

Gainesville Police Department

2020

Annual Response to Resistance Report



OVERVIEW AND REPORT PURPOSE

In 2014, Chief Tony Jones instituted the “3 C’s” philosophy for the Gainesville Police Department.

The 3 C’s stand for Consistency, Compassion and Constitutional Policing.

These concepts apply to every individual and facet of the Gainesville Police Department, but likely have the most gravity when considered in the framework of incidents involving use of force by police officers.

The United States Constitution and Florida law allow police officers to use force to effect arrests and ensure public order and the safety of citizens and their property.

As a part of following the “3 C’s” it has been implemented that all members of the Department, both sworn and non-sworn, will be attending Procedural Justice training. The Procedural Justice Core principles focus on respect, legitimacy and the concept of fairness in interactions between law enforcement and the community. Procedural Justice training is built into the training program for all new hires during part of their orientation phase of training.

These same principles are utilized in the Departments Use of Force Policy. GPD ensures a high level of transparency both within the agency and for the community as it reviews and explains use of force incidents that occur in the course of police work.

Police officers with GPD are directed to use force based on a member’s perception at the time of the resistance and the danger of that resistance. Officers are encouraged to de-escalate when possible and/or practical and are encouraged to never use more force than is necessary to bring a suspect into control and custody.



Many GPD officers are provided dart firing stun guns commonly referred to by the product name, Taser, and chemical subject control spray, also known as pepper spray.

All GPD officers are issued a firearm. The discharge of a firearm constitutes deadly force and is only to be used in life-threatening emergencies.

Some GPD members have received special, extensive and on-going training in specialized weapons such as impact munitions, which fire less than lethal projectiles. GPD currently has 3 Special Response Group teams to include the Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) team, the Negotiations Response Team and the Emergency Services Team. Members of these tactical teams have advanced equipment and training and are prepared to respond to critical incidents where standard police techniques may not be sufficient.

Each time an officer uses force, they are governed by internal policy that is designed with numerous checks and balances:

For each use of force, a supervisor will respond to the scene, ensure medical attention is given, if needed, and complete a review of the use of force. That review and the facts of the force deployed are then reviewed by several layers of supervisors and commanders and are then sent for review. The Training and Education Division, responsible for training all officers, also reviews cases to ensure proper tactics are followed and to potentially identify areas of improvement.

The use of force review process is triggered any time an officer uses force that causes an injury (whether verified or alleged), strikes an intentional blow, or applies force through use of any weapon. Canine Apprehensions are also included.

In each case reviewed, photographs are taken and a report is completed assessing the force employed, the resistance offered, environmental factors that influenced the scene and the relative factors between the officer and the subject.



During 2020, tactics utilized by law enforcement came to the forefront and were under much scrutiny as a result of several high profile deadly force incidents involving law enforcement. As a result of some of these concerns, a Presidential Executive Order on Safe Policing was also issued to ensure that law enforcement agencies were in compliance with requirements as mandated by the Department of Justice Standards of Certification. The Gainesville Police Department conducted an overall review of Department policy, with an emphasis on the Use of Force policies based upon some of these mandates. CALEA also directed some of these same requirements.

Although a majority of recommendations were already part of the existing policy there were some updates and further clarification made. This included the stressing of the importance of safeguarding human life, establish communication, utilizing de-escalation techniques, and emphasizing the use of the Crisis Intervention Team when mental health is a contributing factor. The policy was also updated to specifically prohibit the use “carotid artery restraints and chokeholds” except in deadly force situations. Lastly, a Duty to Intervene policy was established that mandates department members to intervene when they observe another Department member conducting themselves in an unethical or unlawful manner. All of these updates were made in 2020.

This Response to Resistance report contains a summary of each of the uses of force, totaling 43, employed by members of the Gainesville Police Department in 2020.

The report will also explain the current Use of force continuum and offer some explanations on actions that are taken in these encounters.

In addition, although not specifically noted as a use of force by Gainesville Police policy, vehicle pursuits will be discussed as they are an important tool that must be employed from time to time to capture dangerous offenders. Pursuits must be very carefully considered as they also constitute a great risk to the community.



GAINESVILLE POLICE OVERVIEW

Gainesville, Florida encompasses 62.4 square miles and had an estimated population of 134,945 in 2020 per the US census estimates. The culture and demographics of Gainesville are most certainly influenced by the two large colleges in the area; the University of Florida has a current enrollment of over 52,218 students and Santa Fe College adds another 14,324 students to our metropolitan area.

In 2020, GPD responded to 89,124 Calls for Service. Officers and staff wrote 18,686 incident and crash reports. There were 1,762 custodial arrests made in 2020. 1,601 were adults and 161 were juveniles. There were also 190 Notice to Appear issued in 2020 and 2,185 Sworn Complaints completed. Notice to Appear and Sworn Complaints are not included in the custodial arrest category.

GPD officers used force in response to resistance a total of 43 times in 2020.

Of those 43 incidents, 27 resulted in felony arrests and 9 resulted in misdemeanor charges. Additionally, force was employed six times in cases where a person was being taken into custody for an involuntary health exam (Florida's Baker Act/Marchman Act). One case resulted in no criminal charges. In that incident a subject fled from a residence because he believed he had arrest warrants. A takedown was completed after he fled. It was later determined he had no existing warrants and was not charged criminally. Use of Force protocol was followed because he received minor injuries during the takedown.



The Gainesville Police Department had no Deadly Force incidents in 2020.

GPD used force in the 2.0% of the arrests made in 2020. (Excludes 7 incidents that did not result in criminal charges).

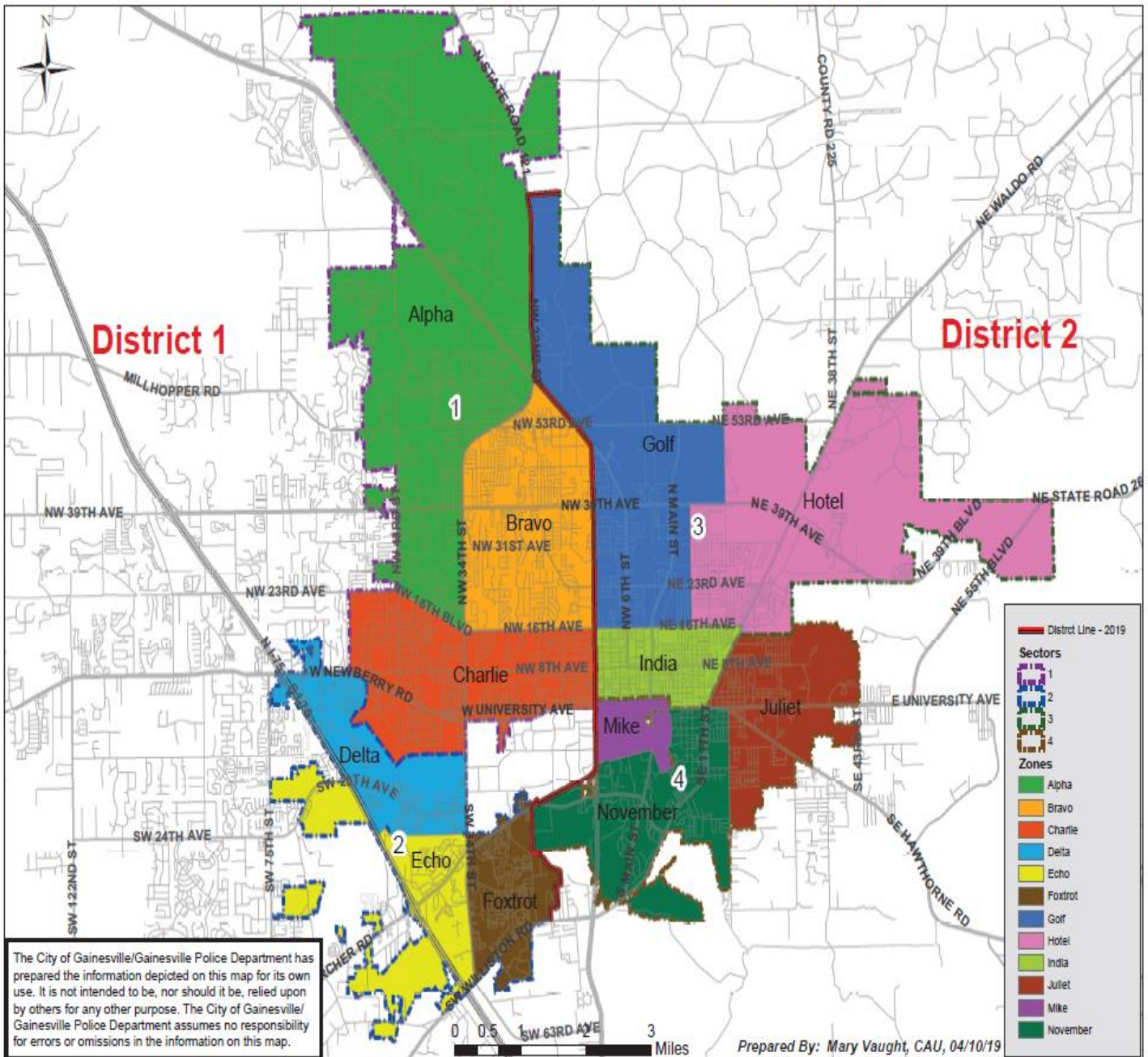


Gainesville Police Department Patrol Districts

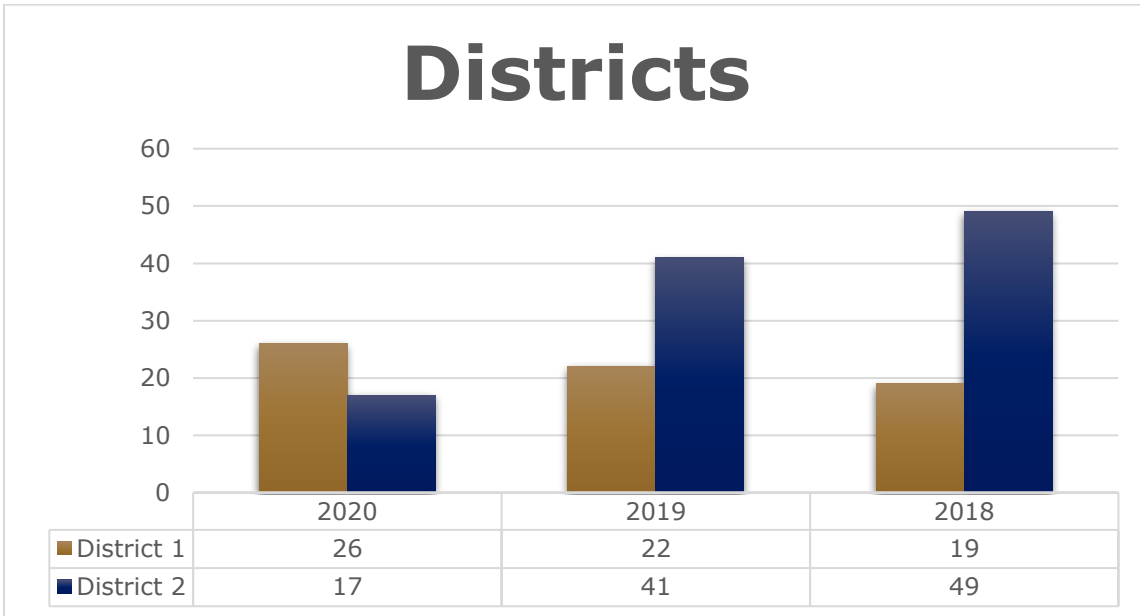
The City is broken up into two Patrol Districts.

District and Zone Boundary Lines are on the map below.

GAINESVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT ZONE MAP



The chart below shows GPD Use of force incidents in each of the 2 districts over the last 3 years.



	2020	2019	2018
District 1	26	22	19
District 2	17	41	45

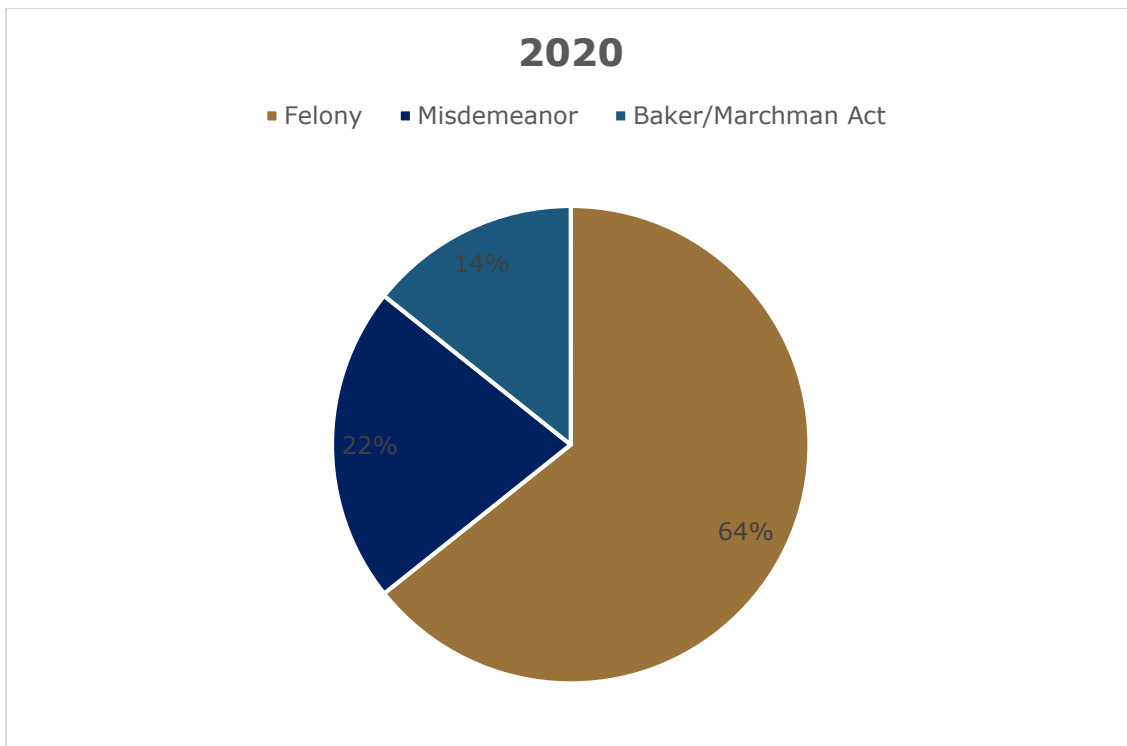
Of note, GPD sometimes answers calls for service outside of the city assisting other nearby agencies. There were no use of force incidents initiated outside of the Department’s jurisdiction.



CRIMES COMMITTED BY SUSPECTS IN USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

36 of the 43 Use of force incidents resulted in arrests.

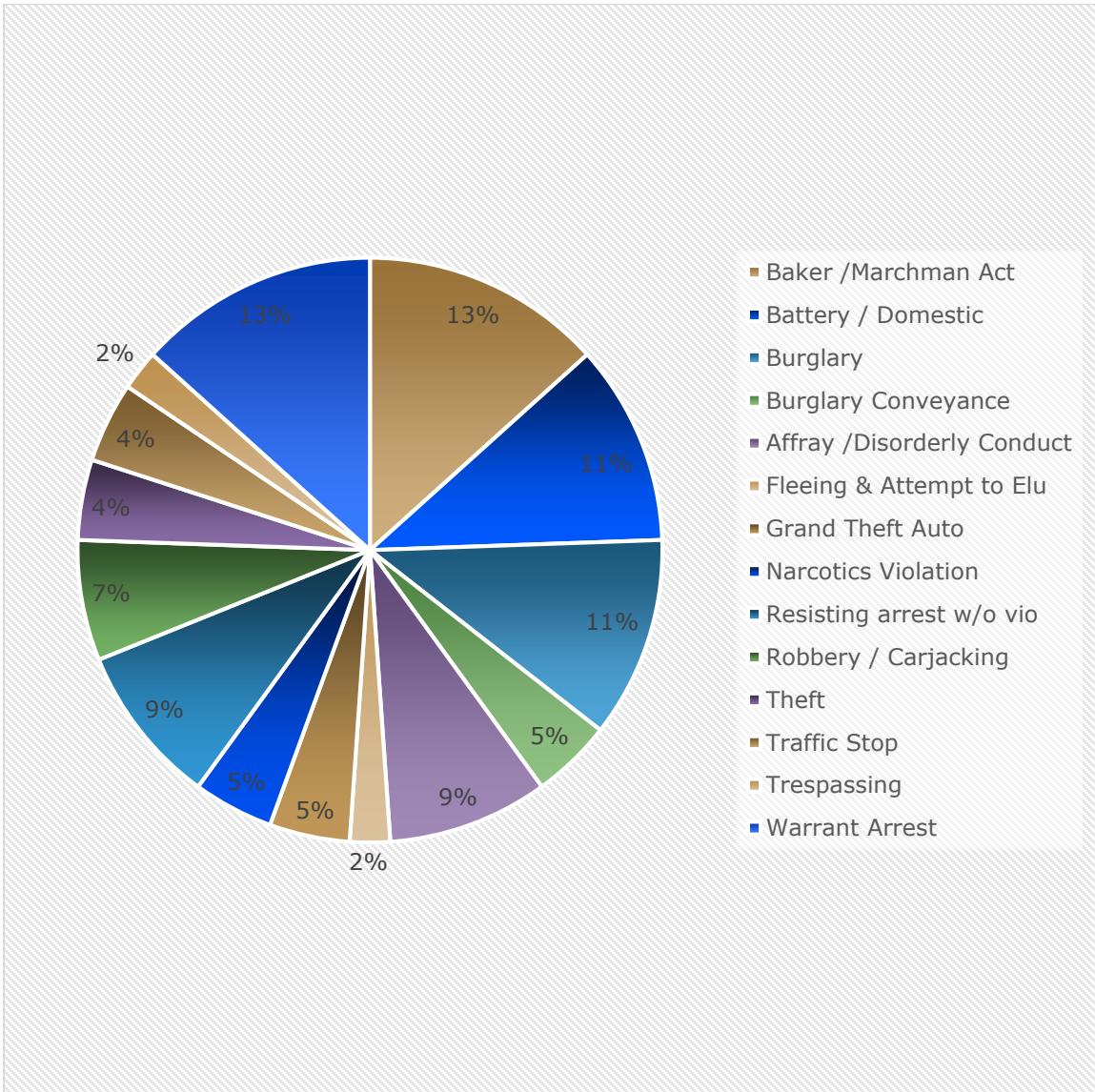
27 of these arrests were for felony offenses. 9 were for misdemeanor offenses. 6 were a Baker or Marchman Act. One incident resulted in no criminal charges.



Most subjects were charged with multiple crimes, but the highest level of offense charged is measured.



Breakdown of Crimes Committed by Suspects during Use of Force Encounters



TYPE OF FORCE USED

The use of force continuum used by GPD is based on the State Curriculum and recognizes force as falling in one of three levels that can be utilized by officers:

(listed from least amount to greatest amount of force)

- 1) *Physical Control*
- 2) *Non-Lethal Weapon*
- 3) *Deadly Force*

Subject's resistance can fall into one of four categories:

(listed from least amount to greatest amount of resistance)

- 1) *Passive Resistance*
- 2) *Active Resistance*
- 3) *Aggressive Resistance*
- 4) *Deadly Force Resistance*

Most subjects will engage in behavior that meets more than one of the resistance categories. Conversely, officers also will generally utilize lower levels of force before escalating to a higher level. This hierarchy is not required if circumstances clearly show that lower levels would be impractical or ineffective.

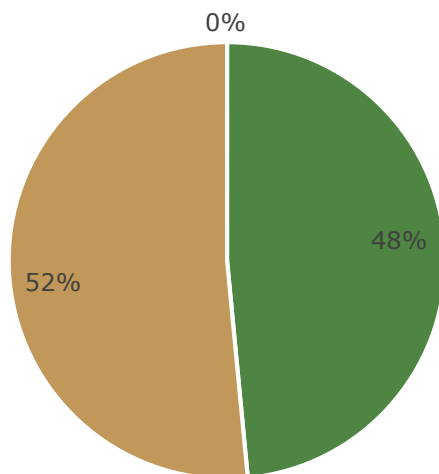
The charts following show the level of force employed by an officer and the highest level of resistance used in each of the 43 Response to Resistance incidents.

Note that the resistance level and force level do not always match. This is because there are often many other factors to consider when applying force, such as environmental considerations, availability of back up and the relative size and age of the subject.



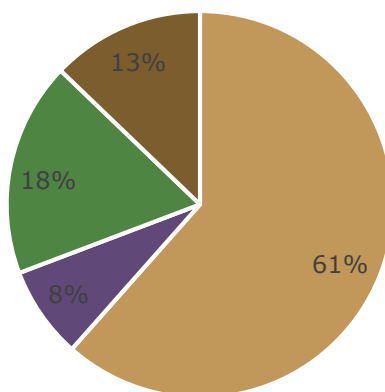
Level of Force Employed by Officer

■ Deadly Force ■ Non-Lethal Weapon ■ Physical Control



Subject Level of Resistance Offered

■ Active Resistance ■ Deadly Force Resistance
■ Passive Resistance ■ Aggressive Resistance



Different weapons and methods fall into different levels on the force continuum and present a different way of looking at the force employed.

For example, take downs, tackles, joint manipulation, knee strikes and punches fall in the Physical Control category. Taser, ASP Baton, Improvised Weapons, Less Lethal Ammunitions and Chemical Subject Control Spray all fall into the Non-Lethal Weapon category. Police K-9 Apprehensions are included in this analysis but fall into their own category. K-9 Apprehensions are considered a Use of Force.

A more detailed and specific view of the force officers employed indicates Taser was the most frequently used force mechanism with 14 uses. Strikes and kicks were used 5 times, Police K-9 Apprehensions 12 times, controlled take downs 6 times, 3 tackles, and chemical subject control spray was used 1 time. Less lethal ammunition, specifically a sponge round, was utilized in one case where a subject was armed with knives.

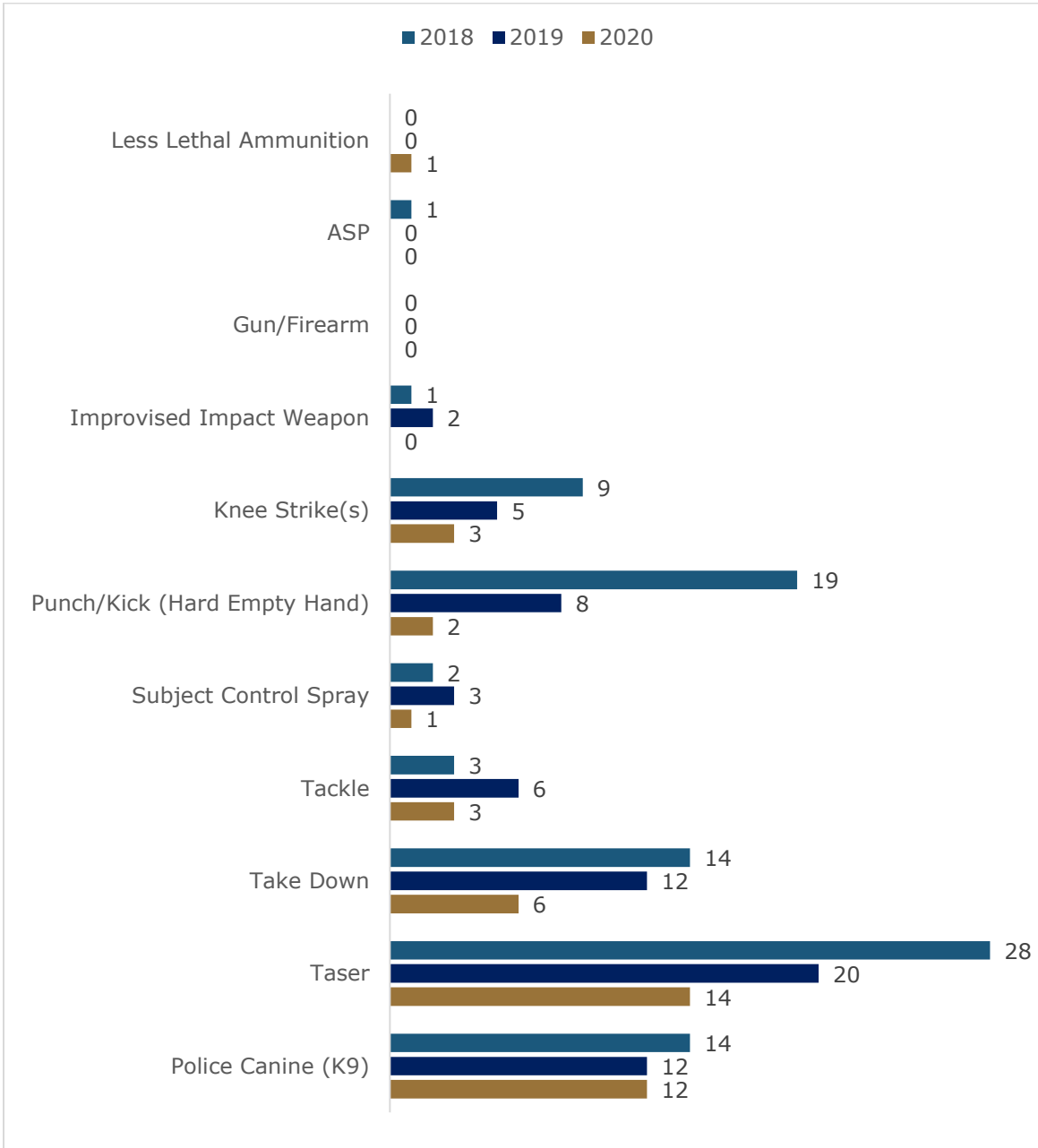
There were no instances where GPD officers used the expandable batons or an improvised impact weapon (flashlight).

There were no deadly force incident involving firearms in 2019.

(See chart on next page for comparison data)



The chart below shows the number of times each specified techniques or tools were the highest level of force in each case in a year to year comparison for the last three years. This number may be higher than the total number of use of forces because more than one technique could be utilized in one event.





USE OF TASER

As police equipment and tactics have evolved, the use of the different weapons has evolved. In the last decade, the Conducted Electrical Weapon (brand name Taser) has proven to be a very effective weapon in gaining control of volatile people resisting police in a manner that minimizes the risk of injury to either the subject or the officer.

Tasers were incrementally introduced at GPD beginning in 2008. The table below shows a progression on the use of the Taser at GPD over a 10 year period.

Please note that each time the Taser is used effectively, the subject is injured. However, this may only result in the Taser probe injury to the skin. It is impossible to tell from historical records the severity of the injury that the subjects sustained.

Additionally, the severity of the injury can be better understood as injuries are discussed in the next section.

Year	UOF	Taser Use	Injuries to Suspects
2010	114	47	95
2011	115	55	96
2012	114	45	72
2013	103	36	56
2014	87	18	60
2015	69	22	49
2016	73	23	47
2017	67	22	53
2018	68	28	49
2019	64	20	49
2020	43	14	33



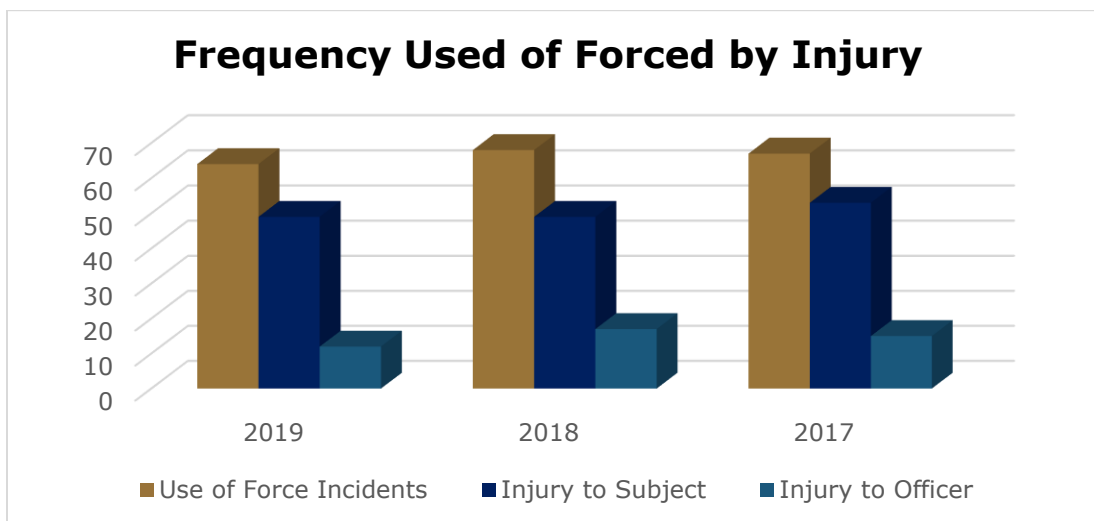
OFFICER AND SUBJECT INJURIES

Although injuries to both officers and members of the public have decreased in recent years, use of force is still inherently dangerous.

Both police officers employing force and the subjects that are offering resistance can become injured.

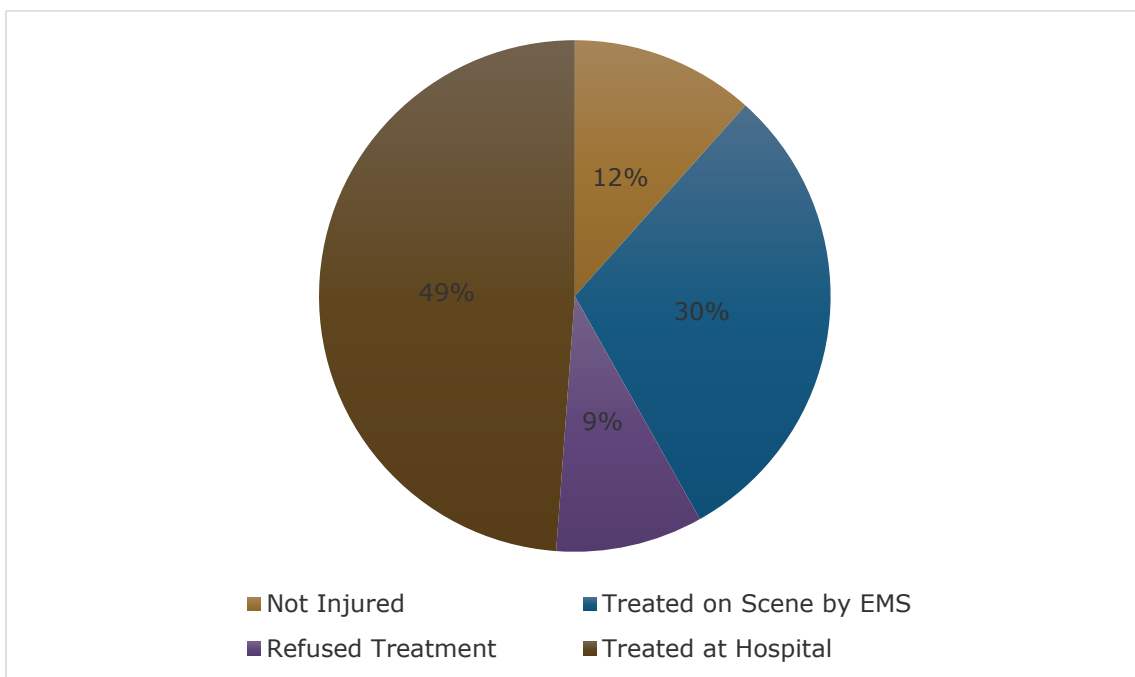
In 2020, there were 33 subjects who received injury in the 43 Use of Force incidents. The number of injured individuals decreased in comparison to 2019. The rate of injury to subjects per use of force incident was 77%. This is consistent with 2019, where the rate of injury was also 77%. Taser usages decreased during 2020. Canine Apprehensions remained consistent at 12. Although generally minor in nature, the use of the Taser itself will always result in an injury as a result of the probes piercing the skin. In all Taser incidents it is required that EMS check on the suspect. Medical treatment is always required in K-9 Apprehension cases.

In 2020, officers were injured in 21% of the cases. Rates of injuries for officers were 18% in 2019 and 25% in 2018. This is relatively consistent.



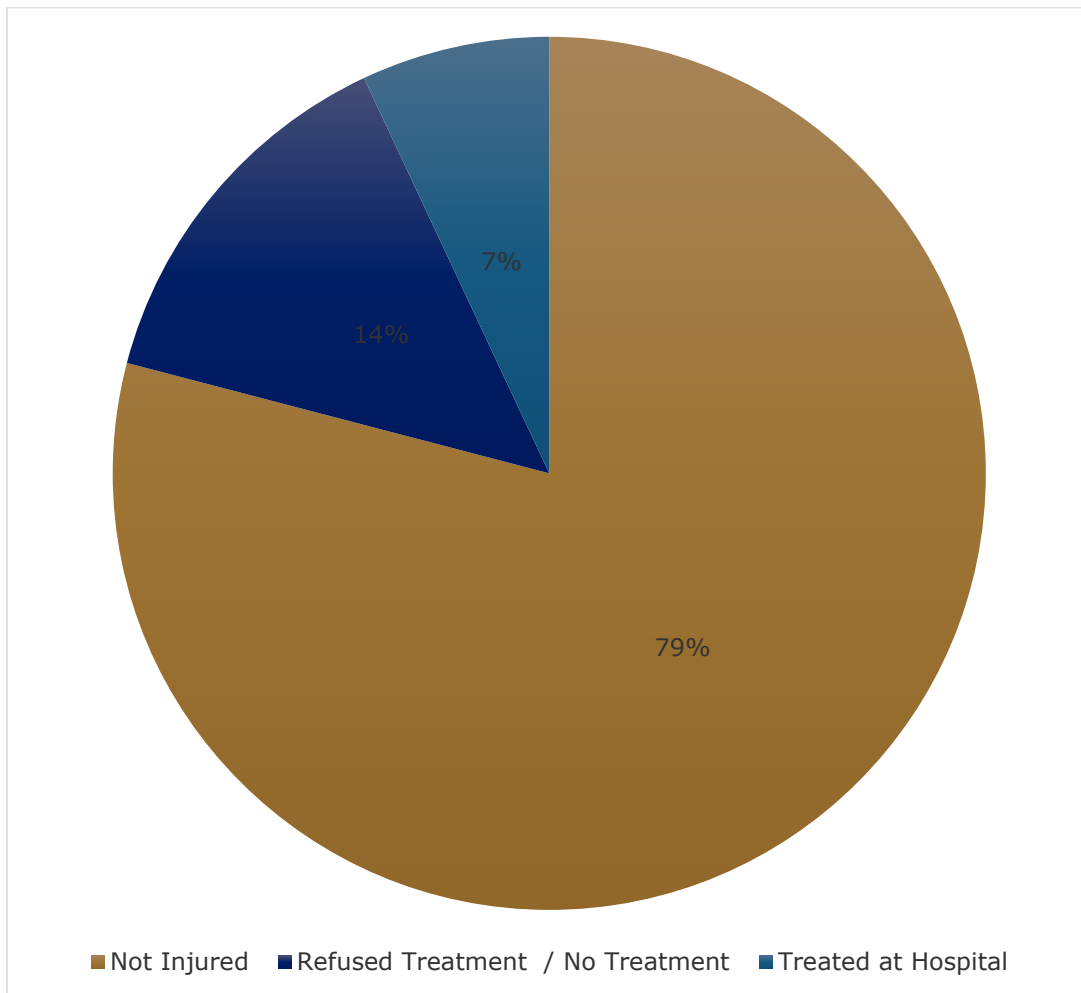
In the 43 Use of force incidents in 2020, 5 subjects sustained no injury, 13 people were treated on scene by EMS, four refused treatment, and 21 received treatment at an area hospital emergency room. Hospital treatment is sometimes required as a result of underlying issues such as existing medical issues and / or drug or alcohol related conditions that would have required treatment even if force was not implemented.

Severity of Subject Injury in 43 UOF Cases in 2020



In the 43 Use of force incidents in 2020, 34 Officers sustained no injury, 6 refused or did not require treatment, and 3 received treatment at an area hospital emergency room.

Severity of Officer Injury in Use of Force Cases in 2020



ASSAULTS ON POLICE

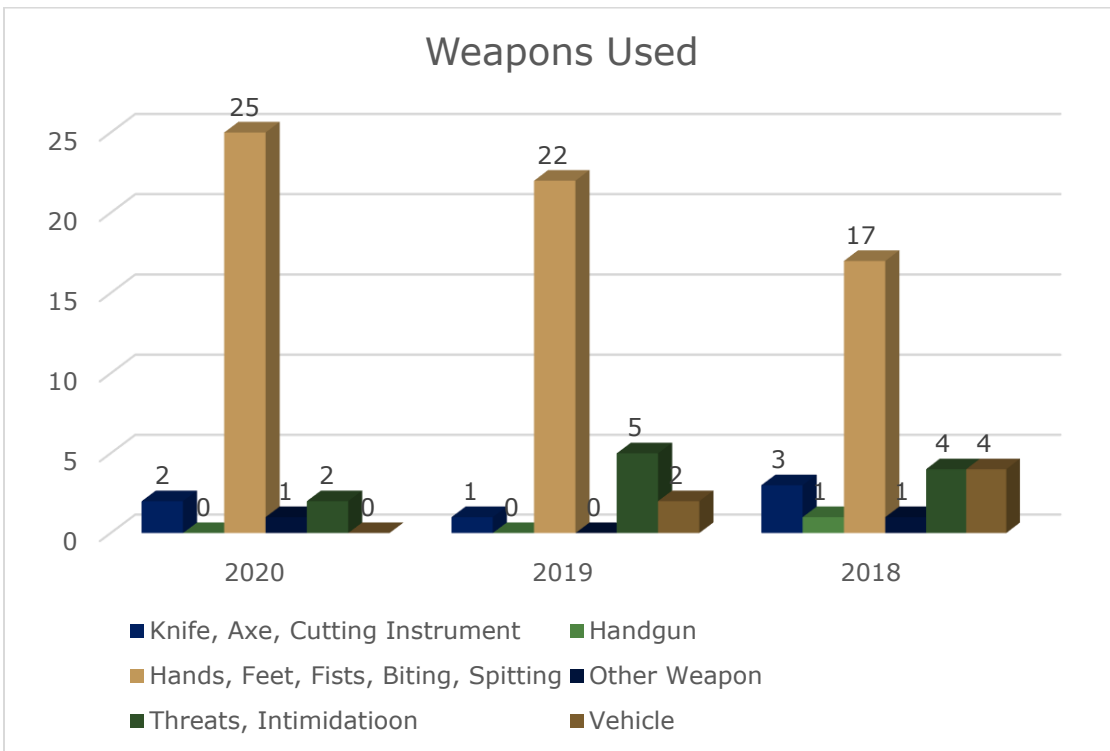
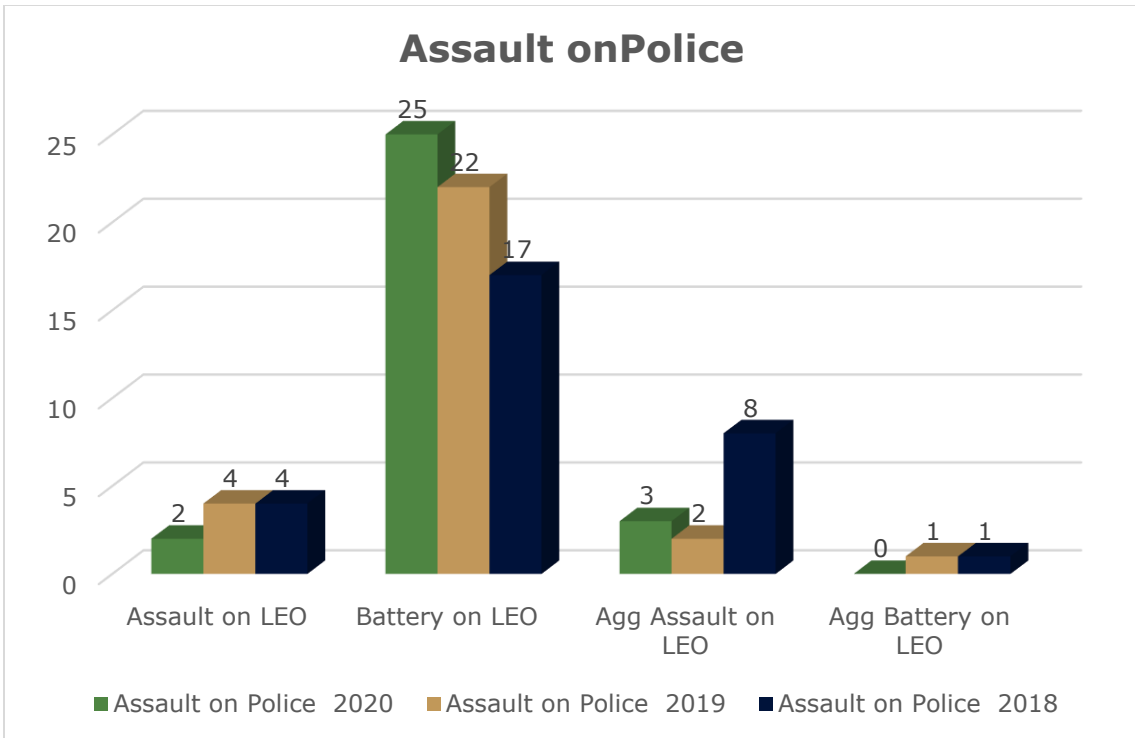
In 2020 the assaults committed against Gainesville Police Officers was 30 total incidents. There were 31 assaults against GPD officers in 2019 and 30 in 2018. The past three years have seen an overall decrease in assault on GPD members from the previous years. De-escalation techniques being reinforced and implemented are likely the reason.

Criminal charges made against those that commit criminal assaults on police vary. The chart that follows represents the most serious final charge levied against assailants.

Different weapons have been used to assault police officers. A break down on the types of weapons used to assault officers over the last three years is also displayed. It is clear that we are most commonly assaulted with “hands, feet, biting and spitting” and also most often charge the parallel crime of Battery on a Police Officer.

Note, in cases where a minor assault occurs against an officer, the officer may use discretion and not charge the offender with the crime against the officer and instead only charge the crime that led to the contact.

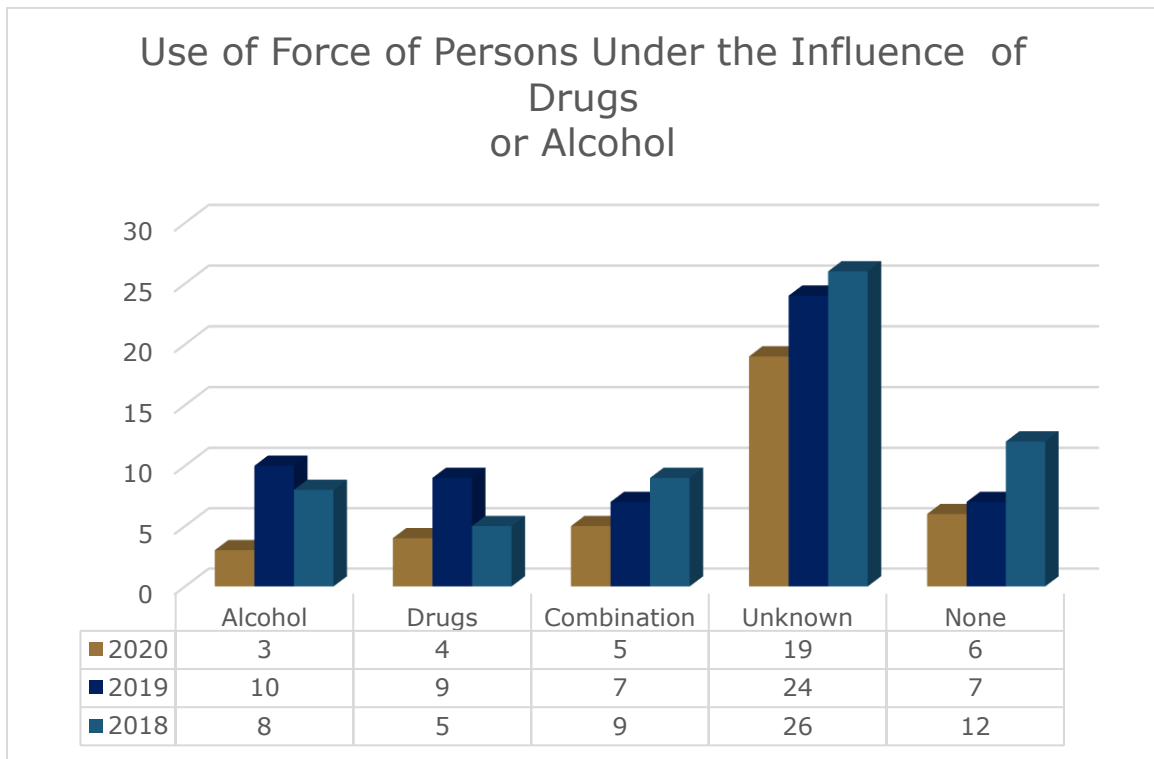




SUBJECTS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRUGS OR ALCOHOL

Many subjects on whom force is used are under the influence of alcohol, drugs, a combination of both or an unknown substance. At times there also may be some other underlying condition that is not apparent.

In the 43 cases where force was employed in 2020, three people were impaired by alcohol, four by illicit drugs or legally prescribed medication, five by a combination of substances and 19 affected by unknown means.



MENTAL HEALTH CONCERNS

The Gainesville Police Department has been collaborating with other local law enforcement agencies and mental health care providers since 2004 to bring Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) training to local law enforcement officers.

CIT training covers a wide variety of topics concerning mental health issues to include etiology, medicines, co-occurring issues, stigma, community resources, the Baker Act and de-escalation. GPD continues to strive to de-escalate calls involving those with mental health concerns.

There is no means of tracking how many times GPD personnel truly uses force on those suffering from mental illness as it is often an underlying issue in other criminal cases.

Police are becoming much more adept at recognizing mental health issues, de-escalating when possible, and trying to get persons with mental illness help instead of incarcerating them whenever possible.

Recognizing the impact that mental health has on both law enforcement and the criminal justice system, in 2018 GPD collaborated with Meridian Behavioral Health and implemented a full time Mental Health Co-responder Team made up a GPD Officer and mental health clinician from Meridian. This continued in 2020. The team works together and proactively deals with persons that are in need of assistance. The team is also forwarded referrals from other GPD personnel when their services can be utilized. The team has been overwhelmingly successful diverting a substantial amount of persons from the criminal justice system and has had a positive impact on the community and Department overall.



OFFICER AND SUBJECT DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

In 2020 members of the Gainesville Police Department arrested 1601 adults and 161 juveniles. Of the adult arrests, 26% were Caucasian men, 50% were African American men, 12% were Caucasian women, and 12% were African American women. This number does not include Notice to Appear. There were 190 NTA's issued in 2020.

The table below shows a breakdown of the arrests and use of force incidents related to the citizen demographic. Force was applied on one Asian male, which is not included in the table below.

	Caucasian Male Adults	African American Male Adults	Caucasian Female Adults	African American Female Adults	Caucasian Male Juveniles	African American Male Juveniles	Caucasian Female Juveniles	African American Female Juvenile
Arrested 2020	420	799	189	187	11	132	2	16
Use of Force 2020	15	21	1	2	0	3	0	0
Arrested 2019	539	899	184	218	16	132	9	45
Use of Force 2019	17	33	3	1	0	4	0	2
Arrested 2018	713	1107	270	277	10	185	7	39
Use of Force 2018	16	33	2	4	0	6	0	1



The City of Gainesville population is estimated to be 65% Caucasian, 22% African American, and 9% Hispanic per the most recent US Census. The Gainesville Police Department strives to hire police officers to reflect the diversity of the community. Currently, sworn demographics reflect 70% Caucasian, 22% African American and 6% Hispanic. 20.2% of the sworn members are women.

The Gainesville Police Department continues to work on issues related to disproportionate minority contacts through numerous community based programs and well established youth intervention programs. GPD continues to see a necessity to focus on this issue using various diversion and education campaigns.

ALLEGATIONS OF EXCESSIVE OR IMPROPER USE OF FORCE

In 2020, the Gainesville Police Department Internal (IA) Division received a total of three complaints alleging improper or excessive use of force.

All of the complaints were made by citizens and alleged improper or excessive force during the process of making an arrest or while being taken into protective custody.

All of these complaints have been cleared without a finding of excessive or improper force. Although force was utilized it was determined to be appropriate and justified.

Internal Affairs investigated five complaints of improper or excessive force in both 2019 and four in 2018, so relatively consistent during the three year comparison.

DEADLY FORCE INCIDENTS

In 2020, there were no deadly force incidents involving any GPD members.



RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE ANALYSIS

Total Response to Resistance incidents by Gainesville Police members reduced in 2020, with 43 Response to Resistance incidents. In 2019 there were 64 incidents and 68 in 2018. This would be a 32.8% decrease compared to 2019 and a 36.7% decrease from 2018.

In that same period, total custodial arrests reduced as well. In 2020 there were 1,762 arrests, compared to 2,185 in 2019 and 2,608 in 2018.

The data also shows that officers used force in 2.4% of arrests in 2020 and 2.1% in 2019, a slight increase. Although a 0.3% increase in the instances of use of force incidents, this increase is not readily indicative of a disproportionate application of force, as every instance of the application of force is based upon the varied resistance levels of the individual.

Geographic Comparison

The analysis also noted that District 1 had more use of force incidents compared to District 2. This was a change from the previous two years. This change is likely an anomaly because of COVID. District 2 encompasses the urban areas of Gainesville which includes the downtown district, resulting in a more dense population and higher call load.

The COVID pandemic, likely had a tremendous impact on overall numbers for both arrests and Response to Resistance incidents, as well as geographical locations. During a majority of the year there were COVID related restrictions in place, limiting large gatherings such as sporting events, concerts and festivals. In addition the overall student population in Gainesville was down significantly, as both the University of Florida and Santa Fe College were using distance learning primarily.



Time and Day Analysis

Also analyzed was the time and day when Use of Force was occurring to determine if time had any influences on when force was being implemented. 28 incidents or 65% of all applications of use of force incidents took place on night shifts. In contrast, 15 incidents or 35% on day shift. This would be consistent with the greater number of calls for service and arrests that statistically occur during the nighttime hours.

See below for more information:

Application of Use of Force by day of the Week and Time of Day

Below is a breakdown of the Response to Resistance incidents comparing Day of the Week and Time of Day. Time of Day is broken up into four six hour increments. The application of force occurred more frequently on Tuesdays than any other days of the week. It also occurred more frequently during evening hours, as designated from 1800-0000 hours. From a statistical perspective, force is most commonly used on Tuesday evenings, between 1800 and midnight. This was the first year that this time and day of the week were compared. Future years will be compiled and compared for analysis.

Response to Resistance Incidents by Day of Week

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
2020	4	5	12	6	6	7	3

Use of Force Incidents by Time of Day

	2020	%
0000-0600	13	14.26%
0600-1200	7	16.28%
1200-1800	8	18.6%
1800-2400	15	34.88%
Total	43	



Injury and Medical Treatment Comparison

In 2020, there were 33 subjects who received injury in the 43 Use of Force incidents. This was down from 2018 and 2019 where both years 49 subjects received injuries. Taser usages reduced in 2020 by six in number to 14 cases. Canine Apprehensions remained consistent at 12. Taser incidents and Canine apprehensions both account for some of the injuries. Although generally minor in nature, the use of the Taser itself will always result in an injury as a result of the probes piercing the skin. EMS is required to assess subjects when the Taser has been utilized. Medical treatment is always required in K-9 Apprehension cases.

Thirteen were treated by EMS and twenty-one subjects received medical treatment at the hospital. The fact that this many subjects received medical treatment following a use of force incident, indicates that officers are following policy requirements when persons claim or receive injury as a result of the force implemented.

In 2020, officers were injured in nine use of force incidents or 21% of the cases. Rates of injuries for officers were 18% in 2019 and 25% in 2018. Officer injury was still relatively consistent.

Demographic Analysis

A review of the statistical data related to 43 incidents in relation to race and gender, it revealed that use of force incidents were more common with males, being 93% (40 of the 43) of the cases. In comparing race in those cases, use of force resulted in a slightly greater percentage for black males in comparison to white males. Officers used force in 1.8% of arrests involving black males and 1.1% of arrests involving white males.

Additionally officers used force in only three of the 394 arrests involving females. In reviewing the 161 juvenile arrests made in 2020, there were only three cases that resulted in force being utilized in these instances.



VEHICLE PURSUITS ANALYSIS

Although not technically a Use of Force, Vehicle pursuits are an important means of apprehending fleeing felons. All GPD officers receive pursuit and driving training.

The Gainesville Police Department's policy permits pursuing cars that meet a certain criteria or threshold, predominantly a violent felony offense. The policy also mandates that all initiated pursuits be reviewed and analyzed by a supervisor to ensure incidents are within compliance of Department guidelines.

Towards the latter end of 2018, an internal committee was established to review the GPD Pursuit policy to ensure the policy was consistent with current case law and law enforcement practices. In 2019 a revised policy was implemented. The new policy created different categories of pursuits and required an analysis and review of all incidents.

One particular change that was implemented was that a review would now be required on all instances where a driver knowingly refused to stop, even if they did not drive in a reckless or dangerous manner. In the previous policy, there was no requirement to complete a pursuit review if the offender continued but did not violate any other traffic offenses. Because of the revised policy and the new requirement, cases that were once not considered a pursuit now fell into this new Low Risk category. The update in the policy would result in an increase in the number instances that now met the pursuit review criteria which in turn would increase the number of pursuit reviews completed.

Synopsis

In 2020, GPD members initiated 15 situations that met the vehicle pursuit criteria. This was an increase from previous two years. In 2019, GPD initiated nine vehicle pursuits and in 2018 engaged in six. Eight of the 15 cases were considered the Low Risk incidents and would not have met the definition of a pursuit in the previous policy.



In 12 of the 15 pursuit instances, the officer whom initiated the pursuit or one of the other involved officers had a vehicle equipped with an in-car video system. There were three cases that there was no in-car video footage but Body-worn cameras were utilized to review the situation. Video footage is crucial in completing the pursuit reviews, confirming compliance and identifying potential areas of improvement.

Of the fifteen pursuits that took place during 2020, four were terminated by the pursuing officer, five were terminated by the shift commander, one ended when the suspect driver struck a telephone pole and fled on foot, and one pursuit ended in a crash with damage to an uninvolved citizens' vehicles. There was also one incident that a crash did occur, but the officer had already terminated the pursuit and disengaged prior to the crash taking place. Five ended with the suspect driver stopping on their own. In one of those cases the driver fled on foot. There was one case that resulted in stop sticks being deployed. The Precision Mobilization Technique (PIT) was not utilized in any cases.

Of the 15 pursuit reviews complete in 2020, only three would be considered a high risk situation. All of the high risk pursuits were initiated for forcible felonies. The forcible felonies were in one case an Armed Carjacking / Sexual Battery investigation and the other two were Aggravated Battery cases where firearms being discharged. The remaining twelve cases involved offenses that would not qualify for a high risk pursuit and met the low risk pursuit criteria. Two of the low risk pursuits were stolen vehicles, one a misdemeanor assault case and the remaining nine began as a result of a traffic related infraction.

Below is a breakdown of vehicle pursuits by category:

Low Risk Category (Twelve incidents)

Of the twelve situations that met the new category of a Low Risk, it was determined that eight of those cases were within policy requirements. In five of these eight cases the driver never violated any other laws and



simply drove several blocks before finally stopping and being taken into custody. The driver fled on foot during one of these.

Three of the Low Risk incidents started out as a low speed pursuit but were terminated immediately by the officer making the stop once the driver started driving more erratically. This is mandated by policy.

The other four Low Risk Pursuit cases were referred to Internal Affairs for potential violations of the pursuit policy. All started as a low speed pursuit/criteria that progressed to higher speeds. The officers involved failed to properly disengage as required once the driver began driving more aggressively. Three of those cases were terminated by the shift commander once it became apparent that the driver's actions were outside of the Low Risk criteria. In the other case it was determined that the pursuit was not within policy requirements once a review was completed. Of the four cases that were referred to Internal Affairs, two have been concluded and were determined to be a violation of the policy and resulted in corrective action. The other two cases are still being investigated as of this writing, but will likely result in some kind of corrective or disciplinary action as well.

High Risk Category (Three Incidents)

The other three cases that were considered high risk and all involved forcible felonies. They will be discussed below:

The first incident involved an armed carjacking and attempted sexual battery case. The suspect stole the victim's vehicle at knifepoint. Prior to taking the vehicle the suspect attempted to disrobe the victim. The vehicle was eventually located and the driver fled once a stop was initiated. An authorized pursuit was initiated. This pursuit lasted approximately one minute in length and about a mile and a half in distance. The suspect drove at a high rate of speed, likely in the range of 80 mph as the officer was travelling at 60 mph and he was quickly leaving. Stop Sticks were deployed in this case but the suspect crashed prior to the tires deflating. The suspect struck two vehicles after running



a red light resulting in significant damage to the vehicles. Fortunately, there was only minor damage. The suspect fled on foot after the crash and was taken into custody after a foot chase. He was charged with multiple felony offenses.

The second was a pursuit initiated on a vehicle involved in a drive by shooting. Officers were in the Lincoln Heights neighborhood investigating another incident when they heard multiple shots fired and observed a vehicle leaving the location at a high rate of speed with no lights activated. An officer attempted to stop the vehicle and it fled and a pursuit was authorized based upon the offense. The pursuit lasted approximately four minutes and primarily remained in the neighborhood streets. Once leaving the neighborhood area the vehicle proceeded to SE Hawthorne Road and quickly accelerated to speeds near 80 mph. Since the vehicle left the neighborhoods and was no longer a threat to the community the shift commander terminated the pursuit. The vehicle was later located in the county abandoned. It was later determined that this incident was a drive by shooting and both houses and vehicles were struck.

The third incident also was associated with an aggravated assault investigation with shots being fired. Officers responded to an incident and while arriving to the location it was relayed that the suspect fired shots at a victim and fled in a vehicle. The victim followed the suspect vehicle and relayed information to responding officers. Officers located the vehicle and a traffic stop was attempted. The driver fled and proceeded to Interstate 75 traveling north. A pursuit was authorized based upon the crime. Speeds on the interstate averaged 85 with a top speed of speed of 98. Due to traffic on the Interstate becoming more dense creating more danger to the public, the pursuing officer decided to terminate the pursuit based upon the road conditions. The pursuit lasted a little over two minutes from beginning to end. Upon approaching the next off ramp the suspect vehicle, left the interstate, ran a red light and struck a vehicle in the intersection. There was



damage to both vehicles and one of the occupants of the vehicle struck did receive minor injuries. The suspect was arrested.

Pursuit Assessment

Although four pursuit cases were referred to Internal Affairs and resulted in potential violations being identified, overall compliance with pursuit requirements is being adhered to and followed. Vehicle pursuits are inherently dangerous not only to the general public to the officer(s) and suspect as well. Keeping this in mind, the current policy will result in an increase in the number of pursuits being reviewed. This will ensure that the policies are being adhered to which will result in more accountability on the part of officers, involved supervisors and the agency overall.



CONCLUSION

This report is forwarded to the Training and Education Division so that specialized training relating to use of force tactics, de-escalation techniques and public engagement could be better addressed. De-escalation and the improvement of communication skill was built into use of force training in 2018 and continued in the 2020 curriculum. Overall, the statistics support that this training has had a positive impact over the last two years, with decreasing total number of use of force, assaults and injuries to officers.

This is in addition the Procedural Justice training that began in 2016 where it was implemented that all members of the Department, both sworn and non-sworn, attend the training. The Procedural Justice Core principles focus on respect, legitimacy and the concept of fairness in interactions between law enforcement and the community.

Critical Intervention Training (CIT) also continues to be an asset that is utilized for better communication for people in crisis or other mental health situations.

Based upon the analysis and data from this report, there are no recommended changes to either the Use-of-Force policy or associated equipment and tools that are currently in use.

