

MULTNOMAH COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

Sheriff Nicole Morrisey O'Donnell

2023 ANNUAL USE OF FORCE REPORT



Completed by:

The Office of Professional Standards and the Planning & Research Unit

Introduction

Introduction

A fundamental value of the Multnomah County Sheriff's Office (MCSO) is to hold ourselves and each other accountable as we strive for continuous improvement. We approach all interactions with people as an opportunity to build trust, and we expect all members, no matter their role or responsibility, to serve everyone with dignity and respect.

At MCSO, we encourage our employees to make every effort to reach desired outcomes with cooperation. Though, we recognize that using force may be unavoidable in certain circumstances.

If force is necessary, employees are always guided to use less physical force than the maximum that may be allowed by law. Whenever possible and/or practical, our employees are encouraged to resolve confrontations using de-escalation techniques, such as using friendly and empathetic communication, creating space or distance, taking time, and building a rapport with the involved individual, to resolve conflict.

Regardless of the type of force used, and the circumstances of such events, we expect our employees to operate in adherence to the law, sheriff's office policies and procedures, and with the highest standards of professionalism and integrity.

MCSO believes accurate, transparent reporting of data and use of force incidents is vital to building trust and confidence within our communities.

Value Statement

The Multnomah County Sheriff's Office respects the value and sanctity of human life and recognizes the inherent dignity of every person. The Sheriff's Office understands that investing members with the authority to use physical force to protect the public welfare creates a solemn obligation to guide members as they balance the important social and individual interests involved.

The Sheriff's Office further recognizes that the use of deadly physical force will emotionally, physically and psychologically impact the member involved, the subject of the deadly physical force, and the family, friends, and community of both.

The Sheriff's Office requires that members be capable of applying, when needed, effective and reasonable physical force and tactics on behalf of the community. The Sheriff's Office places a high value on resolving confrontations, when practical, with less physical force than the maximum that may be allowed by law.

In 2019, the Multnomah County Sheriff's Office (MCSO) saw the need and the opportunity for increased accountability and transparency in agency Uses of Force (defined below). To answer this need and realize any opportunity for increased safety and efficacy in such an essential responsibility of a public safety agency, an in-house data collection and repository was developed: QuickREPORT. Inherent in the use of the system is the level of internal accountability that the public should expect around such an essential responsibility. The internal review process is as follows:

1. A member that uses force will write a report articulating their actions and decision making.
2. An uninvolved supervisor will conduct a review of the event and forward the review to the next level of supervision (Lieutenant).
3. The Lieutenant will conduct their review of all reports and the previous supervisors review and then forward it to the next level of supervision (Captain), when applicable.
4. The Captain will conduct their review of all reports and the previous supervisor reviews and forward it to the next level of supervision (Chief Deputy), when applicable.
5. The Chief Deputy will conduct their review of all reports and the previous supervisor reviews and then forward all reports and reviews to the Use of Force Inspector in Professional Standards.
6. The Use of Force Inspector will review all reports and reviews to identify any trends, training issues, equipment issues or policy issues.

Utilizing the rigorous data newly available from the system, MCSO began publishing the Control Event Statistics Quarterly Report. Again, these reports and the review process around them fulfill MCSO's commitment to transparency, accountability, and data-driven continuous improvement. These quarterly reports can be found by accessing the below link.

<https://www.mcso.us/control-event-statistics>

MCSO's policies, outlined below, are also available and can be accessed using the below link.

<https://www.mcso.us/about-mcso/policy>

The following report summarizes MCSO's use of force events for the 2023 calendar year. The purpose of this report is to continue MCSO's tradition of transparency, accountability and continuous improvement in operations. The introduction section gives context and outlines important definitions and policies. The body of the report consists of separate Law Enforcement and Corrections Division sections, describing and analyzing use of force events for each. Finally, the conclusion section offers action recommendations based on the findings.

Policy

The Sheriff's Office adopts the constitutional standard for the use of force established by the United States Supreme Court, in Graham v. Connor, and subsequent case law. The Graham standard requires that members use objectively reasonable physical force under the totality of the circumstances presented. As such, in accordance with the primary factors set forth in Graham, members must also consider the feasibility of less intrusive methods or tactics in effecting an arrest or otherwise seizing an individual. Members are not required to avail themselves of the least intrusive means of responding to an exigent situation; they need to only act within that range of conduct that is reasonable. Any physical force that is not objectively reasonable under the circumstances is prohibited.

Policy also requires members to develop and display objectively reasonable confrontation and physical force management skills, in accordance with training.

Over the course of their careers, the Sheriff's Office expects members to develop and use skills that allow them to regularly resolve confrontations safely and effectively. The Sheriff's Office will provide training in force techniques and tactics, as well as provide sufficient resources, to help members safely and effectively resolve confrontations.

Definitions

Duty to Intervene

A member's duty to intervene and report misconduct is rooted in MCSO's commitment to community service and treating members of the public fairly, respectfully, and with every effort to preserve human life, value, and dignity in all situations.

The Sheriff's Office holds its members to the highest levels of accountability. All members are responsible for their actions related to use of force. Sworn members are required to intervene in any use of force that is unjustified, excessive or in violation of the use of force policy, unless the intervening member cannot do so safely. Failure to intervene and report as soon as practicable, consistent with any applicable collective bargaining agreement, but no later than seventy-two (72) hours as required by this section, is grounds for disciplinary action against the member. Law enforcement deputies may also be subject to suspension or revocation of their certifications by the Department of Public Safety Standards and Training, as provided in ORS 181A.630, 181A.640 and 181A.650.

De-escalation

Members are also trained on the use of de-escalation techniques. De-escalation is defined as the following in MCSO policy (605.00 Use of Force):

Techniques or tactics, that when time and circumstances reasonably permit, are intended to stabilize the situation and reduce the immediacy of the threat so that more time, options, and resources can be called upon to resolve the situation without the use of force or with a reduction in the force necessary. During an encounter, it will require the cooperation of the subject to provide members with the time and opportunity to employ these de-escalation techniques. Examples include verbal de-escalation, assessing the need for additional resources and

waiting for those resources, use of cover or concealment and distance to communicate with the subject, or other techniques or methods that are reasonable, safe, and feasible under the circumstances.

Control Events

A use of force event is described as a Control Event. A Control Event is defined as follows:

An event where physical force is used against a person's resistance, to include the application of handheld chemical incapacitants, less-lethal devices or pointing of a firearm, less lethal munitions launcher or conducted electrical weapon.

Types of Force Used

Numerous types of force are available to control someone, take them into custody or to avoid higher levels of force. Policy 605.00 describes physical force as follows: The exertion of physical strength against another person's resistance, which includes, but is not limited to, the application of aerosol agents and other less-lethal devices used against another person. Escort holds and handcuffing, without resistance by the subject, do not constitute a reportable amount of force.

Below are the types and definitions of the force MCSO uses. These definitions are also available on the public [website](#).

Control Techniques: Control techniques are applied to a part of the body in response to resistance, to gain compliance, and to avoid higher levels of force. This includes directional control, joint control, carry and slide. Control techniques are not intended to or reasonably likely to cause substantial pain or physically injury.

Takedowns: Techniques where the deputy physically takes the person to the floor or ground in response to resistance, to gain control, and to avoid higher levels of force. These include arm, hair, joint, leg, leg sweep, and tackle. There are dynamic takedowns and controlled takedowns where the risk of injury is very minimal.

Pressure Points: When pressure is physically applied to a specific point on the body in response to resistance. Used to gain compliance, and to avoid higher levels of force.

Handheld Chemical Incapacitants (OC): Handheld Chemical Incapacitant means the following, together or separately: Handheld munitions and devices are specifically designed to cause temporary pain, temporary irritation, temporary disruption of vital processes, temporary incapacitation, temporary disability or permanent harm through the toxic properties of toxic chemicals, or their precursors, that would be released as a result of the employment of the handheld munitions and devices; and any equipment specifically designed for use directly in connection with the employment of handheld munitions and devices as described above. “Handheld chemical incapacitant” does not include tear gas (HB 4008).

Conducted Electrical Weapon (CEW/Taser): A less lethal system capable of delivering electrical energy designed to cause involuntary muscle contractions and overrides the subjects voluntary muscle responses. Used in response to resistance, to defend the member and/or the public and to avoid higher levels of force. Can be deployed through projected probes or pushing directly against the skin (drive stun).

Impact Weapon: Impact weapons are tools such as a baton, asp or shield used in response to resistance, to defend the member and/or the public and to avoid higher levels of force.

Kinetic Impact Projectiles: All nonlethal, less lethal, or semi-lethal projectiles, including but not limited to rubber and plastic bullets, beanbag rounds, sponge rounds and pellet rounds. Used in response to resistance, to defend the member and/or the public and to avoid higher levels of force.

Strikes (hands, elbows, knees, feet): A focused strike to the person’s body. Strikes are used in response to resistance, to defend the member and/or the public, to gain compliance, and to avoid higher levels of force.

Deadly Physical Force: Any force, under the circumstances in which it is used, readily capable of causing serious physical injury or death. ORS 161.015 (3)

Other: Police canine (engagement), Pursuit Intervention Strategies (Dynamic Box-in)

Purposes for which Physical Force may be Used (605.00 Use of Force)

[ORS 161.233](#); [ORS 161.267](#)

Purposes for which members may use the physical force authorized by this policy when members reasonably believe it necessary, under the totality of the circumstances known to the member, to:

- Prevent or terminate the commission or attempted commission of an offense.
- Lawfully take a person into custody, make an arrest, or prevent an escape.
- Defend the member or other person from injury or the threat of injury or death.
- Maintain the safety and security of Multnomah County Sheriff's Office members, other Multnomah County employees, third parties, or the general public in a Multnomah County facility.
- Maintain order and discipline of a Multnomah County facility.
- Accomplish an official purpose or perform a duty authorized by law or judicial decree.

Reporting

Whether on or off duty, agency policy requires a member to notify their supervisor and submit a Control Event Report as outlined above after:

- Applying physical force against resistance, including passive resistance
- Striking a person with any tool, weapon, object, body part or munition
- Applying an aerosol agent to a person
- Firing a conducted electrical weapon at a person
- Using a conducted electrical weapon in drive stun mode
- Pointing a firearm, less lethal munitions launcher, or conducted electrical weapon at a person

A supervisor who receives notice of an event listed above must ensure that the identities of those involved and witness members are listed, as well as the time and location of the event.

Escort holds or handcuffing done without resistance from the subject do not constitute a reportable amount of force.

Control Event Reviews

Control Event Reports shall be reviewed by an uninvolved supervisor in the involved member's chain of command. Reports lacking enough content or clarity shall be returned to the author prior to completion of the review.

The Control Event Report and completed supervisory review shall be forwarded to the first uninvolved Command member in the supervisor's chain of command.

Upon receipt of the Control Event Report from the reviewing supervisor, the receiving Command member shall review the Control Event Report and the completed supervisory review and complete a Control Event Report Command Review to document their comments.

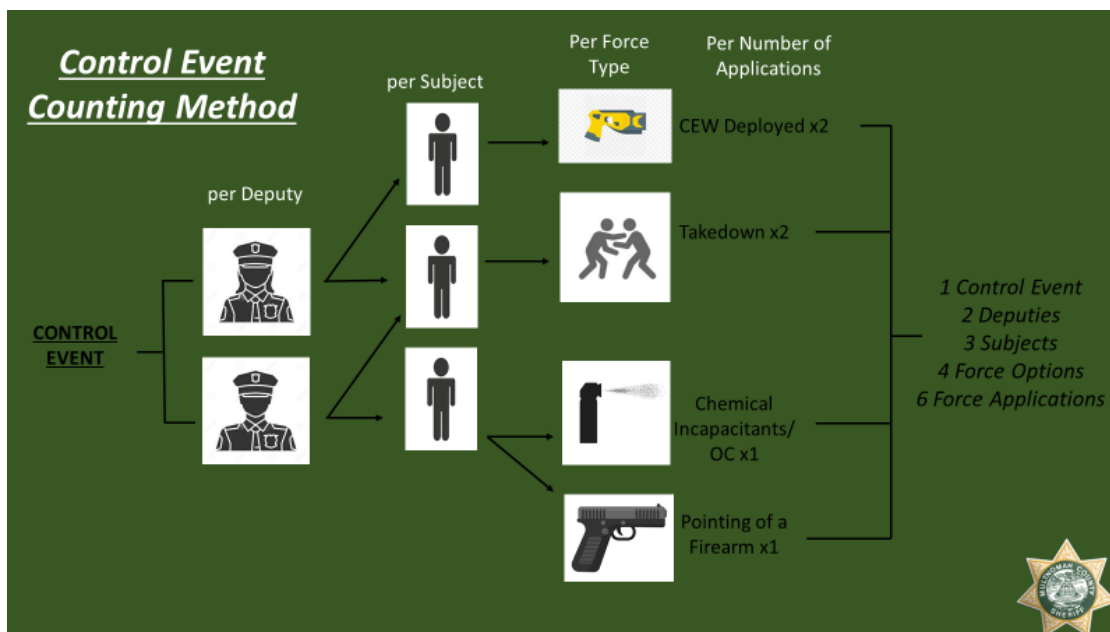
Upon completion, the first reviewing Command member shall forward the Control Event Report and associated reviews to the next level of Command review, up to the respective Division Chief.

The Use of Force Inspector then reviews and finalizes the Control Event reports and reviews.

Control Events Count

Control Events are counted using the following:

- per Event
- per Deputy
- per Subject
- per Force Type used
- per the Number of Applications

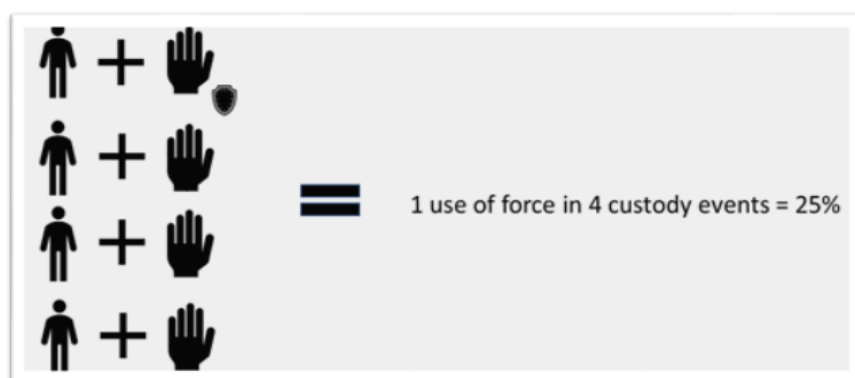


The implementation of the solemn responsibility described above is necessary and dispersed across the efforts of Multnomah County Sheriff's Office's two main frontline divisions: Law Enforcement and Corrections. Because the work efforts of each are qualitatively different, the data and statistics from each are covered in separate sections below.

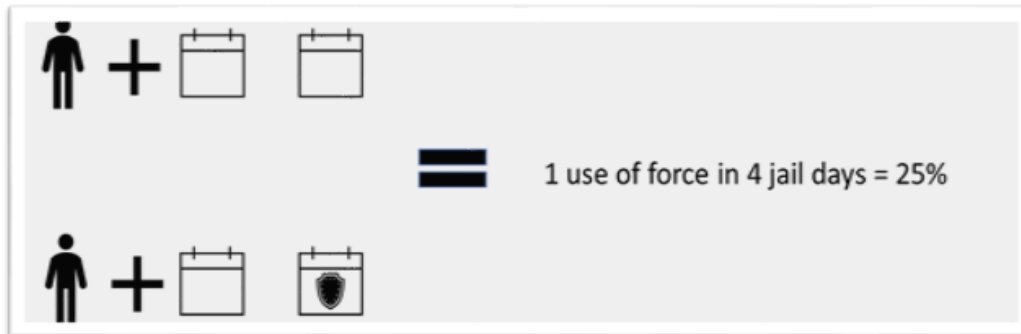
Analyzing Use of Force in Public Safety: Numerators and Denominators

Use of force may be necessary to gain compliance and prevent harm in public safety. Measuring and analyzing use of force is different in Law Enforcement and Corrections Divisions.

In Law Enforcement, deputy sheriffs may use force when they are affecting an arrest, also referred to as a custody event in this report. A custody event can be defined as placing a person under actual or constructive restraint for the purpose of charging that person with an offense. In this regard, use of force can be measured as a percent of total custody events. For example, if four people were arrested in four separate events, and force was used on one person, then force was used at a rate of 25% of instances. The following graphics provide a visualization of the analysis.



In Corrections, an individual is detained for a period of time, providing more instances in which force could become necessary. To simplify the analysis, one day of a person's detention period, (rounding up to the nearest day), can be thought of in the same way as an arrest event in Law Enforcement. For example, if one person was in jail for four days, and force was used one day, then force was used at a rate of 25% of instances. The report refers to these instances as Jail Bed Days. The following graphics provide a visualization of the analysis.



Law Enforcement Division

MCSO proudly serves all of Multnomah County providing law enforcement and civil services to the most populous county in the state of Oregon. Our patrol areas include all of unincorporated Multnomah County and four contract cities: Fairview, Maywood Park, Troutdale and Wood Village. Unincorporated areas include Sauvie Island, the West Hills and the Columbia River Gorge. MCSO is also responsible for keeping safe 110 river miles, the largest water area of any county sheriff's office in the state. Pursuant to this, Sheriff's Deputies responded to 47,116 calls for service in 2023, responding to calls related to everything from traffic violations to murder. This section shows counts related to these events and related uses of force. The next section breaks these counts out by demographic data. Next, the types of force used in the Control Events are covered. Then the geographic location of the events is shown, both by district and on a map. The last section explains the agency's ongoing training of the members on use of force.

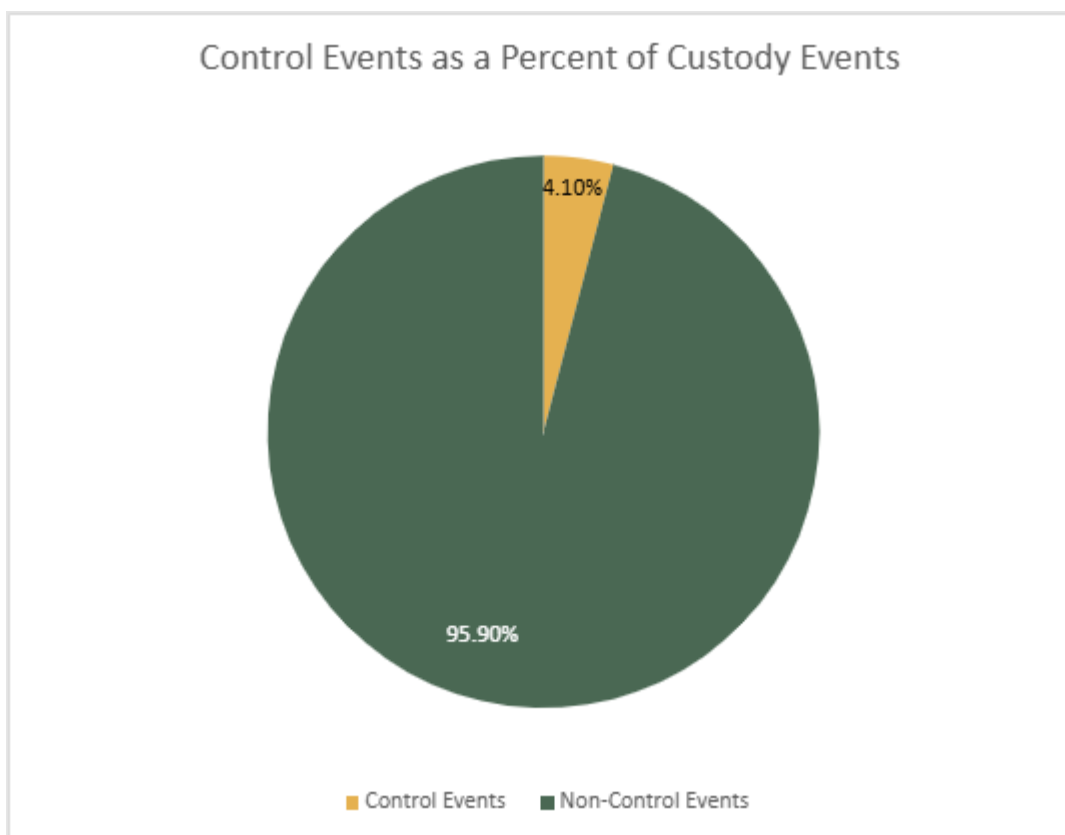
Dispatched Events, Arrests, Custodies and Control Events

Dispatched events, or calls for service, are any event initiated by the Bureau of Emergency Communications (BOEC) or deputy-initiated activities. Deputies responded to a total of 47,116 dispatched events in 2023.

Dispatched events fall into a number of different categories, not solely pertaining to the occurrence of criminal activity. The Portland Police Bureau, a local emblem of transparency, categorizes calls into eight groups, with calls stemming from: alarms, assistance to other agencies, civil matters, community policing, crime, disorder, traffic and all others. When a deputy is dispatched, it may or may not result in an arrest or a custody event. An arrest is when someone is taken into custody pursuant in formally charging them with a crime, and probable cause to do so must be met. Law Enforcement deputies often find the need to detain someone not pursuant to a formal criminal charge, termed a "custody event". Examples of this within our system are assisting medical personnel, coded "Police Officer Hold". Another example is aiding an arrest performed by another agency, which does not result in an arrest record in our system. All arrests are custody

events, but not all custody events are arrests. Arrests are explicitly tracked in our data collection system. The universe of custody events, outside of arrests, are not explicitly tracked.

In 2023, 2,807 dispatches resulted in arrest of a subject. Of these, 115 resulted in a control event. Control Events accounted for 4.10% of arrests. **95.90% of the time someone was arrested, no force was used by MCSO deputies.** There were an additional 40 control events that were not associated with a formal arrest made by MCSO, but were associated with other types of custodies, such as assisting other agencies, civil or medical holds (see breakdown below).



Further detail of the 40 control events that were recorded with no corresponding MCSO arrest can be found below.

Non-Arrest Reason	
Assisting Other Agency	15
Custody	7
Medical Custody	1
No Custody	2
Mental Health/Police Officer Hold	15
Total	40

Definitions of each are provided below:

1. Assisting Other Agency: Here MCSO members assisted a different agency in an arrest. That arrest is captured in that specific agency's records, not MCSO's.
2. Custody with no arrest: This is a situation where someone is taken into custody but not charged with a crime. This could be a situation where they are temporarily taken into custody for safety reasons until the scene can be secured.
3. Medical Custody: Force was used to assist medical personnel in securing a subject for transport to a medical facility.
4. No Custody: During one of these two events, force was used to break up a fight with a large group of people and not everyone was taken into custody as they ran away. The second event involved the pointing of a firearm at a subject and then deputies made the decision to disengage.
5. Mental Health/Police Officer Hold: Here force was used to get a subject into custody for a "Police Officer Hold" which is a civil hold because the subject poses an immediate threat to their own safety. It is not a criminal charge.

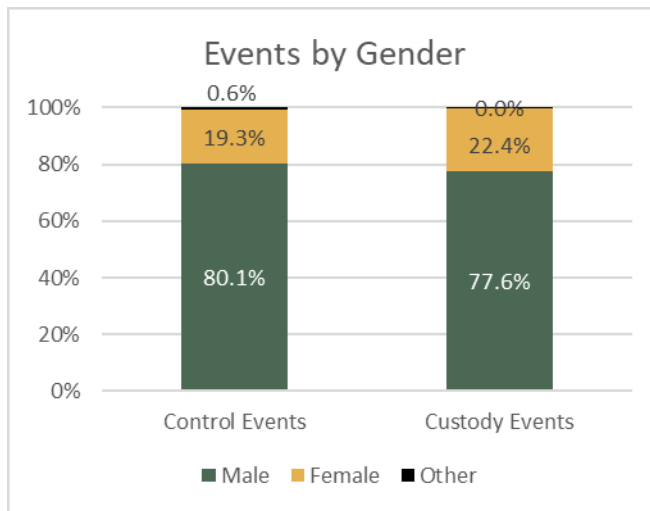
Demographics

Despite a portion of the control events not being associated with a formal arrest by MCSO, the best comparative demographic base population for analysis is the arrest group. The gender, race, and age demographics of subjects of MCSO’s Control Events are shown below. Demographics for custody events as a whole are placed side-by-side.

Gender

Below is a breakdown of the subject’s gender during the 155 Control Events and the 2,807 Custody Events.

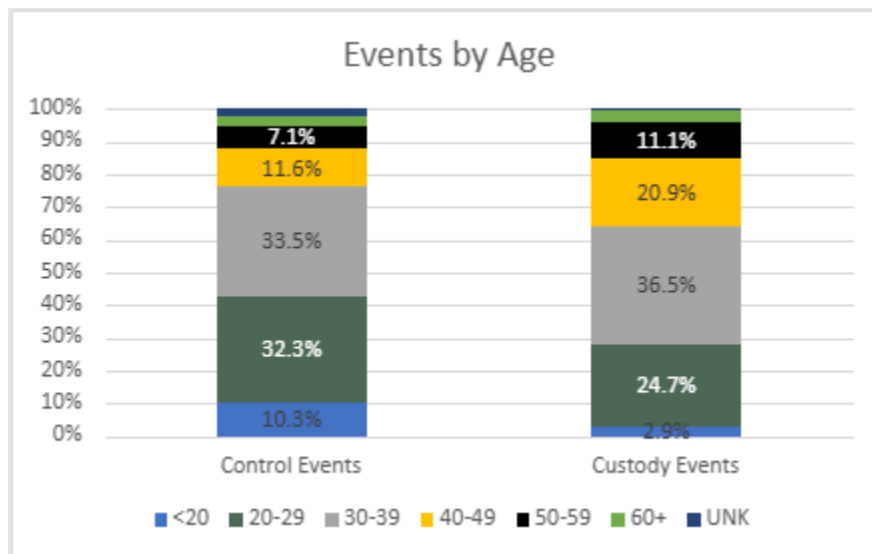
Gender	Control Events	Custody Events
Male	126	2178
Female	28	628
Other	1	1
Total	155	2807



Age

Below is a breakdown of the subject's age during the 155 Control Events and 2,807 Custody Events.

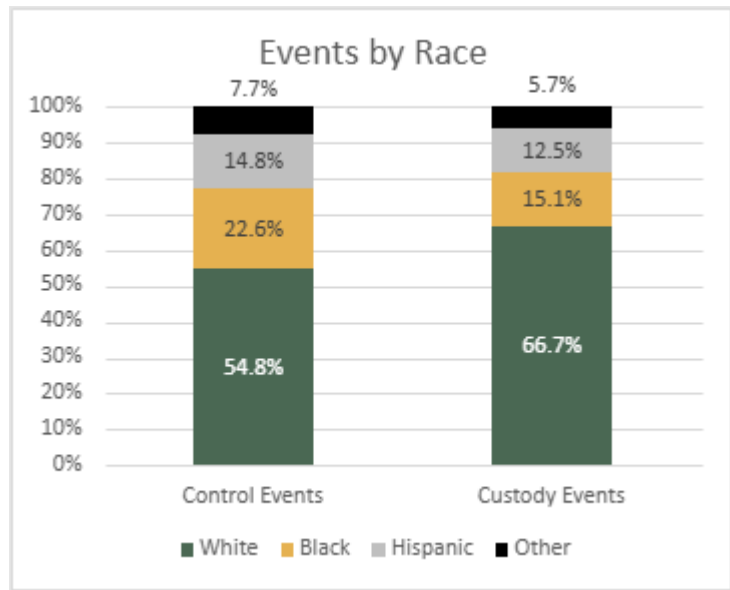
Age	Control Events	Custody Events
<20	16	82
20-29	50	694
30-39	52	1025
40-49	18	586
50-59	11	311
60+	5	108
UNK	3	1
Total	155	2807



Race

Below is a breakdown of the subject’s race for the 155 Control Events and 2,807 Custody Events.

Race	Control Events	Custody Events
White	85	1,872
Black	35	424
Hispanic	23	350
Other	12	161
Total	155	2,807



Force Types

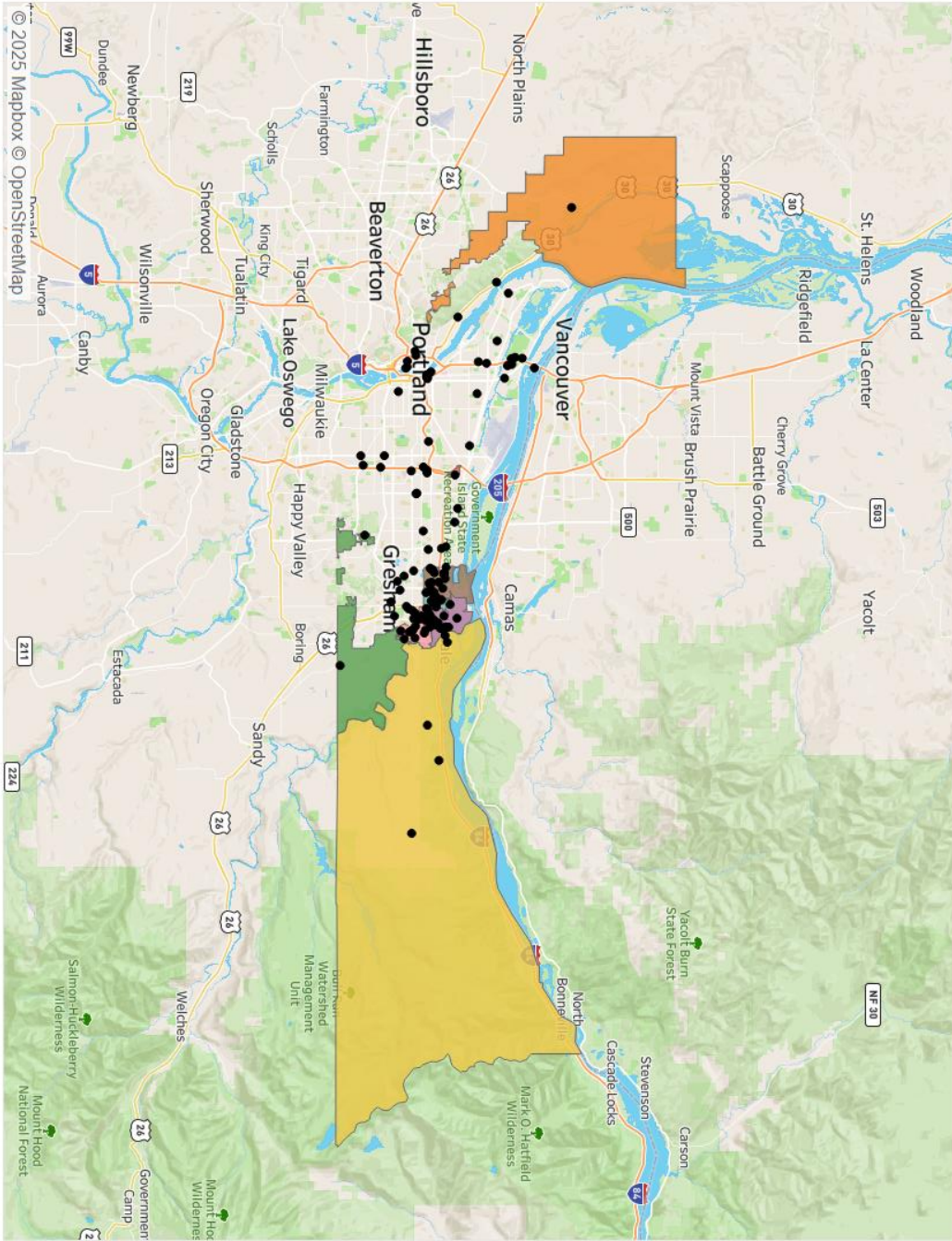
The types of force available to a MCSO deputy are defined in the introduction section. The Law Enforcement division utilized 243 types of force during the 155 Control Events. The distribution of those force types is listed below.

Type	2023	Percent
Control Techniques	133	54.7%
Takedowns	55	22.6%
Physical Strikes	16	6.6%
CEW Deployment	10	4.1%
Restraints	7	2.9%
Pointing of Firearm	5	2.1%
Pursuit Intervention Techniques	4	1.6%
Munitions	4	1.6%
Pointing of a CEW	4	1.6%
K9	2	0.8%
Pointing of Less Lethal	2	0.8%
OC	1	0.4%
Pressure Points	0	0.0%
Kinetic Impact Projectiles	0	0.0%
Total	243	100%

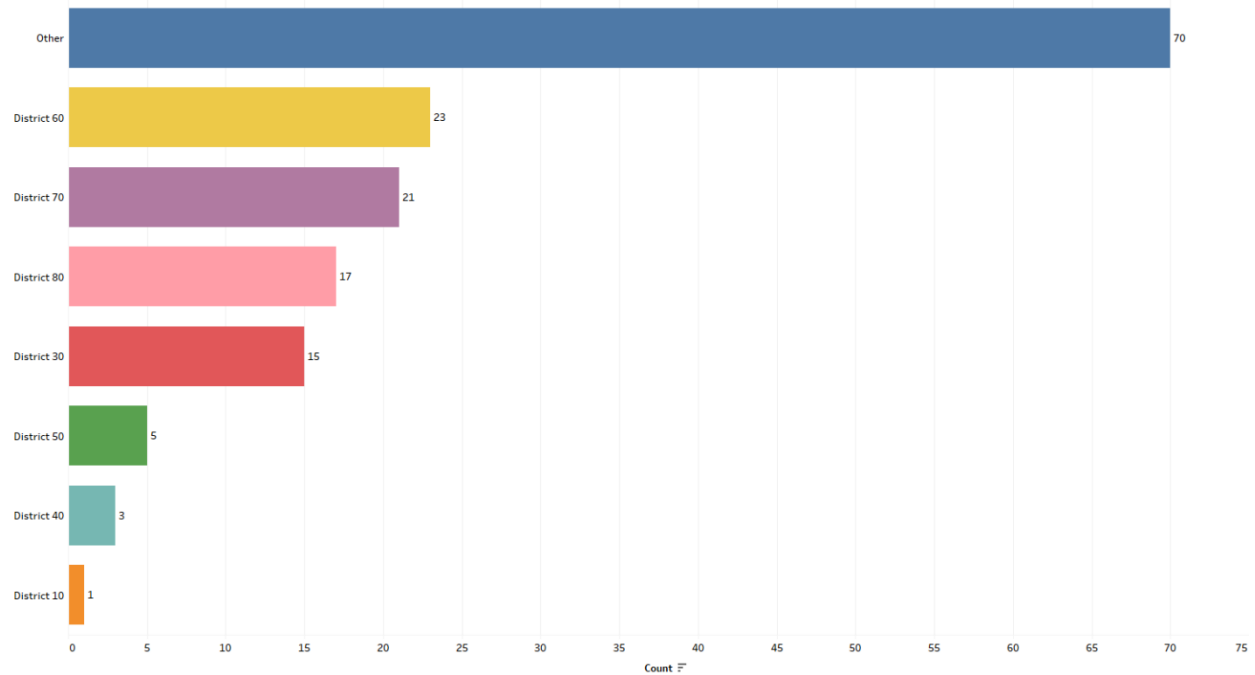
As shown, Control Events primarily involved control techniques. Control techniques are applied to a part of the body in response to resistance, to gain compliance, and to avoid higher levels of force. This includes directional control, joint control, carry and slide. Control techniques are not intended to or reasonably likely to cause substantial pain or physically injury.

Location of Control Events

The jurisdiction of MCSO is spread across seven districts and uncategorized space. The location of a Control Event is tracked in the reporting, and the distribution is shown in a map.



Furthermore, the count of the number of control events is displayed below, districts shaded the color in the map.



This location distribution meets expectations. The main concentration of events can be seen in the east of the county, which is MCSO's main area of jurisdiction. There is also a scattering of events throughout the rest of the county, as to be expected, in MCSO's distributed areas of jurisdiction and when deputies assist other law enforcement agencies in areas of higher crime rates. Particularly, MCSO deputies provide direct service in downtown via the Transit Unit, which is responsible for security and enforcement on buses and the MAX light rail line.

Use of Force Training

Multnomah County Sheriff's Office is committed to exceeding training requirements, on an annual basis, around the use of force topic. The Department of Public Safety, Standards and Training (DPSST) requires 8 hours of use of force/firearms training each year.

During 2023, the Enforcement Division received 30.5 hours of use of force/firearms training. Topics included use of force case law and ORS (Oregon Revised Statutes) updates, duty to intervene, de-escalation, use of warnings, report writing, firearms training, firearms qualification, Taser recertification and active threat/shooter.

Comparison to 2022

This report is the second iteration of an annual lookback, allowing for year-over-year comparison. While comparing only two time periods offers very little chance to establish trends and measures of central tendency (average and median uses of force per year), figures from each of the sections above are included below for comparison purposes. Please note that 2022's numbers were pulled from the system of record at the time of the writing of this report and have increased slightly from the annual report for 2022 as records were finalized.

Law Enforcement	2022	2023
Dispatched Events	38702	47116
All Control Events	129	155
Custodies	2221	2807

Demographics

Comparing control events categorized by demographics is extremely misleading due to the small numbers involved in each group.

Gender

Gender	2022	2023
Other	1	1
Female	35	28
Male	93	126
Total	129	155

Race

Race	2022	2023
White	85	85
Black	22	35
Hispanic	15	23
Other	7	12
Total	129	155

Age

Age	2022	2023
<20	12	16
20-29	43	50
30-39	50	52
40-49	16	18
50-59	7	11
60+	1	5
Unknown	0	3
Total	129	155

Force Types

Type	2022	'22 Percent	2023	'23 Percent
Control Techniques	104	60.5%	133	54.7%
Takedowns	16	9.3%	55	22.6%
Physical Strikes	7	4.1%	16	6.6%
CEW Deployment	10	5.8%	10	4.1%
Restraints	5	2.9%	7	2.9%
Pointing of Firearm	13	7.6%	5	2.1%
Pursuit Intervention Techniques	1	0.6%	4	1.6%
Munitions	1	0.6%	4	1.6%
Pointing of a CEW	7	4.1%	4	1.6%
K9	3	1.7%	2	0.8%
Pointing of Less Lethal	0	0.0%	2	0.8%
OC	0	0.0%	1	0.4%
Pressure Points	4	2.3%	0	0.0%
Kinetic Impact Projectiles	1	0.6%	0	0.0%
Total	172	100%	243	100%

Location

Location	2022	2023
Court Facilities	1	0*
District 10	2	1
District 30	14	15
District 40	7	3
District 50	3	5
District 60	17	23
District 70	16	21
District 80	19	17
Other	50	70
Total	129	155

**Please note that Court Facilities Use of Force Incidents are now in the "Other" category*

Corrections Division

The Multnomah County Sheriff's Office operates two corrections facilities, the Multnomah County Detention Center (MCDC), located inside the Justice Center in Downtown Portland, and Multnomah County Inverness Jail (MCIJ), located in Northeast Portland. The MCDC serves as the county's sole booking and release location. It also provides single cell housing to adults in custody (AICs) requiring the highest level of security need in the county. Those requiring lower levels of security are housed in dorm-style facilities at MCIJ.

More than 400 sworn and civilian staff support the Corrections Facilities Division. Staff provide much more than safety and security to the AIC population. Corrections deputies provide direct supervision in housing modules and actively engage with adults in custody, providing direction and serving as a resource for those with questions and concerns. The jail facilities operate 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year.

Corrections serves a critical role in public safety, ensuring AICs are secure and safe as they serve sanctions and sentences and work through the adjudication process. Those in custody are members of the larger Multnomah County community. The Sheriff's Office approaches every interaction with professionalism and respect and as an opportunity to help every person prepare for a successful reentry into the community upon release.

Bookings, Average Daily Population and Control Events

In 2023, there were a total of 9,749 individuals booked into the MCDC, based on the custody snapshot. These individuals represent 18,353 booking events since some individuals are booked multiple times in the time.

By agency practice, a snapshot count of adults in custody is taken at 10:00 pm nightly. On average, 870 individuals are in custody each day.

Deputies were involved in a total of 379 Control Events during 2023, 76 of which occurred in reception during the AIC's booking, a distinction that is explained

further below. Divide that by 365 days of the year, and there was an average of 1.04 Control Events each day.



Each day, on average, force was used on 1 out of every 838 adults in custody.

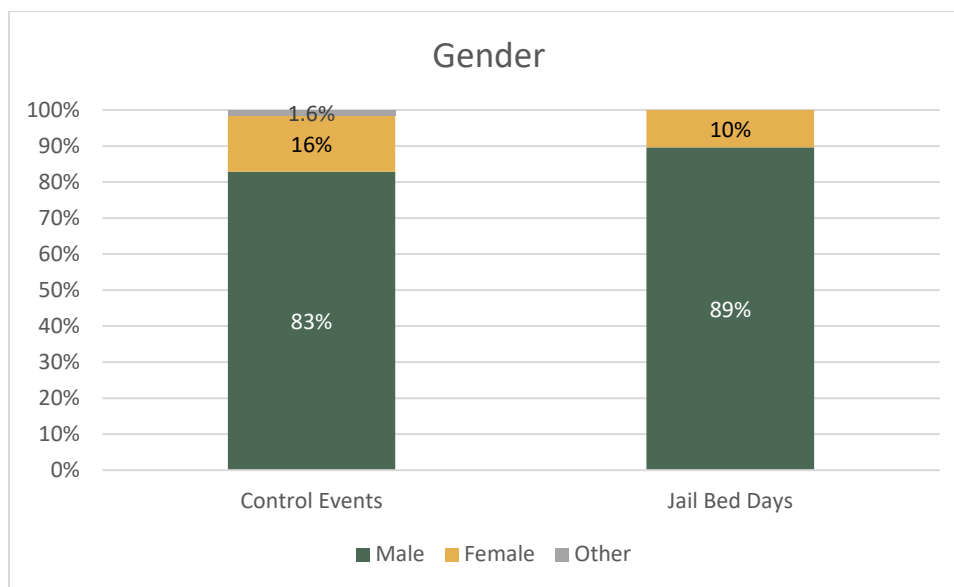
Demographics

The gender, race, and age demographics of subjects of MCSO's Control Events are shown below. The counts are done by event, meaning an adult in custody could be represented more than once in the numbers if they were involved in more than one control event. To get an accurate comparison to the jail population as a whole, the Jail Bed Days (JBD) variable is used. This considers the length of time an adult is in custody. One JBD is calculated as a unique day that a unique individual was in custody. For example, if five people were in custody for five days that is 25 jail bed days. The percent breakdown of the population or jail bed days are placed side-by-side with the demographics of the Control Events for context.

Gender

Below is a breakdown of the subject's gender during the 379 Control Events. The percent breakdown is then set beside the percent breakdown of the jail population in general, as measured by jail bed days.

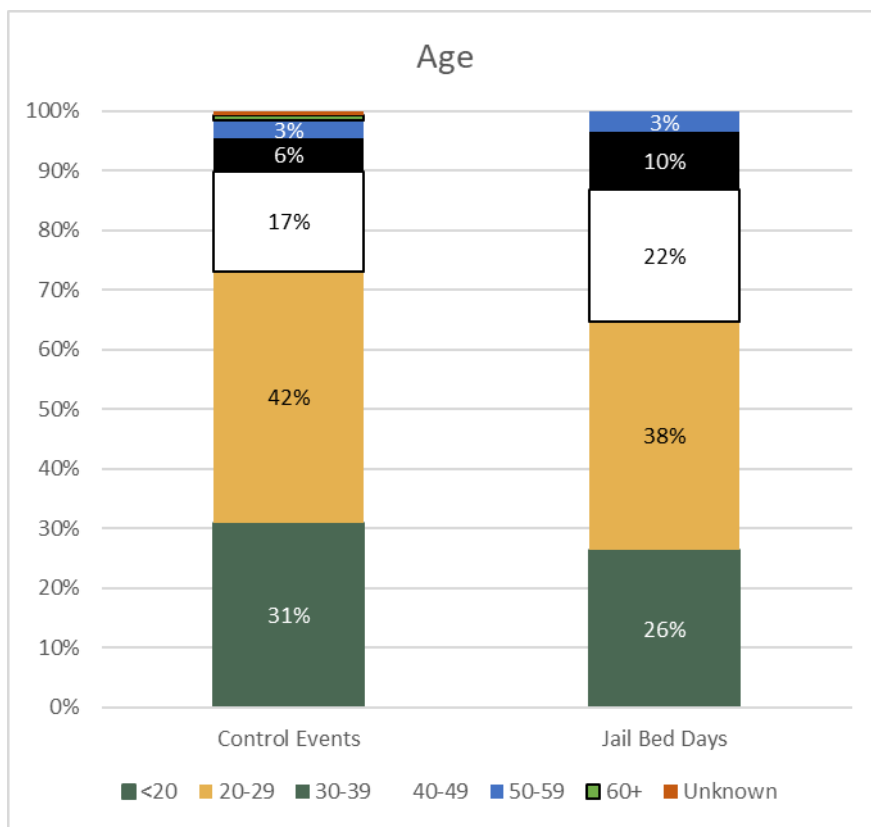
Gender	Control Events
Male	314
Female	59
Other	6
Total	379



Age

Below is a breakdown of the subject's age during the 379 Control Events. The percent breakdown is then set beside the percent breakdown of the jail population in general, as measured by jail bed days.

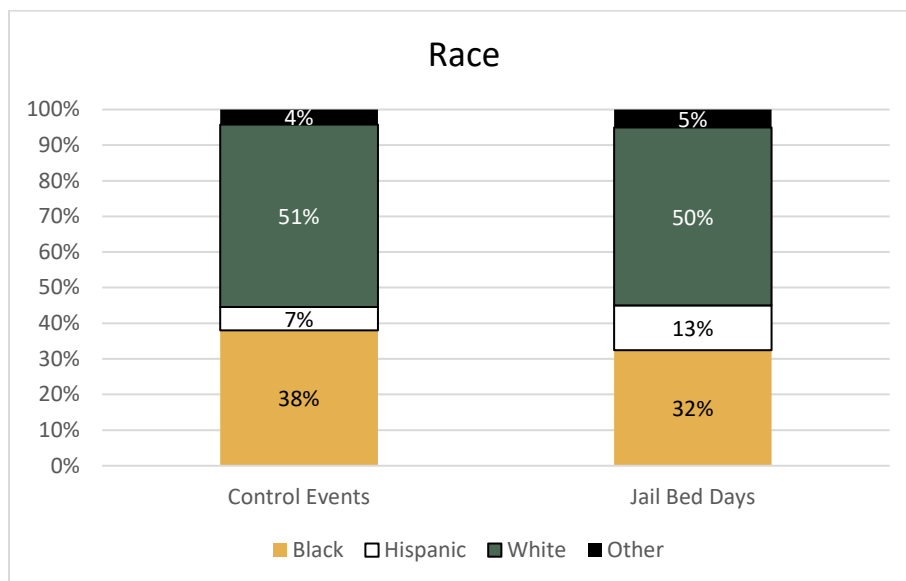
Age	Control Events
<20	7
20-29	116
30-39	158
40-49	63
50-59	21
60+	11
Unknown	3
Total	379



Race

Below is a breakdown of the subject’s race during the 379 Control Events. The percent breakdown is then set beside the percent breakdown of the jail population in general, as measured by jail bed days.

Race	Control Events
Black	144
Hispanic	25
White	194
Other	16
Total	379



Force Types

There were 519 types of force used during the 379 Control Events. Below is a breakdown of the types of force used during the 379 Control Events.

Type	Count	Percent
Control Techniques	310	52.8%
Takedowns	102	17.4%
OC	60	10.2%
Restraints	47	8.0%
Physical Strikes	27	4.6%
CEW Deployment	21	3.6%
Pressure Points	9	1.5%
Pointing of CEW	9	1.5%
Impact Tools	2	0.3%
Total	587	100.0%

Again, like the Enforcement Division, Control Techniques represented the majority utilized. Control techniques are applied to a part of the body in response

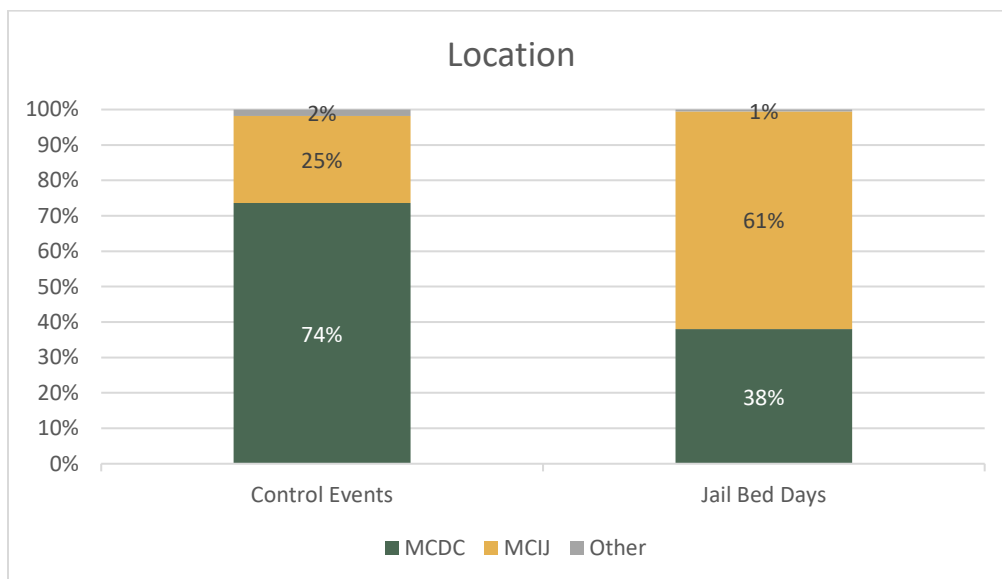
to resistance, to gain compliance, and to avoid higher levels of force. This includes directional control, joint control, carry and slide. Control techniques are not intended to or reasonably likely to cause substantial pain or physical injury. The need for this tactic is especially present in the booking process, as outlined below.

Location of Control Events

As previously mentioned, the work of MCSO’s Corrections Division is spread across two main facilities, the Multnomah County Detention Center and the Multnomah County Inverness Jail. The two facilities serve different functions, MCDC being for initial booking and intake, along with housing the highest risk, highest need individuals in single cell housing. MCIJ provides longer term housing to medium and lower risk individuals, allowing them to be housed in dorm-style bunks. The prevalence of Control Events is different, as is shown in the data below. The count of Control Events in each facility is listed below. A very small minority of events occurred at a hospital or courthouse visit, listed in the “Other” category. Control Events are then calculated as a percent of Jail Bed Days.

Location	Control Events
MCDC	279
MCIJ	93
Other	7
Total	379

As shown in the visualization, MCDC accounts for a much larger percent of Control Events than its Jail Bed Day portion.

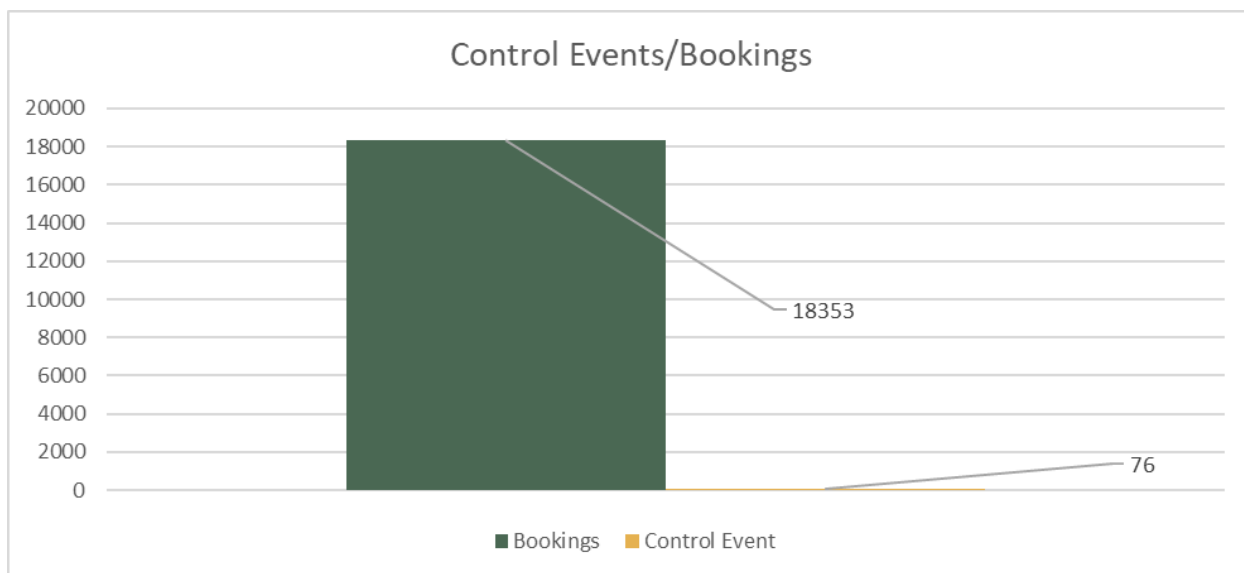


Booking Process

The booking process takes place at the Multnomah County Detention Center. Multnomah County uses an open booking model; this means that a cooperative subject is unhandcuffed and will walk themselves through the booking process with supervision. The booking process includes a thorough search as they enter the facility, fingerprinting, photographs, classification and recognizance determination, medical screening, and dress in if they are going to housed.

There was a total of 76 use of force incidents during the booking process. This makes up 20% of the total Control Events for the entire Corrections Division, which includes security and operations in two detention centers and the Multnomah County Central Courthouse.

In 18,353 bookings that occurred in the facility, force was used 76 times, or 0.4% of the time. In all bookings, **99.6% of the time, no force was used by MCSO deputies.**



Training

Multnomah County Sheriff's Office is committed to exceeding training requirements, on an annual basis, around the use of force topic. The Department of Public Safety, Standards and Training (DPSST) requires 8 hours of use of force/firearm training each year.

During 2023, the Corrections Division received 21.5 hours of use of force/firearms training. Topics included defensive tactics, use of force case law and ORS (Oregon Revised Statutes) updates, duty to intervene, de-escalation, use of warnings, use of force report writing, firearms training, firearms qualification, Taser recertification and active threat/shooter.

Comparison to 2022

	2022	2023
Jail Bed Days	306271	317563
Average Daily Population	839	870
Control Events	475	379
Control Events per Day	1.3	1.04

While the Multnomah County Jail Population increased, both as an average daily population and when counted as jail bed days, the Corrections Division's application of control events decreased by approximately 20%.

Demographics

Gender

Gender	2022	2023
Female	108	59
Male	365	314
Other	2	6
Total	475	379

Race

Race	2022	2023
White	243	194
Black	159	144
Hispanic	49	25
Other	24	16
Total	475	379

Age

Age	2022	2023
<20	6	7
20-29	180	116
30-39	171	158
40-49	77	63
50-59	29	21
60+	12	11
UNK	0	3
Total	475	379

Force Type

Type	2022	'22 Percent	2023	'23 Percent
Control Techniques	368	51.0%	310	52.8%
Takedowns	125	17.3%	102	17.4%
OC	61	8.5%	60	10.2%
Restraints	57	7.9%	47	8.0%
Physical Strikes	32	4.4%	27	4.6%
CEW Deployment	24	3.3%	21	3.6%
Pressure Points	8	1.1%	9	1.5%
Pointing of CEW	44	6.1%	9	1.5%
Impact Tools	1	0.1%	2	0.3%
Kinetic Impact Projectiles	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
Total	721	100%	587	100%

Location

Location	2022	2023
Court Facilities	2	4
Hospital	4	2
MCDC	408	279
MCIJ	61	93
Other	0	1
Total	475	379

Recommendations

Over the course of 2023, the Sheriff's Office was able to implement a number of recommendations from 2022.

Recommendation #1 – Implemented June 1, 2022

Implement a modernized use of force data collection system to facilitate analysis of use of force incidents, identifying patterns and training priorities. This system must expand the breadth of data points collected to enhance analytical capabilities and enable continuous organizational improvement.

Recommendation #2 – Implemented June 1, 2023

Update the Use of Force sections in both the Law Enforcement Manual and Corrections Manual to require all deputies who use force to complete a Control Event Report. This will ensure comprehensive tracking, accountability and continuous improvement.

Recommendation #3 – Implemented June 1, 2023

Update the Use of Force sections in both the Law Enforcement and Corrections Manual to be consistent with federal and state case law, state law and MCSO policy. This will ensure internal consistency and compliance with required legal and governmental standards.

Recommendation #4 – Implemented during multiple sessions in 2023

Provide additional training to members in use of force implementation and tracking. Specifically, training must be expanded in the following areas:

- Duty to Intervene
- The use of the new reporting system
- Newly implemented policies and their implications to line-of-business action

Recommendation #5 – ongoing year to year

Standardize, refine, and expand annual, quarterly and ad hoc use of force analysis and report distribution. This will promote transparency and provide analytical insight to key stakeholders to ensure continuous improvement. It will make the Multnomah County Sheriff's Office an industry leader in an essential area of responsibility required for a Public Safety organization.

In 2023, the following recommendations were made and are being addressed.

Recommendation #1

Continue and expand the use of the modernized use of force report writing system to include supervisory use of force event reviews. This will allow for more consistent and thorough supervisory review of use of force events.

Recommendation #2

Continue to provide updated training to members regarding the following topics:

- Use of force documentation
- Updated policy
- Supervisory review of use of force events
- Duty to intervene
- De-escalation