

2021 Annual Report  
Respectful & Responsive



Austin Independent School District Proudly Presents  
August 2022

Professional Standards On

This annual report reviews the Austin Independent School District Police, or Response to Resistance and Aggression (RRA) incidents. RRA incidents occur when police properly respond to an individual's resistance when effecting arrests, practices, or other times use necessary restraint to maintain public safety.

AISD Police Department Directive 2.03 requires that the Professional Standards Unit prepare an annual analysis for the Chief of Police on all Response to Resistance incidents. AISD PD prepares this report in order to better understand the conditions under which officers apply a level of restraint and to make improvements to training and supervision. Preparation of an annual Response to Resistance Report is not a requirement for police departments, but is a common practice among recognized agencies. The AISD Police Department is recognized by the Texas Police Chief's Association as meeting best practices.

In 2021, the Austin Independent School District Police responded to 45,131 calls for service. Forty-three of those calls involved incidents of assaultive behavior requiring a level of response to the individual's resistance. That is .095% of all police contacts. Of the 43 incidents, 27 required the use of physical force. The amount of physical force used by an officer in restraining an individual. Furthermore, 27 of the 43 incidents involved students or employees.

This report recognizes that most of the officer contacts to the same force used by a teacher, counselor, or any school official for the purposes of preventing a student and others from hurting themselves, each other, or someone else. These incidents are not reported as RRA incidents, but are reported as incidents involving students or others in danger. The documentation is only required as a best practice for identifying training needs. While most agencies do not report these incidents in nature, this Department reports any and all contacts.

### Key findings in the 2021 Response to Resistance Report

- The number of Calls for Service (CFS) increased significantly from 2020 to 2021. In 2021, AISD Police reported 45,131 total calls for service, compared to 40,743 in 2020. This represents an increase of 10,388 calls for service (25.4%). Upon initial consideration, it seems possible that this increase is at least partially due to the fact that AISD schools were closed for the majority of 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the 2021 CFS numbers are also significantly higher than those in pre-COVID 2018 and 2019, which were consistent with those of 2020.
- In 2021, only .095% of all incidents where police were involved resulted in the use of restraint against a person by AISD Police. This is a decrease from 2020, in which 1.1% of all incidents resulted in the use of restraint.
- In 2021 the most frequent subject of an incident resulting in a restraint by an officer was Active Aggression (24), followed by Possession of a Weapon (10).
- The most often used method of force for officers responding to resistance was Lightly Hand Cuffed, Empty Hand Control, and Verbal Control. These methods were used in 70% of all documented Responses to Resistance incidents.

Taser with no deployment. The threat of display of deadly force was also used 3 times within all contacts while placing crimes.

Force was used against 82 individuals, many more than one subject.

### Background and Methodology

A police officer's duty is to protect the life and property of persons in his jurisdiction. It is the policy of the Austin Independent School District Police Department that officers use only the minimum amount of force which is reasonably necessary to bring an incident under control while protecting the life of the officer and others. The amount of force is the level needed when force is used. AISD PD policy requires that the event be documented as a Response to Resistance Contact form, to include (but not limited to) baton, taser, chemical weapon, Tasers (conductive energy devices), less lethal munitions, handgun, etc.). Furthermore, the supervisor of the officer involved must respond to the scene as per Department Directive. The Department voluntarily reviewed this data to better understand the conditions of response to resistance and to improve training and policy.

### Nature of Call

A breakdown of the nature of the service calls shows 19 out of 43 restraint incidents are Public Order Crimes, 19 out of 43 restraint incidents

City Ordinance Violations	0
Education Code Violations	1
Health and Safety Code	0
Property Offenses	0
Persons Offenses	11
Public Order Crimes	19
Traffic Code	0
Substance Abuse Code	0
Alcoholic Beverage Code	0
Family Code	2
Other	5
Public Admin	0



The use of force by gender, age, race

**Gender of Subject**

Male	59
Female	0

**Race**

Caucasian	20	(24.4%)
African American	24	(41.4%)
Hispanic	0	(0%)
Native American	0	(0%)
Asian	0	(0%)
Other	0	(0%)

**Age**

Under 11	1	(1.7%)	who threatened officer with a knife
11-14	21		
15-17	37		
18-21	3		
22-25	1		
26-30	1		
31-35	4		
36-40	5		
41-45	1		
46-50	1		
51-55	1		
56-60	1		
61-65	0		

**Reasons for Use of Force**

The most common reasons why a restraint officer used force were:

Separate Control	40
Defense of Another	21
Resistant Arrest	10
Necessary to Defend Officer	11



### Level of control generated behavior

Empty hand control was employed in 3 of the incidents in which force was used.

#### Empty Hand Control

Muscling Techniques	32
Joint lock	5
Pressure Points	1
Hand Strikes	1 <sup>1</sup>
Foot Stomps	0
Not Indicated	0

#### Intermediate

Chemical irritant	2
Taser	3 (non-deployment)
Student subject	0
Non student subject	3
Impact	0
Specialty Implants	0

#### Deadly Force

Display/loaded	2
Discharged	0

### Early Intervention Management

In 2021, AISD Police implemented Resistance Training for all officers. The training was conducted, with the following results:

#### Early Intervention Management

Intervention	0
No intervention	2

## Duty to Intervene

By statute and Department Directive all employees, officers or sworn, are obligated by Department Directives to intervene and report any use of force or use of force by restraint by any officer to the Chief of Police. In 2021, there were no reports of incidents involving Duty to Intervene.

## Officer Injuries

Officers sustained a total of 7 injuries in 2021 as a result of a response to resistance / Aggression incident. This is a significant increase from 2020, which had 0 injuries.

Minor Injury (unspecified)	3
Abrasion / Laceration	2
Gunshot wound - Body, Hand, Arm	1
Bone Fracture	1

## Training

Annually (fiscal year 2021) Austin Independent School District Police Officers each receive 40 hours of training during the department's summer training academy, and for every year the state mandate of 40 hours of training is evenly divided between 20 hours of state mandated School-Based Law Enforcement training, which included topics such as de-escalation, emotional intelligence, and interacting with individuals with developmental disabilities. New hires also receive departmental training including 40 hours of Mental Health Course, and most complete a 4 week "Mini Academy" which includes instruction in Departmental Directives, Traffic Stops, Building Searches, Response for SROs, and other topics.

In the fiscal year 2021, AISD Officers received additional training received due to lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, officers also receive the following training relevant to the mitigation of use of force incidents, building searches, and de-escalation:

Weapons Qualifications and Force Continuity	8 hours
Mental Health Refresher for Previously Trained Officers	8 hours
TCOLE- New Supervisor Course (Trust Line Supervisor)	24 hours
Department Supervisor Training for new supervisors	4 hours

New hires also receive the following training:

De-Escalation	4 hours
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