

**Response to Resistance
Analysis
2023**

Prepared by: Melvin McGuire
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Response to Resistance or Aggression Reports

Response to resistance reports capture information relative to the circumstances surrounding an officer's use of force at the level of hard-empty hand control and higher. Upon completion, response to resistance reports are submitted through the employees first and second level of supervision for review. The review process determines if the use of force was within policy.

Annual Review

The Burluson Police Department, by policy (1.3.13), conducts an annual analysis of response to resistance or aggression incidents to determine if there are patterns or trends, which may suggest a need for training, equipment, or revisions in policy and, or practice.

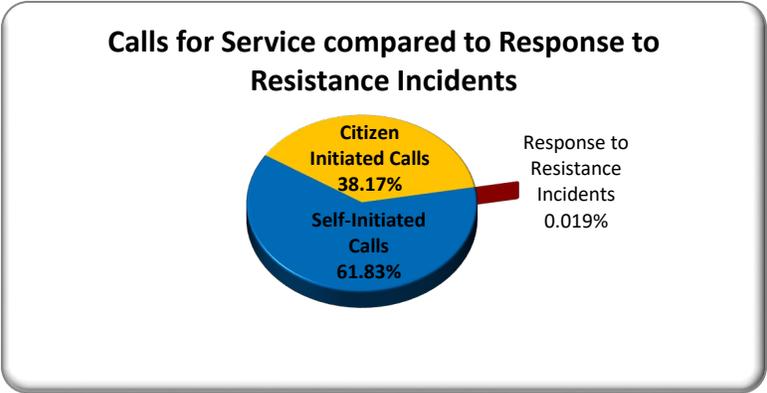
Policy

By policy (04-003H, I, J) each time a Burluson police officer uses force as listed below, the officer is required to complete a response to resistance report.

1. They use the following force type(s):
 - a. Hard-empty hand control
Hard techniques consist of striking with hands, feet, knees and elbows, and include the forceful taking of a subject to the ground. The nature of hard-empty hand control techniques increase the potential risk of injury to the subject and officer. Hard-empty hand control is typically used to counter active aggression such as pushing, grabbing, pulling, punching, kicking, biting, and tripping of officers. However, it may be used to counter passive resistance when the strike(s) and, or "take down" is utilized in a manner consistent with officer training as viewed within the totality of the circumstances.
 - b. Less lethal defensive weapons
 - c. Deadly force
2. They discharge a firearm, intentionally or accidentally (other than during a training course or for recreational purposes). [1.3.6(a)]
3. They use force that results in physical injury or death to a person. This does not include minor redness, scratches, abrasions, or transient pain associated with grasping, handcuffing, pressure points, joint manipulation, or non-forceful takedowns. [1.3.6(b)(c)(d)]
4. The use of physical force capable of causing non-visible injury, which results in the complaint of non-transient pain, shall be documented with a response to resistance report.

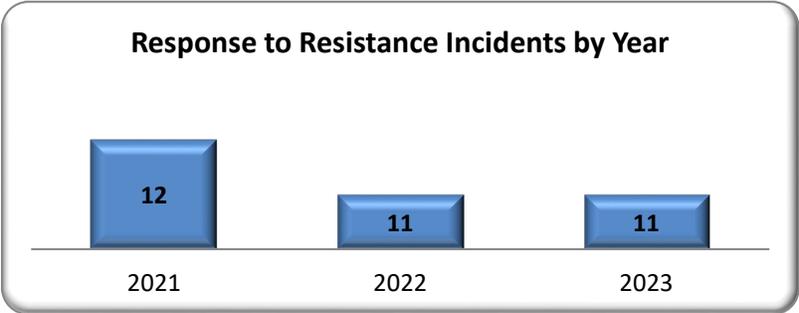
Incidents

In 2023, there were eleven (11) incidents, involving twelve (12) officers which required response to resistance reports. In comparison, Burluson police officers responded to 56,515 calls for service; 34,942 were self-Initiated and 21,573 were citizen-initiated calls. Response to resistance incidents occurred at a rate of about one in every 5,137 calls for service.



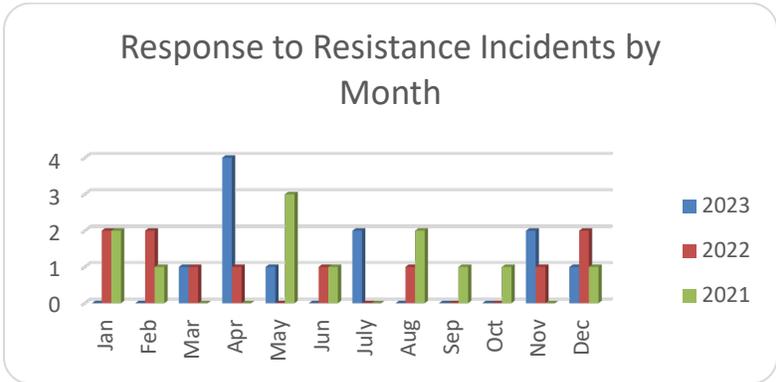
Incidents by Year

Use of force at the level of hard-empty hand control and higher remained consistent with previous years.

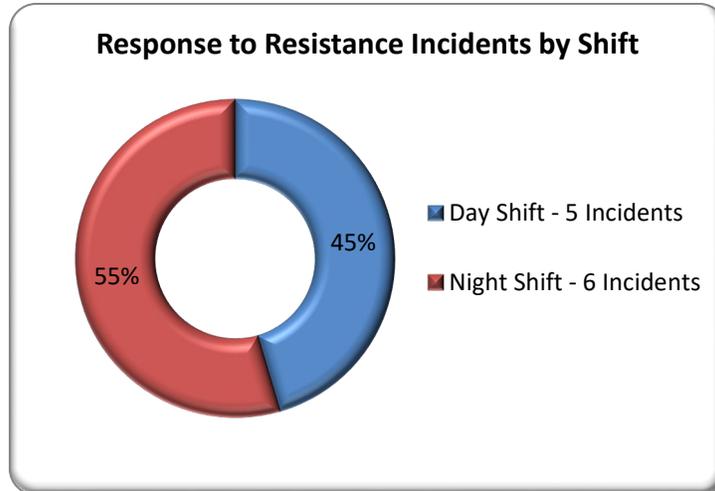


Incidents by Day, Time, Month, Shift

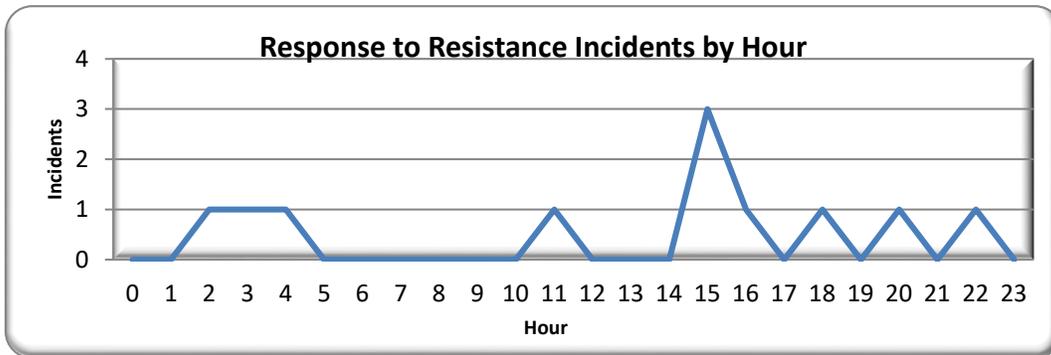
Although April had the most response to resistance incidents, there were no patterns or parallels noted from month to month or year to year.



In 2023, patrol migrated to twelve-hour shifts working days and nights. The majority of response to resistance incidents occurred on Night shift. There were no correlations noted between individual officers, shifts, or number of response to resistance incidents.

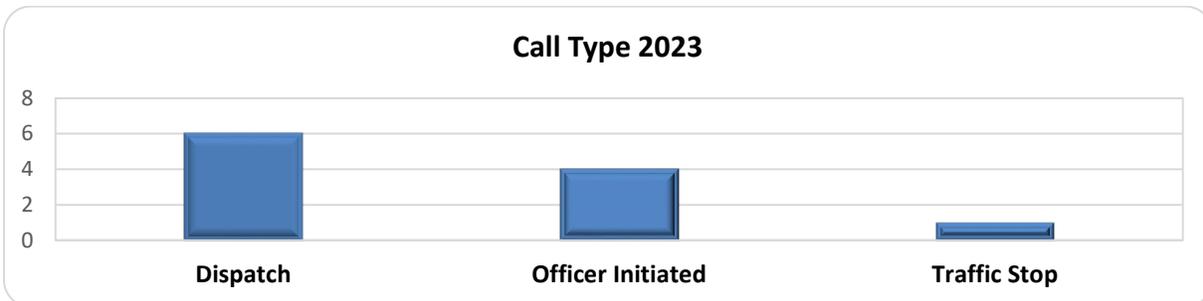


There were no patterns identified related to time of day, although 15:00 had the most incidents.

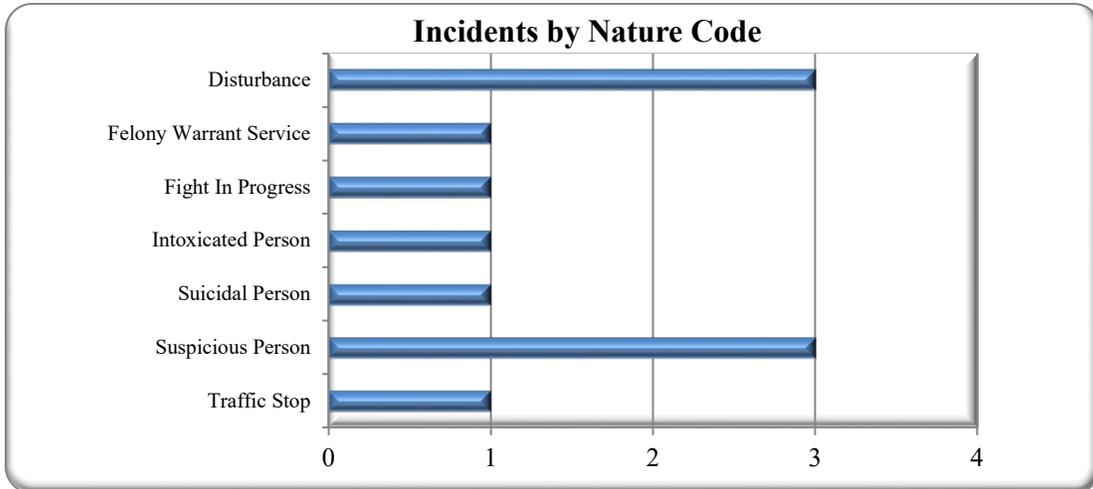


Incidents by Call Type, Nature, and Location Type

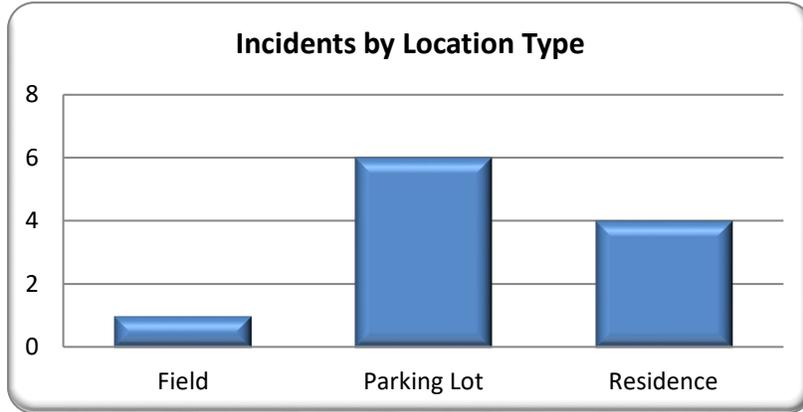
Dispatched calls accounted for the majority of response to resistance incidents in 2023, which remains consistent with previous years.



Suspicious Person and Disturbance calls were the dominate nature codes associated with response to resistance incidents in 2023.

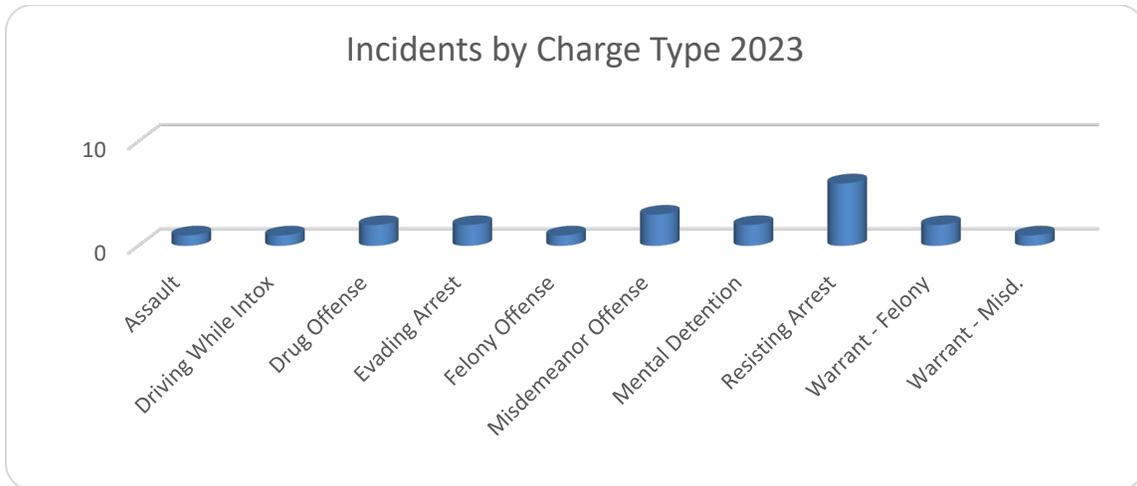


In 2023, response to resistance incidents occurred in parking lots at a greater rate.



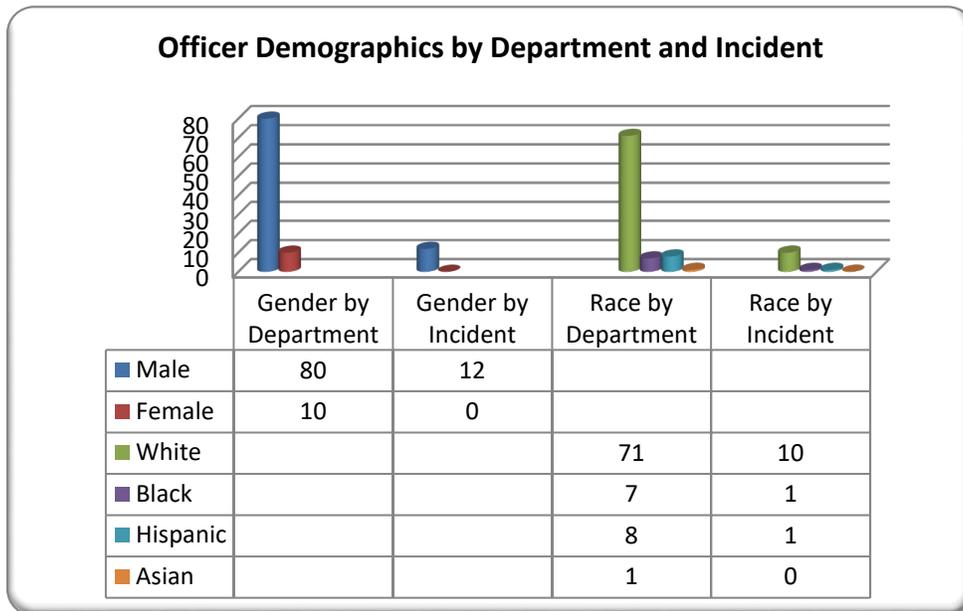
Incidents by Disposition

Of the 1,474 arrests made by Burleson police officers in 2023, about 2.2% (thirty-three) required the use of soft-empty hand control or below and about .54 percent (8) resulted in response to resistance incidents at or above hard-empty hand control. Resisting Arrest (6) continued to be the leading charge type associated with response to resistance incidents in 2023. Burleson police officers made 166 emergency detentions related to mental health in 2023. Of those, 1.2 percent (2) resulted in force at or above hard-empty hand control.

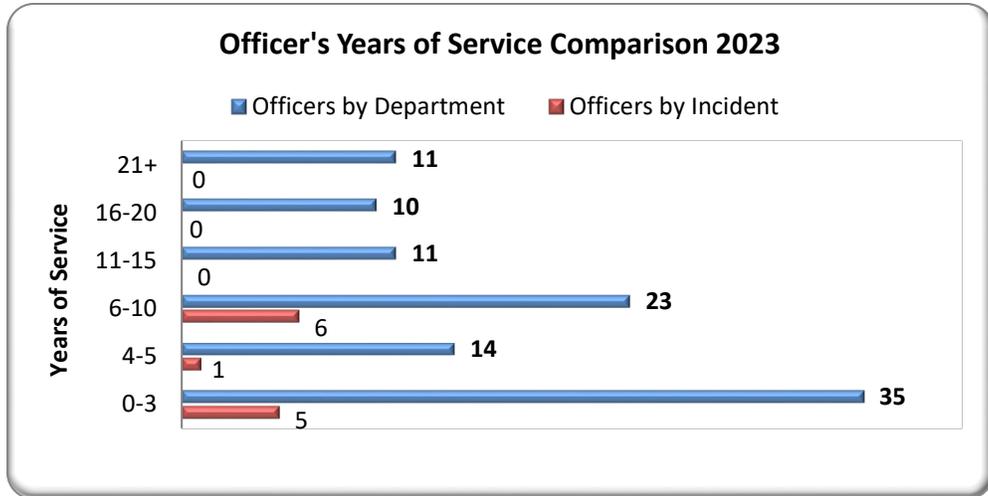


Incidents by Officer

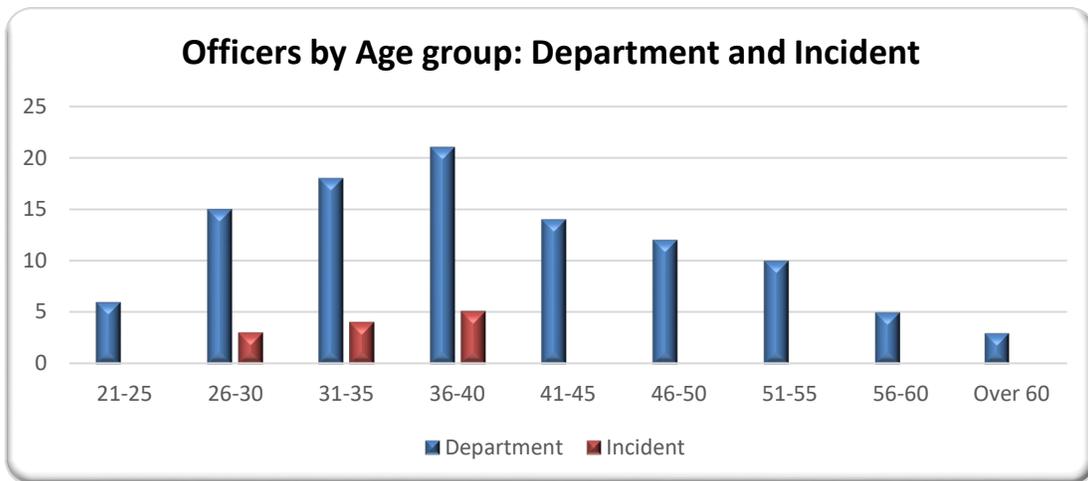
As of the date of this report, the department’s authorized strength was 90 sworn officers and the department was carrying no vacancies. There were three officers in field training. In 2023, twelve (12) officers were involved in use of force incidents at or above hard-empty hand control. When compared to the department’s demographics, an examination of the response to resistance incidents by officer’s race and gender revealed no irregularities.



An examination of the response to resistance incidents by officer’s years of service showed officers with three or less years of service and officers with 6-10 years of service where involved in nearly the same number of response to resistance incidents. All but two of the officers involved in response to resistance incidents in 2023 were assigned to patrol.



There was no clear age group that stood out as it pertained to involvement in response to resistance incidents in 2023.



Incidents by Number of Officers Involved

Of the eleven response to resistance incidents in 2023, nine involved a single officer utilizing force at or above hard empty hand control and requiring a response to resistance report. In the remaining two incidents, one incident involved three officers forcefully taking a suspect to the ground. The second incident involved two officers both utilizing conducted electrical weapons. One in dart mode, which missed with one dart and was described as ineffective. The second officer followed the miss with a deployment of the CEW in drive stun mode which was described as effective.

Same Officer Multiple Incidents

Of the eleven response to resistance incidents in 2023, two officers were involved in two separate incidents. A review of those two incidents found no irregularities and the level of force used was found to be within policy.

Officer by Injury and Treatment

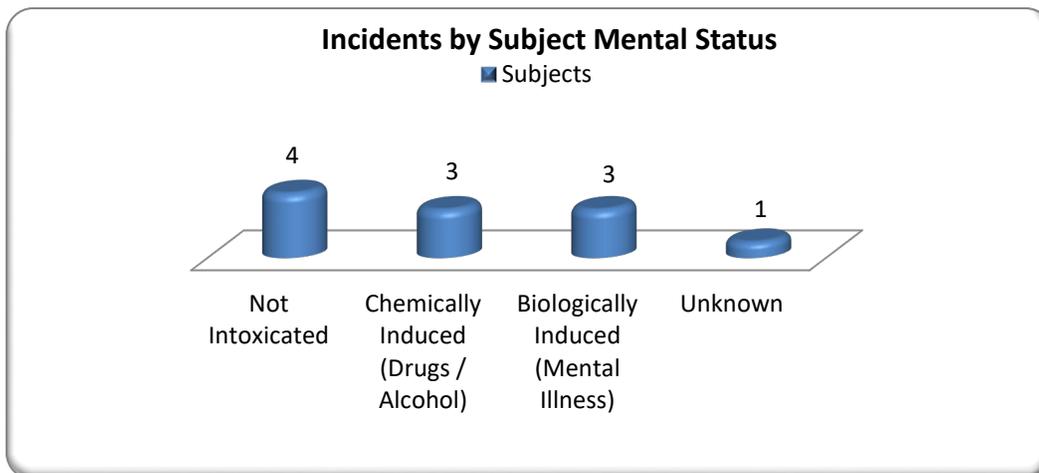
Of the twelve (12) officers involved in response to resistance incidents, one described sustaining minor abrasions and lacerations. The remaining ten officers reported sustaining no injuries. The officer who described suffering minor injuries reported receiving treatment from EMS personnel.

Incidents by Subject's Gender, Race, and Age

In 2023, response to resistance incidents involved only males. The race of the subjects consisted of six White, one Black, and four Hispanic. These individuals ranged in age from 24 to 45. A detailed examination of each of the twelve incidents while considering gender, race, and age did not reveal anything remarkable.

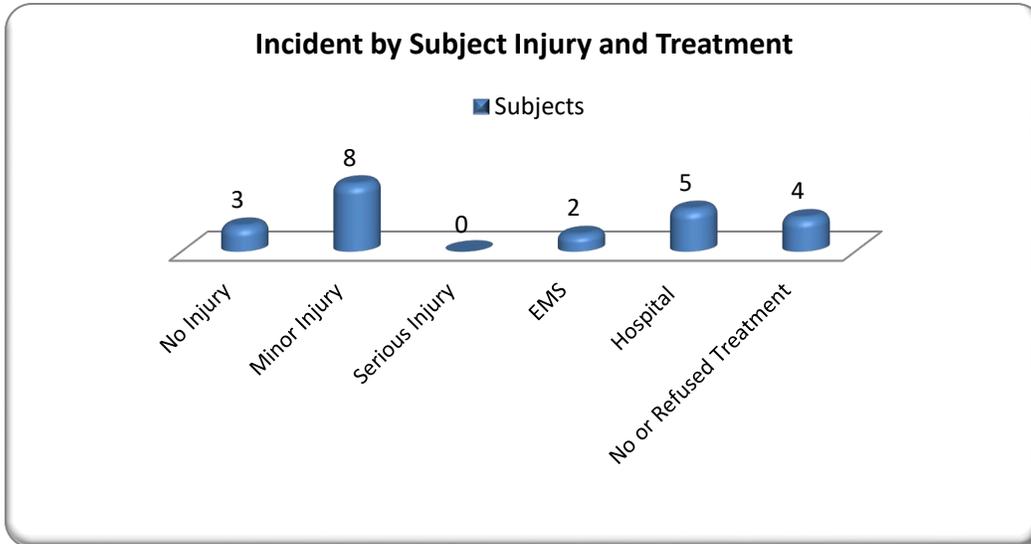
Incidents by Subject's Mental Status

More than half of the subjects of response to resistance incidents were described as suffering from some form of altered mental state, which is consistent with previous years.



Incidents by Subject's Injury and Resistance Type

Of the eleven subjects involved in response to resistance incidents in 2023, eight (8) suffered minor injury consistent with abrasions, lacerations, or complaint of pain. Of those reported to have injury, five were transported to the hospital, two were treated by EMS, and one refused treatment. One of the subjects was described as being armed with a handgun. Evading, anchoring, pulling, kicking, pushing, grabbing, and fighting stance were the most common resistance types described.

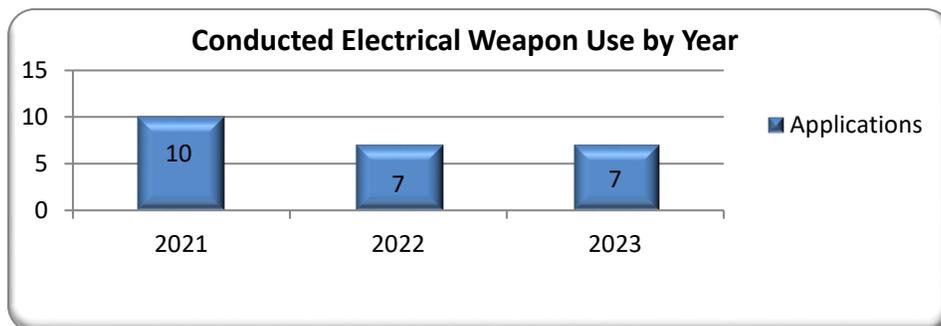


Incident by Use of Conducted Electrical Weapon

During 2023, there were seven deployments of conducted electrical weapons. Four were in dart mode and three were drive stuns. In three of the four deployments in dart mode, officers described making contact with both darts and described those deployments as effective. In the deployment where only one dart made contact, the deployment was described as having a limited effect. All deployments were described as being a single cycle.

The drive stun applications all consisted of one cycle consisting of five seconds or less. Only one of the three drive stun applications were described as effective.

The subjects of the seven deployments were described as five White males, one Black male, and one Hispanic male. Deployment of conducted electrical weapons continues to remain low year over year.



Incident by Use of Firearm

There were no firearms discharged in 2023 that required a response to resistance report.

Use of Force below Hard-Empty Hand Control

Soft empty-hand control techniques typically present a minimal risk for injury. Generally, these techniques are used to control passive resistance such as a subject refusing to present hands for handcuffing, sitting or lying down (also known as dead weight or anchoring), refusing to enter a transport vehicle, stiffening of legs, arms, or body, and pulling away. Some examples of soft techniques are handcuffing, wristlocks, arm-bars, joint controls, and touch pressure points which result in transient pain. In addition, leg restraints, such as shackles and tethers, as well as the application of a spit hood and the non-forceful taking of a subject to the ground are within the scope of soft-empty hand control.

Since the 2018 reporting cycle, CALEA has requested that in addition to force at or above hard empty hand control, statistical data on the use of **any** physical force, the display of a firearm, and the display of an electronic conductive weapon be reported. Based on this additional request, the statistical data reported to CALEA is being incorporated in this use of force review. It is important to note that multiple officers will likely be involved, in varying degrees, in any incident that results in the need for force. The burden of tracking **any physical force used** is extremely difficult given the expansive definition of “any”. The eleven response to resistance incidents discussed in this analysis are included in the table on page eleven.

In March of 2023, the Burleson Police Department went live with IAPRO, which is an electronic use of force management solution. During the roll out and implementation the department discovered that IAPRO had a close working relationship with CALEA during the development of the IAPRO product. Through insight gained from the relationship between IAPRO and CALEA it was discovered that CALEA’s intent was for “Any” force, displays of firearms, and displays of conducted electrical weapons to be reported at the subject level. In contrast, the Burleson Police Department has been reporting this information at the officer level, which has resulted in over reporting in previous reports.

Summary

An analysis of the 2023 response to resistance incidents did not reveal any significant patterns or trends. The department’s use of force policy was reviewed and updated. The department is continuing its efforts to implement a successful defensive tactics Program.

Use of any force table (2023)

SWORN PERSONNEL	WHITE		BLACK		HISPANIC		OTHER		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
90	69	5	4	3	6	2	1	0	90
Firearms									
Discharge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Suspects Receiving Non-Fatal Injuries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Suspects Receiving Fatal Injuries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Displayed Only	11	4	8	2	6	2	1	0	34
ECW									
Discharge	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	6
Displayed Only	5	1	2	0	4	1	0	0	13
Baton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chemical / OC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weaponless	10	1	2	1	6	3	0	1	24
Canine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Release only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Release and bite	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total use of Force	30	6	13	3	17	6	1	1	77
Total Number of Incidents Resulting in Officer Injury or Death									5
Total Use of Force Arrest	15	2	7	1	11	4	0	1	41
Total Agency Custodial Arrests	589	313	165	78	249	72	6	2	1474
Total Use of Force Complaints	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2