Orange County Sheriff's Office | Training Section



ZUZZRESPONSE 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 2022 provides transparency, accountability and a benchmark for which we measure our progress as we strive for continual improvement. Highlights of the 2022 Response to Resistance analysis are listed below:

- In 2022, there were 1,621 sworn deputies employed with the Orange County Sheriff's Office.
- The agency experienced a 3.7% decrease in calls for service and a 5.03% decrease in arrests in 2022.
- In 2022, deputies used force 160 times and made 17,644 physical arrests, which resulted in force being used in .90% of arrests. This is a reduction from the 1.14% in 2021.
- Male subjects accounted for 87.5% and females experienced 14.2% 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 14 juveniles during arrest, which represents 8.75% of all use of force incidents. This is a reduction from the 10.85% in 2021. The 14 juveniles who experienced force represents approximately 7.18% of the 195 juveniles arrested. This is a marked reduction from the 21.9% in 2021.
- There were three deadly force events in 2022 involving eight deputies, which resulted in two 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 (58.42%) which is a slight increase from the 54% in 2021.
- There were 44 Electronic Control Device deployments which accounted for 23.16% of resistance responses which is a slight decrease from the 24.5% in 2021.
- During the 160 Responses to Resistance incidents, non-fatal injuries to subjects accounted for 47.5% of all incidents, while non-fatal injuries to deputies accounted for approximately 21.88% of all incidents.

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 1,409,949 permanent residents. The largest racial/ethnic groups are white (38.2%), Hispanic (32.6%), then black or African American (19.5%). The resident population is split almost exactly with 50.98% female residents and 49.02% male residents. Orange County hosts millions of visitors each year due to the robust tourism industry resulting from its internationally recognized theme park industry. Orange County had an estimated 137.6 million visitors during 2022. This is a 12.9% increase from 2021.

Calls for Service, Custodial Situations and Response to Resistance

In 2022, deputies used force in 160 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 2022, the Orange County Sheriff's Office handled 1,247,510 calls for service, which is a 3.7% decrease from 2021. Therefore, the rate of force per call for service was 0.013% which is a slight decrease from the 0.016% in 2021.

In 2022, the Orange County Sheriff's Office made 17,644 physical arrests, which is a 5.03% decrease from 2021. In 2022, the rate of force per arrest was 0.90%.

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 2019 to 2022, 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

	2019	2020	2021	2022	4 Year Average
Annual Calls for Service	1,289,236	1,133,810	1,296,306	1,247,510	1,241,716
Annual Arrests	23,994	19,280	18,579	17,644	19,874
Annual RTR Incidents	187	149	212	160	177
Rate of Force/Call for Service	0.015%	0.013%	0.016%	0.013%	0.014%
Rate of Force/Arrest	0.78%	0.77%	1.14%	0.90%	0.90%

Table 1.1 Total Agency Custodial Arrests

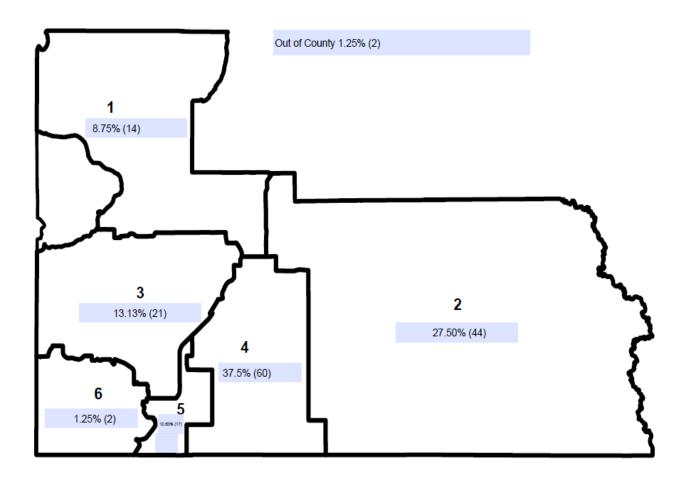
	White		Black	•	Hispanic		Other		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
2019	4,956	1,973	8,548	2,298	4,878	1,300	28	13	23,994
2019	(20.66%)	(8.22%)	(35.63%)	(9.58%)	(20.33%)	(5.42%)	(0.12%)	(0.05%)	23,994
2020	3,786	1,685	6,870	1,811	4,102	986	30	10	19,280
2020	(19.64%)	(8.74%)	(35.63%)	(9.39%)	(21.28%)	(5.11%)	(0.16%)	(0.05%)	19,200
2021	3,545	1,543	6,662	1,762	4,060	984	17	6	18,579
2021	(19.08%)	(8.31%)	(35.86%)	(9.48%)	(21.85%)	(5.30%)	(0.09%)	(0.03%)	10,379
2022	3,298	1,458	6,281	1,697	3,860	1,030	16	4	17,644
2022	(18.69%)	(8.26%)	(35.60%)	(9.62%)	(21.88%)	(5.84%)	(0.09%)	(0.02%)	17,044
Total	15,585	6,659	28,361	7,568	16,900	4,300	91	33	79,497
10141	(19.60%)	(8.38%)	(35.68%)	(9.52%)	(21.26%)	(5.41%)	(0.11%)	(0.04%)	19,491

Response to Resistance by Geographical Area

As illustrated in Table 2.0, Sectors 2 and 4 continue to experience the highest incidents of force each year. When averaging the four year total, Sector 4 accounted for 34.6% of all response to resistance incidents followed by Sector 2, which accounts for 24.58%. Of the six geographical sectors, Sector 6 has vastly lower incidents where force is used.

Table 2.0
Total Response to Resistance Incidents by Sector

	2019		2020	020 2021		2022		Total	4 Year %	
Sector 1	24	12.83%	19	12.75%	22	10.38%	14	8.75%	79	11.16%
Sector 2	52	27.81%	38	25.50%	40	18.87%	44	27.50%	174	24.58%
Sector 3	33	17.65%	23	15.44%	38	17.92%	21	13.13%	115	16.24%
Sector 4	58	31.02%	58	38.93%	69	32.55%	60	37.50%	245	34.60%
Sector 5	15	8.02%	11	7.38%	31	14.62%	17	10.63%	74	10.45%
Sector 6	3	1.60%	0	0.00%	10	4.72%	2	1.25%	15	2.12%
Out of County	2	1.07%	0	0.00%	2	0.94%	2	1.25%	6	0.85%
Total	187		149		212		160		708	



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.

In 2022, force was used on a total of 160 persons². Of those persons who experienced force, 140 (87.5%) were male subjects compared to 20 (14.2%) female subjects. Of the male subjects, 27 (19.3%) were white, 56 (40.0%) were black, 50 (35.7%) were Hispanic and seven (5.0%) were considered "other" race. Of the female subjects, four (20.0%) were white, nine (45.0%) were black, five (25.0%) were Hispanic, and two (10.0%) were considered "other" race. In regard to gender and race, the 2022 statistics were consistent with the four year averages.

Table 3.0 Application of Force on Males

	White Males	Black Males	Hispanic Males	Other Males	Total
2019	34.6% (56)	37.7% (61)	26.5% (43)	1.2% (2)	162
2020	31.1% (42)	41.5% (56)	23.0% (31)	4.4% (6)	135
2021	24.3% (43)	45.8% (81)	29.4% (52)	0.6% (1)	177
2022	19.3% (27)	40.0% (56)	35.7% (50)	5.0% (7)	140
4 Year Average	27.36%	41.37%	28.66%	2.61%	614

Table 3.1 Application of Force on Females

	White Females	Black Females	Hispanic Females	Other Females	Total
2019	28.0% (7)	44.0% (11)	28.0% (7)	0.0% (0)	25
2020	14.3% (2)	57.1% (8)	28.6% (4)	0.0% (0)	14
2021	17.1% (6)	62.9% (22)	20.0% (7)	0.0% (0)	35
2022	20.0% (4)	45.0% (9)	25.0% (5)	10.0% (2)	20
4 Year Average	20.2%	53.2%	24.5%	2.1%	94

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

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 table 1.0, 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 into 2022.

Response to Resistance Regarding Juveniles

In 2019, the Orange County Sheriff's Office arrested 316 juveniles. In 2020, the agency arrested 124 juveniles. In 2021, the agency arrested 195 juveniles. There was an 85.71% increase in juvenile arrests from 2021 and a decrease of 38.29% since 2019. As demonstrated in Figure 3.2, in 2022, the Orange County Sheriff's Office responded to resistance on 14 juvenile subjects, which is 8.75% of the total force incidents (160). The 14 juveniles who experienced force represents approximately 7.18% of all juveniles' arrested (195) in 2022. Prior to 2019, Use of Force or Response to Resistance incidents were not differentiated based on age in statistical records.

Table 4.0 Response to Resistance: Adult vs. Juveniles

Juvenile vs. Adult	2019	2020	2021	2022
Adult (RTR)	178	141	189	146
Juvenile (RTR)	9	8	23	14
% of RTR per Juvenile Arrest	2.85%	6.45%	21.90% ³	7.18%
Total RTR (Includes adult and Juvenile)	187	149	212	160
% of RTR utilized on a Juvenile	4.81%	5.37%	10.85%	8.75%
Total Juvenile Arrests	316	124	105	195

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 2022 there were 190 types of response to resistance used on a total of 160 subjects.

These are both reductions from 2021 as 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.

³ In the 2021 RTR Annual Report the report properly documented that 21.9% of the 105 juveniles arrested, experienced some level of force during the arrest. Table 3.3 in the 2021 RTR Annual Report (now 4.0 in this edition) contained a typo indicating that the percentage was 12.2% which was incorrect. The 2022 report accurately documents the percentages covering the years of 2019-2022.

Use of Non-Deadly Force

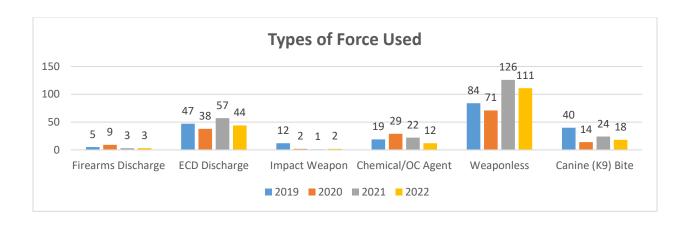
Non-deadly force techniques are expected and predicted to be more frequent since deputies are trained to use force progressively along a proportional continuum. Weaponless force is consistently the most common type of force used in response to resistance each year. Weaponless force, or physical force, is defined as all types of force not listed in another category. 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 an average of 49.43% of the time resistance was encountered. In 2022, weaponless physical force continued to be the most common type of force response used with 111 reported incidents which is 58.42% of all force used.
- ECD deployments decreased from 57 in 2021 to 44 in 2022, which was a 22.80% decrease. The ECD use accounted for 23.16% of all incidents of force used in 2022. This is consistent with the four year ECD rate average of 23.4%.
- In 2022, deputies utilized chemical agent on 12 occasions, which is 6.32% of all force responses. This is a decrease from 2022 when chemical agent was deployed 22 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, one in 2021, and two in 2022. There are no identifiable factors that can be attributed to this decline.

Table 5.0 Types of Force Used

	2019	(207)	2020	(163)	2021	(233)	2022	(190)	Total	(793)
Firearms Discharge	2.42%	(5)	5.52%	(9)	1.29%	(3)	1.58%	(3)	2.52%	(20)
ECD Discharge	22.71 %	(47)	23.31%	(38)	24.46%	(57)	23.16%	(44)	23.46%	(186)
Impact Weapon	5.80%	(12)	1.23%	(2)	0.43%	(1)	1.05%	(2)	2.14%	(17)
Chemical/OC Agent	9.18%	(19)	17.79%	(29)	9.44%	(22)	6.32%	(12)	10.34%	(82)
Weaponless	40.58 %	(84)	43.56%	(71)	54.08%	(126)	58.42%	(111)	49.43%	(392)
Canine (K9) Bite	19.32 %	(40)	8.59%	(14)	10.30%	(24)	9.47%	(18)	12.11%	(96)



Non-Fatal Injuries to Subjects and Deputies

Table 6.0
Non-Fatal Injuries to Subjects

	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
Total Use of Force Incidents	187	149	212	160	708
Incidents of Non-Fatal Subject Injury	98 (52.41%)	66 (44.30%)	53 (25.00%)	76 (47.50%)	293 (41.38%)

Table 6.1 Non-Fatal Injuries to Deputies

	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
Total Use of Force Incidents	187	149	212	160	708
Incidents of Deputy Injury	40 (21.39%)	25 (16.78%)	56 (26.42%)	35 (21.88%)	156 (22.03%)

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 2019 to 2022, there were 20 deadly force events involving 43 deputies. In 2022, there were three deadly force events involving eight deputies with two subjects being fatally injured. The

three deadly force events accounted for 1.88% of the 160 use of force incidents in 2022. All of the deadly force events in 2022 were the result of Deputy Involved Shootings (DIS) versus other types of lethal force. Of the two subjects fatally injured in 2022, one (50%) was a black male and one (50%) was a white male.

Table 7.0 Four Year Trend of Deadly Force Encounters

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	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total			
Total	5	9	3	3	20			

Table 7.1 Characteristics (Race/Gender/Ethnicity) of Deadly Force Encounters

Year	White		Black		Hispanic		Other		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
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
2022	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
Total Encounters	5	1	9	1	4	0	0	0	20
Total Fatal Injuries	2 (10%)	1 (5%)	5 (25%)	0	2 (10%)	0	0	0	10 (50%)

Table 7.2 Characteristics (Race/Gender/Ethnicity) of Subjects Receiving Fatal Injuries

Year	White		Black		Hispanic		Other		Total	
	Male Female		Male Female		Male Female		Male	Female		
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	
2022	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. 44 deputies were in deputy involved shootings (DIS) between 2019 and 2022, 24 of the involved deputies were white. In 2022, of the eight deputies involved in DIS events, four (50%) were white and two (25%) were Black and two were Hispanic two (25%). The race of the agency's 1,621 sworn deputies in 2022 was, 57.87% white, 14.19% black, 23.63% Hispanic, 1.48% Asian, .19% Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native and 2.47% listed as "other race." When you compare the race of the deputies involved in deadly force incidents in 2022 to the overall, sworn population based on race, there is a consistent correlation.

Of the 45 deputies involved in deadly force events within the last four years, five (8.8%) were female, and 40 (88.8%) were male. In 2022, of the eight deputies involved in deadly force events was all were male (100%). In 2022, of the 1,621 sworn deputies, 14.81% were female and 85.19% were male. Therefore, the gender ratio of the deputies involved in deadly force incidents in 2022 was disproportionate with the gender ratio in regard to sworn staffing.

Table 7.3 Characteristics (Race/Gender/Ethnicity) of Deputies Involved in Deadly Force

Year	White		Black		Hispanic		Other		Total	
	Male Female		Male Female		Male Female		Male	Female		
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	
2022	4	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	8	
Total	23	4	5	1	11	0	1	0	45	

Table 7.4
Deputy Tenure of Deadly Force Incidents

Year	1-5 Years	6-10 Years	11-19 Years	20+ Years
2019	6	6	1	0
2020	9	4	4	1
2021	6	0	0	0
2022	3	4	1	0
Percentage	53.33%	31.11%	13.33%	2.22%

Table 7.5
Geographical Location of Occurrence of Deadly Force

	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total	Percent per Sector
Sector 1	1	1	1		3	15%
Sector 2	3	4			7	35%
Sector 3	1		1	1	3	15%
Sector 4		4	1	2	7	35%
Sector 5					0	0%
Sector 6					0	0%
Out of County					0	0%
Total	5	9	3	3	20	100%

Training, Equipment and Written Directive Analysis

In 2022, law enforcement emerged from the past years of the pandemic and addressed the training needs of our personnel. 2022 saw the reemergence of in person training. Although the virtual options implemented during the global pandemic provided avenues to continue our training, in person training is difficult to replicate virtually. Communication and feedback are greatly improved with in person training. During 2022, the agency reestablished classroom instruction accompanied by reintroducing live training based scenarios in person and simulator training to be the most utilized training methods.

The Training Section continued to emphasize de-escalation techniques during citizen encounters. The Agency had obtained and deployed in the field new technology to address non-compliant subjects who may be experiencing a mental health crisis. The availability of the Bolo Wrap, is yet another less lethal options the agency has adopted to address these situations.

Conclusion

The Orange County Sheriff's Office Training Section conducted an annual review of all force and weapon related policies during 2022. 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.

Based on the statistical data captured in 2022, the Training Section has not identified any areas which lacked training opportunities. The agency continues to train its personnel according to agency and national trends to ensure that the Sworn components of our agency is ready to respond to a plethora of situations and perform as they were trained to achieve an effective outcome.

Training Offered in 2022

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
- Auto Return

In-Person Training

- Employee Wellness
- 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 1 and 2
- Female Officer Survival Course
- Annual Supervisor Training
- Administrative Assistant Academy
- CPR Certification
- Driving Training Skid Recovery, Stop Sticks and Emergency Driving.
- Pursuit Intervention Technique User and Instructor Training
- Off Duty Conceal Carry
- Low Light Handgun
- Active Threat Training
- Red Dot Sighting System
- K9 Operations for Patrol



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

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.

	Levels of Resistance														
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	Presence Control	Interview Stance	Dialogue	Verbal Direction	Touch	Restraint Devices	Chemical Agent	Transporters	Take Downs	Pain Compliance	REACT	Counter Moves	Weapons/ECD	Incapacitation Intermediate	DEADLY FORCE
	Prese	ence	Con	munic 2	ation			Phys	sical Co 3	ontrol			4	5	6

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

10-1500 (2/21)