



**2023 Response to Resistance and Subject Control Analysis**

# **Dublin Police Department**

**POLICY & PROCEDURE - 301.05**

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## Introduction

In accordance with Dublin Police Department Policy & Procedure 301.05, a documented annual analysis was conducted of: response to resistance and subject control, use of Taser, and use of firearm incidents that occurred in 2023 to determine patterns or trends that could indicate training needs and/or policy modifications.

This analysis consisted of a review of all police response to resistance and subject control reports as part of the response to resistance and subject control review process, a review of the response to resistance and subject control evaluation file, a review of use of firearm reports as part of the use of firearm review process, a review of the use of firearm evaluation file, a review of use of Taser reports as part of the use of Taser review process, a review of the use of Taser evaluation file, a review of the use of Specialty Impact Munitions (SIMS), and a review of the database reports for response to resistance and subject control, use of Taser, use of firearm, and a review of the police department's response to resistance and subject control policies and procedures.



## Use of Firearms Review and Analysis

In 2021, 2022, and 2023, use of firearm reports were used to document and review all accidental discharges, all destructions of animals by firearm, all pointing of firearms at individuals, and all other use of firearm incidents.

For purposes of this report, an analysis was conducted on all use of firearm reports.

### *Use of Firearm Incidents*

Use of Firearm	2021	2022	2023
Use of Firearm Incidents	20	28	21
Use of Firearm Reports	20	30	21

In 2023, twenty-one (21) use of firearm incidents occurred that resulted in twenty-one (21) use of firearm reports being filed. \*Note: in the past, more reports were filed than total number of incidents due to more than one officer using and/or pointing a firearm out of a single incident in some, but not all cases.

### *Type of Use for Firearm (Based on Incidents)*

Type of Use for Firearm	2021	2022	2023
Accidental Discharge	0	1	0
Destruction of Animal	16	22	17
Pointing Firearm	4	5	4
Other	0	0	0

In 2023, there were seventeen (17) animal destruction incidents and four (4) pointing of firearm incidents. Only one (1) incident required more than one shot for the destruction of an animal.

### *Type of Firearm Used (Based on Reports)*

Type of Firearm Used	2021	2022	2023
Handgun - 9mm	20	29	21
Handgun - .40	0	0	0
Shotgun (Less Lethal)	0	0	0
Rifle	0	1	0
Other	0	0	0
Not Reported or Not Documented	0	0	0

In 2023, the 9mm handgun was the most used type of firearm by count of firearm reports.

### *Circumstances of Firearm Use*

In 2023, the circumstances surrounding the twenty-one (21) use/pointing of firearm incidents were further examined to identify any patterns or trends. Below was the breakdown of the circumstances:

- Destruction of sick or injured animal (e.g. deer, etc.) = 17 incidents
- Burglary and Burglary Alarm (e.g., suspect's hand(s) not visible) = 2 incidents
- Stolen Motor Vehicle (e.g., suspect fled and had a dark object in his hand) = 1 incident
- Suspicious Person/Vehicle (e.g., subject pulled handgun out of the center console of the vehicle) = 1 incident

The circumstances surrounding the twenty-one (21) use/pointing of firearm incidents were determined to be within policy, procedures, and training. These incidents were reviewed at the supervisor, tactics, and bureau commander (Deputy Chief) levels.

### *Use of Firearms Conclusion*

In reviewing and analyzing the twenty-one (21) use/pointing of firearm reports filed out of the twenty-one (21) use of firearm incidents that occurred in 2023, it was determined that all police department policies and procedures regarding use of firearms were followed. All use/pointing of firearm incidents were correctly reported, investigated, and reviewed by the chain of command as well as a firearms instructor. All use/pointing of firearms incident(s) were classified as objectively reasonable and within department policy.

In 2023, the police department conducted annual firearms qualifications/training (see Training Bulletin 2023-05) as part of annual in-service training for sworn personnel.

No other patterns or trends were identified that would require any further training needs or policy modifications. It is recommended that the police department continue its mandatory firearms qualification/training, open range format, and elective trainings for firearms.

## Use of Taser Review and Analysis

Use of Taser reports were used to document and review all accidental discharges, probe deployments, drive stuns, spark warnings, laser displays, and pointing of Taser. The only exception to the officer reporting requirement is use of Taser under approved training conditions.

### *Use of Taser Incidents*

Use of Taser Incidents	2021	2022	2023
Use of Taser Incidents	2	4	2
Use of Taser Reports Filed	2	4	2

In 2023, one (1) use of Taser incident occurred that resulted in one (1) use of Taser report being filed. The number of Taser incidents fluctuated between one (1) and four (4) from 2021 to 2023.

### *Type of Use of Taser*

Use of Taser	2021	2022	2023
Accidental Discharge	0	0	1
Probe Deployment	1	1	0
Drive Stun	0	0	1
Spark Warning	0	1	1
Laser Display	1	2	1
Pointing of Taser Only	0	0	0

In 2023, there were no incidents involving the accidental discharge of a Taser. Note: sometimes more types of use were filed than total number of incidents due to more than one type of use being reported in some, but not all incidents. Overall, Taser usage has fluctuated over the past three years.

### *Use of Taser Conclusion*

In reviewing and analyzing the two (2) use of Taser reports filed out of the two (2) use of Taser incidents that occurred in 2023, one incident was an accidental discharge of the Taser and one incident was objectively reasonable and complied with department policies and procedures.

All use of Taser incident(s) were correctly reported, investigated, and reviewed by the chain of command which included a Taser instructor review.

Taser training was conducted with all sworn personnel in 2023 (Training Bulletin 2023-04) as part of the police department's annual in-service training cycle. Based on the Use of Taser analysis, it is recommended that Taser training continue to be a part of the police department's annual in-service training for sworn personnel. Based on this analysis of Taser usage, no patterns or trends were identified that would require any further training needs or policy modifications. Note: The proper handling of the Taser is part of the annual in-service training that covers decision-making, de-escalation, proper actions, and proper behaviors to reinforce the appropriate use and understanding of the policy regarding the Use of Taser.

## Response to Resistance and Subject Control Review and Analysis

Any time an officer uses force to gain compliance from a subject, that response to resistance and subject control shall be documented on the Response to Resistance and Subject Control report.

- Physical force shall be documented on a Response to Resistance and Subject Control report.
- Minor hand to hand control techniques, such as those used in handcuffing, physically touching, or gripping to overcome minor resistive tension shall be reported on an incident report or narrative of the arrest report and are not considered a response to resistance.
- Any bodily physical force resulting in an alleged injury must be reported on a Response to Resistance and Subject Control Report.
- Response to Resistance and Subject Control Reports are also used to document the use of lethal and/or less lethal weapons (during a response to resistance and subject control). This includes firearms, specialty impact munitions, expandable baton, chemical agent (Oleoresin Capsicum), and conducted energy devices (Taser).

### *Response to Resistance and Subject Control Incidents*

Response to Resistance and Subject Control	2021	2022	2023
Response to Resistance and Subject Control Incidents	20	23	9
Response to Resistance and Subject Control Reports	36	44	16

In 2023, nine (9) responses to resistance and subject control incidents occurred that resulted in sixteen (16) response to resistance and subject control reports being filed. More reports were filed than total number of incidents due to more than one officer responding to resistance and subject control out of a single incident in some, but not all cases.

### *Injuries Resulting from Response to Resistance and Subject Control (based on incidents)*

Injuries	2021	2022	2023
Officer Injured	4	8	2
Suspect Injured	6	8	7

In 2023, there were two (2) response to resistance and subject control incidents that resulted in an injury to an officer. Those injuries were considered minor in nature. In 2023, there were seven (7) response to resistance and subject control incidents that resulted in injuries to suspects. A review of the injuries indicated that the injuries were generally minor in nature. It should be noted that in some cases, the suspect could have sustained injuries prior to the contact with the officer(s). No trends or patterns were detected in injuries to any persons, including officers, out of the nine (9) response to resistance and subject control incidents in 2023.

*Date and Time of Response to Resistance and Subject Control Incidents*

Incident Number	Date	Time	Shift	Nature of Call
23-0451	3/1/2023	2031	2	OVI Crash & Obstructing
23-0902	4/26/2023	0730	3	Protection Order Violation
23-1492	6/29/2023	0435	3	Theft/Recovered Stolen Vehicle
23-1551	7/7/2023	0343	3	Intoxicated Person
23-1782	8/6/2023	2205	2	Suspicious Person/Intoxicated Person
23-1808	8/9/2023	1941	2	Suicidal Person
23-1899	8/19/2023	1615	2	Intoxicated Person
23-1967	8/26/2023	2345	3	Domestic Violence
23-2939	12/31/2023	1703	2	Domestic Violence

In 2023, the nine (9) response to resistance and subject control incidents occurred between March 1, 2023, and December 31, 2023. Second shift patrol (1500 to 2300) had five incidents and third shift patrol (2300 to 0700 hours) had four incidents. It should be noted that four (4) incidents occurred between 8/6/2023 and 8/26/2023 (20 days). Otherwise, no discernible patterns or trends were detected in the date and time of response to resistance and subject control incidents.

In 2023, the following is a breakdown of the nature of the call originating prior to the response to resistance and subject control:

- Intoxicated Person = 3
- Domestic Violence = 2 incidents
- All other events = 1 incident

*Suspect Actions in Response to Resistance and Subject Control Incidents*

Suspect Actions	2021	2022	2023
Weapon Used Against Officer	0	1	0
Attempted to Disarm Officer	0	0	0
Life Threatening Weaponless Assault	0	0	0
Striking or Kicking Officer	4	5	3
Wrestling with Officer	9	5	1
Pushing Officer	4	2	2
Pulling Away from Officer	20	18	8
Refusing to Move	11	16	5
Not Responding to Commands	20	22	8
Physical Danger Cues	10	18	5
Verbal Danger Cues	11	16	8

In 2023, the most common suspect actions in response to resistance and subject control incidents included: 1) Verbal Danger Cues (8 incidents), 2) Not Responding to Commands (8 incidents), and 3) Pulling Away from Officer (8 incidents).

Over the past three years (2021 to 2023), the following were the top suspect actions in response to resistance and subject control incidents: 1) Not Responding to Commands, 2) Pulling Away from Officer, and 3) Verbal Danger Cues.

In 2023, there were nine (9) response to resistance and subject control incidents (16 reports) involving:

- Active Resistance = 9
- Active Aggression/Assaultive/High Risk = 5
- Passive Resistance = 4

Some reports have more than one description for the suspect's actions, or none marked on the report.

*Special Circumstances in Response to Resistance and Subject Control Incidents*

Special Circumstances	2021	2022	2023
Closeness of Subject to Weapon	2	4	0
Officer Injury or Exhaustion	0	0	0
Officer on Ground	3	2	1
Distance from Subject	9	8	3
Special Knowledge	6	4	2
Previous Contact	5	2	1
Availability of Other Options	2	2	0
Other	4	3	0

In 2023, those special circumstances most encountered (top 3) were: 1) Distance from Subject - 3 incidents, 2) Special Knowledge - 2 incidents, and 3) Previous Contact and Officer on Ground - each with 1 incident. In the past three years, the following were the top special circumstances in response to resistance and subject control incidents: 1) distance from subject, 2) special knowledge, and 3) previous contact.



*Reasons for the Response to Resistance and Subject Control (Incidents)*

Reasons for Response to Resistance and Subject Control	2021	2022	2023
Necessary to Effect Arrest	9	12	9
Necessary to Defend Officer/Person	8	7	3
Other Mission-Specific Seizure	12	12	1

In 2023, the most common reasons for the response to resistance and subject control were: 1) Necessary to effect arrest (9 incidents), 2) Necessary to Defend Officer/Person (3 incidents), and 3) Other Mission-Specific Seizure (1 incident). Over the past three years, "Necessary to Effect Arrest" was the most common reason for response to resistance and subject control. In some cases, the numbers may not match up due to some reports having more than one description for the reason for response to resistance and subject control or none marked on the report.

*Subject Suspected to be Under – Response to Resistance and Subject Control Incidents*

Subject Suspected to be Under	2021	2022	2023
Mental Distress	11	13	2
Alcohol and/or Drugs	7	6	6
Other	3	11	2
Assaulting or Attempting Assault a LE Officer	5	9	2

In 2023 response to resistance and subject control incidents, subjects were suspected of being under the influence of, suffering from, or having the intent to: 1) Alcohol and/or Drugs (6 incidents), 2) Mental Distress (2 incidents), 3) Assaulting or Attempting to Assault a Law Enforcement Officer (2 incidents), and 4) Other (2 incidents). \*Note: In some cases, the numbers may not match up due to some reports having more than one description for the subject suspected to be under or none marked on the report.

*Charges – Response to Resistance and Subject Control Incidents*

Charges	2021	2022	2023
Suspect Under Arrest at Time of Incident	5	9	5
Suspect Subsequently Arrested/Charged	7	4	4

In 2023, the suspect was under arrest at the time of the incident in five (5) incidents and the suspect was subsequently arrested/charged in four (4) incidents. In some past cases, the suspect was not arrested, but rather transported to a facility for an emergency mental health evaluation. In some past cases, the suspect was a school aged child who was not charged. \*Note: The numbers may not match up due to some reports having more than one description for the suspect charges event. Over the past three years, the suspect under arrest at the time of the incident equaled 19 incidents and the suspect subsequently arrested/charged equaled 15 incidents.

*Officer's Response Options*

Officer's Response Options	2021	2022	2023
Presence - Uniform	20	23	9
Presence - Partial Uniform	0	0	0
Presence - Plain Clothes	0	0	0
Verbal Commands	20	22	9
Compliance Techniques	20	21	9
Chemical Spray/Chemical Agent	0	0	0
Electronic Control Device	1	3	1
Impact Weapon	0	0	0
Point a Firearm	0	2	0
Deadly Force	0	1	0
Other	1	0	0

In 2023, all nine (9) incidents, the involved officers were in uniform.

*Officer's Response – Response to Resistance and Subject Control Incidents*

Officer's Response	2021	2022	2023
Other	2	3	0
Firearm/Other Deadly Force	0	1	0
Specialty Impact Weapons (Bean Bag Round)	0	0	0
Kicking/Striking/Punching	1	0	0
O.C. Spray	0	0	0
Taser Deployment	1	3	1
Baton Techniques	0	0	0
Pressure Points	1	0	0
Takedowns	10	13	7
Joint Manipulation	15	10	3
Balance Displacement	6	9	4
Escort Position	5	14	8
Assistance from Other Officers	14	18	7
Verbal or Physical Commands	19	22	9
Officer Presence	19	22	9

In 2023, the most common officer responses to response to resistance and subject control incidents included: 1) Verbal or Physical Commands (9 incidents), 2) Officer Presence (9 incidents), and 3) Escort Position (8 incidents). Over the past three years, Officer Presence, Verbal or Physical Commands, and Assistance from Other Officers have been the top three officer's response to resistance and subject control techniques.

The following were the most common techniques used over the past three years:

1. Takedowns
2. Joint Manipulation
3. Escort Position

In some cases, the numbers may not match up due to some reports having more than one officer response or none marked on the report.

*Gender, Race, and Age of Subjects Involved in Response to Resistance and Subject Control Incidents*

Incident Number	Gender	Race	Age	Nature of Call
23-0451	Female	Asian/Black	35	OVI Crash & Obstructing
23-0902	Female	White	38	Protection Order Violation
23-1492	Female	White	16	Theft/Recovered Stolen Vehicle
23-1551	Male	White	41	Intoxicated Person
23-1782	Male	Black	33	Suspicious Person/Intoxicated Person
23-1808	Male	White	21	Suicidal Person
23-1899	Male	White	33	Intoxicated Person
23-1967	Male	Black	44	Domestic Violence
23-2939	Female	Black	29	Domestic Violence

In 2023, out of the nine (9) response to resistance and subject control incidents:

- Five were male (56%) and four were female (44%).
- Five (5) were categorized as White individuals (56%), three were categorized as Black individuals (33%), and one was categorized as multiracial - Asian/Black individual (11%).
- The age range was between 16 and 44 years of age. The average age was 32.
- One individual was a juvenile under the age of 18 (11%).

*Impact on Findings on Policies, Practices, Equipment, and Training*

According to PowerDMS, no policies and procedures related to response to resistance and subject control were updated in 2023. Information about department training is listed in the sections on use of firearm, use of Taser, and response to resistance and subject control.

### **Response to Resistance and Subject Control – Juveniles**

In 2023, there were nine (9) response to resistance and subject control incidents. Only one (1) of the nine (9) incidents (11%) involved a juvenile. Out of the one incident, one response to resistance and subject control report was filed.

#### *Response to Resistance and Subject Control Incidents*

Response to Resistance and Subject Control	2023
Response to Resistance and Subject Control Incidents	1
Response to Resistance and Subject Control Reports	1

#### *Gender, Race, and Age of Subjects Involved in Response to Resistance and Subject Control Incidents*

Incident Number	Gender	Race	Age	Nature of Call
23-1492	Female	White	16	Theft/Recovered Stolen Vehicle

#### *Injuries Resulting from Response to Resistance and Subject Control (based on incidents)*

Injuries	2023
Officer Injured	0
Suspect Injured	1

#### *Date and Time of Response to Resistance and Subject Control Incidents*

Incident Number	Date	Time	Shift	Nature of Call
23-1492	6/29/2023	0435	3	Theft/Recovered Stolen Vehicle

#### *Suspect Actions in Response to Resistance and Subject Control Incidents*

Suspect Actions	2023
Weapon Used Against Officer	0
Attempted to Disarm Officer	0
Life Threatening Weaponless Assault	0
Striking or Kicking Officer	0
Wrestling with Officer	0
Pushing Officer	0
Pulling Away from Officer	0
Refusing to Move	0
Not Responding to Commands	1
Physical Danger Cues	0
Verbal Danger Cues	0

In 2023, there was one (1) response to resistance and subject control incidents involving a juvenile (1 report):

- Passive Resistance = 0
- Active Resistance = 1
- Active Aggression/Assaultive/High Risk = 0
- Life Threatening/Serious Bodily Harm = 0

*Special Circumstances in Response to Resistance and Subject Control Incidents*

Special Circumstances	2023
Closeness of Subject to Weapon	0
Officer Injury or Exhaustion	0
Officer on Ground	0
Distance from Subject	0
Special Knowledge	0
Previous Contact	0
Availability of Other Options	0
Other	0

*Reasons for the Response to Resistance and Subject Control (Incidents)*

Reasons for Response to Resistance and Subject Control	2023
Necessary to Effect Arrest	1
Necessary to Defend Officer/Person	0
Other Mission-Specific Seizure	0

*Subject Suspected to be Under – Response to Resistance and Subject Control Incidents*

Subject Suspected to be Under	2023
Mental Distress	0
Alcohol and/or Drugs	0
Other	0
Assaulting or Attempting Assault a LE Officer	0

*Charges – Response to Resistance and Subject Control Incidents*

Charges	2023
Suspect Under Arrest at Time of Incident	0
Suspect Subsequently Arrested/Charged	1

*Officer's Response Options*

Officer's Response Options	2023
Presence - Uniform	1
Presence - Partial Uniform	0
Presence - Plain Clothes	0
Verbal Commands	1
Compliance Techniques	1
Chemical Spray/Chemical Agent	0
Electronic Control Device	0
Impact Weapon	0
Point a Firearm	0
Deadly Force	0
Other	0

*Officer's Response – Response to Resistance and Subject Control Incidents*

Officer's Response	2023
Other	0
Firearm/Other Deadly Force	0
Specialty Impact Weapons (Bean Bag Round)	0
Kicking/Striking/Punching	0
O.C. Spray	0
Taser Deployment	0
Baton Techniques	0
Pressure Points	0
Takedowns	1
Joint Manipulation	0
Balance Displacement	0
Escort Position	1
Assistance from Other Officers	0
Verbal or Physical Commands	1
Officer Presence	1

### *Response to Resistance and Subject Control Conclusion*

In reviewing the nine (9) response to resistance and subject control incidents and the sixteen (16) response to resistance and subject control reports that occurred in 2023, it was determined that all policies regarding the response to resistance and subject control were followed (consistent with policy and training). All response to resistance and subject control incidents were classified as objectively reasonable and within department policy.

All nine (9) response to resistance and subject control incidents were reviewed by a supervisor, defensive tactics member, bureau commander, and the Chief of Police.

Response to Resistance and Subject Control training (Training Bulletin 2023-04) was conducted with sworn personnel in 2023 as part of the police department's annual mandatory training cycle. Based on this analysis, it is recommended that response to resistance and subject control training continue to be a part of the police department's annual mandatory in-service training for sworn personnel.

The following should be reviewed by the executive command staff, Defensive Tactics Supervisor and instructors to determine if any further training or policy should be developed and/or implemented:

- Over the past three years, from the perspective of individual officer response to resistance and subject control techniques, the following were the top three "techniques" used:
  1. Takedown
  2. Joint Manipulation
  3. Escort Position
- Another factor for consideration was the "distance from subject". This special circumstance occurred in 20 of the 52 (39%) response to resistance and subject control incidents over the past three years.
- In reference to the suspect's being under category, over the past three years, the top two were: 1) mental distress (26 incidents) and 2) alcohol and/or drugs (19 incidents).
- No Specialty Impact Munitions (SIMS) were used in the past three years.

## **Policy Review**

In 2023, the following policies and procedures related to response to resistance and subject control were updated:

- 301.08 – Restraining Pregnant Female Subjects – Last Revision on 3/23/2023

## **Overall Summary**

This analysis of response to resistance and subject control, use of Taser, and use of firearm reports/incidents revealed no major patterns or trends that would require any further training needs or policy modifications beyond what is contained in this report. At this time, no further review of the 2023 response to resistance and subject control, use of Taser, and/or use of firearms is necessary.

There were no further recommendations based on this overall summary. This information will be forwarded to the executive command staff and the supervisor over defensive tactics and firearms for their review and consideration for training and/or procedural purposes.