2023
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 training strengths or weaknesses, identify the need for training and equipment, and evaluate the need for potential policy revision. The information in this report for 2023 provides transparency, accountability, and a benchmark for which we measure our progress as we strive for continual improvement. Highlights of the 2023 Response to Resistance analysis are listed below:

- In 2023, there were 1,654 sworn deputies employed with the Orange County Sheriff's Office.
- The agency experienced an 8.9% increase in calls for service and a 2.2% increase in arrests in 2023 from the previous year.
- In 2023, deputies used force 212 times and made 18,025 physical arrests, which equates to force being used in 1.2% of arrests. This was a slightly increased rate from .9% in 2022.
- Male subjects accounted for 87.9% and females experienced 12.1% of all force used. These figures were statistically consistent with the four-year average.
- The agency used force on 29 juveniles during arrest incidents, which represents 12.9% of the total 224 response to resistance subjects. The 29 response to resistance incidents is a 107% increase from 2022 in which a response to resistance was utilized involving (14) juveniles. The 29 juveniles who were subjects of response to resistance represented approximately 2.4% of the 1,207 juveniles arrested. For comparison, the rate of force used in 2022, for the 1,027 juvenile arrests was 1.4%.[1]
- There was one deadly force event in 2023 involving four deputies, which resulted in one subject being fatally injured, which was the result of a deputy-involved shooting of an armed subject.
- Physical control (weaponless techniques) remained the most common tactic (51.2%), which is a decrease from the 58.4% in 2022.
- There were 63 electronic control device deployments, which accounted for 24.8% of response to resistance incidents. This was a slightly increased rate of 23.2% from 2022.
- During the 212 responses to resistance incidents, non-fatal injuries to subjects occurred in 63.7% of all incidents, while non-fatal injuries to deputies occurred in 24.5% of all incidents.

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[1] Due to a clerical error, the number of juvenile arrests in 2022's annual report was incorrectly listed as 195.

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 incidents where force was used against an individual who was not arrested would include persons who were experiencing episodes of mental health crisis or the effects of substance abuse and were required to be taken into law enforcement custody, 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, according to the United States Census Bureau. The number of residents has increased dramatically each year since 2017 except for 2020. The United States Census Bureau reports the population of Orange County, Florida was estimated to be 1,452,726 permanent residents.[2]

The population composition by race/ethnicity was estimated as follows:

Race/Ethnicity	%
White (non-Hispanic)	38.6%
Hispanic	33.4%
Black or African American	22.8%
Asian	5.9%
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.6%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.2%

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[2] https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/orangecountyflorida/PST045223

The resident population was estimated, in July 2023, to be 50.7% female residents and 49.3% male residents.[3]

Orange County hosts millions of visitors each year due to the robust tourism industry resulting from its internationally recognized theme park industry. According to Visit Florida's website, Orange County had an estimated 135 million visitors during 2023.[4] This is a 1.7% decrease from 2022.

<u>Calls for Service, Custodial Situations and Response to Resistance</u>

In 2023, deputies used force in 224 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 2023, the Orange County Sheriff's Office handled 1,358,735 calls for service, which is an 8.9% increase from 2022. The rate of force per call for service was 0.016% which is statistically consistent with the previous three years.

In 2023, the Orange County Sheriff's Office made 18,025 physical arrests, which is a 2.2% increase from 2022. In 2023, the rate of force per arrest was 1.18%, a slight increase from 0.91% the previous year.

This physical arrest figure is defined by someone who was physically taken into custody and delivered to the control of corrections personnel. It does not include incidents of an individual being taken into law enforcement custody under the Baker Act or Marchman Act.

The average rate of response to resistance per call for service and per arrest has remained relatively consistent from 2020 to 2023, 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 Incidents per Call for Service and Arrest

	2020	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**4 Year Average**
Annual Calls for Service	1,133,810	1,296,306	1,247,510	1,358,735	1,259,090
Annual Arrests	19,280	18,579	17,644	18,025	18,382
Annual RTR Incidents	149	212	160	212	183
Rate of Force/Call for Service	0.013%	0.016%	0.013%	0.016%	0.015%
Rate of Force/Arrest	0.77%	1.14%	0.91%	1.18%	1.00%

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[3] https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/orangecountyflorida/PST045223
[4] https://www.visitflorida.org/resources/research/

Table 1.1
Total Agency Custodial Arrests

	White		Black		Hispanic		Other		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
2020	3,786 (19.64%)	1,685 (8.74%)	6,870 (35.63%)	1,811 (9.39%)	4,102 (21.28%)	986 (5.11%)	30 (0.16%)	10 (0.05%)	19,280
2021	3,545 (19.08%)	1,543 (8.31%)	6,662 (35.86%)	1,762 (9.48%)	4,060 (21.85%)	984 (5.30%)	17 (0.09%)	6 (0.03%)	18,579
2022	3,298 (18.69%)	1,458 (8.26%)	6,281 (35.60%)	1,697 (9.62%)	3,860 (21.88%)	1,030 (5.84%)	16 (0.09%)	4 (0.02%)	17,644
2023	3,019 (16.75%)	1,255 (6.96%)	6,836 (37.93%)	1,804 (10.01%)	3,984 (22.10%)	1,090 (6.05%)	29 (0.16%)	8 (0.04%)	18,025
Total	13,648 (18.56%)	5,941 (8.08%)	26,649 (36.24%)	7,074 (9.62%)	16,006 (21.77%)	4,090 (5.56%)	92 (0.13%)	28 (0.04%)	73,528

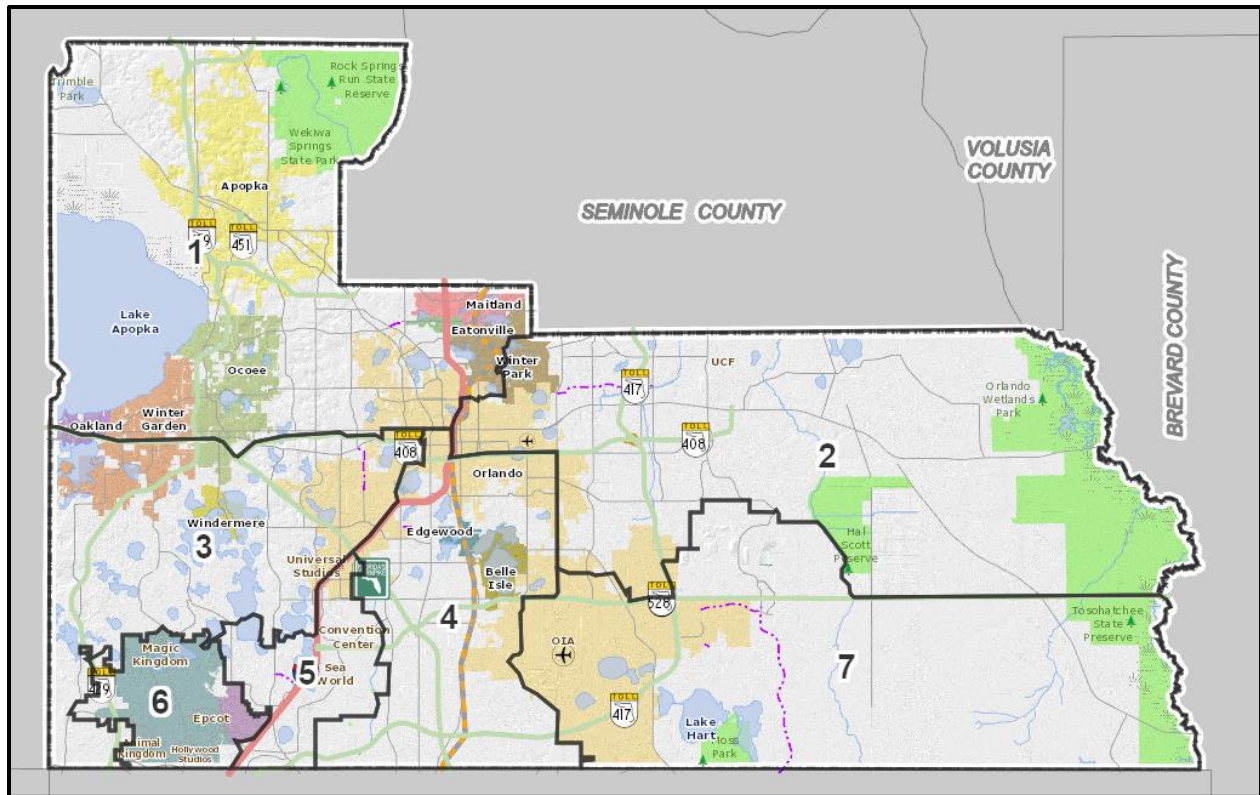Response to Resistance by Geographical Area

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 37.11% of all response to resistance incidents followed by Sector 2, which accounts for 22.1%. Of the six geographical sectors, Sector 6 has vastly lower incidents where force is used.

> **NOTE:** Sector 7 was created contemporaneous to the implementation of the agency's transition from Tiburon MobileCOM to Central Square Technology's Mobile.[5] Although it has a different sector designation, as of 2024, Sector 7 was under Sector 2 Uniform Patrol Division command.

Table 2.0
Total Response to Resistance Incidents by Sector

	2020		2021		2022		2023		Total	4 Year %
Sector 1	19	(12.75%)	22	(10.38%)	14	(8.75%)	42	(19.81%)	97	(13.23%)
Sector 2	38	(25.50%)	40	(18.87%)	44	(27.50%)	40	(18.87%)	162	(22.10%)
Sector 3	23	(15.44%)	38	(17.92%)	21	(13.13%)	23	(10.85%)	105	(14.32%)
Sector 4	58	(38.93%)	69	(32.55%)	60	(37.50%)	85	(40.09%)	272	(37.11%)
Sector 5	11	(7.38%)	31	(14.62%)	17	(10.63%)	18	(8.49%)	77	(10.50%)
Sector 6	0	(0.00%)	10	(4.72%)	2	(1.25%)	1	(0.47%)	13	(1.77%)
Sector 7	0	(0.00%)	0	(0.00%)	0	(0.00%)	1	(0.47%)	1	(0.14%)
Out of County	0	(0.00%)	2	(0.94%)	2	(1.25%)	2	(0.94%)	6	(0.82%)
Total	149		212		160		212		733	

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[5] These are computer-aided dispatch software used by the Orange County Sheriff's Office during 2023. Among a host of other functions, the software allowed for tracking and dispatching of calls for service and authoring of law enforcement reports (i.e. incident reports and arrest affidavits).

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"* category. [6]

In 2023, force was used on a total of 224 persons during 212 response to resistance-related incidents. [7] Of those who were subject to responses to resistance, 197 (87.9%) were male subjects compared to 27 (12.1%) female subjects.

Table 3.0
Application of Force on Males

	White Males		Black Males		Hispanic Males		Other Males		Total
2020	42	(31.1%)	56	(41.5%)	31	(23.0%)	6	(4.4%)	135
2021	43	(24.3%)	81	(45.8%)	52	(29.4%)	1	(0.6%)	177
2022	27	(19.3%)	56	(40.0%)	50	(35.7%)	7	(5.0%)	140
2023	45	(22.8%)	87	(44.2%)	61	(31.0%)	4	(2.0%)	197
4 Year Average	24.19%		43.14%		29.89%		2.77%		649

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

[7] 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 2023.

Table 3.1
Application of Force on Females

	White Females		Black Females		Hispanic Females		Other Females		Total
2020	2	(14.3%)	8	(57.1%)	4	(28.6%)	0	(0.0%)	14
2021	6	(17.1%)	22	(62.9%)	7	(20.0%)	0	(0.0%)	35
2022	4	(20.0%)	9	(45.0%)	5	(25.0%)	2	(10.0%)	20
2023	9	(33.3%)	13	(48.1%)	4	(14.8%)	1	(3.7%)	27
4 Year Average	21.88%		54.17%		20.83%		3.13%		96

Response to Resistance Regarding Juveniles

In 2023, the Orange County Sheriff's Office made 1,207 juvenile arrests. This was a 17.5% increase from 2022. There were 29 response to resistance incidents involving juveniles during 2023, which equates to approximately 2.4% of all arrest encounters.

Table 4.0
Response to Resistance: Adult vs. Juveniles

Juvenile vs. Adult	2020	2021	2022	2023
Adult (RTR)	141	189	146	195
Juvenile (RTR)	8	23	14	29
% of RTR per Juvenile Arrest	0.71%	2.67%	1.36%	2.40%
Total RTR (Includes adult and Juvenile)	149	212	160	224
% of RTR utilized on a Juvenile	5.37%	10.85%	8.75%	12.95%
Total Juvenile Arrests	1,127	861	1,027[8]	1,207

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 (i.e. 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 (e.g. vicious dog, injured deer) is not included in this statistical analysis. It should also be noted that in some incidents several types of force was used and subsequently documented. In summary for 2023, for the 212 response to resistance incidents, 254 types of force was used and documented. 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.

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[8] Due to a clerical error, the number of juvenile arrests in 2022's annual report was incorrectly listed as 195.

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.
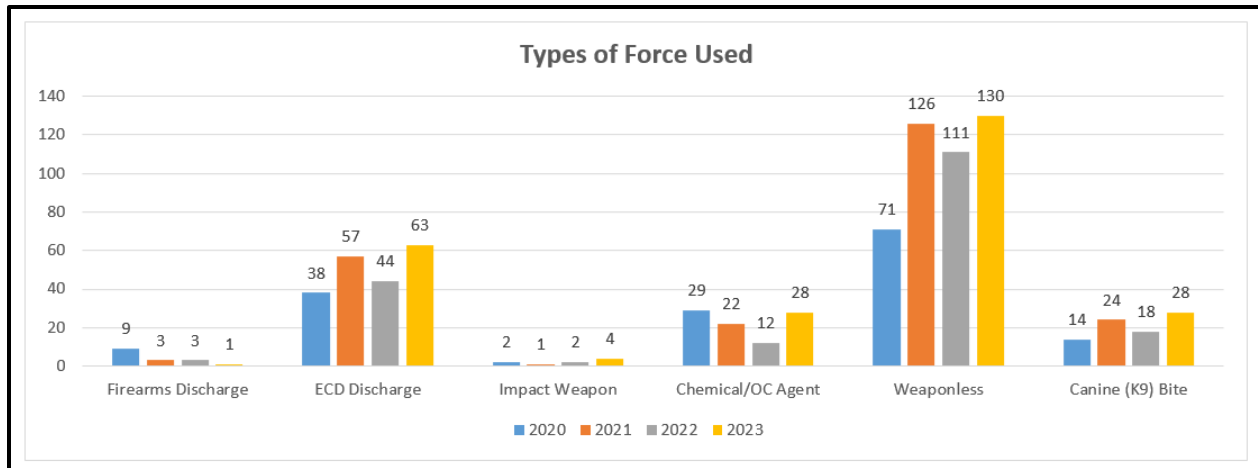
In addition to weaponless force options, the Orange County Sheriff's Office provides each deputy with a host of less lethal or intermediate weapons to include: a chemical agent individual protection device (IPD), an expandable baton, and an electronic control device (ECD).

Certain select and specifically 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 a weaponless option an average of 52.14% of the time resistance was encountered. In 2023, weaponless physical force continued to be the most common type of force response used with 130 reported incidents which is 51.18% of all force used.
- There were 63 ECD deployments in 2023, a 43.2% increase from 2022. ECD deployments constituted 24.8% of all incidents of force used in 2023, which is consistent with the previous three years.
- In 2023, deputies utilized chemical agent 28 times, a 133% increase from 2022. Chemical agent deployments constituted 11% of all force responses, which is consistent with the four year average percentage of chemical agent use.
- Impact weapons were used 4 times in 2023, an increase from 2 times in 2022. Impact weapon use constituted 1.57% of all force responses, which is consistent with the four-year average percentage for impact weapons.

Table 5.0
Types of Force Used

	2020		2021		2022		2023		Total	
Firearms Discharge	9	(5.52%)	3	(1.29%)	3	(1.58%)	1	(0.39%)	16	(1.90%)
ECD Discharge	38	(23.31%)	57	(24.46%)	44	(23.16%)	63	(24.80%)	202	(24.05%)
Impact Weapon	2	(1.23%)	1	(0.43%)	2	(1.05%)	4	(1.57%)	9	(1.07%)
Chemical/ OC Agent	29	(17.79%)	22	(9.44%)	12	(6.32%)	28	(11.02%)	91	(10.83%)
Weaponless	71	(43.56%)	126	(54.08%)	111	(58.42%)	130	(51.18%)	438	(52.14%)
Canine (K9) Bite	14	(8.59%)	24	(10.30%)	18	(9.47%)	28	(11.02%)	84	(10.00%)
Total	163		233		190		254		840	

Types of Force Used

Non-Fatal Injuries to Subjects and Deputies

Table 6.0
Non-Fatal Injuries to Subjects

	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
Total RTR Incidents	149	212	160	212	733
Incidents of Non-Fatal Subject Injury	66 (44.30%)	53 (25.00%)	76 (47.50%)	135 (63.68%)	331 (45.18%)

Table 6.1
Non-Fatal Injuries to Deputies

	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
Total RTR Incidents	149	212	160	212	733
Incidents of Deputy Injury	25 (16.78%)	56 (26.42%)	35 (21.88%)	52 (24.53%)	169 (23.01%)

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 such as utilizing time, distance, cover, communication, less lethal weapons, and use of back-up are discussed to prevent the need of lethal force, when possible.

Deputies are reminded to use de-escalation techniques, when practical, 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 2020 to 2023, there were 16 deadly force events involving 36 deputies. In 2023, there was one deadly force event involving four deputies and one subject, who was fatally injured. The deadly force event accounted for 0.47% of the 212 response to resistance incidents in 2023.

The deadly force event in 2023 was the result of a deputy involved shooting (DIS). The subject fatally injured in 2023, was a Hispanic male.

Table 7.0
Four Year Trend of Deadly Force Encounters

	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
Total	9	3	3	1	16

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	
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
2023	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total Encounters	4	1	7	1	3	0	0	0	16
Total Fatal	2	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	9
Percent Fatal	12.50%	6.25%	31.25%	0 %	6.25%	0 %	0 %	0 %	56.25%

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	
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
2023	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	2	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	9

The predominant race of deputies involved in shootings during the past four years have been white. Of the 36 deputies who were in deputy involved shootings (DIS) between 2020 and 2023, 21 (58.3%) were white. In 2023, of the four deputies involved in the DIS incident, two (50%) were white, one (25%) was Hispanic, and one (25%) was listed as "other." The race of the agency's 1,654 sworn deputies in 2023 was, 55.4% white, 14.7% black, 25% Hispanic, 1.6% Asian, .3% American Indian or Alaska native, .2% Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, and 2.8% listed as *"other race."*

Of the 36 deputies involved in deadly force events within the last four years, four (11.1%) were female, and 32 (88.9%) were male. In 2023, of the four deputies involved in the deadly force event, all were males (100%). In 2023, of the 1,654 sworn deputies, 15.1% were female and 84.9% were male. Therefore, the gender ratio of the deputies involved in deadly force incidents in 2023 was disproportionate with the gender ratio regarding 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**	
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
2023	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4
Total	18	3	3	1	10	0	1	0	36

Table 7.4
Deputy Tenure of Deadly Force Incidents

Year	1-5 Years	6-10 Years	11-19 Years	20+ Years
2020	9	4	4	1
2021	6	0	0	0
2022	3	4	1	0
2023	2	1	1	0
Percentage	55.56%	25.00%	16.67%	2.78%

Table 7.5
Geographical Location of Occurrence of Deadly Force

	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total	Percent per Sector
Sector 1	1	1			2	13%
Sector 2	3				3	19%
Sector 3	1	1	1		3	19%
Sector 4	4	1	2	1	8	50%
Sector 5					0	0%
Sector 6					0	0%
Sector 7					0	0%
Out of County					0	0%
Total/Year	9	3	3	1	16	100%

Table 7.6
Agency Employee Demographics

	Female			Male			Total	Overall Total
	FT	PT	Total	FT	PT	Total		
Asian	4	0	4	23	0	23	27	**47**
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	0	1	4	0	4	5	**7**
Black or African American	41	2	43	197	3	200	243	**391**
Hispanic	64	2	66	344	3	347	413	**566**
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	**4**
Two or More Races	7	1	8	38	0	38	46	**64**
White	125	3	128	788	1	789	917	**1,247**
Total	242	8	250	1,397	7	1,404	1,654	**2,326**

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

In 2023, force was used more on Thursdays than any other day of the week. Saturdays represented the lowest number of incidents, with 24 being reported. In 2023, force was used most often between 1800 and 0000 hours. This timeframe represented 36.3% of all force incidents. For the previous four years, this timeframe was consistently the top representative of force application.

Table 8.0
Use of Force Incidents by Time of Day

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
0000-0600	46	29	35	26	42	178
0600-1200	29	17	43	33	22	144
1200-1800	43	46	55	49	71	264
1800-0000	69	57	79	52	77	334
Total	187	149	212	160	212	920

Table 8.1
Use of Force Incidents by Day of the Week

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total
2019	29	15	31	30	24	23	35	187
2020	32	6	23	17	17	24	30	149
2021	24	22	33	30	41	34	28	212
2022	36	17	24	22	22	13	26	160
2023	35	26	29	32	37	29	24	212
Total	156	86	140	131	141	123	143	920

Training, Equipment and Written Directive Analysis

In 2023, the agency continued its training evolution with an emphasis on providing employees with the most modern, relevant, realistic training available. Agency employees attended numerous advanced, specialized training courses to build their knowledge, to enhance training efforts. Mandatory training for sworn personnel included use of the Virtua simulator, with a focus on de-escalation tactics and response to active assailant incidents. Additionally, the agency commenced ongoing efforts to train and certify sworn employees as Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) members.

As with each year, the agency continuously evaluates equipment to offer the finest level of training available. The agency's Training Section began the evaluation of state-of-the-art simulator training equipment and acquired the BolaWrap, a non-lethal remote restraint device, which it intends to issue to personnel in 2024.

Conclusion

The Orange County Sheriff's Office Training Section conducted an annual review of all force and weapon related policies during 2023. 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.[9] 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 an acknowledging receipt of the Response to Resistance and Firearms policies.

Based on the statistical data captured in 2023, 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 component of our agency is ready to respond to a plethora of situations and perform as they were trained to achieve an effective outcome. Furthermore, the Orange County Sheriff's Office requires all sworn personnel qualify annually with their duty firearms. This is a stricter mandate than that established by the Criminal Justice Standards and Training Commission's bi-annual requirement.

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[9] PowerDMS is a web-based software used for management, distribution, and tracking of agency policy and procedures.

<u>Training Courses Offered in 2023</u>

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

In-Person Training

- Employee Wellness
- De-escalation Scenarios (VirTra Simulator)
- 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
- Vehicle Close Quarters Combat
- Female Officer Survival Course
- Annual Supervisor Training
- Administrative Assistant Academy
- 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

Levels of Resistance

RESISTANCE LEVELS	Presence	Interview Stance	Dialogue	Verbal Direction	Touch	Restraint Devices	Chemical Agent	Transporters	Take Downs	Pain Compliance	Counter Moves	Weapons/ECD/ERS	Incapacitation Intermediate	DEADLY FORCE
6 Aggravated Physical	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5 Aggressive Physical	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
4 Active Physical	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
3 Passive Physical	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
2 Verbal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								
1 Presence	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓									
	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
4 Intermediate Weapons/ECD/ERS	Yes	Yes
5 Incapacitation	Yes	Yes
6 DEADLY FORCE	**Yes**	**Yes**

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