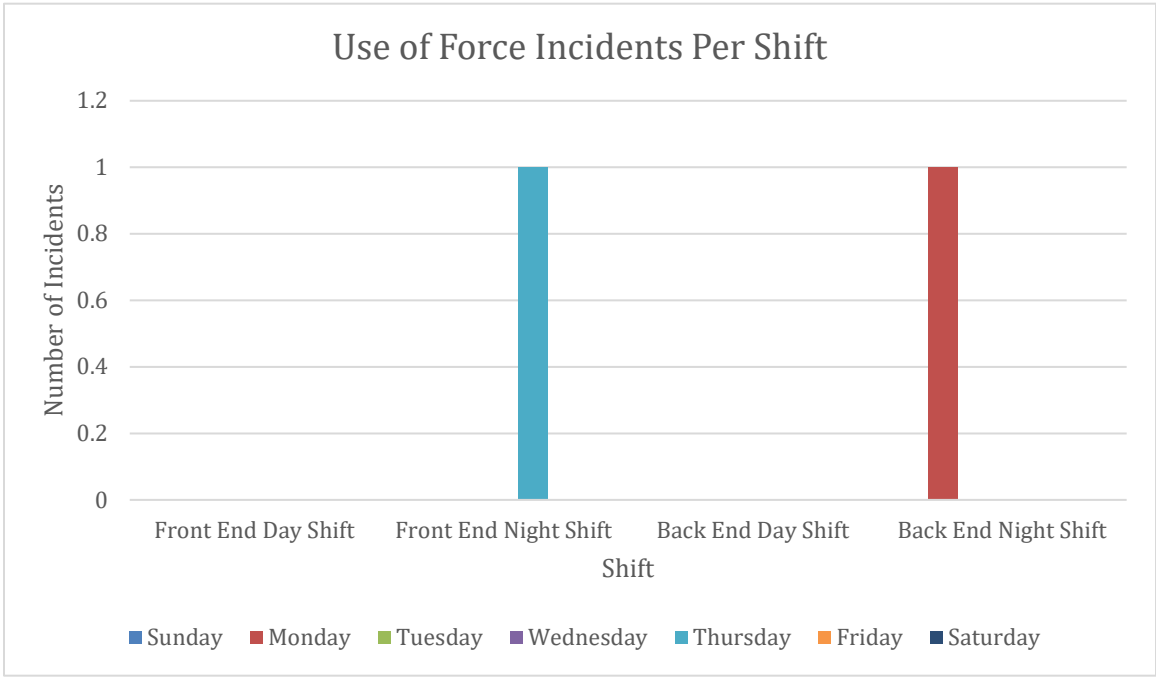
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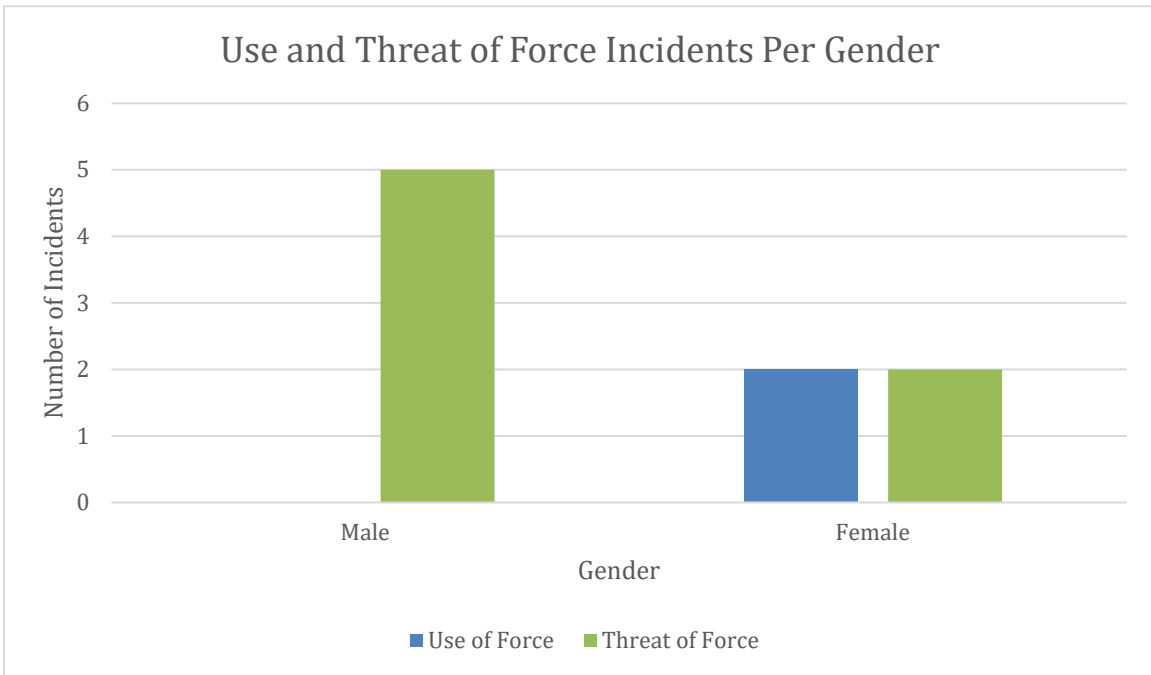
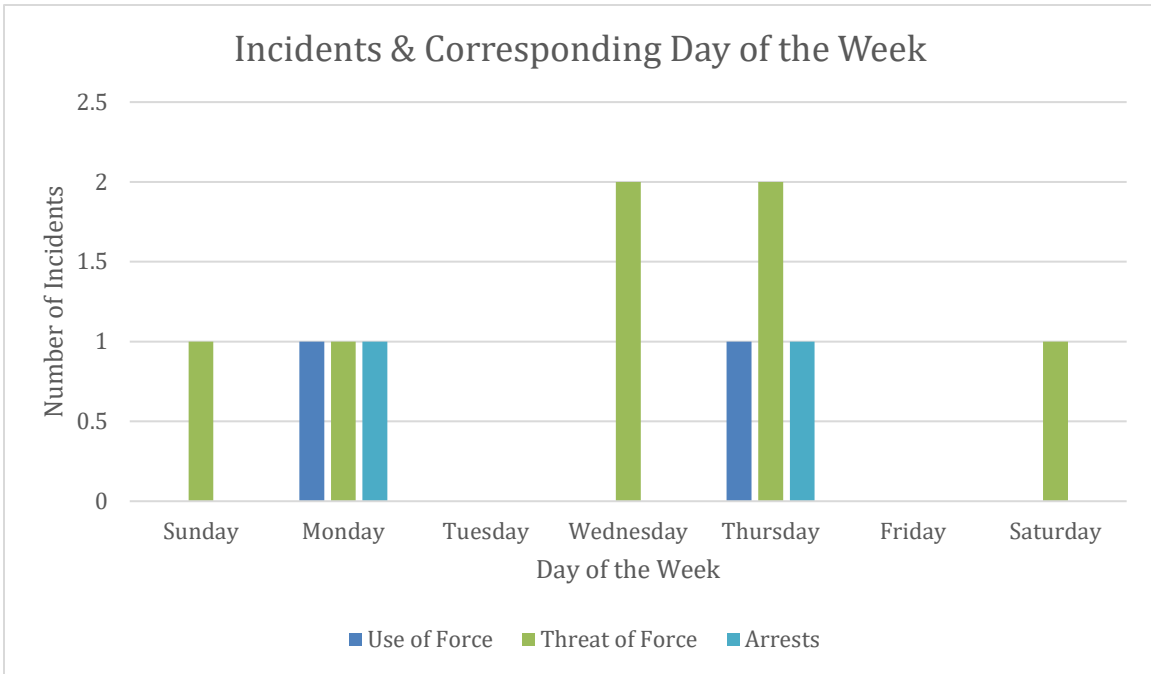
Executive Summary:

1. Following a comprehensive review of all incidents in 2025, there were 2 Use-of-Force incidents, and no policies, procedures, or laws were violated.
2. In accordance with departmental policy, all relevant videos were thoroughly reviewed and confirmed full compliance with established standards and legal requirements.
3. All incidents were managed in accordance with current departmental training protocols for firearms and Conducted Energy Devices (CEDs).
4. Reportable events were submitted to the FBI National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) as required. Not all incidents met NIBRS reporting criteria.
5. During 2025, the department documented seven (7) threat-of-force incidents, none of which escalated to an actual use of force.
6. Threat-of-force actions included:
 - Un-holstering and displaying a Taser
 - Un-holstering and pointing a firearm at a suspect
7. No injuries were reported to suspects, officers, or third parties.

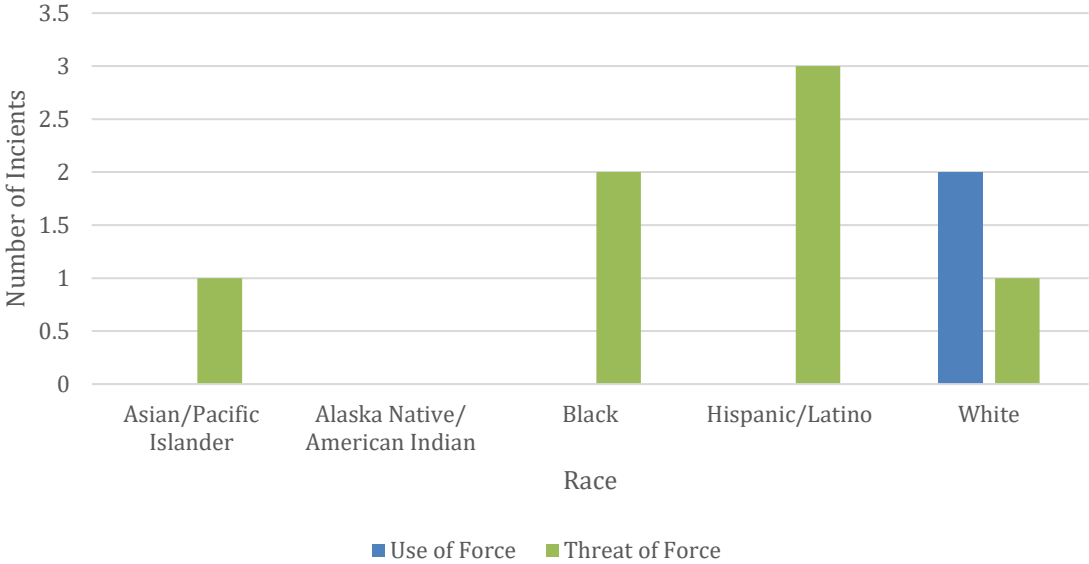








Use and Threat of Force Per Race



Use of Force Incidents between January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025:

Event Number	25030021
Date	March 12 th , 2025 Thursday
Time of Day	22:59
Location	2200 Blk Hwy114, Trophy Club, TX
Arrest Made	Yes
Charges	PC 49.09(A) DWI 2 nd / PC 38.03(A) Resisting Arrest
Suspects Sex	Female
Suspect Race	White
Suspects Age	40
Reason for Initial Contact	Traffic Stop
Force Used By Officers	Physical
Reported in NIBRS	No
Subject known to have or apparent impairment	Unknown
Was the subject believed to have a weapon	Yes (Taser)
Justified or unjustified	Justified
Officers involved (sex/race/years of service)	Officer J. Foster: <u>Sex</u> : Male, <u>Race</u> : White, 2 Years of service Officer A. Tarnowski: <u>Sex</u> : Male, <u>Race</u> : White, 3 Years of service

During a traffic stop, the female suspect admitted to consuming a bottle of wine, became verbally aggressive, attempted to leave the scene, and threatened officers by stating she had a taser and would use it. When instructed to exit the vehicle for SFSTs, the suspect refused, attempted to re-enter the vehicle, and actively resisted, requiring officers to remove her from the vehicle and take her to the ground to gain control. The suspect sustained minor abrasions and refused medical attention.

While being escorted to a patrol unit, the suspect kicked one of the officer's multiple times near the upper thigh/groin area. Due to the suspect's combative behavior, SFSTs and a DRE

evaluation were not completed. An open container of alcohol, a taser, and THC-related products were located within reach inside the vehicle and seized. Based on the totality of the circumstances, officers established probable cause for DWI/Open Container, sought a blood warrant following an initial refusal, and transported the suspect for booking.

Event Number	25060001
Date	June 2nd, 2025 Sunday
Time of Day	00:15
Location	2200 Blk Trophy Club Dr, Trophy Club, TX
Arrest Made	Yes
Charges	PC 49.06(B) DWI / PC 38.03(A) Resisting Arrest
Suspects Sex	Female
Suspect Race	White
Suspects Age	35
Reason for Initial Contact	Traffic Stop
Force Used By Officers	Physical
Reported in NIBRS	No
Subject known to have or apparent impairment	Unknown
Was the subject believed to have a weapon	Unknown
Justified or unjustified	Justified
Officers involved (sex/race/years of service)	Officer J. Foster: <u>Sex</u> : Male, <u>Race</u> : White, 2 Years of service Sergeant J. Hernandez: <u>Sex</u> : Male, <u>Race</u> : White, 7 Years of service

During a nighttime traffic stop for equipment and speed violations, officers detected a strong odor of alcohol and observed signs of intoxication, including HGN, bloodshot and droopy eyes, and a blank stare. The female suspect refused to answer basic questions, refused to provide insurance, and refused to exit the vehicle or participate in SFSTs. Due to the totality of circumstances and the suspect's refusal to comply, officers forcibly removed her from the vehicle. The suspect actively resisted by pulling away during removal and was secured in

handcuffs. She was arrested for DWI and Resisting Arrest. Following the arrest, the suspect refused consent for a blood specimen, requiring officers to obtain a search warrant. After the blood draw was completed, the suspect continued to resist transportation at the police department by sitting on the ground and dragging her feet, requiring officers to physically move her to complete the booking process.

Threat of Force Incidents between January 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025:

Event Number	25020018
Date	February 12th, 2025 Wednesday
Time of Day	19:07 Hours
Location	2003 SH 114 Suite #400, Trophy Club, TX
Arrest Made	Yes
Charges	PC 43.02(C)1. Prostitution
Suspect Sex	Female
Suspect Race	Asian
Suspect Age	47
Reason for Initial Contact	Search Warrant
Threat of Force Displayed By Officers	Pointed firearms
Reported in NIBRS	Yes
Subject known to have or apparent impairment	Unknown
Was the subject believed to have a weapon	Unknown
Justified or unjustified	Justified
Officers involved (sex/race/years of service)	Officer C. Sears: <u>Sex</u> : Female, <u>Race</u> : White, 15 Years of service Officer C. Northcutt: <u>Sex</u> : Male, <u>Race</u> : White, 5 Years of service

Officers of the Trophy Club Police Department (PD), along with members of the Dallas PD and Department of Homeland Security executed a search warrant at the "Chi Kung Foot Spa" massage Parlor, located at

2003 SH 114 Suite #400, Trophy Club, Denton County, Texas 76262. The search warrant was obtained regarding an active prostitution investigation at the location. The room was then made secure. No one was injured during the incident.

Event Number	25010032
Date	January 19, 2025 Sunday
Time of Day	20:59 Hours
Location	Residence
Arrest Made	Yes
Charges	PC 32.31€(3) Fraud Poss/Use of Credit or Debit Card >10 <5
Suspect Sex	Male
Suspect Race	Hispanic
Suspect Age	26
Reason for Initial Contact	Flock Alert
Threat of Force Displayed By Officers	Pointed Firearm
Reported in NIBRS	No
Subject known to have or apparent impairment	Unknown
Was the subject believed to have a weapon	Unknown
Justified or unjustified	Justified
Officers involved (sex/race/years of service)	Officer Billups: <u>Sex</u> : Male, <u>Race</u> : White, 2 Years of service Sergeant Sullivan: <u>Sex</u> : Male, <u>Race</u> : White, 19 Years of service

Officers were assigned to a quick reaction team to search a residence for suspects related to a stolen vehicle that entered our city. I un-holstered my department issued service firearm for the search of the residence. During the search, officers observed a male and female matching the description of the suspects. Officers pointed Their firearms at the suspects while giving verbal commands. The suspects complied and were taken into custody.

Event Number	25020038
Date	February 24, 2025 Friday
Time of Day	20:25 Hours
Location	2700 Trophy Club Drive
Arrest Made	Yes
Charges	NCIC/TCIC Warrant (Assault Family Violence F3 out of Tarrant County Sheriffs Office)
Suspect Sex	Male
Suspect Race	Black
Suspect Age	40
Reason for Initial Contact	Dispatched Call/Warrant
Threat of Force Displayed By Officers	Pointed Firearm
Reported in NIBRS	No
Subject known to have or apparent impairment	Unknown
Was the subject believed to have a weapon	Unknown
Justified or unjustified	Justified
Officers involved (sex/race/years of service)	Officer Foster: <u>Sex</u> : Male, <u>Race</u> : White, 3 Years of service Officer Torres: <u>Sex</u> : Male, <u>Race</u> : White, 2 Years of service Sergeant Cobler: <u>Sex</u> : Male, <u>Race</u> : White, 7 Years of service

While conducting a warrant service for a Violent Felony Warrant, the following occurred: Officers unholstered Their duty weapons and pointed it at individual while giving him clear and concise commands to get on the ground and informed him there was a warrant for his arrest. The individual was initially passive and verbally resistant but eventually complied with officer commands. Officers holstered their weapons and detained individual in handcuffs without incident.

Event Number	25080009
Date	August 6, 2025 Wednesday
Time of Day	16:57 Hours
Location	Street
Arrest Made	No
Charges	PC 30.02 Burglary of a Habitation
Suspect Sex	Male
Suspect Race	Black
Suspect Age	17
Reason for Initial Contact	Dispatched Call
Threat of Force Displayed By Officers	Forearm Pointed
Reported in NIBRS	No
Subject known to have or apparent impairment	Unknown
Was the subject believed to have a weapon	Yes
Justified or unjustified	Justified
Officers involved (sex/race/years of service)	Sergeant Krum: <u>Sex</u> : Male, <u>Race</u> : White, 9 Years of service

While in the area of Ridgewood Drive, Officer was attempting to locate two suspects who fled after committing a burglary of a habitation. Officer located both suspects at the same time, displayed and pointed his firearm at them while giving commands to comply. Compliance was gained by both suspects, and they were subsequently taken into custody without further incident.

Event Number	25090004
Date	September 4, 2025 Thursday
Time of Day	00:20 Hours
Location	Street
Arrest Made	Yes
Charges	Warrants (SLPD Aggravated Assault Family Violence)
Suspect Sex	Male
Suspect Race	Hispanic
Suspect Age	40
Reason for Initial Contact	Warrants
Threat of Force Displayed By Officers	Firearm pointed
Reported in NIBRS	No
Subject known to have or apparent impairment	Unknown
Was the subject believed to have a weapon	Unknown
Justified or unjustified	Justified
Officers involved (sex/race/years of service)	Sergeant Colber: <u>Sex</u> : Male, <u>Race</u> : White, 7 Years of service Officer Billups: <u>Sex</u> : Male, <u>Race</u> : White, 2 Years of service Officer Wallace: <u>Sex</u> : Male, <u>Race</u> : White, 1 Years of service

Officers conducted a warrant service at the A-Loft Hotel. Information showed the suspect had an active warrant for a VIOLENT FELONY and they were listed as a registered sex offender. The reporting party claimed the subject was known to carry weapons, use drugs, and had a propensity of violence. Due to the nature of the offense, CCH of the suspect, and reporting party claims, Officers drew their duty weapons and pointed them at the suspect while giving verbal commands upon initial contact. The suspect complied with officer commands, at which time Officers holstered their duty weapons and placed the suspect in handcuffs. Once the

suspect was detained in handcuffs, Officers confirmed the warrant and transferred custody of the suspect to Southlake PD.

Event Number	25120030
Date	December 18, 2025 Thursday
Time of Day	06:10 Hours
Location	Street
Arrest Made	Yes
Charges	Warrant (GVPD Evading Arrest or Det w/ Prev Conviction F3 and EPD Evading Arrest w/ Veh FS)
Suspect Sex	Male
Suspect Race	Hispanic
Suspect Age	23
Reason for Initial Contact	Traffic Stop
Threat of Force Displayed By Officers	Firearm pointed
Reported in NIBRS	No
Subject known to have or apparent impairment	Unknown
Was the subject believed to have a weapon	Unknown
Justified or unjustified	Justified
Officers involved (sex/race/years of service)	Sergeant Hernandez: <u>Sex</u> : Male, <u>Race</u> : White, 7 Years of service Officer Foster: <u>Sex</u> : Male, <u>Race</u> : White, 2 Years of service

Officers conducted a Felony stop on a vehicle after learning the vehicle driver was wanted on Felony charges. During the felony stop, Officer pointed his department issued firearm at the driver then he was placed in handcuffs and taken into custody.

Event Number	25120036
Date	December 20, 2025 Saturday
Time of Day	06:44 Hours
Location	Residence
Arrest Made	No
Charges	CTN
Suspect Sex	Male
Suspect Race	White
Suspect Age	17
Reason for Initial Contact	Dispatched Call
Threat of Force Displayed By Officers	Firearm Pointed
Reported in NIBRS	No
Subject known to have or apparent impairment	Unknown
Was the subject believed to have a weapon	Unknown
Justified or unjustified	Justified
Officers involved (sex/race/years of service)	Officer Sears: <u>Sex</u> : Female, <u>Race</u> : White, 15 Years of service Officer Billups: <u>Sex</u> : Male, <u>Race</u> : White, 2 Years of service Sergeant Krum: <u>Sex</u> : Male, <u>Race</u> : White, 9 Years of service

Officers were dispatched to a burglary in progress call with possible armed suspects. Upon arrival, Officers cleared the residence. During the clearing, Officers encountered two suspects, both of which were laying together on a couch upstairs asleep. Officers pointed firearms at both suspects and gave commands to show hands and sit up. Both suspects complied and were detained, later released without incident.

2025 Annual Use of Force Report Summary:

In 2025, the Trophy Club Police Department documented 2 incidents involving the use of force and 7 incidents involving the threat of force. Based on the established use-of-force categories, I conclude that the department's policies remain effective and do not require revision at this time. Notably, there were no incidents in which a weapon was discharged during the year.

The extensive training and regular policy reviews undertaken by our officers ensured that force was applied only in justified circumstances. Most incidents involved officers unholstering their weapons without the need to discharge them, underscoring the effectiveness of the department's focus on de-escalation and judicious decision-making.

Throughout 2025, TCPD officers consistently prioritized de-escalation tactics to minimize the need for force. The ratio of 7 threats of force to 2 uses of force highlights the success of these efforts. Furthermore, the department remains committed to thorough documentation and analysis of all use-of-force incidents to continuously assess and address operational needs.

Trophy Club Police Department

2025



Annual Pursuit and Analysis Report

TROPHY CLUB POLICE DEPARTMENT MEMORANDUM

Date: January 31, 2026

To: Chief Patrick Arata, Chief of Police ____ (Initial to show receipt)

From: Captain Bobby Tillman, Criminal Investigations Division ____ (initial to show issuance)

CC: Captain Steven Woodard, Field Operations Division ____ (initial to show receipt)

Subj.: Annual Pursuit and Analysis Report – Calendar Year 2025

Pursuant to Trophy Club Police Department (PD) Policy 206.9, Annual Pursuit Reporting and Review to the Chief of Police, an annual report summarizing all pursuits will be prepared for the Chief of Police. The annual report will be utilized to review trends, policy matters, training needs, employee performance and other related data.

Vehicle Pursuit - An event involving one or more law enforcement officers attempting to apprehend a suspect who is attempting to avoid arrest while operating a motor vehicle by using high speed or other evasive tactics, such as disregarding traffic warning signs, stop signs, red lights, driving off a roadway, turning suddenly or driving in a legal manner but willfully failing to yield to an officer's signal to stop.

Executive Summary:

1. After a full review of the incidents, no policies, procedures, or laws were violated. This was confirmed through the review of the pursuit videos, as required per departmental policy.
2. It was identified that pursuit activity occurred on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.
3. The events listed do not need to be reported to the FBI National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS).

Vehicle Pursuits

206.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Vehicle pursuits expose innocent citizens, law enforcement officers and fleeing violators to the risk of serious injury or death. The primary purpose of this policy is to provide officers with guidance in balancing the safety of the public and themselves against law enforcement's duty to apprehend violators of the law. Another purpose of this policy is to minimize the potential for pursuit-related collisions. Vehicular pursuits require officers to exhibit a high degree of common sense and sound judgment. Officers must not forget that the immediate apprehension of a suspect is generally not more important than the safety of the public and pursuing officers.

206.1.1 PHILOSOPHY

Deciding whether to pursue a motor vehicle is a critical decision that must be made quickly and under difficult and unpredictable circumstances. In recognizing the risk to public safety created by vehicle pursuits, no officer or supervisor shall be criticized or disciplined for deciding not to engage in a vehicle pursuit due to the risk involved. This includes circumstances where department policy would permit the initiation or continuation of the pursuit. It is recognized that vehicle pursuits are not always predictable and decisions made pursuant to this policy will be evaluated according to the totality of the circumstances reasonably available at the time of the pursuit.

Officers must remember that the most important factors to the successful conclusion of a pursuit are proper self-discipline and sound professional judgment. Officers' conduct during the course of a pursuit must be objectively reasonable; that is, what a reasonable officer would do under the circumstances. An unreasonable individual's desire to apprehend a fleeing suspect at all costs has no place in professional law enforcement.

206.2 DEFINITIONS

Vehicle Pursuit - An event involving one or more law enforcement officers attempting to apprehend a suspect who is attempting to avoid arrest while operating a motor vehicle by using high speed or other evasive tactics, such as disregarding traffic warning signs, stop signs, red lights, driving off a roadway, turning suddenly or driving in a legal manner but willfully failing to yield to an officer's signal to stop.

Blocking or Vehicle Intercept - A low-speed coordinated maneuver where two or more law enforcement vehicles simultaneously intercept and block the movement of a suspect vehicle, the driver of which may be unaware of the impending enforcement stop, with the goal of containment and preventing a pursuit. Blocking is not a moving or stationary road block.

Boxing In - A tactic designed to stop a violator's vehicle by surrounding it with law enforcement vehicles and then slowing all vehicles to a stop.

Pursuit Intervention Technique (PIT) - A low-speed maneuver intended to terminate the pursuit by causing the violator's vehicle to spin out and come to a stop.

Vehicle Pursuits - 1

Trophy Club Police Department

Policy Manual

Vehicle Pursuits

Ramming - The deliberate act of impacting a violator's vehicle with another vehicle to functionally damage or otherwise force the violator's vehicle to stop.

Roadblocks - A tactic designed to stop a violator's vehicle by intentionally placing a vehicle or other immovable object in the path of the violator's vehicle.

Spikes or Tack Strips - A device that extends across the roadway and is designed to puncture the tires of the pursued vehicle.

206.3 OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

It shall be the policy of this department that a vehicle pursuit shall be conducted only with red light and siren unless exempt under Tex. Transp. Code § 546.004. The following policy is established to provide officers with guidelines for driving with due regard and caution for the safety of all persons using the highway as required by Tex. Transp. Code § 546.005.

206.3.1 WHEN TO INITIATE A PURSUIT

Officers are authorized to initiate a pursuit when it is reasonable to believe that a suspect is attempting to evade arrest or detention by fleeing in a vehicle.

The following factors individually and collectively shall be considered in deciding whether to initiate or continue a pursuit:

- (a) Seriousness of the known or reasonably suspected crime and its relationship to community safety.
- (b) The importance of protecting the public and balancing the known or reasonably suspected offense and the apparent need for immediate capture against the risks to officers, innocent motorists and others.
- (c) Apparent nature of the fleeing suspect (e.g., whether the suspect represents a serious threat to public safety).
- (d) The identity of the suspect has been verified and there is comparatively minimal risk in allowing the suspect to be apprehended at a later time.
- (e) Safety of the public in the area of the pursuit, including the type of area, time of day, the amount of vehicular and pedestrian traffic (e.g., school zones) and the speed of the pursuit relative to these factors.
- (f) Pursuing officer's familiarity with the area of the pursuit, the quality of radio communications between the pursuing units and the dispatcher/supervisor and the driving capabilities of the pursuing officers under the conditions of the pursuit.
- (g) Weather, traffic and road conditions that unreasonably increase the danger of the pursuit when weighed against the risks resulting from the suspect's escape.

- (h) Performance capabilities of the vehicles used in the pursuit in relation to the speeds and other conditions of the pursuit.

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- (i) Vehicle speeds.
- (j) Other persons in or on the pursued vehicle (e.g., passengers, co-offenders and hostages).
- (k) Availability of other resources, such as aircraft assistance.
- (l) The police unit is carrying passengers other than police officers. Pursuits should not be undertaken with a prisoner in the pursuit vehicle unless exigent circumstances exist, and then only after the need to apprehend the suspect is weighed against the safety of the prisoner in transport.

206.3.2 WHEN TO TERMINATE A PURSUIT

Pursuits should be discontinued whenever the totality of objective circumstances known or which reasonably ought to be known to the officer or supervisor during the pursuit indicates that the present risks of continuing the pursuit reasonably appear to outweigh the risks resulting from the suspect's escape.

The above factors on when to initiate a pursuit are expressly included herein and will apply equally to the decision to discontinue as well as the decision to initiate a pursuit. Officers and supervisors must objectively and continuously weigh the seriousness of the offense against the potential danger to innocent motorists, themselves and the public when electing to continue a pursuit. In the context of this policy, the term "terminate" shall be construed to mean discontinue or to stop chasing the fleeing vehicle.

In addition to the factors listed above, the following factors should also be considered in deciding whether to terminate a pursuit:

- (a) Distance between the pursuing officers and the fleeing vehicle is so great that further pursuit would be futile or require the pursuit to continue for an unreasonable time or distance.
- (b) Pursued vehicle's location is no longer definitely known.
- (c) Officer's pursuit vehicle sustains damage that renders it unsafe to drive.
- (d) Extended pursuits of violators for misdemeanors not involving violence or risk of serious harm (independent of the pursuit) are discouraged.
- (e) Hazards to uninvolved bystanders or motorists.
- (f) If the identity of the offender is known and it does not reasonably appear that the need for immediate capture outweighs the risks associated with continuing the pursuit, officers should strongly consider discontinuing the pursuit and apprehending the offender at a later time.

- (g) Directed by a supervisor.

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206.3.3 SPEED LIMITS

The speed of a pursuit is a factor that should be evaluated on a continuing basis by the officer and supervisor. Evaluation of vehicle speeds shall take into consideration public safety, officer safety and the safety of the occupants of the fleeing vehicle.

Should high vehicle speeds be reached during a pursuit, officers and supervisors shall also consider these factors when determining the reasonableness of the speed of the pursuit:

- (a) Pursuit speeds have become unreasonably unsafe for the surrounding conditions.
- (b) Pursuit speeds have exceeded the driving ability of the officer.
- (c) Pursuit speeds are beyond the capabilities of the pursuit vehicle thus making its operation unsafe.

206.4 PURSUIT UNITS

Pursuit units should be limited to three vehicles (two units and a supervisor); however, the number of units involved will vary with the circumstances. An officer or supervisor may request additional units to join a pursuit if, after assessing the factors outlined above, it appears that the number of officers involved would be insufficient to safely arrest the suspect(s). All other officers shall stay out of the pursuit but should remain alert to its progress and location. Any officer who drops out of a pursuit may then, if necessary, proceed to the termination point at legal speeds, following the appropriate rules of the road.

206.4.1 MOTORCYCLE OFFICERS

A distinctively marked patrol vehicle equipped with emergency overhead lighting should replace a police motorcycle as primary and/or secondary pursuit unit as soon as practicable.

206.4.2 VEHICLES WITHOUT EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

Vehicles not equipped with red light and siren are generally prohibited from initiating or joining in any pursuit. Officer(s) in such vehicles, however, may become involved in emergency activities involving serious crimes or life-threatening situations. Those officers should terminate their involvement in any pursuit immediately upon arrival of a sufficient number of emergency law enforcement vehicles or any law enforcement aircraft.

206.4.3 PRIMARY UNIT RESPONSIBILITIES

The initial pursuing officer will be designated as the primary pursuit unit and will be responsible for the conduct of the pursuit unless it is unable to remain reasonably close enough to the violator's vehicle. The primary responsibility of the officer initiating the pursuit is the apprehension of the suspect(s) without unreasonable danger to themselves or other persons.

The primary unit should notify Dispatch that a vehicle pursuit has been initiated and as soon as practicable provide information including, but not limited to:

- (a) Reason for the pursuit.

- (b) Location and direction of travel.

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- (c) Speed of the fleeing vehicle.
- (d) Description of the fleeing vehicle and license number, if known.
- (e) Number of occupants.
- (f) The identity or description of the known occupants.
- (g) Information concerning the use of firearms, threat of force, injuries, hostages or other unusual hazards.

Unless relieved by a supervisor or secondary unit, the officer in the primary unit shall be responsible for the broadcasting of the progress of the pursuit. Unless circumstances reasonably indicate otherwise, the primary unit should relinquish the responsibility of broadcasting the progress of the pursuit to a secondary unit or aircraft joining the pursuit to minimize distractions and allow the primary unit to concentrate foremost on safe pursuit tactics.

206.4.4 SECONDARY UNIT(S) RESPONSIBILITIES

The second officer in the pursuit is responsible for the following:

- (a) Immediately notifying the dispatcher of entry into the pursuit.
- (b) Remaining at a safe distance behind the primary unit unless directed to assume the role of primary officer, or if the primary unit is unable to continue the pursuit.
- (c) Broadcasting the progress of the pursuit unless the situation indicates otherwise.

206.4.5 PURSUIT DRIVING TACTICS

The decision to use specific driving tactics requires the same assessment of considerations outlined in the factors to be considered concerning pursuit initiation and termination. The following are tactics for units involved in the pursuit:

- (a) Officers, considering their driving skills and vehicle performance capabilities, will space themselves from other involved vehicles so they are able to see and avoid hazards or react safely to maneuvers by the fleeing vehicle.
- (b) Because intersections can present increased risks, the following tactics should be considered:
 1. Available units not directly involved in the pursuit may proceed safely to controlled intersections ahead of the pursuit in an effort to warn cross traffic.
 2. Pursuing units should exercise due caution when proceeding through controlled intersections.
- (c) As a general rule, officers should not pursue a vehicle driving the wrong way on a roadway, highway or freeway. In the event that the pursued vehicle does so, the following tactics should be considered:

1. Requesting assistance from an air unit.

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2. Maintaining visual contact with the pursued vehicle by paralleling on the correct side of the roadway.
 3. Requesting other units to observe exits available to the suspect(s).
- (d) Notifying the Texas Highway Patrol or other law enforcement agency if it appears that the pursuit may enter their jurisdiction.
- (e) Officers involved in a pursuit should not attempt to pass other units unless the situation indicates otherwise or they are requested to do so by the primary unit.

206.4.6 TACTICS/PROCEDURES FOR UNITS NOT INVOLVED IN THE PURSUIT

There should be no paralleling of the pursuit route. Officers are authorized to use emergency equipment at intersections along the pursuit path to clear intersections of vehicular and pedestrian traffic to protect the public. Officers should remain in their assigned area and should not become involved with the pursuit unless directed by a supervisor.

Non-pursuing personnel needed at the termination of the pursuit should respond in a non-emergency manner, observing the rules of the road.

The primary unit, secondary unit and supervisor should be the only units operating under emergency conditions (emergency lights and siren) unless other units are assigned to the pursuit.

206.4.7 PURSUIT TRAILING

In the event the initiating unit from this agency either relinquishes control of the pursuit to another unit or jurisdiction, that initiating unit may, with permission of a supervisor, trail the pursuit to the termination point in order to provide necessary information and assistance for the arrest of the suspect(s).

The term trail means to follow the path of the pursuit at a safe speed while obeying all traffic laws and without activating emergency equipment. If the pursuit is at a slow rate of speed, the trailing unit will maintain sufficient distance from the pursuit units to clearly indicate an absence of participation in the pursuit.

206.4.8 AIRCRAFT ASSISTANCE

When available, aircraft assistance should be requested. Once the air unit has established visual contact with the pursued vehicle, it should assume control over the pursuit. The primary and secondary ground units should consider the participation of aircraft assistance when determining whether to continue the pursuit.

The air unit should coordinate the activities of resources on the ground, report progress of the pursuit and provide officers and supervisors with details of upcoming traffic congestion, road hazards or other pertinent information to evaluate whether to continue the pursuit. If ground units are not within visual contact and the air unit determines that it is unsafe to continue the pursuit, the air unit should recommend terminating the pursuit.

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206.5 SUPERVISORY CONTROL AND RESPONSIBILITY

It is the policy of this department that available supervisory and management control will be exercised over all vehicle pursuits involving officers from this department.

The field supervisor of the officer initiating the pursuit, or if unavailable, the nearest field supervisor will be responsible for the following:

- (a) Upon becoming aware of a pursuit, immediately ascertaining all reasonably available information to continuously assess the situation and the risk factors associated with the pursuit in order to ensure that the pursuit is conducted within established department guidelines.
- (b) Engage in the pursuit, when appropriate, to provide on-scene supervision.
- (c) Exercise management and control of the pursuit even if not engaged in it.
- (d) Ensuring that no more than the number of required police units needed are involved in the pursuit under the guidelines set forth in this policy.
- (e) Direct that the pursuit be terminated if, in his/her judgment, it is unjustified to continue the pursuit under the guidelines of this policy.
- (f) Ensure that aircraft assistance is requested if available.
- (g) Ensure that the proper radio channel is being used.
- (h) Ensure the notification and/or coordination of outside agencies if the pursuit either leaves or is likely to leave the jurisdiction of this agency.
- (i) Control and manage TCPD units when a pursuit enters another jurisdiction.
- (j) Prepare a post-pursuit critique and analysis of the pursuit for training purposes.

206.5.1 SERGEANT RESPONSIBILITY

Upon becoming aware that a pursuit has been initiated, the Sergeant should monitor and continually assess the situation and ensure the pursuit is conducted within the guidelines and requirements of this policy. The Sergeant has the final responsibility for the coordination, control and termination of a vehicle pursuit and shall be in overall command.

The Sergeant shall review all pertinent reports for content and forward them to the Captain.

206.6 COMMUNICATIONS

If the pursuit is confined within the Town limits, radio communication will be conducted on the primary channel unless instructed otherwise by a supervisor or communications dispatcher. If the pursuit leaves the jurisdiction of this department or such is imminent, involved units should, whenever available, switch radio communication to an emergency channel most accessible by participating agencies and units.

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206.6.1 LOSS OF PURSUED VEHICLE

When the pursued vehicle is lost, the primary unit should broadcast pertinent information to assist other units in locating the vehicle. The primary unit will be responsible for coordinating any further search for either the pursued vehicle or suspects fleeing on foot.

206.7 INTER-JURISDICTIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

When a pursuit enters another agency's jurisdiction, the primary officer or supervisor, taking into consideration distance traveled, unfamiliarity with the area and other pertinent facts, should determine whether to request the other agency to assume the pursuit. Unless entry into another jurisdiction is expected to be brief, it is generally recommended that the primary officer or supervisor ensure that notification is provided to each outside jurisdiction into which the pursuit is reasonably expected to enter, regardless of whether such jurisdiction is expected to assist.

206.7.1 ASSUMPTION OF PURSUIT BY ANOTHER AGENCY

Trophy Club Police Department officers will discontinue the pursuit when another agency has assumed the pursuit, unless continued assistance of the Trophy Club Police Department is requested by the agency assuming the pursuit. Upon discontinuing the pursuit, the primary unit may proceed upon request, with or at the direction of a supervisor, to the termination point to assist in the investigation.

The role and responsibilities of officers at the termination of a pursuit initiated by this department shall be coordinated with appropriate consideration of the units from the agency assuming the pursuit.

Notification of a pursuit in progress should not be construed as a request to join the pursuit. Requests to or from another agency to assume a pursuit should be specific. Because of communication limitations between local agencies, a request for another agency's assistance will mean that its officers will assume responsibilities for the pursuit. For the same reasons, when a pursuit leaves another jurisdiction and a request for assistance is made to this department, the other agency should relinquish control.

206.7.2 PURSUITS EXTENDING INTO THIS JURISDICTION

The agency that initiates a pursuit shall be responsible for conducting the pursuit. Units from this department should not join a pursuit unless specifically requested to do so by the agency whose officers are in pursuit. The exception to this is when a single unit from the initiating agency is in pursuit. Under this circumstance, a unit from this department may join the pursuit until sufficient units from the initiating agency join the pursuit.

When a request is made for this department to assist or take over a pursuit from another agency that has entered this jurisdiction, the supervisor should consider these additional factors:

- (a) Ability to maintain the pursuit.
- (b) Circumstances serious enough to continue the pursuit.
- (c) Adequate staffing to continue the pursuit.

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- (d) The public's safety within this jurisdiction.
- (e) Safety of the pursuing officers.

As soon as practicable, a supervisor or the Sergeant should review a request for assistance from another agency. The Sergeant or supervisor, after consideration of the above factors, may decline to assist in or assume the other agency's pursuit.

Assistance to a pursuing allied agency by officers of this department will terminate at the Town limits provided that the pursuing officers have sufficient assistance from other sources. Ongoing participation from this department may continue only until sufficient assistance is present.

In the event that a pursuit from another agency terminates within this jurisdiction, officers shall provide appropriate assistance to officers from the allied agency including, but not limited to, scene control, coordination and completion of supplemental reports and any other assistance requested or needed.

206.8 PURSUIT INTERVENTION

Pursuit intervention is an attempt to terminate the ability of a suspect to continue to flee in a motor vehicle through tactical application of technology, road spikes, blocking, boxing, PIT (Pursuit Intervention Technique), ramming or roadblock procedures.

206.8.1 WHEN USE AUTHORIZED

Use of pursuit intervention tactics should be employed only after approval of a supervisor. In deciding whether to use intervention tactics, officers/supervisors should balance the risks of allowing the pursuit to continue with the potential hazards arising from the use of each tactic to the public, the officers and persons in or on the pursued vehicle. With these risks in mind, the decision to use any intervention tactic should be reasonable in light of the circumstances apparent to the officer at the time of the decision.

It is imperative that officers act within the bounds of legality, good judgment and accepted practices.

206.8.2 USE OF FIREARMS

The use of firearms to disable a pursued vehicle is not generally an effective tactic and involves all the dangers associated with discharging firearms. Officers should not utilize firearms during an ongoing pursuit unless the conditions and circumstances dictate that such use reasonably appears necessary to protect life. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit any officer from using a firearm to stop a suspect from using a vehicle as a deadly weapon.

206.8.3 INTERVENTION STANDARDS

Any pursuit intervention tactic, depending upon the conditions and circumstances under which it is used, may present dangers to the officers, the public or anyone in or on the vehicle being pursued. Certain applications of intervention tactics may be construed to be a use of force, including deadly force and are subject to department policies guiding such use. Officers who have not received department-approved training in the application and use of any intervention tactic or

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equipment shall consider these facts and requirements prior to deciding how, when, where and if an intervention tactic should be employed.

- (a) Blocking or vehicle intercept should only be considered in cases involving felony suspects or impaired drivers who pose a threat to public safety when officers reasonably believe that attempting a conventional enforcement stop will likely result in the driver attempting to flee in the vehicle. Because of the potential risks involved this technique should only be employed by officers who have received training in such tactics and after giving consideration to the following:
 - 1. When the need to immediately stop the suspect vehicle or prevent it from leaving substantially outweighs the risks of injury or death to occupants of the suspect vehicle, officers or other members of the public.
 - 2. When all other reasonable intervention techniques have failed or reasonably appear ineffective.
 - 3. When employing the blocking maneuver does not unreasonably increase the risk to officer safety.
 - 4. When the target vehicle is stopped or traveling at a low speed.
 - 5. At no time should civilian vehicles be used to deploy this technique.
- (b) Only those officers trained in the use of the Pursuit Intervention Technique (PIT) will be authorized to use this procedure and only then with approval of a supervisor upon consideration of the circumstances and conditions presented at the time, including the potential for risk of injury to officers, the public and occupants of the pursued vehicle.
- (c) Ramming a fleeing vehicle should be done only after other reasonable tactical means at the officer's disposal have been exhausted. This tactic should be reserved for situations where there does not appear to be another reasonable alternative method. This policy is an administrative guide to direct officers in their decision-making process before ramming another vehicle. If there does not reasonably appear to be a present or immediately foreseeable serious threat to the public, the use of ramming is not authorized. When ramming is used as a means to stop a fleeing vehicle, one or more of the following factors should be present:
 - 1. The suspect is an actual or suspected felon who reasonably appears to represent a serious threat to the public if not apprehended.
 - 2. The suspect is driving with willful or wanton disregard for the safety of other persons or is driving in a reckless and life-endangering manner.
- (d) As with all intervention techniques, pursuing officers should obtain supervisor approval before attempting to box a suspect vehicle during a pursuit. The use of such a technique must be carefully coordinated with all involved units, taking into

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consideration the circumstances and conditions apparent at the time as well as the potential risk of injury to officers, the public and occupants of the pursued vehicle.

- (e) The use of spike strips should be approved in advance by a supervisor and deployed only when it is reasonably apparent that only the pursued vehicle will be affected by their use. Officers should carefully consider the limitations of such devices as well as the potential risk to officers, the public and occupants of the pursued vehicle. If the pursued vehicle is a motorcycle, a vehicle transporting hazardous materials or a school bus transporting children, officers and supervisors should weigh the potential consequences against the need to immediately stop the vehicle.
- (f) Because roadblocks involve a potential for serious injury or death to occupants of the pursued vehicle if the suspect does not stop, the intentional placement of roadblocks in the direct path of a pursued vehicle is generally discouraged and should not be deployed without prior approval of a supervisor and only then under extraordinary conditions when all other reasonable intervention techniques have failed or reasonably appear ineffective and the need to immediately stop the pursued vehicle substantially outweighs the risk of injury or death to occupants of the pursued vehicle, officers or other members of the public.

206.8.4 CAPTURE OF SUSPECTS

Proper self-discipline and sound professional judgment are the keys to a successful conclusion of a pursuit and apprehension of evading suspects. Officers shall use only that amount of force, which reasonably appears necessary under the circumstances, to properly perform their lawful duties.

Unless relieved by a supervisor, the primary officer should coordinate efforts to apprehend the suspect(s) following the pursuit. Officers should consider the safety of the public and the involved officers when formulating plans to contain and capture the suspect.

206.9 REPORTING AND REVIEW REQUIREMENTS

All appropriate reports should be completed to comply with appropriate local and state regulations:

- (a) The primary officer shall complete appropriate crime/arrest reports.
- (b) The primary officer or supervisor shall complete the appropriate pursuit report.
- (c) After first obtaining available information, the on-duty field supervisor shall promptly complete a Supervisor's Log or interoffice memorandum, briefly summarizing the pursuit to the Chief of Police or authorized designee. This memo should minimally contain the following information:
 - 1. Date and time of pursuit.
 - 2. Length of pursuit.
 - 3. Involved units and officers.

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4. Initial reason for pursuit.
 5. Starting and termination points.
 6. Disposition: arrest, citation or other release. Arrestee information should be provided if applicable.
 7. Injuries and/or property damage.
 8. Medical treatment.
 9. Name of supervisor at scene.
 10. A preliminary determination that the pursuit appears to be in compliance with this policy or additional review and/or follow-up is warranted.
- (d) After receiving copies of reports, logs, and other pertinent information the Chief of Police or designee shall conduct or assign the completion of a post-pursuit review as appropriate to the circumstances.
- (e) Annually, the Chief of Police should direct a documented review and analysis of department vehicle pursuits. The review and analysis minimally should include information about policy suitability, policy compliance and training needs.

206.9.1 REGULAR AND PERIODIC PURSUIT TRAINING

In addition to initial and supplementary training on pursuits, all sworn members of this department will participate no less than annually in regular and periodic department training addressing this policy and the importance of vehicle safety and protecting the public at all times. Training will include a recognition of the need to balance the known offense and the need for immediate capture against the risk to officers and others.

206.9.2 POLICY REVIEW

Each sworn member of this department shall certify in writing that they have received, read and understand this policy initially and upon any amendments.

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The review determined that there were three reported police pursuits during 2025. This memo will serve as documentation of the required review of the related incidents.

Year	Pursuit Incidents	Terminated by agency	Accidents	Policy Compliant	Policy Non-Compliant	Traffic Stops	Injuries to Suspect	Felony	Misdemeanor
2021	1	1	1	0	1	3206	0	0	1
2022	3	0	1	1	0	3913	0	1	0
2023	5	4	1	0	0	5102	1	3	1
2024	6	2	1	6	0	7029	1	5	1
2025	3	2	0	3	0	7202	0	3	0

Pursuit Incident between January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025:

Event Number	25040016
Date	4/11/2025
Time of Day	18:03 Hours
End of Pursuit	18:09 Hours
Duration	6 minutes
Day of Week	Friday
Location Initiated	TX-HWY 114 @ Davis Blvd
Location Terminated	TX-HWY 170 @ Alta Vista Rd.
Arrest Made	Yes
Charges	Evading/Reckless Driving
Suspect Sex	Male
Suspect Race	Black
Suspect Age	19 Years Old
Reason for Initial Contact	Evading/Traffic Violation
Injuries and/or property damage	No
Medical treatment	NO
Reported in NIBRS	No

Origin	Street
Subject known or apparent impairment	Unknown
Policy Compliant	Yes
Name of supervisor at scene	Sgt. Hernandez
Officers involved (sex/race/years of service)	Sergeant Hernandez - Sex: Male, Race: Hispanic Years of Service: 7 Officer Torres - Sex: Male, Race: White, Years of Service: 1 Officer Billups - Sex: Male, Race: White, Years of Service: 3

Officers initiated a traffic stop on the silver Jeep Compass for running the stop sign and making an improper turn at the intersection of Trophy Wood Drive and TX SH-114 Frontage Rd. The Jeep failed to yield to the officer's emergency lights and sirens and attempted to evade. Officers continued westbound on TX-114 Frontage Rd. at speeds of approximately 85 miles per hour with light traffic and daylight conditions. Officers continued westbound passing Trophy Club Drive and entered TX-170 Frontage Rd at a high speed. The suspect vehicle took the Park Vista Blvd exit and continued westbound. Officers lost visual of the suspect vehicle around TX-170 Frontage Rd and Alta Vista Rd. Officers terminated the pursuit due to losing visual of the suspect vehicle. The pursuit lasted approximately 6 minutes.

Event Number	25040049
Date	4/26/2025
Time of Day	02:53 Hours
End of Pursuit	02:58 Hours
Duration	5 Minutes
Day of Week	Saturday
Location Initiated	1500 Plantation Oaks Dr. Trophy Club
Location Terminated	EB TX-HWY 114/Grapevine TX
Arrest Made	NO
Charges	Evading/Reckless Driving

Suspect Sex	Unknown
Suspect Race	Unknown
Suspect Age	Unknown
Reason for Initial Contact	Traffic Violation
Injuries and/or property damage	None
Medical treatment	N/A
Reported in NIBRS	No
Origin	Street
Subject known or apparent impairment	Unknown
Policy Compliant	Yes
Name of supervisor at scene	Sergeant Krum
Officers involved (sex/race/years of service)	Sergeant Krum- Sex: Male, Race: White, Years of Service: 8 Officer Torres: Sex: Male, Race: White, Years of Service: 2

Officer received a Flock Stolen License Plate Alert for a black 2016-2019 Cadillac CTS-V entering the Vineyards Apartments located at 1500 Plantation Oaks Drive,. Officers arrived at the Vineyards Apartments to attempt to locate the suspect vehicle in the parking lot. Shortly after Officers arrived and parked near the South entrance of the parking lot, Officers located the suspect vehicle driving towards the exit facing Officers direction. Once the suspect vehicle became aware of Officers presence he began to flee towards WB SH-114 Service Road. Officers activated their emergency lights and siren as the suspect turned EB on SH-1 14 Service Road from Davis Blvd at which time the suspect continued to evade, and a pursuit ensued as Officers merged onto SH-114. Officers decided to terminate the pursuit near the area of EB SH-114 TEXpress and South Main Street in Grapevine as ii was apparent that the suspect vehicle exceeded the patrol vehicle's performance capabilities.

Event Number	25120020
Date	12/10/2025

Time of Day	21:02 HRS
End of Pursuit	21:11 HRS
Duration	9 Minutes
Day of Week	Wednesday
Location Initiated	I-35 South at Basswood
Location Terminated	TX HWY 377/ Moss Creek Drive, Denton
Arrest Made	Yes
Charges	Evading
Suspect Sex	Male
Suspect Race	White
Suspect Age	18
Reason for Initial Contact	Agency Assist/ Traffic Violations
Injuries and/or property damage	None
Medical treatment	N/A
Reported in NIBRS	No
Origin	Street
Subject known or apparent impairment	Unknown
Policy Compliant	Yes
Name of supervisor at scene	Sergeant Tyler
Officers involved (sex/race/years of service)	Sergeant Tyler- Sex: Male, Race: White, Years of Service: 6 Officer Wallace: Sex: Male, Race: White, Year of Service 1 Officer Rodriguez: Sex: Female, Race: Hispanic, Year of Service 7

Officer was on duty for the Trophy Club Police Department assigned to the Patrol Division. At this time, the Roanoke Police Department advised they were involved in a vehicle pursuit that was approaching the Town of Trophy Club. Roanoke PD requested over the radio if Trophy Club officers had spike strips available and if assistance could be provided. Officers advised that no spike strips were available; however, officers were staged on the service road of West State

Highway 114 and Trophy Branch. Officers observed the pursuit traveling westbound on the service road and then entering West State Highway 114 heading toward Roanoke. Officers followed the pursuit at a safe distance from West TX SH-114 to TX SH-170, continuing until the pursuit entered southbound Interstate 35, passing Heritage Trace Parkway. Officers then turned around to return to the city when Roanoke officers advised the pursuit was heading northbound on Interstate 35. Officers re-entered the pursuit as the number four unit due to several officers disengaging for fuel or returning to Fort Worth. Officers maintained radio communication with Denton County Communications (DCC) and Roanoke PD, providing frequent updates for DCC and the Texas DPS Troopers who were attempting to deploy spike strips. Texas DPS successfully deployed spike strips on the suspect vehicle, a black Honda, on northbound Interstate 35 near the 81182-mile marker. Officers continued to relay updates to DCC as the black Honda eventually came to a complete stop at North U.S. Highway 377 and Moss Creek Drive in Denton, Texas. Officers assisted Roanoke PD with a felony stop, the apprehension of the driver, and vehicle clearance. The individual was taken into custody by Roanoke PD without incident.

Summary:

After the review of the incidents, no policies, procedures, or laws were violated.

During the review of vehicle pursuits conducted by the Trophy Club Police Department this year, it was determined that three vehicle pursuits occurred.

A thorough review of each pursuit confirmed that all actions were conducted within department policies and procedures. This reflects the professionalism and sound decision-making of the officers involved.

Given the findings, no policy violations or areas requiring adjustment were identified. The department remains committed to ensuring the safety of the community and its officers while maintaining high standards of operational efficiency.

Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) Operations Procedure

202.1 PURPOSE

To establish standardized procedures for the safe, lawful, and accountable operation of Department Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS), including documentation of flight operations, maintenance tracking, and preservation of flight data records.

202.2 SCOPE

This procedure applies to all personnel authorized to operate or supervise Department UAS equipment.

202.3 AUTHORIZATION

- Only FAA Part 107 certified personnel approved by the Chief of Police or designee may operate Department UAS.
- Operators must maintain current FAA certification and complete required department training.
- All flights must be mission-specific and documented.

202.4 PRE-FLIGHT REQUIREMENTS

Prior to any flight, the Remote Pilot in Command (RPIC) shall:

202.4.1 MISSION DOCUMENTATION

Complete a UAS Flight Log entry including:

- Date
- Start and end time
- Location (address or GPS coordinates)
- Mission type (e.g., search, crash reconstruction, tactical overwatch, training)
- Case number (if applicable)
- RPIC name
- Visual Observer (VO) name (if applicable)
- Aircraft ID number
- Battery ID numbers used
- Weather conditions
- LAANC authorization number (if applicable)
- Any airspace waivers utilized

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202.4.2 EQUIPMENT INSPECTION

Conduct and document:

- Airframe inspection (arms, body, landing gear)
- Propeller condition
- Gimbal and camera integrity
- Battery condition and charge level
- Controller function check
- Firmware status confirmation
- Compass/IMU status

Any deficiencies shall be documented and the aircraft grounded until corrected.

202.5 FLIGHT OPERATIONS

- RPIC maintains visual line of sight unless operating under an approved waiver.
- RPIC has final authority over the aircraft.
- Flights will comply with FAA regulations and department policy.
- Any abnormal operation, hard landing, crash, or malfunction shall be immediately documented and reported to the UAS Coordinator.

202.6 POST-FLIGHT PROCEDURES

Immediately after flight:

202.6.1 LOG COMPLETION

RPIC shall complete the Flight Log including:

- Total flight duration
- Total aircraft flight hours (cumulative)
- Battery cycle count (if available)
- Summary of mission outcome
- Notation of any issues or irregularities

202.6.2 AIRCRAFT INSPECTION

Conduct post-flight inspection and document:

- Structural damage
- Propeller wear
- Overheating indicators
- Gimbal alignment

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- Battery condition

202.7 FLIGHT HOUR TRACKING

The UAS Coordinator shall maintain a cumulative Aircraft Maintenance Log including:

- Aircraft serial number
- Total lifetime flight hours
- Total lifetime flights
- Battery serial numbers and cycle counts
- Maintenance performed
- Firmware updates (date and version)
- Repairs (date, description, vendor if applicable)
- Parts replacement (propellers, motors, arms, etc.)

Flight hours shall be updated after every deployment.

202.8 MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

202.8.1 SCHEDULED MAINTENANCE

- Propellers replaced per manufacturer guidance or at first sign of wear.
- Batteries removed from service if:
 - Excessive cycle count
 - Swelling
 - Charging anomalies
- Firmware updates logged with date and version number.
- Annual full inspection documented by UAS Coordinator.

202.8.2 UNSCHEDULED MAINTENANCE

Any crash, hard landing, or abnormal vibration requires:

- Immediate grounding
- Inspection by UAS Coordinator
- Written report added to Maintenance Log

Test flight prior to returning to service

202.9 DATA MANAGEMENT AND DME TRACK DOWNLOAD

All operational flights shall have flight telemetry preserved.

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202.9.1 DOWNLOADING DME TRACK (FLIGHT TELEMETRY DATA)

After mission completion:

- (a) Connect aircraft or controller to Department-designated computer.
- (b) Access manufacturer flight log/telemetry system (e.g., Skydio, or applicable software).
- (c) Export:
 - Full flight log
 - GPS track (DME track)
 - Telemetry file (.DAT, .TXT, .CSV, or manufacturer format)
- (d) Save file in:
 - Secure Department UAS server
 - Case folder (if applicable)
- (e) File naming convention:

YYYY-MM-DD_Case#_AircraftID_RPIC_LastName_Flight#.ext

Example:

2026-03-02_TC250123_UAS1_Smith_Flight1.csv

- (f) Verify file integrity by opening and confirming GPS track is readable.
- (g) Document confirmation in Flight Log.

202.10 EVIDENTIARY FLIGHTS

If flight relates to a criminal investigation:

- DME track and media shall be treated as evidence.
- Files shall be uploaded to approved digital evidence system.
- Chain of custody shall be documented.
- Original media card shall be secured until upload verification is complete.

202.11 RECORD RETENTION

- Training flights: retain logs for minimum of 2 years.
- Operational flights: retain per state records retention schedule.
- Evidentiary flights: retain per criminal case retention policy.
- Maintenance logs: retained for life of aircraft plus 3 years.

202.12 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The UAS Coordinator shall provide quarterly reporting to command staff including:

- Total flights

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- Total flight hours
- Mission types
- Maintenance performed
- Incidents or malfunctions
- Battery lifecycle status

202.13 SAFETY AND LIABILITY

- No reckless operation.
- No weaponization.
- No surveillance outside lawful authority.
- Any injury, property damage, or FAA reportable event shall be immediately reported through chain of command and documented.