



2021 RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE ANNUAL ANALYSIS

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Executive Summary

The Training Section conducts an analysis of all incidents of force to reveal patterns or trends that could be predictive, indicate program effectiveness, identify the need for training and equipment and evaluate the need for potential policy revision. The information in this report for 2021 provides transparency, accountability and a benchmark for which we measure our progress as we strive for continual improvement. Highlights of the 2021 Response to Resistance analysis are listed below:

- In 2021, there were 1,625 sworn deputies employed with the Orange County Sheriff's Office.
- The agency experienced a 12.5% increase in calls for service and a 3.77% decrease in arrests in 2021.
- In 2021, deputies used force 212 times and made 18,579 physical arrests, which resulted in force being used in 1.14% of arrests.
- Male subjects accounted for 83.5% and females experienced 16.5% of all force used. The rate of force reported on subjects regarding race was statistically consistent with the three previous years.
- The Orange County Sheriff's Office used force on 23 juveniles during arrest, which represents 11% of all use of force incidents. The 23 juveniles who experienced force represents 21.9% of the 105 juveniles arrested.
- There were three deadly force events in 2021 involving 6 deputies, which resulted in 2 subjects being fatally injured. All fatalities were a result of a deputy involved shooting. After analysis, the race and gender of the deputies involved aligned with the demographics of sworn staffing.
- Physical control (weaponless techniques) remained the most common tactic (54%).
- There were 57 Electronic Control Device deployments which accounted for 24.5% of resistance responses.
- During the 212 Responses to Resistance incidents, non-fatal injuries to subjects decreased to 25% while non-fatal injuries to deputies increased to 26.4%

Introduction

The Orange County Sheriff's Office is committed to transparency and accountability in all aspects of use of force, also known as response to resistance. The Orange County Sheriff's Office Training Section conducts an analysis of all response to resistance (RTR) incidents. This continuous, critical self-analysis is completed to identify the need for training and equipment and evaluate the need for potential policy improvement.

As with all law enforcement agencies within the United States, deputies serving with the Orange County Sheriff's Office are governed by policy, state law and the United States Constitution in regard to using force. Deputies are provided with a framework of guidelines, called the force matrix, to aid in making force decisions. The purpose of this Response to Resistance Statistical Analysis Annual Report is to further refine deputy responses in the field with the goal of preventing harm to both citizens and deputies.

As part of our commitment to the community we serve, the Orange County Sheriff's Office recognizes our obligation to document, analyze and publicly report data on law enforcement use of force incidents.

In this review it is important to note that the statistical figures listed for total response to resistance will differ from the annual numbers of response to resistance. In many cases, more than one deputy is required to respond to a subject offering resistance in order to gain control or more than one type of force is used on the same individual. Additionally, not all response to resistance incidents involve an arrest. Examples of an incident where force was used against an individual who wasn't arrested would include, but not be limited to; persons who were experiencing episodes of mental, psychological, emotional or substance abuse and required to be taken into law enforcement custody or a subject who experienced force and fled from law enforcement and was not apprehended or incidents that resulted in a fatality.

Service Area Size and Population

The Orange County Sheriff's Office serves visitors and residents of Orange County, Florida. Orange County is the state's fifth most populous county. The number of residents has increased dramatically each year since 2017 with the exception of 2020. According to *Florida Demographics by CUBIT*, the population of Orange County, Florida was estimated to be 1,373,784 permanent residents. The largest racial/ethnic groups are white (39.2%), Hispanic (32.1%), then black or African American (19.7%). The resident population is split almost exactly with 50.9% female residents and 49.1% male residents. Orange County hosts millions of visitors each year due to the robust tourism industry resulting from its internationally recognized theme park industry. Orlando hosted 75 million visitors in 2018 and 2019. At the time of this report due to the unprecedented nature of the COVID-19 pandemic and the impact it has had on data used to produce visitor estimates, the 2020 and 2021 tourism and visitor data was not available.

Calls for Service, Custodial Situations and Response to Resistance

In 2021, deputies used force in 212 times. This figure includes incidents when the subject fled and was not apprehended, was Baker Acted and subsequently not charged with a crime or the force resulted in a fatality. In 2021, the Orange County Sheriff's Office handled 1,296,306 calls for service, which is a 12.5% increase from 2020. Therefore the rate of force per call for service was 0.016%.

In 2021, the Orange County Sheriff's Office made 18,579 physical arrests, which is a 3.77% decrease from 2020. In 2021, the rate of force per arrest was 1.14%.

This physical arrest figure is defined by someone who was physically taken into custody and delivered to the control of corrections personnel and does not include incidents when the subject fled and was not apprehended, was Baker Acted or the force resulted in a fatality.

The average rate of response to resistance per call for service and per arrest has remained relatively consistent from 2018 to 2021, ranging between 0.013% - 0.016% over a 4 year average. This figure has remained steady despite the increased resident and visitor population as well an increase in number of calls for service.

**Table 1.0
Response to Resistance Incidences per Call for Service and Arrest**

	2018	2019	2020	2021	4 Year Average
Annual Calls for Service	1,261,632	1,289,236	1,133,810	1,296,306	1,245,246
Annual Arrests	27,318	23,994	19,280	18,579	22,293
Annual RTR Incidents	191	187	149	212	185
Rate of Force/Call for Service	0.015%	0.015%	0.013%	0.016%	0.014%
Rate of Force/Arrest	0.70%	0.78%	0.77%	1.14%	0.83%

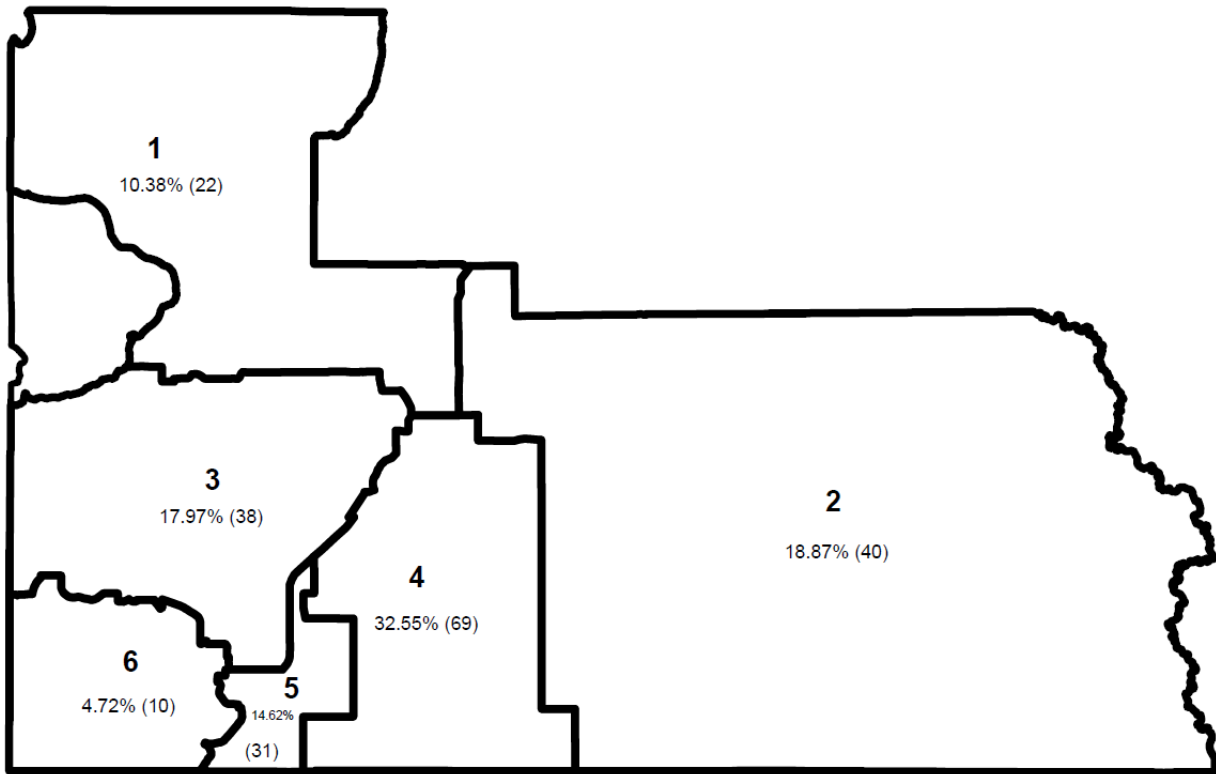
Response to Resistance by Geographical Area

As illustrated in Table 2.0, Sectors 4 and 2 continue to experience the highest incidents of force each year. When averaging the four year total, Sector 4 accounted for 32% of all response to resistance incidents followed by Sector 2, which accounts for 24%. Of the six geographical sectors, Sectors 5 and 6 continue to have vastly lower incidents where force is used.

Table 2.0
Total Response to Resistance Incidents by Sector

	2018		2019		2020		2021		Total	4 Year %
Sector 1	31	16.58%	24	16.11%	19	8.96%	22	10.38%	96	12.99%
Sector 2	48	25.67%	52	34.90%	38	17.92%	40	18.87%	178	24.09%
Sector 3	42	22.46%	33	22.15%	23	10.85%	38	17.92%	136	18.40%
Sector 4	52	27.81%	58	38.93%	58	27.36%	69	32.55%	237	32.07%
Sector 5	14	7.49%	15	10.07%	11	5.19%	31	14.62%	71	9.61%
Sector 6	4	2.14%	3	2.01%	0	0.00%	10	4.72%	17	2.30%

Geographical Map of 2021 Response to Resistance Incidents by Sector



Response to Resistance regarding Gender, Race and Age

This report analyzes the frequency of which force was used against different races of citizens in response to resistance. This analysis includes the largest racial/ethnic groups: white, black and Hispanic, as well as an “other” category¹.

¹ Individuals listed as “other” were not taken into custody and race could not be confirmed. All “other” races were documented as males.

In 2021, force was used on a total of 212 persons². Of those persons who experienced force, 177 (83.5%) were male subjects compared to 35 (16.5%) female subjects. Of the male subjects, 43 (24.3%) were white, 81 (45.8%) were black, 52 (29.4%) were Hispanic and 1 (0.6%) was considered “other” race. Of the female subjects, six (17.1%) were white, 22 (62.9%) were black and seven (20.0%) were Hispanic. In regard to gender and race, the 2021 statistics were consistent with the four year averages.

Table 3.0
Total Agency Custodial Arrests

	White		Black		Hispanic		Other		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
2018	21.79% (5953)	9.26% (2530)	34.46% (9413)	9.39% (2566)	20.19% (5516)	4.77% (1302)	0.11% (31)	0.03% (7)	27,318
2019	20.66% (4956)	8.22% (1973)	35.63% (8548)	9.58% (2298)	20.33% (4878)	5.42% (1300)	0.12% (28)	0.05% (13)	23,994
2020	19.64% (3786)	8.74% (1685)	35.63% (6870)	9.39% (1811)	21.28% (4102)	5.11% (986)	0.16% (30)	0.05% (10)	19,280
2021	19.08% (3545)	8.31% (1543)	35.86% (6662)	9.48% (1762)	21.85% (4060)	5.30% (984)	0.09% (17)	0.03% (6)	18,579
Total	20.46% (18240)	8.67% (7731)	35.32% (31493)	9.46% (8437)	20.81% (18556)	5.13% (4572)	0.12% (106)	0.04% (36)	89,171

Table 3.1
Application of Force on Males

	White Males	Black Males	Hispanic Males	Other Males & unknown	Total
2018 (174)	26.4% (46)	46.6% (81)	25.9% (45)	1.1% (2)	174
2019 (162)	34.6% (56)	37.7% (61)	26.5% (43)	1.2% (2)	162
2020 (135)	31.1% (42)	41.5% (56)	23.0% (31)	4.4% (6)	135
2021 (177)	24.3% (43)	45.8% (81)	29.4% (52)	0.6% (1)	177
4 Year Average	28.86%	43.06%	26.39%	1.70%	648

Table 3.2
Application of Force on Females

	White Females	Black Females	Hispanic Females	Other Females	Total
2018 (17)	35.3% (6)	47.1% (8)	17.6% (3)	0.0% (0)	17
2019 (25)	28.0% (7)	44.0% (11)	28.0% (7)	0.0% (0)	25
2020 (14)	14.3% (2)	57.1% (8)	28.6% (4)	0.0% (0)	14
2021 (35)	17.1% (6)	62.9% (22)	20.0% (7)	0.0% (0)	35
4 Year Average	23.08%	53.85%	23.08%	0.00%	91

² In previous annual use of force analysis reports, the numbers listed for force against persons only included force incidents during an arrest. In an attempt to be as accurate as possible, the 2020 report began including all situations to include: arrests, Baker Act, subjects who successfully fled and were not charged and incidents that resulted in fatalities. Additionally as seen in tables 2.0 and 3.0, the 2020 report retroactively re-calculated the number of force incidents to include all force situations rather than just force incidents during arrest. This has continued in to 2021.

In 2019, the Orange County Sheriff's Office arrested 316 juveniles. In 2020, the agency arrested 124 juveniles. In 2021, 105 juveniles were arrested which is a 15% reduction from 2020 and a decrease of 67% since 2019. A primary objective of the Orange County Sheriff's Office in 2020 was to reduce the number of juveniles³ physically arrested. In 2020, the Orange County Sheriff's Office revised the Juvenile Civil Citation program and expanded its use. This expansion continued in 2021. As demonstrated in Figure 3.3, in 2021, the Orange County Sheriff's Office responded to resistance on 23 juvenile subjects, which is 10.85% of the total force incidents (212). The 23 juveniles who experienced force represents 21.9% of all juveniles' arrested (105) in 2021. Prior to 2019, Use of Force or Response to Resistance incidents were not differentiated based on age in statistical records.

Table 3.3
Response to Resistance: Adult vs. Juveniles

Juvenile vs. Adult	2019	2020	2021
Adult (RTR)	178	141	189
Juvenile (RTR)	9	8	23
% of RTR per Juvenile Arrest	2.85%	6.61%	12.2%
Total RTR (Includes adult and Juvenile)	187	149	212
% of RTR utilized on a Juvenile	4.81%	5.37%	10.85%

Application of Force by Type

The Orange County Sheriff's Office Accreditations Unit captures the data on all response to resistance incidents and records a variety of information, to include the type of force used for statistical analysis and interpretation. The types of force recorded are separated into six categories (Firearm discharge, Electronic Control Device (ECD) Discharge, baton, chemical agent/Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) discharge, weaponless/physical force and Canine (K9) bite). Force used on an animal is not included (i.e. vicious dog, injured deer). It should also be noted there could be numerous types of force used in one incident and subsequently documented. For instance, in 2021 there were 233 types of response to resistance used on a total of 212 subjects. This report's analysis on force is separated into two categories: Non-deadly force and deadly force.

Use of Non-Deadly Force

Non-deadly force techniques are expected and predicted to be more frequent since deputies are trained to use force progressively along a proportional continuum. Weaponless force is consistently the most common type of force used in response to resistance each year. Weaponless force, or physical force, is defined as all types of force not listed in another category.

³ Juveniles are classified as individuals 17 years of age or under.

It may include, but not be limited to; empty hand and control techniques such as takedowns, transporters, pain/mechanical compliance, strikes, and blocks.

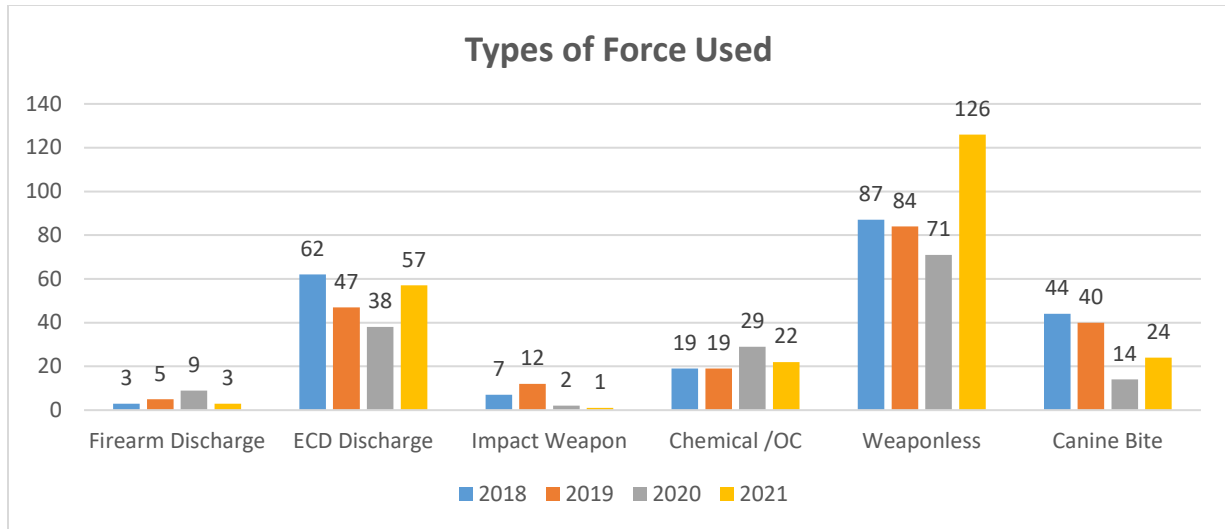
In addition to weaponless force options, the Orange County Sheriff's Office provides each deputy with a host of less lethal or intermediate weapons to include: a Chemical Agent Individual Protection Device (IPD), an expandable baton and an Electronic Control Device (ECD). Certain select and specially trained members are provided with less lethal shotguns that utilize a flexible baton munition. The use of these intermediate weapons has remained statistically consistent during the four year period reviewed.

- Of the force used in a four year period, deputies used weaponless force nearly 44% of the time resistance was encountered. In 2021, weaponless physical force continued to be the most common type of force used with 126 reported incidents which is 54% of all force used.
- ECD deployments increased from 38 in 2020 to 57 in 2021, which was a 33.3% increase. The ECD use accounted for 24.4% of all incidents of force used in 2021. This is consistent with the four year ECD rate average of 24.7%.
- In 2021, deputies utilized chemical agent on 21 occasions, which is 9.4% of all force responses. This is a decrease from 2020 when chemical agent was deployed 29 times and is below the four year average rate of chemical agent use.
- The rate of impact weapon use dropped significantly since 2019, from 12 in 2019 to two in 2020 and 1 in 2021⁴. There are no identifiable factors that can be attributed to this decline.

Table 4.0
Types of Force Used

	2018 (222)	2019 (207)	2020 (163)	2021 (233)	Total (825)
Firearms Discharge	1.35% (3)	2.42% (5)	5.52% (9)	1.29% (3)	2.42% (20)
ECD Discharge	27.93% (62)	22.71% (47)	23.31% (38)	24.46% (57)	24.73% (204)
Impact Weapon	3.15% (7)	5.80% (12)	1.23% (2)	0.43% (1)	2.67% (22)
Chemical/OC Agent	8.56% (19)	9.18% (19)	17.79% (29)	9.44% (22)	10.79% (89)
Weaponless	39.19% (87)	40.58% (84)	43.56% (71)	54.08% (126)	44.61% (368)
Canine (K9) Bite	19.82% (44)	19.32% (40)	8.59% (14)	10.30% (24)	14.79% (122)

⁴ In 2018, the agency began recording the impact munition use in this category where it had previously been recorded separately.



Non-Fatal Injuries to Subjects and Deputies

Table 6.0

Non-Fatal Injuries to Subjects

	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Total Use of Force Incidents	191	187	149	212	739
Incidents of Non-Fatal Subject Injury	107 (56.02%)	98 (52.41%)	66 (44.29%)	53 (25.00%)	324 (43.84%)

Table 6.1

Non-Fatal Injuries to Deputies

	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Total Use of Force Incidents	191	187	149	212	739
Incidents of Deputy Injury	28 (14.66%)	40 (21.39%)	25 (16.78%)	56 (26.42%)	149 (20.16%)

Deadly Force Overview

Each deadly force incident requires individual analysis and thorough investigation. The Orange County Sheriff's Office provides every sworn deputy with response to resistance training annually which includes de-escalation strategies. In the annual de-escalation training, techniques are discussed such as utilizing time, distance, cover, communication, less lethal weapons and back-up, to prevent the need of lethal force. Force Science Institute defines de-escalation as a range of integrated strategies and tactics used by deputies to lower the intensity of potentially volatile situations with the aim to reduce the necessity or level of force required for successful resolution while ensuring officer and public safety is optimized.

Deputies are reminded to use de-escalation techniques, when practical and when responding to all incidents. This includes critical incidents where the subject is reported to be armed, under the influence of drugs or alcohol, or is mentally or emotionally unstable.

From 2018 to 2021, there were twenty deadly force events involving forty-seven deputies. In 2021, there were three deadly force events involving six deputies with two subjects being fatally injured. The three deadly force events accounted for 1.29% of the 212 force incidents in 2021. All of the deadly force events in 2021 were the result of Deputy Involved Shootings (DIS) versus other types of lethal force. Of the two subjects fatally injured in 2021, one (50%) was a black male and one (50%) was a white male.

Table 5.0
Four Year Trend of Deadly Force Encounters

	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Total	3	5	9	3	20

Table 5.1
Characteristics (Race/Gender/Ethnicity) of Deadly Force Encounters

Year	White		Black		Hispanic		Other		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
2018	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
2019	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	5
2020	2	1	4	0	2	0	0	0	9
2021	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total Encounters	5	1	10	0	5	0	0	0	20
Total Fatal Injuries	10% (2)	5% (1)	25% (5)	0.0%	10% (2)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50% (10)

Table 5.2
Characteristics (Race/Gender/Ethnicity) of Subjects Receiving Fatal Injuries

Year	White		Black		Hispanic		Other		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
2018	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
2019	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
2020	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
2021	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	2	1	5	0	2	0	0	0	10

The predominant race of deputies involved in shootings during the past four years have been white. 49 deputies were in deputy involved shootings (DIS) between 2018 and 2021, 28 of the involved deputies have been white. In 2021, of the six deputies involved in DIS events, three (50%) were white and three (50%) were Hispanic. The race of the agency’s 1,625 sworn deputies in 2021 was, 58.8% white, 14.3% black, 22.5% Hispanic and 4.3% listed as “other race.” When you compare the race of the deputies involved in deadly force incidents in 2021 to the overall, sworn population based on race, there is a consistent correlation.

Of the 49 deputies involved in deadly force events within the last four years, five (10.2%) were female, and 44 (89.8%) were male. In 2021, one (16.7%) of the six deputies involved in deadly force events was female and the remaining five (83.3%) were male. In 2021, of the 1,625 sworn deputies, 15.9% were female and 84.1% were male. Therefore, the gender ratio of the deputies involved in deadly force incidents in 2021 align with the gender ratio in regard to sworn staffing.

**Table 5.3
Characteristics (Race/Gender/Ethnicity) of Deputies Involved in Deadly Force**

Year	White		Black		Hispanic		Other		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
2018	6	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	10
2019	7	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	13
2020	10	2	1	1	4	0	0	0	18
2021	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	6
Total	28	4	4	1	11	0	1	0	49

**Table 5.4
Deputy Tenure of Deadly Force Incidents**

Year	1-5 Years	6-10 Years	11-19 Years	20+ Years
2018	4	3	2	1
2019	6	6	1	0
2020	9	4	4	1
2021	6	0	0	0
Percentage	53.19%	27.66%	14.89%	4.26%

**Table 5.5
Geographical Location of Occurrence of Deadly Force**

	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total	Percent per Sector
Sector 1	1	1	1	1	4	20.00%
Sector 2		3	4		7	35.00%
Sector 3		1		1	2	10.00%
Sector 4	2		4	1	7	35.00%
Sector 5					0	0.00%
Sector 6					0	0.00%
Out of County					0	0.00%
Total per Year	3	5	9	3	20	100.00%

Training, Equipment and Written Directive Analysis

In 2020 and 2021, law enforcement faced unprecedented challenges. The global pandemic required the profession to adapt and accept new response tactics and training methodologies. Additionally there were several high profile incidents involving law enforcement that sparked civil unrest and social justice reform movements across the nation.

In 2020 and in to 2021, training was adversely affected by these events. The guidelines establishing restrictions on person-to-person contact created unparalleled challenges to the ability to provide training. Numerous face-to-face courses were canceled, to include defensive tactics and CPR training. Additional high liability topics, such as firearms training and vehicle operations training were significantly reduced. Training was prioritized to meet minimum certification requirement standards. In 2021 the Training Section continued to emphasize de-escalation techniques during citizen encounters.

Conclusion

The Orange County Sheriff's Office Training Section conducted an annual review of all force and weapon related policies during 2021. All employees who are authorized to utilize any force option are required to review the Response to Resistance policy on an annual basis and acknowledge this in PowerDMS. During the annual defensive tactics training, instructors review the Response to Resistance policies with all applicable personnel. Prior to being issued any firearm or authorized weapon, all newly hired deputies (and applicable employees), will complete the requisite training, to include acknowledging receipt of the Response to Resistance and Firearms Policies.

Training Offered in 2021

Virtual Online Training

- Legal Updates
- DriveCam Coaching Training
- Axon Performance for Supervisors
- Annual Supervisor Training
- Watch Commander Academy
- Recognizing Hate Crimes
- Misuse of Electronic Databases
- Collection of Biological Evidence
- I-4 Express Lanes

In-Person Training

- Employee Wellness
- Fair and Impartial Policing
- De-escalation Scenarios (Incorporated VirTra Simulator)
- Blackhawk T-Series Holster Transition
- Axon Capture Citizen Training
- Body Worn Camera New User
- Weapon Qualifications & Drills
- Advanced Tactics with SWAT
- Defensive Tactics and Response to Resistance
- Tactical Casualty Care
- Emergency Vehicle Technician
- Safariland ALS Holster Transition for left handed users
- Command School
- Tactical Combatives
- Female Officer Survival Course
- Project Lifesaver
- Annual Supervisor Training
- Administrative Assistant Academy
- CPR Certification
- Driving Training - Skid Recovery, Stop Sticks and Emergency Driving.
- Pursuit Intervention Technique - User and Instructor Training



ORANGE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE MATRIX

RESISTANCE LEVELS

- 6 Aggravated Physical
- 5 Aggressive Physical
- 4 Active Physical
- 3 Passive Physical
- 2 Verbal
- 1 Presence

Levels of Resistance

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	Presence	Interview Stance	Dialogue	Verbal Direction	Touch	Restraint Devices	Chemical Agent	Transporters	Take Downs	Pain Compliance	REACT	Counter Moves	Weapons/ECD	Incapacitation Intermediate	DEADLY FORCE
	Command Presence		Communication					Physical Control							
	1		2					3				4	5	6	

Checked areas represent suggested, acceptable, beginning response levels. Any response in an unchecked area requires an explanation. Refer to the definitions for each level of resistance, response, and the determining factors when articulating the explanation.

RESPONSE LEVELS

Response Levels	Response to Resistance/K9 App. Report Req'd	Incident Report
1 Presence	No	
2 Field Interview Stance	No	
2 Dialogue	No	
2 Verbal Direction	No	
2 Touch	No	
3 Transporters	No (Yes: If injuries - known or suspect)	Yes
3 Pain Compliance	No (Yes: If injuries - known or suspect)	Yes
3 Take Downs	No (Yes: If injuries - known or suspect)	Yes
3 Restraint Devices	No (Yes: If injuries - known or suspect)	Yes
3 Counter Moves	No (Yes: If injuries - known or suspect)	Yes
3 Chemical Agent/IPD	Yes	Yes
3 REACT	Yes	Yes
4 Intermediate Weapons/ECD	Yes	Yes
5 Incapacitation	Yes	Yes
6 DEADLY FORCE	Yes	Yes