


<p>RABUN COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE</p>  <p>GENERAL ORDER NUMBER: 4.43</p>	<p>Date of Issue</p> <p>2/23/2016</p>	<p>Effective Date</p> <p>2/23/2016</p>	<p>Revision Date</p> <p>02/03/2017</p>
<p>Subject: Use of Force</p>	<p>Amends: 1</p>		<p>Rescinds:</p>
<p>Index as:</p> <p>General Policies and Procedures Use of Force</p>	<p>State Certification Standards: 1.10, 1.11, 1.14, 1.16, 1.18, 1.19, 1.21, 1.22, 1.23,1.24</p>		

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this General Order is to establish guidelines for the lawful use of force and to provide deputies with a framework within which they can properly and lawfully discharge their law enforcement duties; and to establish standard operating procedures for incidents involving an employee(s) use of force.

STATEMENT OF POLICY

It shall be the policy of the Rabun County Sheriff's Office that all personnel will use only that force which is reasonably necessary to accomplish their lawful objectives. Once the need for force is no longer present, due to the end of resistance or because the possibility of violence is removed, the continued use of force cannot be justified.

II. DISCUSSION

- A. **OBJECTIVELY REASONABLE:** The legal standard used to determine the lawfulness of a use of force is the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution. (See Graham vs. Connor, 490 U.S. 386(1989)). Graham states in part, as follows: “[t]he reasonableness of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, rather than with 20/20 vision of hindsight. The calculus of reasonableness must embody allowance for the fact that law enforcement officers are often forced to make split-second judgments – in circumstances that are tense, uncertain and rapidly evolving – about the amount of force that is necessary in a particular situation. The test of reasonableness is not capable of precise definition or mechanical application.” The force must be reasonable under the circumstances known to the officer at the time the force from an objective standard, rather than a subjective standard.
- B. **FACTORS USED TO DETERMINE REASONABLENESS:** The Rabun County Sheriff's Office examines reasonableness using the Graham standard, and by considering the articulated facts from the perspective of a reasonable officer in generally the same Circumstances. In determining the appropriate level of force, officers shall evaluate each situation in light of facts and circumstances of each particular

case.

Those factors may include, but are not limited to:

1. The seriousness of the crime or subject's offense;
 2. The level of threat or resistance presented by the subject
 3. Whether the subject was posing an imminent threat to deputies or a danger to the community;
 4. The potential for injury to citizens, deputies or subjects;
 5. The risk of or apparent attempt by the subject to escape;
 6. The conduct of the subject being confronted (as reasonably perceived by the deputy at the time);
 7. The time available to the deputy to make a decision;
 8. The availability of other resources;
 9. The training and experience of the deputy;
 10. The proximity or access of weapons to the subject;
 11. Deputy versus subject factors such as age, size, relative strength, skill level, injury/exhaustion and the number of deputies versus subjects; and
 12. The environmental factor and/or exigent circumstances.
- C. **DEADLY FORCE:** Deadly force is defined as that force which creates a substantial risk of causing death or serious bodily injury.
- D. **IMMINENT:** Black's Law Dictionary defines imminent as, "[n]ear at hand; impending on the point of happening."
- E. **FORCIBLE FELONY:** As defined in O.C.G.A. 16-1-3, a forcible felony is, "any felony which involves the use or threat of physical force or violence against any person"
- F. **SERIOUS BODILY INJURY:** A serious bodily injury is an injury that creates a substantial risk of death, causes serious, permanent disfigurement, or results in long-term loss or impairment of the functioning of any bodily member or organ.

III. POLICY

A. Use of Force

1. General (GLECP Std. 1.10)

It is the policy of the Rabun County Sheriff's Office that deputies shall only use force necessary to achieve a lawful law enforcement objective. Deputies may use only that force which is "objectively reasonable" to:

- a) Defend themselves;
- b) Defend others;
- c) Effect an arrest or detention;
- d) Prevent an escape; r
- e) Overcome resistance.

B. Deadly Force

Deputies are authorized to use deadly force to:

1. Protect themselves or others from what is reasonably believed to be an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury;
2. Prevent the commission of a forcible felony; or
3. Prevent the escape of a violent fleeing subject; if such force is necessary, to prevent the escape and the deputy has probable cause to believe that the subject poses a significant threat of death or serious bodily injury to the deputy or others.

Deputies should keep in mind that facts unknown to an deputy, no matter how compelling, cannot be considered in later investigations of whether the use of lawful force, particularly that of deadly force, was justified.

Once the deputy has determined that the use of deadly force is necessary; the Rabun County Sheriff's Office policy is to shoot to stop the subject. A deputy shall not discharge a weapon to kill, but rather to stop an incapacitate an assailant from completing a potentially deadly act as described in this policy. For maximum stopping effectiveness and minimal danger to innocent bystanders, the deputy should shoot at "center body mass".

No distinction shall be made relative to the age of the intended target of deadly force. Self-defense and imminent threat to self or others shall be the only policy guideline for employing deadly force.

C. Warning Shots

Warning shots create a substantial risk of death or serious bodily injury, not only to the subject and nearby deputies, but also to bystanders in the area. Warning shots are not authorized for use by members of this department.

D. Neck Restraints (GLECP Std. 1.14b)

Neck restraints such as choke holds, carotid artery restriction techniques an other similar types of control techniques are to be considered deadly force and are not authorized for use by members of the department except in situations where the use of deadly force would be authorized.

Note: It is recognized that in some extreme circumstances, where the survival or physical well-being of the deputy is in severe jeopardy, the situation may dictate the use of techniques and/or items, not usually authorized, that are immediately available as weapons. These might include, but are not limited to, items or techniques listed above, flashlights, natural impact weapons, household utensils, tools, or other devices that are

readily available. Such items should be used only as a last resort and only when the exigency of the situation requires their use.

E. Shooting At or from Moving Vehicles

When a moving vehicle is involved, the use of deadly force by discharging firearm from outside the vehicle at a subject in the vehicle, or from inside the vehicle at a subject outside the vehicle can be dangerous to the safety of the deputy and others, and can be ineffective; therefore, an deputy should not shoot from a moving vehicle, at a moving vehicle, or at a subject in a moving vehicle under circumstances where there is an unreasonable risk to the safety of persons other than the subject. Deputies have the right to place themselves in a position of potential danger in order to detain or arrest a subject, but, whenever feasible in light of the deputies' lawful objectives, deputies should try to avoid placing themselves in apposition relative to a moving vehicle that would solely create the need for use of deadly force.

Even when deadly force is justified, firearms shall not be discharged at a vehicle unless:

- (1) The officer has a reasonable belief that an occupant of the vehicle poses an imminent threat of death or serious physical injury to the deputy or another person; or
- (2) The deputy has a reasonable belief that an occupant is using the vehicle in a manner that poses an imminent threat of death or serious physical injury to the deputy or other person, and trying to move out of danger appears infeasible or impractical under the circumstances.

F. Animals

The killing of an animal is justified: (1) for self –defense; (2) to defend another; or (3) when the animal is so badly injured that humanity requires its relief from further suffering. The destruction of vicious animals shall be guided by the same rules set forth for self-defense and the defense and safety of others.

G. Escapees

The terms of this policy concerning the use of force shall apply with respect to escapees from arrest or confinement.

Impact Weapons & Temporary Incapacitation, and/or Less than Lethal rounds, and/or Canine

- a) The use of authorized impact weapons as a striking implement shall be restricted to quelling confrontations in order to control a subject who represents a physical threat to the deputy or others, or to uses prescribed for kinetic energy impact projectiles under this policy. Under such circumstances, the offender may or may not possess, or have readily available, an object that could be used as a weapon capable of inflicting injury or bodily harm. For example, a deputy may have to strike a suspect who is extremely disorderly because of alcohol or drugs and who is also unwilling to comply with a deputy verbal command, or deploy kinetic energy impact projectiles to calm a civil or detention disturbance.
- b) It is recognized that in some extreme circumstances, where the survival or physical well-being of the deputy is in severe jeopardy, the situation may dictate the use of other items that are immediately available as weapons. These might include, but are not limited to, natural impact weapons, such as a rock or tree branch; household items such as kitchen utensils, hand-held appliances, or furniture; out-door tools; or other devices that are readily available.

Agency authorized pepper ball(s), beanbag rounds, or rubber bullets utilized by authorize personnel who have received appropriate training.

WEAPONS

Pepper Spray/Foam

1. Verbal persuasion and a warning are normally required before the use of pepper spray if circumstances allow. No warning is needed if an imminent threat exists to the safety of any person.
2. Non-threatening suspects who do not pose a significant risk to deputy safety should not be sprayed unless verbalizing, warning, and compliance escort techniques have been attempted and resisted. Such individuals include those who are:
 - A. Very young;
 - B. Disabled in an obvious manner;
 - C. Infirm because of old age or obvious medical condition.
3. An individual who refuses to submit peacefully to lawful arrest, attempts to escape from lawful custody, or refuses compliance with lawful orders during arrest, detention, or custody is subject to the use of pepper spray when:
 - A. Deputies have attempted compliance escort techniques and the suspect resists;
 - B. Deputies reasonably believe the use of compliance escort techniques will be ineffective; or
 - C. The circumstances reasonably indicate that attempting compliance escort control may lead to an escalation of force and accompanying risk of physical injury to the suspect, a third party, or to law enforcement personnel.
4. A person in lawful custody within a detention facility, before or after conviction of a crime, is subject to the use of pepper spray when:
 - A. The prisoner assaults or threatens imminent assault of any person or attempts to incite other prisoners to assault or damage property; or
 - B. The prisoner refuses to comply with a lawful command related to the maintenance of good order and security of the facility or court; or refuses to comply with instructions that are necessary for legitimate safety concerns of the facility or court.
5. Jail and Court Security Personnel are:
 - A. Not required to enter a locked area or attempt compliance escort techniques before using pepper spray; but
 - B. Must provide a warning before using pepper spray if circumstances permit without risk of injury to others or damage to property.
 - C. Pepper spray may be used against a animal that represents a threat to public safety. If possible, a warning should be given when other individuals are present before the spray is used so that the spray will not contaminate them.

6. Deputies shall whenever possible:
 - A. Remain upwind from the suspect and avoid entering the spray area;
 - B. Maintain a safe distance from the suspect of between two and ten feet;
 - C. Direct a single spray burst of between one and three seconds at the suspect's eyes, nose, and mouth. Additional bursts may be used if necessary; and
 - D. Avoid use under conditions where it may affect innocent bystanders or other law enforcement personnel.
7. Pepper Spray/Foam usage cannot be justified once the suspect is incapacitated or under control.
8. Following the use of Pepper Spray/Foam:
 - A. A suspect will normally display symptoms of temporary blindness, have difficulty breathing, burning sensation in the throat, nausea, lung pain, and/or impaired thought processes. Suspects should be informed that the effects are temporary and encouraged to relax;
 - B. The suspect shall be brought under control as soon as possible handcuffed and searched;
9. Deputies shall be alert to any indications that the individual needs immediate medical attention. Symptoms such as extreme breathing difficulties, gagging, profuse sweating or loss of consciousness require that EMS personnel be summoned to the scene;
10. The suspect will be closely monitored and not left alone prior to and during transport to the Rabun County Jail for decontamination unless exigent circumstances exist;
11. If practical, the suspect shall be initially brought to an area where proper ventilation can be provided;
12. While being transported, the windows of the vehicle shall be open, if reasonable; and
13. If practical, the arrestee will be secured in the patrol car with his or her hands handcuffed in front of them so the arrestee can use a water bottle to relieve the discomfort of the Pepper Spray/Foam. The deputy will not risk his or her safety to do this.
14. The arrestee shall be transported to the Rabun County Jail as soon as possible. Once at the Rabun County Jail, the suspect's eyes will be "flushed" with water and soap will be used to remove the OC Pepper/Foam from the arrestee's skin.
15. No commercial eyewash should be used for decontamination.
16. Suspects wearing eyeglasses or contact lenses should remove them before flushing the eyes.
17. If symptoms other than skin irritation/burning persist beyond 45 minutes, the suspect shall be transported to a medical facility for treatment or medical aid will be summoned to the scene.

Electronic Control Devices (ECD)

Electronic Control Devices such as the X26 Tasers are discussed in a General Order No. 4.29. Any information or questions on the use of the X26 Taser are addressed in that policy.

Impact-Weapons

1. Verbal persuasion and a warning are normally required before the use of expandable batons if circumstances allow. No warning is needed if an imminent threat exists to the safety of any person.
2. Expandable batons should not be used to intentionally inflict serious physical injury, unless the use of deadly force is justified.
3. Expandable baton strikes should normally be directed at the center mass of the arm, leg, or buttocks.
4. Strikes to the face, head, or neck may produce injuries that could be fatal and should only be used when deadly force is justified.
5. Expandable batons are normally used for defensive or compliance purposes.
6. An individual who refuses to submit peacefully to lawful arrest, attempts to escape from lawful custody, or refuses compliance with lawful orders during arrest, detention, or custody is subject to the use of expandable batons when:
 - A. Deputies have attempted compliance escort techniques and the suspect resists;
 - B. Deputies reasonably believe the use of compliance escort techniques will be ineffective;
 - C. The circumstances reasonably indicate that attempting compliance escort control may lead to an escalation of force and accompanying risk of physical injury to the suspect, a third party, or to law enforcement personnel.
 - D. Deputies shall be alert to any indications that the individual needs immediate medical attention.

Chemical Agents & Distraction Devices

1. Chemical agents (CN, CS or a combination) or distraction devices such as "flash bangs" may be used to restore control or to de-escalate a potentially violent gathering involving the public in a civil disturbance situation, a group uprising involving the prisoners in the Rabun County Jail, or as a precursor to an armed rescue in a structure being used by a barricaded suspect or hostage taker.
2. Distraction Devices are used to disorient and distract a subject or group of subjects. Uses of distraction devices may include, but are not limited to: making entry into a building or dwelling; calming civil disturbances; controlling disturbances at the Rabun County Jail; or subduing a violent animal. Chemical Agents and disrupting devices shall only be used by Sheriff Office personnel who have received the appropriate training in the use of such devices.

Firearms

Deputies will adhere to the following when their firearm is exhibited and/or used:

1. Except for maintenance, inspections, or during required training, deputies shall draw or exhibit their firearm only when the circumstances create a reasonable belief that it may become necessary to use the weapon in conformance with this policy
2. When feasible, before firing their weapon, deputies will identify themselves.
3. Warning Shots Are Prohibited. (Note: The deployment of a distraction device is not considered a warning shot.)

4. Absent exigent circumstances. ie. Defense of Deputy or the life of a third party, firing from a moving vehicle is prohibited.
5. Deadly force will not be used when its use poses an unreasonable risk to third-party individuals.
6. Deputies shall use their weapon to stop an assailant from completing a potentially deadly act and to minimize danger to innocent bystanders.
7. Weapons shall not be used following the consumption of alcoholic beverages, unless a deputy is operating in an undercover role and the use of alcoholic beverages has been authorized by the immediate supervisor for a particular mission, or following the use of any medication that causes impairment.
8. Only authorized handguns and shotguns shall be carried and used for law enforcement duties. The rifle shall only be carried when expressly authorized by a Division Lieutenant or above.
9. Only those deputies who have successfully completed a Sheriff's Office approved shotgun training course will be authorized to carry a shotgun while on duty.
10. Should it become necessary to destroy an animal for humanitarian reasons, deadly force may only be used after making a reasonable attempt to first locate and receive permission from the animal's owner and an Animal Control Officer or Veterinarian is unable to respond in a reasonable amount of time.
 - A. The Shift Supervisor shall be contacted for authorization. If authorization is given:
 - B. The animal should be moved to an area of relative safety and out of the public view, if possible;
 - C. If possible, positioned directly on the ground rather than on a pavement or hard surface, in order to avoid a possible ricochet of the projectile(s);
 - D. The animal should be shot in the head unless rabies is suspected and there is a need to subsequently perform a rabies evaluation. If so, the animal will be shot in the chest directly behind either front leg.

Note: The destruction of animals shall be guided by the same rules for self-defense and the defense and safety of others. All care will be taken to ensure no person or property is injured or damaged.

I. MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

1. Once the need for force is no longer present and control has been re-established to the situation, every reasonable effort must be taken to ensure that appropriate medical aid and assistance are rendered to person(s) injured.
2. Based upon the situation, restraining devices may be required in order to appropriately control an injured suspect before aid and medical assistance can be provided.
3. If prone restraint methods become necessary, the subject should be closely and continuously monitored until the restraints can be safely removed. Such techniques are especially dangerous when handling individuals who:
 - A. Suffer from acute alcohol intoxication;
 - B. Are delirious and/or violent;
 - C. Under the influence of drugs; or

- D. Are obese - especially with large abdomens.
4. Deputies shall transport or arrange for a ambulance to transport subject(s) directly to a medical facility if:
 - A. The individual has suffered potentially serious injuries prior to the arrival of law enforcement personnel;
 - B. The force used by deputies causes more than superficial injuries;
 - C. The suspect suffers from canine bites; or
 - D. There is reasonable risk of internal injuries that may not be visibly apparent.
 5. Subjects transported to a medical facility shall be examined, treated, and either admitted or a written medical release obtained from the attending physician prior to the suspect being booked into the Rabun County Jail.
 6. Should the suspect refuse medical attention at the medical facility, the deputy shall request that the attending physician provide a written medical refusal statement.
 7. The Deputy shall note the name of the treating physician and the medical attention received or the declination of medical attention in the Incident Report.

II. SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

1. In all circumstances when deadly force is used against another person, when a weapon is discharged, when any degree of force results in serious physical injury or death, or when the subject complains that a deadly force injury has been inflicted, a supervisor will be immediately summoned to the scene and will initiate a preliminary investigation, the specific duties are to:
 - A. Isolate the scene of the incident;
 - B. Identify witnesses and obtain their names, addresses, and telephone numbers;
 - C. Secure and protect evidence;
 - D. Determine the facts and circumstances by initiating a detailed Incident Report, which will contain the following information:
 - a. The type of call which first brought the deputy in contact with the subject;
 - b. The number of persons involved in the situation;
 - c. The time of day, physical setting, and general physical characteristics of the situation;
 - d. Statements made by the subject to the deputy(s);
 - e. Statements made by the deputy(s) to the subject;
 - f. Actions of the subject and the deputies reactions;
 - g. Report of injuries and/or property damage, including photographs.
 - E. Request that Criminal Investigation Division Personnel respond to the scene.

- F. Contact Rabun County E911 Dispatch to initiate notification procedures and summon the next immediate supervisor and the Internal Affairs Deputy to the incident scene in all cases involving discharge of a firearm (with the exception of the humane disposal of an injured animal); and
 - G. Initiate testing procedures if impairment due to alcohol or drugs by the deputy(s) involved in the incident is suspected.
2. In all other instances requiring the initiation of a use of force report the supervisor will:
- A. Ensure all law enforcement personnel involved in or present during the incident prepare a Supplemental Report;
 - B. Prepare a Supervisor's Supplemental Report (when present during the incident);
 - C. Notify the immediate Commander in all cases where non-deadly force results in injury requiring medical treatment to deputies, suspects, or extensive property damage;
 - D. Ensure witnesses are identified and statements are taken;
 - E. Obtain a statement describing the injuries from treating medical personnel;
 - F. Forward all documentation to the next higher supervisor in the chain of command for review.

III. REPORTING USES OF FORCE

1. An employee who uses force requiring a Use of Force Report will immediately notify the Supervisor.
2. A Use of Force report will be submitted when:
 - A. A firearm is discharged except during training on the firing range or in conjunction with legitimate recreational activities;
 - B. The use of force results in, or is alleged to have resulted in, any injury, regardless of severity, or death;
 - C. When force is applied through the use of any weapon;
 - D. When weaponless physical force is applied
 - E. When the restraint chair is used in the Rabun County Jail;
 - F. Force is applied through the actual use of pepper spray, or other method greater than compliance escort techniques, such as compliance pain or mechanical, chemical agents, impact weapons, or less lethal munitions;
 - G. When canines are used for an employee or another person's protection.
3. Each incident requiring a Use of Force Report shall also be reported in an Incident Report detailing the facts and circumstances. Employees will explain the reasons for using force, the type force/methods used, and the outcome. The Incident Report should detail the causes for the employees actions and will include:
 - A. What was said by the subject(s) or prisoner(s);

- B. What was said by the employee(s) in attempting to control the situation;
 - C. Chronology of events;
 - D. The totality of circumstances and all factors contributing to the incident;
 - E. Any injuries and/or property damage;
 - F. The care rendered to the subject after control was effectuated;
 - G. The specific type of force used and the areas it was directed.
4. Each employee present or assisting in the incident requiring the use of force shall submit a supplemental report describing the incident.
 5. The Use of Force Report, the Incident Report, and Supplemental Report(s) will normally be submitted to the Supervisor for initial review prior to the employee's departure from duty. However, in those circumstances when a deputy is physically or emotionally unable to do so, the reports will be prepared as soon as is practical thereafter.
 6. The Supervisor will forward the use of force report within one day to the next highest ranking supervisor in the chain of command.

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW

1. The Use of Force Report, the Incident Report, with Supplemental Report(s), along with other related documentation, will be reviewed by the Supervisor for completeness and then submitted up the chain of command to the Division Commander.
2. A copy of the Use of Force Report and all supporting documentation shall be forwarded to the Internal Affairs Deputy.
3. The Division Commander
 - A. The Division Commander is responsible for reviewing all Use of Force Reports and Supplemental Reports and other documentation related to the use of force incident. The purpose of the review is to:
 - a. Determine whether the force used was appropriate, reasonable, and in conformance with this policy, based upon the circumstances of the incident;
 - b. Insure all required documentation is completed in accordance with this policy;
 - c. Request an Internal Investigation be initiated by the Internal Affairs Deputy when it is suspected that the force used was unreasonable, excessive, or when the facts of the situation deem an investigation appropriate;
 - d. Remove the deputies(s) directly involved in the serious injury or death of another person or actual use of deadly force from all line-duties;
 - e. Initiate other appropriate remedial action as needed.
 - B. In all cases involving the use of deadly force or when any use of force results in injury requiring medical treatment, death, or serious property damage, the Division Commander shall:

- a. Review and forward all documentation to the Sheriff within 72 hours of the incident;
 - b. Maintain a file of all Use of Force Reports and related documentation;
 - c. Furnish a copy of all Use of Force Reports and Supplemental Reports to the Internal Affairs Deputy.
4. The Sheriff or his designee(s) shall request the Georgia Bureau of Investigations investigate all uses of force resulting in serious physical injury or death.
 5. The Sheriff shall direct the Internal Affairs Deputy to initiate an Internal Investigation of all uses of deadly force, to include any discharge of a firearm, whether on or off-duty (except during authorized training, for legitimate recreational activities, or to put an animal down) or any use of force resulting in serious injury, death, extensive property damage, or when there is any indication the force used was excessive. The investigation will be conducted in accordance with the Sheriff's Office's Internal Investigations Policy. The purpose of the Internal Affairs investigation is to determine whether:
 - A. Sheriff's Office policies or procedures were violated;
 - B. Current policies or procedures are understandable and effective to cover the situation;
 - C. Whether Sheriff's Office training is adequate.
 6. The results and findings of the Internal Investigations shall be reported in writing to the Sheriff for appropriate action.
 7. Administrative Leave
 - A. Any employee directly involved in the use of deadly force that results in death or serious bodily injury or any use of force that results in the death of another person or serious physical injury, will be removed from line-duty and may be placed on administrative leave with pay after satisfying all initial investigative requirements of the Internal Affairs Deputy and the Georgia Bureau of Investigation.
 - B. This action is designed to allow the employee immediate availability to subsequent investigative requirements, medical treatment, psychological counseling, and/or legal representation.
 - C. During this period, the employee may perform administrative functions as determined by the Division Commander. Under no circumstances will the employee be allowed to participate in any operational activities regardless of the nature or scope.
 - D. The employee will continue to perform administrative duties until the Internal Affairs Deputy and Georgia Bureau of Investigation complete their respective investigations and the Sheriff or his designee determine that the individual can resume normal duties.
 - E. Such a determination shall be based upon a thorough review of the findings of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation and/or the Internal Investigation.
 - F. In cases resulting in death, the decision of the Sheriff or his designee(s) shall also be based upon the results of a psychological examination performed by a licensed psychologist that the employee is ready to return to duty.

- G. If the Sheriff or his designee(s) determine that the employee should not continue normal duties, the individual will be reassigned within the Sheriff's Office or other remedial measures will be initiated as appropriate.
- H. In other instances when force is used, it is not essential that the employee involved be placed on administrative leave, unless otherwise deemed appropriate by the Sheriff or his designee(s).
- I. However, it must be recognized that when administrative leave is not used, the Division Commander must make involved personnel available to subsequent investigative requirements, medical treatment, or legal representation.

8. Annual Analysis

The Certification Manager shall conduct an annual analysis of all Use of Force Reports in order to reveal patterns or trends that could indicate training needs and/or policy modifications.

I. VI. ANNUAL TRAINING

- 1. All certified personnel will receive annual training on the Sheriff's Office Use Force Policy to include the Use of Force Options. This training will normally be part of Sheriff's Office firearms qualification, but may be done during in-service or roll call training.
- 2. Records of all annual training in the Use of Force will be placed in the Deputies training file.



By Order of the Sheriff: **Chad K. Nichols**
Sheriff, Rabun County