

**Response to Resistance
Analysis
2024**

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January 2, 2025

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 Burleson Police Department, by policy 04-003 III. N (CALEA Standard 4.2.4), 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

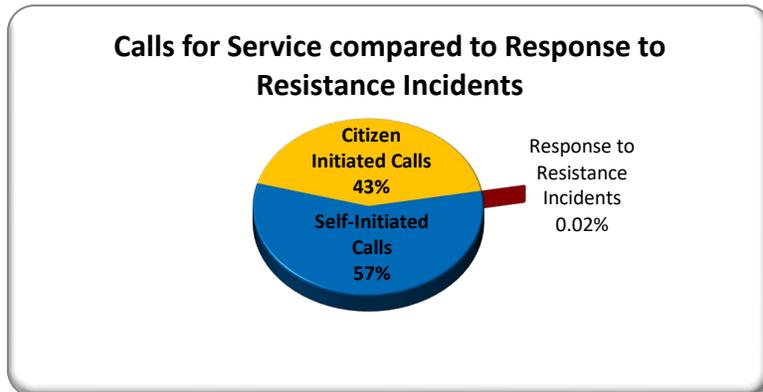
By policy (04-003 III. H, I, J) each time a Burleson police officer uses force as listed below, the officer is required to complete a response to resistance report.

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 increases 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). [4.2.1(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. [4.1.5 / 4.2.1(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

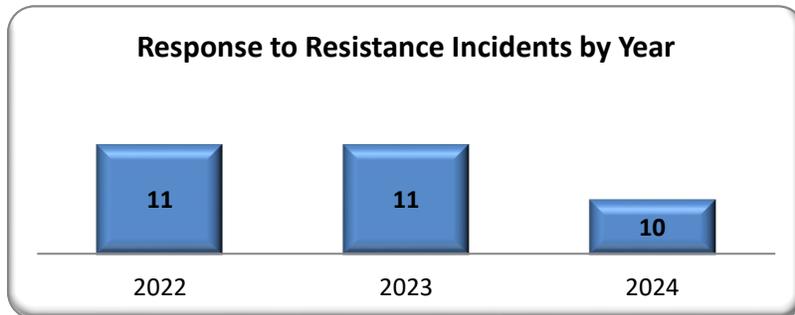
In 2024, there were ten (10) incidents, involving thirteen (13) officers which required response to resistance reports. In comparison, Burleson police officers responded to 47,943 calls for

service; 27,319 were self-Initiated and 20,624 were citizen-initiated calls. Response to resistance incidents occurred at a rate of about one to every 4,794 calls for service.



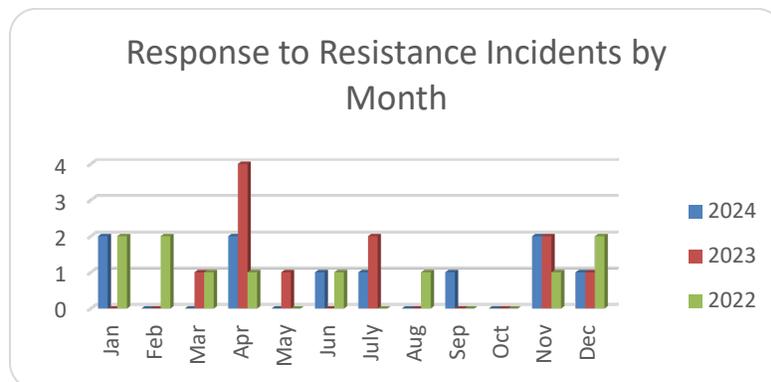
Incidents by Year

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

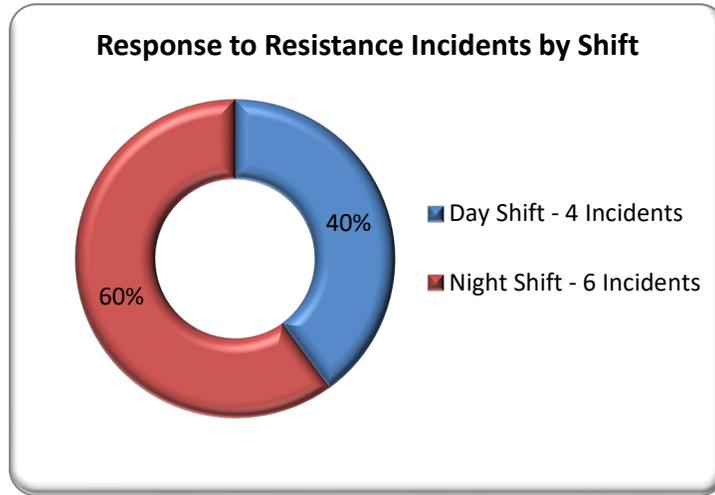


Incidents by Day, Time, Month, Shift

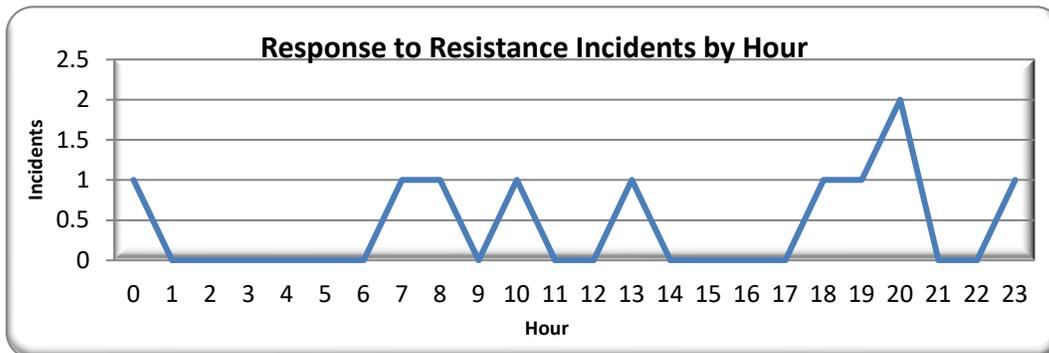
There were no patterns or parallels noted from month to month or year to year.



The majority of response to resistance incidents occurred on Night shift. There were no correlations noted between individual officers, shifts, or the number of response to resistance incidents.

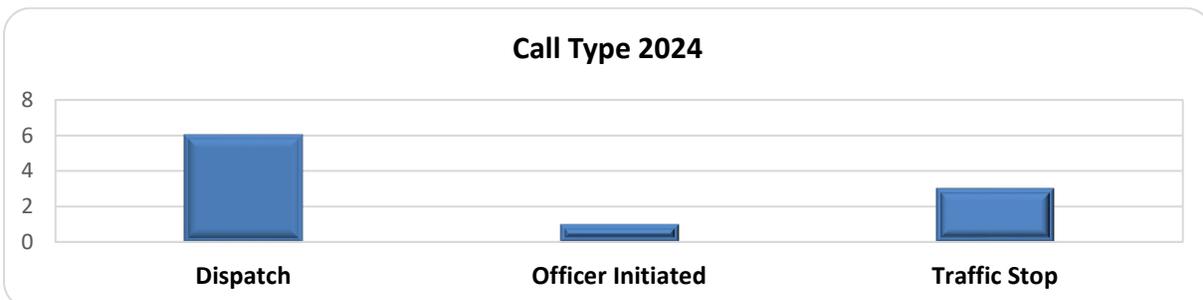


There were no patterns identified related to time of day, although 20:00 hrs. had the most incidents.

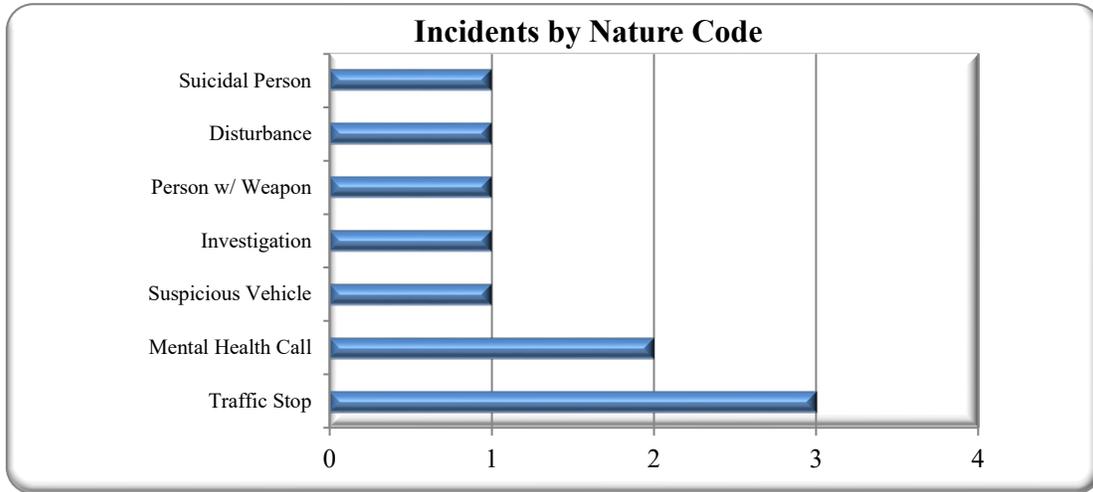


Incidents by Call Type, Nature, and Location Type

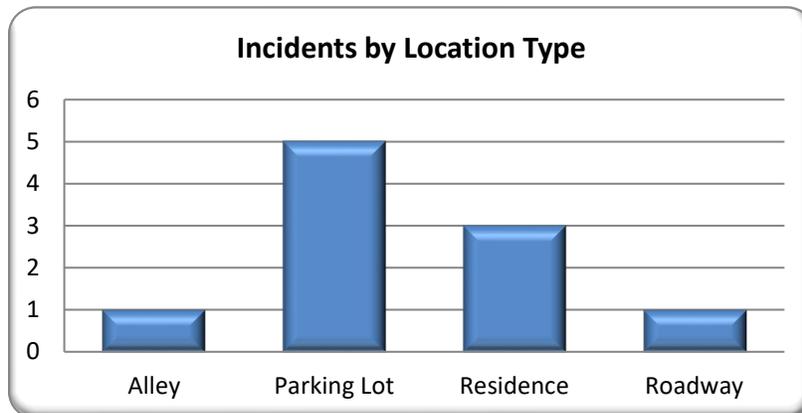
Consistent with previous years, dispatched calls accounted for the majority of response to resistance incidents in 2024.



Traffic Stops were the dominate nature codes associated with response to resistance incidents in 2024.



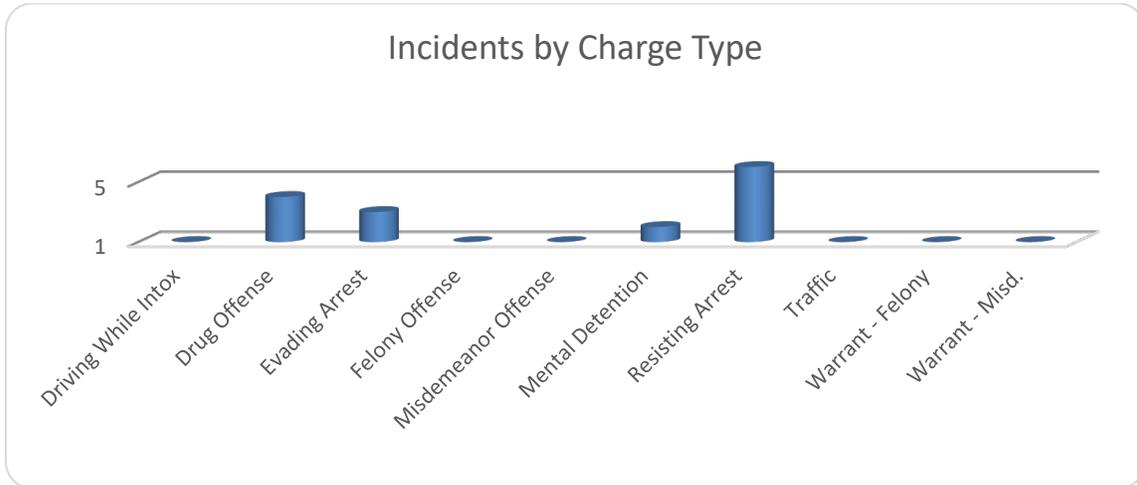
Response to resistance incidents occurred in parking lots at a greater rate in 2024.



Incidents by Disposition

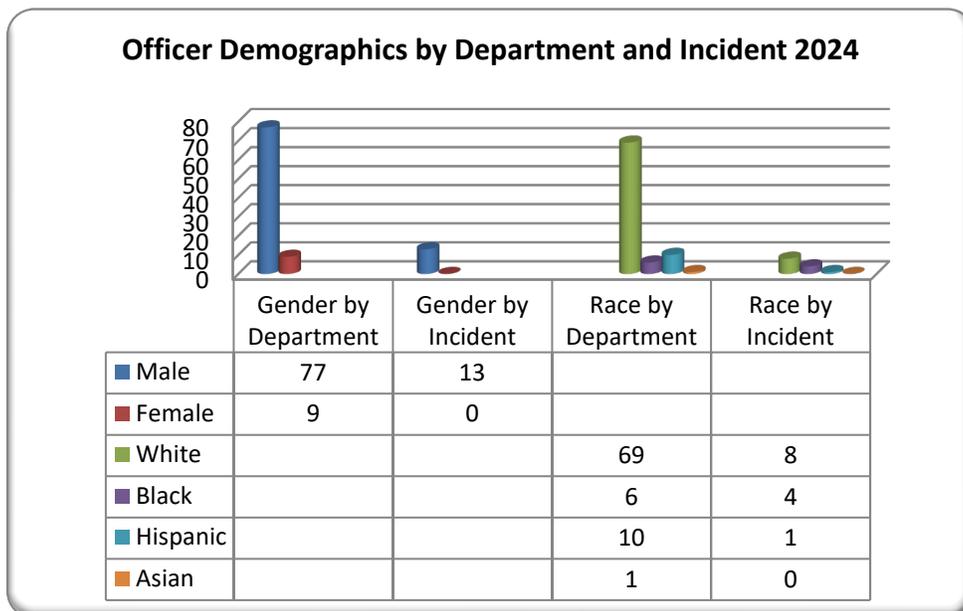
Of the 1,613 arrests made by Burleson police officers in 2024, about 1.9% (thirty-one) required the use of soft-empty hand control or below and about 0.49 percent (eight) resulted in response to resistance incidents at or above hard-empty hand control. Resisting Arrest (six) continued to be the leading charge type associated with response to resistance incidents in

2024. Burluson police officers made 158 emergency detentions in 2024. Of those, 1.2 percent (two) resulted in force at or above hard-empty hand control.



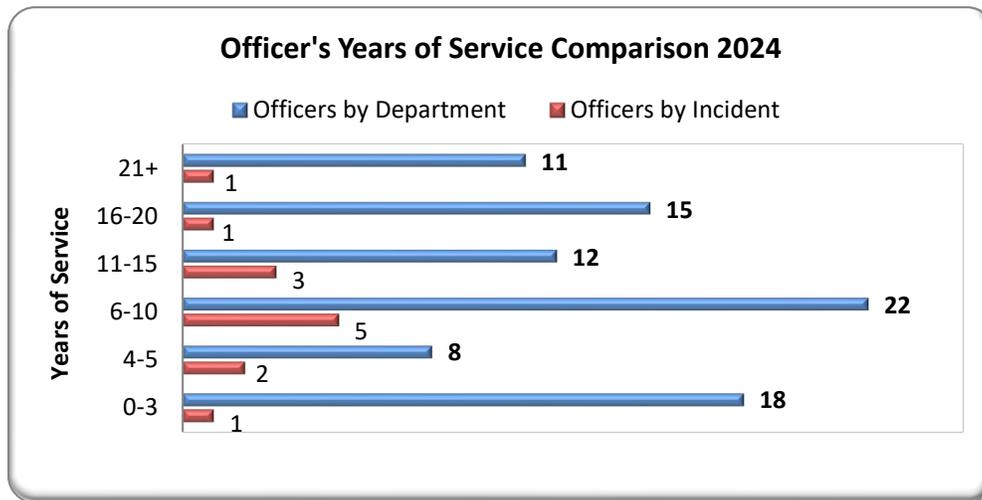
Incidents by Officer

As of the date of this report, the department’s authorized strength is 91 sworn officers. The department is carrying five vacancies. There are three officers in field training and an additional four in the academy. In 2024, thirteen (13) 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.

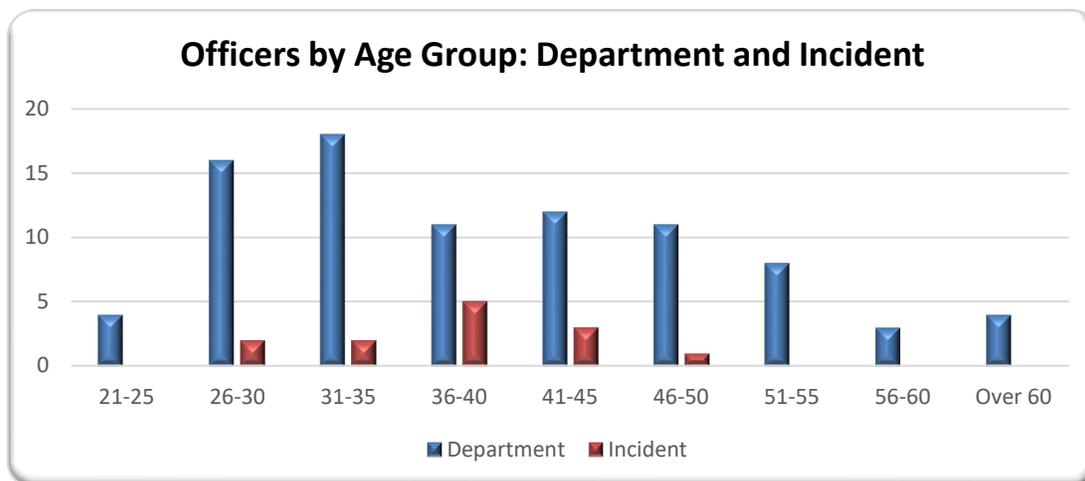


An examination of the response to resistance incidents by officer’s years of service showed officers with 6-10 years of service where involved in the majority of response to resistance incidents. All response to resistance incidents in 2024 involved officers assigned to Operations.

Given the majority of officers are assigned to Operations, coupled with the fact the average years of service for operations is eight, these points seem less remarkable.



Although the 36-40 age group were involved in the majority of response to resistance incidents in 2024, a closer examination of the five incidents involving this age group failed to reveal any significant patterns or details.



Incidents by Number of Officers Involved

Of the ten response to resistance incidents in 2024, seven involved a single officer utilizing force at or above hard empty hand control and requiring a response to resistance report. Of the remaining three incidents, one involved two officers and the second involved three officers forcefully taking a suspect to the ground. The third incident involved two officers both utilizing conducted electrical weapons in dart mode. The first application in dart mode missed with one dart and was described as ineffective. The second officer followed the miss with a deployment of the CEW, also in dart mode which was described as effective.

Same Officer Multiple Incidents

Of the ten response to resistance incidents in 2024, one officers was involved in three separate incidents. A review of those three incidents found no irregularities and the level of force used was found to be within policy.

Officer by Injury and Treatment

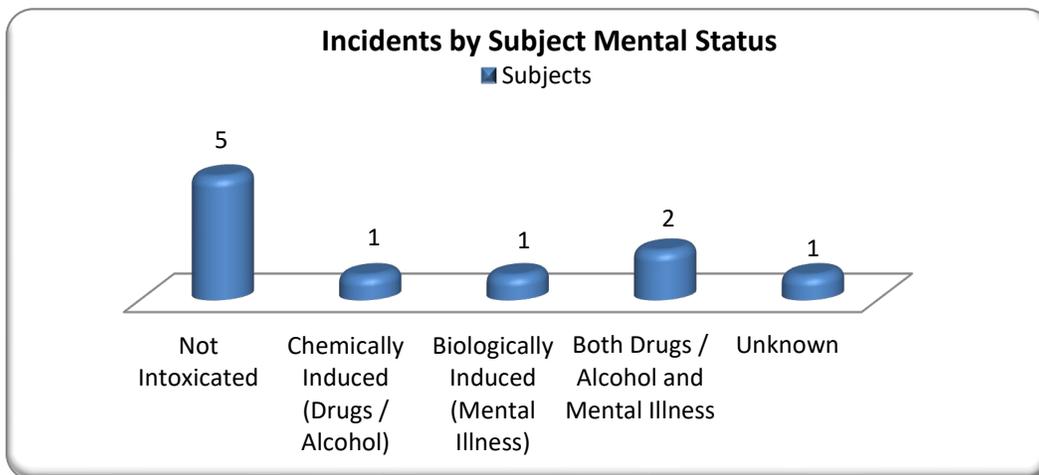
Of the Thirteen (13) officers involved in response to resistance incidents, one described sustaining minor abrasions and lacerations. The remaining twelve (12) officers reported sustaining no injuries. The officer who described suffering minor injuries declined treatment.

Incidents by Subject’s Gender, Race, and Age

In 2024, response to resistance incidents involved nine males and one female. The race of the subjects consisted of six White, two Black, one Asian and one Hispanic. These individuals ranged in age from 16 to 48. A detailed examination of each of the ten incidents while considering gender, race, and age did not reveal anything remarkable.

Incidents by Subject’s Mental Status

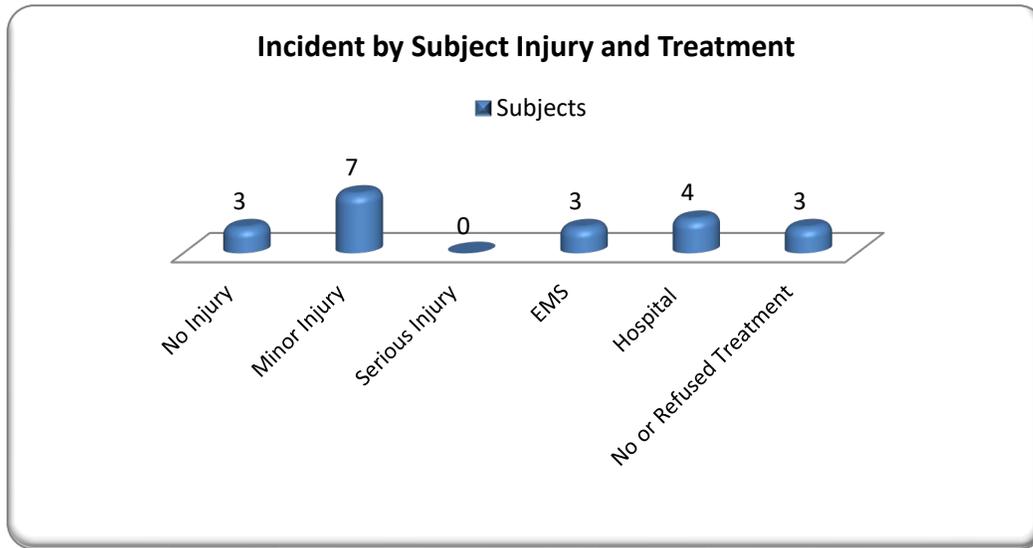
Almost half of the subjects of response to resistance incidents were described as suffering from some form of altered mental state, which is consistent with previous years.



Incidents by Subject’s Injury and Resistance Type

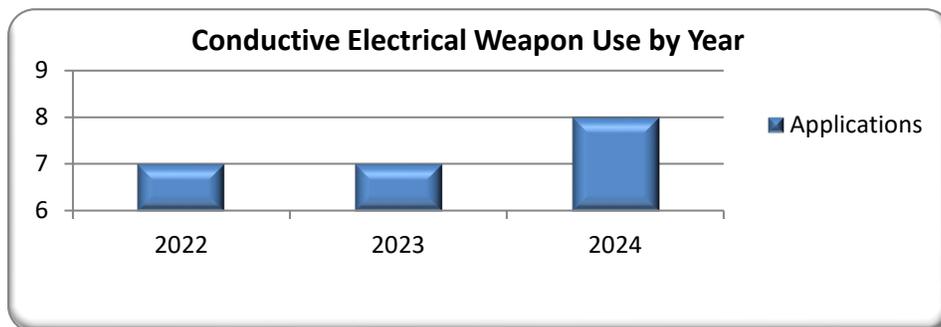
Of the ten subjects involved in response to resistance incidents in 2024, seven (7) suffered minor injury consistent with abrasions, lacerations, puncture wounds (related to CEW deployment), or complaint of pain. Of those reported to have injury, four were transported to the hospital and three were treated by emergency medical services. The three with no injury declined the offer to be medically evaluated. One of the subjects was described as being armed

with a knife. Evading, anchoring, pulling, kicking, pushing, grabbing, verbal threats, and non-compliance were the most common resistance types described.



Incident by Use of Conductive Electrical Weapon

During 2024, there were eight deployments of conductive electrical weapons in dart mode involving six subjects. There was a single drive stun deployment in conjunction with one of the dart deployments. In six of the eight deployments, officers described striking the subject with all darts fired. Of those six deployments one was described as having a limited effect, while the remaining five were described as effective. In two instances officers described missing with one of the two darts fired. In those instances, in which officers missed with one dart, the CEW was described as ineffective. All but one of the deployments were described as consisting of a single cycle. One incident consisted of two dart mode deployments against the same subject. The first was a dart mode deployment with drive stun which consisted of two cycles and was described as ineffective due to the close proximity of the darts to one another. This ineffective application was followed up with a second dart mode deployment followed by two cycles which finally resulted in giving the officers the opportunity to gaining control of the subject. A close review of this incident resulted in a finding that both deployments to include the drive stun were within policy. The subjects of the eight deployments were described as three White males, two Black male, and one Hispanic male. Deployment of conducted electrical weapons continues to remain consistent year over year.



Incident by Use of Firearm

There were no firearms discharged in 2024 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 a conductive electrical 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 ten 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 rollout 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 conductive electrical weapons to be reported at the subject level. In contrast, the Burleson Police Department has historically reported this information at the officer level, which has resulted in over reporting in previous reports.

Summary

An analysis of the 2024 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 (2024)

SWORN PERSONNEL	WHITE		BLACK		HISPANIC		OTHER		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
91 – Authorized									
Currant Staffing	63	6	6	0	7	3	1	0	86
Firearms									
Discharge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Suspects Receiving Non-Fatal Injuries	4	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	7
Number of Suspects Receiving Fatal Injuries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Displayed Only	14	4	6	4	5	2	0	0	35
ECW									
Discharge	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	6
Displayed Only	5	3	2	1	1	0	1	0	13
Baton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chemical / OC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weaponless	6	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	11
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	29	9	10	5	8	2	2	0	65
Total Number of Incidents Resulting in Officer Injury or Death									2
Total Use of Force Arrest	15	6	7	3	6	1	1	0	39
Total Agency Custodial Arrests	631	317	203	92	273	88	7	2	1613
Total Use of Force Complaints	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3