

TRAINING MEMORANDUM 15-003

DATE: February 24, 2015
TO: Chief Linda Stump-Kurnick
FROM: Lieutenant Greg Streukens
CC: Deputy Chief Tony Dunn, Office of Professional Standards, file
SUBJECT: Annual Analysis of Response to Resistance for 2014 Calendar Year

In the 2014 calendar year, a total of nine response to resistance incidents were reviewed. There were four incidents in which the officers drew their firearms, two incidents in which a Taser was deployed, one incident in which a soft empty hand technique was used, and two incidents in which a RIPP-hobble restraint was applied.

For comparison:

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
TOTAL REVIEWS	7	10	12	8	9
Firearm discharged	1				
Firearm displayed	3	5	4	5	4
Taser deployed		1	2	1	2
OC deployed		1	1		
Baton strike					
Hard hand control	2	1	2	1	
Soft Hand control					1
Less Lethal Impact					
Ripp Hobble	1	2	2	1	2
Suspect injured			1		1

Further analysis of 2014 data revealed that of the nine incidents where response to resistance was initiated, five occurred at incidents where officers were responding to a call for service, two were started when officers noticed suspicious persons, one occurred during a traffic stop, and one occurred while assisting the Gainesville Police Department at a traffic stop. Data further revealed that six subjects involved in the response to resistance events did not affiliate to the University as students. Other factors that were noted in the reports included that five incidents involved drugs or alcohol, one incident escalated due to a physical fight, two incidents involved the subjects still resisting after being handcuffed, and four of the incidents involved a suspect with a weapon or an implied weapon.

An analysis of the four incidents where officers displayed their firearms revealed the following information: one involved the suspicious actions of the suspect during a traffic stop (driver ran into a parked GPD vehicle and fled the scene, when stopped refused to obey commands), one involved a reported armed disturbance at Shands South Hospital, one involved the suspect of a stabbing that occurred on campus, and one involved a subject on a bus with witnesses seeing a handgun.

Comparison of 2013 and 2014 incident factors:

INCIDENT FACTORS	2013 (8)	2014 (9)
UF Student	0	3
Call for Service	5	5
Proactive Response	0	3
Traffic Stop	3	1
Stolen Vehicle	0	0
Burglary Response	0	0
Fighting	3	1
Drugs/Alcohol	3	5
Excited Delirium	0	0
Weapons	0	2

A review of the application of force patterns over the last five years showed a slight increase from 2010 through 2012. However, in 2013 there was a decrease in the number of incidents. The number of incidents in 2014 was slightly below the average of the last five years. The factors that cause an increase or decrease in the number of response to resistance cannot be determined based on the available data.

Taser deployments had increased through 2007, and then started to decline in 2008. The low number of Taser deployments has continued through the 2014 calendar year. This decline appears to be the result of a change in the department's policy in 2007, which changed the level of resistance that must be presented prior to the use of the Taser. The current policy requires that the suspect be demonstrating aggressive physical resistance or transferring from active physical resistance to aggressive physical resistance. The department's policy is in line with current law enforcement best practices.

In 2009, the department started to track incidents when the Taser was only drawn but was not actually deployed. In 2014, there were no incidents in which the Taser was drawn but not deployed. I believe this continues to be indicative of the officers' knowledge and understanding of the current Department policy regarding the use of the Taser. Additionally, I believe that citizens are now more familiar with the Taser and understand that they are best served by following the instructions of the officers in these situations.

In each of the nine Response to Resistance incidents reviewed the officers involved were found to have been acting within the department's policies, procedures, and directives; and it appears that the officers were well prepared and made proper decision in dispensing the appropriate level of force for the resistance level that was encountered. However, during the review process, there were issues identified where increased training would be of benefit to officer including: use of cover and concealment, empty hand techniques, Taser, baton, OC spray and continued training on the department's Response to Resistance policy. The training of current and new law enforcement officers concerning response to resistance and related issues continues to be a priority of the Training Division.

Use of Taser Statistics 2001-2014

METHOD	TOTAL			TOTAL		TOTAL	
	2001 - 2012	2013		2014		2001 - 2014	%

UF Students							
Drive Stun	5	0		1		6	54.55%
Darts Fired	4	0		1		5	45.45%
FACTORS DOCUMENTED FOR TASER INCIDENT							
Active Resistance	7	0		1		8	72.73%
Fighting	3	0		1		4	36.36%
Suicidal	2	0		0		2	18.18%
Drugs	0	0		0		0	0.00%
Alcohol	3	0		2		5	45.45%
Weapon	4	0		0		4	36.36%
Exited Delerium	0	0		0		0	0.00%
Injuries	0	0		0		0	0.00%

Non-Students							
Drive Stun	12	0		0		12	54.55%
Darts Fired	9	1		0		10	45.45%
FACTORS DOCUMENTED FOR TASER INCIDENT							
Active Resistance	16	0		0		16	72.73%
Fighting	10	1		0		11	50.00%
Suicidal	0	0		0		0	0.00%
Drugs	5	0		0		5	22.73%
Alcohol	7	0		0		7	31.82%
Weapon	2	0		0		2	9.09%
Exited Delerium	1	0		0		1	4.55%
Injuries	0	0		0		0	0.00%

Agency Comparisons

	2013			2014		
	UFPD	GPD	ACSO	UFPD	GPD	ACSO
CALLS FOR SERVICE	34,066	125,371	97,022	31,549	117,235	99,887
<i>Factor over UFPD</i>		<i>3.7</i>	<i>2.8</i>		<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.2</i>
Response to Resistance	2	85	122	2	63	86
<i>Factor over UFPD</i>		<i>42.5</i>	<i>61.0</i>		<i>31.50</i>	<i>43.00</i>
Firearm	0	0	2	0	1	2
Taser	1	36	76	2	18	52
Baton	0	2	0	0	3	0
OC Spray	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hard Empty Hand	1	29	33	0	19	23
K-9	0	18	11	0	21	9
<i>For compatibility purposes these figures do not include the drawing of a firearm, or use of Hobble restraints.</i>						