AGENDA ITEM
CA37

AGENDA PLACEMENT FORM

Send to: ccagenda@johnsoncountytx.org

Date: 8/13/26

Meeting Date: 8/24/26

Submitted By: Micah Short

Department: STOP

Signature of Elected Official/Department Head:

Court Decision:
This section to be completed by County Judge's Office

Johnson County
APPROVED
Commissioners Court

8.24.2026

Description:

Consider and approve modifying the budget amount requested with the grant award amount for the FY2027 Catalytic Converter Theft Prevention Grant Award to Johnson County, with authorization for the County Judge to sign.

(May attach additional sheets if necessary)

Person to Present: Curran Massey

(Presenter must be present for the item unless the item is on the Consent Agenda)

Supporting Documentation: (check one) ☑ PUBLIC ☐ CONFIDENTIAL

(PUBLIC documentation may be made available to the public prior to the Meeting)

Estimated Length of Presentation: _____ minutes

Session Requested: (check one)

☑ Action Item ☐ Consent ☐ Workshop ☐ Executive ☐ Public Announcement

Check All Departments That Have Been Notified:

☑ County Attorney ☐ IT ☐ Purchasing ☐ Auditor

☐ Personnel ☐ Development Services ☐ Facilities Management

Other Department/Official (list) _____

Please List All External Persons Who Need a Copy of Signed Documents In Your Submission Email

Approved in CC on 9/11/2023

Senate Bill 224 Grant Application for 2027

The Application was submitted by Christopher Boedeker at 5/7/2026 4:22:52 PM and is now locked.
The confirmation Number is 2026050701687.

Primary Agency / Grantee Legal Name: *Johnson County*
Organization Type: *Law Enforcement*
Organization ORI (if applicable): *TX1260000: JOHNSON CO SO*

Program Title Please enter a short description of the proposed program that can be used as the title.
Johnson County continued Integration of License Plate Capture and Surveilalnce to Combat Vehicle Crimes and Catalytic Conver

Application Category (See **Request for Applications** [RFA] for category details and descriptions RFA Priority Funding Section):

- ○ **Continued Grant** - Only available to agencies that have a 2026 grant. These are annual competitive grants for the program described in the application. The program must be submitted for substantially the same program as the previous year. The requested funds, match funds, and in-kind match must be within 5% of the previous year but in any event may not go below the 20% minimum cash match requirement. The number of staff positions must be within 5% of the total positions. Awarded activities are funded on a reimbursement basis.
- ○ **Modified Grant** - Only available to agencies that have a 2026 grant. The grantee will only enter the portion with a difference more or less than 5% of their current grant. These are annual competitive grants that require a minimum cash match of 20% for the program described in the application. Awarded activities are funded on a reimbursement basis

MVCPA Program Category (see **RFA** and TAC 43, 3 §57.14). Check all that apply.

- ☑ Law Enforcement, Detection and Apprehension
- ☐ Prosecution, Adjudication and Conviction
- ☑ Reduction of the Theft of Catalytic Converters
- ☐ Education Programs and Marketing

Taskforce Grant Participation and Coverage Area

Provide a General Description of the Participating and Coverage Area of this Grant Application

The coverage area of this grant includes Johnson County, Texas, and nearby regions impacted by catalytic converter thefts and other vehicle-related crimes. Johnson County, in North Central Texas, consists of municipalities, rural areas, and unincorporated zones. The grant supports prevention strategies, law enforcement collaboration to address these crimes.

Define in the tables below the grant relationships and geographic area of the Catalytic Converter program:
Applicant will add the participating and coverage agencies from the ORI list below. If an agency is not in the ORI list, please include the agency and role in the general description above. Make sure to follow the definitions below and select an agency in the dropdown. Use the *Add as Participating Agency* or *Add as Coverage Agency* button to populate the list.

Participating Agencies are agencies that materially participate in the grant application through the exchange of funds for reimbursement and cash match. Participating agencies are defined after the grant award by interlocal/interagency agreements. Each applicant must select their own agency first. Then select agencies that will receive or provide funding and/or resources. [Note: Interlocal/interagency agreements do not need to be submitted with the application. Interlocal agreements will need to be executed prior to the first payment being made if selected for a grant. Letters of support with the application from the participating agencies are strongly recommended.]

Coverage Agencies are agencies that provided some level of coverage, assistance or support by this grant application but will not materially exchange funds as cash match or reimbursement. The coverage is not supported by an after the award with interlocal/interagency agreements. Coverage agencies as law enforcement agencies may have jurisdictional coverage agreements unrelated to the grant (Ex. City Y is within County X or vice versa). Agencies selected in this list include agencies that will be

covered or where the agency indicates that their agency will coordinate or call upon the program. Letters of support with the application from the participating agencies are strongly recommended.

Participating Agencies	Coverage Agencies
TX1260000 JOHNSON CO SO	TX1260100 ALVARADO PD
	TX1260200 BURLESON PD
	TX1260300 CLEBURNE PD (IBR)
	TX1260500 JOSHUA PD
	TX1260600 KEENE PD (AE)
	TX1261200 VENUS PD
	TX1261300 GODLEY PD (AE)

☑ **Other Coverage** (Use if ORI not listed or explanation is necessary.):
Rio Vista PD; Keene ISD PD; Joshua ISD PD; Rio Vista ISD PD; Venus ISD PD

☐ **National Insurance Crime Bureau (NICB)** Used as Match (Documentation and time certification required.)

☑ **Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS)**

☑ **Other State or Federal Agency** (specify:) Homeland Security Investigations

Resolution: Complete a Resolution and submit to local governing body for approval. *Sample Resolution* is found in the Request for Application or send a request for an electronic copy to *grantsMVCPA@txdmv.gov*. The completed and executed Resolution must be attached to this on-line application.

Grant Budget Form

MVCPA recommends that the applicant complete the total costs (MVCPA and Cash Match combined) for this program. The applicant can then enter the desired amount of Cash Match (not less than 20% per TAC Title 43, Â§57.36). The system will then calculate the correct grant and match amounts.

Budget Entry Option:

◉ Enter Total and let system calculate MVCPA Funds and Cash Match, Match Percentage: 20.001 %

○ Enter MVCPA and Cash Match Amounts

Click on category name to edit budget detail for that category.

Budget Category	MVCPA Expenditures	Cash Match Expenditures	Total Expenditures	In-Kind Match
Personnel	$0	$0	$0	$0
Fringe	$0	$0	$0	$0
Overtime	$0	$0	$0	$0
Professional and Contract Services	$0	$0	$0	$0
Travel	$0	$0	$0	$0
Equipment	$54,166	$10,834	$65,000	$0
Supplies and Direct Operating Expenses (DOE)	$266,665	$53,335	$320,000	$0
Total	$320,831	$64,169	$385,000	$0
Cash Match Percentage		20.00%		

Description	Subcategory Pct Time	MVCPA Funds	Cash Match	Total	In-Kind Match
Personnel					
	100	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total Personnel	100	$0	$0	$0	$0
Fringe					
		$0	$0	$0	$0
Total Fringe		$0	$0	$0	$0
Overtime					
		$0	$0	$0	$0
Total Overtime		$0	$0	$0	$0
Professional and Contract Services					
	100	$0	$0	$0	$0
Total Professional and Contract Services	100	$0	$0	$0	$0

Description	Subcategory Pct Time	MVCPA Funds	Cash Match	Total	In-Kind Match
Travel					
		$0	$0	$0	$0
Total Travel		$0	$0	$0	$0
Equipment					
IP-based video management system recording server		$54,166	$10,834	$65,000	$0
Total Equipment		$54,166	$10,834	$65,000	$0
Supplies and Direct Operating Expenses (DOE)					
Flock Subsctiptions (1)		$249,998	$50,002	$300,000	$0
Soma CAD/RMS integration with Flock Nova (1)		$16,667	$3,333	$20,000	$0
Total Supplies and Direct Operating Expenses (DOE)		$266,665	$53,335	$320,000	$0

Budget Narrative

F. Equipment

The requested VMS is a non-expendable, multi-year software and hardware solution used to centrally manage, store, and secure video evidence generated by Johnson County's catalytic converter theft reduction program. The county currently operates 44 fixed license plate recognition (LPR) cameras and 22 PTZ/livestream cameras, deployed across high-risk corridors, city connectors, and known catalytic converter theft locations. The VMS will unify these systems under a single platform, providing approximately 30 days of compliant retention, role-based access, audit logs, and chain-of-custody controls required for criminal investigations and prosecution. The system's long-term durability, compatibility with existing infrastructure, and ability to integrate with over 14,000 camera and security device types aligns with MVCPA's definition of equipment supporting program operations. The VMS will significantly improve investigators' ability to retrieve and review footage for theft incidents, vehicle tracking, suspect identification, BOLO confirmations, and regional coordination efforts. This addresses previous gaps caused by inconsistent retention across different camera systems. SOMA CAD/RMS and Flock NOVA Integration This integration is a specialized, permanent software connection between the county's primary Records Management System (RMS), Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD), and the Flock NOVA investigative intelligence platform. The integration enables automatic import of LPR alerts, vehicle data, investigator notes, and incident metadata directly into CAD/RMS case files, reducing manual data entry, improving reporting accuracy, and strengthening investigative timelines. This enhancement directly supports program goals by ensuring that catalytic converter theft-related alerts, BOLOs, and investigative findings are captured, logged, and reviewable within the county's official reporting systems. It also enables faster case creation, structured evidence management, and improved data-sharing with STOP SCU partners and coverage agencies.

G. Supplies and Direct Operating Expenses (DOE)

The requested Supplies and Direct Operating Expenses (DOE) funding will support the day-to-day operational needs of Johnson County's catalytic converter theft and vehicle related crimes reduction program, including items necessary to maintain, operate, and expand the LPR and PTZ camera network central to the program's enforcement and prevention functions. DOE funds will be used for maintenance, service, and data hosting costs required to keep all existing Flock license plate readers (LPR) and PTZ/livestream cameras fully operational throughout the grant cycle. These devices are deployed across Johnson County and partner jurisdictions and serve as the primary source for vehicle identification, suspect tracking, and evidence collection. Ongoing service is essential for continuous uptime, reliable alerting, and retention of system-generated data. The DOE budget will also support service and operational costs for 10 additional Flock LPR cameras being added during FY27. These new units expand coverage into areas identified through risk assessments and crime-mapping analysis and directly enhance the program's early detection, interdiction capability, and investigative lead development. Additional DOE items include routine operational costs such as: ? Equipment maintenance and repair costs for program-related technology, excluding items that qualify under the Equipment category. ? Software service and licensing fees associated with analytic tools, monitoring interfaces, and device management systems not classified as capital equipment. All DOE items directly support the mission to prevent, detect, and investigate catalytic converter thefts and related vehicle crimes and are necessary for the continued operational effectiveness of the program.

Revenue

Indicate Source of Cash and In-Kind Matches for the proposed program. Click on links to go to match detail pages for entry of data.

Cash Match

Source of Cash Match

Budgeted Money	Grantee	$64,169
Total Cash Match		$64,169

In-Kind Match

Statistics to Support Grant Problem Statement

Reported Cases	2025	2026
Jurisdiction	Catalytic Converter Theft	Catalytic Converter Theft
Johnson County	0	7
City of Burleson	0	1

Add/Edit Statistics

Application Narrative

Grant Introduction (Executive Summary) and General Information

1.1 Briefly describe the organization and program operation. Provide a high level summary to the application and how it will affect the local community. (500 words or less)

Johnson County continues to advance a countywide, technology-supported program to prevent, detect, and investigate catalytic converter thefts and related vehicle crimes. Since the initial launch of LPR cameras in FY24, followed by the addition of movable livestream cameras in FY25 and analytic tools such as Flock NOVA in FY26, the program has evolved into a regional asset supporting multiple local, county, and state agencies. These investments have produced consistent outcomes, including stolen vehicle recoveries, identification of suspect vehicles, and support for major investigations documented across FY24-FY26 operations. Catalytic converter thefts declined significantly over the program's lifespan-96 in 2022, 18 in 2023, 9 in 2024, and 0 in 2025. A small resurgence in 2026 (8 cases year-to-date) reinforces the need to strengthen evidence retention and surveillance coverage. Program success to date is driven by strategically placed LPR units, 22 PTZ/livestream cameras, and coordinated information-sharing with municipal partners and regional agencies, including Burleson PD, Cleburne PD, Alvarado PD, Venus PD, Texas DPS, and others. Many of the vehicle recoveries, warrant arrests, and felony investigations documented in the county's stat log originated from LPR alerts, PTZ observations, or NOVA-assisted searches. For FY27, Johnson County seeks to enhance system reliability and investigative capability by procuring an open-platform, IP-based video management system (VMS) to centrally manage and archive footage from all 44 fixed LPR cameras and 22 PTZ/livestream units. This upgrade will provide approximately 30 days of retention, improve chain-of-custody documentation, and streamline review of footage following catalytic converter thefts, vehicle thefts, hit-and-run incidents, and other crimes where camera evidence is routinely used. The county also seeks funding to integrate Flock NOVA with its CAD and RMS systems, enabling real-time ingestion of alerts, automated case creation, and more efficient evidence workflows. These capabilities directly address the operational gaps highlighted by recent incidents, where rapid identification, timely BOLOs, and cross-agency coordination were essential to arrests and recoveries. By strengthening evidence capabilities, retention, analytics, and interoperability, Johnson County aims to maintain its downward trend in catalytic converter thefts, respond more quickly to emerging patterns, and continue supporting regional partners with actionable intelligence. This next phase ensures the program remains scalable, sustainable, and impactful across all coverage jurisdictions.

1.2 Describe the taskforce governing, organization and command structures. Include a description of the nature of support and agreements that will be in place if the grant is awarded. Provide any details unique to the taskforce organization or geographical target area. Describe whether any part of this grant will be directed to serve a specific target population (or subset of the community)?

The Johnson County Sheriff's Office (JCSO) submits this application as the lead agency and primary program administrator. While the county is not applying as a formal standalone taskforce, catalytic converter theft investigations are supported through the Stop the Offender Program - Special Crimes Unit (STOP SCU), a multi-agency investigative group operating under the Sheriff's Office. The STOP SCU includes full-time investigators from Johnson County, Burleson PD, Cleburne PD, and Joshua PD with governance provided by a board composed of the District Attorney, County Attorney, Sheriff, and the Chiefs of all participating municipal agencies. This governing structure remains consistent with prior MVCPA applications and provides unified oversight of program operations. STOP SCU investigators are supervised by a designated Commander appointed by the board and supported by civilian staff responsible for evidence management, administrative tracking, and coordination of digital assets. Several STOP SCU investigators are cross-designated as Task Force Officers with Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), expanding the unit's ability to investigate organized theft groups, multi-state property crimes, and catalytic converter fencing operations. The FY27 program will continue coordinating with a broad group of coverage agencies, including Alvarado PD, Cleburne PD, Burleson PD, Joshua PD, Keene PD, Venus PD, Godley PD, Rio Vista PD, Mansfield PD and Texas Department of Public Safety (TxDPS). These relationships are long-standing and documented across previous fiscal year applications. Operational support is reinforced through regular information sharing, shared BOLO alerts, joint recoveries, and collaborative responses to LPR hits. The Stat Log demonstrates continuous multi-agency engagement in FY25 and FY26, including pursuits, felony warrant arrests, murder investigations assisted by LPR/PTZ footage, identification of suspect vehicles, and recovery of stolen vehicles and catalytic converters. These examples highlight the program's established, real-time collaboration model and the breadth of stakeholders who rely on JCSO's infrastructure. If awarded in FY27, JCSO will maintain existing interlocal and interagency agreements, expanding them as necessary to support enhanced data-sharing capabilities associated with the proposed VMS and NOVA→CAD/RMS integration. The program does not restrict services to any specific population subset; however, benefits routinely support vulnerable groups-including small businesses, elderly residents, and fleet operators-who experience disproportionate harm when catalytic converters or vehicles are stolen. Prior applications note that these groups are particularly affected by property crime trends in Johnson County. The STOP SCU model continues to provide an efficient, scalable mechanism for regional coordination. The FY27 upgrades will strengthen this structure by improving retention, retrieval, and sharing of digital evidence across all partner agencies. This ensures consistent operational standards, enhanced situational awareness, and a more unified regional response to catalytic converter theft and vehicle-related crime.

Grant Problem Statement

2.1 Provide an assessment of the Catalytic Converter Theft problem in the coverage area of this application. Include loss data consistent with the reported incident numbers above.

Catalytic converter theft has historically presented a significant challenge in Johnson County, with clear fluctuations that reflect both offender behavior and the impact of evolving enforcement strategies. In 2022, the county experienced 96 catalytic converter thefts, followed by 18 in 2023 and 9 in 2024. Program investments and coordinated operations contributed to a substantial reduction, reaching zero reported thefts in 2025. Theft activity increased modestly in 2026, with eight incidents reported year-to-date, indicating that while theft has been suppressed, catalytic converters remain a consistent target for mobile, opportunistic offenders. Previous applications documented how catalytic converter thefts occur across residential neighborhoods, commercial parking areas, industrial zones, and areas with limited surveillance coverage. Offenders commonly use power tools for rapid removal, often causing additional vehicle damage beyond the converter itself. These trends remain consistent with county experience. Financial impacts vary by vehicle type. Based on county data and prior analyses, typical replacement and repair costs range from $500 to $2,000 for most passenger vehicles, with significantly higher costs for trucks, vans, and multi-converter systems used in many fleet vehicles. Businesses and working residents absorb both repair costs and vehicle downtime, often affecting income, mobility, and insurance premiums. These consequences align with the impacts described in previous applications. The county's Stat Log demonstrates how converter theft continues to intersect with broader vehicle crime and organized property offenses. In FY26 alone, deputies responded to converter thefts involving multiple vehicles at a single location, thefts from motorhomes, and thefts associated with other criminal activity. In several cases, investigators used LPR and PTZ cameras to identify suspect vehicles or develop leads, further illustrating the need for reliable evidence retention and systemwide video integration. Offenders frequently travel across jurisdictions, complicating investigations and requiring cooperation with Burleson PD, Cleburne PD, Alvarado PD, Keene PD, Venus PD, Rio Vista PD, and regional partners such as Texas DPS. Multi-agency responses documented in the Stat Log such as shared BOLOs, coordinated traffic stops, and joint recoveries-highlight how converter theft activity rarely remains confined to one jurisdiction. The resurgence of cases in 2026 suggests that gaps remain in nighttime surveillance coverage, evidence retention consistency, and rapid identification of suspect vehicles. By addressing these gaps through improved video management, enhanced integration of analytic tools, and expanded data-sharing capabilities, the proposed FY27 program aims to sustain long-term reductions and provide a robust, regionally coordinated response to catalytic converter theft.

Grant Goals and Activities

There are two parts to this section: 1) Functions of Proposed Program and 2) Goals Strategies and Activities (GSA). In the following boxes, describe the functions of the proposed program and then complete a fillable form called GSA.

MVCPA programs must completely describe the actions, methods and tactics that law enforcement and civilian staff will perform for each of the categories below. Describe the reliance on technology or other program elements to solve the problem statement above and goals below. Functions must be detailed and consistent with the requested budget. If a grant is awarded, funds expended towards activities not described in this section will result in the reimbursement being denied.

Part 1

3.1 Functions of the proposed program related to Catalytic Converter Theft from a motor vehicle.

The FY27 program will expand and refine Johnson County's established, technology-supported approach to identifying offenders, responding to catalytic converter theft incidents, and developing prosecutable cases. Building on the deployment of LPR cameras and movable livestream cameras in FY24 and FY25, as well as analytic and investigative capabilities implemented in FY26, the proposed functions focus on targeted enforcement, enhanced evidence management, and coordinated multi-agency action. 1. Targeted Detection and Real-Time Alerts The program will continue using the county's 44 fixed LPR cameras and 22 PTZ/livestream cameras to identify suspect vehicles entering, exiting, or traveling through known catalytic converter theft hot spots. These units have repeatedly proven effective in detecting stolen vehicles, identifying suspect plates, and generating leads in theft cases, as documented in multiple FY25-FY26 incidents. LPR alerts will be monitored by deputies, dispatch, and STOP SCU investigators, who will initiate BOLOs, coordinate patrol response, and track suspect travel paths. 2. Enhanced Evidence Capture and Retention via VMS A new open-platform VMS will centralize video storage and provide approximately 30 days of retention, enabling investigators to retrieve footage even when thefts are discovered days after they occur. VMS audit logs and chain-of-custody tools will support case preparation and prosecution, addressing gaps documented in previous years when investigators relied on multiple systems with inconsistent retention. This improvement directly supports the investigative workflows outlined in earlier grant cycles. 3. Crime Analysis, Historical Search, and Lead Development STOP SCU investigators will use analytic tools such as Flock NOVA to perform historical searches, freeform vehicle queries, and movement analysis. These functions have already been crucial in identifying suspect vehicles involved in catalytic converter thefts, hit-and-run cases, and felony investigations, including thefts involving multiple victims and multi-agency coordination. The FY27 NOVA→CAD/RMS integration will allow investigators to automatically link alerts and video evidence to case numbers, reducing delays and increasing investigative accuracy. 4. Coordinated Response and Multi-Agency Operations Consistent with FY24-FY26 grant operations, deputies and coverage agencies will conduct coordinated responses to theft scenes, initiate traffic stops on suspect vehicles, and collaborate with regional partners and coverage agencies. Prior incidents show frequent multi-jurisdiction pursuits, joint recoveries, and real-time investigative assistance stemming from LPR hits and PTZ camera monitoring. Through strengthened technology integration, structured evidence retention, and coordinated enforcement, the FY27 program will directly support the county's ongoing mission to reduce catalytic converter theft and improve regional public safety.

3.4 Functions of the proposed program related to preventing Catalytic Converter Theft

The FY27 program will strengthen Johnson County's prevention-focused strategies by expanding data-driven identification of at-risk locations, improving surveillance coverage, and supporting community partners with proactive information and interventions. These prevention functions build directly on the processes described in the FY25 and FY26 applications, in which risk assessment, collaboration with local agencies, and regular analysis of crime patterns were established as core components of the program. 1. Data-Driven Risk Assessment and Crime Pattern Identification The county will use LPR analytics, PTZ camera observations, and NOVA-based historical search capabilities to identify areas experiencing increased nighttime traffic, suspicious vehicle repeat-patterns, or proximity-based clusters of converter thefts. Previous years' applications described the importance of crime mapping and risk prioritization, and the FY27 program continues this function by integrating data from the new VMS to ensure

consistent footage retention for identifying suspects or vehicle patterns over time. 2. Enhanced Surveillance and Situational Awareness The addition of a unified VMS will improve camera uptime, retention, and alert responsiveness. The Stat Log shows numerous thefts where PTZ or LPR footage provided the only investigative lead, including multi-vehicle converter thefts, serial theft attempts, and thefts occurring with multi-day discovery delays. Enhanced retention directly supports prevention by enabling timely identification of emerging trends before further offenses occur. 3. Community and Business Partner Engagement Consistent with earlier applications, the team will continue outreach to metal recyclers, automotive shops, apartment complexes, storage facilities, and fleet operators. FY25 described the importance of partnerships with neighborhood watch groups, auto repair shops, and community organizations for early reporting and prevention efforts. The FY27 program expands this function by using camera-supported incident data to guide site-specific prevention recommendations (e.g., lighting improvements, parking adjustments, use of shields, or camera placement guidance). 4. Real-Time Notifications and BOLO Distribution When LPR or PTZ activity indicates suspicious movement consistent with converter theft behavior such as slow-moving overnight vehicle passes or repeated visits to isolated commercial areas STOP SCU and patrol agencies will receive immediate alerts. Past-year operations show that real-time alerts have prevented additional thefts, supported suspect identification, and allowed officers to monitor high-risk areas following theft events. 5. Intelligence Sharing Across Jurisdictions Converter theft offenders frequently operate across municipal boundaries. As detailed in the FY25 and FY26 applications, Johnson County collaborates with Burleson PD, Cleburne PD, Alvarado PD, Venus PD, and DPS to share intelligence and coordinate preventative patrols. The FY27 program continues these efforts, supported by improved video access through the new VMS platform. Through expanded analytics, improved video integration, and strengthened partnerships, the FY27 program enhances early detection and prevention of catalytic converter thefts while supporting community-based crime reduction efforts.

3.6 Collaboration Effort -- Describe the taskforce method to collaborate, and not duplicate existing activities. Describe the cross boundaries regional approach to grant activity implementation. Describe how the applicant staff and jurisdiction will coordinate with other taskforces and law enforcement agencies to implement this program.

The Johnson County Sheriff's Office (JCSO) will continue to lead a coordinated, multi-agency effort to combat catalytic converter theft and related vehicle crimes through the Stop the Offender Program - Special Crimes Unit (STOP SCU). Although the county does not apply as a formal taskforce, STOP SCU functions as a collaborative, multi-disciplinary investigative group composed of full-time investigators from Johnson County, Burleson PD, Cleburne PD, Joshua PD with strategic oversight provided by the District Attorney, County Attorney, Sheriff, and participating agency Chiefs. This structure, detailed in previous fiscal year applications, ensures unified decision-making, clear supervisory authority, and consistent investigative alignment across the coverage area. Non-Duplication of Effort To avoid duplicating existing activities, STOP SCU assesses ongoing enforcement strategies, active investigations, and camera deployments within each jurisdiction. This practice was outlined in the FY25 and FY26 applications and remains a core function. For example, multiple cities within the county already operate Flock units; JCSO expands coverage only where gaps exist to ensure broad, non-overlapping surveillance grids. Cross-Boundary Regional Collaboration Catalytic converter thieves consistently travel across jurisdictions. The FY25 and FY26 grant cycles documented numerous shared investigations involving Burleson PD, Cleburne PD, Alvarado PD, Venus PD, Grandview PD, Keene PD, Rio Vista PD, Mansfield PD, Texas DPS, and federal partners such as HSI. The Stat Log shows routine multi-agency responses to LPR alerts, pursuits that crossed city boundaries, joint vehicle recoveries, and felony arrests supported by real-time information sharing. The FY27 program will continue cross-boundary collaboration through: ? Real-time LPR & PTZ alert dissemination among participating and coverage agencies. ? Coordinated BOLOs issued regionally when converter theft suspects or vehicles are identified. ? Shared investigative resources, including STOP SCU investigators assisting municipal agencies with interviews, suspect development, and digital evidence review. ? Support for multi-jurisdictional pursuits and recoveries, as repeatedly documented in FY25-FY26 operations. ? Joint case reviews, particularly for offenses that span city or county lines. Data Sharing and Technology Integration Consistent with FY25-FY26 grant operations, agencies share LPR hits, historical vehicle movement data, PTZ observations, and case intelligence through NOVA and direct communication channels. The proposed FY27 integration of NOVA with CAD and RMS will enhance interagency coordination by enabling standardized case numbering, reducing duplication in data entry, and ensuring that alerts and investigative artifacts are immediately accessible to authorized investigators. This directly supports the collaborative information-sharing practices described in prior-year applications. Regional Strategy Implementation The STOP SCU model ensures that catalytic converter theft investigations remain intelligence-driven, regionally synchronized, and anchored in shared technology resources. The FY27 upgrades VMS centralization and improved NOVA interoperability will enhance the ability of all partner agencies to work from the same evidence base, accelerate investigative turnarounds, and respond to emerging theft trends across jurisdictional boundaries.

3.7 If the proposed application requests any exceptions or deviation from any general grant rules, RFA conditions or grant administrative policy, please indicate in the section below. Indicate the section of the specific issue and citation that you are asking the MVCPA to consider and the rational for the request.

The Johnson County Sheriff's Office is not requesting any exceptions, waivers, or deviations from MVCPA grant rules, RFA conditions, or administrative policies for the FY27 grant cycle.

Part II

Goals, Strategies, and Activities

Select Goals, Strategies, and Activity Targets for the proposed program described in the application.

Click on the link above to open a new table called Goals, Strategies, and Activity. Applicants will review the statutory and optional activities. The first section is the statutory measures. Grantees may not provide targets for this section but need to review the descriptions to ensure that they understand the statutory minimum requirements associated with this grant. Applicants will then review the other items and estimate targets for only the activities that the applicant has described and plans to complete under this application.

ID	Activity	Measure	Target
		Measures for Grantees. Add Target values for those that you will measure.	

ID	Activity	Measure	Target
1	**Goal 1: Reduce the Incidence of Catalytic Converter Theft through Enforcement Strategies**		
1.1	**Strategy 1: Conduct Activities that Result in the Arrest, Clearance, and Recoveries of Catalytic Converter Theft**		
1.1.1	Identify groups of catalytic conveter theft offenders through intelligence gathering, crime analysis and the use of informants	Number of catalytic conveter theft groups identified. Include gangs, cartels or other criminal enterprise with two or more members	*1*
1.1.2	Identify and document/record prolific Catalytic Converter Theft offenders [Prolific is defined as "linked to Catalytic Converter Theft offenses three or more times"]	Number identified/documented offenders	*2*
1.1.5	Conduct inspections of local businesses related to vehicle enterprise (transportation code or occupation code authorized companies such as salvage yard, repair shop, parts recycling center, used car dealership, salvage rebuilder, title service company, other).	Number of businesses inspected	*0*
1.1.6	Conduct bait vehicle operations that target Catalytic Converter Theft offenders	Number of bait vehicle deployments. Include Catalytic Converter Theft bait operations here.	*0*
1.1.8	Deploy license plate readers (LPR)	Number of times LPR deployed. Deploy: If stationary unit then total number of days or partial days unit was operable and on. Mobile unit number of days the unit was on and operable.	*365*
1.1.9	Respond to taskforce license plate reader (LPR) alert notifications	Number of times investigators responded to taskforce LPR alert notifications regardless of whether vehicle was located	*20*
1.1.12	Conduct covert operations targeting Catalytic Converter Theft offenders	Number of covert operations	*0*
1.1.13	Conduct warrant "round-up" operations targeting catalytic converter crime offenders, including people wanted for Catalytic Converter Theft	Number of warrant round-up operations performed Catalytic Converter Theft	*0*
1.1.15	Increase the recovery rate of stolen motor vehicle Catalytic Converter Theft	Report the number of Catalytic Converters recovered by grantee	*4*
1.1.16	Increase the clearance rate of Catalytic Converter Theft	Report the number of Catalytic Converter Theft cases cleared	*4*
1.1.17	Increase the number of persons arrested for Catalytic Converter Theft	Report the number of persons arrested for Catalytic Converter Theft by taskforce	*4*
1.2	**Strategy 2: Conduct Collaborative Efforts that Result In Reduction of Incidents of Catalytic Converter Theft**		
1.2.1	Provide Agency Assists for Catalytic Converter Theft	Number of agency assists related to catalytic conveter theft. **Assist means responding or answering questions via phone, e-mail, or in person. Providing recommendation, guidance, strategy, support or information that other LEOs will use to resolve their cases. The assist generally does not have the direct responsibility for an investigation nor uses LEO authority. The assist helps another LEO or agency investigate cases. Analysts and civilian employees will record their assists to outside LEOs and agencies met here along with officers.**	*5*
1.2.2	Collaborate with other units or divisions (i.e. homicide, vice, narcotics, etc.) **within the taskforce department(s)** where there were crimes involving catalytic converter theft. Include all participating jurisdiction departments here.	Number of times collaborated within departments or SOs participating in taskforce related to Catalytic Converter Theft. Collaboration means physically using law enforcement resources, tactics and authority to perform activity on cases that draw upon or aid in the investigation intended to further the resolution of any case, identify parties to crime, identify vehicles, interview witnesses/suspects and apprehend suspects. Collaboration will include any help, recommendation, contribution or support requested from or provided to another unit or offered by the taskforce that aids in the furtherance of Catalytic Converter Theft investigations.	*4*
1.2.3	Collaborate with all other outside LE agencies and other organizations that assist in the reduction of Catalytic Converter Theft. Include all coverage jurisdictions here	Number of times collaborated with coverage area agencies or other law enforcement agencies and organizations that assist in the reduction of Catalytic Converter Theft. Collaboration means physically using law enforcement resources, tactics and authority to perform activity on cases that draw upon or aid in the investigation intended to further the resolution of any case, identify parties to crime, identify vehicles, interview witnesses/suspects and apprehend suspects. Collaboration will include any help, recommendation, contribution or support requested from or provided to another unit or offered by the taskforce that aids in the furtherance of Catalytic Converter Theft investigations	*4*

ID	Activity	Measure	Target
1.2.5	Conduct intelligence information-sharing (Personal attendance)	Number of intelligence meetings attended **(include attending as presenter, participant or attendee)**	*6*
1.2.6	Conduct intelligence information-sharing (Written information)	Crime analysis bulletins disseminated **(include information distributed to law enforcement agencies via text, e-mail, or intra-net communications)**	*6*
1.2.7	Collaborate with other MVCPA taskforces	Number of times collaborated with other MVCPA taskforces that assist in the reduction in Catalytic Converter Theft	*1*
3	**Goal 3: Educate/Train Citizens and Qualified Personnel in Detection and Prevention of Catalytic Converter Theft**		
3.1	**Strategy 1: Conduct Public Awareness Related Activities Used to Educate Citizens**		
3.1.1	Conduct educational outreach events (include trade show, exhibits, booths at community events, vehicle displays, brochures, etc.)	Number of outreaches	*0*
3.1.2	Conduct educational presentations to the public	Number of presentations. Presentation means in person, on-line, original written document, article, or webpage.	*0*
3.1.4	Conduct vehicle identification initiative/event	Number of etching events. Including catalytic converters.	*0*
3.1.4.1	Conduct vehicle identification initiative/event	Number of Participants/Attendees Catalytic Converters Marked)	*0*
3.1.5	Purchase advertisements in local outlets	Number of advertisements purchased or provided complimentary for taskforce. Include all types of media purchased or provided free (social, tv, utility inserts, billboards, transportation, etc.)	*0*
3.1.7	Utilize social media outlets (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, etc.)	Number of postings in social media outlets	*0*
3.1.8	Deploy outdoor public notification signage	Number of deployments per month (if sign remains several months, count as 1 deployment per month)	*0*
3.1.10	Conduct media outreach, including, public service announcements, press releases, and interviews	Number of outreaches	*0*
3.2	**Strategy 2: Conduct Law Enforcement Training Activities to Educate Officers on Recognition and Apprehension of Stolen Vehicles and Property**		
3.2.1	Conduct law enforcement training (TCOLE)	Number of classes provided for TCOLE credit	*0*
3.2.3	Conduct vehicle crimes presentations to law enforcement agencies (non TCOLE)	Number of classes or presentations. Presentations may include electronic roll call documents, shift BOLOs and other written or presented materials based on local practices.	*6*

Grant Evaluation

4.1 Describe the local method and/or practice used to collect the data for reporting Goals, Strategies, and Activities and to evaluate the grant program effectiveness. Describe management and staff participation. Include descriptions of systems (forms and software) that will be used to ensure reliable and accurate data is collected and reported. Describe any other evaluation methods used in the applicant agency to determine effectiveness or cost efficiency of the program.

The Johnson County Sheriff's Office uses a combination of structured digital systems, supervisory review processes, and multi-agency reporting methods to ensure accurate, consistent, and timely data collection for all Goals, Strategies, and Activities (GSA) required under the MVCPA program. These practices have been used throughout the FY24-FY26 grant cycles and will be strengthened further in FY27 through improved video and analytics integration. 1. Data Collection Systems Catalytic converter theft incidents, LPR alerts, arrests, recoveries, BOLO responses, and warrant operations are documented in the agency's Records Management System (RMS) and Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD) system. In FY25 and FY26 operations, investigators routinely linked LPR hits, PTZ camera observations, and case numbers, as reflected throughout the Stat Log. These systems allow staff to track offenses, timestamps, locations, suspects, vehicles, and outcomes. The FY27 integration of Flock NOVA with CAD/RMS will enable automatic attachment of LPR hits, vehicle movement data, and investigator notes directly into case files, reducing manual entry errors and improving timeliness of reporting. 2. Video & Evidence Management The new Video Management System (VMS) requested in FY27 will centralize retention for all 44 LPR and 22 PTZ cameras. Investigators will log video retrievals, exports, and evidence submissions with automated audit trails supporting chain-of-custody requirements. This system ensures consistent 30-day retention, addressing gaps identified in previous years when footage was sourced from different systems with varying retention schedules. 3. Supervisory Oversight Supervisors review incident reports, and investigative follow-up to validate accuracy and ensure cases are coded correctly. Weekly reviews include: - theft incidents and trends, - arrests and recoveries, - outstanding leads and investigative status updates. 4. Multi-Agency Coordination & Cross-Checks Given the multi-jurisdictional nature of converter thefts, data is routinely cross-checked with partnering agencies such as Burleson PD, Cleburne PD, Alvarado PD, Venus PD, Keene PD, and Texas DPS. The Stat Log demonstrates consistent multi-agency engagement and shared investigative workflows, with partners contributing information on arrests, BOLO responses, pursuits, and vehicle recoveries. 5. Evaluation & Performance Measurement Program effectiveness is evaluated through: - annual comparison of theft counts (2022-2026), - number of recoveries and arrests, - repeated-offender identification, - regional case coordination outcomes, These methods ensure reporting and provide command staff with reliable information for operational decisions.

4.2 Provide any other suggested measures that would better reflect the law enforcement or prevention work that the proposed program will perform. If the suggested measure fits into one of the stated goals above please indicate.

The Johnson County Sheriff's Office recommends several supplemental performance indicators that more accurately represent the scope and impact of the program's enforcement, investigative, and prevention efforts. These suggested measures reflect the evolution of the program from FY24 through FY26 and are informed by real operational activity documented throughout the Stat Log. 1. Timeliness of Evidence Retrieval and Video Utilization Because catalytic converter thefts are often discovered hours or days after they occur, the ability to quickly retrieve LPR or PTZ footage is critical. With the proposed VMS providing consistent retention, the following measures would help evaluate program effectiveness: ? Average time from incident report to video retrieval ? Number of cases where video evidence directly contributed to suspect identification, vehicle tracking, or recovery These measures align with several real FY25-FY26 cases where PTZ or LPR footage provided the only investigative lead. 2. Multi-Agency Collaboration Performance Indicators The Stat Log demonstrates frequent joint investigations, shared BOLOs, coordinated pursuits, and multi-jurisdiction recoveries. To quantify these collaborative efforts, the following metrics could be added: ? Number of multi-agency responses to theft-related LPR alerts ? Number of coordinated BOLOs that resulted in arrests or recoveries ? Number of cross-jurisdictional cases supported by STOP SCU analysis These reflect the regional nature of catalytic converter theft and support Goal 1.2 (collaboration-driven reductions). 3. Advanced Analytics and Intelligence-Driven Outcomes With NOVA integration and enhanced data capabilities, the program could track: ? Number of significant investigative leads generated through NOVA (e.g., freeform searches, movement pattern analysis) ? Number of prolific offenders identified through data-driven analysis ? Number of converter theft series linked via analytics These measures support Strategies 1.1 and 1.2 by demonstrating investigatory precision and efficiency. 4. Site-Specific Prevention Outcomes Building on FY25's emphasis on risk assessment and targeted prevention, Johnson County can track: ? Number of at-risk locations assessed and provided with prevention recommendations ? Reduction in repeat victimization at locations where prevention steps were implemented ? Number of prevention-based contacts (e.g., with storage facilities, fleet yards, businesses) These measures support Goal 3 by validating prevention work beyond public outreach counts. 5. Converter Recovery Efficiency Metrics Given the number of catalytic converters recovered in FY24-FY26, a supplemental measure could track: ? Number of recovered converters successfully linked to owners or suspect vehicles ? Time from recovery to case disposition or referral These recommended measures provide MVCPA with a more detailed picture of operational effectiveness, technological value, and community impact.

TxGMS Standard Assurances by Local Governments

☑ We acknowledge reviewing the *TxGMS Standard Assurances by Local Governments* as promulgated by the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts and agree to abide by the terms stated therein.

Current Documents in folder

Operational or Multi-Agency Plan.pdf (5/1/2026 2:03:40 PM)
Prosecutor Agreement.pdf (5/1/2026 2:02:40 PM)
Resolution.pdf (6/8/2026 9:46:41 AM)

Print

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Motor Vehicle Crime Prevention Authority
FY2027 Grant Award Notification
Application Review and Request to Negotiate
August 3, 2026

Greetings:

The Motor Vehicle Crime Prevention Authority (MVCPA) met on **July 24th, 2026,** and issued an **FY2027 Catalytic Converter Theft Prevention Grant Award** to **Johnson County** in response to the application that was submitted by **Christopher Boedeker at 5/7/2026 4:22:52 PM.**

FY27 Grant Award Amount	**$208,333**
Grant Amount Requested	**$320,831**
Difference between request and award amount is	$112,498
Proposed FY2027 Cash Match in Application	$64,169
Minimum Amount of Cash Match Required to receive this Award	**20% of FY27 Grant Award Amount**

Johnson County submitted the original grant applications in the on-line system at https://mvcpa.tamu.edu/. There may be some errors, omissions, corrections or other information that must be edited prior to the Statement of Grant Award being issued.

A grantee representative must log back into the on-line system at https://mvcpa.tamu.edu/, select the **CC Negotiation** link and make edits. In addition, there are issues identified by MVCPA Board members and staff during the review that the Applicant must address:

Required Corrections or Deletions

- **Modify the budget to align with the awarded amount of $208,333.**

Overall Total Score of Application: 14.75

You may schedule a teleconference appointment with MVCPA staff by sending an e-mail to grantsMVCPA@txdmv.gov to discuss any issues or request assistance with the grant application, required changes, or the negotiation process.