



USE OF FORCE
Annual Review & Analysis

A REVIEW OF USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

By members of the

MARYLAND STATE POLICE

Between

JANUARY 1, 2025 - DECEMBER 31, 2025

Prepared by:

MSP Use of Force Committee
Major Eric G. Corbin
Chairman

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PART I - AGENCY MESSAGE

Troopers may not use force against a person unless, under the totality of the circumstances, the force is reasonable, necessary and proportional to prevent an imminent threat of physical injury to a person or to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement objective. The decision to use force requires careful attention and continual assessment of the situation, threats, options, and risks, with the goal of resolving the encounter peacefully. As part of its commitment to excellence, it is Maryland State Police (MSP) policy that the trooper's immediate supervisor, commander, a representative of the Internal Affairs Division (IAD) and a representative of the Education Training Division (ETD) review all use of force incidents. In cases where excessive force is alleged, the IAD may independently investigate the case.

The MSP understands that accountability and transparency are necessary elements in building confidence and trust between police agencies and the community. While the MSP is proud of its efforts to address use of force issues, the department remains committed to the idea of continuous self-improvement. The department's use of force policy (OPS 10.03) was updated in 2024 in order to comply with Maryland law, the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) standards and law enforcement's national best practices; and to include provision for conducted energy weapons (CEW).

PART II - INTRODUCTION

Troopers are permitted to employ force, including deadly force, when necessary and in accordance with law and MSP policy. Troopers must evaluate each situation, often in a split second, to determine the level of resistance offered and ensure their response is appropriate. To ensure their competency, troopers receive extensive entry-level and annual in-service training focused on employing reasonable, necessary and proportional force, pursuant to [OPS 10.03](#). In accordance with law and policy, troopers may not use force against a person unless, under the totality of the circumstances, the force is reasonable, necessary and proportional to prevent an imminent threat of physical injury to a person or to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement objective. Integral components of training programs include verbal commands, de-escalation techniques, and the use of less lethal options. Use of these techniques can help safely diffuse situations that may otherwise escalate and require officers to resort to deadly force. Troopers who use force that is not reasonable, necessary, and proportional will be subject to corrective action, possible discipline, possible criminal prosecution, and/or civil liability.

This analysis, required by CALEA standards, is used internally to help identify trends, improve training and officer safety and provide timely information for the department to address use of force issues within the community in which it serves. The information provided is made available for release to the public. The information contained herein was obtained from IAPro, the Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD) System, the Report Management System (RMS) and E-tix data from within Delta. The IAPro data was compiled from information entered into use of force entries in BlueTeam, which is an online reporting system that MSP began using on January 1, 2015. For any incident where force is used, the trooper who uses force creates a Use of Force Incident Report in BlueTeam and enters their involvement, to include force used and other factors. All reports are forwarded to IAD and ETD through the chain of command for proper analysis and to identify trends and/or possible training needs. The data related to arrests and citizen contacts was obtained from the RMS and CAD.

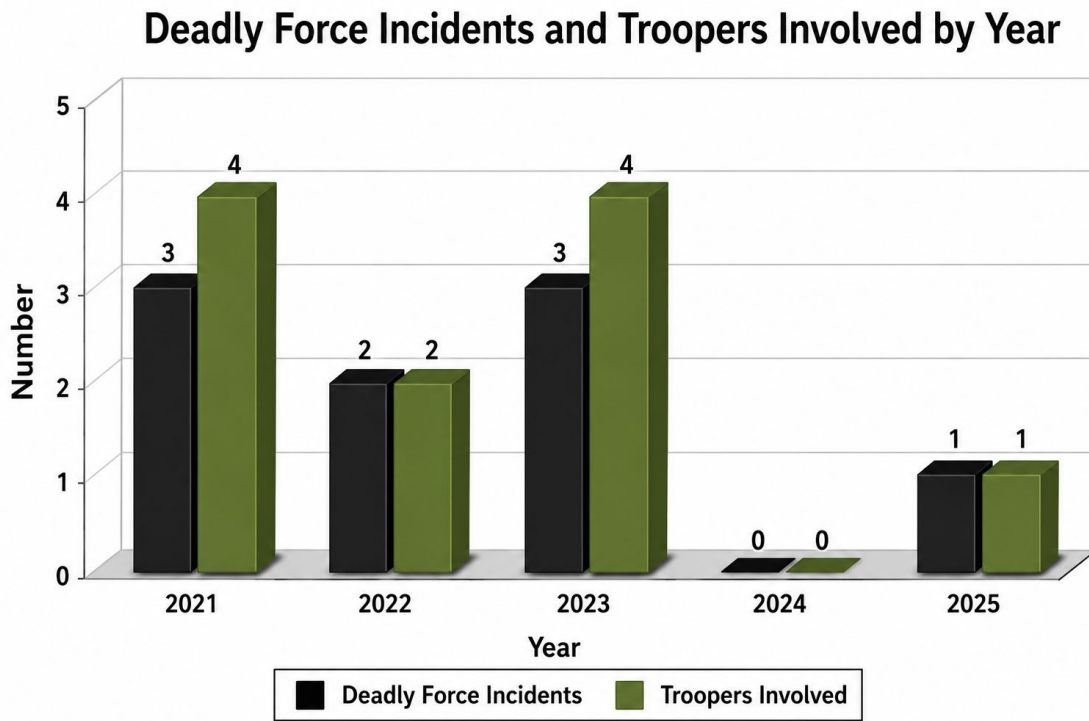
Prior to any analysis being conducted, it is important to understand the difference between an “incident” and a “trooper who used force.” The term “incident” refers to the number of times/situations where either one or more troopers used force against a suspect. At times, a single incident could involve two or more troopers who used force during an incident; this explains why the number of “troopers who used force” is greater than the total number of “incidents.”

PART III - OVERVIEW

The following is a list of significant data related to use of force incidents in 2025.

- Troopers reported a total of 247 use of force incidents in 2025 compared to 237 in 2024.
- During the 247 use of force incidents, 425 troopers used force.
- According to the CAD (calls for service) and E-tix (traffic stops), force was used by troopers in .001% of all citizen contacts.
- Troopers used force during 1.9% of all arrests (13,105 arrests).
- Troopers with 0-7 years tenure represented 33% of personnel who used force.
- The majority of use of force incidents (86%) were reported by barrack personnel.
- The Easton (26), Centreville (19) Golden Ring (15) and Frederick (14) Barracks reported the most use of force incidents.
- African American, Caucasian and Hispanic suspects accounted for the most use of force incidents at 47%, 36% and 13%, respectively.
- 70% of use of force incidents involved males.
- In comparison to 2024, troopers who reported injuries during use of force incidents decreased by 26% from 47 to 35 incidents respectively.
- In comparison to 2024, suspects who sustained injuries during use of force incidents decreased by 4% from 71 to 68 respectively.
- Troopers were injured in approximately 14% of all use of force incidents. Of the Troopers injured, approximately 26% required hospital evaluation or treatment.
- Approximately 73% of suspects involved in use of force incidents were not injured. Approximately 28% sustained some form of injury where 55% were not transported to a hospital and 45% were transported for medical evaluation or treatment.
- There were 3 complaints of excessive force involving 3 troopers in 2025, compared to 9 complaints of excessive force involving 15 troopers in 2024. Two of the three complaints were adjudicated unfounded and exonerated respectively while one investigation remains pending.
- Deadly force was used in one incident in 2025, compared to 0 incidents in 2024.

Figure 1 - Deadly Force Incidents



Source - IAPro, BlueTeam

Figure 1a - Deadly Force Incidents (Shootings)

Year	Number of Incidents	Troopers Involved	Outcome	Conformed to Policy
2021	3	4	All – Justified	All - Yes
2022	2	2	All – Justified	All - Yes
2023	3	4	All- Justified	All-Yes
2024	0	0	NA	NA
2025	1	1	All – Justified	All - Yes

*Troopers Involved includes only those who discharged their weapon.

Source - IAPro, BlueTeam

PART V - COMPLAINTS OF EXCESSIVE FORCE

Figure 2 - Excessive Force Complaints

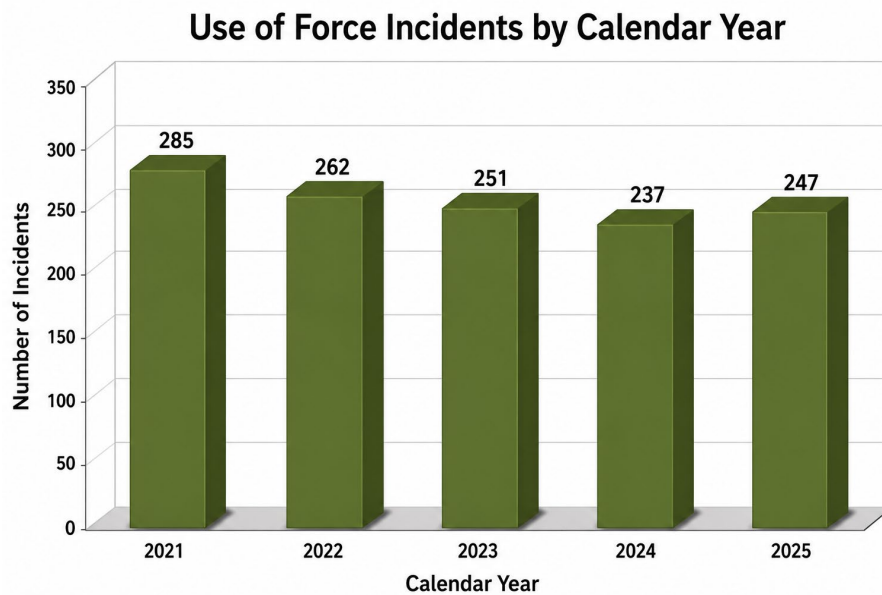
Year	Number of Complaints	Number of Involved Troopers	Outcome
2021	13	16	11 Unfounded, 1 Exonerated, 1 Sustained
2022	10	11	6 Unfounded, 2 Exonerated, 2 Sustained
2023	2	2	2 Exonerated
2024	9	15	4 Unfounded, 4 Exonerated, 1 Open
2025	3	3	1 Unfounded, 1 Exonerated, 1 Open

EXONERATED: means the trooper acted in accordance with the law and MSP policy.
 SUSTAINED: means the investigation disclosed sufficient information to substantiate the allegation.
 UNFOUNDED: means that the allegations against a trooper are not supported by fact.

Source - IPro, BlueTeam

PART VI - USE OF FORCE STATISTICS AND INFORMATION

Figure 3 - Summary of Use of Force Incidents by Calendar Year

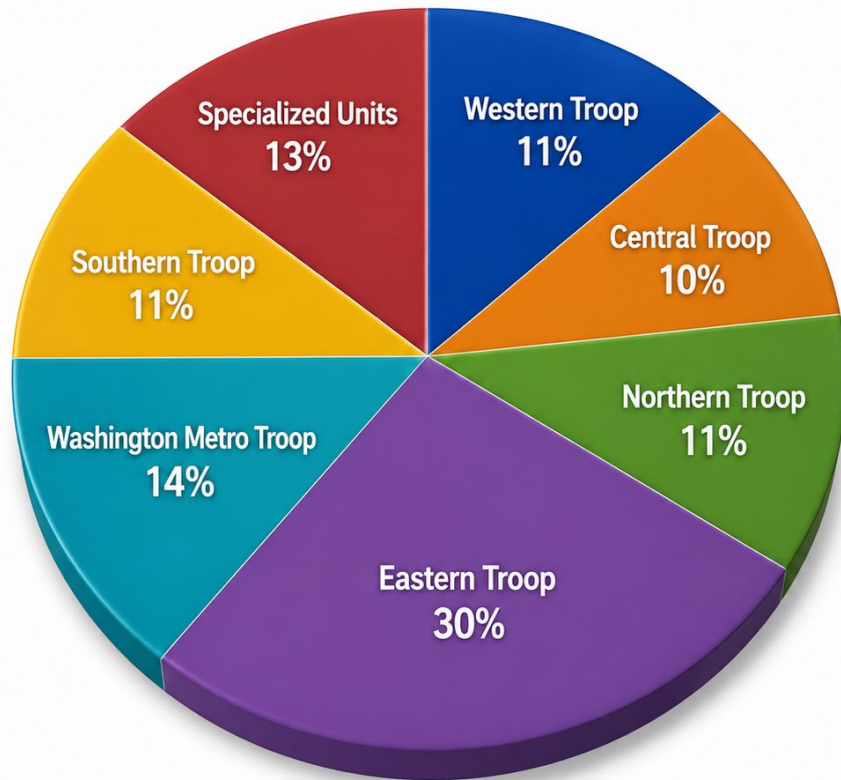


Source - IPro, BlueTeam

USE OF FORCE STATISTICS AND INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Figure 4 - Use of Force Incidents by Troop and Units

2025 Use of Force Incidents by Troop and Specialized Units



- Western Troop – 11%
- Central Troop – 10%
- Southern Troop – 11%
- Northern Troop – 11%
- Eastern Troop – 30%
- Specialized Units – 13%
- Washington Metro Troop – 14%

USE OF FORCE STATISTICS AND INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Figure 4a - Use of Force Incidents by Barrack or Unit

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Barracks					
Barrack A – Waterloo	8	5	2	6	3
Barrack B – Frederick	9	10	14	16	14
Barrack C – Cumberland	9	7	9	5	7
Barrack D – Bel Air	14	8	7	5	9
Barrack E – Salisbury	22	12	16	14	9
Barrack F – North East	17	17	19	23	12
Barrack G – Westminster	12	10	15	8	7
Barrack H – La Plata	4	5	5	3	1
Barrack I – Easton	20	16	16	16	26
Barrack J – Annapolis	5	12	8	9	4
Barrack L – Forestville	8	10	13	10	10
Barrack M – JFK Highway	7	5	2	7	5
Barrack N – Rockville	8	13	8	6	14
Barrack O – Hagerstown	12	7	5	10	5
Barrack P – Glen Burnie	5	10	6	9	3
Barrack Q – College Park	4	8	11	7	11
Barrack R – Golden Ring	14	10	15	4	15
Barrack S – Centreville	10	9	10	15	19
Barrack T – Leonardtown	33	32	26	16	13
Barrack U – Prince Frederick	22	19	11	12	7
Barrack V – Berlin Barrack	12	4	13	10	13
Barrack W – McHenry	2	5	4	10	1
Barrack X – Princess Anne	9	5	5	8	6
BARRACK SUBTOTAL	266	239	240	224	214
Other Units	37	43	30	30	33
TOTAL	303	282	270	254	247
	**There were 17 incidents in which personnel from 2 or more installations were involved in the same incident. (254-17= 237 incidents)				

Source - IAPro, BlueTeam

USE OF FORCE STATISTICS AND INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Figure 5 - Type of Force Used

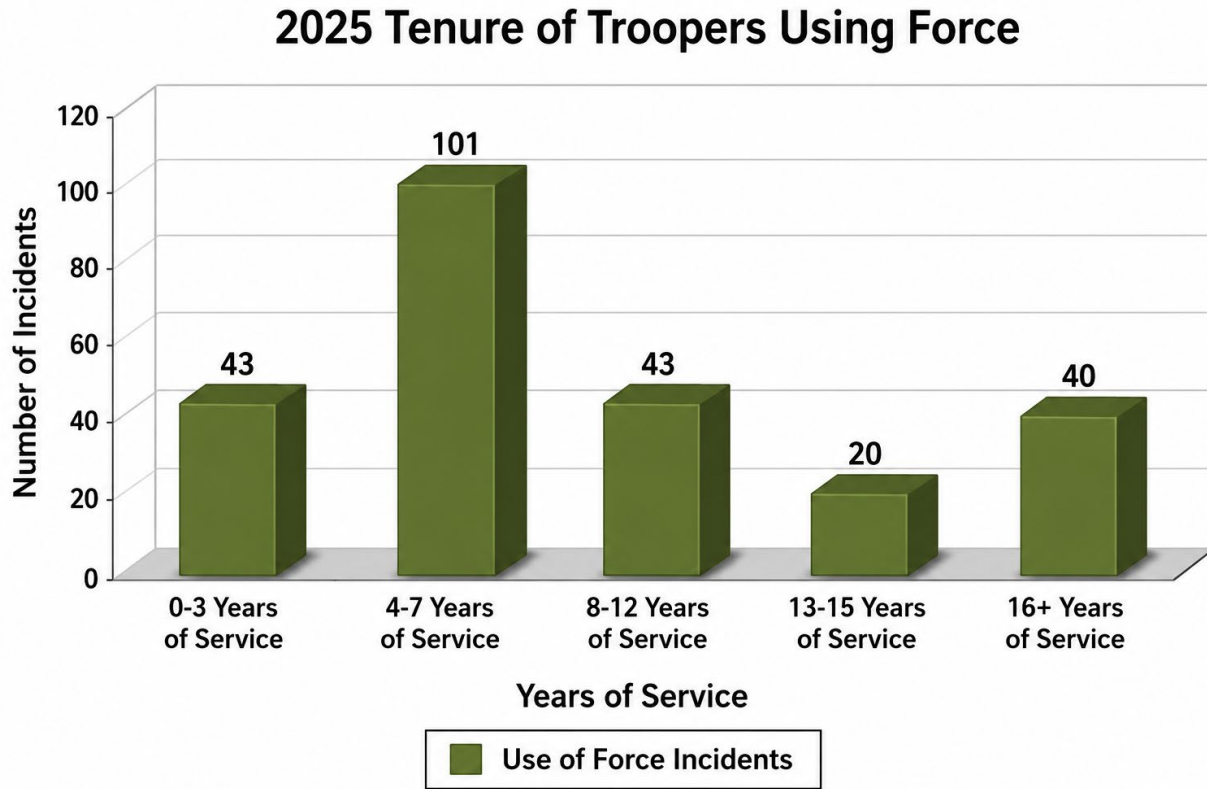
TYPE OF FORCE USED BY TROOPERS	
Type of Force (Options after July 1, 2022)	Total
Chemical Agent(s)	7
Impact Weapon – MEB	1
Physical Contact that Includes Control Techniques	479
Physical Strike (Other than MEB)	7
Takedown	77
Violent Prisoner Restraining Device	21
Intentional K-9 Bites	0
Ramming of Suspect's Vehicle	0
Electronic Control Weapon	5

****A trooper, or multiple troopers, may use more than one type of force during an incident accounting for the disparity in number of incidents to types of force used.**

Source - IAPro, BlueTeam

USE OF FORCE STATISTICS AND INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Figure 6 - Tenure of Troopers Using Force



Source - IAPro, BlueTeam

Figure 6a - Tenure of Troopers Using Force

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Years as a Trooper	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
0 to 3 year	186	169	170	95	43
4 to 7 years	118	108	124	126	101
8 to 12 years	82	77	80	97	43
13 to 15 years	34	28	17	35	20
16 + years	40	49	45	35	40
Total Number of Troopers	460	431	436	388	247
The numbers account for every trooper that reported using force.					

Source - IAPro, BlueTeam

USE OF FORCE STATISTICS AND INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Figure 7 - Reason for Use of Force

REASON FOR USE OF FORCE	
Reason Force was Used	Reason Force was Used Totals
Prevent imminent threat of physical injury to a person	37
Accomplish a legitimate law enforcement objective	210
	TOTAL # OF TROOPERS
	247

Source - IAPro, BlueTeam

Figure 8 - Use of Force by Day of Week (247 total Incidents)

Day of Week	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Number	% Change	Number	% Change	Number	%Change	Number	%Change	Number	%Change
Sunday	45	-13%	31	-31%	43	38%	48	11%	51	6%
Monday	37	16%	37	0%	25	-32%	26	4%	30	15%
Tuesday	34	70%	35	3%	31	-11%	35	12%	23	-34%
Wednesday	45	67%	29	-36%	32	10%	31	-3%	36	16%
Thursday	31	0%	47	52%	34	-28%	32	-5%	29	-9%
Friday	43	-2%	37	-14%	51	38%	27	-47%	36	33%
Saturday	50	22%	46	-8%	35	-24%	38	9%	42	10%

*The percent change is based on the previous year's total number.

Source - IAPro, BlueTeam

USE OF FORCE STATISTICS AND INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Figure 9 - Use of Force Incidents by Month

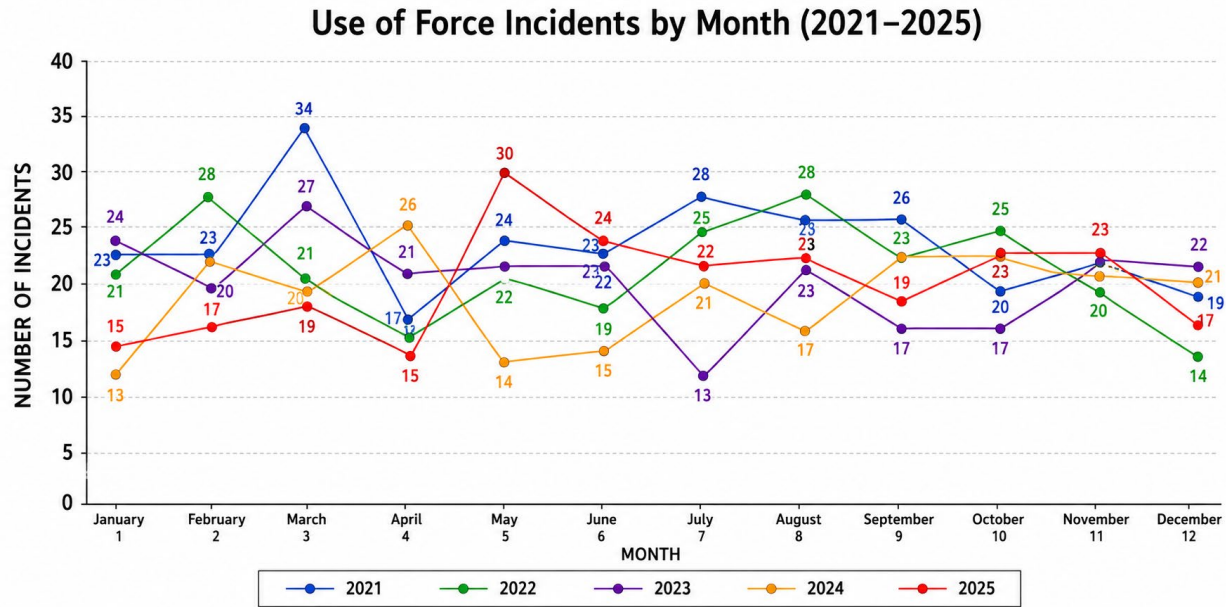


Figure 9a - Use of Force Incidents by Month

Month	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Number	% Change*	Number	% Change*	Number	% Change*	Number	% Change*	Number	% Change*
January	23	53%	21	-9%	24	14%	13	-45%	15	15%
February	23	-4%	28	22%	20	-29%	23	15%	17	-26%
March	34	70%	21	-38%	27	29%	20	-25%	19	-5%
April	17	-15%	16	-6%	21	31%	26	23%	15	-42%
May	24	-20%	22	-8%	22	0%	14	-36%	30	114%
June	23	10%	19	-17%	22	16%	15	-31%	24	60%
July	28	33%	25	-11%	13	-48%	21	61%	22	4%
August	26	37%	28	8%	23	-17%	17	-26%	23	35%
September	26	8%	23	-12%	17	-26%	23	35%	19	-17%
October	20	-5%	25	25%	17	-32%	23	35%	23	0%
November	22	29%	20	-9%	23	15%	21	-8%	23	9%
December	19	27%	14	-26%	22	57%	21	-5%	17	-19%

*The percent change is based on the previous year's total number.

Source - IPro, BlueTeam

USE OF FORCE STATISTICS AND INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Figure 10a - Injury to Trooper

Year	Total Incidents	# of Incidents Where a Trooper was Injured	Medical Treatment	
			Taken to Hosp.	Not Taken to Hosp.
2021	285	70	18	52
2022	262	44	11	33
2023	251	40	9	31
2024	237	47	14	33
2025	247	35	9	26

Source - IAPro, BlueTeam

Figure 10b - Injury to Suspect

Year	Total Incidents	# of Incidents Where a Suspect was Injured	Medical Treatment	
			Taken to Hosp.	Not Taken to Hosp.
2021	285	114	51	63
2022	262	104	58	46
2023	251	67	37	30
2024	237	71	102	31
2025	247	68	110	137

** "Taken to Hospital" can include transports for emergency petitions

Source - IAPro, BlueTeam

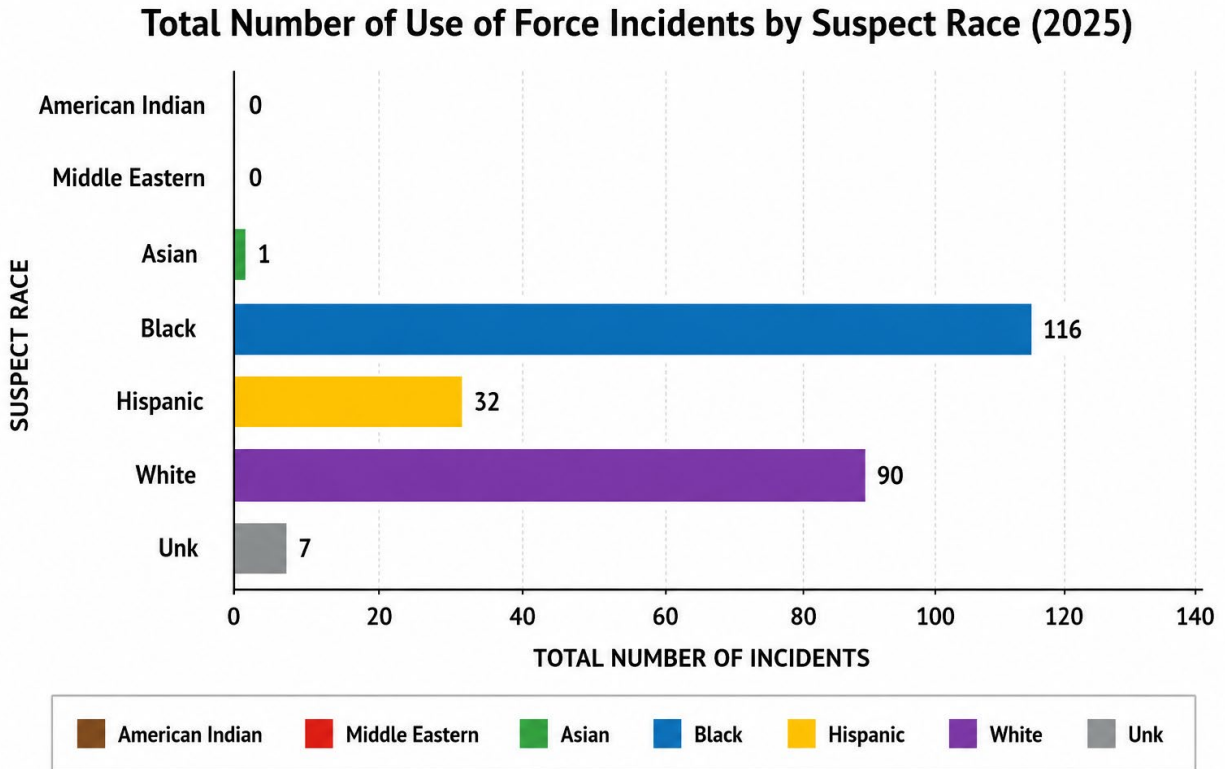
Figure 11 – Suspect’s Gender

	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Number	% Change	Number	% Change	Number	% Change	Number	% Change	Number	% Change
Male	210	7%	198	-6%	178	-10%	175	-2%	172	-2%
Female	78	47%	68	-13%	77	13%	59	-23%	72	22%
Unknown / Other	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	0	3	300%	3	0%
TOTAL	288		266		255		237		247	

Source - IAPro, BlueTeam

Use of Force Statistics and Information (Continued)

Figure 12 - Suspect's Race



Source - IAPro, BlueTeam

Figure 12a - Suspect's Race

	2021		2022		2023		2024		2025	
	Number	% Change	Number	% Change	Number	% Change	Number	% Change	Number	% Change
Asian	1	-80%	2	100%	1	-50%	3	200%	1	-66%
Black	135	12%	121	-10%	116	-4%	88	-24%	116	32%
Hispanic	16	-11%	17	6%	10	-41%	34	240%	32	-6%
Unknown /Other	5	400%	5	0%	4	-20%	6	50%	7	0%
White	131	25%	121	-8%	124	-2%	106	-14%	90	-15%
TOTAL	288		266		255	-4%	237			

Source - IAPro, BlueTeam

Use of Force Statistics and Information (Continued)

Figure 13 – SUSPECT AGE (2025)

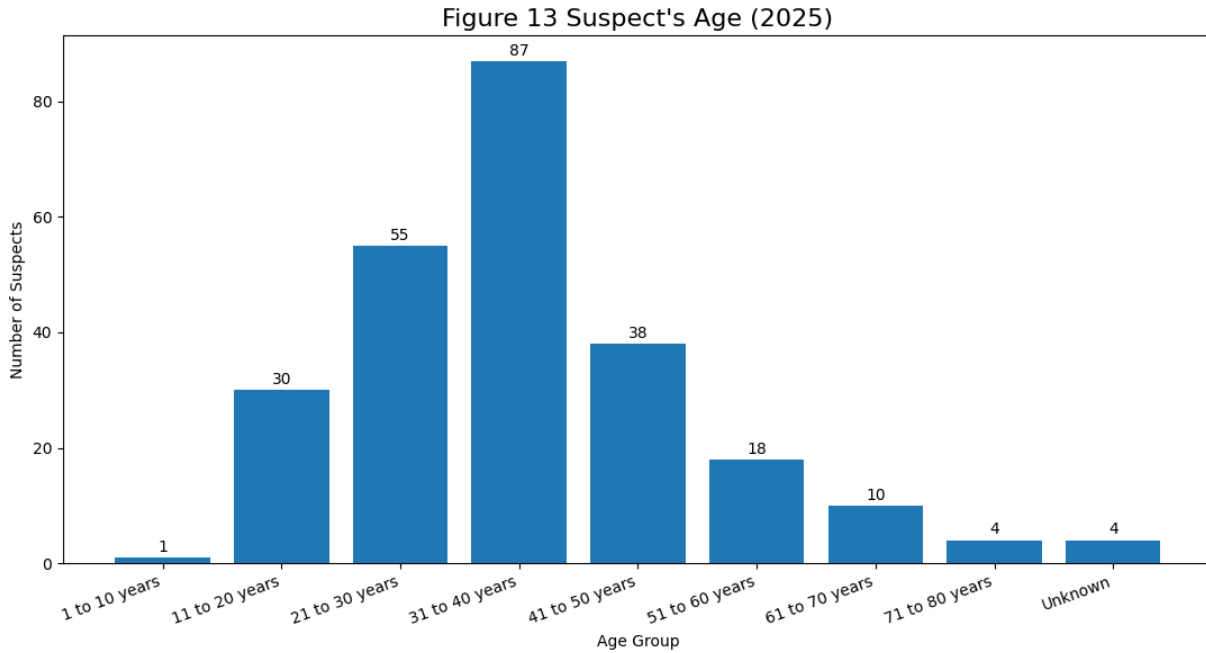
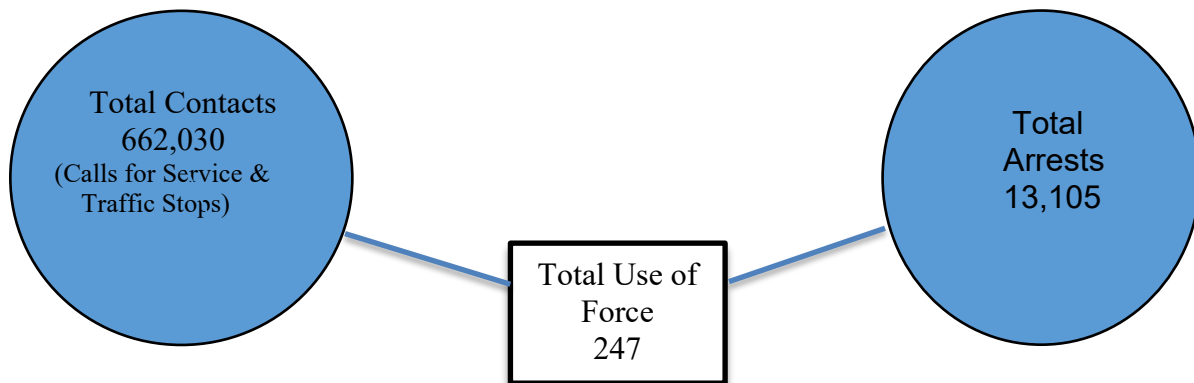


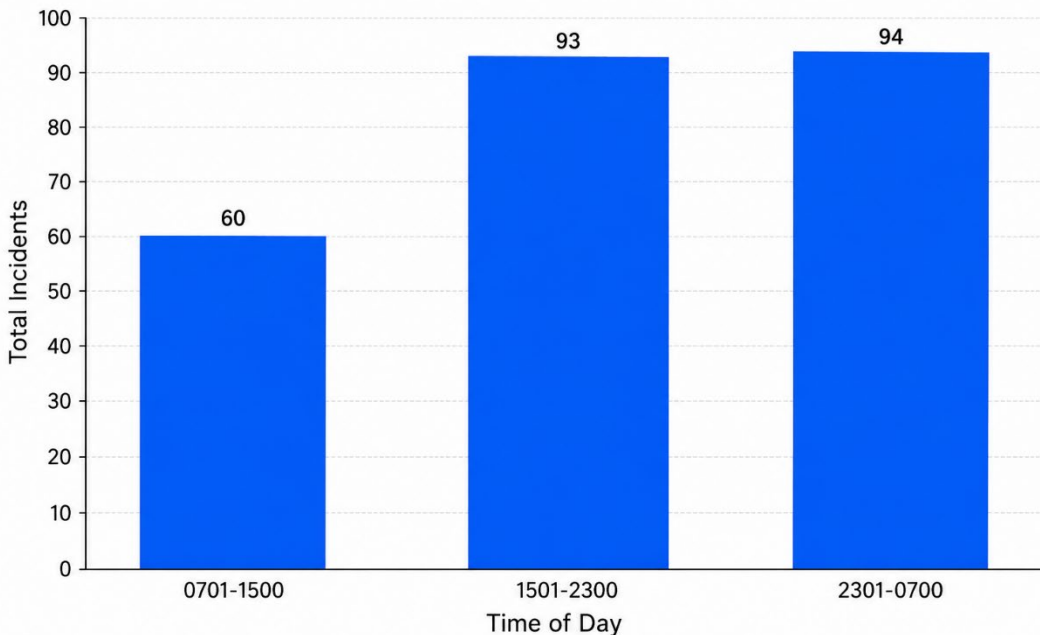
Figure 14 - Use of Force 2025 Statistical Comparisons



Source - Incidents vs. Arrests: Report Management System (RMS)
Source - Incidents vs. Calls for Service: Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD)

Use of Force Statistics and Information (Continued)

Time of Day of Use of Force for Each Incident (2025)



Part VII - USE OF FORCE LITIGATION AND OUTCOMES

The Office of Legal Counsel (OLC) advised there are no current lawsuits resulting from use of force incidents in 2025. However, that number is subject to change as litigants have three years to file a tort claim.

PART VIII - RESPONDING TO MEDIA AND COMMUNITY GROUPS

The Office of Media Communications (OMC) remains engaged with media and community groups. The OMC issues news releases regarding each deadly force incident. The releases are provided to the media, distributed to those citizens who have signed up to receive them and posted on the MSP website. The OMC and the Public Information Act coordinator also receive requests regarding policies, training and accountability.

The Office of the Attorney General's Independent Investigations Division (IID) investigates all police-involved incidents that result in the death of an individual or injuries that are likely to result in the death of an individual occurring in the State of Maryland. The IID was created by the Maryland General Assembly in the spring of 2021 as part of a large package of police accountability and reform bills. The IID has jurisdiction over incidents that have occurred since October 1, 2021. In 2023 the General Assembly expanded the IID's authority to include prosecution.

Throughout the State, barrack commanders and staff meet with various community organizations to share information and build relationships. Occasionally, MSP personnel are asked about local incidents and/or national events where police officers employed force. The community involvement affords law enforcement an opportunity to help citizens increase their knowledge and understanding about the complex nature of police work, including use of force incidents.

PART IX - USE OF FORCE REVIEW COMMITTEE

The Use of Force Review Committee is comprised of:

A commissioned officer selected by the FOB Chief (Chairman)

The IAD Commander

The ETD Commander

The Planning & Research Division Commander

A member of the ETD Physical Skills Unit, and

An attorney from the Office of Legal Counsel (advisory capacity only).

The committee will conduct a review of use of force incidents, as needed, and anytime there is a question regarding compliance with MSP policy.

PART X - COMPLIANCE WITH POLICY

A review of the 247 use of force incidents in 2025 revealed that out of the 425 troopers who used force, 425 were found justified and in conformance with the MSP use of force policy.

PART XI - SUMMARY

The use of force rate has remained relatively consistent over the last three years. In 2025, use of force was applied in .001% of all contacts (calls for service and traffic stops) and in 1.9% of all arrests. This data reflects that, for the overwhelming majority of contacts and arrest situations, troopers are rarely required to use force to resolve a situation safely. When use of force was necessary, the data reflects troopers most often used soft open hand techniques or physical contact that includes control techniques.

The MSP is committed to ensuring the safety of the public, its troopers, and to making Maryland a safer place to live, work and visit. The information gleaned in this report suggests troopers are using force in compliance with the law and MSP policy.

PART XII - RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The department will continue to review its' current use of force policy and compare it to best practices, policy and recommendations of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and other law enforcement agencies.
2. The department will remain committed to community involvement by building upon the foundation of public trust, confidence, and mutual respect amongst troopers and the communities they serve and protect.
3. In February of 2022, the department successfully procured Body Worn Cameras (BWC) to comply with the state mandated deadline of July 2023. Body Worn Cameras totaling 1,223 units have been distributed between the Field Operations, Criminal Investigative and Support Services Bureaus along with specialized units. Additionally, another 741 patrol vehicles have been upfitted with vehicle cameras.
4. The department will continue training and issuance of the "Axon Taser 10" less-lethal, conducted energy devices for the Field Operations Bureau. To date 643 Taser 10's have been issued to troopers. The "Use of Conducted Energy Weapons" policy has been published to provide employees with procedures governing the use and handling of the conducted energy weapons.