

Training Memorandum 17-012

DATE: February 20, 2017
TO: Chief Linda Stump-Kurnick
FROM: Lieutenant Jake Pruitt
CC: Deputy Chief Tony Dunn, Office of Professional Standards, file
SUBJECT: Annual Analysis of Response to Resistance for 2016 Calendar Year

In the 2016 calendar year, a total of 13 response to resistance incidents. Of the 13 incidents were reviewed, six involved officers drawing their firearm, two involved the use of soft empty hand controls, two involved the use of hard empty hand controls, one deployment of the Taser, one Ripp Hobble used and one suspect injured.

For comparison:

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
TOTAL REVIEWS	12	8	9	12	13
Firearm discharged				1	
Firearm displayed	4	5	4	8	6
Taser deployed	2	1	2	1	1
OC deployed	1				
Baton strike					
Hard hand control	2	1			2
Soft Hand control			1	2	2
Less Lethal Impact					
Ripp Hobble	2	1	2		1
Suspect injured	1		1		1

An analysis of the six incidents where officers displayed their firearms revealed the following information:

- A subject who approached the officer and continued approaching placing his hand into his pants pocket. The subject initially would not remove his hand, kept approaching towards the officer, eventually removing his hand in a manner that would be consistent with someone removing a handgun. The officer drew his duty weapon as he feared for his safety and believed the subject had a firearm in his pocket, due to the “pistol-like grip” he was forming in his pocket.
- A reporting person advised a white male exit a vehicle in the east service drive of the Hub and walked onto the Reitz Union lawn with a handgun in the waistband of his pants. Officers arrived in the area, setup a perimeter and deployed with their assigned vehicle’s firearm.

- A suspect driving a vehicle approximately 100 MPH on Archer Road by Gale Lemerand Drive. The suspect then crashed the vehicle at SW 23rd in front of Crest View Apartments on SW Archer Road. The officer initiated his lights as well as his siren and responded to the crash. Upon arrival, two subjects fled on foot. The officer observed one suspect fleeing on foot and pursued him while giving loud verbal commands "Police, stop." The suspect ran around a wall at Crestview Apartments, into a dark area. When the officer rounded the wall, the suspect had turned and squared off facing him. The officer could not see his hands and the suspect was 6'03" and 275 pounds (considerably larger than the officer). The officer was in fear for his safety and drew his service weapon, pointing it at the suspect. The suspect complied and the officer reholstered his firearm.
- An officers responding to Maguire Village in reference to a report of what sounded like two gunshots being fired in the area of building 372. Dispatch also advised that there was another caller who advised her husband was trying to kill her. The officers arrived at Maguire Village building 372 and proceeded to the second floor with their guns drawn at a low ready position. Once there they found several broken plates and a knife on the counter top.
- An officer displaying a firearm was when a suspect refused to leave the sorority row area. When the officer arrived, they found the suspect hiding behind a trash can. The suspect then fled on foot towards Diamond Village area. Once there, the suspect who was believed to be on drugs and/or alcohol, stopped, bladed his body towards the officer and reached into his back pocket. The officer feared that the suspect was reaching for a gun, so he drew his department issued firearm. The suspect refused the officers commands and again fled on foot. The officer re-holstered his firearm and pursued the suspect on foot. The suspect was later caught and arrested.
- The last firearm display incident was found to be unjustified. The officer involved was removed from active duty and assigned to the Training Division, pending completion of a remediation plan. FTO Jackson stated in the Response to Resistance report that the subject was argumentative and defensive when other officers grabbed the suspect. In the officer's narrative, he stated he did not have a clear view on the interior of the suspect's waistband for any potential weapons. However, the officer failed to substantiate that the subject was reaching towards or attempting to pull anything from his waistband.

Comparison of 2015 and 2016 incident factors:

INCIDENT FACTORS	2015 (12)	2016 (13)
UF Student	2	2
Call for Service	4	5
Proactive Response	4	0
Traffic Stop	2	1
Stolen Vehicle	1	0
Burglary Response	0	1
Fighting	4	1
Drugs/Alcohol	2	2
Excited Delirium	0	0
Weapons	5	4

Agency Comparisons

2015			2016		
UFPD	GPD	ACSO	UFPD	GPD	ACSO

CALLS FOR SERVICE	34,435	109,369	108,842	27,179	88,778	106,222
<i>Factor over UFPD</i>		<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.2</i>		<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.9</i>

Response to Resistance	2	66	63	6	72	63
<i>Factor over UFPD</i>		<i>33.00</i>	<i>31.50</i>		<i>12.00</i>	<i>10.50</i>

Firearm	1*	0	4	0	1	7
Taser	1	22	40	1	20	38
Baton	0	0	0	0	0	0
OC Spray	0	0	3	0	3	2
Soft Empty Hand	0	31	15	3	3	0
Hard Empty Hand	0	7	9	2	8	11
K-9	0	7	9	0	12	N/A

* Accidental Discharge

For compatibility purposes these figures do not include the drawing of a firearm or use of Hobble restraints.

Of the 13 response to resistance incidents reviewed, the officers involved were found to be acting within the Department's policies, procedures, and directives on all, but two of the incidents. The first incident involved the discharge of a Taser that was initially deemed to be unjustified by the Response to Resistance Review; however, an Internal Affairs Investigation reversed that finding and deemed the officer was acting within Department policy and procedures. The second incident involved the display of a firearm deemed to be unjustified by the Response to Resistance Review. The officer involved was removed from active duty and assigned to the Training Division pending completion of remedial training. The Officer successfully completed the assigned remediation training in this incident. No other training deficiencies were identified in reviewing these twelve cases. In 2016, the Training Division took a proactive measure of increasing the amount of response to resistance training provided to officers during in-service training. The number of in-service hours of response to resistance training was increased from 18 hours the previous year to 19 hours.

In 2016, there were two incidents when the Taser was drawn, but not deployed. The number of Taser deployments continues to be low over the last five years, with only one in 2016. The Taser deployment incident in 2016 involved a suspect in a physical altercation with an officer. The suspect fled when confronted by the officer. The officer chased the suspect giving loud verbal commands for him to stop. The officer closed on the fleeing suspect and managed to grab him by the shoulder. As she did so the suspect turned and struck her in the arms and shoulder while breaking free from her hold. The officer drew her Taser and fired at the suspect.

Use of Taser Statistics 2001-2016

METHOD	TOTAL			TOTAL		TOTAL	
	2001-2014	2015		2016		2001-2016	%
UF Students							
Drive Stun	7	0		0		7	50.00%
Darts Fired	6	0		0		6	50.00%
FACTORS DOCUMENTED FOR TASER INCIDENT							
Active Resistance	9	0		0		9	71.43%
Fighting	5	0		0		5	42.86%
Suicidal	2	0		0		2	14.29%
Drugs	0	0		0		0	0.00%
Alcohol	7	0		0		7	50.00%
Weapon	4	0		0		4	28.57%
Exited Delirium	0	0		0		0	0.00%
Injuries	0	0		0		0	0.00%
Non-Students							
Drive Stun	12	0		0		12	50.00%
Darts Fired	10	1		1		12	50.00%
FACTORS DOCUMENTED FOR TASER INCIDENT							
Active Resistance	16	1		1		18	75.00%
Fighting	11	1		1		13	54.17%
Suicidal	0	0		0		0	0.00%
Drugs	5	0		0		5	20.83%
Alcohol	7	1		0		8	33.33%
Weapon	2	0		0		2	8.33%
Exited Delirium	1	0		0		1	4.17%
Injuries	0	0		0		0	0.00%