

MULTNOMAH COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE  
Sheriff Nicole Morrissey O'Donnell



# 2024 ANNUAL USE OF FORCE REPORT:

CORRECTIONS DIVISION

Completed by:  
The Office of Professional Standards and the Planning & Research Unit



# 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 every interaction as an opportunity to build trust, expecting all members — regardless of their role — to serve with dignity and respect.

At MCSO, we prioritize reaching desired outcomes through cooperation. While we recognize that the use of force may be unavoidable in certain circumstances, members are guided to use the minimum amount of force necessary to safely resolve a situation. Whenever safe and practicable, members are expected to resolve confrontations through de-escalation techniques, such as empathetic communication, creating distance, and building rapport.

Regardless of the circumstances, we expect our members to follow both state and federal law, adhere to MCSO policies, and act with the highest standards of integrity. Accurate and transparent reporting of use of force incidents is vital to maintaining the trust and confidence of the communities we serve.

## Our Solemn Responsibility

MCSO respects the sanctity of human life and recognizes the inherent dignity of every person. We understand that entrusting our members with the authority to use physical force to safeguard public welfare creates a solemn obligation. We are committed to guiding our members as they balance these significant social and individual interests.

MCSO further recognizes that the use of deadly physical force has profound emotional, physical, and psychological impacts on the subject, the involved MCSO member, and the families and communities of both.

While we require our members to be capable of applying effective and lawful physical force when necessary for community and officer safety, we do not take this responsibility lightly. This duty is shared across our two

primary operational divisions: Law Enforcement and Corrections. This specific report pertains only to the Corrections Division.

## **Accountability and Transparency**

In 2019, MCSO recognized the need and the opportunity for increased accountability and transparency in its uses of force (*defined below*).

To answer this need and realize any opportunity for increased safety and efficacy in such an essential public safety agency responsibility, an in-house data collection and repository was developed. Our reporting system provides the internal accountability the public expects for such a critical responsibility. The internal review process for each control event is as follows:

- A member who uses force will write a report articulating their actions and decision-making.
- An uninvolved supervisor will conduct a review of the event and forward the review to the next level of supervision.
- The next level supervisor will conduct a review of all reports and the previous supervisor's assessment and then forward it to the third level of supervision, when applicable.
- The third level supervisor will conduct a review of all reports and the previous supervisor's assessment and forward it to the fourth level of supervision, when applicable.
- The fourth level supervisor will conduct a review of all reports and the previous supervisor's assessment and then forward all reports and reviews to the MCSO Use of Force Inspector.
- The Use of Force Inspector will review all reports and assessments to identify trends, training issues, equipment issues, and/or policy issues.

Using rigorous data, MCSO publishes the **Control Event Statistics Report** twice a year. These reports and their review process fulfill our

commitment to transparency, accountability, and continuous improvement. These semi-annual reports can be found by accessing the link below.

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

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

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

## **Purpose**

This report summarizes use of force events within MCSO's Corrections Division for **2024**. It begins with essential definitions and policies, followed by a detailed analysis of the data. The report concludes with actionable recommendations based on these findings.

## **Policy**

MCSO adopts the Constitutional standard for the use of force, as established by the United States Supreme Court in Graham v. Connor and subsequent case law. The Graham standard requires members to use objectively reasonable physical force under the totality of the circumstances presented. 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 when responding to an exigent situation; they need to only act within the range of conduct that is reasonable. Any physical force that is not objectively reasonable under the circumstances is prohibited.

MCSO policy also requires members to develop and use objectively reasonable confrontation and physical force management skills, in accordance with training. Over the course of their careers, MCSO expects members to develop and use skills that allow them to regularly resolve confrontations safely and effectively. MCSO provides training in force techniques and tactics, as well as sufficient resources, to help members safely and effectively resolve confrontations.

## Definitions for Terms Used in this Report

### ***Active Aggression***

An overt act or threat of assault, coupled with the present ability to carry out the threat or assault. These circumstances reasonably indicate that assault or injury to a person is imminent unless intervention occurs. Verbal threats alone do not constitute *Active Aggression*.

### ***Active Resistance***

*Active Resistance* includes physical actions intended to defeat and/or overpower through a deputy's attempt to control a subject or take them into custody. These actions include pulling away, attempting to escape, and/or powering through a control hold. Actions categorized as *Active Resistance* are not reasonably perceived as being directed at others or bearing an intent to harm others.

### ***Control Event***

An event during which *Physical Force* is used against another person, including, but not limited to, events involving the application of physical control, *Handheld Chemical Incapacitants*, less-lethal devices, *Kinetic Impact Projectiles*, a *Conducted Electrical Weapon*, or the pointing of a firearm, *Kinetic Impact Projectile* launcher or *Conducted Electrical Weapon*. A *Control Event* may also be referred to as a "use of force event".

### ***De-escalation***

Members are also trained in the use of de-escalation techniques. De-escalation is defined in MCSO Policy 605.00 Use of Force as follows:

*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.*

### ***Deadly Physical Force***

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

### ***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 making every effort to preserve human life, value, and dignity in all situations.

MCSO holds its members to the highest levels of accountability. All members are responsible for their actions related to use of force. Pursuant to ORS 181A.681, corrections members are also required to intervene to prevent or stop other sworn members or police officers, as defined by law, from using unjustified or excessive force that is objectively unreasonable under the circumstances or is in violation of MCSO's use of force policy, unless the intervening member cannot do so safely. Failure to intervene or report unjustified or excessive force, as required by MCSO policy and Oregon and federal law, may lead to disciplinary action up to termination of employment. Corrections deputies may also be subject to suspension or revocation of their certifications by the Department of Public Safety Standards and Training (DPSST), as provided in ORS 181A.630, 181A.640 and 181A.650.

### ***Jail Bed Days***

The term *Jail Bed Days* is used to quantify how much jail space was used by adults in custody throughout the year. One *Jail Bed Day*, or "JBD", is counted for each day a person spends in MCSO custody. For example, if five people were in jail for five days, that would equal 25 *JBDs*.

### ***Passive Resistance***

*Passive Resistance* includes a refusal to cooperate with a deputy's lawful order and/or efforts to control a subject or take them into custody; the subject's refusal does not include violence or physically active conduct.

### ***Physical Force***

For purposes of this report, *Physical Force* means the exertion of physical strength against another person's resistance, which includes, but is not limited to, the application of *Handheld Chemical Incapacitants* and other less-lethal devices against another person. Escort holds and handcuffing, without resistance by the subject, do not constitute a reportable amount of force.

### **Definitions for Types of Force Used**

Numerous types of force are available to control someone, take them into custody, or avoid higher levels of force. *Physical Force* is defined within this report and in MCSO Policy 605.00. Below are the types and definitions of the force MCSO uses. These definitions are also available on MCSO's public [website](#).

### ***Conducted Electrical Weapon (CEW/Taser)***

A less lethal system capable of delivering electrical energy designed to cause involuntary muscle contractions and override the subject's voluntary muscle responses. Used in response to resistance, to defend the member and/or the public, and to avoid higher levels of force. A *CEW*, commonly referred to as Taser, may be deployed through projected probes or pushing directly against the skin (drive stun).

### ***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, nor are they reasonably likely to, cause substantial pain or physical injury.

### ***Deadly Physical Force***

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

### ***Handheld Chemical Incapacitants***

*Handheld Chemical Incapacitant* means the following, together or separately: Handheld munitions and devices 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. The term *Handheld Chemical Incapacitant* does not include tear gas (ORS 181A.708), but does include oleoresin capsicum, or “OC”, spray.

### ***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 (ORS 181A.708). *Kinetic Impact Projectiles* are used in response to resistance, to defend the member and/or the public, and to avoid higher levels of force.

### ***Pressure Points***

This involves physically applying pressure to a specific point on the body in response to resistance. The *Pressure Point* technique is used to gain compliance, and to avoid higher levels of force.

### ***Strike***

A focused blow to a person’s body using hands, elbows, knees or feet. *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.

### ***Takedowns***

A *Takedown* includes techniques used to physically take a person to the floor or ground in response to resistance, to gain control, and to avoid higher levels of force. Types of *Takedown* techniques include arm, hair, joint, leg, leg sweep, and tackle.

### **Other**

*Other force types* not defined above include police canine (engagement), and pursuit intervention strategies (Dynamic Box-in).

## **Purposes for which Physical Force may be Used**

Reference: MCSO Policy 605.00, Use of Force; ORS 161.233; and ORS 161.267.

In 2024, MCSO policy permitted the use of physical force when members reasonably believed 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; or
- Accomplish an official purpose or perform a duty authorized by law or judicial decree.

## **Reporting**

Whether on or off duty, MCSO policy requires a member to notify their supervisor and submit a *Control Event* Report after:

- Applying physical force against resistance, including passive resistance;
- Striking a person with any tool, weapon, object, body part, or munition;
- Applying a *Handheld Chemical Incapacitant* toward a person;
- Firing a *Conducted Electrical Weapon* at a person;
- Using a *Conducted Electrical Weapon* in drive stun mode; or

- Pointing a firearm, *Kinetic Impact Projectile* (“KIP”) launcher, or *Conducted Electrical Weapon* at a person.

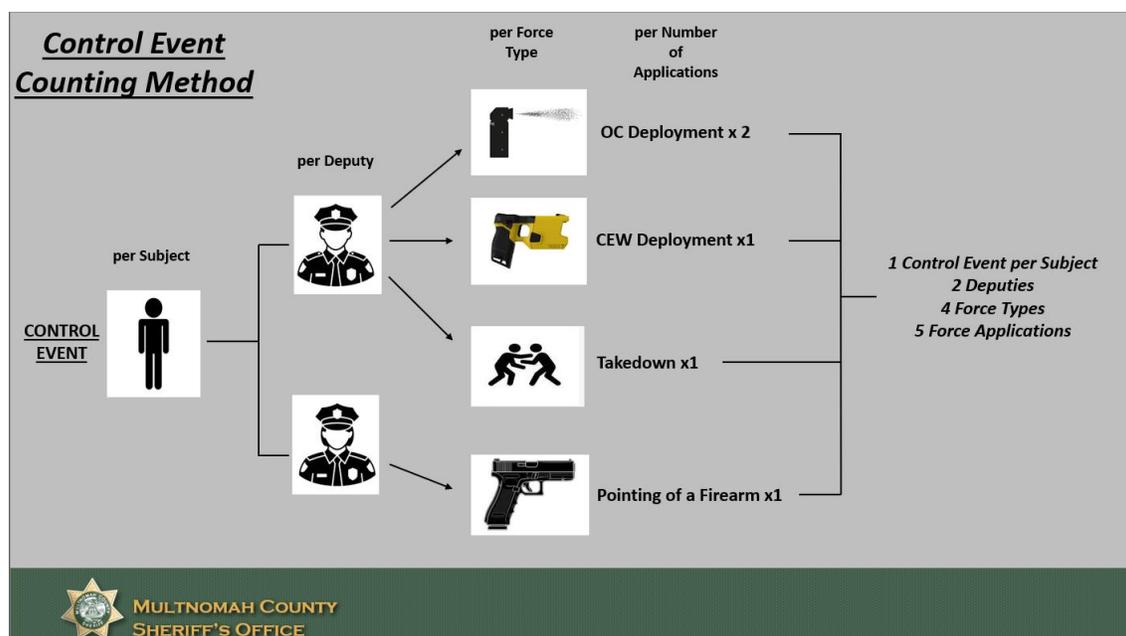
A supervisor receiving notice of a *Control Event* must ensure that the identities of those involved and witness members are listed, as well as the time and location of the event.

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

## Methodology for Annual Report: Counting Control Events and Related Data Points

Each *Control Event* contains several specific data points to ensure accurate reporting. Here is how we count the data within each event:

- **Subjects:** One *Control Event* is recorded for each person involved.
- **Deputies:** We track how many deputies participated in each event.
- **Force Types:** We identify each different type of force used during those applications.
- **Force Applications:** We count every individual time force was applied.



# 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 the Multnomah County Inverness Jail (MCIJ), located in Northeast Portland.

MCDC serves as the county's sole booking and release location. It provides single-cell housing to Adults in Custody (AIC) who require the highest level of security in the county. Those requiring lower levels of security are housed in dorm-style facilities at MCIJ. The two jail facilities operate 24 hours a day, 365 days per year.

More than 400 sworn and civilian staff support the Corrections Division. In addition to safety and security, 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 Corrections Division serves a critical role in public safety, ensuring AICs are secure and safe as they serve sanctions and sentences and as they move through the adjudication process. Those in custody are members of the larger Multnomah County community. MCSO 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.

This report is organized into the following sections:

- **Bookings, Average Daily Population and Control Events:** A summary of interaction totals and force rates.
- **Demographics:** A breakdown of these statistics by population characteristics.
- **Force Types:** A detailed look at the specific types of force used.
- **Location:** A facility-level view of where these events occurred.

- **Use of Force Training:** An overview of the agency's ongoing training requirements for members.

## Bookings, Average Daily Population and Control Events

During 2024, 12,988 individuals were booked into the Multnomah County Detention Center, which resulted in a total of 20,276 bookings. One person may be booked multiple times throughout the year.

In 2024, the average daily population of AICs in both jail facilities was 939. This was calculated by averaging the number of people in custody during daily snapshots in 2024. Snapshots include a count of all individuals who were in custody at 10:00 p.m. on the day of the snapshot. The snapshot number does not include individuals who were released before 10:00 p.m. or those booked into custody after 10:00 p.m. on a particular day.



Deputies deployed force during 436 *Control Events* in 2024. Because nine of those events were still pending final review as of the time this annual report was published, only 427 of those events are analyzed in this report. Once those additional nine events have been finalized, an updated annual report with updated statistics will be published.

On average, there were 1.2 *Control Events* each day in 2024. Each day, on average, force was used on one out of every 783 adults in custody.

### ***Control Events in 2024***

In the following sections, *Control Events* are broken down by subject demographics, force types, and location of *Control Events*. As a point of comparison, this report also shows the breakdown of *Jail Bed Days*, which quantifies how much jail space was used by AICs. One *Jail Bed Day* is

counted for each day a person spends in MCSO custody. For example, if five people were in jail for five days, that would equal 25 *Jail Bed Days*.

## Demographics

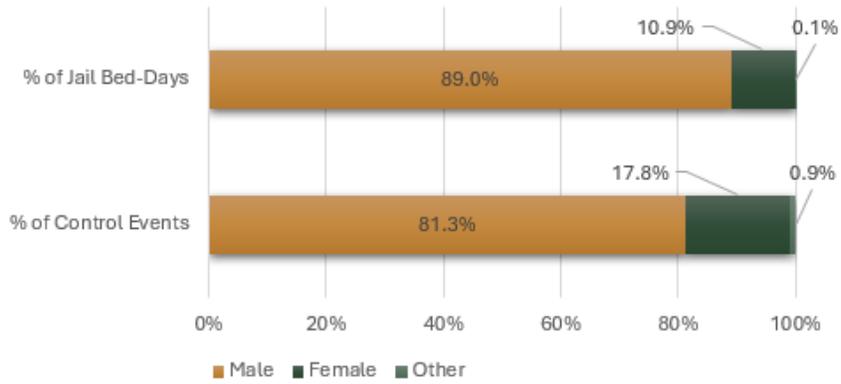
Demographics of AIC gender, race, and age are shown below. Given that AICs can be involved in multiple *Control Events*, the demographics are counted at the event-level, meaning an AIC could be represented more than once if they were involved in multiple *Control Events*.

### *Control Events and Jail Population by Demographics*

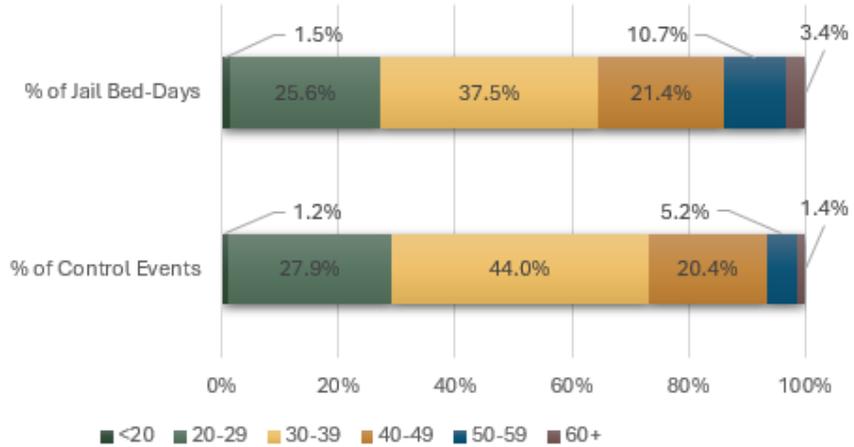
	Control Events		Jail Population
	# of Events	% of Events	% of JBD
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	347	81.3%	89.0%
Female	76	17.8%	10.9%
Other	4	0.9%	0.1%
<b>Age</b>			
<20	5	1.2%	1.5%
20-29	119	27.9%	25.6%
30-39	188	44.0%	37.5%
40-49	87	20.4%	21.4%
50-59	22	5.2%	10.7%
60+	6	1.4%	3.4%
<b>Race</b>			
White	235	55.0%	50.7%
Black	142	33.3%	31.4%
Hispanic	39	9.1%	12.3%
Other	11	2.6%	5.5%

The percentage of events by subject gender, age and race is shown below in relation to *Control Events* and Jail Bed Days.

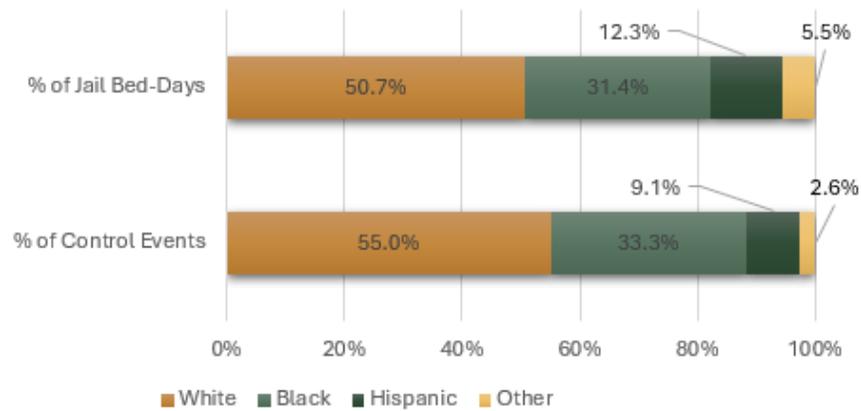
### Events and Bed-Days by Gender



### Events and Bed-Days by Age



### Events and Bed-Days by Race



## Force Types

The types of force available to a MCSO deputy are defined in the introduction section. The Corrections Division utilized 2,803 applications of force during the 427 *Control Events*. The distribution of those force types is listed below.

Force Type	# of Applications	% of Applications
Control Techniques	1625	58.0%
Restraints	368	13.1%
Takedowns	306	10.9%
Forcibly Remove Clothing	175	6.2%
Physical Strikes	149	5.3%
OC Deployment	109	3.9%
Pointing of a CEW	37	1.3%
CEW Deployment	19	0.7%
Pressure Points	14	0.5%
Pointing of a Kinetic Impact Projectile Launcher	1	0.0%
<b>Total Applications</b>	<b>2,803</b>	

Consistent with MCSO's Law Enforcement Division, the Corrections Division utilized *Control Techniques* the most frequently. *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.

## Location of Control Events

The work of MCSO's Corrections Division is spread across two main facilities, the Multnomah County Detention Center (MCDC) and the Multnomah County Inverness Jail (MCIJ). MCDC serves as the central location for booking and intake, along with housing the highest risk and highest need individuals in single cell housing. MCIJ provides longer-term housing to medium- and low-risk individuals, allowing them to be housed in dorm-style bunks.

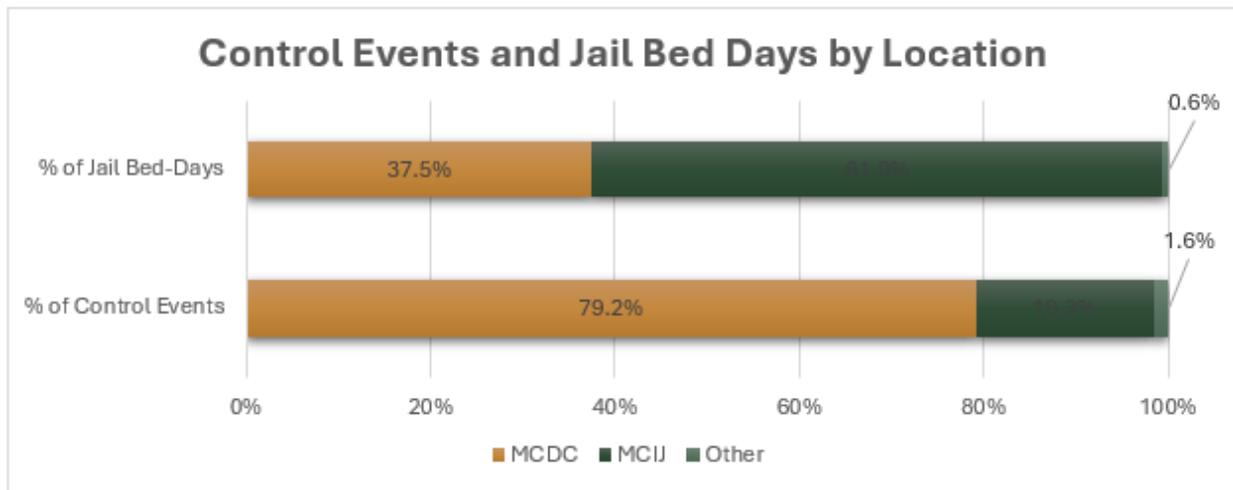
In 2024, MCSO had a budgeted jail capacity of 1,130 jail beds — 448 jail beds at MCDC and 682 jail beds at MCIJ. This does not include temporary holding or reception.

Budgeted jail beds reflect MCSO’s capacity; however, comparing the location of *Control Events* to jail bed-days disaggregated by location takes into consideration how long AICs actually stayed within an MCSO facility. Below, the proportion of *Control Events* by location is compared with the proportion for total jail bed-days by location.

	Control Events		Jail Population
	# of Events	% of Events	% of JBD
Multnomah County Detention Center (MCDC)	338	79.2%	37.5%
Multnomah County Inverness Jail (MCIJ)	82	19.2%	61.9%
Other <sup>2</sup>	7	1.6%	0.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>427</b>		

<sup>2</sup> “Other” includes hospitals, courts, or other locations outside of an MCSO facility

Despite having fewer budgeted beds and fewer jail bed-days, MCDC accounted for nearly 80% of *Control Events*. Less than 20% occurred at MCIJ and a handful of events occurred outside an MCSO facility.



### **Total Control Events by Location**

A further breakdown of *Control Events* by location is shown below.

	<b># of Events</b>	<b>% of Events</b>
<b>MCDC</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>79.2%</b>
Housing	189	43.3%
Booking <sup>3</sup>	85	19.9%
Holding <sup>3</sup>	43	10.1%
Dress-In <sup>3</sup>	6	1.4%
Court Floor	5	1.2%
Lobby	4	0.9%
Elevator	2	0.5%
Transfer	2	0.5%
Recreation	1	0.2%
Release	1	0.2%
<b>MCIJ</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>19.2%</b>
Housing	79	18.7%
Elevator	1	0.2%
Processing	1	0.2%
<b>Court Facilities</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
<b>Hospital</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.9%</b>
<b>Other<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.5%</b>

<sup>3</sup> Booking, Holding and Dress-In are locations in Reception/Booking

<sup>4</sup> "Other" includes locations outside of an MCSO facility, typically associated with transport of AICs to hospitals or other agencies

When all dorms are grouped into the Housing category, the second location in which the most *Control Events* occur is Booking. At MCDC, the Sheriff's Office uses an open-booking model; cooperative subjects are unhandcuffed and walk through the booking process with supervision. The booking process includes a thorough search as they enter the facility, fingerprinting, photographs, classification, recognizance determination, medical screening, and dress-in, if they are going into jail housing.

During the 20,276 bookings completed at MCDC in 2024, force was used in 134 events, or 0.7% of the time. While processing over 20,000 bookings at the Multnomah County Detention Center in 2024, our deputies successfully navigated 99.3% of those interactions without any use of force. This 0.7% incident rate highlights the effectiveness of our de-escalation training in the most critical first hours of the justice process. The 134 *Control Events* that

occurred during the booking process accounted for 31.4% of all *Control Events*. The following is a breakdown of the specific areas where these events occurred:

- 85 *Control Events* occurred at the booking counter
- 43 *Control Events* occurred in the holding area
- Six *Control Events* occurred in the dressing room

## Use of Force Training

MCSO is committed to exceeding training requirements, on an annual basis, around the topic of use of force. The Department of Public Safety Standards and Training (DPSST) requires eight hours of use of force/firearms training each year.

During 2024, all Corrections members received 10 hours of use of force training. Topics included defensive tactics, de-escalation, confrontation simulation scenarios, post deadly force procedures, and Taser recertification. Members participated in multiple confrontational simulation scenarios focusing on de-escalation and the duty to intervene. De-escalation was also discussed in the Taser recertification and in a report-writing course. Corrections members certified to carry a firearm received an additional eight hours of firearms training.

## Year-Over-Year Comparison

As Multnomah County's jail population increased in 2024 compared to 2023, the total volume of daily interactions rose accordingly.

While the raw number of *Control Events* increased by 12% (from 382 to 427), this trend closely mirrors the growth in our Average Daily Population and Jail Bed Days. Essentially, as the system manages more AICs for longer periods, the number of potential interactions naturally increases. Despite this growth, use of force remains a rare occurrence, utilized only when necessary to ensure the safety of both staff and AICs.

**Yearly Totals**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>Data Point</b>			
Jail Bed Days	306,271	317,563	345,378
Average Daily Population	839	870	939
Control Events	475	382	427
Control Events per Day	1.3	1.04	1.2

**Subject Demographics by Year**

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>Gender</b>			
Male	365	315	347
Female	108	60	76
Other	2	7	4
<b>Age</b>			
<20	6	6	5
20-29	180	109	119
30-39	171	166	188
40-49	77	63	87
50-59	29	25	22
60+	12	12	6
Unknown	0	1	0
<b>Race</b>			
White	243	193	235
Black	159	144	142
Hispanic	49	25	39
Other	24	20	11

### *Applications of Force Types by Year*

<b>Year</b>	<b>2023</b>		<b>2024</b>	
<b>Force Type</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
Control Techniques	1601	75.0%	1,625	58.0%
Restraints	137	6.4%	368	13.1%
Takedowns	217	10.2%	306	10.9%
Forcibly Remove Clothing <sup>5</sup>	-	-	175	6.2%
Physical Strikes	54	2.5%	149	5.3%
OC Deployment	63	3.0%	109	3.9%
Pointing of a CEW	30	1.4%	37	1.3%
CEW Deployment	23	1.1%	19	0.7%
Pressure Points	10	0.5%	14	0.5%
Pointing of KIP Launcher	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
<b>Total Force Applications</b>	<b>2,135</b>		<b>2,803</b>	

<sup>5</sup>MCSO started tracking this force type in 2024

### *Number and Percentage of Control Events in which Specified Force Types Were Used, by Year*

<b>Year</b>	<b>2022</b>		<b>2023</b>		<b>2024</b>	
<b>Total Control Events</b>	<b>475</b>		<b>382</b>		<b>427</b>	
<b>Force Type Applied</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>n</b>	<b>%</b>
Control Techniques	368	77.5%	311	81.4%	289	67.7%
Takedown	125	26.3%	104	27.2%	141	33.0%
Restraint	57	12.0%	47	12.3%	98	23.0%
OC Spray	61	12.8%	60	15.7%	85	19.9%
Forcibly Remove Clothing	-	-	-	-	70	16.4%
Physical Strike	32	6.7%	26	6.8%	42	9.8%
Pointing of CEW	44	9.3%	28	7.3%	36	8.4%
CEW Deployment	24	5.1%	21	5.5%	14	3.3%
Pressure Points	8	1.7%	9	2.4%	11	2.6%
Pointing of KIP Launcher	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
Impact Tool	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
KIP Deployment	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

***Location of Control Events by Year***

	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>Location</b>			
Court Facilities	2	4	1
Hospital	4	2	4
MCDC	408	282	338
MCIJ	61	93	82
Other	0	1	2

# Recommendations for Corrections Division

Over the course of 2024, MCSO implemented both recommendations from 2023.

## 2023 Recommendations

### ***1. Expand Use of Force Reporting and Supervisory Reviews***

*This recommendation was implemented in July 2024.* MCSO continued and expanded the use of the modernized use of force report writing system to include supervisory use of force event reviews.

### ***2. Provide Updated Training to Members on Use of Force Topics***

*This recommendation was implemented during multiple sessions in 2024.* MCSO provided updated training to sworn staff on the following topics:

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

## 2024 Recommendations

### ***1. Align Use of Force Reporting Software with MCSO Standards***

Work with use of force reporting software provider, *Benchmark*, to enhance reporting capabilities so they align with MCSO's standards of transparency, accountability, and continuous improvement. These improvements will allow MCSO to effectively generate semi-annual Use of Force data reports.

### ***2. Continue Using Trends as Feedback for Training***

Continue regularly scheduled meetings with the Training Unit to discuss trends found in use of force events to improve and develop relevant and realistic training topics and discussions with members.

***3. Keep the Executive Team Updated on Trends and Important Events.***

Continue regularly scheduled meetings with the Sheriff and the Executive Team to discuss trends found in use of force events.

# Conclusion

The 2024 MCSO Annual Use of Force Report reaffirms our commitment to the preservation of human life, upholding constitutional rights, and maintaining public trust through transparency and accountability.

The data provided in this report shows that MCSO corrections deputies overwhelmingly fulfill their duties without using force and that when use of force is necessary, it is most often limited, proportional, and aligned with policy, training, and the law.

MCSO deploys a rigorous amount of reporting, layered reviews, continuous training, and administrative oversight. Our agency continues to strengthen its ability to learn from each incident and improve organizationally both through procedures and performance.

The recommendations based on 2024 data build on prior progress and reinforce a culture of continuous improvement to ensure use of force practices remain lawful, measured, and responsive to the communities MCSO serves.

