

**Training Memorandum 25-026****DATE:** January 27<sup>th</sup>, 2025**TO:** Chief Bart Knowles *Bk***FROM:** Lieutenant Hank Spurlin**CC:** Office of Accreditation, file**SUBJECT:** Annual Analysis of Response to Resistance for the 2024 Calendar Year

In compliance with CALEA Standard 4.2.4, I analyzed the 2024 response to resistance activities, policies, and practices. In the 2024 calendar year, six (6) reviews of responses to resistance incidents were conducted. Of the six, 1 involved the unintentional deployment of a taser, 1 was originally classified as the display of a firearm in the view of non-law enforcement personnel but it was later amended, 1 involved the use of open-hand techniques and the display of a taser, and 3 involved the display of a firearm in the view of non-law enforcement personnel.

Reviews and Data

The number of reviews reflects the number of incident reports in which officers used force in response to a subject's resistance. More than one type of response may have been used in the same incident, causing a discrepancy between the total number of reviews and the total number of times different responses were utilized.

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>TOTAL REVIEWS</b>	5	4	3	10	6
<b>Firearm Discharged</b>					
<b>Firearm Displayed</b>	2	3	2	5	3
<b>Taser Deployed</b>	1*				1*
<b>Taser Displayed</b>	1				1
<b>OC Deployed</b>					
<b>Baton Strike</b>					
<b>Hard Hand Control</b>					
<b>Soft Hand Control</b>				2	1
<b>Less Lethal Impact</b>					
<b>Leg Restraint</b>		1	1	3	
<b>Suspect Injured</b>				1	

\* Accidental discharges while conducting the daily test of the Taser.

A review of the three incidents where officers displayed their firearms revealed the following information:

- CR 24-1343 On 10/10/2024 @ 1031 hrs. Officer Rivera had an individual flee from a traffic stop. Patrol units set up a perimeter and Officer Rivera and Ofc Kizzar went into the area on foot. Ofc Kizzar located the subject and gave him clear verbal commands to lay down on his stomach, at gun point. Ofc Kizzar pulled his duty issued handgun (S/N 58C201852) due to the fact it was not clear why the subject ran and it was possible he was armed. The subject complied with verbal commands, and he was handcuffed, without further incident.
- CR 24-1065 On 09/01/2024 @ 2302 hrs. Ofc. Jablanski and Ofc. Page were at the 200 block of West University Ave. when a person began yelling for help. Ofc. Page stopped her patrol vehicle, and a person approached the vehicle asking for help. Ofc. Jablanski exited the passenger side of the vehicle and contacted a person covered in blood who stated they were stabbed. Ofc. Jablanski began assisting the individual and asked Ofc. Page to get the trauma kit from their vehicle. Ofc. Jablanski began using items from the trauma kit and had the injured person sit down on the sidewalk. There were groups of people around and Ofc. Jablanski did not know if the suspect was still in the vicinity. Ofc. Jablanski removed his department issued firearm from his holster and kept it at a low ready position. A brief time later, backup units arrived and Ofc. Jablanski holstered his weapon.
- CR 24-1043 On 05/26/2024 @ 1916 hrs. Sgt. Burgoyne was notified that a large gathering of people was in the parking lot behind the RTS circle, near Orthopedics on Hull Rd. When she arrived with other officers it was confirmed that hundreds of people were in the lot. She was told to contact GPD for assistance. While waiting for a response from GPD, Sgt. Burgoyne and other officers heard a series of gunshots in the parking lot. She and other officers went into the lot to locate suspects and potential victims. Ofc. M. Rogers noticed two cars leaving the lot rapidly and asked other officers to be on the lookout for them. Ofc. Jablanski and Ofc. Pardue stopped the cars and initiated a felony stop with their department issued firearms drawn. Sgt. Burgoyne, Ofc. Rogers, Ofc. Llanes, Ofc. Stephens all went to the felony stop location and assisted with the apprehension of the drivers and all passengers. During the felony stop all officers at some point had their firearms drawn. After subjects were secured and the felony stop was deemed safe, all officers holstered their firearms and completed their investigation. No one was injured and no further escalation of force occurred during this incident.

A review of the one incident where officers used empty hand controls and a taser display revealed the following information:

- CR 24-0737 On 06/004/2024 @ 1329 hrs. a team of officers and co responder spoke with a subject, and it was determined through their efforts, the subject required a Baker Act. Ruebush displayed several spikes of anger that were concerning for officer safety. Sgt. Colson felt it prudent to apply cuffs. However, the subject resisted. Ruebush pulled away from the officers` grasp, grabbed Colson`s and Espinosa`s arms, and grabbed Colson`s vest. It was difficult to control Ruebush`s arms and Colson was in fear Ruebush would strike him. They were on the ground and Ruebush resistance was active (pulling away) and then aggressive (grabbing officer`s arms and vest). Colson suggested a taser deployment, and Espinosa and Gentry both drew their Tasers. The situation was too dynamic and close quarters for a safe deployment so they both re holstered their Tasers. Both Tasers were displayed for a short amount of time. During the incident Ruebush kicked Espinosa in the head. As Ruebush was grabbing Colson`s vest, Colson was concerned for Ruebush grabbing his radio or pepper spray to use against him. The subject also wrapped his legs around Colson`s waist in a common ground fighting fashion. Colson used his right hand to push at Ruebush`s upper chest and Colson`s left hand to try to control Ruebush`s right arm. After a short time of struggling to control Ruebush, Colson realized his hand had slid up to Ruebush`s lower neck. Upon realizing his hand placement, Colson disengaged his right hand, and the officers were able to roll Ruebush over for cuffing. Once cuffed Ruebush continued to struggle and tried to move his arms and legs to free himself. Colson assisted in searching Ruebush and guiding him to the patrol car for transport. No Officers were injured during the incident. Empty hand control was the only force Colson used. Espinosa and Gentry used empty hand control techniques and displayed their tasers.

A review of the incidents involving other circumstances revealed the following information.

- 24-0709 On 5/24/2024 at approximately 0137 hours while conducting a security check on foot within the Dental Tower, Ofc. Moncivias came across an unsecured door. While checking the corridor he remembered that he was unable to complete his daily Taser inspection at the beginning of my shift due to participating in a training activity. He decided to complete his daily Taser inspection in the secluded corridor and put the taser in test mode. While pointing the Taser away from himself in a safe direction, he instinctively pressed the trigger instead of the arc switch buttons and accidentally deployed his Taser. No one was present during the accidental discharge, no one was hurt during this incident, and no property was damaged. He immediately notified his supervisor via phone and collected the cartridge pieces.
- 24-1537 On 11/10/2024 @ 1835 hrs. Ofc. Pardue found a vehicle that was reported stolen. As he entered the driveway to Black Hall, he observed the victim`s vehicle backed up to a shipping container at the entrance for the wooden walkway. According to Ofc. Pardue, the vehicle appeared abandoned. As he shined his spotlight on the vehicle, he observed a Black male wearing black clothing crouched down by the open driver door. He then drew his department issued firearm, and pointed it at the suspect, giving verbal commands for him to show him his hands. The suspect immediately fled south towards

the creek and east towards med plaza. After a response to resistance review was conducted it was determined that Ofc. Pardue drew his firearm after the suspect fled. The suspect never was challenged with a firearm, and no one saw Pardue’s weapon.

Comparison of 2023 and 2024 incident factors:

INCIDENT FACTORS	2023(10)	2024(6)
UF Student	3	0
Call for Service	7	2
Proactive Response	2	3
Traffic Stop	0	1
Stolen Vehicle	0	1
Burglary Response	0	0
Fighting	1	0
Drugs/Alcohol	0	0
Excited Delirium	0	0
Weapons	2	3

Agency Comparisons

	2024				
	UFPD	GPD	ACSO	UFPD	
<b>CALLS FOR SERVICE</b>	<b>6,243</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,109</b>	
<i>Factor over UFPD</i>		<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>		
<b>Response to Resistance</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	
<i>Factor over UFPD</i>		<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>		
<b>Firearm Displayed</b>	3	N/A	0	3	N/A
<b>Firearm Discharged</b>	0	0	0	0	
<b>Taser Displayed</b>	1	N/A	0	0	N/A
<b>Taser Discharged</b>	1*	0	0	0	
<b>OC Spray Discharged</b>	0	0	0	0	
<b>Empty Hand Control</b>	1	19	0	2	

## UFPD Use of Taser Statistics 2001-2024

METHOD	TOTAL			TOTAL		TOTAL	
	2001-2024	2024		2024		2001-2024	%
UF Students							
Drive Stun	7	0		0		7	50.00%
Darts Fired	7	1		1		7	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%
Excited Delirium	0	0		0		0	0.00%
Injuries	0	0		0		0	0.00%
Non-Students							
Drive Stun	14	0		0		13	52.00%
Darts Fired	12	0		0		12	48.00%
FACTORS DOCUMENTED FOR TASER INCIDENT							
Active Resistance	18	0		0		18	50.00%
Fighting	13	0		0		13	36.00%
Suicidal	0	0		0		0	0.00%
Drugs	5	0		0		5	13.8%
Alcohol	8	0		0		8	22.2%
Weapon	2	0		0		2	5.5%
Excited Delirium	2	0		0		2	4.17%
Injuries	0	0		0		0	0.00%

In 2024, there were 2 Taser displays and 1 Taser deployment. The Taser deployment was a negligent discharge and was not used as a response to resistance by any subjects.

### Analysis

An analysis of the UFPD data from 2024, revealed the following trends/patterns:

Very little data supports any trends in 2024. Three of the six response to resistance reports involved no identifiable suspect. One was an accidental taser discharge when no one was present, one was an officer's incorrect recollection of displaying his firearm when he did not, and the other was an officer that while providing medical assistance displayed his firearm around a large crowd that gathered around him.

The resisting subjects were all male (100%) and were 33% white, 66% black. The minimum age of the subject was in the 20's, with a maximum age of 33, providing an average age of 28. All the subjects were not students (100%).

Of the six incidents, none sustained injuries from their involvement with officers.

Only one incident required further review via an internal investigation. All others were within department guidelines.

### Results

Based on the reviews in previous years, the Training Division still takes a proactive measure of the amount of response to resistance training provided to officers during in-service training. Based on this information, the Training Division believes the current allotment of issued equipment is adequate and will continue to train in best practices.

### Policy Review/Modifications

I conducted a review of the Department Standards Directive 4000 – Response to Resistance. The directive was updated in 2024. No changes to directives or procedures are recommended at this time.