



**Kilgore Police Department  
2016 Annual "Response to Resistance" Report  
Year End Assessment**

Prepared by: Assistant Chief Roman Roberson



The Kilgore Police Department is dedicated to the safety and welfare of all Citizens within the City of Kilgore. Officers are confronted daily with situations requiring the use of Response to Resistance in order to effect an arrest or ensure public safety. Although many decisions and actions of police officers have serious consequences, none are as irrevocable as the decision to use Response to Resistance, particularly in deadly force situations. The Response to Resistance used by the officer depends on what the officer perceives as objectively reasonable and necessary, under the circumstances, at the time he/she decides to apply it. Police officers are armed and trained in the use of weapons in order to carry out their responsibilities to protect themselves or others against assaults from violent actors. This defensive action is necessary and supported by the Department.

Any time Response to Resistance (RTR) is applied by a Kilgore Police Officer, the officer must complete a report which documents the type of RTR used, the reasoning behind its use, subject's actions and whether or not it was successful at controlling the subject involved. Other information is also collected such as any injuries sustained by any involved party. The RTR report is then reviewed by the Shift Sergeant, Patrol Lieutenant, Asst. Chief and finally the Chief of Police to ensure the action was appropriate and within policy. This information is collected and used to improve our police service through training and policy adjustments as needed.

In 2016 thirty-two (32) Response to Resistance occurrences were recorded by the Kilgore Police Department. In comparison, the Department responded to approximately 26,060 citizen contacts (includes both calls for service and traffic contacts) and made 1050 arrest. Out of these numerous contacts the Kilgore Police Department had only thirty-two (32) Response to Resistance occurrences. Traditionally RTR is most likely to occur during an arrest. Based on the numbers arrested by the Department, Response to Resistance makes up only 3% of the total of arrest. In an additional comparison to total citizen contacts the percentage is miniscule. Over the last six years the Department has averaged twenty-seven (27) RTR occurrences per year.

The following page contains a numbered list of each RTR occurrence for the year 2016 along with basic information collected from each RTR report.

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- 1) 01/13/2016 – Lt. Johnathan Gage – Physical Control - Effect Arrest-HM/24
- 2) 02/09/2016 – Ofc. BJ Burns – Physical Control – Effect Arrest – BF/38
- 3) 02/09/2016 – Ofc. BJ Burns - Physical Control - Effect Arrest – BM/45
- 4) 02/16/2016 – Ofc. Clint Johnson – Physical Control – Effect Arrest – BM/22
- 5) 02/22/2016 – Ofc. Amos Owings – Physical Control – Subject Safety – HM/22
- 6) 03/03/2016 – Cpl. Jarrett Bradberry – Physical Control - Effect Arrest- WM/22
- 7) 03/11/2016 – Ofc. Michael Heard – OC Spray – Defend Another – Aggressive Animal(dog)
- 8) 04/19/2016 – Sgt. Jarod Sears – Taser Deployment – Effect Arrest – BM/33
- 9) 04/22/2016 – Ofc. Trevor Gesik – Taser Deployment – Effect Arrest- BM/33
- 10) 04/30/2016 – Ofc. Craig Mrosko – Physical Control – Effect Arrest – WM/39
- 11) 04/30/2016 – Ofc. Amos Owings – Physical Control – Subject Safety – WM/39
- 12) 05/02/2016 – Cpl. Jarrett Bradberry – Taser Deployment – Effect Arrest – BM/23
- 13) 05/08/2016 – Cpl. Andre Phillips – Physical Control – Effect Arrest – WF/27
- 14) 05/04/2016 – Ofc. Joseph Johnston – Physical Control – Effect Arrest – BF/41
- 15) 06/04/2016 – Cpl. Jarrett Bradberry – Discharged Firearm – Animal Control – Injured Deer
- 16) 06/07/2016 – Ofc. Joseph Johnston – Physical Control – Subject Safety – WM/41
- 17) 06/13/2016 – Ofc. Trevor Gesik – Discharged Firearm – Animal Control – Injured Cat
- 18) 07/22/2016 – Sgt. Terry Linder – Asp/Baton – Defend Self – Aggressive Animal(dog)
- 19) 08/02/2016 – Ofc. Brady Middlebrooks – Physical Control – Effect Arrest – BM/26
- 20) 08/26/2016 – Ofc. DeeAnn Brown – Physical Control – Subject Safety – WF/12
- 21) 10/07/2016 – Sgt. Terry Linder – Physical Control – Effect Arrest – BM/51
- 22) 10/21/2016 – Jailer Reece Kidder – Physical Control – Prevent Offense – BM/55
- 23) 10/21/2016 – Sgt. Paul Autrey – Physical Control – Subject Safety – BM/55
- 24) 10/26/2016 – Sgt. Jarod Sears – Physical Control – Defend an Officer – WM/52
- 25) 10/27/2016 – Ofc. Patricia Davis – Physical Control – Other/ Effect EDW – WF/27
- 26) 11/13/2016 – Sgt. Paul Autrey – Taser Deployment – Effect Arrest – BM/51
- 27) 11/26/2016 – Ofc. Trevor Gesik – Physical Control – Effect Arrest – BF/41
- 28) 11/28/2016 – Ofc. Mike Heard - Physical Control – Other/ Effect EDW – WF/27
- 29) 12/11/2016 – Ofc. Clint Johnson – Discharged Firearm - Animal Control – Injured Deer
- 30) 12/13/2016 – Sgt. Jarod Sears - Taser Deployment - Effect Arrest – WM/48
- 31) 12/24/2016 – Ofc. Joseph Johnston - Physical Control – Defend Another Ofc. –WM/28
- 32) 12/24/2016 – Cpl. Josh Sims - Physical Control – Effect Arrest – WM/28

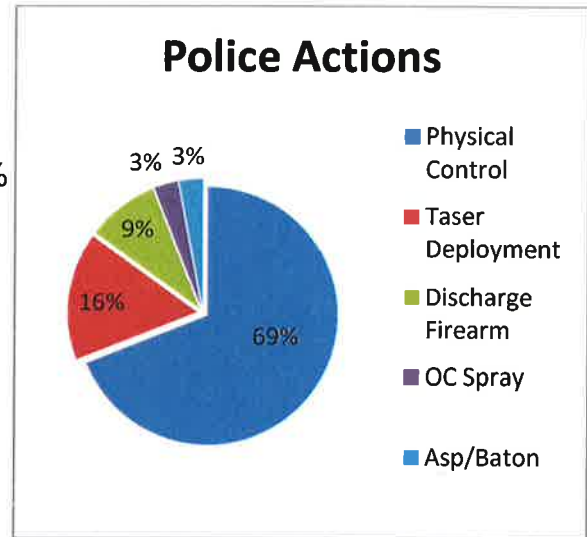
In order to effectively safeguard the community, Kilgore Police Officers are highly trained with many techniques and provided various tools such as hand to hand defensive tactics, pepper spray, expandable baton, Tasers, SAGE gun, handgun, shotgun and rifle.

Depending on the level of resistance encountered by an officer, the officer can look to the Department’s guidelines and proceed with the most objectively reasonable response such as Verbal Presence, Verbal Commands, Chemical Agents/Tasers, Control and Restraint, Striking Techniques, Impact Weapons or Deadly Force. The majority of police actions for 2016 were Physical Control.

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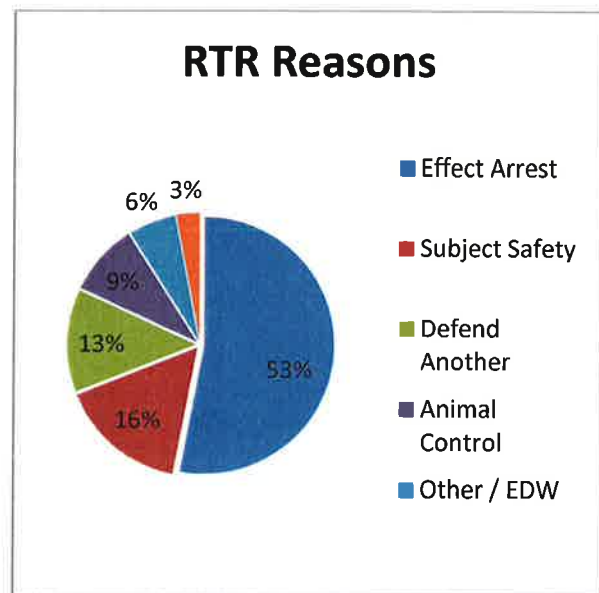
Secondary police actions consisted of Discharging Firearm, Taser Deployment, OC spray and ASP/Baton. The three (3) actions regarding discharging firearm were all animal control issues.

- Twenty-two (22) Physical Controls – 69%
- Five (5) Taser Deployments – 16%
- Three (3) Discharge Firearm – 9%
- One (1) OC Spray – 3%
- One (1) ASP/Baton - 3%



The primary reason for use of RTR was predominantly to Effect Arrest. The secondary reason for RTR was Subject Safety.

- Seventeen (17) Effect Arrest – 53%
- Five (5) Subject Safety - 16%
- Four (4) Defend Another– 13%
- Three (3) Animal Control – 9%
- Two (2) Other /EDW – 6%
- One (1) Prevent Offense – 3%



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Below the Response to Resistance number of occurrences are listed by primary officer. The Department is made up of 36 sworn officers.

- Sgt. Jarod Sears - 3
- Ofc. Trevor Gesik – 3
- Ofc. Jarrett Bradberry - 3
- Ofc. Joseph Johnston – 3
- Sgt. Paul Autrey – 2
- Sgt. Terry Linder - 2
- Ofc. BJ Burns – 2
- Ofc. Clint Johnson – 2
- Ofc. Amos Owings - 2
- Ofc. Micheal Heard – 2
- Ofc. Lt. Johnathan Gage - 1
- Cpl. Andre Phillips – 1
- Ofc. Craig Mrosko – 1
- Ofc. Pat Davis – 1
- Ofc. Brady Middlebrooks - 1
- Ofc. Dee Ann Brown - 1
- Ofc. Joshua Sims - 1
- Jailer Reece Kidder - 1

**RTR by Race, Age and Gender:**

- White – 12
- Black – 13
- Hispanic – 2
- *Animal* - 5
- Males – 20
- Females – 7
- Under 20 years of age - 1
- 20 to 29 years of age - 11
- 30 to 39 years of age - 5
- 40 to 49 years of age - 5
- 50 to 59 years of age - 5
- 60 years of age and over – 0

**Police Officer Injuries:**

- Five (5) police officers were injured. Four (4) were reported minor scrapes and scratches suffered when attempting to response to resistance. The remaining injury was a twisted ankle in addition to a minor scrap during a takedown.

**Suspect Injuries:**

- Seven (7) suspects were reported to have been injured. Six (6) sustained minor injuries such as scratches, scrapes. The remaining subject who was extremely intoxicated suffered a broken nose during a take down by officers in the jail after threats of violence.

The Kilgore Police Department made no significant revisions to RTR policy during the year 2016. No noteworthy policy violations were discovered. The RTR annual report of 2015 found the School Resource Officers and Patrol Officers were responding to Kilgore Independent School District (KISD) campuses at KISD request due to the behavior of young, special needs children.

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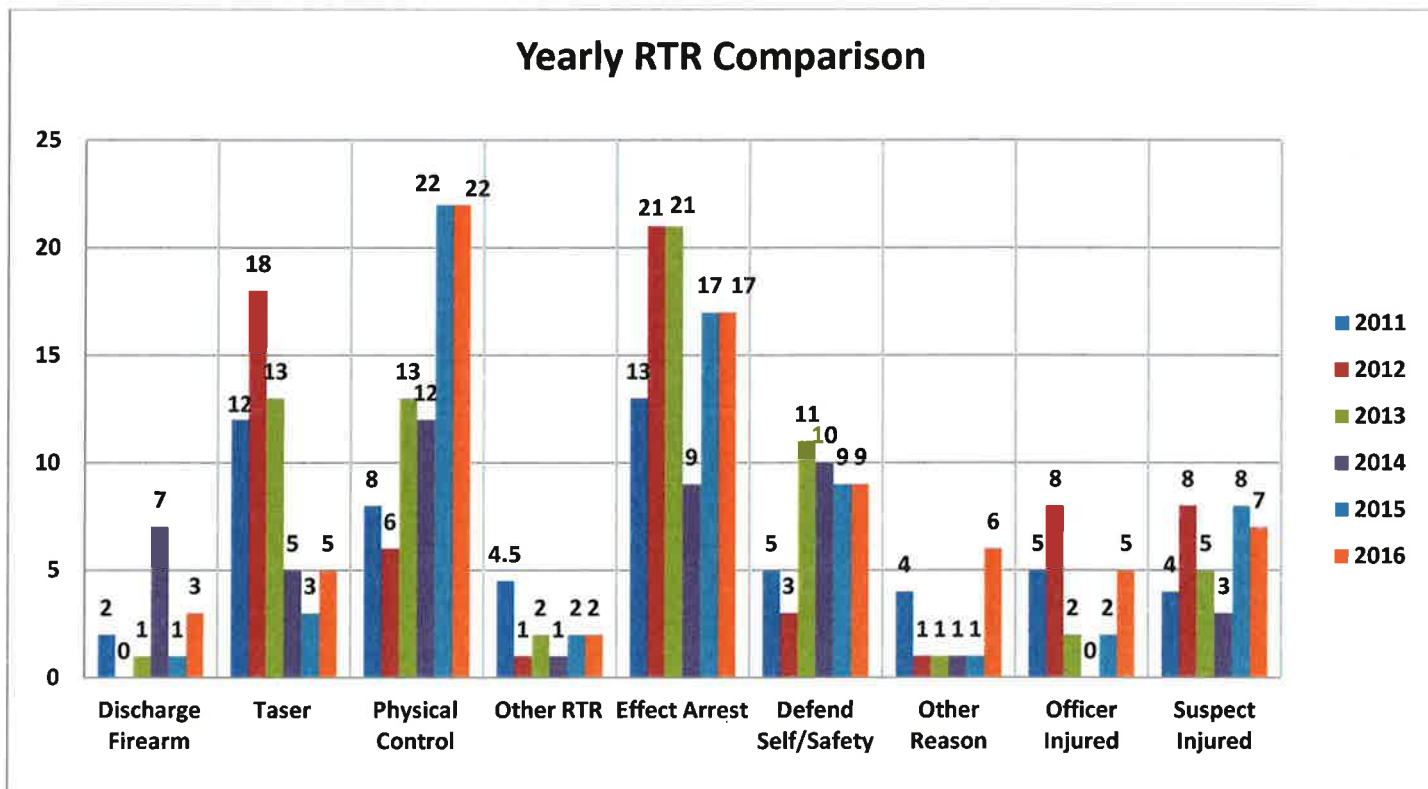
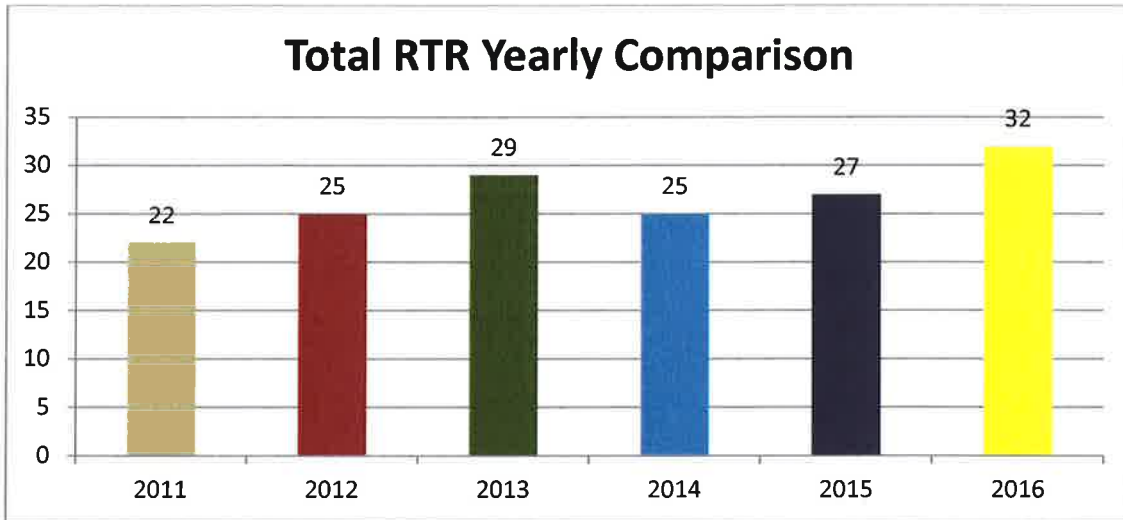
The age of the children ranged from 5 to 14 years. After meeting with the school district a plan was put in place to prevent this from occurring and having KISD staff address future occurrences with SRO's assisting as needed. This appears to have been successful as this years' report contains only one (1) reported RTR involving a special needs student. Also five (5) of the thirty-two (32) RTR occurrences were animal control which we continue to work the animal control officer to lower this number. 2016 had five (5) subjects with two (2) RTR occurrences each. This makes up 31 % of the total RTR's for 2016. 2016 also recorded twelve (12) of the subjects were under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol and seven (7) had mental health issues. This makes up 59% of the RTR total which suggest the influence of intoxicants or mental health issue can be an indicator of the possibility of an RTR occurrence.

In 2015 the Department had twenty seven (27) RTR occurrences reported. Physical Control was noted as the most used action by police at 81% of the time (69% in 2016). In 2014 with twenty-five (25) occurrences Physical Control again was the most used by at 48%. In 2013, with twenty-nine (29) RTR occurrences, Taser ranked number one at 45%. In 2012 the Department had twenty- five (25) RTR occurrences reported. Taser was the most used action by police at 72% of the time. The last six years indicate the situation in which an RTR is most likely to occur is during an arrest (59% of the time) which is consistent with known research. Also over the last six years physical control ranks as the most used police action at 51% of the time. Second is Taser at 35% although Taser use declined significantly in 2014 after a policy adjustment. Trends regarding Taser suggest the decline will remain. Two (2) of the Five (5) Taser deployments were not effective.

For the years 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 the following is offered for an overview:

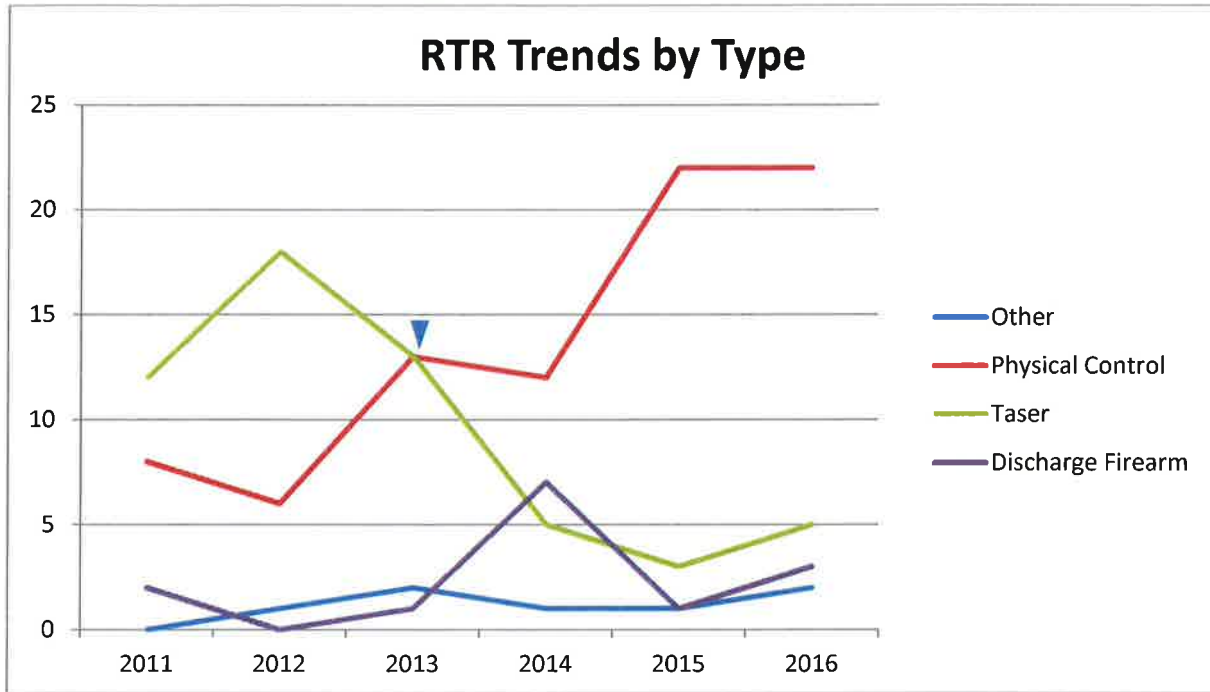
Year	Discharge Firearm	Taser	Physical Control	Other RTR	Effect Arrest	Defend /Safety	Other Reason	Officer Injured	Suspect Injured	Total RTR
2011	2	12	8	0	13	5	4	5	4	22
2012	0	18	6	1	21	3	1	8	8	25
2013	1	13	13	2	17	11	1	2	5	29
2014	7	5	12	1	9	10	1	0	3	25
2015	1	3	22	1	17	8	2	2	8	26
2016	3	5	22	2	17	9	6	5	7	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>160</b>

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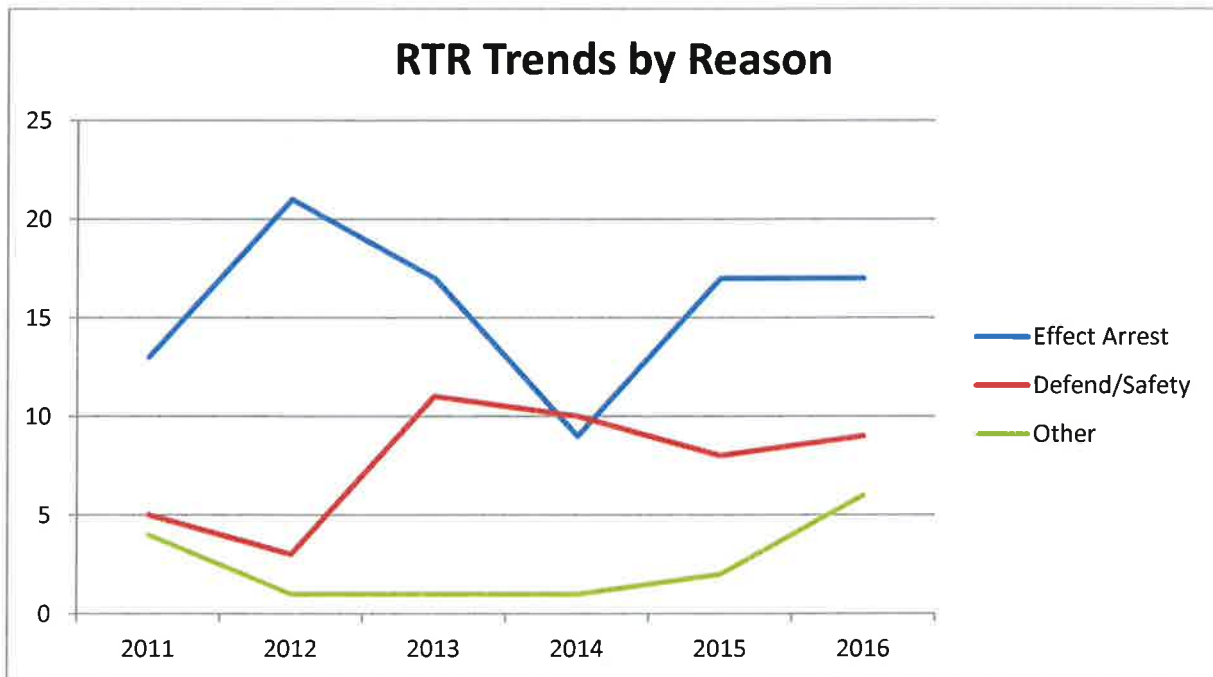


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For the year 2016 the following trend charts are offered for review:

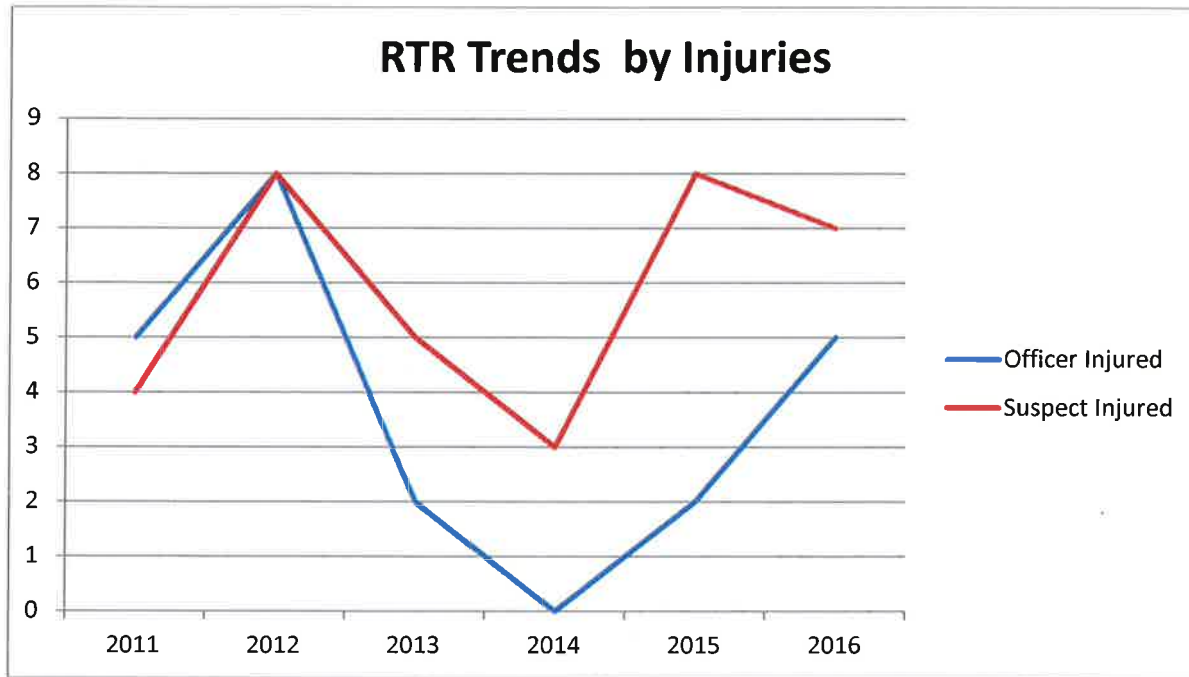


Change in trends resulting from Taser policy change.



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Overall, Response to Resistance occurrences were appropriate and within Departmental policy and procedures. RTR in comparison to the number of contacts with the public is a rare event but when they occur the officers handle them well. The Kilgore Police Department will continue to require reoccurring training in relation to RTR. In 2016 the Kilgore Police Department spent approximately 773 hours of training relating to RTR. As part of this training all officers are required to qualify and recertify with their duty weapon and any secondary non-lethal weapon systems such as defensive tactics, Taser, chemical spray and expandable baton on an annual basis.

It is apparent our Police Officers encounter a very small segment of our community which due to their behavior pose a risk of harm to our Officers and Citizens. The Kilgore Police Department is dedicated to the safety and welfare of all Citizens and our Department in accordance with our Mission Statement.

Reviewed by Chief of Police *Todd Hunter*  
Date: 1/24/17