

Lewisville Police Department



Annual Use of Force Report 2025

Created by John Flores-Hidones

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Brook Rollins", is written over a horizontal line.

Brook Rollins

Chief of Police

Lewisville Police Department

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Message from the Chief of Police

The Lewisville Police Department is committed to providing a safe community for all who live, work, and visit our city. Every member of this department carries a tremendous responsibility to protect life, preserve public trust, and serve our community with professionalism, integrity, and compassion. We recognize that the authority entrusted to law enforcement officers must be exercised with sound judgment, restraint, accountability, and respect for the dignity of every person we encounter.

The overwhelming majority of interactions between our officers and the public are resolved without the use of force. However, there are situations where individuals actively resist lawful detention or arrest, threaten officers or others, or engage in violent behavior that requires officers to respond with force to safely and effectively bring the situation under control.

Our officers are entrusted with significant authority and responsibility, and with that comes the obligation to exercise good judgment, professionalism, and accountability in rapidly evolving situations. Officers are trained to use only the amount of force that is objectively reasonable and necessary based on the totality of the circumstances known to them at the time. When safe and feasible, officers are expected to utilize de-escalation techniques, communication, warnings, time, distance, and other tactics intended to reduce the need for force. However, when force becomes necessary, officers must be prepared to act decisively to protect themselves and others and to fulfill their lawful duties.

No use-of-force incidents are treated casually. Every incident involving force is documented, reviewed, and carefully evaluated to ensure compliance with Department policy, applicable law, training standards, and accepted law enforcement practices. Supervisors, the Safety Review Board, and Department leadership review these incidents not only to ensure accountability but also to identify opportunities for training, improvement, and continued professional development. Medical care is provided whenever necessary or requested, and all people involved are treated with dignity and respect throughout the process.

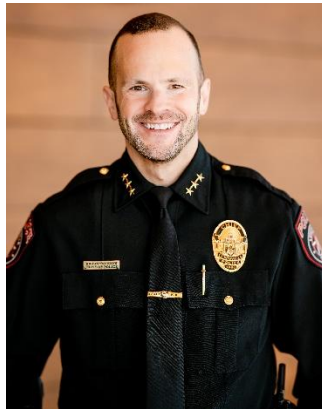
In 2025, the Department investigated two separate officer-involved shooting incidents, the first incidents involving officer firearm discharges since 2014. In both cases, officers encountered suspects who discharged firearms at officers, resulting in officers returning fire. In one incident, the suspect was struck and died from injuries sustained during the encounter. In the second incident, the suspect was struck and survived.

Each incident was independently investigated by the Lewisville Police Department, the Texas Department of Public Safety Texas Rangers, and the Department's Internal Affairs function. Both cases were also reviewed by the applicable District Attorney's Office and presented to a Grand Jury, which returned no action in either case. All involved employees were exonerated, meaning investigators determined the officers' actions were lawful, within Department policy, and consistent with training. No misconduct related to either deadly force incident was identified.

The Lewisville Police Department is actively engaged in a substantial modernization of all department policies. The Use-of-Force policy was reviewed, updated, and released in early 2026. The updated policy incorporates current legal standards, de-escalation principles, duty-to-intervene expectations, reporting requirements, and modern law enforcement best practices. The Department remains committed to continually evaluating and improving its policies, training, and review processes to ensure accountability, transparency, and the protection of human life.

This annual report is part of that commitment. Transparency and accountability are essential to maintaining public trust, and we believe our community deserves to understand how use-of-force incidents are reviewed, evaluated, and addressed. By publishing this report, we aim to provide an accurate overview of use-of-force incidents, identify trends, reinforce accountability, and demonstrate our ongoing commitment to professional, ethical, and service-oriented policing.

Brook Rollins
Chief of Police
Lewisville Police Department



Use of Force Definitions

Bodily Injury: Physical pain, illness, or any impairment of physical condition.

Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW): A less-lethal weapon primarily designed to disrupt a subject's central nervous system by delivering electrical energy sufficient to cause uncontrolled muscle contractions and override voluntary motor responses. This interruption of normal muscle control is commonly referred to as neuro-muscular incapacitation (NMI). The Lewisville Police Department utilizes TASER devices as its authorized CEW platform; therefore, all CEW-related data and statistics in this report are referred to as TASER.

Deadly Force: Force that is reasonably anticipated or intended to create a substantial likelihood of causing death or serious bodily injury.

De-escalation: Tactics or techniques used by employees to stabilize a situation, reduce the immediacy of a threat, and decrease the likelihood that force will become necessary. De-escalation techniques may include communication, advisements, warnings, tactical repositioning, time, distance, and other reasonable efforts intended to resolve an incident safely.

Drive-Stun: The activation of a TASER against the body of a subject without deploying probes. The purpose of a drive-stun is generally to gain compliance through localized pain stimulation without causing full neuro-muscular incapacitation.

Exonerated: A finding that an employee's actions were lawful, within Department policy, and consistent with training under the circumstances known at the time of the incident.

Force: The application of physical techniques, tactics, chemical agents, weapons, or other actions used to gain compliance, restrain, control, or overcome resistance.

Immediate: Occurring without delay or happening at once.

Imminent: Ready to take place or likely to occur very soon.

Less-Lethal Weapon (Intermediate Weapon): A tool or device not intended or designed to cause death or serious bodily injury when used in a manner consistent with training and Department policy.

Non-Deadly Force: Force that is not intended or reasonably expected to cause death or serious bodily injury when applied in a manner consistent with training and Department policy.

Officer Engagement: An instance in which an officer uses force to control a situation, restrain a subject, overcome resistance, or safely resolve an incident.

Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Spray: An aerosol spray derived from pepper resin intended to cause temporary inflammation and irritation to the eyes, skin, and respiratory system. Effects may include involuntary tearing, eye closure, coughing, and temporary discomfort.

Reasonable Belief: A conclusion based on objective facts and circumstances that would lead a reasonable and prudent officer to reach the same determination under similar conditions.

Response to Resistance (RTR): Legacy terminology previously used by the Lewisville Police Department to describe incidents involving the application of force. The Department transitioned to the “Use of Force” nomenclature during 2025 to better align with current policy language and reporting practices.

Safety Review Board (SRB): A review committee composed of Department personnel and City stakeholders responsible for evaluating use-of-force incidents to ensure actions were consistent with Department policy, training, applicable law, and safety expectations.

Serious Bodily Injury: Bodily injury that creates a substantial risk of death, causes serious permanent disfigurement, or results in long-term loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ.

Use-of-Force Incident: A single event or encounter in which one or more employees use force against one or more subjects.

Use-of-Force Report: An individual report completed by an employee who personally used force during an incident. A single incident may result in multiple use-of-force reports.

WRAP Restraint System (The WRAP): A temporary restraint device designed to immobilize a subject in an upright seated position while restricting movement and reducing the risk of injury to the subject, officers, or others.

Use of Force Data Collection

All data and metrics contained in this report were collected from use-of-force incidents documented during the 2025 calendar year. The data analysis focuses on four major components: use-of-force incidents, types of response, community demographics, and calls for service associated with use-of-force incidents. Each component is defined below:

Use-of-Force Incidents

Data related to use-of-force incidents was collected from Axon Standards, the Department's designated reporting and review system for use-of-force documentation. Employees who use force during an incident are required to complete and submit an individual use-of-force report documenting their actions, the circumstances surrounding the incident, the type of force used, and any injuries or medical treatment provided.

For purposes of this report, a "use-of-force incident" refers to a single event or encounter involving force, while a "use-of-force report" refers to an individual employee's documented use of force during that event. As a result, a single incident may generate multiple use-of-force reports when several employees independently use force during the same encounter.

For example, if three officers use force during a single arrest, the event is counted as one incident but may result in three separate use-of-force reports. This reporting method provides a more accurate review of each employee's individual actions, decision-making, response type, and policy compliance.

Reports may also contain references to witness employees, assisting officers, detention personnel, or supervisors who did not personally apply force. For purposes of this analysis, only employees who directly used force against a subject were included in the report totals.

Once submitted, use-of-force reports are reviewed by supervisors, evaluated for completeness and policy compliance, and forwarded through the chain of command to the Safety Review Board (SRB) and Command Staff for final review. The review process includes an evaluation of applicable reports, available video evidence, witness statements, policy considerations, and training standards.

Although the legacy "Response to Resistance" terminology remained associated with certain records and report titles within Axon Standards during portions of 2025, the Department formally transitioned to the "Use of Force" nomenclature to better align with current policy language, reporting practices, and industry standards.

During 2025, 58 use-of-force incidents were initially identified. One incident was excluded because it involved an animal control assist, and another was removed after being identified as a duplicate entry. One additional incident was added after verification and correction of the date of occurrence. The final incident count for 2025 was 57.

In total, 44 employees submitted 80 use-of-force reports during 2025. Data was analyzed to identify the frequency of force usage, employees involved in multiple incidents, response trends, and policy-related findings. Data from prior annual reports was also utilized to provide year-over-year comparisons and identify long-term trends.

Types of Response

Data was collected across seven response categories: TASER deployment, drive-stun activation, empty-hand control techniques, strikes, WRAP restraint applications, controlled takedowns, and firearm discharges.

For consistency with prior reporting practices, TASER-related data includes both probe deployments and drive-stun activations. Compliance techniques and holds include empty-hand control and the WRAP restraint system. Firearm discharge data includes both handgun and rifle discharges associated with use-of-force incidents.

No incidents involving K9 apprehensions or OC spray deployments were reported during 2025.

Community Demographics

Demographic data were collected from all subjects involved in use-of-force incidents. Information collected included sex, race, and ethnicity. No personally identifiable information (PII) was included in this report.

Of the 57 subjects involved in use-of-force incidents during 2025, the ethnicity of 10 subjects was verified through associated case reports linked to the original incident documentation.

Calls for Service (CFS)

A multi-step review process was utilized to classify calls for service associated with use-of-force incidents. First, a case number was identified for each incident involving force. Second, the associated call-for-service number was located through Department records. Third, each incident was reviewed to verify the original call type assigned by dispatch or by a self-initiated officer action.

Although some incidents involved multiple criminal offenses or event classifications, each incident was categorized according to the initial call type associated with the event. All calls involving requests for officer assistance within the Lewisville City Jail were classified as “Jail Assist” incidents for reporting purposes.

Use of Force Options

De-Escalation

The Lewisville Police Department requires employees to consider de-escalation techniques and other reasonable alternatives to force whenever safe and feasible under the circumstances. De-escalation strategies are intended to reduce the immediacy of a threat, stabilize situations, improve communication, and increase the opportunity for voluntary compliance without the need for force or with a reduction in the level of force necessary.

De-escalation techniques may include command presence, verbal communication, advisements, warnings, tactical repositioning, requesting additional resources, slowing down the pace of an encounter when possible, and creating time and distance to resolve an incident safely. When circumstances permit, and safety is not compromised, officers should provide subjects with an opportunity to comply with lawful commands before using force.

Non-Deadly Force

When de-escalation efforts are ineffective, unsafe, or not feasible, and a subject continues to resist lawful detention, arrest, or control efforts, officers may use objectively reasonable non-deadly force to safely resolve the situation.

Officers are authorized to use non-deadly force techniques to:

- Protect themselves or others from physical harm,
- Restrain or control a resisting subject,
- Prevent escape when legally authorized,
- Safely bring an unlawful or dangerous situation under control, or
- Prevent a situation from escalating into a greater threat to officers or the public.

Non-deadly force options may include empty-hand control techniques, physical restraint methods, controlled takedowns, TASER deployments, WRAP restraint applications, and other Department-authorized less-lethal tools.

Detention officers are also authorized to use reasonable non-deadly force techniques within the Lewisville Detention Facility to protect themselves or others, restrain resisting inmates, prevent injuries, and maintain safety and order within the facility.

To support officer and public safety, employees may utilize Department-approved less-lethal weapons when properly trained and authorized. These tools are intended to help gain compliance, reduce injuries, reduce the potential for further use of force, and resolve dangerous situations while minimizing the likelihood of serious bodily injury or death.

Department-authorized less-lethal weapons include:

- Expandable baton,
- Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) spray,
- TASER devices, and
- Impact rounds designed for less-lethal deployment systems.

Deadly Force

Lewisville Police Department officers are authorized to use deadly force when the officer reasonably believes it is necessary to protect themselves or another person from an immediate threat of death or serious bodily injury.

Only sworn police officers are authorized to carry and use firearms while performing official duties for the City. All employees shall comply with applicable local, state, and federal laws, as well as Department policies governing the use of firearms and deadly force.

Officers may display or discharge firearms in circumstances including:

- Protection of themselves or others from an immediate threat of death or serious bodily injury,
- Authorized training or lawful sporting activities,
- Fulfillment of military or National Guard service obligations, or
- Humane destruction of an animal presenting an imminent threat or suffering when no reasonable alternative exists.

Officers shall not discharge firearms when doing so would unnecessarily endanger innocent people. Generally, officers shall not discharge firearms at or from moving vehicles unless deadly force is otherwise justified under the circumstances and no reasonable alternative exists. Warning shots are prohibited by Department policy.

Reporting Use of Force

All Lewisville Police Department employees are required to document and report incidents involving force in accordance with Department policy and reporting requirements. Employees who use force during an incident are responsible for completing an individual use-of-force report in Axon Standards documenting their actions, observations, response type, and any injuries or medical treatment associated with the event.

A use-of-force report is required when an employee:

- Discharges a firearm outside of authorized training, lawful sporting activity, or military service obligations,
- Uses force that results in or is alleged to have resulted in injury to another person,
- Applies force using a Department-authorized less-lethal weapon,
- Uses defensive tactics, control techniques, restraints, or physical force to overcome resistance or gain control of a subject, or
- Utilizes the WRAP Restraint System within the Lewisville Detention Facility.

Minor discomfort or temporary redness resulting solely from routine handcuffing does not generally require a separate use-of-force report unless visible injury, alleged injury, or additional force beyond standard handcuffing procedures is involved.

Employees are expected to complete use-of-force documentation prior to the end of their shift unless otherwise authorized by a supervisor. Supervisors conduct an initial review of each incident to ensure reports are complete, consistent, and properly documented. Supervisors also evaluate the circumstances surrounding the incident, the type of force used, any injuries sustained, available video evidence, witness statements, and compliance with Department policy and training standards.

Following supervisory review, incidents are forwarded through the chain of command to the Safety Review Board (SRB) and Command Staff for additional evaluation. The review process is intended to ensure that force applications are objectively reasonable, lawful, consistent with Department policy, and aligned with accepted law enforcement practices and training.

As part of the review process, the Department evaluates body-worn camera footage, in-car video, associated reports, witness statements, injury documentation, and other available evidence. If policy violations, training deficiencies, equipment concerns, or other issues are identified, the Department may implement corrective action, counseling, remedial training, policy revisions, supervisory intervention, or disciplinary action when appropriate.

The Department's review process is intended not only to ensure accountability but also to identify opportunities for continued training, risk reduction, policy improvement, and enhanced officer and public safety.

Use of Force Findings

Use of Force Data

A total of 80 use-of-force reports were submitted by 44 employees during calendar year 2025. Of those employees, 18 submitted more than one use-of-force report during the year. Compared to 2024, the total number of use-of-force reports decreased by 2.4%.

The 80 individual use-of-force reports were associated with 57 separate incidents occurring during 2025. Because multiple employees may use force during a single event, one incident may generate several individual use-of-force reports documenting each employee's actions and response type.

Of the 80 reports reviewed in 2025, two involved minor policy violations unrelated to the application of force itself. One incident involved a body-worn camera activation violation, while the other involved a vehicle pursuit policy violation, which was addressed through a separate administrative review process. Neither incident involved excessive force or improper force application against a subject.

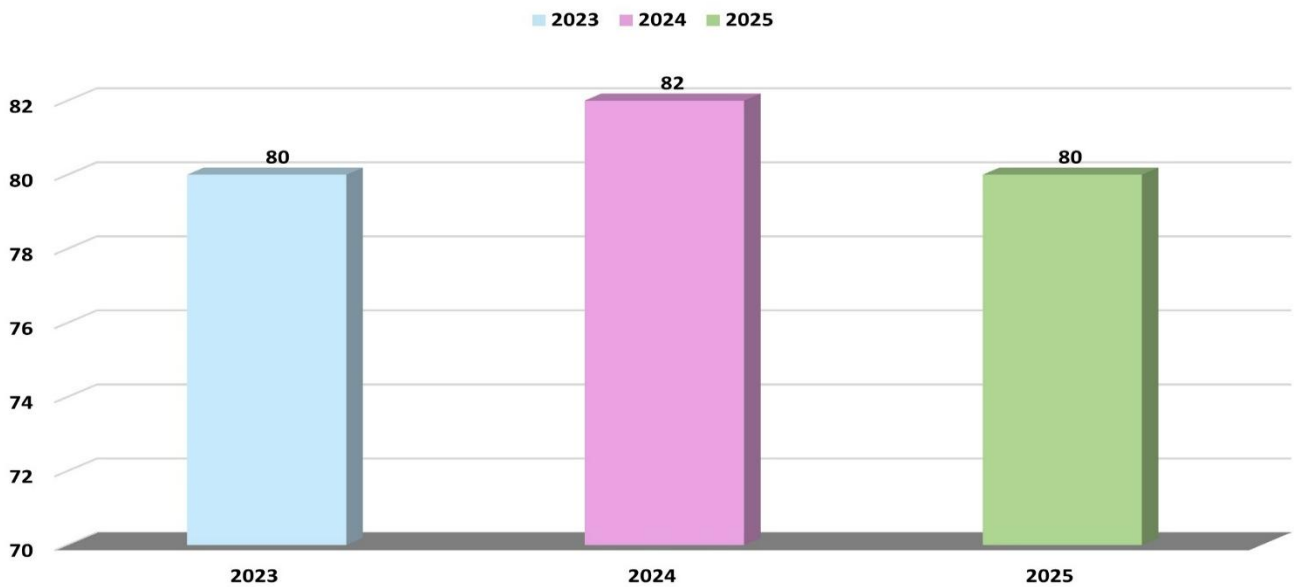
The remaining reports were determined to be within Department policy, training standards, and applicable law following supervisory review, Safety Review Board evaluation, and Command Staff review.

During 2025, the Department investigated two separate officer-involved shooting incidents involving six individual employee use-of-force reports. In both incidents, officers responded to suspects who discharged firearms at officers, resulting in officers returning fire. These incidents represented the Department's first officer-involved shootings involving firearm discharges since 2014.

Both incidents were independently investigated by the Lewisville Police Department, the Texas Department of Public Safety Texas Rangers, and Internal Affairs personnel. The incidents were also reviewed by the applicable District Attorney's Office and presented to a Grand Jury, which returned no action in either case. All involved employees were exonerated, meaning investigators determined the officers' actions were lawful, within Department policy, and consistent with training. No misconduct related to either deadly force incident was identified.

The following bar graph (Figure 1) illustrates a year-over-year comparison of use-of-force reports submitted during the past three calendar years.

Figure 1. Use-of-Force Reports per Year



Types of Response

All use-of-force reports documented during 2025 were reviewed by supervisors, the Safety Review Board (SRB), and Command Staff to evaluate compliance with Department policy, training standards, accepted law enforcement practices, and applicable law.

The most reported response types during 2025 were TASER deployments, compliance techniques/holds, and controlled takedowns. TASER deployments accounted for 42.5% of all reported response types, followed by compliance techniques/holds at 28.8%, and controlled takedowns at 11.3%.

The increase in firearm discharge statistics during 2025 was directly associated with the two officer-involved shooting incidents discussed previously in this report. Those two incidents generated six individual firearm discharge reports involving six employees.

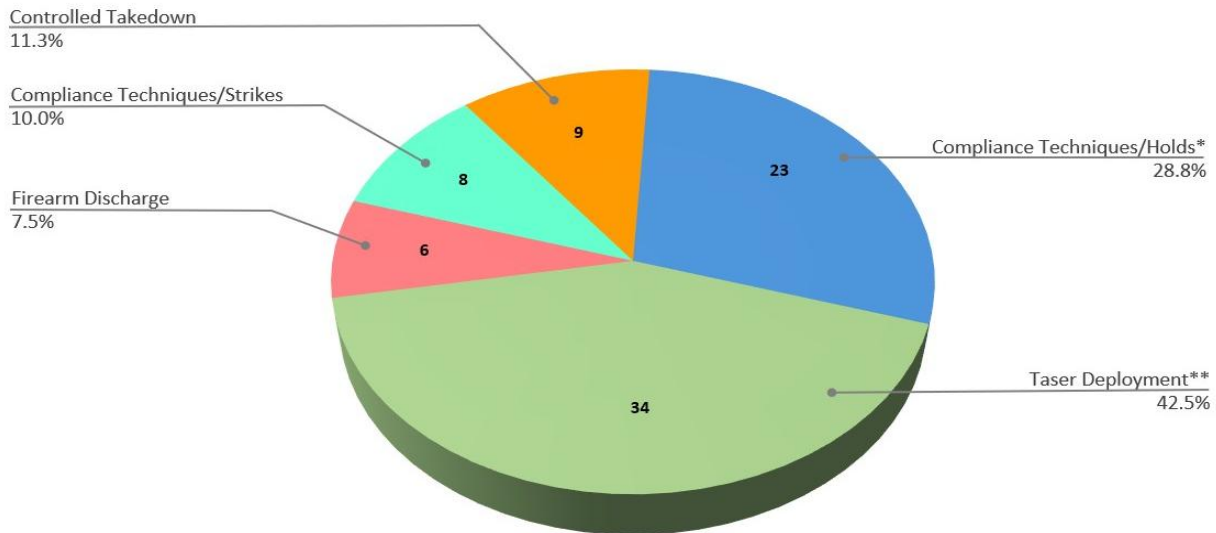
TASER deployments decreased by approximately 8% compared to 2024. Compliance techniques/holds decreased by approximately 15%, while controlled takedowns decreased by approximately 10% during the same reporting period.

Subject injuries requiring medical attention were reported in 14 of the 57 use-of-force incidents documented during 2025. Of those subjects transported for medical evaluation or treatment, only eight remained hospitalized for further treatment, while the others were treated and released.

No patterns indicating excessive, unlawful, or disproportionate force were identified during the Department's review process.

The following chart (Figure 2) illustrates the total number and percentage of each response type documented during 2025. The year-over-year comparison in Table 1 reflects response trends reported during the past three calendar years.

Figure 2. Types of Response



*Includes 10 instances where a WRAP restraint was used

**Includes 5 instances where a Conductive Energy Device (CED) was used in Drive-Stun mode

Table 1. Types of Response per Year

Response Type Year	2023	2024	2025
TASER Deployment	35	37	34
Compliance Techniques/Holds	20	27	23
Controlled Takedown	13	10	9
Compliance Techniques/Strikes	5	5	8
Impact Projectiles	2	0	0
Firearms	0	0	6
K9 Apprehension	2	1	0
OC Spray	1	1	0
Other	2	1	0
Grand Total	80	82	80

Community Demographics

In 2025, male subjects accounted for 80.7% of all individuals involved in documented use-of-force incidents, while female subjects accounted for 19.3%.

White male subjects represented the largest demographic group involved in use-of-force incidents at 54.4%, followed by Black male subjects at 24.6%. Regarding ethnicity, non-Hispanic subjects accounted for 59.6% of all individuals involved in reported use-of-force incidents during the reporting period.

Demographic information included in this report was collected solely for analytical and transparency purposes. The Department recognizes that demographic data alone does not establish causation, bias, or predictive indicators related to the use of force. Each incident is evaluated independently based on the totality of the circumstances, the actions of the subject, the threat presented, and the objective reasonableness of the officer’s response.

Figures 3 and 4 provide a demographic breakdown of subjects involved in documented use-of-force incidents during 2025.

Figure 3. Subject Demographics, by Sex and Race (2025)

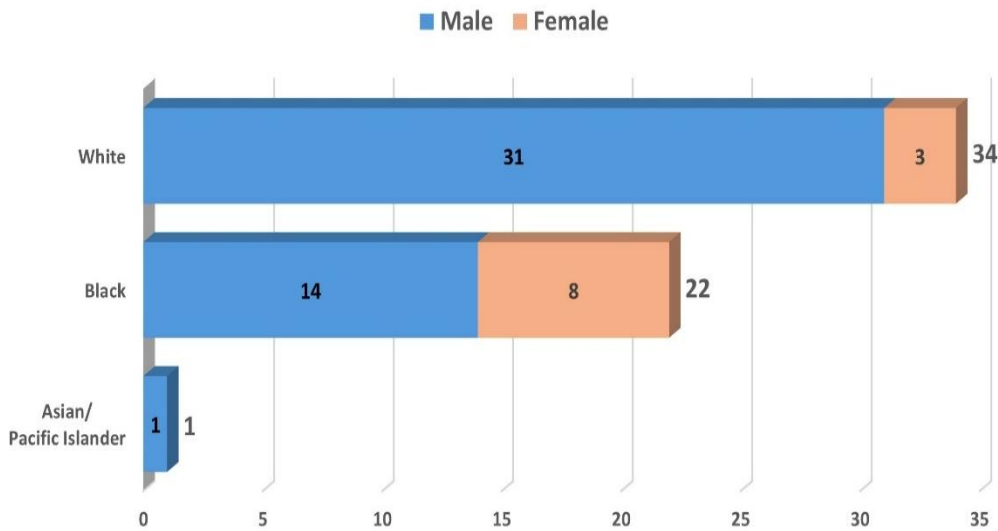
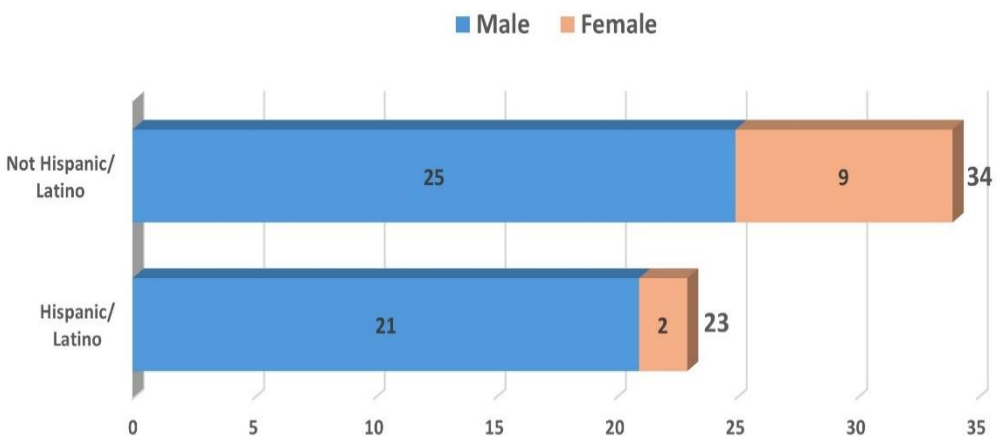


Figure 4. Subject Demographics, by Sex and Ethnicity (2025)



Calls for Service

In 2025, the number of calls for service resulting in a documented use-of-force incident increased by 5.6% compared to 2024. Family violence calls resulting in use-of-force incidents increased by five incidents during the reporting period, while suspicious activity calls increased by four incidents. The number of disturbance-related calls associated with use-of-force incidents remained unchanged from the previous year.

Family violence and disturbance calls each accounted for 19.3% of all calls for service associated with documented use-of-force incidents during 2025. Mental health-related incidents accounted for 14.0%, while intoxication offenses, traffic stops, and suspicious activity calls represented additional frequently occurring call categories associated with force incidents.

The increase in family violence-related incidents reflects the unpredictable and frequently volatile nature of domestic-related calls for service, which often require officers to make immediate decisions to protect victims, control combative individuals, or prevent further violence.

Most use-of-force incidents occurring within the Lewisville Detention Center involved subjects experiencing mental health-related crises, disturbances, or combative behavior while already in custody. These incidents accounted for the majority of “Jail Assist” calls documented during the reporting period.

Although some incidents involved multiple criminal offenses or event classifications, each incident was categorized according to the original call type assigned by dispatch or initiated by the responding officer.

Figure 5 illustrates the number and percentage of calls for service associated with documented use-of-force incidents during 2025. Table 2 provides a year-over-year comparison of call types associated with use-of-force incidents during the past three calendar years.

Figure 5. Call Types Associated with Use-of-Force Incidents

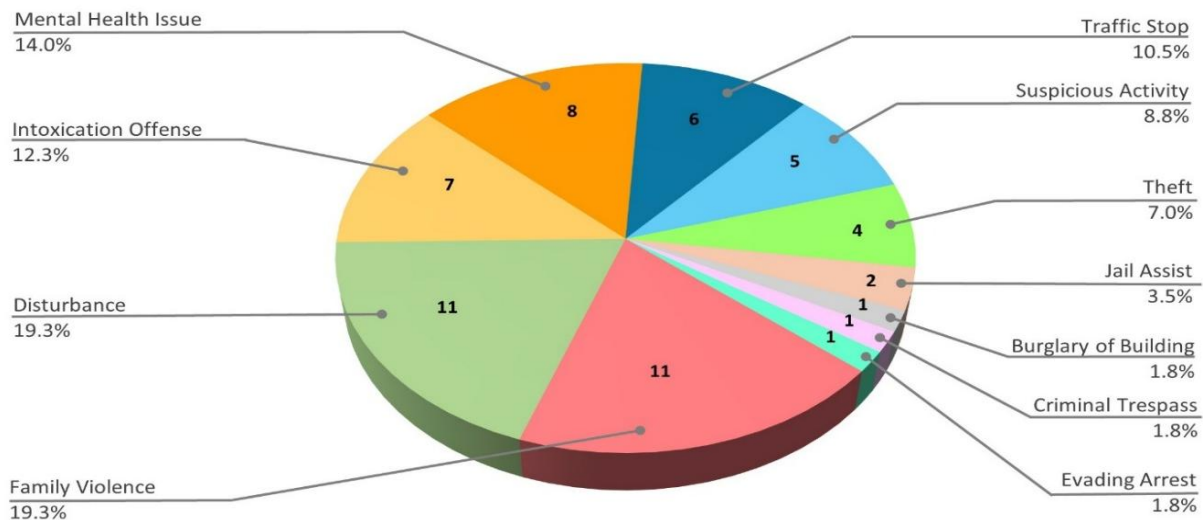


Table 2. Call Types Resulting in Use-of-Force Incidents per Year

Call for Services	Year	2023	2024	2025
Disturbance		12	11	11
Intoxication Offense		9	12	7
Family Violence		6	6	11
Jail Assist		5	1	2
Traffic Stop		4	9	6
Theft		3	3	4
Suspicious Activity		3	1	5
Stolen Vehicle		3	0	0
Burglary of Building		0	1	1
Burglary of Vehicle		3	1	0
Mental Health Issue		3	6	8
Warrants		2	1	0
Robbery		2	0	0
Pedestrian Stop		1	1	0
Aggravated Assault		0	0	0
Criminal Trespass		0	0	1
Evading		0	1	1
Grand Total		56	54	57

Recommendations

The Lewisville Police Department's review of 2025 use-of-force incidents identified no systemic concerns related to the application of force, supervisory oversight, or employee decision-making. The policy violations identified during the reporting period were administrative in nature and were not related to excessive force or improper force application against a subject. Additionally, no misconduct related to the two officer-involved shooting incidents was identified.

The Department will continue evaluating use-of-force incidents, reporting practices, training programs, equipment, and policy standards to identify opportunities for improvement and ensure continued alignment with legal requirements, professional standards, and accepted law enforcement practices.

Based on the Department's review and analysis of 2025 use-of-force data, the following recommendations and initiatives are identified:

- Continue annual analysis and publication of use-of-force data to promote transparency, accountability, and informed review of Department practices.
- Continue transitioning legacy "Response to Resistance" terminology and reporting practices toward standardized "Use of Force" nomenclature within Department systems, reporting platforms, and policy language.
- Continue emphasizing timely, accurate, and complete documentation of all reportable use-of-force incidents within Axon Standards.
- Continue reviewing and modernizing Department use-of-force policies to reflect current legal standards, best practices, de-escalation principles, duty-to-intervene requirements, and evolving law enforcement training standards.
- Continue providing recurring training in de-escalation, defensive tactics, less-lethal tools, firearms, legal updates, tactical decision-making, and use-of-force reporting requirements.
- Continue utilizing supervisory review, Safety Review Board evaluations, and Command Staff oversight to identify policy, training, equipment, or operational issues requiring additional review or corrective action.
- Continue evaluating use-of-force trends, response types, injuries, and incident data to support risk reduction, officer safety, public safety, and continuous organizational improvement.

The Lewisville Police Department remains committed to protecting human life, supporting lawful and professional policing, and maintaining the trust and confidence of the community through accountability, transparency, training, and continuous evaluation of Department practices.