

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



2024 ANNUAL USE OF FORCE REPORT:

LAW ENFORCEMENT 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 Law Enforcement 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 Law Enforcement 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 power 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.

Arrest

An *Arrest* is a type of *Custody Event* that involves formally charging the subject with a crime, and the probable cause standard must be met.

Call for Service

A *Call for Service* includes any event – criminal or non-criminal – initiated by the Bureau of Emergency Communications (BOEC) or events initiated by MCSO deputies.

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”.

Custody Event

A *Custody Event* can be defined as placing a person under actual or constructive restraint. Most often, a *Custody Event* is related to the *Arrest* of an individual. *Custody Events* also include situations in which a law enforcement deputy sheriff detains a person, but there is no associated criminal charge.

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, law enforcement 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. Law enforcement 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.

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* launcher, or *Conducted Electrical Weapon* at a person.

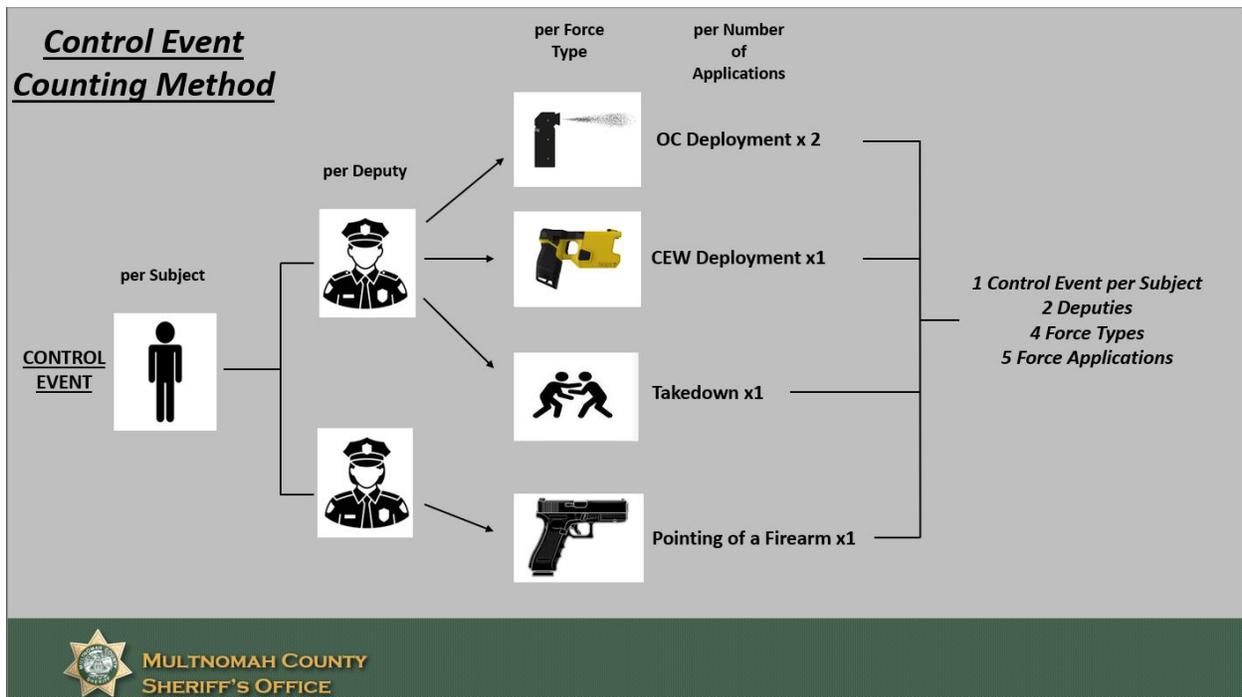
A supervisor receiving notice of a *Control Event* must ensure that the identities of those involved and witness members are listed, as well as the time and location of the event.

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:

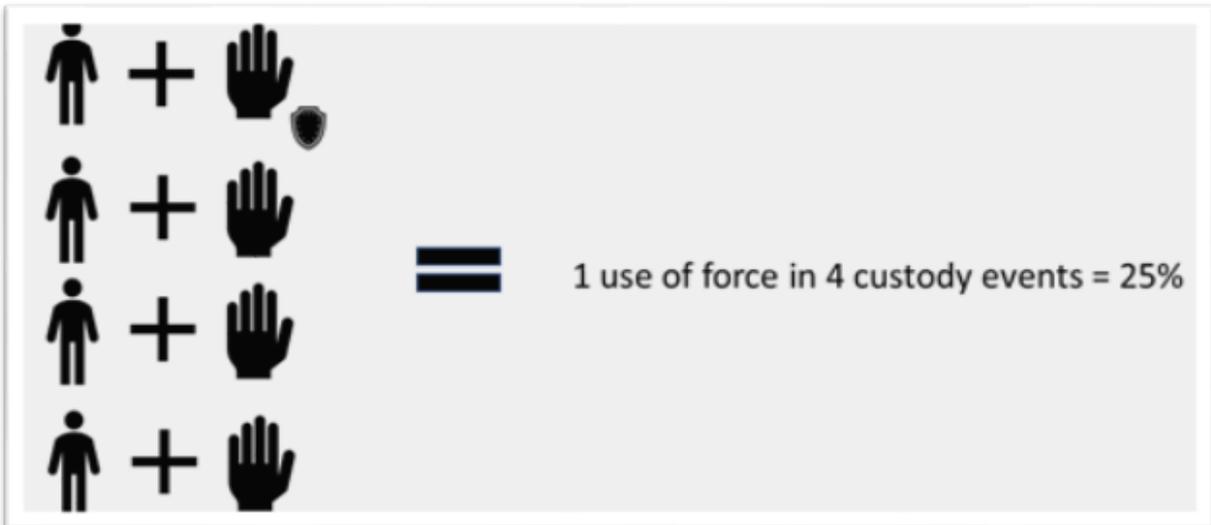
- **Subjects:** One *Control Event* is recorded for each person involved.
- **Deputies:** We track how many deputies participated in each event.
- **Force Types:** We identify each different type of force used during those applications.
- **Force Applications:** We count every individual time force was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



Methodology for Annual Report: Analyzing the Rate at which Force is Used in Public Safety Functions

Data is collected **every time** a person is taken into custody. To measure how often force occurs, we calculate it as a percentage of these *Custody Events*.

For example, if **four** separate arrests occur and force is used during **one** of them, the force rate for that **group** is 25%. The following graphics visualize this 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 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 patrolling 110 river miles, the largest water area of any sheriff's office in the state.

Additionally, MCSO leads the multi-agency TriMet Transit Police Division. Transit Police officers and deputies help to ensure a safe transit system by riding trains and buses and visiting platforms and stations. They respond to calls for service and investigate crimes that occur on TriMet property in Multnomah, Washington and Clackamas counties.

Current agencies comprising Transit Police include MCSO, the Portland Police Bureau, Port of Portland Police Department, Beaverton Police Department, Hillsboro Police Department, Lake Oswego Police Department, and the Multnomah County District Attorney's Office.

MCSO law enforcement deputies respond to calls for service that range from traffic violations to serious crimes. This report is organized into the following sections:

- **Calls, Custodies, 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.
- **Geographic Location:** A map and district-level view of where these events occurred.
- **Use of Force Training:** An overview of the agency's ongoing training requirements for members.

Calls for Service, Custody Events, and Control Events

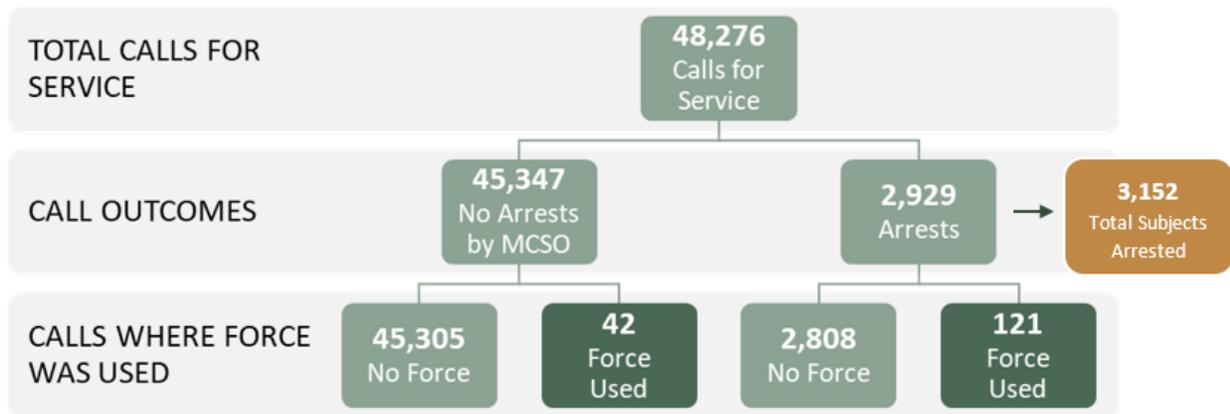
When a deputy responds to a call, several outcomes are possible. While many calls end without an arrest, others result in a *Custody Event*. These events fall into three main categories:

- **Formal Arrests:** When a person is charged with a crime based on probable cause.
- **Lawful Detentions:** When a person is detained without criminal charges, such as a "Police Officer Hold" to assist mental health professionals.
- **Agency Assistance:** When an MCSO deputy assists another law enforcement agency with their arrest.

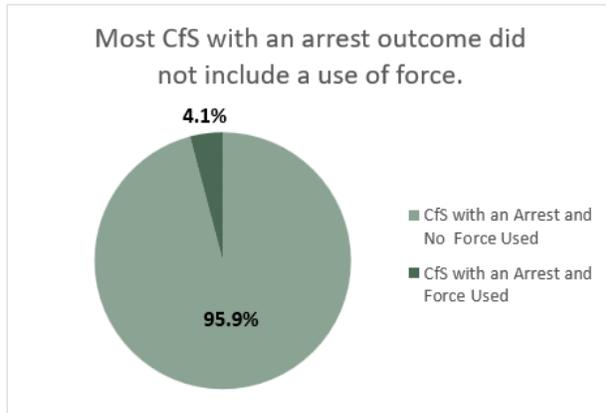
Please note that while all of these are counted as Custody Events, MCSO only tracks the specific details and types of its own formal arrests.

In 2024, MCSO deputies responded to 48,276 Calls for Service. The data below breaks these calls down by their outcome: whether the call resulted in an arrest and whether force was used during the interaction.

2024 Total Calls for Service Breakdown



In 2024, 2,929 *Calls for Service* resulted in the *Arrest* of 3,152 subjects. In 95.9% of calls that led to an arrest (2,808 calls), no force was used by MCSO deputies. Force was used in the remaining 4.1% of calls that led to an arrest (121 calls).



There were an additional 42 *Calls for Service* 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).

2024 Breakdown of 42 Calls for Service not Associated with an MCSO Arrest

- Assisting another agency with an arrest: 19
- Police Officer Hold for mental health reasons: 13
- Custody with no *Arrest*, no mental health reason: 5
- Other: 5

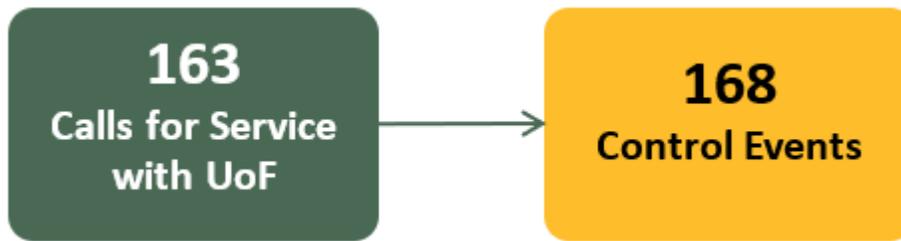
Descriptions for Non-Arrest Reasons Noted Above

- Assisting Other Agency with Arrest: MCSO members assisted a different agency in an arrest. That arrest is captured in that specific agency's records, not MCSO's.
- Mental Health/Police Officer Hold: 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. A PHO is not a criminal charge.
- 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.
- Other: These five cases included two events where a juvenile was taken into custody, one case during which an individual was released after an ID was found, one case in which the individual was already in custody as the event occurred in a courtroom, and, finally, one case was documented in our new reporting system before it went live and was counted as "other".

Calls for Service versus Control Events

Of the 48,276 *Calls for Service* in 2024, force was used when responding to 163 calls for service (0.34% of those calls). Framed another way, force was used by MCSO deputies in **one out of every 296 *Calls for Service***.

Multiple *Control Events* occurred in calls where force was used on more than one person. In total, there were 168 *Control Events* documented in 163 *Calls for Service*.



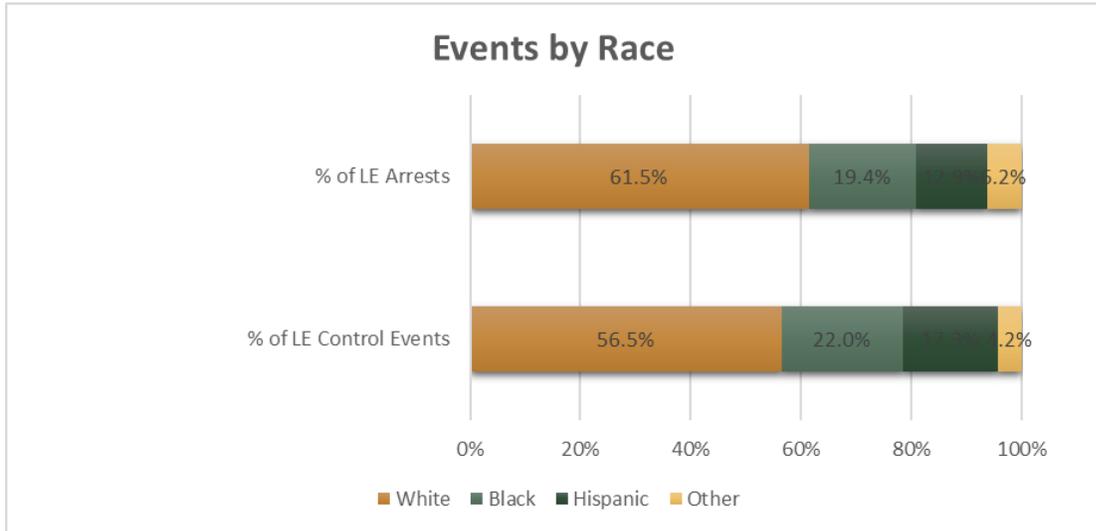
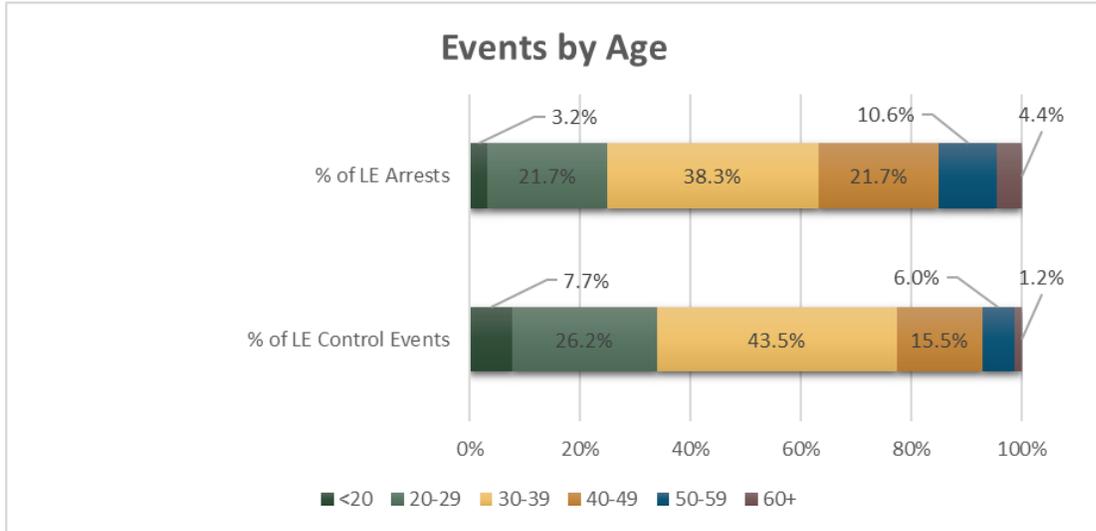
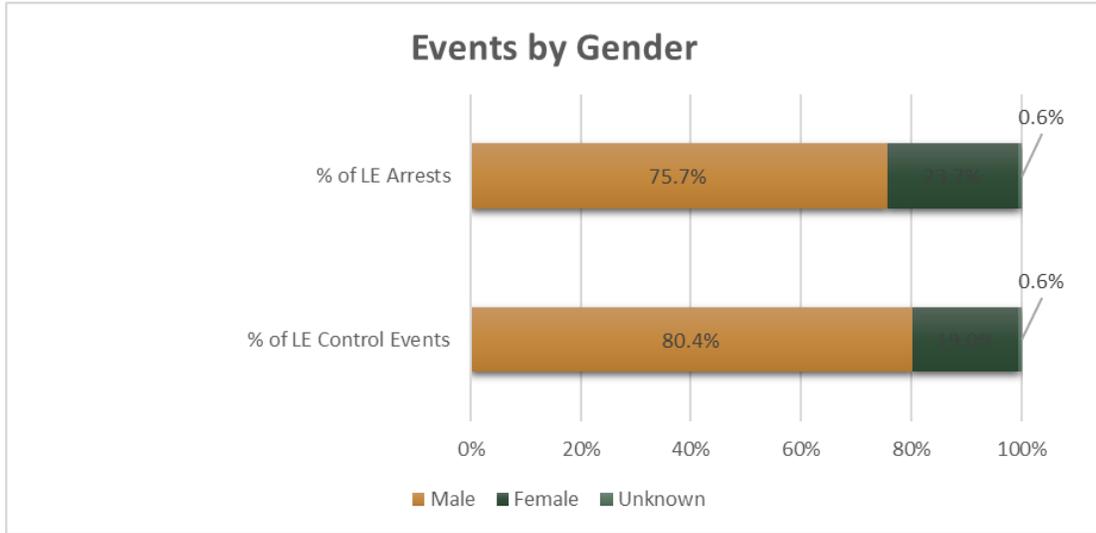
Demographics

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 168 *Control Events* and the 3,152 arrests are shown below.

Gender, Age, and Race of Control Event Subjects

	Control Events	Arrests
Gender		
Male	135	2,387
Female	32	747
Other	1	18
Age		
<20	13	102
20-29	44	685
30-39	73	1209
40-49	26	682
50-59	10	334
60+	2	140
Race		
White	95	1,940
Black	37	610
Hispanic	29	407
Other	7	195
	168	3,152

Demographics as percentage of Control Events and Arrests



Force Types

The types of force available to an MCSO deputy are defined in the Introduction section. MCSO's Law Enforcement Division utilized 500 applications of force during the 168 *Control Events*. The distribution of those force types among applications of force is listed below.

Force Types used by MCSO Deputies in 2024

Force Type	n=	%
Control Techniques	274	54.8%
Takedowns	94	18.8%
Pointing of Firearm	38	7.6%
Physical Strikes	31	6.2%
CEW Deployment	16	3.2%
Pointing of a CEW	16	3.2%
Pursuit Intervention Techniques	14	2.8%
Kinetic Impact Projectiles	6	1.2%
Restraints	6	1.2%
Pressure Points	2	0.4%
Impact Weapon	1	0.2%
K9	1	0.2%
Pointing of a Kinetic Impact Projectile Launcher	1	0.2%
Total	500	

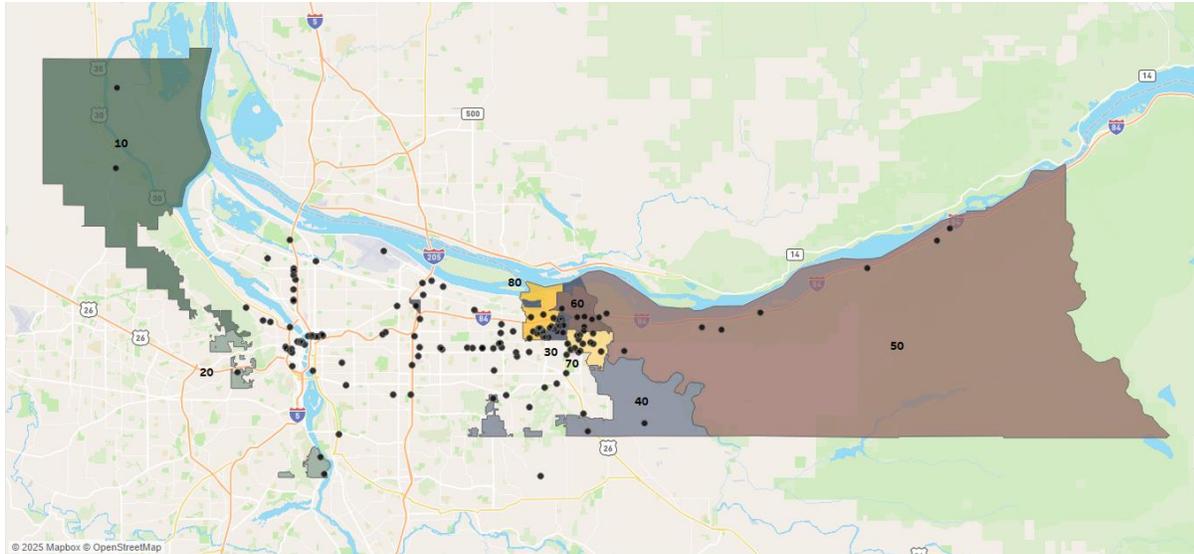
As shown on the next table, more than 60% of Control Events (107 out of 168) included the use of *Control Techniques*, a low level of force not intended or reasonably likely to cause substantial pain or physical injury.

Percent of Control Events including Specified Force Types

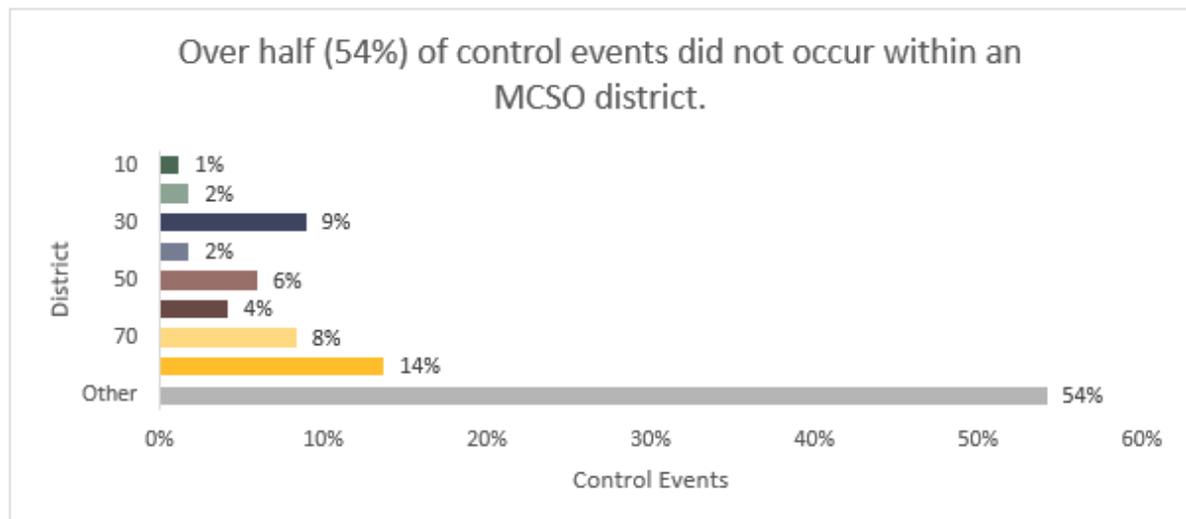
Force Type	n=	%
Control Techniques	107	63.7%
Takedowns	70	41.7%
Pointing of Firearm	30	17.9%
Pointing of a CEW	16	9.5%
Physical Strikes	13	7.7%
CEW Deployment	11	6.5%
Pursuit Intervention Techniques	8	4.8%
Restraints	6	3.6%
Kinetic Impact Projectiles	5	3.0%
Pressure Points	2	1.2%
Impact Weapon	1	0.6%
K9	1	0.6%
Pointing of a Kinetic Impact Projectile Launcher	1	0.6%
Total Control Events	168	

Location of Control Events

The jurisdiction of MCSO is spread across eight districts and uncategorized areas. The locations of *Control Events* are tracked in reports and are shown on the map below. MCSO districts are shaded, and each point on the map corresponds to a control event. Furthermore, the number of control events per district is displayed below with districts shaded in the same color on the map.



Over half of the events occurred outside of MCSO’s jurisdiction while deputies assisted other law enforcement agencies. MCSO deputies provide direct services throughout Portland via the TriMet Transit Police Division, which is responsible for security and enforcement on buses and the MAX light rail line.



Use of Force Training

MCSO is committed to exceeding annual training requirements around use of force topics. DPSST requires law enforcement officers to complete eight hours of use of force and firearms training each year.

During 2024, Law Enforcement Division members received 27.5 hours of use of force training to include de-escalation tactics and firearms training.

Topics included defensive tactics, *Kinetic Impact Projectile* training, firearms training, firearms qualification, Taser recertification and mobile field force (crowd management).

Year-Over-Year Comparison

This is MCSO's third annual report, allowing us to compare data across 2022, 2023, and 2024. While three years of data is not yet enough to establish long-term trends or definitive averages, providing these figures side-by-side offers a helpful baseline for comparison.

Please note that the 2022 statistics have been updated slightly since they were first published. This change reflects finalized records that were completed after the original 2022 report was released.

Year-Over-Year Totals

	2022	2023	2024
Law Enforcement Events			
Calls for Service	38,702	47,116	48,276
Control Events	129	181	168
Arrests	2,221	2,807	3,152

Subject Demographics by Year

	2022	2023	2024
Gender			
Male	93	148	135
Female	35	30	32
Other	1	3	1
Age			
<20	12	16	13
20-29	43	55	44
30-39	50	58	73
40-49	16	27	26
50-59	7	16	10
60+	1	6	2
Unknown	0	3	0
Race			
White	85	105	95
Black	22	38	37
Hispanic	15	26	29
Other	7	10	7
Unknown	0	2	0

Force Types used by MCSO Deputy Sheriffs each Year

Force Type	2023		2024	
	n=	%	n=	%
Control Techniques	274	58.9%	274	54.8%
Takedowns	92	19.8%	94	18.8%
Pointing of Firearm	22	4.7%	38	7.6%
Physical Strikes	21	4.5%	31	6.2%
CEW Deployment	14	3.0%	16	3.2%
Pointing of CEW	11	2.4%	16	3.2%
Pursuit Intervention Techniques	4	0.9%	14	2.8%
Restraints	9	1.9%	6	1.2%
Kinetic Impact Projectiles	1	0.2%	6	1.2%
Pressure Points	4	0.9%	2	0.4%
K9	2	0.4%	1	0.2%
Impact Weapon	4	0.9%	1	0.2%
Pointing of a Kinetic Impact Projectile Launcher	5	1.1%	1	0.2%
Distraction	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
OC	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
Total Applications	465		500	

**There may be more than one application of force in one control event.*

Percent of Control Events including Specified Force Types, by Year

Force Type	2022		2023		2024	
	n=	%	n=	%	n=	%
Control Techniques	104	60.5%	155	85.6%	107	63.7%
Takedowns	16	9.3%	65	35.9%	70	41.7%
Pointing of Firearm	13	7.6%	17	9.4%	30	17.9%
Pointing of CEW	7	4.1%	11	6.1%	16	9.5%
Physical Strikes	7	4.1%	20	11.0%	13	7.7%
CEW Deployment	10	5.8%	13	7.2%	11	6.5%
Pursuit Intervention Techniques	1	0.6%	4	2.2%	8	4.8%
Restraints	5	2.9%	7	3.9%	6	3.6%
Kinetic Impact Projectiles	1	0.6%	1	0.6%	5	3.0%
Pressure Points	4	2.3%	4	2.2%	2	1.2%
K9	3	1.7%	2	1.1%	1	0.6%
Impact Weapon	0	0.0%	3	1.7%	1	0.6%
Pointing of a Kinetic Impact Projectile Launcher	0	0.0%	5	2.8%	1	0.6%
Munitions	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
OC Spray	0	0.0%	1	0.6%	0	0.0%
Distraction	0	0.0%	1	0.6%	0	0.0%
Total Control Events	129		181		168	

*Note: The n='s listed above will not sum to the total number of control events. The table reflects the number of events that included a force type. For example, in 2024 107 out of 168 control events included control techniques.

Location of Control Events by Year

	2022	2023	2024
Location			
Court Facilities*	1	0	0
District 10	2	1	2
District 20	0	0	3
District 30	14	15	15
District 40	7	3	3
District 50	3	6	10
District 60	17	21	7
District 70	16	22	14
District 80	19	18	23
Other	50	95	91
Total	129	181	168

*Note: Control Events at Court Facilities are now in the "Other" category

Recommendations for Law Enforcement 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 law enforcement deputies overwhelmingly resolve encounters 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.

