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Response to Resistance and Subject Control Analysis

DUBLIN POLICE DEPARTMENT

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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 2024 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 the 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 the 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 2022, 2023, and 2024, 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 the purposes of this report, all firearm use reports were analyzed. The only exception to the officer reporting requirement is the use of firearms under approved training conditions.

Use of Firearm Incidents

Use of Firearm	2022	2023	2024
Use of Firearm Incidents	28	21	23
Use of Firearm Reports	30	21	23

In 2024, twenty-three (23) use of firearm incidents occurred that resulted in twenty-three (23) use of firearm reports being filed. The number of uses of firearm incidents fluctuated between twenty-one (21) and twenty-eight (28) from 2022 to 2024. *Note: in the past, more reports were filed than the 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	2022	2023	2024
Accidental Discharge	1	0	0
Destruction of Animal	22	17	18
Pointing Firearm	5	4	5
Other	0	0	0

In 2024, there were eighteen (18) animal destruction incidents and five (5) pointing 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	2022	2023	2024
Handgun - 9mm	29	21	22
Handgun - .40	0	0	0
Shotgun (Less Lethal)	0	0	0
Rifle	1	0	1
Other	0	0	0
Not Reported or Not Documented	0	0	0

In 2024, the 9mm handgun was the most used type of firearm by count of firearm reports.

Circumstances of Firearm Use

In 2024, the circumstances surrounding the twenty-three (23) use/pointing of firearm incidents were further examined to identify any patterns or trends. Below is the breakdown of the circumstances:

- Destruction of sick or injured animal (e.g., deer, etc.) = 18 incidents
- B&E/Criminal Trespass Event = 1 incident
- Improper Discharge of a Firearm in the city and into a vehicle = 1 incident
- Stealing an ATM and attempting to flee = 1 incident
- Assisting Worthington Police on a subject who fled on foot from a traffic stop = 1 incident
- Responding to an attempted murder/stabbing call = 1 incident

The circumstances surrounding the twenty-three (23) use/pointing of firearm incidents were determined to be within policy, procedure, 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-three (23) use/pointing of firearm reports filed out of the twenty-three (23) use of firearm incidents that occurred in 2024, it was determined that all police department policies and procedures regarding the use of firearms were followed. All use/pointing of firearm incidents were correctly reported, investigated, and reviewed by the chain of command and a firearms instructor. All use/pointing of firearms incident(s) were classified as objectively reasonable and within department policy.

In 2024, the police department conducted annual firearms qualifications/training (see Training Bulletin 2024-02) 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. The police department should continue its mandatory firearms qualification/training, open range format, and elective firearms training.

Use of Taser Review and Analysis

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

Use of Taser Incidents

Use of Taser Incidents	2022	2023	2024
Use of Taser Incidents	4	2	3
Use of Taser Reports Filed	4	2	3

In 2024, three (3) Taser incidents occurred, resulting in three (3) Taser use reports being filed. The number of Taser incidents fluctuated between two (2) and four (4) from 2022 to 2024.

Type of Use of Taser

Use of Taser	2022	2023	2024
Accidental Discharge	0	1	0
Probe Deployment	1	0	0
Drive Stun	0	1	0
Spark Warning	1	1	1
Laser Display	2	1	3
Pointing of Taser Only	0	0	2

In 2024, there were no incidents involving the accidental discharge of a Taser. Note that sometimes, more types of use were filed than the total number of incidents due to more than one type of use being reported in some, but not all, incidents.

Circumstances of Taser Use

Below is the breakdown of the circumstances:

- Behavioral health/criminal trespass incident with an uncooperative individual = 1 incident
- Behavioral health/suicide attempt incident with an individual who threatened to fight = 1 incident
- Suicide attempt incident with an individual with a knife who would not comply = 1 incident

Use of Taser Conclusion

In reviewing and analyzing the three (3) use of Taser reports filed regarding the three (3) use of Taser incidents that occurred in 2024, all were determined to be objectively reasonable and complied with department policies and procedures.

All use of Taser incidents were correctly reported, investigated, and reviewed by the chain of command, including a Taser instructor review.

Taser training was conducted with all sworn personnel in 2024 (Training Bulletin 2024-01) 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 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 batons, chemical agents (Oleoresin Capsicum), and conducted energy devices (Taser).

Response to Resistance and Subject Control Incidents

Response to Resistance and Subject Control	2022	2023	2024
Response to Resistance and Subject Control Incidents	23	9	10
Response to Resistance and Subject Control Reports	44	16	21

In 2024, ten (10) responses to resistance and subject control incidents occurred, resulting in twenty-one (21) responses to resistance and subject control reports being filed. More reports were filed than the 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	2022	2023	2024
Officer Injured	8	2	4
Suspect Injured	8	7	8

In 2024, four (4) responses to resistance and subject control incidents resulted in an officer's injury. Those injuries were considered minor. In 2024, eight (8) responses to resistance and subject control incidents resulted in injuries to suspects. A review of the injuries indicated that the injuries were generally minor. It should be noted that in some cases, the suspect could have sustained injuries before contacting the officer(s). No trends or patterns were detected in injuries to any persons, including officers, out of the ten (10) responses to resistance and subject control incidents in 2024.

Date and Time of Response to Resistance and Subject Control Incidents

Incident	Date	Time	Shift	Nature of Call
24-0300	2/6/2024	0218	3	Disturbance/Suspicious Person
24-0423	2/22/2024	1954	2	Suspicious Person/Protection Order Violation
24-0947	5/2/2024	0016	3	Injury Hit-Skip Traffic Crash
22-1184	5/29/2024	1414	2	Suicide Attempt/Behavioral Health
24-1371	6/22/2024	0406	3	Aggravated Menacing
24-1978	9/6/2024	0142	3	Fight
24-2113	9/22/2024	1400	1	Assault/Behavioral Health
24-2137	9/25/2024	2232	2	Intoxicated Person/Disorderly Conduct/Possible Assault
24-2805	12/17/2024	2144	2	Behavioral Health
24-2832	12/19/2024	2038	2	Intoxicated Person

In 2024, ten (10) responses to resistance and subject control incidents occurred between February 6, 2024, and December 19, 2024. Second shift patrol (1500 to 2300) had five (5) incidents, third shift patrol (2300 to 0700 hours) had four (4) incidents, and first shift patrol (0700 to 1500) had one (1) incident. No discernible patterns or trends were detected in the date and time of response to resistance and subject control incidents.

Suspect Actions in Response to Resistance and Subject Control Incidents

Suspect Actions	2022	2023	2024
Weapon Used Against Officer	1	0	0
Attempted to Disarm Officer	0	0	0
Life Threatening Weaponless Assault	0	0	0
Striking or Kicking Officer	5	3	4
Wrestling with Officer	5	1	3
Pushing Officer	2	2	4
Pulling Away from Officer	18	8	10
Refusing to Move	16	5	5
Not Responding to Commands	22	8	10
Physical Danger Cues	18	5	8
Verbal Danger Cues	16	8	9

In 2024, the most common suspect actions in response to resistance and subject control incidents included: 1) Not Responding to Commands (10 incidents), 2) Pulling Away from Officer (10 incidents), and 3) Verbal Danger Cues (9 incidents). Over the past three years (2022 to 2024), 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 2024, there were ten (10) responses to resistance and subject control incidents (21 reports) involving:

- Active Resistance = 10
- Active Aggression/Assaultive/High Risk = 5
- Passive Resistance = 5
- Life Threatening/Serious Bodily Injury = 1

Some reports describe more than one suspect's action, or none were marked on the report.

Special Circumstances in Response to Resistance and Subject Control Incidents

Special Circumstances	2022	2023	2024
Closeness of Subject to Weapon	4	0	0
Officer Injury or Exhaustion	0	0	0
Officer on Ground	2	1	0
Distance from Subject	8	3	5
Special Knowledge	4	2	3
Previous Contact	2	1	0
Availability of Other Options	2	0	1
Other	3	0	1

In 2024, those special circumstances most encountered (top 3) were: 1) Distance from Subject = 5 incidents, 2) Special Knowledge = 3 incidents, and 3) Availability of Other Options and Other = each tied with one incident. In the past three years, the following were the top three special circumstances in response to resistance and subject control incidents: 1) distance from the subject, 2) special knowledge, and 3) closeness of a weapon and other (tied).

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

Reasons for Response to Resistance and Subject Control	2022	2023	2024
Necessary to Effect Arrest	12	9	5
Necessary to Defend Officer/Person	7	3	6
Other Mission-Specific Seizure	12	1	5

In 2024, the most common reasons for the response to resistance and subject control were: 1) Necessary to Defend Officer/Person (6 incidents), and 2) Necessary to Effect Arrest and Other Mission-Specific Seizure (both tied with five incidents). 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	2022	2023	2024
Mental Distress	13	2	4
Alcohol and/or Drugs	6	6	8
Other	11	2	0
Assaulting or Attempting Assault a LE Officer	9	2	6

In 2024 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 (8 incidents), 2) Assault or Attempting to Assault a Law Enforcement Officer (4 incidents — assault or attempt to assault were both marked on two incidents), and 3) Mental Distress (4 incidents). *Note: In some cases, the numbers may not match up because some reports have more than one description for the subject suspected to be under or not marked on the report.

Charges — Response to Resistance and Subject Control Incidents

Charges	2022	2023	2024
Suspect Under Arrest at Time of Incident	9	5	5
Suspect Subsequently Arrested/Charged	4	4	2

In 2024, the suspect was under arrest at the time of the incident in five (5) incidents, and the suspect was subsequently arrested/charged in two (2) incidents. In some cases, the suspect was not arrested but transported to a facility for an emergency behavioral health evaluation. In some past cases, the suspect was a school-aged child who was not charged. Note: The numbers may not match because some reports have more than one description of 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 10 incidents.

Officer's Response Options

Officer's Response Options	2022	2023	2024
Presence - Uniform	23	9	10
Presence - Partial Uniform	0	0	0
Presence - Plain Clothes	0	0	0
Verbal Commands	22	9	10
Compliance Techniques	21	9	10
Chemical Spray/Chemical Agent	0	0	0
Electronic Control Device	3	1	1
Impact Weapon	0	0	0
Point a Firearm	2	0	0
Deadly Force	1	0	0
Other	0	0	0

In 2024, all ten (10) incidents involved officers in uniform. It should be noted that the response to resistance and subject control forms in this category only indicated one electronic control device, but there were three documented uses of electronic control devices.

Officer's Response — Response to Resistance and Subject Control Incidents

Officer's Response	2022	2023	2024
Other	3	0	2
Firearm/Other Deadly Force	1	0	0
Specialty Impact Weapons (Bean Bag Round)	0	0	0
Kicking/Striking/Punching	0	0	2
O.C. Spray	0	0	0
Taser Deployment	3	1	2
Baton Techniques	0	0	0
Pressure Points	0	0	0
Takedowns	13	7	8
Joint Manipulation	10	3	4
Balance Displacement	9	4	6
Escort Position	14	8	7
Assistance from Other Officers	18	7	8
Verbal or Physical Commands	22	9	10
Officer Presence	22	9	10

In 2024, the most common officer responses to response to resistance and subject control incidents included: 1) Verbal or Physical Commands (10 incidents), 2) Officer Presence (10 incidents), and 3) Takedowns and Assistance from Other Officers (both tied at eight incidents). Over the past three years, Officer Presence, Verbal or Physical Commands, and Assistance from Other Officers have been the top three officer's responses to resistance and subject control techniques.

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

1. Takedowns
2. Escort Position
3. Balance Displacement

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	Gender	Race	Age	Nature of Call
24-0300	Female	White	54	Disturbance/Suspicious Person
24-0423	Male	White	26	Suspicious Person/Protection Order Violation
24-0947	Male	White	33	Injury Hit-Skip Traffic Crash
22-1184	Female	White	33	Suicide Attempt/Behavioral Health
24-1371	Male	Black	20	Aggravated Menacing
24-1978	Male	White	44	Fight
24-2113	Male	Asian	30	Assault/Behavioral Health
24-2137	Male	White	33	Intoxicated Person/Disorderly Conduct/Possible Assault
24-2805	Female	White	36	Behavioral Health
24-2832	Female	White	46	Intoxicated Person

In 2024, out of the ten (10) responses to resistance and subject control incidents:

- Six were male (60%) and four were female (40%).

- Eight (8) were categorized as White individuals (80%), one was classified as a Black individual (10%), and one was categorized as an Asian individual (10%).
- The age range was 20 to 54, with a mode of 33.

Response to Resistance and Subject Control — Juveniles

In 2024, there were no responses to resistance and subject control incidents involving a juvenile (under 18 years of age).

Response to Resistance and Subject Control Incidents

Response to Resistance and Subject Control	2023	2024
Response to Resistance and Subject Control Incidents	1	0
Response to Resistance and Subject Control Reports	1	0

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

Injuries	2023	2024
Officer Injured	0	0
Suspect Injured	1	0

Suspect Actions in Response to Resistance and Subject Control Incidents

Suspect Actions	2023	2024
Weapon Used Against Officer	0	0
Attempted to Disarm Officer	0	0
Life Threatening Weaponless Assault	0	0
Striking or Kicking Officer	0	0
Wrestling with Officer	0	0
Pushing Officer	0	0
Pulling Away from Officer	0	0
Refusing to Move	0	0
Not Responding to Commands	1	0
Physical Danger Cues	0	0
Verbal Danger Cues	0	0

Special Circumstances in Response to Resistance and Subject Control Incidents

Special Circumstances	2023	2024
Closeness of Subject to Weapon	0	0
Officer Injury or Exhaustion	0	0
Officer on Ground	0	0
Distance from Subject	0	0
Special Knowledge	0	0
Previous Contact	0	0
Availability of Other Options	0	0
Other	0	0

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

Reasons for Response to Resistance and Subject Control	2023	2024
Necessary to Effect Arrest	1	0
Necessary to Defend Officer/Person	0	0
Other Mission-Specific Seizure	0	0

Subject Suspected to be Under — Response to Resistance and Subject Control Incidents

Subject Suspected to be Under	2023	2024
Mental Distress	0	0
Alcohol and/or Drugs	0	0
Other	0	0
Assaulting or Attempting Assault a LE Officer	0	0

Charges — Response to Resistance and Subject Control Incidents

Charges	2023	2024
Suspect Under Arrest at Time of Incident	0	0
Suspect Subsequently Arrested/Charged	1	0

Officer's Response Options

Officer's Response Options	2023	2024
Presence - Uniform	1	0
Presence - Partial Uniform	0	0
Presence - Plain Clothes	0	0
Verbal Commands	1	0
Compliance Techniques	1	0
Chemical Spray/Chemical Agent	0	0
Electronic Control Device	0	0
Impact Weapon	0	0
Point a Firearm	0	0
Deadly Force	0	0
Other	0	0

Officer's Response — Response to Resistance and Subject Control Incidents

Officer's Response	2023	2024
Other	0	0
Firearm/Other Deadly Force	0	0
Specialty Impact Weapons (Bean Bag Round)	0	0
Kicking/Striking/Punching	0	0
O.C. Spray	0	0
Taser Deployment	0	0
Baton Techniques	0	0
Pressure Points	0	0
Takedowns	1	0
Joint Manipulation	0	0
Balance Displacement	0	0
Escort Position	1	0
Assistance from Other Officers	0	0
Verbal or Physical Commands	1	0
Officer Presence	1	0

Response to Resistance and Subject Control Conclusion

In reviewing the ten (10) responses to resistance and subject control incidents and the twenty-one (21) responses to resistance and subject control reports that occurred in 2024, it was determined that in nine of the ten incidents, all policies regarding the response to resistance and subject control were followed (consistent with policy and training). Those nine (9) responses to resistance and subject control incidents were classified as objectively reasonable and within department policy. In one incident, it was determined that the response to resistance and subject control policy and procedures were not followed.

A supervisor, defensive tactics member, bureau commander (Deputy Chief), and the Chief of Police reviewed all ten (10) responses to resistance and subject control incidents.

Response to Resistance and Subject Control training (Training Bulletin 2024-01) was conducted with sworn personnel in 2024 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 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 (2022 to 2024), from the perspective of individual officer response to resistance and subject control techniques, the following were the top three "techniques" used:
 1. Takedown
 2. Escort Position
 3. Balance Displacement
- Another factor for consideration was the distance from the subject. This special circumstance occurred in 16 of the 42 (38.1%) responses to resistance and subject control incidents over the past three years.

- In reference to the suspect's being under the category, over the past three years, the top two were: 1) alcohol and/or drugs (20 incidents) and 2) mental distress (19 incidents).
- No Specialty Impact Munitions (SIMS) were used in the past three years.
- Over the past three years (2022 to 2024), it was reported in 17 incidents that the subject assaulted or attempted to assault a law enforcement officer. That figure may be a little high as some reports selected both assaulted and attempted to assault out of the same incident. In 2024, of the ten incidents, four involved an assault or an attempt to assault a law enforcement officer.

Policy Review

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

According to the Professional Standards Manager, the following policies and procedures related to response to resistance and subject control were updated:

- 301.03 — Less-Lethal Weapons — changes to Taser policy and Less-Lethal Specialty Impact Munitions (SIMS).

Overall Summary

This analysis of response to resistance and subject control, use of Taser, and use of firearm reports/incidents revealed no significant 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 2024 response to resistance and subject control, use of Taser, and/or use of firearms is necessary.

This overall summary did not yield any further recommendations. This information will be forwarded to the executive command staff and the supervisor of defensive tactics and firearms for their review and consideration for training and/or procedural purposes.