Use of Force (UOF) - **MATRIX**

Category & Definition of Force		Examples & Type of Force:	Reporting Requirements	Review Requirements
UOF-Pointing of Firearm Only	• The intentional pointing of a firearm at a subject during any law enforcement action. • Exceptions: Unintentional pointing of a firearm during incidents including, but not limited to building clearances or having the firearm in a low-ready position, not pointed at any individuals.	• Intentionally pointing a firearm at a subject other than the exceptions listed.	• Sergeant notification • Use of Force Reporting System entry only if no other report is required by policy. • If a report is required related to the investigation, this information will also be documented in the narrative of report and a Use of Force Reporting System entry.	• Reviewed and approved by Sergeant.

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Category 1	• Any force used to overcome a subject's resistance that does not result in injury but involves a complaint of pain or allegation of misconduct. • Any UOF involving use of chemical agents, regardless of injury or allegations. • **Exception:** Temporary discomfort associated with the application of control holds and/or restraints is not an injury for the purposes of determining if a use of force is reportable. If the pain persists beyond transitory discomfort, it is a reportable use of force.	• Control holds or takedowns used against an actively resistant subject, who complains of pain or alleges misconduct. **<u>Types of Force</u>** - Control Holds - Takedowns - Use of chemical agents (OC, CN/CS)	• Sergeant notification & response. • Lieutenant notification. • Incident/Crime report. • Use of Force Reporting System entry. • Supervisor's UOF report	• Reviewed and approved by Sergeant. • Reviewed and approved by Lieutenant.

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Category 2	• Any UOF that results in injury including but not limited to, bumps, bruises, scrapes, cuts, dog bites, digit or nasal bone fractures, or any other injuries that do not result in hospitalization. • Any UOF involving CEW, Personal Weapons, K9, Baton, or Impact Munitions, regardless of injury, unless UOF qualifies as a Category 3 injury or allegations. • Any UOF on restrained person. • Any UOF involving use of chemical agents in crowd control. • Any UOF that involves improvised techniques not taught, or equipment not issued by the Sheriff's Office.	• Control holds/Takedowns with injury, complaint of pain, or allegation of misconduct. • All CEW Deployment (Probe & Drive Stun). • Personal Weapons (punches, kicks etc.) • Utilization of a canine to physically apprehend or bite a suspect. • Use of a Baton. • Use of Impact Munitions. • Improvised techniques or equipment	• Sergeant notification and response. • Crime Scene Technician request (if needed). • Lieutenant review. • Commander review. • Incident/Crime report. • Use of Force Reporting System entry. • Supervisor's UOF report (All sections of the report)	**Types of Force – Sgt Review** All UOF. **Types of Force – Lieutenant Final Review & Approval** - Personal weapons (approved strike areas). - Control holds/takedowns with injury or complaint of pain. **Types of Force – Final Commander Review & Approval** - CEW. - Personal weapons. (unapproved strike areas). - Baton. - Canine (follow F-0900). - Impact projectiles. - UOF involved improvised techniques or equipment. - UOF on a restrained person. - UOF in crowd control. **UOF Team may be consulted for analysis.**

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Category 3	• Any discharge of a firearm at a person.
	• Any UOF which has the potential to cause SBI or death, for example:
	  • Head/neck strikes with impact weapon or objects (whether intentional or unintentional).
	  • Personal weapon resulting in SBI or death.
	  • Vehicle interventions.
	• Any UOF resulting in hospitalization, loss of consciousness, concussion, skeletal bone fractures, or a wound that requires extensive suturing.
	  • Exception: Minor fractures of digit and nasal fractures not requiring hospitalization shall be considered a Category 2 response.
	  • <u>Detectives shall respond to all UOF that require hospitalization[1] and all investigation procedures in DPPM F-1100 shall be followed.</u>
		<u>Types of Force</u>
		• Officer-involved shooting at a person.
		• Use of vehicle as force.
		• Use of improvised weapons resulting in SBI or death.
		• The intentional use of any impact weapon as a lethal force tool (e.g., intentionally striking the head area.)
		• Accidental strikes to head/neck with an impact weapon resulting in SBI or death require a Detective's response.
		• Accidental strikes to head/neck with an impact weapon not resulting in SBI or death require a Detective's consultation.
		
		Note: For any prohibited actions, see F-0100.
			<u>Deadly Force</u>
			• Sergeant notification and response.
			• Lt. notification & response.
			• Commander Notification
			• Chief Notification
			• IA Unit/Detective/DOJ notification
			• Investigation procedure in DPPM F-1100 shall be followed.
			• Incident/Crime report.
			• Use of Force Reporting System Entry (Completed by Detectives).
			
			<u>UOF Resulting in SBI, but not amounting to Deadly Force</u>
			• Sergeant notification and response.
			• Lt. notification & response.
			• Commander Notification
			• Same investigation procedure at Category 2, unless elevated to Category 3
			• Incident/Crime report.
			• Use of Force Reporting System Entry (Determined by Detectives).
				<u>Deadly Force</u>
				• Detectives shall respond to all lethal UOF.
				• Presented to Incident Review Board (IRB) consisting of Chief Deputies (DPPM F-1100/1200).
				• UOF Team may be consulted for analysis.
				
				<u>UOF Resulting in SBI, but not amounting to Deadly Force</u>
				• Detectives shall be consulted for all other Category 3 UOF
				• The decision to respond to non-lethal Category 3 UOF rests with the Detective Commander.
				• A non-lethal Category 3 may be elevated to full IRB review if deemed appropriate during management review as outlined in F-1200.

[1] Hospitalization refers to any individual that is admitted to the hospital for treatment related to the use of force. It does not refer to any admission due to a pre-existing medical condition or injury prior to the use of force.