



HARFORD COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE OPERATIONS POLICY

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Sheriff

Use of Force

Distribution:	All Law Enforcement		Policy Number:	OPS 0501
Responsible Unit:	Administrative Services Division		Rescinds:	OPS 0501 dated 6/18/20
Original Issued Date:	07/01/22	Revision	2	Latest Revision Date:
Required 3-year review was completed:	05/29/25	Next Required 3-yr Review	05/31/28	

1. Purpose

To provide Harford County Sheriff's Office (HCSO) law enforcement deputies with guidance on proper procedures regarding situations when force may be used. **Each use of force or each time force is used must be articulated.**

2. Policy

Deputies have been given the responsibility to protect and serve all citizens while balancing the need for officer safety and are granted the authority to use force when necessary to accomplish lawful ends. This authority is grounded in the laws of the State of Maryland, the United States Constitution, **case law**, Court rulings and the provisions of this policy. Recognition of, and respect for the dignity of all persons and the sanctity and value of human life will guide all training, leadership, and procedures, as well as guide deputies in the use of force. **Maryland Public Safety Code § 3-524 sets forth that a police officer may not use force against a person unless, under the totality of the circumstances, the force is necessary and proportional to prevent an imminent threat to physical injury to a person, or effectuate a legitimate law enforcement objective.**

NOTE: In use of force incidents that involve a police-involved death, or likely death, [OPS 0104 Response to Police-Involved Deaths](#) will be followed regarding notification requirements, reporting requirements, evidence collection, investigation requirements and chain of command review.

3. Definitions

ACTIVE RESISTANCE: physical evasive movements or behaviors to defeat a deputy's attempt at arrest or control, including bracing, twisting, tensing, pushing, or verbally signaling an intention to avoid or prevent being taken into custody.

ACTIVE AGGRESSION: overt, hostile, attacking movements or actions by a subject, which may cause injury to the deputy. This aggression may manifest itself through actions including, but not limited to, punching, kicking, biting or pushing.

AGGRAVATED RESISTANCE: when a subject's actions create an objectively reasonable perception on the part of the deputy that the deputy or another person is subject to imminent death or serious physical injury as a result of the circumstances and/or nature of an attack. Aggravated Aggression represents the least encountered but most serious threat to the safety of law enforcement personnel or another person.

CONDUCTED ENERGY WEAPON (CEW): a less lethal weapon that emits an electrical energy charge which causes electro muscular disruption that affects the sensory and motor functions of the central nervous system.

CHOKER HOLD/STRANGLE HOLD: involves applying direct pressure to a person's trachea (windpipe) or airway (front of nose) with the effect of reducing the intake of air. This includes a carotid restraint or a lateral neck restraint, where direct pressure is applied to the carotid artery restricting the flow of blood to the brain causing temporary loss of consciousness.

DEADLY FORCE: a degree of force applied which is likely to cause death or serious physical injury; or force which creates some specified degree of documentation risk that a reasonable and prudent person would consider likely to cause death or serious physical injury.

FORCE: amount of effort required by a deputy to compel compliance from an unwilling suspect.

FORCE TRANSITION: the movement from the application of one force type to another consistent with the "necessary and proportional" standard (e.g., escalation/de-escalation).

IMMINENT DANGER: actions or outcomes that may occur during an encounter which places a fear for safety of the deputy or others.

IN-CUSTODY DEATH: an incident in which an arrestee/detainee died while in HCSO custody.

INSTRUMENT OF NECESSITY: an item at hand or in close proximity that can be used immediately without delay (e.g., flashlight, clipboard, etc.).

LESS LETHAL PHILOSOPHY: a concept of planning and applying force that meets operational objectives that is neither likely nor intended to cause death or serious physical injury.

LESS LETHAL WEAPON: a device designed or converted to expel or propel less lethal ammunition by any action, mechanism, or process for the purpose of incapacitating, immobilizing, or stunning a human being through the infliction of any less than lethal impairment of physical condition, function, or senses, including physical pain or discomfort (e.g. TASER, FN-303, 40 MM launcher, sting ball grenades, pepper spray, or chemical agents). Note on Manufacturer Terminology: PepperBall® refers to its product as "non-lethal." This term is used in some training materials and reflects the product's design intent. However, for the purposes of this agency's policy and operational standards, all such tools are classified as less lethal, recognizing the inherent risk of serious injury or death under certain conditions.

MECHANICAL FORCE: the use of a device or object, other than a firearm, shotgun, or rifle, to overcome a subject's resistance to the exertion of the deputy's authority (e.g., use of a baton, CEW or chemical agent, etc.).

NECESSARY & PROPORTIONAL: the undefined standard as created by the Maryland legislature located in Public Safety Article § 3-524.

OBJECTIVELY REASONABLE: a level of force that is appropriate when analyzed from the perspective of a reasonable officer possessing the same information and faced with the same set of circumstances. Objective reasonableness is not analyzed with the benefit of hindsight, but rather accounts for the fact that officers must make rapid and necessary decisions regarding the amount of force to use in tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving situations.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE: subject is not physically cooperating with the deputy's attempt to restrain them and is not assaulting the deputy or trying to escape (e.g., going limp).

PROBABLE CAUSE: reasonable likelihood that a crime has been committed that is based upon facts and circumstances known to the deputy at the time of the incident.

REASONABLE BELIEF: the existence of facts, or combination of facts, that the circumstances are such to cause a reasonable person to believe them to be true.

REASONABLE FORCE: the use of a device, technique, or object to overcome a subject's resistance to the exertion of the deputy's authority.

ROUTINE CONTROL TECHNIQUES: refers to basic, low-risk methods used to maintain order with minimal physical force to include physical touching (excluding blunt force like kicking or punching), holding, frisking, handcuffing, or other custodial procedures used to control or subdue non-compliant or resisting individuals.

SERIOUS PHYSICAL INJURY: physical injury that creates a substantial risk of death or causes permanent or protracted serious disfigurement, loss of the function of any bodily organ, or the impairment of the function of any bodily organ.

USE OF FORCE: any execution of a physical act, other than the application of routine control techniques with a low probability of causing injury, to control a person, overcome resistance and/or defend oneself or another. The force may entail the use of body parts, issued Agency defense equipment, an instrument of necessity, or deployment of a K-9.

4. References

[OPS 0104](#) Response to Police-Involved Deaths
[OPS 0504](#) Use of Batons/Impact Weapons
[OPS 0505](#) Use of Chemical Agents
[OPS 0506](#) Use of Conducted Energy Weapons
[OPS 0507](#) Use of Firearms
[OPS 0508](#) Use of Force Review Committee
Tennessee v. Garner, 471 U.S. 1 (1985)
U.S. v. Taylor 495 U.S. 575 (1990)
Graham v. Connor, 490 U.S. 386 (1989)
Brosseau v. Haugen 543 U.S. 194 (2004)
Kirby v. Duva 530 F.3d 475 (6th Cir. 2008)
Mullenix v. Luna 577 U.S. 7 (2015)
Estate of Armstrong v. Village of Pinehurst 810 F.3d 892 (4th Cir. 2016)
Scott v. Harris, 550 U.S. 372, 381 (2007)
Thomas v. Holly, 553 Fed. Appx. 208, 215 (4th Cir. 2013)
MD Code, Criminal Law § 3-201
Maryland Public Safety Article § 3-514
Maryland Public Safety Article §3–524

5. Procedures

A. Prohibitions

1. The use of excessive and unreasonable force or brutality is prohibited and will not be tolerated under any circumstances.

2. The use of any chokehold/strangle hold is prohibited except when the deputy reasonably believes there is an imminent threat of death or serious injury to himself or another and has determined that the hold is the most reasonable means of protecting himself or another. The use of any such technique will stop immediately if/when the imminent threat has ended.
3. The discharge of firearms for use as “warning shots” is prohibited.
4. A deputy **will** not use deadly force to subdue persons whose actions are a threat only to property.
5. Deputies should not fire any weapon from or at a moving vehicle except to counter an imminent threat of death or serious physical injury to the deputy or another person.
6. Deputies should avoid **“intentionally”** positioning themselves in the path of a moving vehicle.

B. General Factors

1. Factors for evaluating any use of force include but are not limited to:
 - a. The seriousness of the crime or the suspected offense;
 - b. Whether the suspect posed an imminent threat to the safety of the deputies or others;
 - c. Whether the suspect is actively resisting arrest or attempting to evade arrest by flight;
 - d. Whether the use of force is necessary and proportional in response to a threat or resistance by an individual to:
 - i. Prevent an imminent threat of physical injury to a person; or
 - ii. Effectuate a legitimate law enforcement objective;
 - e. The deputy’s tactical conduct **(e.g., on-scene positioning, movement, communication, actions, etc.)** and decisions preceding the use of force;
 - f. Whether the deputy has reason to believe that the subject is:
 - i. Mentally ill;
 - ii. Has a physical, developmental, or cognitive disability;
 - iii. Is emotionally disturbed;
 - iv. Is under the influence of alcohol or drugs;
 - v. Is suffering from a behavioral crisis; and/or
 - vi. Has a language barrier.
 - g. Whether there was an opportunity to warn about the use of force prior to force being used, and if so, was such a warning given;

- h. Whether there was any assessment by the deputy of the subject's ability to cease resistance and/or comply with the deputy's commands;
 - i. Specialized knowledge, skills, or abilities of subjects;
 - j. Prior contact;
 - k. Environmental factors, including but not limited to lighting, footing, sound conditions, crowds, traffic and other hazards; and
 - l. Whether the subject's escape could pose a future safety risk.
2. Not all the above factors may be present or relevant in a particular situation, and there may be additional factors not listed.

C. Use of Force

1. Deputies will use only the force necessary and proportional to resolve an incident effectively and safely, while protecting the lives of the deputy or others. When feasible, deputies should announce that force will be utilized prior to the application of such force.
- a. The reasonableness of a particular use of force is based on the totality of circumstances (e.g., all relevant facts and conditions that existed at the moment) known by the deputy at the time of the use of force.
 - i. Reasonableness will be judged from the perspective of a reasonable deputy on the scene, rather than with the benefit of hindsight.
 - ii. The reasonableness standard is an objective one; whether the deputy's actions are objectively reasonable in light of the facts and circumstances confronting the deputy, without regard to the deputy's underlying intent or motivation.
 - iii. Reasonableness is not capable of precise definition or mechanical application.
 - iv. The reasonableness standard will allow for the fact that deputies are often forced to make split-second decisions about the amount of force that is necessary in circumstances that are tense, uncertain, dynamic, and rapidly evolving.
2. When the circumstances justifying a particular level of force no longer exist, that level of force will be discontinued as part of the reassessment of the situation. Some reasons to discontinue using force:
- a. The person on whom force is used is under the deputy's control; or
 - b. The person no longer poses an imminent threat of physical injury or death; or
 - c. The deputy determines that force will no longer accomplish a legitimate law enforcement objective.
3. Deputies will utilize their authorized weapons and other less lethal items (e.g., taser, pepper spray, baton, less lethal projectile system, etc.) in accordance with established policy and training for that particular item.

4. Additional care and caution should be exercised when encountering children, the elderly, or individuals who are pregnant, suffering from pre-existing injuries, frail, have a low body mass, are experiencing a medical or mental health crisis, or are otherwise apparently vulnerable or in distress.
5. Deputies may use reasonable force against a domestic animal/pet to prevent substantial harm to the deputy or another person.

D. De-escalation

1. Deputies should use de-escalation techniques when appropriate to reduce the intensity of an encounter, including communication, distance, time, and tactical repositioning, when such actions are safe and feasible.
2. The recommendation for deputies to engage in de-escalation techniques does not preclude deputies from using justifiable force when objectively reasonable.
3. Deputies should, when feasible, use combinations of the following de-escalation tactics to reduce the need for, or degree of, force used:
 - a. Attempt to isolate and contain the subject;
 - b. Create time and distance from the subject by establishing a buffer zone (reactionary gap) and utilize cover to avoid creating an imminent threat that may require the use of force;
 - c. Request additional resources;
 - d. Attempt to establish rapport and engage in communication with the subject;
 - e. Tactically re-position to maintain the reactionary gap, protect the public, and preserve deputy safety; and
 - f. Continue de-escalation techniques, taking as much time as reasonably necessary, to resolve the incident, before having to use force.

E. Use of Deadly Force

1. A deputy may use deadly force when he reasonably believes such action is necessary to protect himself, another deputy, or another person from imminent danger of death or serious physical injury.
2. Deadly force will not be used solely to prevent a subject fleeing from a deputy. A deputy may use deadly force to prevent the escape of a fleeing suspect if the deputy has probable cause to believe that the action is necessary.
 - a. To protect the deputy or others from what is reasonably believed to be an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury; or
 - b. Has reason to believe that the person has committed or intends to commit a felony involving serious bodily injury or death, and the deputy reasonably believes that there is an imminent risk of serious bodily injury or death to the deputy or another if the subject is not immediately apprehended.

3. When feasible, a member should identify himself as a deputy and state his intention to use deadly force before using a firearm or employing deadly force.

F. Duty to Intervene

1. Refers to a deputy's affirmative obligation to take reasonable steps to stop or prevent another deputy or other law enforcement officer from using force that is unlawful, excessive, or clearly unreasonable, when the deputy is aware of it and has a realistic opportunity to intervene.
2. Deputies have a duty to intervene to terminate the use of excessive force by another deputy or law enforcement officer toward any person that is beyond which, and as authorized under the totality of the circumstances ([Maryland Public Safety Article §3-524\(d\)](#)), is necessary and proportional ([Maryland Public Safety Article §3-524](#)); intervention may be verbal and/or physical.
3. Failure to intervene will subject a deputy to disciplinary action and/or criminal charges.
4. Deputies will immediately notify a supervisor after such an intervention, when safe to do so.

G. Duty to Provide Medical Assistance

1. Whenever there is an obvious injury or complaint of injury due to use of force, to include canine deployment and application of a CEW, or if requested by any individual, deputies will:
 - a. Render aid in a timely manner or as soon as practical without further endangering the employee or others, consistent with their training and experience; and
 - b. Request that a Medic Unit respond to the scene to treat or transport the individual directly to the nearest hospital emergency room.
2. The deputy will document the requested medical aid and/or assistance provided or made available to all persons who have sustained a physical injury occurring as a result of an employee's use of force on the Incident Report of the original call for service in the Law Enforcement Records Management System (RMS).
3. If the individual refuses medical treatment or leaves the location prior to the arrival of the Medic Unit, deputies will document the actions taken to identify and render aid to the individual on the Incident Report in the RMS.

H. Training Requirements

1. The Training Academy will conduct and document annual training for all deputies on the lawful and appropriate use of force and deadly force. This training will:
 - a. Reflect current Maryland Police Training and Standards Commissions (MPTSC) standards; and
 - b. Include, but not be limited to:
 - i. The use of force in general;
 - ii. Use of force policy and legal review updates;

- iii. De-escalation and tactical alternatives to the use of force;
 - iv. The duty to intervene;
 - v. The use of physical and mechanical force;
 - vi. The use of deadly force;
 - vii. The limitations that govern the use of force and deadly force; and
 - viii. When a law enforcement deputy may or may not draw a firearm or point a firearm at a person.
2. Training records will include, at a minimum, the name of the deputy who received the training, type of training conducted, and date the training was completed.
 3. Training records will be maintained electronically by the Training Academy in accordance with the established records retention schedule and accessible for supervisory review.
 4. Each deputy that receives the Agency's Use of Force training will complete a Use of Force Training Completion Affirmation (SO-403), which will be maintained in PowerDMS.

I. Notification Requirements

1. An on-duty deputy, off-duty deputy, or a deputy working supplemental law enforcement services is required to immediately notify his supervisor or the on-duty supervisor whenever he has:
 - a. Discharged an issued or approved firearm for any reason other than for training purposes or target practice at an established firing range;
 - b. Taken an action that results in, or is alleged to have resulted in, the ever so slight physical injury or death of another person or a domestic animal/pet;
 - i. Physical injury refers to any bodily harm sustained during an encounter with a deputy.
 - c. Applied force through the use of lethal or less lethal weapons;
 - d. Applied weaponless control techniques to the extent that it was likely to cause or lead to physical injury, a claim of injury, or an allegation of excessive force;
 - e. Accidental discharge of a CEW; or
 - f. Pointed a firearm, CEW, less lethal weapon, or non-lethal weapon at a person (display only).
NOTE: The term "display only" refers to a deputy visibly presenting or pointing a weapon solely as a show of authority or deterrence, without the intent to fire or deploy it, and without physically using it against a person.
2. Whenever a firearm, CEW, less lethal weapon, or non-lethal weapon is pointed at a subject (displayed only) and not discharged, the incident will not be labeled a "use of force"; however, it will be documented by choosing the "Display Only" dropdown on the Use of Force Report in the RMS or a Tactical Report sent to the Special Response Team (SRT) Commander.

J. Reporting Requirements

1. Deputies involved in any incident described in section I.1. above will document the event in the appropriate RMS module for the original call for service prior to the end of that deputy's tour of duty. This does not apply to routine control techniques with a low probability of causing injury, if no injury is caused.
 - a. In instances where a deputy is injured or otherwise unable to complete an Incident Report his supervisor will complete that report.
 - b. When the deputy's supervisor is unavailable, the on-duty supervisor will complete the report.
 - c. Discharge of firearms to euthanize an injured animal will be documented by a CAD entry only, while indicating the type of animal and the number of rounds discharged.
2. Deputies who observe or are involved in any use of force incidents will document the event in the appropriate RMS module for the original call for service prior to the end of that deputy's tour of duty. The documentation will include:
 - a. The type of encounter;
 - b. The type of force used;
 - c. The location of the incident where force was used;
 - d. Whether the individual against whom force was used was arrested;
 - e. What charges, if any, for which the individual against whom force was used was arrested;
 - f. Whether the individual against whom force was used requested or required medical care;
 - g. Whether the law enforcement deputy who used force requested or required medical care; and
 - h. Demographic information about any individuals against whom force was used and any law enforcement officer involved in the incident, including race, ethnicity, gender, and age.

K. Chain of Command Review

1. The deputy's supervisor, or an on-duty supervisor, will report to the scene of any use of force incident, except:
 - a. When a firearm is discharged to euthanize an injured animal, who is so badly injured that humanity requires its relief from further suffering; or
 - b. When there is a display of the firearm only.
 - c. Routine control techniques with a low probability of causing injury where no injury was caused.
2. The responding supervisor will assist the deputy as necessary and will review the circumstances of the incident.

3. The responding supervisor will gather and review all known video recordings capturing a use of force incident.
4. The responding supervisor will complete a Use of Force Report in the RMS to include each deputy involved in any use of force incident (excluding the application of routine control techniques with a low probability of causing injury as defined in I.1.a. Exception) before the end of that tour of duty and submit for review at the next level.
5. When one deputy uses force on multiple subjects or multiple deputies are involved, only one report is generated for the single incident. The deputy assigned to the original call for service will be responsible for submitting the single Use of Force report in the RMS.
6. The supervisor completing the Use of Force Report in the RMS will verify that the deputy made the appropriate entry on an Incident Report or Supplement Report as required above.
7. The Shift Lieutenant or Division Commander will complete an initial review of the use of force incident within 72 hours to determine compliance with Agency policy, including each time it was used to ensure justification each time force was applied; and each will document his findings on the Use of Force Report in the RMS.
8. When violations of Agency policy are suspected, the Division Commander will contact the Office of Professional Standards (OPS) and handle in accordance with [PER 0201](#) Complaints Against Deputies.
9. The RMS will automatically send notification to the Use of Force Review Committee.

L. Investigations of Use of Force

1. Any supervisor who is notified of a use of force incident, other than a display, the dispatch of an injured animal, or the application of routine control techniques not causing injury, will:
 - a. Ensure that emergency medical services have been notified and are responding, if needed;
 - b. Respond and ensure scene security;
 - c. Ensure photographs are taken of the injuries or alleged injury sites of both the deputy and suspect; and
 - d. Review the circumstances and complete the Use of Force Report in the RMS.
2. If the force involved the use of a firearm and/or resulted in serious physical injury or death:
 - a. The supervisor will:
 - i. Notify the Division Commander in the area in which the incident occurred;
 - ii. Notify the Criminal Investigations Division (CID) to respond for investigation; and
 - iii. Notify OPS for an independent administrative investigation if ordered by the Sheriff or his designee.

- b. CID will respond to the scene to:
 - i. Ensure evidence is identified and secured;
 - ii. Conduct a thorough investigation; and
 - iii. Follow the procedures in [OPS 0104](#) Response to Police-Involved Deaths.
- c. Direct involvement in a use of force incident by a supervisor will preclude that member from involvement in the administrative process and will require the paperwork to be completed by a supervisor of equal or superior rank.
- d. If a firearm was discharged, the on-scene supervisor will secure the firearm involved for further investigation when the scene is safe to do so.
 - i. A deputy's firearm will not be taken in the presence of the suspect, a witness, or the media.
 - ii. After consultation with the HCSO Criminal Investigations Division (CID) and Special Investigations Division (SID), ensure that the condition of the deputy's firearm is documented to include the number of rounds of ammunition that are in each magazine.
- e. The deputy will be removed from the scene as soon as practical and will not participate in the investigation beyond the required initial reporting requirement.
- f. The deputy will be placed on non-disciplinary administrative leave with pay for a period of time as determined appropriate, necessary, and pending further disposition by the Sheriff or his designee.
- g. When a deputy's firearm is discharged, the deputy's supervisor will arrange for the Agency Rangemaster to issue a replacement firearm prior to the deputy going home, if appropriate.

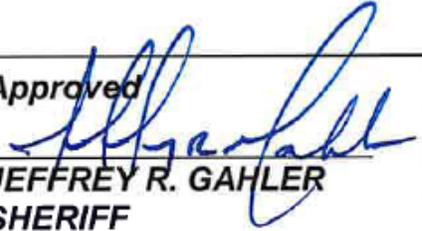
6. Summary of Changes

- A. On 12/19/24 this policy was revised resulting in the addition of text under Section 3. Definitions to include LESS LETHAL WEAPON, and, NON-LETHAL WEAPON.
 - 1. Added text under Section 5. Procedures, Notifications Requirements I.1.h and I.1.h.i respectively, to include the pointing of less lethal and non-lethal weapons, and to reflect the documenting of incidents regarding the pointing of weapons at a person (display only) is to be done in RMS or via tactical report sent to the Special Response Team (SRT) Commander.
- B. On 12/22/25 the following revisions were made:
 - 1. Added the following text under *Section 1. Purpose*: "Each use of force or each time force is used must be articulated."
 - 2. Added the following text under *Section 2. Policy*: "Maryland Public Safety Code § 3-524 sets forth that a police officer may not use force against a person unless, under the totality of the circumstances, the force is necessary and proportional to prevent an imminent threat to physical injury to a person, or effectuate a legitimate law enforcement objective."

3. Under Section 3. Definitions, revised the definition of CHOKE HOLD/STRANGLE HOLD as follows: “involves applying direct pressure to a person’s trachea (windpipe) or airway (front of nose) with the effect of reducing the intake of air. This includes a carotid restraint or a lateral neck restraint, where direct pressure is applied to the carotid artery restricting the flow of blood to the brain causing temporary loss of consciousness.”
4. Under Section 3. Definitions - LESS LETHAL WEAPON: clarified the usage of the manufacturer’s terminology “PepperBall®” for the purposes of this agency’s policy and operational standards is classified as less lethal, recognizing the inherent risk of serious injury or death under certain conditions.
5. Under Section 3. Definitions, revised the definition of OBJECTIVELY REASONABLE as follows: “a level of force that is appropriate when analyzed from the perspective of a reasonable officer possessing the same information and faced with the same set of circumstances. Objective reasonableness is not analyzed with the benefit of hindsight, but rather accounts for the fact that officers must make rapid and necessary decisions regarding the amount of force to use in tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving situations.”
6. Under Section 3. Definitions: removed the definition of NON LETHAL WEAPON.
7. Under Section 3. Definitions: added definition for ROUTINE CONTROL TECHNIQUES.
8. Under Section 3. Definitions: clarified the definition of USE OF FORCE refers to any execution of a physical act, other than the application of routine control techniques with a low probability of causing injury.
9. Under Section 4. References, added the following references:
 - a. U.S. v. Taylor 495 U.S. 575 (1990)
 - b. Brosseau v. Haugen 543 U.S. 194 (2004)
 - c. Kirby v. Duva 530 F.3d 475 (6th Cir. 2008)
 - d. Mullenix v. Luna 577 U.S. 7 (2015)
 - e. Estate of Armstrong v. Village of Pinehurst 810 F.3d 892 (4th Cir. 2016)
10. Revised Section 5.B.1.e Procedures - General Factors, as follows: “The deputy’s tactical conduct (e.g., on-scene positioning, movement, communication, actions, etc.) and decisions preceding the use of force.”
11. Revised Section 5.C.1.a Procedures - Use of Force, as follows: “The reasonableness of a particular use of force is based on the totality of circumstances (e.g., all relevant facts and conditions that existed at the moment) known by the deputy at the time of the use of force.”
12. Revised Section 5.C.3 Procedures - Use of Force, as follows: “Deputies will utilize their authorized weapons and other less lethal items (e.g., taser, pepper spray, baton, less lethal projectile system, etc.) in accordance with established policy and training for that particular item.”
13. Revised Section 5.D.1 Procedures - De-escalation, as follows: “Deputies should use de-escalation techniques when appropriate to reduce the intensity of an encounter, including communication, distance, time, and tactical repositioning, when such actions are safe and feasible.”

14. Added the following text at Section 5.F.1 Procedures - Duty to Intervene: “Refers to a deputy’s affirmative obligation to take reasonable steps to stop or prevent another deputy or other law enforcement officer from using force that is unlawful, excessive, or clearly unreasonable, when the deputy is aware of it and has a realistic opportunity to intervene.”
15. Revised Section 5.F.2 Procedures - Duty to Intervene, as follows: “Deputies have a duty to intervene to terminate the use of excessive force by another deputy or law enforcement officer toward any person that is beyond which, and as authorized under the totality of the circumstances ([Maryland Public Safety Article §3-524\(d\)](#)), is necessary and proportional ([Maryland Public Safety Article §3-524](#)); intervention may be verbal and/or physical.”
16. Under Section 5.H.4 Procedures - Training Requirements: clarified the Use of Force Training Completion Affirmation (SO-403) will be maintained in PowerDMS.
17. Added the following text at Section 5.I.1.c.i Procedures - Notification Requirements: “Physical injury refers to any bodily harm sustained during an encounter with a deputy.”
18. Revised Section 5.I.1.h Procedures - Notification Requirements, as follows: “Pointed a firearm, CEW, less lethal weapon, or non-lethal weapon at a person (display only). NOTE: The term “display only” refers to a deputy visibly presenting or pointing a weapon solely as a show of authority or deterrence, without the intent to fire or deploy it, and without physically using it against a person.”
19. Under Section 5.J.1 Procedures - Reporting Requirements: clarified that deputies will document events in the appropriate RMS module, and also clarified this does not apply to routine control techniques with a low probability of causing injury, if no injury is caused.
20. Under Section 5.J.2 Procedures - Reporting Requirements: clarified that deputies who observe or are involved in any use of force incidents will document the event in the appropriate RMS module.
21. Added the following text under Section 5.K.1.c Procedures - Chain of Command Review: “Routine control techniques with a low probability of causing injury where no injury was caused.”
22. Under Section 5.K.4 Procedures - Chain of Command Review: clarified the Use of Force Report in the RMS excludes the application of routine control techniques with a low probability of causing injury.
23. Added the following text at Section 5.K.5 Procedures - Chain of Command Review: “The deputy assigned to the original call for service will be responsible for submitting the single Use of Force report in the RMS.”
24. Added the following text at Section 5.K.7 Procedures - Chain of Command Review: “The Shift Lieutenant or Division Commander will complete an initial review of the use of force incident within 72 hours to determine compliance with Agency policy, including each time it was used to ensure justification each time force was applied.”
25. Under Section 5.L.1 Procedures - Investigations of Use of Force: clarified that investigations do not apply to application of routine control techniques not causing injury.

26. Revised *Section 5.L.2.d.ii Procedures – Investigations of Use of Force* as follows: “After consultation with the HCSO Criminal Investigations Division (CID) and Special Investigations Division (SID), ensure that the condition of the deputy’s firearm is documented to include the number of rounds of ammunition that are in each magazine.”
27. Revised *Section 5.L.2.f Procedures – Investigations of Use of Force* as follows: “The deputy will be placed on non-disciplinary administrative leave with pay for a period of time as determined appropriate, necessary, and pending further disposition by the Sheriff or his designee.”

Approved

JEFFREY R. GAHLER
SHERIFF
DATE 3/4/26