

Secretary

U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
Washington, DC 20528



**Homeland  
Security**

July 1, 2004

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Secretary  
Under Secretaries  
Director, U.S. Secret Service  
Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard  
Assistant Secretary, ICE  
Commissioner, CBP  
Acting Administrator, TSA

FROM: Tom Ridge 

SUBJECT: Use of Deadly Force Policy

Attached is the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Use of Deadly Force Policy which I issued today. The policy, applicable to all DHS law enforcement officers and agents, is intended to provide the standard for all DHS components. Officials and supervisors should take appropriate steps to ensure that pre-existing use of force policies comply with this new standard and incorporate its core principles.

The following Use of Deadly Force Policy was developed by a Task Force comprised of DHS headquarters and component representatives to unify to the extent feasible and practicable existing DHS agency policies. The resulting umbrella policy reflects the components' different law enforcement missions and activities, and permits the agencies to adopt more detailed operational guidance with DHS approval.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY POLICY ON THE  
USE OF DEADLY FORCE

June 25, 2004

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, including the authority vested by 6 U.S.C. §112(a), I hereby establish a Department of Homeland Security policy on the use of deadly force for law enforcement. The policy set forth herein is intended to set uniform standards and provide broad guidelines for the use of force by law enforcement officers and agents of the Department of Homeland Security performing law enforcement missions. The provisions of this Order apply to all law enforcement officers and agents of the Department of Homeland Security.

I. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Law enforcement officers and agents of the Department of Homeland Security may use deadly force only when necessary, that is, when the officer has a reasonable belief that the subject of such force poses an imminent danger of death or serious physical injury to the officer or to another person.

A. Fleeing subjects. Deadly force may not be used solely to prevent the escape of a fleeing suspect.

B. Firearms may not be fired solely to disable moving vehicles, vessels, aircraft, and other conveyances, except as follows:

1. United States Secret Service agents and officers, in exercising the United States Secret Service's protective responsibilities, may discharge firearms to disable moving vehicles, vessels, and other conveyances. United States Secret Service agents and officers may discharge firearms to disable aircraft in flight, only if the use of deadly force against the occupants of the aircraft would be authorized under this policy.

2. U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Customs and Border Protection and U.S. Coast Guard law enforcement officers and agents, when conducting maritime law enforcement, may fire firearms to disable moving vessels or other conveyances.

C. If feasible and if to do so would not increase the danger to the officer or others, a warning to submit to the authority of the officer shall be given prior to the use of deadly force.

D. Warning shots are not permitted, except as follows:

1. Warning shots may be used by United States Secret Service agents and officers in exercising the United States Secret Service's protective responsibilities.

2. Warning shots may be used by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Customs and Border Protection and U.S. Coast Guard law enforcement officers and agents when conducting maritime law enforcement only as a signal to a vessel to stop.

3. Warning shots may be used by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Customs and Border Protection and U.S. Coast Guard law enforcement officers and agents when conducting aviation law enforcement operations only as a signal to an aircraft to change course and follow direction to leave airspace.

E. Officers will be trained in alternative methods and tactics for handling resisting subjects which must be used when the use of deadly force is not authorized by this policy.

## II. GUIDELINES

A. Homeland Security Directorates and Agencies shall, to the extent necessary, supplement this policy with policy statements or guidance consistent with this policy. Such policy statements shall be subject to review and approval by appropriate departmental offices, including the Office of General Counsel, to ensure consistency with law and departmental standards and policies.

B. The respective Homeland Security Directorate Under Secretaries, the Commandant of the United States Coast Guard, and the Director of the United States Secret Service shall approve guidelines for weaponless control techniques, intermediate weapons, and firearms or lethal weapons with non-lethal munitions, in accordance with this policy and that directorate's or agency's unique law enforcement mission, training, and equipment.

## III. MILITARY ACTIVITIES

This policy shall not apply to the United States Coast Guard when engaged in warfighting, the military defense of the United States, or other military activities where Standing Rules of Engagement apply or to other operations at sea addressed by other policies or direction.

## IV. SAVINGS

To the extent agency and component policies and procedures in place prior to the creation of the Department of Homeland Security are consistent with this policy, they remain in full force and effect unless otherwise revoked or modified.

## V. APPLICATION OF THE POLICY

This Policy is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity, against the United States, its departments, agencies, or other entities, its officers or employees, or any other person.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tom Ridge" with a long horizontal line extending to the right from the end of the name.

Tom Ridge