

Gahanna Division of Police



Annual Report 2021



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Gahanna

The City of Gahanna is centrally located in the State of Ohio, in the northeast portion of Franklin County, and is a suburb of Columbus, Ohio. Gahanna was founded along the Big Walnut Creek in 1849. The name Gahanna is derived from a Native American word for “three into one” referring to three creeks joining into one. The City of Gahanna’s Official Seal is a nod to the confluence of the three creeks with the inscription “Three into One.” The Big Walnut Creek is prominently featured as part of the City’s Creekside District.



The City is 12.6 square miles in size with more than 325 lane miles of roadway. Its population is currently estimated to be 35,736. Gahanna has 52 parks with 750 acres of developed and undeveloped parkland.

Gahanna is situated in the Gahanna-Jefferson Public School District which has seven elementary schools, three middle schools and one high school. There are also private educational schools, including Columbus Academy, St. Matthew the Apostle Catholic School and Gahanna Christian Academy.

Mifflin Township Division of Fire provides fire and emergency medical services to the residents of the City. They are working partners in public safety and coordinate joint training on active shooter response, CPR and First Aid.

Named one of the “Best Hometowns” by Ohio Magazine, Gahanna offers many highly-valued quality of life city events for residents and guests, including the Creekside Blues & Jazz Festival, the July Fourth Parade and Fireworks, Taste of Gahanna, Farmers Markets, the Great Gahanna Goblin Trail and Holiday Lights. Gahanna is the Herb Capital of Ohio, and it features an annual Herb Day as well the Ohio Herb Education Center in the downtown area.



Mayor Laurie Jadwin



2021 began as our second year of living under the shadow of an historic global pandemic – still uncertain as to what was ahead and continuing to function under restrictions that altered our daily way of life. As the year unfolded, we slowly began to establish a new “normal” in a post-pandemic life, adapting to changes that impacted how we do business, hold meetings, or even interact with one another. Through it all, one constant remained the stalwart dedication of the men and women of the Gahanna Division of Police to serving our city with the highest level of integrity and professionalism.

A public survey completed in 2021 overwhelmingly showed that our community trusts and respects the leaders and officers of the Gahanna Division of Police. Our community truly embraces the Division, in part, because they consistently endeavor to adhere to best policing practices.

Under the leadership of Public Safety Director Keith Winn, Chief Jeff Spence and Deputy Chief Jeff Lawless, the Division focused on reinforcing and strengthening its relationship with the Gahanna community in 2021 by taking steps that further cemented its adherence to 21st century policing practices.

One initiative that fell within that realm in 2021 was the Division’s full adoption and implementation of body-worn cameras. With the City’s investment of capital dollars, every officer in the Division was equipped with a body-worn camera in early July. The camera system, which is endorsed by the NAACP, brings greater transparency for the officers and for the public, and further heightens the Division’s accountability in policing.

In conjunction with this next step forward in best policing practices, the Division remains committed to its pursuit of national accreditation from the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA). Considered the “gold standard” in public safety, accreditation through CALEA embraces the precepts of community-oriented policing, creating a forum in which law enforcement agencies and citizens work together to prevent and control challenges facing law enforcement and providing clear direction regarding community expectations. The Division’s motivation in achieving this accreditation is clear – to further build our residents’ confidence and trust in both the quality of services provided by the Division and the manner in which those services are delivered.

Additional efforts by the Division to improve delivery of services to residents were highlighted in the opening of a brand new, state of the art, Communications Center in December 2021. The Center, which was a direct result of a collaborative partnership with Mifflin Township, co-locates communications technicians from police, fire and EMS, and enables first responders to gather and share information more efficiently and respond more quickly.

As Mayor, I am proud of the professionalism and integrity displayed by the members of the Gahanna Division of Police, and their dedication to pursuing best policing practices while protecting our city. My Administration is committed to working collaboratively with Chief Spence and every member of the Division to ensure that each and every resident of Gahanna receives the highest level of service, protection and safety.

Gahanna City Council



Kaylee Padova
Ward 3

Trenton Weaver
Ward 4

Michael Schnetzer
Ward 2

Stephen Renner
Ward 1

Merisa Bowers
Member At Large

Karen Angelou
Member At Large

Nancy McGregor
Member At Large

Safety Director Keith Winn

The Gahanna Division of Police strives to deliver results that meet or exceed our strategic goals and objectives, and 2021 was another successful year. We continued to work toward putting in place policies, practices, personnel and related criteria in order to obtain national accreditation from the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA). As we work our way through this process, we are diligently making sure our procedures align with industry best practices.

I am proud of how the men and women of the Division of Police respond quickly to the concerns of the Gahanna community. Our resiliency and ability to adapt to ever-changing societal and environmental conditions has allowed us to serve the City with integrity and professionalism.



Last year, we emphasized the need to identify and incorporate effective strategies designed to make strides in community-oriented safety policies that allow Gahanna to continue the implementation of “21st Century Policing.” As part of this initiative, the Division upgraded its existing body-worn devices to activate the camera feature. The upgrade consisted of 64 body-worn cameras. We were able to equip every officer and supervisor with a device – allowing for individual accountability. We also upgraded 21 in-car camera systems.

In addition to that, we improved our 911 communications by combining dispatching services with Mifflin Township Fire/EMS to form a regional-capable communications center. This expansion afforded us the opportunity to increase our police presence on the west side of Gahanna by relocating the Detective Bureau to 400 West Johnstown Road.

As we look forward, we recognize that we serve an engaging and exciting community. We must be balanced in our approach. This work will not be easy, but it is necessary, and doing it well will help us thrive. I want to thank you for your engagement, continued support, and confidence in the men and women who make up the Gahanna Division of Police.

Keith Winn
Director of Public Safety, City of Gahanna

Mission

“The Mission of the Gahanna Division of Police is to serve and protect our diverse community by building partnerships in order to provide professional law enforcement services that safeguard the lives, rights, and property of all.”

Vision

“To be a recognized leader in law enforcement”

Core Values



Chief Jeffrey B. Spence



As we look back on 2021, we find ourselves navigating another challenging year. COVID-19 and emerging variants continue to impact society. Multiple mass shootings, including those in Buffalo, Uvalde and Highland Park, have sent shockwaves through the Nation that still reverberate. Gun laws and restrictions, social justice initiatives and more remain the subject of vigorous debate. An escalating mental health crisis and economic distress have led to a growing homeless population, including one here in Gahanna. Similarly, our city is not immune to the impact of opioid and other drug addictions that have taken away the vitality and potential of so many. Adding to the challenges, staffing shortages within law enforcement – here in Gahanna and elsewhere – have strained already limited police resources and significantly impacted officer wellness. Despite all of this, your Gahanna Division of Police remains steadfast in our commitment to continuous development and the professional delivery of public safety services. In mid-2021, all Division officers were issued a body-worn camera (BWC). Robust policies and procedures were implemented requiring officers to activate their BWC during many types of public encounters, particularly enforcement contacts and critical incidents. Oversight and accountability measures, such as regular compliance audits to help identify training needs and to ensure compliance with activation requirements, were also instituted.

Throughout 2021 and beyond, we have continued to implement policies and procedures based on recognized best practices. Our full embracement of these standards has been a foundational element of our ongoing work to obtain recognition through the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA), an internationally recognized credentialing authority. The CALEA program offers us an opportunity to enhance our reputation and the public's confidence in our personnel and operations.

In late 2021, our Investigative Services Subdivision and Communications Center moved to a new operations center located at 400 W. Johnstown Road. The operations center is a joint facility, in partnership with Mifflin Township, that mitigated the pressure on our current police facility and expanded the Division's emergency communications capacity. It houses the Metropolitan Emergency Communications Center (MECC), which currently contains the fire and EMS dispatching services for thousands of residents in Franklin and Fairfield Counties, along with the police dispatching services for Gahanna. It is designed to streamline public safety operations, save valuable tax dollars, and most importantly, to help save lives when seconds

count. Through technology and critical infrastructure upgrades, the facility is poised to provide police dispatching services to additional central Ohio communities.

In May of this year, we deployed our first dedicated Community Liaison Officer (CLO). The CLO program quickly proved to be a benefit to the Division and community as shown by the expansions of our neighborhood partnerships, youth engagement programs, and community referral services. Moreover, the burgeoning CLO program has laid the foundation for future community-focused programs and enhanced collaborations with neighborhood and business stakeholders.

Also this year, the Division has welcomed seven new officers. These officers will go through the Division's field training program and upon successful completion, they will patrol our streets and neighborhoods in 2023 and beyond. Similarly, progress continues at filling vacancies in the Division's non-sworn staff positions and at adding more Communications Technicians in the MECC Center.

Despite our challenges, we face them with you and with resolve. While some may seem insurmountable, we will not allow them to obscure the opportunities to build more vibrant and inclusive neighborhoods, the opportunities to establish effective partnerships with those we serve or the opportunities to make a healthier, safer, and more prosperous Gahanna. As we work together, take comfort in knowing that the dedicated men and women of the Gahanna Division of Police will always answer the call, that we are honored to be Gahanna's Guardians and...*that in valor there is hope.*

To Serve and Protect.

Jeffrey B. Spence, CLEE, Chief of Police

Organizational Chart



2021 ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



Division Profile

The Division of Police is comprised of 78 employees including sworn personnel and civilian staff.

The Gahanna Division of Police today is comprised of:

Sworn Personnel: 60
Average Age of Sworn Officers: 40 years of age
Average Years of Service: 12 years of service
Officer to Population Ratio: 1 patrol officer per 1,000 residents
Civilian Personnel: 18 (16 full-time and 2 part-time)

Sworn Staff:

Chief	1
Deputy Chief	1
Lieutenant	3
Sergeant	7
Police Officer	40
Detective	8
Total	60

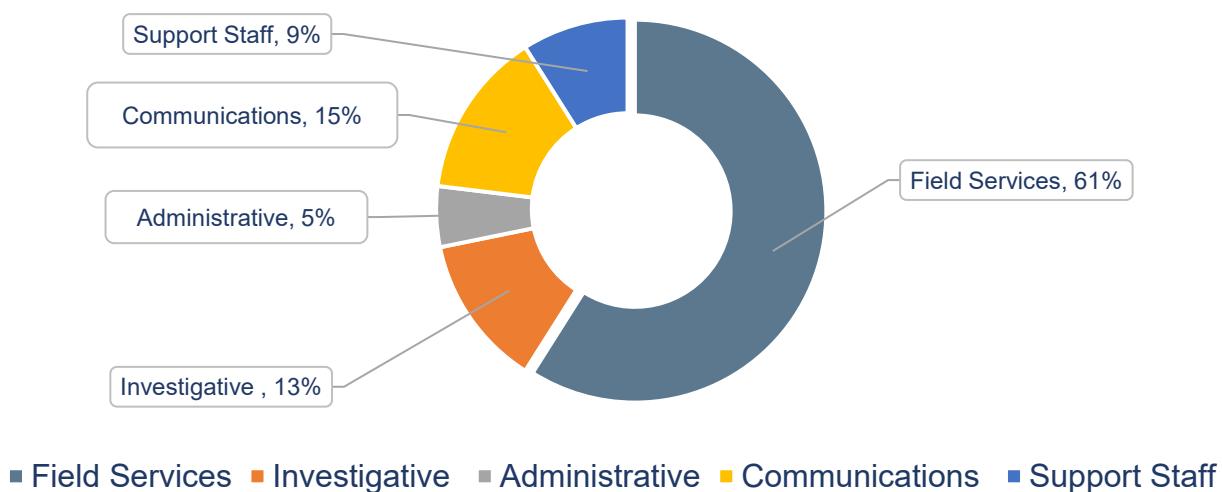
Volunteers:

Reserves	6
Chaplains	2

Civilian Staff:

Communications Supervisor	1
Dispatchers	10
Records	1
Crime Analyst	1
Management Analyst	1
Court Liaison	1
Procurement Coordinator	1
Property Clerk (PT)	1
Mayor's Court Bailiff (PT)	1
Total	18

2021 Allocation of Personnel



Retirements

The Division had one senior staff member retire in 2021. Retiring officers are presented with an American flag that flies over police headquarters on their last day of service in honor of their dedication to the City of Gahanna. Retirees also receive a retired officer badge and credentials, a service plaque, and our eternal gratitude.



**Officer Carl Schmuekle Badge #6
1989 - 2021 (32 Years)**



Awards and Recognition

The Division reintroduced a formal employee recognition program in 2019. The awards and recipients were peer or bureau unit selected for the year 2021.

Officer of the Year

Officer Jeffrey Hoffman

Communications Technician of the Year

Communications Technician Louise Jones

Detective of the Year

Detective Andrew Eckert

Staff Member of the Year

Analyst Peyton O'Dell

Thin Blue Line Citation

CT1 Katherine Teeter
CT2 Supervisor Angelia Collins
CT1 Louise Jones
CT1 Cale Baine
CT1 Seth Meadows

CT1 Kara Shriner
CT1 Ryan Miller
CT1 Jennifer Slee
CT1 Amber Ramsey
CT1 Miranda Chaverria

Leadership Citation

Officer Terry Goulden

Mayor's Award

Officer Ty Andersen

Life Saving Citation

Officer Anthony Smith

Exceptional Conduct Citation

Sgt. Ernest Choung
Detective Blair Thomas

Community Service Citation

Analyst Peyton O'Dell

Life Saving Certificates

Officer Joseph Kemp X 2
Officer Frank McDougal
Officer Hayden Farmer
Officer Kyle Griffis
Officer Gary Lawrence

Officer Paul Torrie X 2
Officer Jeff Hoffman
Officer Maria Curren
Officer Michael Vasila

2021 Milestone Service Awards

Sgt. Michael Gray	20 years
Detective John Power	20 years
Officer Ann Jodon	15 years
Officer Brian Turner	5 years
Dispatcher Ryan Miller	10 years

Sgt. Kyle Parrish	15 years
Officer Jason Jones	20 years
Officer David McConkey	5 years
Dispatcher Kara Shriner	15 years

Deputy Chief Jeff Lawless



This annual report is our way of sharing the body of work carried out by the men and women of the Gahanna Division of Police over the past year. In that time, we reached tremendous milestones and there were several achievements. The Division completed a multiyear process of consolidating our dispatching services with the Metropolitan Emergency Communications Center (MECC) in a new joint state of the art communications center. Another large accomplishment was the implementation of body-worn cameras in the second quarter of 2021.

We were able to resume in-person interactions during our community engagement activities. Division personnel participated in quarterly Coffee with a Cop sessions, Books and Badges, Touch a Truck, National Night Out, and training programs focused on defensive tactics and how to respond to an active shooter.

This past year saw change, and staff engaged and invested in the processes that continue our pursuit of making the Gahanna Division of Police a leader in policing service delivery in central Ohio. The Division is committed to our five strategic goals and over 120 annual objectives to attain those goals that strive to provide the residents of Gahanna with a safe place to live, work and play. We also did the following:

- Division personnel engaged in an annual formal training program that included 32 hours of refresher training and more than 8 hours of on-line training.
- The Division previewed our new Honor Guard at multiple community events.
- The Division continues to acknowledge the heroic, lifesaving, and other commendable actions of staff through our employee recognition program.
- The Division has implemented a Peer Assistance Team to assist staff with periodic wellbeing checks and dealing with the aftermath of critical incidents.
- Soon, we will challenge all Division personnel to engage in the processes of change and constant improvement to seek national accreditation for the Gahanna Division of Police.

It is my honor to serve the City alongside the professional dedicated men and women of the Gahanna Division of Police.

Respectfully,
Deputy Chief Jeffrey Lawless

The Ohio Collaborative

The Ohio Collaborative, established in 2015 by Executive Order of the Governor, empowered the Ohio Collaborative Community-Police Advisory Board to oversee implementation of recommendations from the Ohio Task Force on Community-Police Relations. The Ohio Collaborative is a panel of law enforcement experts and community leaders who established state standards for the first time in Ohio's history.

The Collaborative established nine standards that address the critical functions of law enforcement. Standards may require policy, training, reporting or analysis or a combination of these elements. Each standard also requires agencies to provide or demonstrate evidence to prove compliance. Participating agencies submit "proofs" to outside assessors who also come on site to review all materials for compliance. The current standards covered under the Ohio Collaborative include:

- Investigation of Employee Misconduct
- Use of Body-Worn Cameras
- Use of Deadly Force
- Employee Recruitment and Hiring
- Telecommunicator Training
- Use of Force
- Bias-free Policing
- Vehicular Pursuits
- Community Engagement

The Ohio Collaborative is a voluntary process that the Gahanna Division of Police recognizes as one vehicle to demonstrate our commitment to accountability, legitimacy, and transparency in policing. The Gahanna Division of Police will seek to obtain recertification with the Ohio Collaborative in 2022.



Professional Standards

The Division began to put in place the policies, practices, personnel, and related criteria to initiate a three-year process of self-assessment toward the gold standard of national accreditation. Like the Ohio Collaborative, national accreditation may address up to 450 applicable standards covering all aspects of law enforcement. The assessment period will be capped by assessors from the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) reviewing our proofs of compliance to determine if we meet the criteria to become one of the less than 15% of law enforcement agencies in the Nation that hold this honorable distinction.

Strategic Goals

The Division has established five overarching strategic goals that encompass desired outcomes in our service delivery on behalf of the citizens of Gahanna. In 2021, the first strategic goal was modified to define safe 'vehicular' travel so that it includes bicycle usage along with motor vehicle and pedestrian travel.

1. Provide safe vehicular and pedestrian travel throughout the City of Gahanna.
2. Pursue excellence in our service delivery and be a recognized leader in policing.
3. Recruit, hire, develop and promote a professionally trained workforce to deliver exceptional police services.
4. Reduce the rate and fear of crime through prevention efforts and impartial enforcement of the law.
5. Engage in an authentic and transparent community partnership.



Objectives

The Division utilizes written objectives and strategies to attain our five strategic goals. These objectives are assembled annually after soliciting input from all staff and compiled into our written objectives, which become our work plan for the year.

The Division established 131 different written objectives and strategies designed to assist us in meeting our outlined strategic goals. As a result of COVID-19 variants, 10 objectives had to be deferred, especially those that included direct public contact. After deferring the 10 objectives, we set out to meet the remaining 121 of them.

In 2021, the Division met most of our 121 attainable objectives. Only two (1.7%) objectives were not met. We measure our objectives' status quarterly and hold ourselves accountable for the results.

The objectives not met:

The goal of reducing total crashes in 2021 to below the totals of 2020 was not met as we experienced a 12% increase in crashes. It is estimated that there was a 25% artificial reduction in total traffic volume in 2020 due to COVID-19. This is consistent with the 710 crashes experienced in 2019 and the 470 crashes in 2020, which represented a temporary 34% reduction in total crashes. It is recommended that future goals be based on a five-year average so the average addresses year to year volatility in the annual totals.

The goal to reduce response time to priority one calls was not met. Our average response time to a priority one call in 2020 was 8:33. In 2021, that average time increased to 9:02. Mitigating factors included a 4% increase in priority one calls from 5,777 to 5,985. We also experienced a 15% reduction in the patrol staffing available to respond to these calls, moving from 33 officers in 2020 to 28 officers in 2021.

Division Objectives Status

Objective Status	Number	Percentage
Met	111	91.7%
In Progress	8	6.6%
Not Met	2	1.7%
Total Attainable Objectives	121	100%

Crime Statistics

The Division reviews crime data based on a three-year average. Crimes are divided into three categories: property crimes, crimes against persons and crimes against society. The crime rate is averaged and weighted on current population estimates from the Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission (MORPC). We review data monthly and annually for patterns and trends that may lend themselves to strategic intervention and response. The table below provides total crimes as a count and as a rate of occurrence per 1,000 residents to measure changes in crime rates.

The total property crime rate per 1,000 residents increased 1% in 2021 from 2020, but it is just below the three-year average. Shoplifting saw a 38% increase in 2021 from 2020, but it is still below the three-year average. Theft from motor vehicles saw a 24% decrease in 2021 from 2020. Thefts from vehicles experienced a minor reduction, but these are still high-value quality of life crimes occurring in our neighborhoods and have been a focus of crime prevention and awareness campaigns as the largest reported and preventable crimes.

Property Crimes Rate per 1,000 Residents

Crime Category	2019 (36,075)*	2020 (36,075)*	2021 (35,746)*	3-Yr. Avg. (35,953)*		
Offenses	Crime Rate	Offenses	Crime Rate	Offenses	Crime Rate	
Property Crimes						
Robbery	14	0.39	13	0.36	12	0.34
Arson	3	0.08	7	0.19	2	0.06
Burglary/Breaking & Entering	55	1.52	66	1.83	65	1.82
Extortion/Blackmail	3	0.08	8	0.22	6	1.17
Pickpocketing	3	0.08	4	0.11	1	0.03
Purse Snatching	0	0	4	0.11	3	0.08
Shoplifting	104	2.88	55	1.52	76	2.13
Theft from Building	18	0.5	17	0.47	17	0.48
Theft from Motor Vehicles	213	5.9	204	5.65	165	4.62
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts	20	0.55	26	0.72	73	2.04
General Theft	333	9.23	244	6.76	259	7.25
Motor Vehicle Theft	35	0.97	52	1.44	47	1.31
Counterfeit/Forgery	52	1.44	42	1.16	57	1.59
Fraud-False Pretense, Swindle	15	0.42	16	0.44	13	0.36
Fraud-Credit/Debit Card, ATM	1	0.03	1	0.03	3	0.08
Impersonation	0	0	1	0.03	3	0.08
Stolen Property	31	0.86	39	1.08	30	0.84
Destruction of Property/Vandalism	187	5.18	199	5.52	200	5.60
Total	1085	28.79	998	27.66	1032	28.61
					1038	28.87

Crime Statistics

The crimes against persons 2021 rate per 1,000 residents increased just over 2% from 2020 levels and is 1% above the three-year average. Leading the increases were simple assaults, which saw a 33% increase in occurrences from 2020 levels. The number of aggravated assaults increased in 2021 from 2020 and was 45% above the three-year average. The results of COVID-19, including shutdowns, stay at home orders and business and event cancellations have led to decreases in some previous years' crime rates, which leads us to compare these to an average over a three-year period.

Crimes Against Persons Rate per 1,000 Residents

Crime Category	2019 (36,075) *		2020 (36,075) *		2021 (35,746) *		3-Yr. Avg. (35,965) *	
Crimes Against Persons	Offenses	Crime Rate	Offenses	Crime Rate	Offenses	Crime Rate	Offenses	Crime Rate
Murder/Manslaughter	1	0.03	1	0.03	3	0.08	2	0.05
Negligent Homicide	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03	1	0.02
Kidnapping/Abduction	4	0.11	3	0.08	3	0.08	3	0.09
Forcible Rape	11	0.30	9	0.25	15	0.42	12	0.32
Forcible Sodomy	0	0.00	1	0.03	1	0.03	1	0.02
Forcible Fondling	18	0.50	25	0.69	7	0.63	17	0.47
Aggravated Assault	22	0.61	10	0.28	29	0.42	20	0.56
Simple Assault	214	5.93	148	4.10	197	5.54	187	5.20
Intimidation	92	2.55	91	2.52	120	2.56	102	2.83
Statutory Rape	0	0.00	1	0.03	0	0.04	1	0.04
Total	362	10.03	288	8.01	376	10.42	345	9.59



Crime Statistics

The overall crime rate per 1,000 residents for crimes against society rose 1.5% compared the 2020 total but is 1% below the three-year average. Two concerning categories in 2021 were disorderly conduct, which saw a 150% increase, and driving under the influence, which increased by 42%. Some of these crimes are the result of self-initiated activity on the part of the Division's officers, especially related to driving under the influence, drug investigations, liquor law violations, and enforcement of weapons violations.

Crimes Against Society Rate per 1,000 Residents

Crime Category	2019 (36,075) *		2020 (36,075) *		2021 (35,746)*		3-Yr. Avg. (35,953) *	
Crimes Against Society	Offenses	Crime Rate	Offenses	Crime Rate	Offenses	Crime Rate	Offenses	Crime Rate
Drug/Narcotic Violations	93	2.58	52	1.44	82	2.29	76	2.10
Drug Equipment Violations	54	1.50	34	0.94	39	1.09	42	1.18
Pornography/Obscene Material	7	0.19	6	0.17	10	0.28	8	0.21
Weapon Law Violations	28	0.78	31	0.86	32	0.90	30	0.84
Total	182	5.05	123	3.41	163	4.52	156	4.34
Crime Category	2019 (36,075) *		2020 (36,075) *		2021 (35,746)*		3-Yr. Avg. (35,953) *	
Group B Crimes	Offenses	Crime Rate	Offenses	Crime Rate	Offenses	Crime Rate	Offenses	Crime Rate
Bad Checks	3	0.08	1	0.03	1	0.03	2	0.05
Curfew/Loitering/Vagrancy	4	0.11	1	0.03	0	0.00	2	0.05
Disorderly Conduct	67	1.86	36	1.00	90	2.52	64	1.79
Driving Under the Influence	133	3.69	102	2.83	145	4.06	127	3.52
Drunkenness	5	0.14	14	0.39	12	0.34	10	0.29
Family Non-Violent Offenses	1	0.03	1	0.03	1	0.03	1	0.03
Liquor Law Violations	27	0.75	22	0.61	7	0.20	19	0.52
Peeping Tom	3	0.08	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.03
Runaways (<18)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Trespass of Real Property	29	0.80	32	0.89	35	.98	32	0.89
All Other Offenses	499	13.83	374	10.40	348	9.74	407	11.31
Total	770	21.34	583	16.16	639	17.71	664	18.79

Response to Resistance

In the daily duties of any officer of any law enforcement agency, situations, actions and circumstances may arise that will result in the application of force to achieve lawful objectives or to fulfill our duties. Gahanna's officers are bound by an objectively reasonable standard, by policy and by court decisions, to use only that amount of force that is objectively reasonable given the facts and circumstances perceived by the officer at the time of the event to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement objective.

Every use of force event is documented as an administrative review and each level of the chain of command reviews each incident as well. The Division of Police is one of the few Ohio agencies that submits all use of force incidents electronically to the Ohio Incident Based Reporting Systems (OIBRS). Gahanna also is one the few agencies that reports noncontact or implied force (i.e. a Taser or firearm pointed directly at a subject to stop an action or to minimize a potential threat) as a use of force.

Frequency of Occurrence

Annually, the Division of Police reviews all use of force applications collectively in contrast and comparison with previous years and as a percentage of all calls for service. Since use of force is a possibility both in public-generated and officer-initiated activity, the calls for service data below represents all contacts with citizens. With 29,624 calls for service in 2021, force was used 33 times, meaning 99.89% of our daily contacts did not involve force as we sought to obtain voluntary compliance in our activities and interactions with the public.

Year	Use of Force Incidents	Calls for Service	% of Incidents in which Force was Used
2018	20	29,342	.07%
2019	25	27,888	.09%
2020	21	23,226	.09%
2021	33	29,624	.11%

The 33 use of force incidents in 2021 were all found to be within policy. In 2020, Division policy was updated to include mandatory reporting any time an officer points a firearm or Electronic Control Device (ECW or taser) directly at an individual implying a force application. Seventeen (17) additional incidents in 2021 are attributed to this policy change alone. Accountability requires us to take corrective action and/or remedial training in any out of policy use of force incident.

Response to Resistance

Force Applications

To promote standardized reporting and analysis in use of force incidents, the application or implication of force has been broken down into the following categories:

1. **Physical** force may include use of approved tactics that include escorts, joint manipulation, leverage techniques, strikes by the hand or foot, and takedowns.
2. **Chemical** force is the use of issued Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) which is a natural substance extracted from pepper plants with a nonflammable propellant. The Division does not use chemical irritants or similar military grade chemicals.
3. **Electronic** force is the deployment of a division issued Electronic Control Weapon (ECW). Officers carry a Taser which can shoot barbed contacts a limited distance or dry stun a subject in close quarters.
4. **Electronic Implied** is an officer bringing the Electronic Control Weapon (ECW) into a position covering the subject's body.
5. **Impact** force is the application of an agency issued baton designed to be used on large muscle masses in overcoming resistance.
6. **Firearm Implied** was added in 2020 as a reportable incident because the weapon is brought up to a position to cover an individual. Many times, we draw, display and have our weapons at a ready position, but covering an individual with the muzzle of a firearm now requires reporting to assure circumstances warranted the actions.
7. **Firearm Discharge** may be used in lethal force circumstances to defend the life of the officer or the life of another. Any lethal force incident that may occur with a Gahanna officer will be investigated by the Ohio Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI).

The table below breaks down the force applications used by Gahanna officers during 2021. Some incidents reflect more than one force application, indicating that an officer had to elevate the application of force when a tactic or application proved ineffective on an individual, and/or because a combination of applications was necessary to overcome resistance.

Force	Frequency
Verbal	31
Physical	13
Chemical	1
Electronic	2
Electronic Implied	5
Impact	0
Firearm Implied	12
Firearm Discharge	0

Response to Resistance

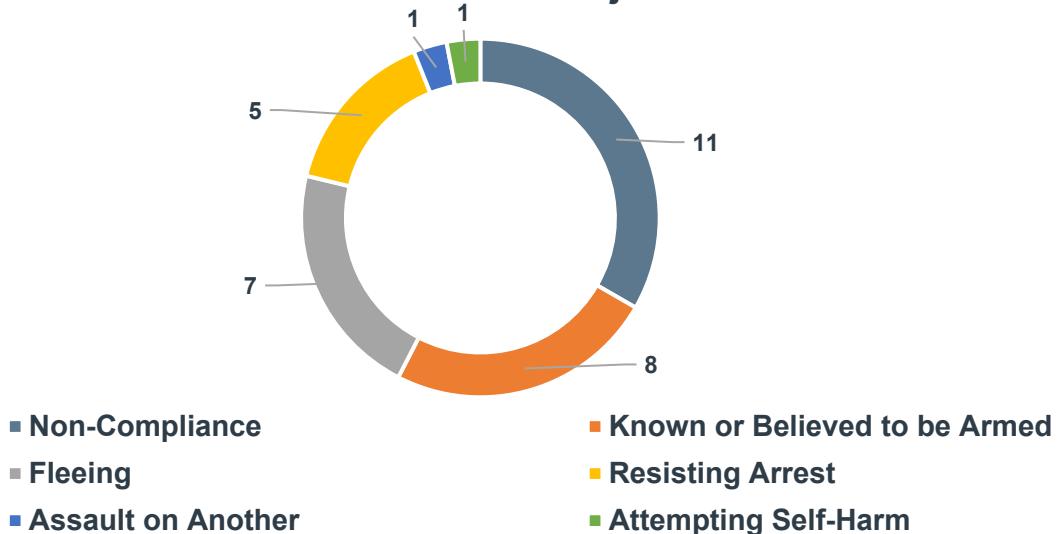
2021 Force Circumstances

The circumstances and initial reason for contact surrounding an application of force can provide law enforcement trainers insights into tendencies that can be incorporated into the development of more effective defensive tactics lesson plans to overcome resistance. The data also gives us insight into minimum unit assignments based on call type to ensure appropriate personnel are dispatched to higher risk calls for service.

Reason for Contact	
Domestic	14
Assault/Fighting	4
Investigative Stop/Detention	4
Burglary	4
Alcohol Related Violation	4
Emotionally Disturbed Person (EDP) Suicidal Attempt	1
Pursuit	1
Stolen Vehicle	1
Total	33

Subject Actions/Conditions	
Non-Compliance	11
Known or Believed to be Armed	8
Fleeing	7
Resisting Arrest	5
Assault on Another	1
Attempting Self-Harm	1
Total	33

2021 Use of Force Subject Actions



Response to Resistance

2021 Force Demographics

The demographics of the subjects involved in a use of force situation provides us statistical information that may be relevant for annual bias review. Additional factors relevant to an objective review of a force application include the presence of weapons, drugs, or alcohol impairment, and whether back up is present. In 2021, there were 33 use of force incidents, involving 35 individual subjects. Of the 33 incidents, two incidents involved multiple individuals and the implied use of a firearm at occupants of motor vehicles as part of a felony or firearm-related investigation.

Race	
White	17
Black	18
Asian/Pac. Islander	0
Unknown	0

Ethnicity	
Hispanic	2
Non-Hispanic	33
Unknown	0

Gender	
Male	28
Female	7
Non-Binary	0
Unknown	0

Prior Arrests	
Yes	19
No	15
Unknown	1

Impaired	
Yes	14
No	21
Unknown	0

Back Up	
Present	20
Not Present	13

Officer Actions	
Verbal Commands	31
Physical	13
Chemical	1
Electrical (ECW)	2
ECW Implied	5
Baton or Impact	0
Firearm Implied	12
Firearm Discharge	0

Subject Age	
Less than 18	9
18 to 25	7
26 to 30	3
31 to 35	5
36 to 40	2
41 +	8
Unknown	1
Average Age	29

Subject Weapons	
Firearm	0
Fake Firearm	1
Knife	5
Taser	0
None	27

Prior arrest and impairment statuses listed are from the time of the incident, thus reflecting a total of 35 as a result of subjects being involved in multiple incidents.

Internal Affairs

The Division conducted five formal internal affairs investigations involving agency personnel in 2021. One of the complaints was initiated by another law enforcement agency, and four were initiated by a Division supervisor. All five investigations involved alleged violations of policy. The formal internal affairs complaint investigation process is very thorough and requires accountability from the employees and the supervisors throughout the chain of command.

Complaint Categories:	
Alleged Violation of Policy	5
Alleged Violation of Law, Rights or Bias	0

Complaints were resolved as follows:	
Not Sustained	0
Sustained	4
Unfounded	1

Sustained Complaints were resolved as follows:	
Counseling	2
Oral Reprimand	1
Written Reprimand	0
Suspension	0
Termination/Resignation	1

To maintain confidence in the integrity of the Division, we encourage citizens to report personnel misconduct. The Division remains committed to accomplishing our mission with respect to the constitutional rights of all citizens.

Not every incident of misconduct will result in a formal internal affairs process. Division supervisors are constantly conducting informal incident interviews and debriefs with personnel. Staff also self-reports errors or omissions in work or performance. The following discipline was administered because of informal reviews, supervisory intervention, self-reporting, and related corrective actions necessary to hold ourselves accountable.

Other discipline administered in 2021 (excluding Internal Affairs)	
Counseling	20
Oral Reprimand	9
Written Reprimand	2
Suspension	0
Termination/Resignation	0

Grievances

The Division employs 76 members from three different labor unions. The Fraternal Order of Police (FOP) represents all sworn personnel up to the rank of Lieutenant. The Fraternal Order of Police/Ohio Labor Council (FOP/OLC) represents police dispatchers. The United Steelworkers (USW) represents a records clerk.

Division leadership seeks to engage in proactive labor relations as needed to help ensure a unity of purpose, share issues and concerns, and minimize adverse impacts to operations. An indicator of our success or failure in labor management may be measured in some part by the number of grievances filed, especially those that are upheld or require third party arbitrators. None of the grievances listed were arbitrated or progressed past the level of the Director of Public Safety.

In 2021, there were five grievances filed by the Fraternal Order Police (FOP). Three of the grievances revolved around the use and application of time off or leave related to emergency staffing or COVID-19 quarantine requirements. Three of the grievances were denied at the Safety Director's level as no informal resolution was attainable. Two of the FOP grievances were resolved cooperatively.

Of the two grievances filed by the FOP/OLC, one was denied and the other resolved at the Public Safety Director's level. In 2021, there were no grievances filed by the United Steelworkers (USW).

FOP Grievance	Resolution	FOP/OLC Grievance	Resolution
Leave Application	Denied	Overtime Pay	Resolved
Special Assignment	Resolved	Medical Insurance Rates	Denied
Time Off Restrictions	Denied		
Call in Pay	Denied		
Grievance-Discipline	Resolved		



Community Survey

The Division conducts a citywide survey with residents every two years. The survey provides useful information about how community members view the quality of our services. It also helps us to better understand and respond to concerns regarding safety in Gahanna. This survey is conducted as part of the Division's accreditation process through the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA). The Commission requires that we include certain questions. Others are designed by us to help guide and improve our service delivery. The sample size of our survey was 710 respondents, which allows us to apply a 99% confidence level to the results with a <5% margin of error. The full survey results, including demographics, can be found on our website.

I feel safe and secure in Gahanna.

Strongly agree	281	39.6%
Agree	367	51.8%
Neither agree nor disagree	44	6.2%
Disagree	15	2.1%
Strongly disagree	2	.30%

I would rate the overall performance of the Gahanna Division of Police as:

Unsatisfactory	5	.7%
Improvement needed	36	5.1%
Meets expectations	258	36.6%
Exceeds expectations	232	32.8%
Exceptional	176	24.9%

I would rate the overall competency of Gahanna Division of Police personnel as:

Unsatisfactory	6	.9%
Improvement needed	31	4.4%
Meets expectations	290	41.1%
Exceeds expectations	198	28.1%
Exceptional	181	25.6%

Community Survey

I feel confident Gahanna Police will effectively handle a public safety crisis.

Strongly agree	269	38%
Agree	328	46.3%
Neither agree nor disagree	89	12.6%
Disagree	13	1.8%
Strongly disagree	10	1.4%

I feel comfortable reporting a safety concern or crime to Gahanna Police.

Strongly agree	385	54.3%
Agree	267	37.7%
Neither agree nor disagree	30	4.2%
Disagree	15	2.1%
Strongly disagree	12	1.7%

I feel Gahanna officers treat people with dignity and respect.

Strongly agree	299	42.2%
Agree	303	42.8%
Neither agree nor disagree	78	11%
Disagree	18	2.5%
Strongly disagree	10	1.4%

In what area of Gahanna are you most concerned about your safety?

Parking garage/parking lots	122	17%
Retail businesses	49	6.9%
Restaurants	2	.3%
Schools	45	6.4%
Home or neighborhood	167	23.7%
Parks or trails	82	11.6%
Roadways or highways	118	16.7%
Other	36	5.1%
None of the above	85	12%

Community Survey

What is your primary safety concern in these areas?

Crimes against persons	228	32.3%
Crimes against property	171	24.2%
Lack of lighting/infrastructure	66	9.4%
Crimes against society	17	2.4%
Traffic related safety concerns	113	16%
Transient crime	24	3.4%
None of the above	54	7.7%

What could Gahanna officers do to improve safety in these areas?

More visible patrol presence	234	33.2%
Increase engagement/interaction in area	90	12.8%
Increase foot and bike patrols	51	7.2%
Increase selective traffic enforcement	80	11.4%
Add security infrastructure	128	18.2%
More relevant crime prevention and alerts	16	2.3%
Other	44	6.2%
None of the above	62	8.8%

Please rank the services you value the most from Gahanna Police. (#1 values)

Residential patrols	245	37.2%
School zone presence	130	19.8%
Residential traffic enforcement	107	16.3%
Public engagement events	73	11.1%
Commercial and retail patrols	46	7%
Social media info./hazards/traffic alerts	29	4.4%
Self-defense, active shooter training	28	4.3%

Three services made up 73% of the most requested or desired community police services, and in response, we have added them as objective measurements in our 2022 goals and objectives.

1. Residential/neighborhood patrols (37.2%)
2. Residential/neighborhood traffic enforcement (19.8%)
3. School zone presence (8%)

Demographic Analysis

Policy

Division personnel are prohibited from engaging in Biased-Based Policing, which is defined as, “an inappropriate reliance on characteristics such as race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, economic status, age, cultural group, disability or affiliation with any non-criminal group (protected characteristics) as the basis for providing differing law enforcement service or enforcement.”

Annual Review

The Division assembles an annual review and supervisory analysis on the following types of officer-citizen contacts, because they represent most of the enforcement or investigative interactions between officers and members of the community:

- Motor Vehicle/Traffic-Violator Stops
- Arrests (Custodial and Summons)
- Field Interview Contacts
- Use of Force Incidents
- Complaints (See Internal Affairs section of this report)

Continuing Professional Training

The Division conducts an annual 32-hour professional training curriculum as part of the annual training plan. This includes a recurring segment on legal updates, case law and bias-based policing on an annual basis. This training is presented by the Gahanna City Attorney. The training for 2021 occurred during the fourth quarter refresher training curriculum presentations.



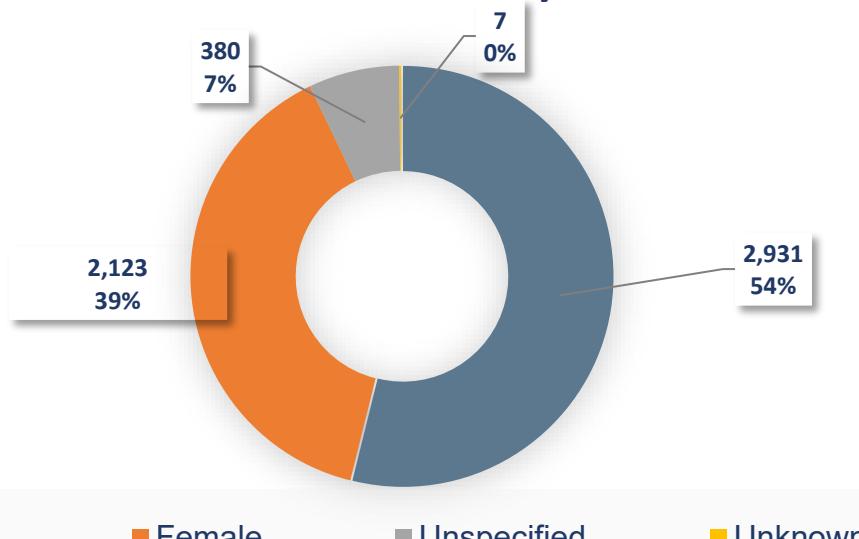
Demographic Analysis

Motorist Contacts by Gender

The Division recorded 5,441 total combined primary and secondary operator records in 2021 for all traffic stop dispositions. Male contacts accounted for 2,931 (more than 54%) entries. Female contacts accounted for 2,123 (39%) entries. There were 380 (less than 8%) contacts that were not specified or unknown.

	Male	Female	Not Specified	Unknown	Total
2018	5,382	4,368	755	11	10,516
2019	4,628	3,717	590	17	8,952
2020	3,048	2,182	389	11	5,261
2021	2,931	2,123	380	7	5,441

2021 Motorist Contact by Gender

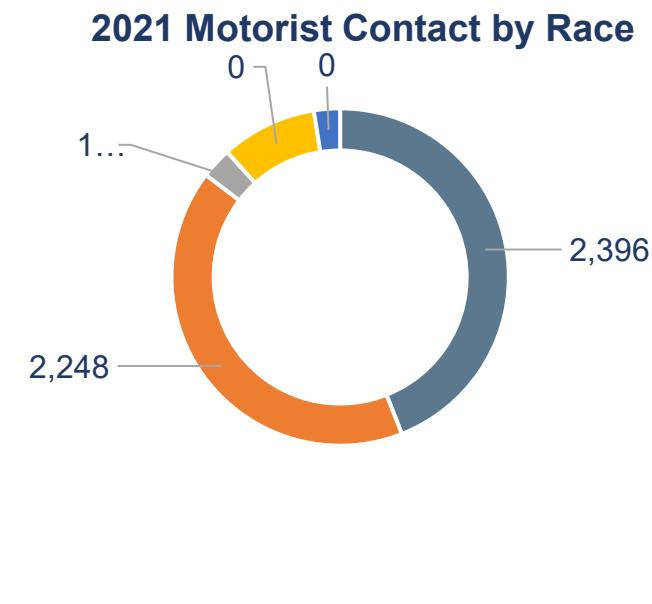


Demographic Analysis

Motorist Contacts by Race

The Division uses the U.S. Census Bureau definition of Race as a person's self-identification with one or more social groups. An individual can be recorded or reported as White, Black or African American, Asian, American Indian or Alaskan Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. The race of the motorists was recorded in 2021 as shown in the table below. The total number of the motorists contacts listed below is higher than the number of primary motorists contacts because it includes secondary vehicles - those not stopped by an officer but associated with the underlying contact. Less than 12% of all contacts were reported as not specified or unknown.

Year	White	Black	Asian	Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	American Indian Alaskan Native	Not Specified	Unk.	Total
2018	5,431	3,573	343	0	7	842	320	10,516
2019	4,402	3,123	302	0	5	689	431	8,952
2020	2,638	2,164	158	0	2	488	180	5,630
2021	2,396	2,248	161	0	0	500	136	5,441



Demographic Analysis

Custodial Arrests by Gender

The Division made 572 custodial arrests and issued 110 summons in lieu of custodial arrests in 2021. Arrest is the preferred or required enforcement action for crimes of violence, warrants, or crimes where processing, such as the collection of fingerprints or photographs, will assist in identification. Males accounted for 415 (73%) of custodial arrestees. Females accounted for the remaining 157 (27%). Over the past three-year period, the data has remained consistent with a marked decrease in 2020 due to COVID-19 related stay at home orders and limited travel, entertainment, and other venue closures.

Year	Male	Female	Non-Binary	Total
2018	588	248	-	836
2019	557	265	-	822
2020	386	135	0	521
2021	415	157	0	572



Demographic Analysis

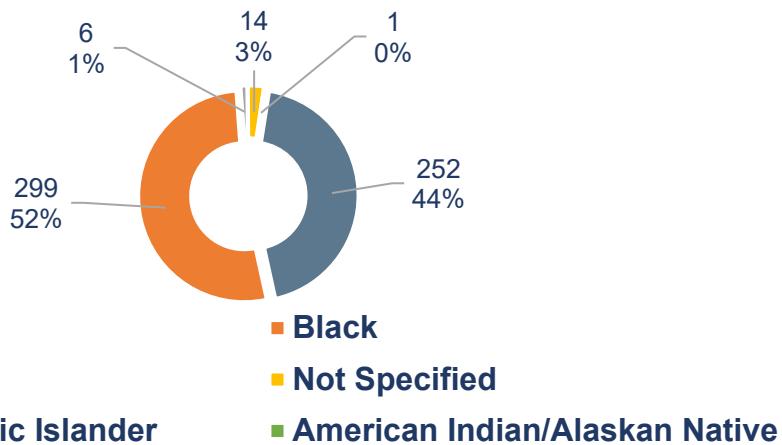
Custodial Arrests by Race

For the purpose of demographic analysis, the Division uses the U.S. Census Bureau definition of Race as a person's self-identification with one or more social groups. An individual can be recorded or reported as White, Black or African American, Asian, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

Our demographic analysis is designed to identify possible disparities and variances that may indicate bias or cannot be explained. The area of custodial arrests based on race required further analysis and specifically a closer review of discretionary versus non-discretionary arrest situations. The decision to conduct an on-view arrest is within an officer's discretion and is made after an officer has made observations and collected relevant facts, evidence and circumstances to determine probable cause exists to affect an arrest. Custodial arrests also include non-discretionary warrants. Non-discretionary arrests are those that require arrest action from the officer based on a warrant and are not based on any likely bias action. The analysis found that 141 (56%) arrests for white males and 180 (60%) for black males, were based on warrant service as opposed to on-view arrests. On-view arrest ratios indicate 111 (45%) were white and 119 (49%) were black, while all others made up the remaining 7 (6%).

2021 Arrests	White	Black	Asian	Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	American Indian Alaskan Native	Not Specified	Total
On-View	111	119	3	0	0	12	245
Warrant	141	180	3	1	0	2	327
Total	252	299	6	1	0	14	572

2021 Custodial Arrests by Race



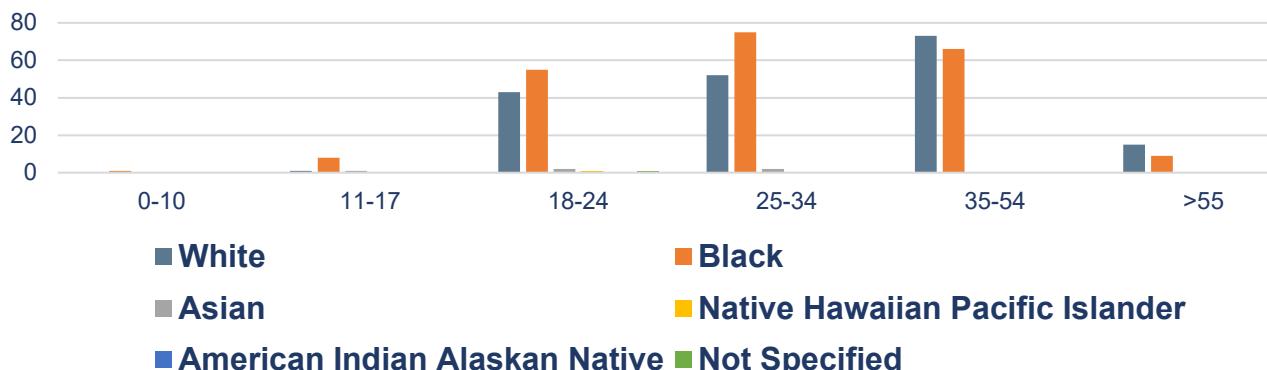
Demographic Analysis

Male Custodial Arrests by Race and Age

Officers made 415 male custodial arrests in 2021. White males accounted for 184 (just over 44%) of all arrests. Black or African American males accounted for 214 (51.6%) of all arrests. Other males classified by race accounted for a combined 17 (4%) custodial arrests. The chart below provides insight into the variances we experienced, primarily in the 18-24 and 25-34 age groups for Black or African American males.

Age	White	Black	Asian	Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	American Indian Alaskan Native	Not Specified
0-10	0	1	0	0	0	0
11-17	1	8	1	0	0	0
18-24	43	55	2	1	0	0
25-34	52	75	2	0	0	0
35-54	73	66	0	0	0	0
>55	15	9	0	0	0	0
Total	184	214	5	1	0	11

2021 Male Custodial Arrests by Race and Age



Demographic Analysis

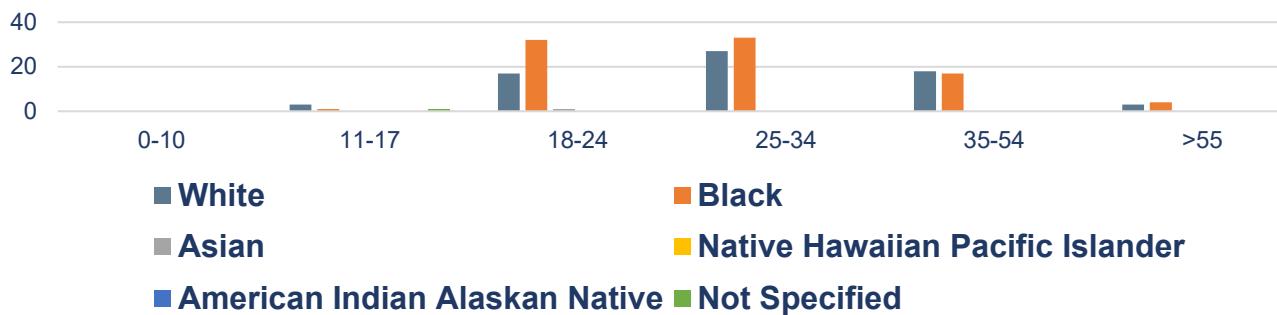
Female Custodial Arrests by Race and Age

Officers made 157 female custodial arrests in 2021. White females accounted for 68 (43%) of custodial arrests. Black or African American females accounted for 87 (55%) of the total. Other females by race accounted for a combined 2 (1%) custodial arrests. The chart below provides insight into variances we are experiencing primarily in the 18-24 age group for Black or African American females and the 25-54 age group for White females.

Further analysis included an administrative review of discretionary versus non-discretionary arrest situations. Discretionary arrests or on-view arrests are those situations where the officer develops probable cause based on the facts and circumstances known to them at the time and makes an arrest decision. Non-discretionary arrests are those that require arrest action from the officer and are primarily those that include arrest warrants. The analysis found that 30 of the 65 arrests (44%) for White females and 52 of 87 arrests (60%) for Black females were based on warrant service as opposed to discretionary on-view arrests.

Age	White	Black	Asian	Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	American Indian Alaskan Native	Not Specified
0-10	0	0	0	0	0	0
11-17	3	1	0	0	0	1
18-24	17	32	1	0	0	0
25-34	27	33	0	0	0	0
35-54	18	17	0	0	0	0
>55	3	4	0	0	0	0
Total	68	87	1	0	0	1

2021 Female Custodial Arrests by Race and Age

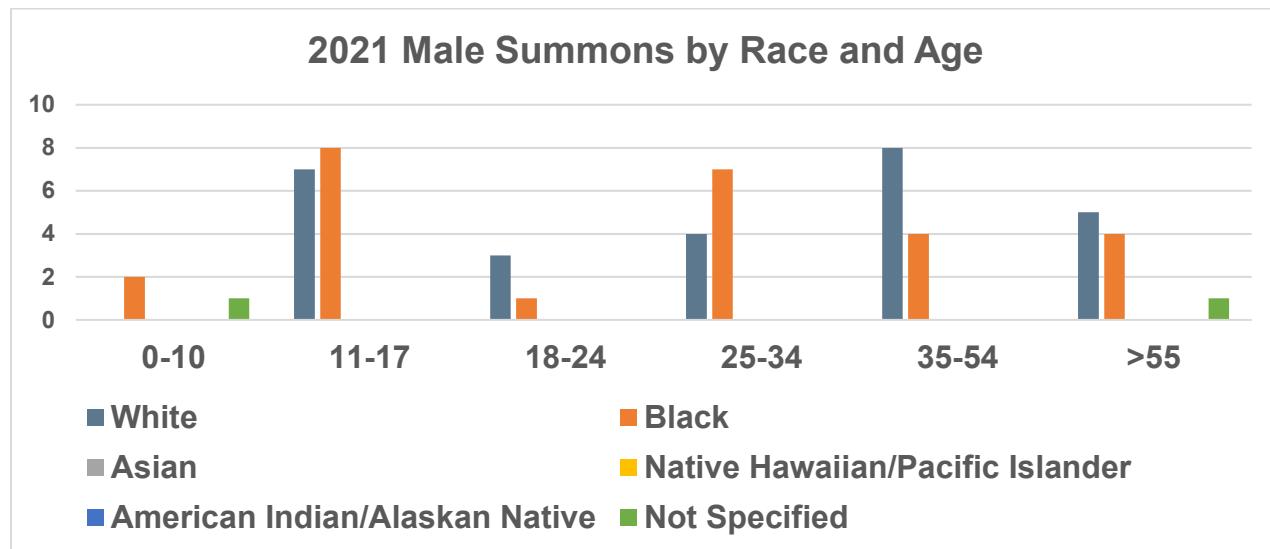


Demographic Analysis

Male Summons by Race and Age

Officers issued 110 summons in lieu of custodial arrests in 2021. Males accounted for 55 (50%) of all those summoned. White males accounted for 27 (49%) of males summoned. Black or African American males were issued 26 (47%) summonses.

Age	White	Black	Asian	Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	American Indian Alaskan Native	Not Specified
0-10	0	2	0	0	0	1
11-17	7	8	0	0	0	0
18-24	3	1	0	0	0	0
25-34	4	7	0	0	0	0
35-54	8	4	0	0	0	0
>55	5	4	0	0	0	1
Total	27	26	0	0	0	2

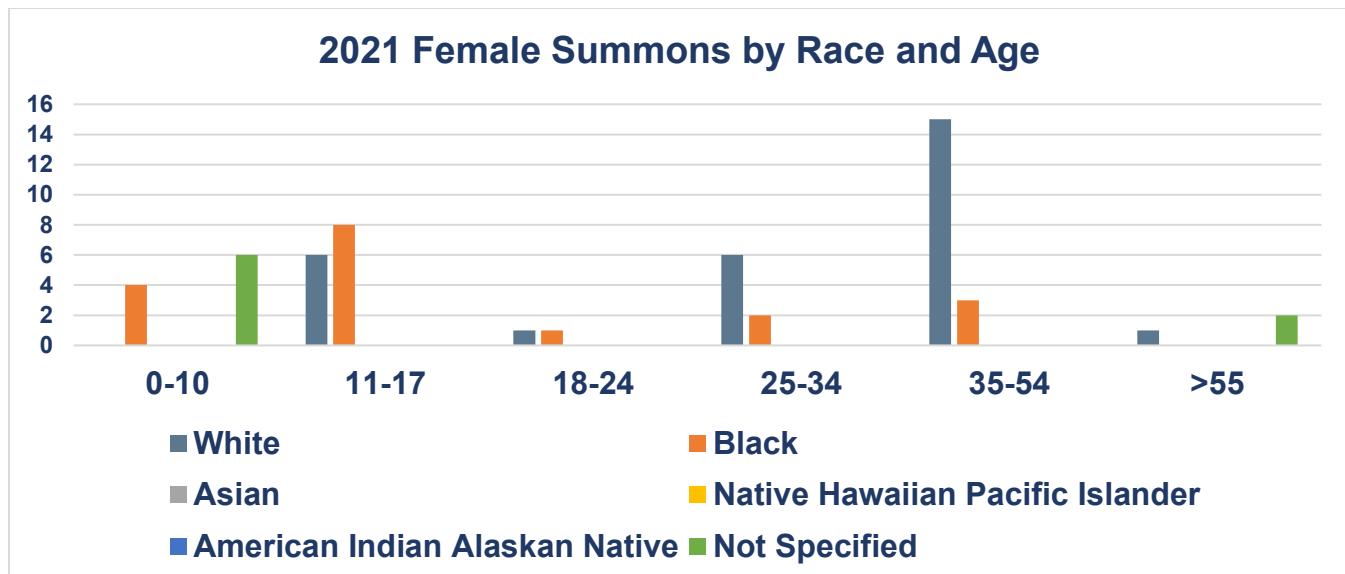


Demographic Analysis

Female Summons by Race and Age

Officers issued 110 summonses in lieu of custodial arrests in 2021. Females accounted for 55 (50%) of the total summonses. White females were issued 29 (53%) summonses. Black or African American females were issued a summons 18 (33%) times. The chart below provides insight into any age variances we may be experiencing for female summonses.

Age	White	Black	Asian	Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	American Indian Alaskan Native	Not Specified
0-10	0	4	0	0	0	6
11-17	6	8	0	0	0	0
18-24	1	1	0	0	0	0
25-34	6	2	0	0	0	0
35-54	15	3	0	0	0	0
>55	1	0	0	0	0	2
Total	29	18	0	0	0	8



Demographic Analysis

Field Interviews

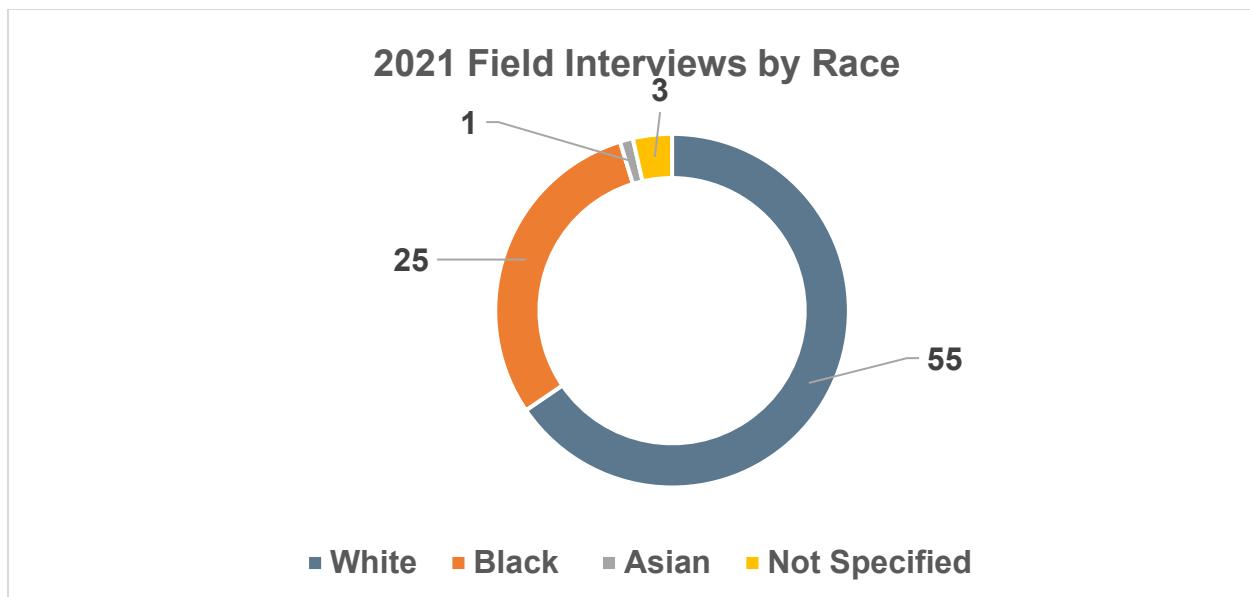
When warranted, officers utilize field interviews to collect relevant information on suspicious activity reported by the community or based on the experience of the officer. Officers conducted 45 field interviews in 2021. These 45 field interview records generated contact with 84 individuals. Field interviews included 55 (65%) male subjects and 29 (35%) females. The field interview contacts are classified based on the type of activity investigated as follows:

Field Interview Contact by Classification

Classification	Total	Percentage
• Police Information	19	42%
• Suspicious Person	21	47%
• Suspicious Activity	3	7%
• Suspicious Vehicle	20	4%
• Other	0	0%

Field Interviews by Race

2021	White	Black	Asian	Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	American Indian Alaskan Native	Not Specified	Total
	55	25	1	0	0	3	84



Demographic Analysis

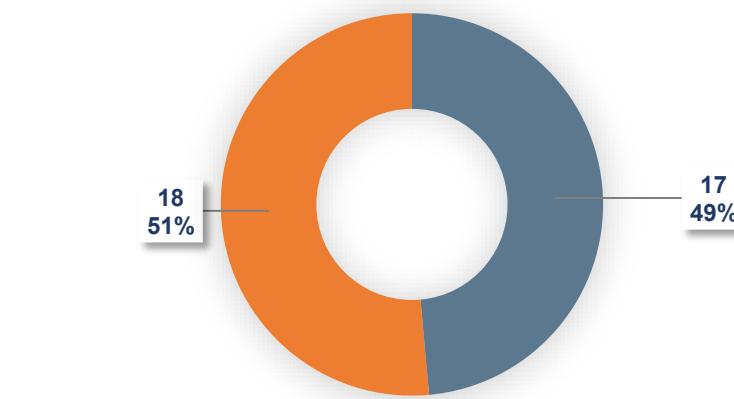
Use of Force

Division officers were involved in 21 use of force incidents in 2021. A separate analysis and review are conducted specifically on each incident and from an overall Division perspective in a separate detailed annual analysis and review. The use of force incidents in the past year involved 19 male subjects accounting for 95% of all force incidents with 2 incidents involving female subjects. The individuals involved in the force incidents were classified by race as shown below:

Use of Force by Race

2021	White	Black	Asian	Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	American Indian Alaskan Native	Not Specified	Total
	17	18	0	0	0	0	35

2021 Use of Force by Race



- White
- Asian
- American Indian/Alaskan Native

- Black
- Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander
- Not Specified

Support Services Subdivision



Lieutenant Matt Kissel

Lieutenant Matt Kissel is responsible for the effective and efficient operations of the Support Services Subdivision. Support Services includes our communications center. Lt. Kissel also oversees training, property and evidence management, and equipment procurement and records management.

Lt. Kissel began his career with the Gahanna Division of Police in May 1997. He was promoted to Sergeant in July 2007, and he was promoted to Lieutenant in September 2019. Lt. Kissel is a graduate of Northwestern University's School of Staff and Command.

following personnel:

- 11 Communications Dispatchers (two vacant)
- One Communications Supervisor
- One Training Sergeant
- One Property Officer (part-time)
- One Procurement Coordinator
- One Records Clerk

The Support Services Subdivision accomplished the following objectives in 2021:

- The co-location of Gahanna Police Dispatching and the Metropolitan Emergency Communications Center (MECC) was completed and went live on December 6, 2021. This was a multiyear project that positions us to potentially include future public safety partners.
- The radio room's 911 equipment was upgraded to accept 911 text messaging and SMART 911, a subscriber-based database that allows users to preload critical information regarding the caller that may be critical in an emergency.
- Completed the acquisition, outfitting and training of personnel to convert the Division from an open-carry weapon policy to a standardized department issued firearms system.
- Coordinated 42 hours of continuous professional training for Division personnel. Topics included: anti-bias training for law enforcement, constitutional and community policing, stress and your health, de-escalation techniques, active shooter prevention, reasonable use of force, suicide prevention, driving safety, child abuse and neglect, and current drug trends.

Communications

The Division of Police Communications Center is the Primary Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP) for both traditional wired and wireless 911 calls in the City of Gahanna service area. The communications section is comprised of ten dispatchers and one dispatch supervisor.

Dispatchers coordinate and direct police communications and serve as the liaison between officers and other agencies. Dispatchers enter 911 and some non-emergency phone calls as a call for service or computerized record that is logged and recorded in a Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system. Dispatchers perform the records, driver's license, registration, and warrant checks officers need to do their jobs in the field.

Gahanna Dispatchers are Certified by the Association of Public Safety Communications Officials (APCO) in the following specialties:

- Emergency Police Dispatcher (EPD) Certified
- Emergency Medical Dispatcher (EMD) Certified
- Emergency Fire Dispatcher (EFD) Certified

Telephonic Services	2020	2021
• Emergency 911 calls	9,681	10,191
• Non-emergency phone calls	27,743	27,829
Total	37,424	38,020

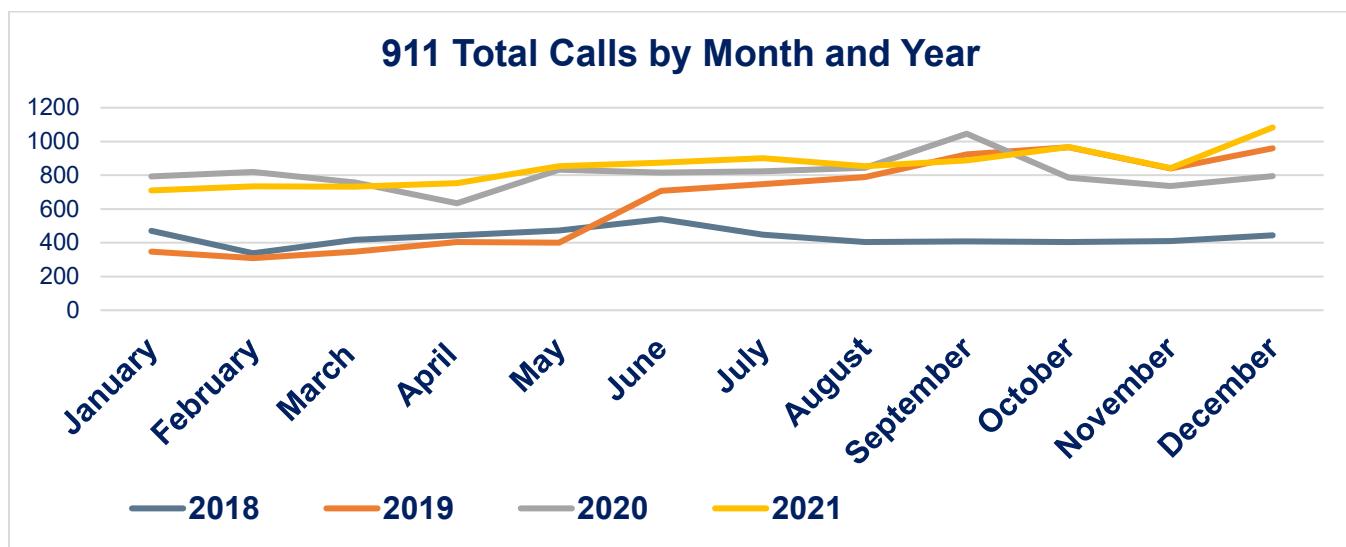
CAD Data Entries	2020	2021
• Calls for Service	11,146	18,268
• Other CAD Entries	12,080	11,358
Total	23,226	29,626



911 Calls

The Division handled 10,191 calls to 911 for emergency assistance and over 27,000 calls on non-emergency lines in 2021. A critical upgrade to our 911 system permitted our dispatchers to receive text to 911 messaging. Usage has been low, but this may prove critical at times when voice communications are limited or not possible for the caller based on circumstances. In 2021, 911 calls were answered in an average of 3.67 seconds

Month	2018 911 Totals	2019 911 Totals	2020 911 Totals	2021 911 Totals
January	470	348	793	710
February	338	309	820	735
March	417	348	757	732
April	444	404	634	753
May	472	401	832	853
June	540	707	815	875
July	447	748	823	901
August	404	790	844	853
September	408	923	1,046	887
October	405	966	786	967
November	410	841	737	842
December	445	960	794	1,083
Total	5,200	7,745	9,681	10,191



Calls For Service

Call-for-Service (CFS) data is derived from the Division's Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system. The Gahanna Division of Police defines a CFS as a "public initiated" event and includes CAD entries coded as received by phone, 911, or walk-in. Other CAD entries include those calls that are officer-initiated or administrative and are usually received via in-car Mobile Data Computers (MDC), dispatch, on-view, and radio. Division data related to CFS is derived from a 12-month period that ends on August 31 so staff scheduling changes can be initiated for the coming year.

For the 12-month period in 2020 and 2021, there were 28,913 CAD entries of which 17,465 were classified as a CFS where the public initiated a request for police services. CFS have remained relatively stable over the past 36-month period, varying less than 5.5% per year until 2020-21 when we experienced a 70% increase in calls for service.

Other CAD entries were officer-initiated activities and accounted for 11,448 entries, or 40% of our activities, which are officer initiated pro-active policing activities and may be affected by other factors including staffing and organizational objectives.

CAD Entries by Year and Shift

Type of CAD Entry	Shift	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Calls-for-Service (CFS)	First Shift	4,692	4,572	4,358	6,178
	Second Shift	6,158	6,003	5,673	8,122
	Third Shift	2,357	2,163	2,049	3,165
	Total	13,207	12,738	12,080	17,465
Other CAD Entries	First Shift	5,720	5,565	3,706	3,729
	Second Shift	6,289	6,434	5,129	5,711
	Third Shift	4,126	3,151	2,311	2,008
	Total	16,135	15,150	11,146	11,448
Total		29,342	27,888	23,226	28,913

School Resource Officers



Officers Marvin Hixon, Ben Corbin and Todd Huffman

The Division has a School Resource Officer (SRO) component comprised of three officers. Two of the officers are assigned to Gahanna Lincoln High School, and one rotates among other schools in a community oriented policing assignment. The SRO unit addresses the needs and calls-for-service for approximately 2,600 students, teachers, and staff of the Gahanna Lincoln High School.

An SRO assignment is unique. It is a non-traditional role for officers who partner with school staff, students and parents as problem solvers serving the needs of a unique population. All Gahanna School Resource Officers have completed annual training and continuous professional training. They have also achieved Master SRO Accreditation from the Ohio School Resource Officer Association.

During summer months, the School Resource Officers are assigned to community-oriented policing and special events, such as Touch a Truck, Cops and Kids Day, Safety Town, and National Night Out. They also deploy to other patrol staffing assignments during summer months. In addition to that, they respond daily to other schools within Gahanna, crimes in progress, emergency situations and other call demands.

Training

The Division provides quality training to personnel as part of the overall training plan. Training may meet the requirements for credentialing, continuous professional training, and policy or legal changes, and it is done to ensure our personnel are prepared, competent and ready to deliver professional police services.

In-Service Professional Training Curriculum:	Hours
• Vehicular Pursuit Policy Review	1
• Legal Update and Bias Based Profiling Awareness	2
• Employee Wellness	1
• Firearms Skills - High Threat Vehicle Engagement	10
• Mission, Vision, Values, Goals and Objectives	1
• Civil Disturbance	2
• Field Services Investigative Skills	2
• Reality Based Use of Force Scenarios	2
• Use of Force Policy and Legal Considerations	1
• Taser Recertification	2
• OC Spray Recertification	1
• ASP Baton Refresher	1
• Mental Health Wellness Program	1
• Defensive Tactics	2
• De-escalation Techniques - Verbal Conflict	3
Total	32

Supplemental Training Curriculum	Hours
• Shaping an Ethical Workplace Culture	1
• Current Drug Trends	2
• Developing Effective Communication Skills	1
• Driving Safety	1
• Constitutional Law	1
• Active Shooter Prevention	1
• Human Fatigue in Police Operations	1
• Child Abuse and Neglect	2
Total	10

Property Room

The Division Property Room takes in and disposes of various items related to evidence and non-evidence situations. Part-time Gahanna Police Officer Rick Walker operates the day-to-day operations of the Property Room. The property officer also ensures the chain of custody is maintained for property items that require transport to crime labs for testing, property that requires accessibility for court proceedings, and the retention of permanent case files. In addition, firearms that are either confiscated or held for safekeeping are either returned to the owner, at the owner's request, or properly disposed of. The use of our Computer Aided Dispatching (CAD) system increases the ability to track an item from recovery to disposal.

Records

The Division relies on our Records Clerk, Katey Powell, to process hundreds of records requests that the Division receives every day. These records are prepared for various purposes. Every one of the over 700 crash reports is likely to entail two records requests by the involved insurance companies, and each report must have personal and protected data redacted prior to release. The same is true for the hundreds of crime and informational reports that we take over the period of a year. Our Records Clerk also processes fees for false alarms

Crime Analyst

The Division Crime Analyst, Lyndsey Roush, provides weekly crime reports to all police department personnel including geo-spatial hot-spot mapping, a summary of critical scene responses, and active crime trends based on a four-year average. In addition to crime analysis, Roush creates custom reports for administrative analysis and review, including key data sets used to compile the annual workload-based allocation report and the crime stats used in this annual report. She provides other specialized reports that are derived from her expertise in extracting detailed information from our Computer Aided Dispatching (CAD) system. She also collates and displays the raw data in an easy to read format.

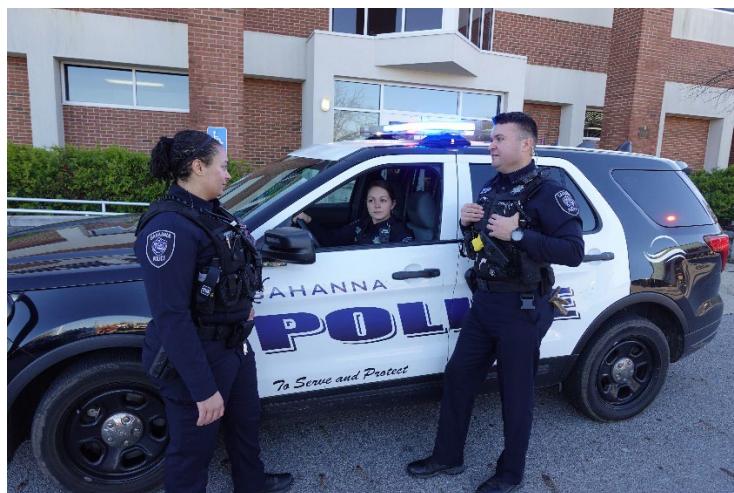
Recruitment and Selection

A lateral hiring program was initiated in 2021 that provided the Division the opportunity to hire senior police officers from other agencies and offer them lateral positions within our agency without substantial loss of income or hardship. These lateral applicants go through the same background, psychological, truth verification and screening processes as any police recruit. The Division realizes an immediate value of hiring experienced and certified officers that do not require academy courses, which saves six months of academy training time and pay. These officers have an abbreviated field training period which allows us to deploy patrol staff six to nine months earlier.

In 2021, the Division hired a total of seven new officers. Officers Ian White, James Gillespie and Josh McMasters were all lateral entry officers who entered directly into field training and deployed to field services assignments within 90 days of hire. Officers Jacob Rigsby, Paul Michel, Matthew Eader, and Michael Collins were hired in December of 2021 and will attend a six-month police training academy and graduate in July 2022 before beginning their field training program.

Previously, under the best of timing and circumstances, it would have taken us a minimum of 12 to 18 months to return to personnel staffing levels which declined due to retirements or service separations. Seven officers represent 20% of our patrol staffing so the ability to put three lateral officers on the street, six to nine months earlier through the lateral process, was a valuable way of bolstering critical staffing needs.

The Division experienced one full term retirement, two probationary and two mid-career separations in 2021. Policing is not immune to changing paradigms regarding longevity in careers and the difficulty of maintaining and adjusting to the demands of public safety work.



Promotions

The Division has a robust promotional process to ensure a fair impartial process that recommends the best possible candidates for selection. The process includes the use of assessment centers where candidates are exposed to simulated scenarios and rated by external police professionals on their responses. The process provides valuable insights into the strengths and weaknesses of potential candidates for promotional and career development. The Division had no vacancies or openings among ranked positions in 2021.

Community Engagement

The Division has a strategic goal to engage in an authentic and transparent community partnership. The objectives to meet that goal include traditional in-person engagement opportunities and participation in social medial platforms. Traditional in-person engagements were reinitiated in 2021. The following traditional personalized engagements, events and programs were conducted in 2021: Safety talks with youth groups, Coffee with a Cop, Shop with a Cop, public self-defense courses, active shooter courses, Books and Badges, National Night Out, Touch a Truck, and agency tours.

Other events included No-Shave November benefitting The James at The Ohio State University, neighborhood and business district bike patrols and monthly civic association meetings both in-person and by phone conference calls.

Our community engagement objectives included social media which is one of our primary means of community engagement. The Division is engaged on Facebook Nextdoor, Neighbors, and Twitter. We had a goal to increase followers on our established platforms of Facebook by 10% and Twitter by 5% over 2020. We exceeded our goals as we seek to continue our community engagement, keeping community members apprised of critical public safety issues and telling the story of the Gahanna Division of Police. Our Dispatchers are trained to utilize social media to ensure that quick, timely and accurate roadway closures/delays or hazardous situations/events are communicated as quickly as possible to the public.

The addition of Crime Alerts and the dispatchers' use of "first person" lost dog postings have yielded the most positive public responses as we seek to reunite as many lost pets as possible to their owners.

Platform	2019	2020	2021	Percent Change
Facebook Followers	4,715	5,697	6,619	+13%
Twitter Followers	1,777	1,961	2,091	+6%



Field Services Subdivision



Lieutenant Ethan Moffitt

Lieutenant Ethan Moffitt is responsible for the effective and efficient operations of the Field Services Subdivision, which is comprised primarily of patrol officers. He coordinates the Division's special events responsibilities and the initial responses to critical crash and crime scenes. Lt. Moffitt began his career when he was appointed as an Officer for the City of Gahanna in April 1998. He was promoted to Sergeant in 2002 and Lieutenant in October 2016. He is a graduate of Northwestern Traffic Institute School of Staff and Command (NWTI), and in 2020, he completed the Law Enforcement Foundation's Certified Law Enforcement Executive Program (CLEE).

The Field Services Subdivision is comprised of the following staff:

- Four shift Sergeants (1st, 2nd, 3rd, swing shift)
- 33 Patrol Officers
- One Administrative Sergeant
- Three School Resource Officers
- One Staff Analyst

The Field Services Subdivision accomplished the following objectives in 2021:

- Executed a competency-based Officer-in-Charge (OIC) training program to qualify officers to serve as Officer-in-Charge during the absence of the shift sergeant.
- Provided proactive OVI countermeasures and enforcement, which included three saturation patrols and resulted in 147 OVI arrests, 39% more than 2020.
- Reduced injury crashes by 10% compared to 2020 figures.
- Deployed Speed Measuring and Notification Devices (SMND) or Speed Trailers over 345 days, and conducted 15 in depth neighborhood traffic studies on residential streets to increase awareness and focus enforcement efforts.
- Utilized a data-driven methodology to deploy personnel and resources based on crime and traffic crash data.

Traffic Safety

The Division monitors and patrols more than 325 roadway miles within Gahanna's 12.6 square mile jurisdiction. Traffic crashes are monitored monthly, and a report is distributed to patrol supervisors to assist in proactive data driven traffic enforcement efforts. Our highest crash location is Interstate 270, where we experience a crash rate that equals 25-30% of all our crashes each year. One of our primary objectives is to reduce traffic crashes on public roadways.

Total Crashes and Injury Crash Data

Total Crashes	2018	2019	2020	2021	+/-	Percent
First Quarter	160	150	129	119	-11	-8%
Second Quarter	193	338	203	131	+57	+77%
Third Quarter	170	510	325	126	+4	+3%
Fourth Quarter	216	710	470	153	+8	+6%
Totals	739	710	470	529	+59	+12%

Injury Crashes*	2018	2019	2020	2021	+/-	Percent
First Quarter	26	14	13	10	- 3	-23%
Second Quarter	24	18	10	13	+3	+30%
Third Quarter	15	16	24	20	+4	+17%
Fourth Quarter	25	10	13	11	-2	-15%
Total	90	58	60	54	-6	-10%

- Inclusive of Total Crashes

Although the numbers were up for total crashes in 2021, these metrics were affected by a reduction in the prior year's traffic volume due to COVID-19. The objective of seeing the number of overall injury crashes decrease by 10% was achieved.

Our efforts to reduce crashes include data-driven traffic enforcement, traffic volume and speed surveys, public education and social media awareness and prevention campaigns. The Division focused on 10 traffic safety programs that were part of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), State of Ohio or local traffic safety programming.

The Division makes a concerted effort to remove impaired drivers from our roadways. That includes saturation patrols for weekends and holidays that experience higher rates of occurrence. The Division conducted three OVI saturation patrols in 2021.

Traffic Safety

One of our goals is to strive for a reduction in alcohol related crashes on public roadways from the previous year. This goal was not met as we experienced a 3% increase in OVI related crashes, even as corresponding OVI enforcement increased 39% in 2021. We measure our alcohol-related crashes as a percentage of all crashes, and in 2021, there were 39 alcohol-related crashes, accounting for 7.5% of all crashes - a slight decrease from the 8% experienced in 2020.

OVI Arrests	2018	2019	2020	2021	+/-	Percent
First Quarter	28	32	36	37	+1	+3%
Second Quarter	30	41	15	43	+28	+65%
Third Quarter	33	34	28	27	-1	-4%
Fourth Quarter	40	23	27	40	+13	+48%
Total	131	130	106	147	+41	+39%

OVI Crashes	2018	2019	2020	2021	+/-	Percent
First Quarter	7	6	12	5	-7	-58%
Second Quarter	10	7	7	15	+8	114%
Third Quarter	6	8	9	7	-2	-22%
Fourth Quarter	11	2	10	12	+2	+20%
Total	34	23	37	39	+2	+3%

Traffic Surveys

The Division will frequently, upon request or based on crash data, deploy one of three Speed Measuring and Notification Devices (SMND). These are high-profile trailer devices that record data and serve as an active display for motorists to see their speed and the limit for the roadway. We also deploy passive measuring devices to get accurate volume and speed data as part of comprehensive traffic speed/volume surveys. The surveys are used to determine if a problem exists and the times of the higher speeds. We can use this information to focus our resources and address any issues. The SMNDs were deployed over 345 days last year, and 15 formal traffic surveys were completed.



Vehicular Pursuits

The Division infrequently engages in vehicular pursuits, as necessary, to stop fleeing criminal offenders. The Division's policy is considered restrictive, both in the criteria and the threshold applied to determine when a pursuit is necessary. The threshold includes conditions that must always be considered by a pursuing officer during a pursuit. Officers have 11 considerations to constantly evaluate during an active pursuit and eight criteria for terminating a pursuit. Every Division pursuit is documented and administratively investigated by a supervisor and the chain of command for policy compliance and learning opportunities.

The Division had five pursuits during the year. Two pursuits were terminated by the officer or supervisor. These pursuits were terminated because safety or related pursuit criteria were not met or changed during the pursuit. These are highly dynamic events that require active diligence on behalf of the officer and the on-duty supervisor. The Division's administrative review of each pursuit in 2021 found that the initiation of each pursuit was determined to have been within policy.

Reason Pursuit Terminated	Frequency	
Suspect voluntarily stopped	1	Wrong-way driver
Supervisory discretion	1	Offender not identified
Rolling roadblock	1	Wrong-way driver
Officer discretion	1	Warrant filed
Suspect stopped, fled on foot, and was apprehended	1	Fled from arrest

Division officers are trained in the use of Pursuit Intervention Techniques (PIT). Additionally, cruisers are equipped with Stop Sticks, controlled tire deflation devices, which can be placed on roadways in front of fleeing vehicles. In 2021, one pursuit involved the use of a rolling roadblock after the unsuccessful deployment of Stop Sticks in attempting to stop the vehicle.

There were 28 additional incidents, all attempted traffic stops, during which a suspect vehicle fled from officers attempting to stop a vehicle. In all of these, the initiating officer did not pursue the fleeing suspect beyond the initial encounter because the known offense at the time of the attempt to stop did not meet the threshold to initiate a vehicular pursuit.

Four of the five vehicular pursuits were determined to have been initiated and operated in compliance with Division policy. One was determined to have been initiated/maintained for a nonqualifying offense (a traffic offense) and corrective action was taken. No injuries, property damage, or vehicular damage occurred because of any vehicular pursuit in 2021.

Response Time

Response time is a relatively new area of measurement and observation for us, but we believe it is important to our community and a critical allocation and staffing metric. The public may not need to call us very often, but when necessary, assurance that we are responding as quickly as circumstances allow is imperative.

Many of our computerized systems were designed to capture data with little thought as to how that data would be utilized later. After many attempts, we were able to collate this data to create an accurate picture of our response time. Our response times are predicated on the time elapsed from receiving the call to the first officer arriving on the scene. We are only addressing what we classify in our dispatching systems as Priority 1 calls, which are the most critical and usually require an immediate response.

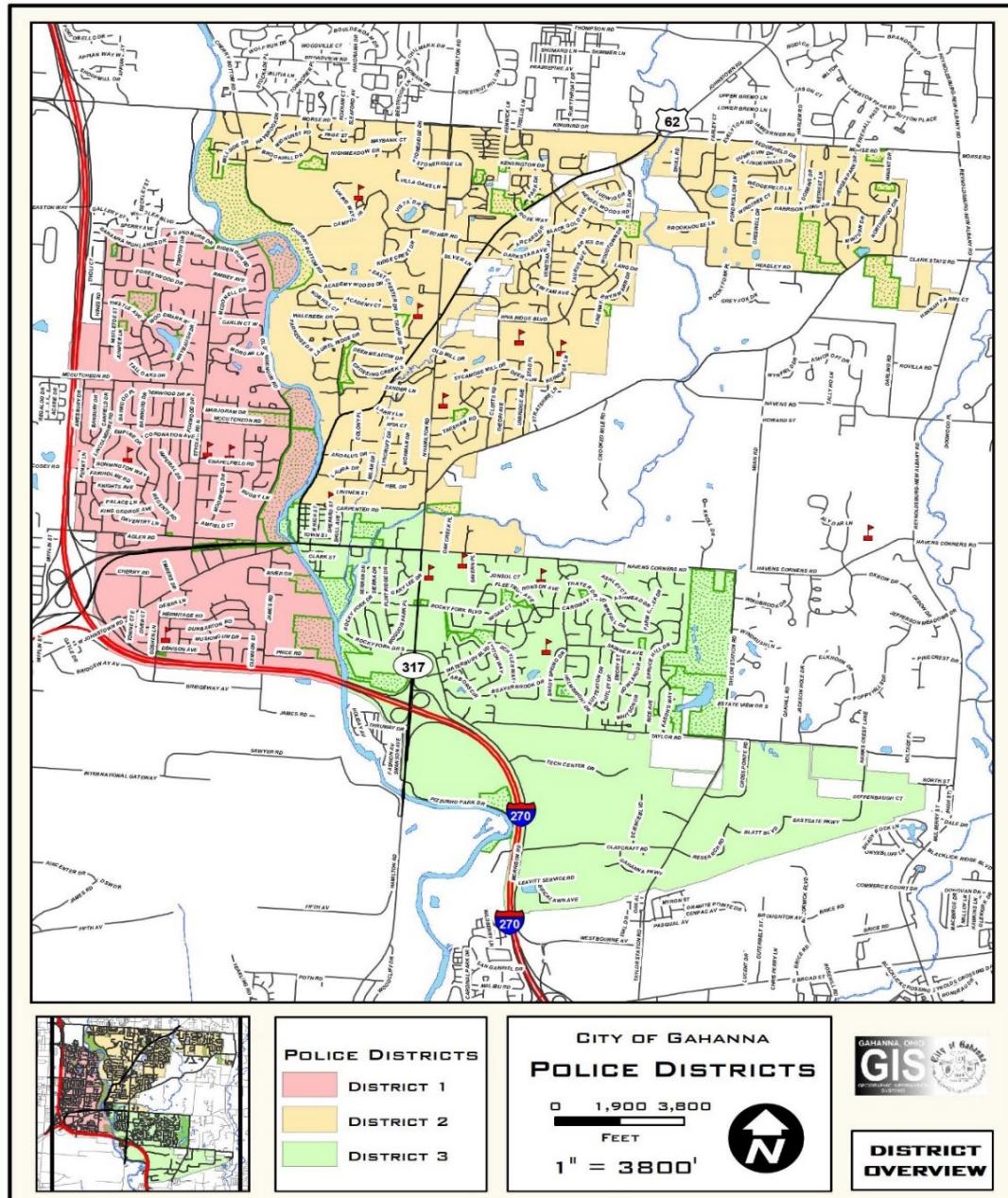
The following are our current average response times for Priority 1 calls for service, over the past four years. As the number of deployable staff members has decreased and calls for service have increased, our response time increased by nearly 30 seconds in 2021.

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021
Response time	8:40	8:45	8:33	9:02
Priority 1 calls	6,519	6,159	5,777	5,985
Average number of deployable officers	31	32	33	28



Patrol Districts

The City of Gahanna covers nearly 12.6 square miles and is located within Franklin County. In order to better serve the citizens, the City is divided into three patrol districts. It is comprised of over 135 centerline miles of public roadways.



Neighborhood Patrols

The Division uses traditional foot patrols, neighborhood patrols, bike officers and house checks to provide high visibility, prevent crime and boost public confidence and security in our neighborhoods and business areas. These traditional services are recognized as the most requested and valued services that we provide to our residents.

High visibility **neighborhood patrols** are marked cruisers traveling throughout our neighborhoods. Our cruiser location system automatically records any time a cruiser travels into one of Gahanna's residential neighborhoods.

Neighborhood Patrols	2020	2021
First Quarter	1,851*	12,231
Second Quarter	12,669	12,044
Third Quarter	11,897	12,202
Fourth Quarter	11,646	12,035
Total* (Program initiated in middle of first quarter 2020)	38,063	48,512

Foot patrols may be conducted in business or residential settings. These are self-initiated activities in areas experiencing crime, or they are used to investigate or check areas not accessible by vehicle.

Foot Patrols	2019	2020	2021
First Quarter	158	188	185
Second Quarter	132	202	225
Third Quarter	130	164	237
Fourth Quarter	117	203	184
Total	537	757	831

House checks are a great service for our Gahanna residents who may be out of town and would like a Gahanna officer to periodically check their residence during their absence.

House Checks	2019	2020	2021
First Quarter	620	329	282
Second Quarter	436	99	283
Third Quarter	299	60	374
Fourth Quarter	172	63	310
Total	1,527	551	1,249

Investigative Services Subdivision



Lieutenant Chad Cohagen

Lieutenant Chad Cohagen is responsible for the effective and efficient management of all investigative processes, work products and follow ups from initial crime scenes. He was hired in March 2005, and he was a Patrol Officer from 2005 to 2009. He was a Detective from 2009 to 2016 when he was promoted to Sergeant. He was a Patrol Sergeant prior to becoming the Detective Sergeant in 2017. He was promoted to Lieutenant in October 2019. Lt. Cohagen is a graduate of Bowling Green State University with a bachelor's degree in Criminal Justice, and he has completed the Supervisors Training and Education Program (STEP). He also completed Northwestern University's School of Police Staff and Command.

The Investigative Services Subdivision is comprised of the following staff:

- Detective Sergeant
- Six General Assignment Detectives
- Three Special Detectives (One assigned to HIDTA Drug Task Force)
- One Victim's Advocate/Court Liaison

The Investigative Services Subdivision accomplished the following objectives in 2021:

- Investigated one homicide that led to a suspect who ultimately took his own life upon contact with law enforcement.
- Investigated and traced a fatal overdose back to two suspected drug traffickers and obtained an indictment for both in federal court.
- Presented 57 cases to the Prosecutor's office for consideration, with a 94% success rate.
- Conducted roll call training, with all patrol officers, on basic crime scene photography.
- Investigators were assigned over 1,215 cases to follow up on in 2021.
- Recognizing a need to provide victim advocacy to some of our crime and domestic violence victims, our Court Liaison sought additional training and certification to provide direct victim advocacy services to our municipal court cases.

Investigations

The investigation of felonies and other crimes that require follow up and extensive collection of evidence or processing are referred to the Investigative Services Subdivision for processing. Investigators have specialized training and expertise in some forensic areas that are required for furthering and completing investigations. Not every case is assigned for follow up, but every case is reviewed by the Investigative Supervisor for possible assignment. Assignment for follow up is based on a list of solvability factors that determine if the case has enough material evidence, or a likelihood of discovering evidence, to warrant further investigation.

Cases	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Offenses	1,093	1,103	1,037	857	952
Arrests	161	268	282	227	263
Total Cases Assigned	1,254	1,371	1,319	1,084	1,215

Detective Scene Responses	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
On-Duty	15	22	27	7	20
Off-Duty	21	31	21	33	19
Total Scene Responses	36	53	48	40	39

Investigative Processes	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Subpoenas	165	211	179	125	195
Search Warrants	95	97	107	112	124
Indictments	71	102	84	85	57
Polygraph Exams	45	36	25	28	43
Electronic Forensic Exams	N/A	46	55	34	24
Background Investigations	73	80	30	24	76
Total Investigative Processes	449	572	480	408	408



ICAC Taskforce

The Division offers part-time assistance to the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force (ICAC). The Division may dedicate a detective's time as needed to assist in task force investigations. These crimes frequently cross multi-jurisdictional lines and require extensive computer forensic capabilities to address. These are horrendous crimes committed against the most vulnerable of victims. Involvement in this task force means that these resources can be immediately directed to local as well as regional cases. The Division finds participation in this task force to be of high value as these cases impact all jurisdictions in central Ohio. The productivity of the task force is another factor we consider. The task force reported the following activity.

Investigations	2020	2021
Tips and Complaints Checked	1,037	934
Online Chat Hours	392	235
Knock and Talks	26	48
Consent to Search	17	8
Soliciting a Minor Arrests	12	7
Child Enticement Cases	23	12
Obscenity Directed Toward a Minor	20	49
Child Prostitution Cases	1	2
Interviews Conducted	128	129
Intelligence and Grand Jury Summaries	195	220

Child Pornography	2020	2021
Manufacturing Cases	8	3
Distribution Cases	76	97
Possession	82	55
Child Victims Identified	10	48

Computer Forensics	2020	2021
Forensic Exam Hours	3,128	3,041
Forensic Exams Completed	117	139
Forensic Cases Initiated	67	88
Forensic Cases Completed	67	56

Legal Actions	2020	2021
Subpoenas Served	295	229
Search Warrants Executed	155	181

HIDTA Taskforce

The Division dedicates a full-time investigator to the Regional High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Program (HIDTA). This work group is comprised of investigators and resources from federal and central Ohio police agencies. Many of these agencies, based on the scope and jurisdictional mobility of the drug crimes and enterprises, would not have the personnel or resources to investigate alone. Our participation with any task force is continuously evaluated for effectiveness, and in 2021, the taskforce reported the following results to participating member agencies.

Investigations	2020	2021
Arrests Made	23	93
Narcotics Seizures	383	60
Drugs Seized Street Value	\$29,070,976	\$14,001,155
Currency Seized	\$758,134	\$1,000,069

Court Liaison

The Court Liaison is responsible for representation of the Division court cases from the pretrial stage to final disposition. The Court Liaison is our link between the Division and the Franklin County court systems. Our Liaison attends court functions, which relieves the officers from having to appear in court when the case may not warrant the physical appearance of an officer. The Court Liaison checks in with court personnel, on behalf of the Division, on many court actions: pre-trials, jury trials, common pleas cases, grand jury presentations and court trials. They deliver critical and time sensitive court paperwork to prosecutors, the courts, and the clerk's offices.

The Court Liaison notifies officers when they are needed to appear in Municipal or Common Pleas Court. The following table indicates the frequency with which the Court Liaison handled cases in 2021 on behalf of an officer. The cost savings formula is based on an overtime rate, as many court appearances result in an overtime rate. The cost savings associated with representation by the Court Liaison, in lieu of one officer on overtime at a minimum of three hours per appearance, is depicted by year.

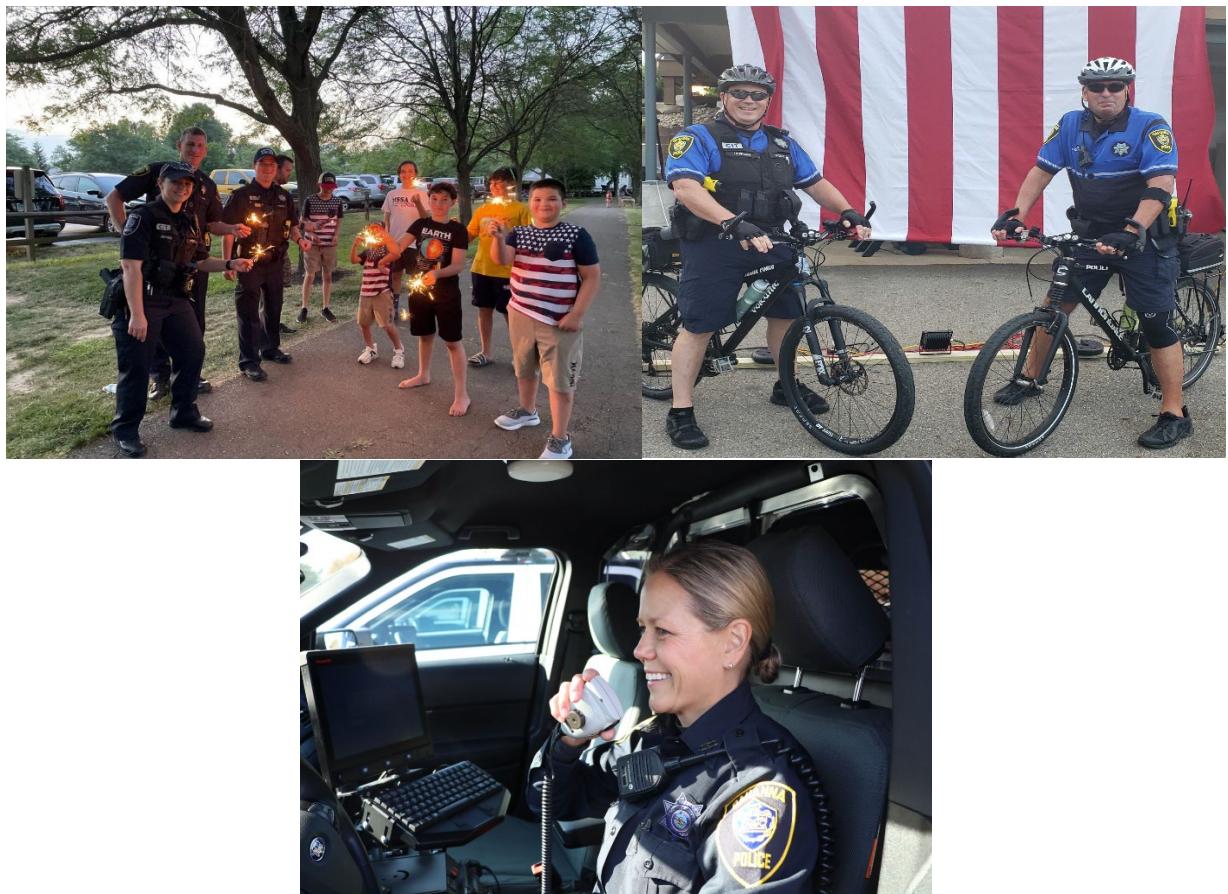
Officers Cancelled from Subpoenas	Frequency	Total
2018 Subpoenas	433	\$84,701
2019 Subpoenas	551	\$111,280
2020 Subpoenas	250	\$52,166
2021 Subpoenas	116	\$25,014
Totals	1,350	\$273,161

2021 Roster

Executive Staff	Patrol
Chief Jeffrey B. Spence	Officer Carl Schmueckle
Deputy Chief Jeffrey Lawless	Officer Frank Stewart
Lieutenant Ethan Moffitt	Officer Terry Goulden
Lieutenant Chad Cohagen	Officer Sherman Buck
Lieutenant Matt Kissel	Officer Kelie Moffitt
Investigative Services	Officer Anthony Smith
Sergeant Ryan Utt	Officer James Allen
Detective Reuben Hendon	Officer C. Darren Price
Detective Matthew Fulmer	Officer Andrew Eckert
Detective Kimberly Glunt	Officer Jason Jones
Detective Michael Shippitka	Officer Ann Jodon
Detective John Power	Officer Chris Redman
Detective Blair Thomas	Officer Gary Lawrence
Detective Benjamin Roush	Officer Timothy Swalley
Detective Bryan Kovalik	Officer Joseph Kemp
Court Liaison Tasha Rutan	Officer Paul Torrie
Support Services	Officer Michael Vasila
Sergeant Patrick Millenbaugh	Officer Kenneth Bills
Procurement Coordinator Damian Murray	Officer Ty Andersen
Admin./School Resource Officers	Officer David "Taylor" McConkey
Administrative Sergeant Kyle Parrish	Officer Brian Turner
School Resource Officer Todd Huffman	Officer Crystal Jones
School Resource Officer Benjamin Corbin	Officer Frank McDougle
School Resource Officer Adam Buchman	Officer Kyle Griffis
Part-Time	Officer Kaylea Pertz
Court Bailiff; Officer Dean Blamer	Officer Brian Smith
Property Clerk; Officer Rick Walker	Officer Jeff Hoffman
Retired in 2021	Officer Hayden Farmer
Officer Carl Schmueckle	Officer Brenda Johnson
Resignations in 2021	Officer Doug Reisinger
Officer Terrance "TJ" Lohr	New Officer Hires 2021
Officer James "Mitch" Gordon	Officer Ian White
Officer Maria Curren	Officer James Gillespie
Officer Morgan Milliken	Officer Joshua McMaster
Field Services Supervisors	Officer Jacob Rigsby
Sergeant Michael Gray	Officer Paul Michel
Sergeant Ernest Choung	Matthew Eader
Sergeant Phillip Stacy	Michael Collins
Sergeant Justin Sheasby	

2021 Roster

Communications	Ancillary Staff
Communications Supervisor Angie Collins	Records Clerk Katey Powell
Dispatcher Kathrine Teeter	Crime Analyst Lyndsey Roush
Dispatcher Kara Shriner	Mgmt. Analyst Amy Moneypenny
Dispatcher Ryan Miller	Mgmt. Analyst Peyton O'Dell
Dispatcher Louise Jones	
Dispatcher Jennifer Slee	
Dispatcher Cale Baine	
Dispatcher Amber Ramsey	
Dispatcher Miranda Chavarria	
Dispatcher Seth Meadows (Hired 2021)	



In Memoriam

In 2021, there were 644 total peace officer line of duty deaths in the United States. In Ohio, there were 10 line of duty deaths. Three of Ohio's line of duty deaths were due to violence or a traffic crash, while seven were related to COVID-19 or a duty related illness. Gahanna was represented at every funeral of an Ohio officer in 2021. The Gahanna Division of Police has experienced one line of duty death in its history.

The Division honors the ultimate sacrifice of all the fallen officers but holds dearest the memory of Gahanna Patrolman Charles DuVernay Badge Number 27. Officer DuVernay was killed on August 4, 1982 when he was struck by a vehicle while directing traffic. Officer DuVernay was a United States Marine Corps veteran and served with the Gahanna Division of Police for two years.



**Patrolman
Charles DuVernay**
Gahanna Division of Police, OH
EOW: Friday, August 4, 1982
Cause of Death: Automobile crash



**Police Officer
Shane Henry Bartek**
Cleveland Division of Police, OH
EOW: Friday, December 31, 2021
Cause of Death: Gunfire



**Police Officer
Scott Russell Dawley**
Nelsonville Police Dept., OH
EOW: Tuesday, August 3, 2021
Cause of Death: Vehicle crash



**Police Officer
Brandon Michael Stalker**
Toledo Police Dept., OH
EOW: Monday, January 18, 2021
Cause of Death: Gunfire

Ohio Line of Duty Deaths due to COVID-19 or Duty Related Illness

Patrolman Sean E. VanDenberg
Corrections Officer Joshua E. Kristek
Corrections Lieutenant David W. Reynolds
Deputy Sheriff Boyd Wayne Blake

Deputy Sheriff Robert Craig Mills
Natural Resource Officer Jason Scott Lagore
Deputy Sheriff Donald Raymond Gilreath, III

Thank You



City of Gahanna Division of Police
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