

**USE OF FORCE**

ISSUE DATE:	TBD	EFFECTIVE DATE:	TBD
RESCINDS:			
INDEX CATEGORY:	Field Operations		

I. PURPOSE

This directive sets forth Department policy regarding sworn members' and detention aides' use of force.

II. DEPARTMENT POLICY

- A. **Sanctity of Human Life.** The Department's highest priority is the sanctity of human life. In all aspects of their conduct, Department members will act with the foremost regard for the preservation of human life and the safety of all persons involved.
- B. **Public Cooperation.** A strong partnership with the public is essential for effective law enforcement. Inappropriate or excessive uses of force damage that partnership and diminish the public trust that is a cornerstone of policing in a free society.
- C. **Core Principle.** The Chicago Police Department seeks to gain the voluntary compliance of subjects, when consistent with personal safety, to eliminate the need to use force or reduce the force that is needed.
- D. **Assessing Uses of Force.** The Chicago Police Department recognizes that Department members are often forced to make split-second decisions—in circumstances that are tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving—about the amount of force that is necessary in a particular situation. These decisions must therefore be judged based on the totality of the circumstances known by the member at the time and from the perspective of a reasonable Department member on the scene, in the same or similar circumstances, and not with the benefit of 20/20 hindsight. Nothing in this policy requires members to take actions, or fail to take actions, that unreasonably endanger themselves or others.

NOTE: Nothing in this policy precludes the legally mandated oversight or assessment of a Department member's use of force consistent with the procedures established in this policy.

III. USE OF FORCE - WHEN AUTHORIZED

- A. **Definition of Force.** Force is defined as any physical contact by a Department member, either directly or through the use of equipment, to compel a subject's compliance.
- B. **Use of Force: Objectively Reasonable, Necessary, and Proportional.** Department members may only use force that is objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional in order to ensure the safety of a member or third person, stop an attack, make an arrest, control a subject, or prevent escape.
 1. Objectively reasonable. The main issue in evaluating every use of force is whether the amount of force used by the officer was objectively reasonable in light of the totality of the circumstances faced by the officer on the scene. Reasonableness is not capable of precise definition or mechanical application. Factors to be considered by the officer include but are not limited to:
 - a. whether the subject is posing an imminent threat to the officer or others.
 - b. the risk of harm, level of threat or resistance presented by the subject.
 - c. the subject's proximity or access to weapons.

2. Necessary. Department members will use only the amount of force required under the circumstances to serve a lawful purpose.
3. Proportional. Department members will use only the force that is proportional to the threat, actions, and level of resistance offered by a subject. This may include using greater force or a different type of force than that used by the subject. The greater the threat and the more likely that the threat will result in death or serious physical injury, the greater the level of force that may be necessary to overcome it. When or if the subject offers less resistance, however, the member will decrease the amount or type of force accordingly.
4. De-escalation. Members will use de-escalation techniques to prevent or reduce the need for force when it is safe and feasible to do so based on the totality of the circumstances. This includes continually assessing the situation and modifying the use of force as circumstances change and in ways that are consistent with officer safety. Examples of de-escalation techniques include but are not limited to:
 - a. exercising persuasion and advice, and providing a warning prior to the use of force.
 - b. determining whether the member may be able to stabilize the situation through the use of time, distance, or positioning to isolate and contain a subject.
 - c. requesting additional personnel to respond or make use of specialized units or equipment including crisis-intervention-team trained officers.
5. Prohibitions.
 - a. The use of excessive force, unwarranted physical force, or unprofessional conduct by a Department member is prohibited and will not be tolerated.
 - b. Department members are prohibited from using force based on bias against a person's race, ethnicity, nationality, religion, disability, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, or any other protected characteristic as outlined in the Department directive entitled "**Prohibition Regarding Racial Profiling and Other Bias Based Policing.**"
 - c. Force used as punishment or retaliation is prohibited.
 - d. Force used in response to a person's lawful exercise of First Amendment rights (e.g., protected speech, lawful demonstrations, and filming police activity) is prohibited.

NOTE: First Amendment rights are not absolute and are subject to reasonable time, place, manner restrictions. Further guidance may be found in the Department directive entitled "**The First Amendment and Police Actions.**"

6. Additional procedures. For further procedures on de-escalation, the principles of Force Mitigation, and when force is authorized, Department members will refer to the Department directive entitled "**Force Options.**"

C. **Use of Deadly Force: Necessary to Prevent Death or Great Bodily Harm.** The following additional policies apply to the use of deadly force:

1. Definition of Deadly Force. Deadly force is force by any means that is likely to cause death or great bodily harm. It includes but is not limited to:
 - a. firing of a firearm in the direction of the person to be arrested.
 - b. firing of a firearm at a vehicle in which the person to be arrested is riding.
 - c. intentional striking of a subject's head with an impact weapon.
 - d. application of a chokehold, defined as applying direct pressure to a person's trachea (windpipe) or airway (front of the neck) with the intention of reducing the intake of air.

2. Definition of Imminent Threat. A threat is imminent when it is objectively reasonable to believe that:
 - a. the subject's actions are immediately likely to cause death or great bodily harm to the member or others unless action is taken; and
 - b. the subject has the means or instruments to cause death or great bodily harm; and
 - c. the subject has the opportunity and ability to cause death or great bodily harm.
3. Last Resort. The use of deadly force is a last resort that is permissible only when necessary to protect against an imminent threat to life or to prevent great bodily harm to the member or another person. Consistent with this requirement, a sworn Department member may use deadly force only when such force is necessary to prevent:
 - a. death or great bodily harm from an imminent threat posed to the sworn member or to another person.
 - b. an arrest from being defeated by resistance or escape, where the person to be arrested poses an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm to a sworn member or another person unless arrested without delay.
4. Fleeing Persons. Deadly force may not be used on a fleeing person unless the subject poses an imminent threat, as defined above.
5. Sworn members will, whenever possible, identify themselves as police officers prior to using deadly force, unless identification would jeopardize the safety of the member or others or compromise the integrity of an investigation.
6. A sworn member is justified in using deadly force to stop a dangerous animal only when the animal reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to the safety of the sworn member, another person, or another animal and no reasonably effective alternatives appear to exist.

D. **Prohibitions on the use of firearms.** The use of firearms in the following ways is prohibited:

1. Firing warning shots.
2. Firing at subjects whose actions are only a threat to themselves (e.g., attempted suicide).
3. Firing solely in defense or protection of property.
4. Firing into crowds. However, this prohibition does not preclude the use of deadly force directed at a specific person who is near or among other people, but the use of deadly force in such circumstances is only permitted in the limited circumstances when such force is reasonably necessary to prevent death or great bodily harm to the sworn member or to another person, and no reasonable alternative exists. In such circumstances, the use of deadly force is permissible only if the member has identified the appropriate target prior to discharging the firearm and has taken reasonable precautions to ensure that people other than the target will not be struck.
5. Firing into buildings or through doors, windows, or other openings when the person lawfully fired at is not clearly visible, unless directed at a specific location and such force is reasonably necessary to prevent death or great bodily harm to the sworn member or to another person. In such circumstances, the use of deadly force is permissible only if the member has identified the appropriate target prior to discharging the firearm and has taken reasonable precautions to ensure that people other than the target will not be struck.
6. Firing at or into a moving vehicle when the vehicle is the only force used against the sworn member or another person, unless such force is reasonably necessary to prevent death or great bodily harm to the sworn member or to another person.

NOTE: When a vehicle is the only force used against a member, the member will not place themselves in the path of the moving vehicle and will make every effort to move out of the path of the vehicle.

IV. MEDICAL ATTENTION

- A. Once the scene is safe and as soon as practical, whenever an individual is injured, complains of injury, or requests medical attention, Department members:
 - 1. will immediately request appropriate medical aid for the injured person, including contacting emergency medical services (EMS) from the Chicago Fire Department via the Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC).
 - 2. may provide appropriate medical care consistent with their training to any individual who has visible injuries, complains of being injured, or requests medical attention. This may include providing first aid and/or arranging for transportation to an emergency medical facility.
- B. Members will treat injured persons, whether another officer, a member of the public, or a subject, with dignity and respect.

V. DUTY TO INTERVENE AND REPORT

- A. **Ensure Compliance.** All Department members are obligated to ensure compliance by themselves and other members with Department regulations, policies, and the law.
- B. **Intervention, Notifying Superiors, Supervisory Intervention.** A Department member who directly observes a use of force that is excessive or otherwise in violation of this directive will contact a supervisor as soon as practicable. Except in extraordinary circumstances, the member will act to intervene on the subject's behalf. Such action will include, but is not limited to, verbally intervening to try to stop the violation. If the member is a supervisor, he or she will issue a direct order to stop the violation.
- C. **Written Reporting Obligation.** Consistent with the Department directive entitled "Complaint and Disciplinary Procedures," Department members who have knowledge of the use of force against a subject in violation of this directive will submit an individual written report to a supervisor before reporting off duty on the day the member becomes aware of the misconduct.
- D. **Retaliation Prohibited.** The Department prohibits any form of retaliation against a Department member for :
 - 1. reporting a use of force that is allegedly in violation of this directive, or
 - 2. cooperating with any internal investigation of the complaint.
- E. **Accuracy and Candor.** Department members will be responsible at all times:
 - 1. for truthfully and completely describing the facts and circumstances concerning any incident involving the use of force by Department members.
 - 2. for articulating the specific facts to explain the member's own decision to employ a particular use of force.

Eddie T. Johnson
Superintendent of Police

16-021 MWK

GLOSSARY TERMS:

- 1. **Zone of Safety**

The distance to be maintained between the subject and the responding member(s). This distance should be greater than the effective range of the weapon (other than a firearm) and it may vary with each situation (e.g., type of weapon possessed, condition of the subject, surrounding area).

ADDENDA:

1. G03-02-01 - Force Options
2. G03-02-02 - Incidents Requiring the Completion of a Tactical Response Report
3. G03-02-04 - Taser Use Incidents
4. G03-02-05 - Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Devices And Other Chemical Agent Use Incidents
5. G03-02-06 - Canine Use Incidents

**FORCE OPTIONS**

ISSUE DATE:	TBD	EFFECTIVE DATE:	TBD
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I. PURPOSE

This directive:

- A. outlines the various force options and the circumstances in which they are authorized when Department members are met with resistance or threats.
- B. describes Force Mitigation and its role in the Department's response to all incidents.

II. POLICY

- A. **Sanctity of Human Life.** All incidents will be resolved with the foremost regard for the preservation of human life and the safety of all persons involved. A member's decision to use force will be made in accordance with **G03-02, "Use of Force."**
- B. **De-Escalation.** Department members will use de-escalation techniques to prevent or reduce the need for force when it is safe and feasible to do so based on the totality of the circumstances. This includes continually assessing the situation and modifying the use of force as circumstances change and in ways that are consistent with officer safety.
- C. **When Force is Authorized.** Department members' use of force must be objectively reasonable, necessary under the circumstances, and proportional to the threat, actions, and level of resistance offered by a subject.
- D. The Department expects members to develop and display the skills and abilities that allow them to regularly resolve confrontations without resorting to force, or by using only the amount of force required under the circumstances.
- E. Sworn members will, whenever possible, identify themselves as police officers prior to taking any police action, unless identification would jeopardize the safety of the member or others or compromise the integrity of an investigation.
- F. Members will continually assess situations and determine:
 - 1. if any use of force is necessary;
 - 2. the authorized force option based on the totality of the circumstances;
 - 3. if the seriousness of the situation requires an immediate response or whether the member can employ other force options or the Force Mitigation Principles; and
 - 4. if the level of force employed should be modified based upon the subject's actions or other changes in the circumstances. The level of force shall be de-escalated immediately as resistance decreases, provided that the member remains in control and as safety permits.
- G. Members will modify their force in relation to the amount of continued resistance offered by the subject.
 - 1. As the subject offers less resistance, the member will immediately lower the amount or type of force used.
 - 2. As the subject increases resistance, the member may increase the amount or type of force used.

- H. If the Department member is responding to an incident involving persons in need of mental health treatment, the member will act in accordance with the Department directive entitled “**Responding to Incidents Involving Persons In Need Of Mental Health Treatment.**”

III. PRINCIPLES OF FORCE MITIGATION

During all use of force incidents, when it is safe and feasible to do so, Department members will use the principles of Force Mitigation to ensure effective police-public encounters. The concepts of Force Mitigation include:

A. Continual Communication

1. Members will attempt to use verbal control techniques to avoid or minimize confrontations prior to, during, and after the use of physical force.
2. When it is safe and feasible, members will exercise persuasion, advice, instruction, and warning prior to the use of physical force.
3. Members should attempt to establish and maintain verbal communication in all police-public encounters and to continually evaluate the effectiveness of that communication. Members will:
 - a. when practical, establish and maintain one-on-one communication where only one member speaks at a time.
 - b. vary the level of assertiveness of their communication depending on the type of police-public encounter and whether a serious crime has been committed or life or property is at risk.
4. When encountering noncompliance to lawful verbal direction, members are not required to immediately use force. When it is safe and feasible to do so, members will consider:
 - a. adjusting their verbal communication.
 - b. if feasible, allowing a different member to initiate verbal communications.

NOTE: Members should refrain from giving simultaneous directions to avoid any potential conflicts.

- c. requesting additional personnel to respond or making use of the specialized units and equipment available through a notification to OEMC.

NOTE: Members will, when practical, request assistance from specialized units, including a Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) trained officer.

B. Tactical Positioning

1. When it is safe and reasonable to do so, members should make advantageous use of positioning, distance, and cover by isolating and containing a subject and continuously evaluating the member's positioning, subject's actions, and available force options.
2. Members should attempt to establish a [zone of safety](#) for the security of the responding members and the public. The zone of safety is where:
 - a. the incident scene has been secured;
 - b. the scene can be continually monitored or adjusted to maintain safety;
 - c. the subject does not pose a continuing threat to Department members or the public;
 - d. the subject can be continually monitored; and
 - e. the subject can be contained throughout the incident.

3. Members should provide for a safe and effective route for additional requested resources to approach the incident scene.

C. **Time as a Tactic**

1. When it is safe and reasonable to do so, members should use time as a tactic.
2. In order to use time as a tactic, a zone of safety should be established for the security of responding members and the public.
3. Using time as a tactic may:
 - a. permit the de-escalation of the subject's emotions and allow the subject an opportunity to comply with the lawful verbal direction;
 - b. allow for continued communication with the subject and the adjustment of the verbal control techniques employed by the members; and
 - c. allow for the arrival of additional members, special units and equipment, and other tactical resources.

IV. **LEVEL OF FORCE**

- A. **Cooperative Subject:** a person who is compliant without the need for physical force. The following force options are authorized when dealing with a cooperative subject:

1. Police Presence
 - a. Police presence is established through identification of authority and proximity to the subject. Mere police presence may result in compliant behavior by the subject.
 - b. Police presence alone is the only force option authorized for use with subjects who are fully cooperative.
2. Verbal Response
 - a. Verbal response consists of persuasion, advice, instruction, and warning in the form of verbal statements or commands that may result in compliant behavior.
 - b. Whenever it is safe and feasible, members will attempt to de-escalate confrontations by utilizing verbal control techniques prior to, during, and after the use of physical force.

- B. **Resister:** a person who is uncooperative. Resisters are further subdivided into two categories (1) passive resister; and (2) active resister.

1. **Passive Resister:** a person who fails to comply (non-movement) with verbal or other direction. In addition to the force options listed in Item IV-A for Cooperative Subjects, the following force options are authorized when dealing with a passive resister:
 - a. Holding Techniques

Holding techniques include a firm grip, grabbing an arm, wristlocks, and come-along holds (i.e., escort holds that are not elevated to compliance techniques), as well as any combination of the above.
 - b. Compliance Techniques

Compliance techniques are designed to amplify nonimpact pressure and increase the potential for controlling a subject.

- (1) The goal of applying joint manipulation and pressure point techniques to pressure sensitive areas of the body is to elicit and maintain established control through non-impact pain compliance.

NOTE: Members **will not** use a compliance technique that restricts blood flow to carotid arteries, causing the subject to lose oxygen to the brain.

- (2) Using a Long Range Acoustic Device (LRAD) to emit high-decibel focused sound waves to cause discomfort. Any use of the LRAD requires authorization from the Superintendent or his or her designee.

NOTE: The LRAD is not considered a use of force when used to deliver verbal messages or warnings at a decibel level not intended to cause discomfort.

c. Control Instruments

Control instruments are designed to amplify nonimpact pressure in order to increase the potential for controlling a subject. These instruments are placed mainly on the sensors of the skin covering bone. Control instruments are tools (e.g., baton) applied to joints and pressure sensitive areas of the body with non-impact pressure.

d. Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Spray and Capsaicin II Powder Agent Deployment

Oleoresin capsicum and Capsaicin II powder are highly inflammatory agents that occur naturally in cayenne peppers. The use of OC spray and Capsaicin II powder agent is intended to increase control by disorienting the subject and interfering with the subject's ability to resist arrest.

- (1) Oleoresin capsicum is only authorized to use against the two types of passive resisters described below AND only after the required authorization is received. No other use of oleoresin capsicum is authorized against passive resisters.
 - (a) Occupant(s) of a motor vehicle who is passively resisting arrest and only after obtaining authorization from an on-scene supervisor of the rank of sergeant or above.
 - (b) Noncompliant groups, crowds, or an individual taking part in a group or crowd (e.g., demonstrations, celebrations), only after obtaining authorization from the Superintendent or his or her designee.
- (2) Capsaicin II powder agent deployment is an authorized force option against passive resisters who are part of noncompliant groups or crowds **only** when used for area saturation and **only** after obtaining authorization from the Superintendent or his or her designee.

NOTE: Only Department-issued Capsaicin II powder agent projectiles and launchers may be used and only after the member has received Department-authorized training in their safe handling and deployment.

- (3) For further guidance on the use of OC spray, members will refer to the Department directive entitled **"Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Devices and Other Chemical Agent Use Incidents."**

2. **Active Resister:** a person who attempts to create distance between himself or herself and the member's reach with the intent to avoid physical control and/or defeat the arrest.

- a. This type of resistance includes but is not limited to evasive movement of the arm, flailing arms, and full flight by running.
- b. A subject who is attempting to avoid apprehension and who fails to comply with a sworn member's orders to reveal themselves is considered an Active Resister.
- c. In addition to the force options authorized in Items IV-A and IV-B-1 for Cooperative Subjects and Passive Resisters, the following force options are authorized when dealing with an active resister:

(1) Stunning

Stunning is diffused-pressure striking or slapping the subject to increase control by disorienting the subject and interfering with his or her ability to resist.

(2) Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Spray

Oleoresin capsicum is an authorized force option against active resisters. If the active resister is part of a group or crowd, OC is authorized only after obtaining approval from the Superintendent or his or her designee.

(3) Canines Used by Canine Handlers

A canine under the control of a canine handler is an authorized force option when used consistent with the provisions of the Department directive entitled "**Canine Use Incidents.**"

(4) Taser

(a) The Taser is a device used to control and subdue a subject through the application of electrical impulses that override the central nervous system and cause uncontrollable muscle contractions.

(b) Only Department-issued Tasers may be used and only after the member has received Department-authorized training in their safe handling and deployment.

(c) For further guidance on the use of a Taser, members will refer to the Department directive entitled "**Taser Use Incidents.**"

(d) Using the Taser to drive stun an active resister is prohibited.

C. **Assailant:** a subject who is using or imminently threatening the use of force against another person. Assailants are further subdivided into two categories.

- 1. The subject's actions are aggressively offensive with or without weapons and may cause physical injury.
 - a. This type of assailant is one who places a member in fear of a battery and includes advancing on the member in a threatening manner or closing the distance between the assailant and the member, thereby reducing the member's reaction time.
 - b. Included in this category of assailant may be a subject who is armed with a deadly weapon and the subject fails to disarm, thereby increasing the likelihood the subject's actions likely to cause physical injury.

- c. In addition to the force options authorized in Items IV-A and IV-B for Cooperative Subjects and Resisters, the following force options are authorized when dealing with this type of assailant:
 - (1) Direct Mechanical

Direct mechanical techniques are forceful, concentrated striking movements such as punching and kicking, or focused pressure strikes and pressures. These techniques can be combined with take-downs or pins against the ground or other objects.
 - (2) Impact Weapons

Impact weapons are designed to establish control by means of applying mechanical impact to a subject in order to disable elements of his or her musculoskeletal structure. Members will avoid the use of flashlights, radios, firearms, or any item not specifically designed as an impact weapon, unless reasonably necessary and no other practical options are available.
 - (3) Impact Munitions
 - (a) Impact munitions are projectiles intended to impact and incapacitate a potentially dangerous subject from a safe distance, thereby reducing resistance and gaining compliance while reducing the probability of serious injury or death.
 - i) Capsaicin II powder agent projectiles fired from a powder agent deployment system is considered an impact munition.
 - ii) The use of Capsaicin II powder agent projectiles as an impact munition requires authorization from the Superintendent or his or her designee.
 - (b) Only Department-issued impact munitions may be used and only after the member has received Department-authorized training in their safe handling and deployment.
- 2. The subject's actions will likely cause death or serious physical injury to the Department members or to another person. In addition to the force options authorized in Items IV-A, IV-B, and IV-C-1 for Cooperative Subjects, Resisters, and Assailants, firearms and other deadly force responses are authorized when dealing with this type of assailant.
 - a. For further guidance on when the use of deadly force is authorized, members will refer to Department directive **"Use of Force."**
 - b. For further guidance on the use of firearms, members will refer to Department directive **"Firearms Discharge Incidents Involving Sworn Members."**
 - c. Chokeholds are only justified as a use of deadly force.
 - (1) A chokehold is defined as applying direct pressure to a person's trachea (windpipe) or airway (the front of the neck) with the intention of reducing the intake of air.
 - (2) Holding and control techniques involving contact with the neck, but which are not intended to reduce the intake of air, are not defined as chokeholds.
 - (3) Under no circumstances will a member use a chokehold, or any lesser contact with the neck area, to prevent the destruction of evidence by ingestion.

V. POST-USE OF FORCE POSITIONING AND MONITORING

After gaining control of a subject, members will:

- A. avoid sitting, kneeling, or standing on a subject's chest, which may reduce the subject's ability to breathe.
- B. position the subject in a manner to allow free breathing. Whenever feasible, the subject will not be forced to lie on his or her stomach.
- C. monitor a subject until transported to a secure location.
- D. request and offer medical aid to any injured Department member, bystander, or subjects consistent with the procedures outlined in the Department directive entitled "**Use of Force.**"

Eddie T. Johnson
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16-021 MWK/TSS

GLOSSARY TERMS:

1. Zone of Safety

The distance to be maintained between the subject and the responding member(s). This distance should be greater than the effective range of the weapon (other than a firearm) and it may vary with each situation (e.g., type of weapon possessed, condition of the subject, surrounding area).

**INCIDENTS REQUIRING THE COMPLETION OF A TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT**

ISSUE DATE:		TBD	EFFECTIVE DATE:		TBD
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I. PURPOSE

This directive:

- A. introduces a newly revised Tactical Response Report (CPD-11.377).
- B. introduces a new Tactical Response Report - Investigation form (CPD-11.377-I).
- C. discontinues the Officer's Battery Report (CPD-11.451).
- D. identifies incidents that require the completion of a Tactical Response Report (TRR).
- E. outlines the reporting, reviewing, and investigatory responsibilities of Department members for reportable use of force incidents.

II. POLICY

- A. **Accuracy.** Department members are responsible, at all times, for truthfully and completely describing the facts and circumstances concerning any incident involving the use of force by Department members. Department members will report and thoroughly document each reportable use of force incident outlined in Item III of this directive.
- B. **Accountability.** Department members will be responsible for articulating the specific facts to explain the member's own decision to employ a particular use of force and the reasonableness, necessity, and proportionality of the force used.
- C. Any Department member completing or reviewing a Tactical Response Report (TRR) will comply with the procedures outlined in the Department directives entitled "**Body Worn Cameras**" and "**In-Car Video Systems**" for viewing, flagging, and retaining video and audio recorded with Department-issued recording devices.

III. INCIDENTS REQUIRING THE COMPLETION OF A TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT

- A. A Tactical Response Report is required to be completed for the following reportable use of force incidents involving a sworn member or detention aide in the performance of his or her duties:
 - 1. All use of force incidents involving:
 - a. a subject who is injured or alleges injury resulting from the member's use of a force option.
 - b. the active resistance of a subject.

EXCEPTION: A Tactical Response Report is **NOT** required when:

- (1) the subject's only action of resisting is fleeing; and
- (2) the member's actions did not extend beyond verbal commands and/or control holds utilized in conjunction with handcuffing and searching techniques which do not result in injury or allegation of injury.

- c. an act of obstructing a police officer when the obstructing is a physical act directed at the Department member.
- d. a subject whose actions are aggressively offensive, with or without weapons, or who is using or threatening the imminent use of force against the member that will likely cause physical injury.
- e. an assault, threat of physical attack, or physical attack against a Department member, including a murder, aggravated battery, battery, aggravated assault, or assault, regardless of whether or not the member has sustained a physical injury.

NOTE: The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the State of Illinois Uniform Crime Reporting Systems require data from the Department when the offense of murder, aggravated battery, battery, aggravated assault, or assault is committed against a police officer or a detention aide in the performance of their duties. This documentation will be completed using the TRR.

- 2. All incidents involving a Department member's:
 - a. discharge of a firearm, impact munitions, Taser, OC spray or other chemical weapons.
 - b. use of canines as a force option.
 - c. use of a Long Range Acoustic Device (LRAD) acoustic transmission to cause discomfort as a compliance technique.
 - d. use of strikes with an impact weapon, kicks, knee strikes, elbow strikes, closed hand strikes or punches, takedowns, and other direct mechanical actions or techniques.
- B. A Tactical Response Report is **NOT** required to be completed for the following incidents:
 - 1. The use of escort holds, pressure compliance techniques, and firm grips which do not result in an injury or allegation of injury.
 - 2. Control holds, wristlocks, and armbars utilized in conjunction with handcuffing and searching techniques which do not result in injury or allegation of injury.
 - 3. That force necessary to overcome passive resistance due to physical disability or intoxication which does not result in injury or allegation of injury.
 - 4. The use of force in an approved training exercise.
- C. If the most serious use of force requires an investigation by a certain level of supervisor, then the approval of all Tactical Response Reports resulting from the use of force by any member in that incident will be the responsibility of that level of supervisor.

IV. PROCEDURES

A. Immediate Notifications

- 1. Each sworn member or detention aide in the performance of his or her duties who is involved in a reportable use of force incident, as described in Item III-A of this directive will immediately notify the Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC) that he or she has been involved in a reportable use of force incident.
- 2. The Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC) will:
 - a. immediately notify the involved member's immediate supervisor and watch operations lieutenant of the district of occurrence.
 - b. assign a field supervisor from the district of occurrence to respond to the scene when the involved member has discharged any weapon or an injury has occurred to a subject, bystander, or any member.

- c. notify the Crime Prevention and Information Center (CPIC) for all incidents involving the:
 - (1) use of deadly force;
 - (2) discharge of a firearm, impact munitions, Taser, OC spray or other chemical weapons;
 - (3) use of canines as a force option; and
 - (4) use of a Long Range Acoustic Device (LRAD) acoustic transmission to cause discomfort as a compliance technique.

B. Completing the Tactical Response Report (TRR)

Each sworn member or detention aide in the performance of his or her duties who is involved in a reportable use of force incident, as described in Item III-A of this directive, will:

- 1. complete a Tactical Response Report using the Automated Tactical Response Report (A-TRR) application, documenting the information as requested on the report.
 - a. If more than one member is involved in a reportable use of force incident, each sworn member or detention aide who uses force will complete a TRR. Therefore, there may be multiple reports completed for a single incident.
 - b. If an object is perceived by the member as a weapon that could cause great bodily harm or death and is not actually a weapon or the object recovered is different than the perceived weapon:
 - (1) indicate the subject's actions and indicate the actual weapon or object on the TRR, and
 - (2) if the item was different than perceived, indicate in the "Weapon/Object Perceived As" field what the weapon or object was perceived to be.

EXAMPLE: If a member uses force against an assailant holding an object that the involved member perceives to be a handgun, but upon recovery, the object was determined to be a BB gun, the member will indicate "Other - BB gun" as the "Weapon Description" and "Handgun" in the "Perceived As" field.

- c. The involved member will be required to complete the "Narrative" portion of the TRR, describing with specificity, the use of force incident, the subject's actions, and the involved member's response, including force mitigation efforts and specific types and amount of force used.

NOTE: Specific instructions for the completion of the form can be found in the Tactical Response Report Form Preparation Instructions or the Automated TRR Application Help Documentation. Department members will refer to the Department directive entitled "**Alternate Paper Reporting Procedures**" if the Automated TTR (A-TRR) system is unavailable.

- 2. review the TRR for completeness and accuracy.
- 3. submit the completed TRR to his or her immediate supervisor for review and approval before the end of the involved member's tour of duty.
- 4. notify their immediate supervisor that the TRR has been submitted and is available for review.
- 5. submit other required reports as indicated in the Department directive entitled "**Processing Persons Under Department Control**" to the station supervisor in the district of occurrence.

V. SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

A. **Reviewing Supervisor.** A supervisor who has been notified of a reportable use of force incident as described in Item III-A of this directive will:

1. respond to the scene when the involved member has discharged any weapon or an injury has occurred to a subject, bystander, or any member.
2. ensure immediate notifications in Item IV-A are completed.
3. ensure that known available witnesses are identified and interviewed and that the required information is recorded on the Tactical Response Report (TRR), except for deadly force and officer-involved death incidents. For deadly force and officer-involved death incidents, the reviewing supervisor will:
 - a. not interview the identified witnesses or obtain written statements.
 - b. document only the witness demographic information on the TRR.
 - c. identify the witnesses for the assigned investigative personnel who will be responsible for conducting the interviews or obtaining statements.
4. request the assignment of an evidence technician to take photographs of subjects and Department members who have been involved in a use of force incident and are injured, allege injury, or when otherwise deemed appropriate by the supervisor.
5. ensure that other evidence is handled and processed according to existing Department procedures.
6. complete the TRR for a member who is unable to complete the report.
7. ensure the appropriate case report is completed for the incident, consistent with the guidelines established in the Incident Reporting Guide (IRG) ([CPD-63.451](#)).

NOTE: A case report is required even if the TRR resulted from an incident that would not otherwise require a report (e.g., warrant arrests). Members will refer to the IRG section entitled "Special Case Reporting Index for Use of Force Incidents" for specific reporting instructions.

8. ensure additional notifications are made consistent with the Department directives entitled:
 - a. "Firearms Discharge Incidents Involving Sworn Members;"
 - b. "Taser Use Incidents;" and
 - c. "Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) or Other Chemical Agent Use Incidents."
9. use the "Attachment" feature of the TRR to attach copies of the appropriate approved Bureau of Patrol generated reports that are related to the incident involving the completion of the TRR, including:
 - a. the incident case report,
 - b. Arrest Reports,
 - c. Supplementary Reports,
 - d. Inventory Reports,
 - e. Injury on Duty Reports,
 - f. Taser Deployment Data Download, and
 - g. any other pertinent Department report.
10. review the portion of the TRR completed by the involved member, including:
 - a. confirming or rejecting any addresses that result in a beat of "0" and may be inaccurate.

- b. reviewing each instance where "Other" has been selected as the "Subject's Actions."
 - c. if the TRR is incomplete or insufficient, return the TRR to the member and discuss reasons with the involved member.
- 11. complete the "Reviewing Supervisor" section of the TRR. The reviewing supervisor will:
 - a. document, if any, the type of subject injury and how the injury was sustained.
 - b. document any other incident information or observations in narrative form in the "Reviewing Supervisor: Comments" section of the TRR.
 - c. attest to his or her compliance with the responsibilities outlined in this directive.
 - d. when misconduct is observed or an allegation of misconduct is received by the reviewing supervisor, make the appropriate notifications to IPRA/COPA to obtain a complaint log (CL) number.
 - e. if appropriate, attest to the completeness and legibility of the report and inform the Approving Supervisor that it has been reviewed and is ready for review and approval.

B. **Investigatory Responsibility.** For reportable use of force incidents, the following ranked supervisor will be responsible for the investigation of the incident and completion and approval of all TRR-Is from the same incident:

- 1. The exempt-level incident commander will review and approve the following types of incidents:
 - a. the discharge of a firearm or impact munitions by a Department member, excluding discharges to destroy an animal;
 - b. a member's use of force, by whatever means, that results in serious injury or death of any individual; and
 - c. any lesser use of force by a Department member when that use of force stems from the same incident in which another member used force described in Items V-B-1-a or V-B-1-b of this directive.
- 2. A member the rank of captain or above assigned to the district of occurrence will review and approve TRR-Is for the discharge of a firearm for the destruction of an animal with no human injury.
- 3. A member the rank of lieutenant or above assigned to the district of occurrence will investigate all other incidents.

NOTE: If a district supervisor the rank of lieutenant or above is unavailable, the district station supervisor will follow the appropriate procedures established by the Bureau of Patrol to ensure the TRR-I is completed and approved.

C. **Approving Supervisor.** The assigned supervisor described in Item V-B will:

- 1. conduct an investigation into the use of force incident by:
 - a. attempting to interview the subject of any use of force and record the subject's statement regarding the use of force in the space provided on the TRR-I.
 - (1) When interviewing a juvenile arrestee, the reviewing supervisor will follow restrictions outlined in the Department directive entitled "**Processing of Juveniles and Minors Under Department Control**."
 - (2) The approving supervisor will check "DNA" when the incident involves only an animal destruction or unintentional discharge.

- b. documenting other investigatory information in the "Lieutenant or Above/Incident Commander: Comments" section, including but not limited to:
 - (1) a review of all available reports;
 - (2) a review of all Department-recorded video (e.g., In Car Video System, lockup facility cameras, body worn cameras), if available.
 - (3) documentation of any allegations of excessive force.
- 2. complete the "Lieutenant or Above/Incident Commander Review" section of the TRR-I. The approving supervisor will:
 - a. review the portion of the TRR completed by the involved member and the reviewing supervisor. If the TRR is incomplete or insufficient, return the TRR to the appropriate member.
 - b. document any other investigatory information or observations in the "Lieutenant or Above/Incident Commander: Comments" section of the TRR-I.
 - c. attest to his or her compliance with the responsibilities outlined in this directive.
 - d. determine if the member's use of force requires a notification to the Independent Police Review Authority (IPRA)/Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA) to obtain a complaint log (CL) number. A notification to IPRA/COPA is required for all incidents involving:
 - (1) the use of deadly force,
 - (2) the discharge of a firearm,
 - (3) the discharge of a Taser,
 - (4) the use of excessive force or an allegation of excessive force, and
 - (5) the death or life-threatening injury to a member of the public that resulted directly from an action or intentional omission of a Department member.
 - e. use the "Attachment" feature of the TRR-I to attach copies of any Department report related to the incident involving the completion of the TRR that is not already attached.
 - f. conduct a supervisory evaluation to determine whether the member's use of force response was in compliance with Department policy and directives.

NOTE: The approving supervisor will not make a determination for deadly force or officer-involved death incidents.

 - g. if appropriate, make recommendations for action by the involved member (e.g., individualized training, performance coaching, review of Department directives).
 - h. if appropriate, sign and approve the TRR-I.

VI. USE OF FORCE INCIDENT REVIEW

Consistent with the Department directive entitled "Force Review Unit," all approved Tactical Response Reports (TRR) and Tactical Response Report - Investigation (TRR-I) forms will be forwarded to the Force Review Unit (FRU) for a review. The FRU will review each approved TRR and TRR-I and will be responsible for making a determination of compliance with Department policy and recommending any required

subsequent actions, except for deadly force, officer-involved deaths incidents, and incidents already being investigated by IPRA/COPA through the complaint and disciplinary process.

Eddie T. Johnson
Superintendent of Police

16-021 MWK

TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT/Chicago Police Department

INCIDENT	DATE OF INCIDENT		TIME		ADDRESS OF OCCURRENCE			LOCATION CODE		BEAT/OCCUR.		VIDEO RECORDED INCIDENT <input type="checkbox"/> BWC <input type="checkbox"/> IN-CAR VIDEO <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER VIDEO																										
	BUSINESS NAME					<input type="checkbox"/> DNA		EXACT AREA WITHIN LOCATION (E.G., BASEMENT, STAIRWAY, BEDROOM)																														
	EVENT NO.		RD NO.		IR NO.		CB NO.		CHARGE			INVOLVED A MOTOR VEHICLE PURSUIT? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO																										
INVOLVED MEMBER	LIGHTING <input type="checkbox"/> DUSK <input type="checkbox"/> DAYLIGHT <input type="checkbox"/> DARKNESS		WEATHER <input type="checkbox"/> RAIN <input type="checkbox"/> CLEAR <input type="checkbox"/> SNOW/ICE <input type="checkbox"/> CLOUDY <input type="checkbox"/> FOG		PATROL TYPE? <input type="checkbox"/> POLICE CAR <input type="checkbox"/> BICYCLE <input type="checkbox"/> MOTORCYCLE/PAPV <input type="checkbox"/> FOOT		<input type="checkbox"/> SQUADROL <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER: <input type="checkbox"/> VAN/BUS		MEMBER WAS? <input type="checkbox"/> ALONE <input type="checkbox"/> WITH PARTNER		ASSIST UNITS ON SCENE? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		INCIDENT <input type="checkbox"/> INDOOR <input type="checkbox"/> OUTDOOR																									
	RANK		LAST NAME			FIRST NAME			EMPLOYEE NO.		SEX <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F		RACE		AGE		HT.		WT.																			
	DATE OF APPT.		UNIT & BEAT OF ASSIGN.		DUTY STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> ON <input type="checkbox"/> OFF		IN UNIFORM? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		TYPE OF MEMBER INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> None / None Apparent <input type="checkbox"/> Minor Swelling		<input type="checkbox"/> Minor Contusion/Laceration <input type="checkbox"/> Complaint of Substantial Pain <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Contusion		<input type="checkbox"/> Laceration Requiring Sutures <input type="checkbox"/> Broken/Fractured Bone(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Heart Attack/Stroke/Aneurysm		<input type="checkbox"/> Gun Shot <input type="checkbox"/> Fatal <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain)																							
SUBJECT INFORMATION	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA		LAST NAME			FIRST NAME			M.I.		SEX <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F		RACE		D.O.B.		HT.		WT.																			
	ADDRESS				TELEPHONE NO.		CONDITION <input type="checkbox"/> Apparently Normal <input type="checkbox"/> Injured Unrelated to Force		<input type="checkbox"/> Injured by Member <input type="checkbox"/> Alleges Injury by Member <input type="checkbox"/> Under Influence of Alcohol		<input type="checkbox"/> Under Influence of Drugs <input type="checkbox"/> Mental Illness / Emotional Disorder		<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Specify)																									
	MEDICAL TREATMENT? <input type="checkbox"/> Refused Medical Aid <input type="checkbox"/> Offered/EMS Requested				<input type="checkbox"/> Performed by Member <input type="checkbox"/> Performed by CFD EMS		<input type="checkbox"/> Taken to Hospital (Specify)		<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Specify)		SUBJECT INJURY BY MEMBER'S USE OF FORCE? <input type="checkbox"/> None/None Apparent <input type="checkbox"/> Subject Alleged Injury <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Fatal - Minor Injury <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Fatal - Major Injury <input type="checkbox"/> Fatal																											
SUBJECT'S ACTIONS (Check all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA		<input type="checkbox"/> DID NOT FOLLOW VERBAL DIRECTION		<input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL ATTACK WITHOUT WEAPON. (SPECIFY)		<input type="checkbox"/> THROWN OBJECT (DESCRIBE)		WAS SUBJECT ARMED WITH WEAPON? <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES, DESCRIBE BELOW:																													
	<input type="checkbox"/> VERBAL THREATS		<input type="checkbox"/> STIFFENED (DEAD WEIGHT)		<input type="checkbox"/> PULLED AWAY		<input type="checkbox"/> FLED		<input type="checkbox"/> IMMINENT THREAT OF BATTERY - NO WEAPON		<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (DESCRIBE)		<input type="checkbox"/> HAND/ARM/ELBOW STRIKE		<input type="checkbox"/> KNEE/LEG STRIKE		<input type="checkbox"/> MOUTH/TEETH/SPIT		<input type="checkbox"/> PUSH/SHOVE/PULL		<input type="checkbox"/> GRAB/HOLD/RESTRAIN		<input type="checkbox"/> WRESTLE/GRAPPLE		<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (DESCRIBE)		<input type="checkbox"/> IMMINENT THREAT OF BATTERY WITH WEAPON		<input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICAL ATTACK WITH WEAPON		<input type="checkbox"/> USED FORCE LIKELY TO CAUSE DEATH OR GREAT BODILY HARM		<input type="checkbox"/> BLUNT OBJECT <input type="checkbox"/> CHEMICAL WEAPON <input type="checkbox"/> TASER/STUN GUN <input type="checkbox"/> VEHICLE <input type="checkbox"/> SEMI-AUTO PISTOL		<input type="checkbox"/> KNIFE/CUTTING INSTRUMENT <input type="checkbox"/> REVOLVER <input type="checkbox"/> RIFLE <input type="checkbox"/> SHOTGUN		<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLOSIVE DEVICE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (DESCRIBE)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> WEAPON/OBJECT PERCEIVED AS:		WEAPON USE: <input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> Possessed <input type="checkbox"/> Displayed, Not Used <input type="checkbox"/> Used - Attempt to Attack Member <input type="checkbox"/> Used - Attacked Member												<input type="checkbox"/> Member at Gunpoint <input type="checkbox"/> Attempt to Obtain Member's Weapon <input type="checkbox"/> Obtained Member's Weapon																							
MEMBER'S RESPONSE (Check all that apply)	SUBJECT ACTIVITY Drug-Related? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO Gang-Related? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		DID THE SUBJECT COMMIT AN ASSAULT OR BATTERY AGAINST THE INVOLVED MEMBER PERFORMING A POLICE FUNCTION? <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES		IF YES, IDENTIFY MANNER OF ATTACK		MANNER OF ATTACK? <input type="checkbox"/> Shot/Shot At <input type="checkbox"/> Stabbed/Cut (Including Attempt) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Including Verbal Threats)		TYPE OF ACTIVITY? <input type="checkbox"/> Ambush - No Warning <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Stop/Pursuit <input type="checkbox"/> Investigative Stop <input type="checkbox"/> Disturbance - Domestic <input type="checkbox"/> Man with a Gun <input type="checkbox"/> Disturbance - Mental Health <input type="checkbox"/> Disturbance - Riot/Mob Action/Civil Disorder <input type="checkbox"/> Disturbance - Other <input type="checkbox"/> Pursuing/Arresting Subject <input type="checkbox"/> Processing/Transporting/Guarding Arrestee																													
	REASON FOR RESPONSE? <input type="checkbox"/> Defense of Self <input type="checkbox"/> Defense of Department Member		<input type="checkbox"/> Defense of Member of Public		<input type="checkbox"/> Overcome Resistance or Aggression		<input type="checkbox"/> Stop Self-Inflicted Harm <input type="checkbox"/> Fleeing Subject		<input type="checkbox"/> Subject Armed with Weapon <input type="checkbox"/> Unintentional																													
	FORCE MITIGATION EFFORTS <input type="checkbox"/> MEMBER PRESENCE <input type="checkbox"/> ZONE OF SAFETY <input type="checkbox"/> MOVEMENT TO AVOID ATTACK <input type="checkbox"/> TACTICAL POSITIONING <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/> VERBAL DIRECTION/CONTROL TECHNIQUES <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIALIZED UNITS <input type="checkbox"/> ADDITIONAL UNIT MEMBERS												CONTROL TACTICS <input type="checkbox"/> ESCORT HOLDS <input type="checkbox"/> WRISTLOCK <input type="checkbox"/> ARMBAR <input type="checkbox"/> CONTROL INSTRUMENT <input type="checkbox"/> PRESSURE SENSITIVE AREAS <input type="checkbox"/> EMERGENCY HANDCUFFING <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER																									
WEAPON DISCHARGE	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA		NO. OF WEAPONS DISCHARGED BY THIS MEMBER		WEAPON TYPE: <input type="checkbox"/> CHEMICAL WEAPON <input type="checkbox"/> TASER		<input type="checkbox"/> SEMI-AUTO PISTOL <input type="checkbox"/> REVOLVER <input type="checkbox"/> RIFLE <input type="checkbox"/> SHOTGUN <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER		WEAPON SERIAL NO.		WEAPON CERT. NO.																											
	DID THIS WEAPON CONTRIBUTE TO A SUBJECT INJURY? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		DID THE DISCHARGE RESULT IN A SELF-INFLECTED INJURY? <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES-SUBJECT <input type="checkbox"/> YES-MEMBER		WAS SUBJECT VEHICLE USED AS A WEAPON? <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES - AGAINST MEMBER <input type="checkbox"/> YES - AGAINST OTHER PERSON																																	
	WAS DISCHARGE ONLY TO DESTROY/DETER AN ANIMAL? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		WAS THIS AN UNINTENTIONAL DISCHARGE DURING A NON-CRIMINAL INCIDENT? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		PERSON/OBJECT(S) STRUCK BY THE DISCHARGE OF MEMBER'S WEAPON (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY): <input type="checkbox"/> SUBJECT <input type="checkbox"/> DEPARTMENT MEMBER <input type="checkbox"/> ANIMAL <input type="checkbox"/> VEHICLE <input type="checkbox"/> NONE <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER OBJECT																																	
TASER DISCHARGE ONLY	TASER DART ID NO.		PROPERTY INVENTORY NO.		PROBE DISCHARGE <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> DNA		CONTACT STUN <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> DNA		ARC CYCLE <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> DNA		SPARK DISPLAY <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> DNA																											
	FIREARM DISCHARGE ONLY		WHO FIRED FIRST SHOT? <input type="checkbox"/> MEMBER <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (Specify)		TOTAL NO. OF SHOTS FIRED		WAS FIREARM RELOADED DURING INCIDENT? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO		MAKE/ MANUFACTURER		MODEL		DID MEMBER FIRE AT A VEHICLE? <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> YES																									

NOTIFICATIONS AND NARRATIVE

NOTIFICATIONS (ALL INCIDENTS): ☐ IMMEDIATE SUPERVISOR ☐ DISTRICT OF OCCURRENCE NOTIFICATIONS (WEAPONS DISCHARGE AND DEADLY FORCE): ☐ OEMC ☐ CPIC

NARRATIVE (DESCRIBE, WITH SPECIFICITY, THE USE OF FORCE INCIDENT, THE SUBJECT'S ACTIONS, AND THE DEPARTMENT MEMBER'S RESPONSE, INCLUDING FORCE MITIGATION EFFORTS AND SPECIFIC TYPES AND AMOUNT FORCE USED)

REPORTING MEMBER (Print Name)

STAR/EMPLOYEE NO.

SIGNATURE

REVIEWING SUPERVISOR

TYPE OF SUBJECT INJURY ☐ Minor Contusion ☐ Significant Contusion ☐ Gun Shot ☐ None / None Apparent ☐ Minor Laceration/Abrasion ☐ Laceration Requiring Sutures ☐ Fatal ☐ Minor Swelling ☐ Complaint of Substantial Pain ☐ Broken/Fractured Bone(s) ☐ Other (Explain)

HOW WAS INJURY SUSTAINED? ☐ Intentional Act by Member ☐ Intentional Act by Self ☐ Intentional Act by Other ☐ Unintentional Act by Member ☐ Unintentional Act by Self ☐ Unintentional Act by Other

WITNESSES
☐ UNK

LAST NAME FIRST NAME M.I. SEX ☐ M ☐ F RACE D.O.B.
ADDRESS TELEPHONE NO. WITNESS INTERVIEW ☐ INTERVIEWED ☐ NOT AVAILABLE ☐ OTHER (Specify) ☐ REFUSED

WITNESS STATEMENT:

REVIEWING SUPERVISOR: COMMENTS

ATTACHMENTS: ☐ CASE REPORT ☐ ARREST REPORT ☐ SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT ☐ INVENTORY ☐ IOD REPORT ☐ TASER DOWNLOAD ☐ OTHER

REVIEWING SUPERVISOR:

☐ I HAVE COMPLIED WITH THE DUTIES OUTLINED IN G03-02-02.

☐ COMPLAINT LOG NUMBER OBTAINED FROM THE INDEPENDENT POLICE REVIEW AUTHORITY (IPRA) / CIVILIAN OFFICE OF POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY (COPA) LOG NO. OBTAINED.

☐ I HAVE REVIEWED THIS TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT AND AFFIRM THAT THE REPORT IS LEGIBLE AND COMPLETE.

REVIEWING SUPERVISOR NAME (Print) STAR NO. SIGNATURE DATE/TIME COMPLETED

DISTRIBUTION OF TRR: IF A PAPER TRR WAS COMPLETED DUE TO AN UNAVAILABILITY OF THE AUTOMATED TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT APPLICATION:

1. THE ORIGINAL TRR WILL BE FORWARDED TO DIRECTOR, RECORDS DIVISION - TO BE INCLUDED WITH THE CORRESPONDING CASE FILE.

2. A COPY OF THE PAPER TRR AND THE ATTACHMENTS WILL BE FORWARDED TO:

- A. THE INVESTIGATING SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INVESTIGATION,
- B. THE INDEPENDENT POLICE REVIEW AUTHORITY (IPRA) / CIVILIAN OFFICE OF POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY (COPA), AND
- C. DIRECTOR, INFORMATION SERVICES DIVISION, TO ENSURE DATA ENTRY AND ATTACHMENT SCANNING INTO THE AUTOMATED TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT (A-TRR) APPLICATION.

TRR _____ OF _____ TRR(S)

TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT - INVESTIGATION/Chicago Police Department

INCIDENT INFORMATION	DATE OF INCIDENT		TIME	ADDRESS OF OCCURRENCE		EVENT NO.		RD NO.	
	RANK	MEMBER LAST NAME		MEMBER FIRST NAME		EMPLOYEE NO.	CB NO.		CHARGE
	SUBJECT LAST NAME			SUBJECT FIRST NAME			M.I.	SEX <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	RACE

LIEUTENANT OR ABOVE/INCIDENT COMMANDER REVIEW

SUBJECT'S STATEMENT REGARDING THE USE OF FORCE	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA	<input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/> INTERVIEW NOT CONDUCTED (Specify Reason)
--	------------------------------	----------------------------------	---

LIEUTENANT OR ABOVE/INCIDENT COMMANDER: COMMENTS	<input type="checkbox"/> ADDITIONAL ATTACHMENTS
--	---

LT OR ABOVE/INCIDENT COMMANDER:	
<input type="checkbox"/> I HAVE COMPLIED WITH THE DUTIES OUTLINED IN G03-02-02.	BASED ON THE PRELIMINARY INFORMATION THAT I HAVE REVIEWED AND THAT WAS AVAILABLE AT THE TIME OF THIS REPORT, THE MEMBER'S USE OF FORCE RESPONSE APPEARS TO BE:
<input type="checkbox"/> I HAVE CONCLUDED THAT THE MEMBER'S USE OF FORCE REQUIRES A NOTIFICATION TO THE INDEPENDENT POLICE REVIEW AUTHORITY (IPRA) / CIVILIAN OFFICE OF POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY (COPA). LOG NO. OBTAINED:	
	<input type="checkbox"/> IN COMPLIANCE WITH DEPARTMENT POLICY AND DIRECTIVES.
	<input type="checkbox"/> NOT IN COMPLIANCE WITH DEPARTMENT POLICY AND DIRECTIVES.
	<input type="checkbox"/> A DEADLY FORCE OR OFFICER-INVOLVED DEATH INCIDENT.

ACTIONS RECOMMENDED?	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> YES, DESCRIBE BELOW:	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:
<input type="checkbox"/> INDIVIDUALIZED TRAINING	<input type="checkbox"/> REVIEW DEPARTMENT DIRECTIVES		
<input type="checkbox"/> PERFORMANCE COACHING	<input type="checkbox"/> REVIEW LEGAL/TRAINING BULLETIN		
<input type="checkbox"/> REVIEW STREAMING VIDEO	<input type="checkbox"/> STRESS REDUCTION SEMINAR ENROLLMENT		

LT OR ABOVE/INCIDENT COMMANDER NAME (Print)	STAR NO.	SIGNATURE	DATE/TIME COMPLETED
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TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT - INVESTIGATION/Chicago Police Department

INCIDENT INFORMATION	DATE OF INCIDENT		TIME	ADDRESS OF OCCURRENCE		EVENT NO.		RD NO.	
	RANK	MEMBER LAST NAME		MEMBER FIRST NAME		EMPLOYEE NO.	CB NO.		CHARGE
	SUBJECT LAST NAME			SUBJECT FIRST NAME			M.I.	SEX <input type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F	RACE

USE OF FORCE INCIDENT REVIEW (FOR FORCE REVIEW UNIT USE ONLY)

REVIEW SUMMARY:

☐ ADDITIONAL ATTACHMENTS

SECONDARY RD NO. GENERATED?

☐ NO ☐ YES

RD NO: _____

U NO. OBTAINED?

☐ NO ☐ YES

U NO: _____

BASED ON THE REVIEW OF THE INCIDENT INFORMATION, THE MEMBER'S USE OF FORCE RESPONSE WAS:

☐ IN COMPLIANCE WITH DEPARTMENT POLICY AND DIRECTIVES. ☐ SUBJECT TO A CURRENT IPRA/COPA COMPLAINT INVESTIGATION. CL NO.: _____

☐ NOT IN COMPLIANCE WITH DEPARTMENT POLICY AND DIRECTIVES. ☐ A DEADLY FORCE OR OFFICER- INVOLVED DEATH INCIDENT.

ACTIONS RECOMMENDED? ☐ NO ☐ YES, DESCRIBE BELOW: ☐ OTHER:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> INDIVIDUALIZED TRAINING | <input type="checkbox"/> REVIEW DEPARTMENT DIRECTIVES |
| <input type="checkbox"/> PERFORMANCE COACHING | <input type="checkbox"/> REVIEW LEGAL/TRAINING BULLETIN |
| <input type="checkbox"/> REVIEW STREAMING VIDEO | <input type="checkbox"/> STRESS REDUCTION SEMINAR ENROLLMENT |

APPROVING SUPERVISOR: (Print)

STAR NO.

SIGNATURE

DATE/TIME

FORCE REVIEW PANEL DETERMINATION (FOR DEADLY FORCE AND OFFICER-INVOLVED DEATH INCIDENTS)

ACTIONS RECOMMENDED? ☐ NO ☐ YES, DESCRIBE BELOW: ☐ OTHER:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> INDIVIDUALIZED TRAINING | <input type="checkbox"/> REVIEW DEPARTMENT DIRECTIVES |
| <input type="checkbox"/> PERFORMANCE COACHING | <input type="checkbox"/> REVIEW LEGAL/TRAINING BULLETIN |
| <input type="checkbox"/> REVIEW STREAMING VIDEO | <input type="checkbox"/> STRESS REDUCTION SEMINAR ENROLLMENT |

APPROVED BY: (Print)

STAR NO.

SIGNATURE

DATE/TIME

**TASER USE INCIDENTS**

ISSUE DATE:	TBD	EFFECTIVE DATE:	TBD
RESCINDS:			
INDEX CATEGORY:	Field Operations		

I. PURPOSE

This directive outlines the policy governing the field deployment of Department Taser devices.

II. POLICY

- A. **Sanctity of Human Life.** All incidents will be resolved with the foremost regard for the preservation of human life and the safety of all persons involved. A member's decision to utilize a Taser will be made in accordance with **G03-02, "Use of Force."**
- B. **De-Escalation.** Members will use de-escalation techniques to prevent or reduce the need for force when it is safe and feasible to do so based on the totality of the circumstances. This includes continually assessing the situation and modifying the use of force as circumstances change and in ways that are consistent with officer safety.
- C. **When Use is Authorized.** Department members' use of a Taser must be objectively reasonable, necessary under the circumstances, and proportional to the threat, actions, and level of resistance offered by a subject. Consistent with **G03-02-01, "Force Options,"** Department members are authorized to use a Taser only for an **active resister** or **assailant**, and only for the purpose of gaining control of and restraining the subject.
- D. **Prohibitions.** Although Tasers are considered less-lethal weapons, they can cause serious injury or death. For the safety of everyone involved, the following additional restrictions apply:
 1. **Explosion Hazards.** Tasers will not be used in any environment that contains potentially flammable, volatile, or explosive material.
 2. **Removing Barbs.** Members will not remove Taser barbs embedded in the subject's flesh.
 3. **Multiple Tasers on One Subject.** Members will not use multiple Tasers against the same subject, unless a member already attempted to use a Taser against the subject but the probes did not make contact with the subject.
 4. **No Drive Stuns.** Drive stunning is prohibited unless the subject is defined as an **assailant** and other force options are not readily available or would otherwise be ineffective.
 5. **Persons Vulnerable to Injury from Tasers.** Tasers will not be used on a subject who is at a greater risk of serious injury or death from taser use, unless the subject is defined as an **assailant** and other force options are not readily available or would otherwise be ineffective. People who are at a greater risk of serious injury or death from Taser use include, but are not limited to, children, pregnant women, and the elderly.
- E. **Justify Separate Uses of Force.** An initial Taser application and each subsequent application of Taser energy (either re-energizing a discharged cartridge with the ARC switch or discharging a second cartridge) must be individually justified and documented on the Tactical Response Report (TRR) as a separate use of force.
- F. Department members will refer to the Department directive entitled **"Taser Devices"** for specific procedures on Taser device protocols including training, maintenance, assignment, and accountability.

III. CONDITIONS ON THE FIELD DEPLOYMENT OF A TASER

A. **Field Deployment of a Taser.** A field deployment of a Taser is:

1. any probe discharged, including accidental discharges;
2. any initiation of the ARC switch to re-energize the subject;
3. the use of a spark display during a use of force incident; or
4. the use of the device by physical contact to drive stun a subject.

NOTE: It is not considered a field deployment of a Taser if the Taser and/or laser pointers were merely displayed but no electricity was displayed (warning arc) or discharged.

B. **Authorized Manner of Use.** A member who is discharging a Taser device will, when possible:

1. give verbal commands and warnings prior to, during, and after deployment of the Taser, including informing other Department members on the scene of the deployment of the Taser.
2. aim for subject's back below the neck area. When frontal shots are necessary, aim for lower center mass (below chest or area of the heart) and legs.

NOTE: It is recommended that Department members deploy the Taser to the subject's back whenever possible.

3. discharge probes when the member is within 18 feet of the subject (and ideally when the member is within 7 to 15 feet of the subject).
4. use only one five-second energy cycle (the default length of an energy cycle when the Taser trigger is pressed and released) and reassess the situation before any additional cycles are given or cartridges are discharged.
5. if the subject is incapacitated, immediately attempt to restrain the subject while he or she is incapacitated.
6. if the subject has been exposed to three, five-second energy cycles (or has been exposed to a cumulative 15 total seconds of energy) and the member has not gained control of the subject, switch to other force options unless the member can reasonably justify that continued Taser use was necessary to ensure the safety of the member or another person.

C. **Request Supervisor.** As soon as practical, a member who has used or anticipates using a Taser will request that a supervisor respond to the scene.

IV. POST-DISCHARGE RESPONSIBILITIES

A. **Deploying Member.** Immediately upon gaining control and restraining the subject, deploying member will:

1. avoid placing additional stress on the subject (for instance, avoid kneeling on the subject);
2. notify their immediate supervisor, the watch operations lieutenant assigned to the district of occurrence, the Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC), and the Crime Prevention and Information Center (CPIC) of the Taser deployment;
3. request the appropriate medical aid, including contacting emergency medical services (EMS) from the Chicago Fire Department, if:
 - a. the subject was exposed to electricity;
 - b. probes penetrated the subject's skin; or
 - c. the subject appears to be in any physical distress or complains of injury.

4. complete a Tactical Response Report (TRR) (CPD-11.377) for all field deployments of a Taser consistent with the procedures outlined in the Department directive entitled **"Incidents Requiring the Completion of a Tactical Response Report."**
5. complete the appropriate case report and other required reports and submit the reports to their immediate supervisor for review and approval.

B. **Responding Supervisor.** The assigned responding supervisor will:

1. respond immediately to the scene and assume command and oversight of the scene unless relieved by a higher-ranked responding supervisor.
2. ensure the scene is protected and processed in accordance with the Department directive entitled **"Crime Scene Protection and Processing."**
3. determine whether to request an evidence technician to process the scene. An evidence technician will be requested if:
 - a. the Taser deployment occurred in a residence;
 - b. the Taser deployment occurred in an area other than a residence, whether indoors or outdoors, and the responding supervisor determines an evidence technician is required; or
 - c. probes penetrated the subject's skin and any other injuries incurred as a result of the Taser deployment. In this situation, an evidence technician must be requested to photograph the location of injury or probe penetration.
4. take control of the Taser device and deliver it to the assigned investigating supervisor.
5. request the Street Deputy to respond to all Taser deployments that result in serious injury or death.
6. if a death has occurred as a result of a Taser deployment, ensure the Mobile Crime Lab and Bureau of Detectives personnel are requested.
7. review the deploying member's TRR and complete the appropriate section of the TRR consistent with the procedures outlined in the Department directive entitled **"Incidents Requiring the Completion of a Tactical Response Report."**

NOTE: The responding supervisor will attach a copy of the Taser deployment data sheet to the TRR.

C. **Investigating Supervisor.** The watch operations lieutenant, or assigned investigating supervisor the rank of lieutenant or above, from the district of occurrence, will:

1. ensure that a supervisor at least one rank higher than the deploying member responds to the scene of the Taser deployment when such a supervisor is available.
2. notify the Independent Police Review Authority (IPRA) / Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA) (or CPIC when IPRA/COPA is not available) and ensure that a log number is obtained.
3. investigate the incident and document the investigation on the Tactical Response Report (TRR).
4. download the deployment data from the Taser and print a copy of the deployment information.
 - a. If unable to download the Taser deployment data (required equipment is inoperable or not installed), the investigating supervisor will designate a Department member, preferably a supervisor, to report to an adjacent district with the involved Taser to await the download and printing of the Taser deployment data sheet and return the untampered Taser and data sheet to the investigating supervisor.

- b. When alternate locations are unable to download the Taser deployment data, the investigating supervisor will ensure that 2nd watch personnel hand-carry the Taser device to the Taser Repair Center to download the deployment data and print a copy of the deployment information.
5. ensure all evidence from the scene of the Taser deployment is inventoried, including:
 - a. the discharged probes, which will be detached from the wires and inserted, pointed ends first, back into the cartridge;
 - b. the used cartridge(s), which will be wrapped with tape to secure the probes inside the cartridge; and
 - c. a copy of the Taser deployment data sheet.
6. for incidents which do not require the presence of the Street Deputy, review the deploying member's TRR and complete the appropriate section of the TRR consistent with the procedures outlined in the Department directive entitled **"Incidents Requiring the Completion of a Tactical Response Report."**

NOTE: The investigating supervisor will ensure all the attachments are included in the TRR, including the Taser deployment data.

7. ensure the expended cartridge is replaced from the district/unit supply. When needed, replacement cartridges may be requested from the Taser Repair Center.

NOTE: A copy of the TRR will be presented to the Taser Repair Center for replacement cartridges.

- D. **Street Deputy.** In all cases in which a subject has been seriously injured or a death has occurred in conjunction with a Taser deployment, the Street Deputy will:

1. proceed to the scene, assume command of the scene, and personally conduct a complete and thorough investigation of the incident.
2. ensure that all tasks delineated for subordinate personnel are performed.
3. review the deploying member's TRR and complete the appropriate section of the TRR consistent with the procedures outlined in the Department directive entitled **"Incidents Requiring the Completion of a Tactical Response Report."**

Eddie T. Johnson
Superintendent of Police

16-021 TSS/MWK

**OLEORESIN CAPSICUM (OC) DEVICES AND OTHER CHEMICAL AGENT USE INCIDENTS**

ISSUE DATE:	TBD	EFFECTIVE DATE:	TBD
RESCINDS:			
INDEX CATEGORY:	Field Operations		

I. PURPOSE

This directive outlines the policy governing discharges of Personal Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) devices, special weapons that dispense Capsaicin II Powder Agent (PepperBall), or larger volumes of chemical agents.

II. POLICY

- A. **Sanctity of Human Life.** All incidents will be resolved with the foremost regard for the preservation of human life and the safety of all persons involved. A member's decision to utilize Personal OC devices or other chemical agents will be made in accordance with **G03-02, "Use of Force."**
- B. **De-Escalation.** Members will use de-escalation techniques to prevent or reduce the need for force when it is safe and feasible to do so based on the totality of the circumstances. This includes continually assessing the situation and modifying the use of force as circumstances change and in ways that are consistent with officer safety.
- C. **When Use is Authorized.** Department members' use of Personal OC devices or other chemical agents must be objectively reasonable, necessary under the circumstances, and proportional to the threat, actions, and level of resistance offered by a subject. Consistent with **G03-02-01, "Force Options,"** Department members are authorized to use Personal OC devices or other chemical agents for the following subjects:
- OC spray, special weapons that dispense Capsaicin II powder agents, and other chemical devices are authorized force options against an **assailant**, whose actions use or threaten the use of force against a Department member or another person.
 - OC spray is an authorized force option against **active resisters**. If an active resister is part of a group or crowd, OC is authorized only after obtaining approval from the Superintendent or his or her designee.
 - OC spray is an authorized force option against **passive resisters** only under the following conditions:
 - Occupants of a motor vehicle who is passively resisting arrest and only after obtaining authorization from an on-scene supervisor the rank of sergeant or above.
 - Noncompliant groups, crowds, or an individual taking part in a group or crowd and only after obtaining authorization from the Superintendent or his or her designee.
 - Special weapons that dispense the Capsaicin II powder agent or larger volumes of chemical agents are authorized force options against **active and passive resisters** that are part of a noncompliant groups, crowds, or an individual taking part in a group or crowd only under the following conditions:
 - when the chemical agent is used only for area saturation, and
 - only after obtaining authorization from the Superintendent or his or her designee.
- D. **Prohibitions.** For the safety of everyone involved, the following additional restrictions apply:
- Persons Vulnerable to Injury.** Personal OC devices or other chemical agents will not be used on a subject who is potentially at a greater risk of serious injury from their use, unless the subject is defined as an **assailant** and other force options are not readily available or

would otherwise be ineffective. People who are potentially at greater risk of serious injury from Personal OC device or other chemical agent use include, but are not limited to, children, pregnant women, and the elderly.

2. **Enclosed Areas.** Personal OC devices or other chemical agents will not be used in enclosed areas unless the subject is defined as an **assailant** and other force options are not readily available or would otherwise be ineffective.
- E. **Justify Separate Uses of Force.** An initial application of a Personal OC device or other chemical agent and each subsequent application must be individually justified and documented on the Tactical Response Report (TRR) as a separate use of force.
- F. Department members will refer to the Department directive entitled "**Personal Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Devices**" for specific procedures on device protocols including training, maintenance, and accountability.

III. CONDITIONS ON THE USE OF PERSONAL OC DEVICES OR OTHER CHEMICAL AGENTS

- A. **Authorized Manner of Use.** A member who is discharging a Personal OC device or other chemical agent will, when possible, give verbal commands and warnings prior to, during, and after discharge, including informing other Department members on the scene of the discharge.
- B. **Request Supervisor.** As soon as practical, a member who has used or anticipates using a Personal OC device or other chemical agent will request that a supervisor respond to the scene.
- C. Whenever possible, the ranking member on the scene of an incident will notify the Chicago Fire Department prior to the anticipated use of a device that dispenses a chemical agent through use of special weapons deployed by the Special Weapons and Tactics team (SWAT).

IV. POST-DISCHARGE RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. **Effect Mitigation.** To assist in mitigating the effects of the discharge, Department members will:
 1. if possible, relocate the individual(s) to an area of uncontaminated air and face the individual(s) into the wind.
 2. provide an opportunity for the subject(s) to eliminate the effects of the agent by flushing the affected areas with cool water. This should take place as soon as feasible, to the extent that the subject can be controlled without possible injury to himself or others.
 - a. Subjects wearing contact lenses should remove them, if possible, before flushing the eyes with water.
 - b. Under normal circumstances all symptoms of exposure to OC should disappear within thirty to forty-five minutes.
 - c. Clothing that becomes contaminated with OC can be laundered in the usual manner without fear of contaminating other laundry.
 - d. Special equipment or a special washing process is not required to decontaminate an enclosed area. The opening of doors and windows will normally result in the removal of OC from the environment within forty-five minutes.
 3. advise the subject to refrain from rubbing the affected area(s) or using creams, ointments, commercial eye washes, or bandages.
 4. if it is practical, avoid transporting an individual who is wet with OC. Transporting a subject when dry will minimize the possibility of the member or vehicle becoming contaminated.

B. **Discharging Member.** Immediately upon gaining control and restraining the subject, discharging member will:

1. notify the Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC), his or her supervisor, and the watch operations lieutenant in the district of occurrence.

NOTE: If a member discharges a chemical agent outside the City of Chicago, the member will also notify the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction and the Chicago Police Department's Crime Prevention and Information Center (CPIC).

2. request the appropriate medical aid, including contacting emergency medical services (EMS) from the Chicago Fire Department, if the subject appears to be in any physical distress or complains of injury.
3. complete a Tactical Response Report (TRR) ([CPD-11.377](#)) for the discharge consistent with the procedures outlined in the Department directive entitled **"Incidents Requiring the Completion of a Tactical Response Report."**
4. complete the appropriate case report and other required reports and submit the reports to their immediate supervisor for review and approval.

C. **Responding Supervisor.** When notified that a member under his or her command discharged a chemical agent, the assigned field supervisor will:

1. respond immediately to the scene and assume command and oversight of the scene unless relieved by a higher-ranked responding supervisor.
2. review the deploying member's TRR and complete the appropriate section of the TRR consistent with the procedures outlined in the Department directive entitled **"Incidents Requiring the Completion of a Tactical Response Report."**

D. **Investigating Supervisor.** The watch operations lieutenant, or assigned investigating supervisor the rank of lieutenant or above, from the district of occurrence will:

1. ensure that a supervisor at least one rank higher than the discharging member responds to the scene of the discharge when such a supervisor is available.
2. notify the Independent Police Review Authority (IPRA) / Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA) (or CPIC when IPRA/COPA is not available) and ensure that a log number is obtained.
3. investigate the incident and document the investigation on the Tactical Response Report (TRR).
4. for incidents which do not require the presence of the Street Deputy, review the deploying member's TRR and complete the appropriate section of the TRR consistent with the procedures outlined in the Department directive entitled **"Incidents Requiring the Completion of a Tactical Response Report."**
5. receive the discharged personal OC device from the sworn member, provide a replacement device to the member, and notify the individual designated by the district commander that a replacement device has been issued. When needed, additional OC devices may be requested from the Taser Repair Center through normal requisition procedures.

NOTE: A copy of the TRR will be presented to the Taser Repair Center for replacement OC devices.

- E. **District Commander.** The district commander of the district of occurrence will ensure that the replacement canisters are available to the watch operations lieutenant on each watch.

Eddie T. Johnson
Superintendent of Police

16-021 TSS/MWK

**CANINE USE INCIDENTS**

ISSUE DATE:	TBD	EFFECTIVE DATE:	TBD
RESCINDS:			
INDEX CATEGORY:	Field Operations		

I. PURPOSE

This directive outlines policy governing the use of Department canines as a force option.

II. POLICY

- A. **Sanctity of Human Life.** All incidents will be resolved with the foremost regard for the preservation of human life and the safety of all persons involved. A member's decision to utilize a Department canine as a force option will be made in accordance with **G03-02, "Use of Force."**
- B. **De-Escalation.** Department members will use de-escalation techniques to prevent or reduce the need for force when it is safe and feasible to do so based on the totality of the circumstances. This includes continually assessing the situation and modifying the use of force as circumstances change and in ways that are consistent to officer safety.
- C. **Canine Use - When Authorized.** Department members' use of a Department canine as a force option must be objectively reasonable, necessary under the circumstances, and proportional to the threat, actions, and level of resistance offered by a subject. Consistent with **G03-02-01, "Force Options,"** Department members are authorized to use a Department canine as a force option for the following subjects:

1. Active Resisters.

The use of a canine to physically apprehend an active resister is limited to:

- a subject who is alleged to have committed either a felony or a violent misdemeanor.
- a subject who is reasonably believed to be armed.
- a search for a felony subject conducted in areas or buildings that contain hidden locations.

NOTE: A canine may be used in this situation to locate a subject who is attempting to avoid apprehension and who fails to comply with a sworn member's orders to reveal themselves.

2. Assaultants.

A canine is an authorized force option against a subject who fits the definition of an assaultant. In the case of an incident involving a canine, an assaultant will also include a person who is an imminent threat to the canine.

D. **Prohibitions.** Canines will not be used as a force option for the following:

1. crowd control situations, unless a sworn exempt-rank member authorizes the use of canine teams in response to a crowd that cannot be contained by other police methods and the crowd is likely to cause personal injury or property damage.

NOTE: Department members will refer to the Department directive entitled "**Canine Teams**" for specific procedures on crowd-control deployments.

2. subjects who are at a greater risk of serious injury or death from canine, unless the actions of the subject suggests that lesser force options will be unsuccessful. People who are potentially at a greater risk of serious injury or death from canine use include, but are not limited to, children, pregnant women, and the elderly.

NOTE: If the Department member is responding to an incident involving persons in need of mental health treatment, the member will act in accordance with the Department directive entitled "**Responding to Incidents Involving Persons In Need Of Mental Health Treatment.**"

E. Department-owned canines are trained in the "**find and bark**" method of finding persons. This method of training requires the canine to bark or otherwise alert its handler upon discovering a person and to remain in the immediate area of the person until relieved by the handler.

F. Department members will refer to the Department directive entitled "**Canine Teams**" for specific procedures on:

1. requesting a Department canine team.
2. the required training and certification for Department canines and handlers.
3. when a Department canine inflicts an injury to a subject.

III. CONDITIONS ON THE USE OF CANINES AS A FORCE OPTION

A. **Canine Deployment.** Any deployed canine, when circumstances permit, will be:

1. kept in visual and auditory range of the canine handler at all times, except for brief periods which make this requirement impracticable (e.g., the canine turns a corner, enters a room, is walking through tall vegetation, or is among tall objects.)
2. called off immediately once the subject is under control.

B. **Reporting.** A Tactical Response Report (TRR) is required when a canine physically apprehends a subject by making physical contact, including grasping the subject or the subject's clothing. The assigned canine handler will:

1. be responsible for the completion of the TRR to document the canine physical apprehension.
2. document on the TRR the duration of the total time the canine was deployed.

C. **Supervisory Response.** Prior to the deployment of a canine, the canine handler will notify a canine supervisor and a field supervisor from the district of occurrence. The determination of the appropriateness of the canine deployment will rest with the canine handler.

NOTE: If a dispute regarding the deployment of a canine occurs between the canine handler and the on-scene field supervisor, the final determination of the canine deployment will rest with the canine handler's supervisor.

D. **Warnings.** Prior to the use of the canine, the handler will announce his or her police authority and provide verbal warnings stating that the canine will be released if the subject does not comply with the

handler's orders. When it is safe and feasible to do so, the canine handler will provide multiple warnings.

1. Any verbal warning will be given in a loud and clear manner, capable of being heard by the subject, any witnesses, or other parties within the targeted area.
2. The member issuing the warning will allow a reasonable amount of time for Department members and other uninvolved members of the public to respond and vacate the area.
3. For building searches, a verbal warning will be given again upon entering subsequent floors or areas or if the size of the area is too great for a single warning.
4. For open field or block searches, a verbal warning will be given again upon the canine being repositioned into an area which was not in audible range of the initial or other subsequent warnings.
5. Verbal warnings may only be omitted in situations where exigent circumstances place the handler or others in imminent danger.
6. The fact that the warnings were given or omitted will be documented in the appropriate case report.

E. Apprehension by Canine

1. In those circumstances when a canine finds a subject, the canine handler will:
 - a. only command the canine to physically apprehend or make contact with the subject when the handler is in visual and auditory range of the canine and the subject.
 - b. not permit the canine to make contact with the subject unless commanded to do so by the handler.
2. Department canines are trained and permitted to physically apprehend a subject only on the command of the handler, to apprehend a subject that flees, or when the canine or the handler is threatened with attack by the subject.
3. Once the handler determines that the incident is over and the control of the subject has been obtained, the handler must immediately order the canine to release the subject. In making the determination whether to order the canine to release the subject, the handler must carefully consider what is reasonably necessary based on the totality of the circumstances to control the subject and protect themselves and others from injury.
4. When a Department canine inflicts injury to a subject, the canine handler will immediately request appropriate medical aid for the injured person, including contacting emergency medical services (EMS) from the Chicago Fire Department via the Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC).

NOTE: For further guidance on medical attention for injuries caused by a Department canine, Department members will refer to the Department directives entitled "**Use of Force**" and "**Canine Teams.**"

Authenticated by: KS

Eddie T. Johnson
Superintendent of Police

16-021 TSS/MWK

**FORCE REVIEW PANEL**

ISSUE DATE:	TBD	EFFECTIVE DATE:	TBD
RESCINDS:			
INDEX CATEGORY:	Professionalism		

I. PURPOSE

This directive introduces the:

- A. Force Review Panel.
- B. Force Review Panel Report (CPD-20.004).

II. GENERAL INFORMATION

- A. The Force Review Panel is responsible for reviewing:
 - 1. incidents involving the discharge of a firearm by a Department member (except for accidental discharge and animal destruction with no injuries), whether or not a person has been injured or shot as a result of the firearm discharge;
 - 2. law-enforcement-related deaths that do not result in the completion of a TRR;
 - 3. TRR investigations involving an exempt member;
 - 4. other deadly force incidents; and
 - 5. other incidents as determined by the Superintendent.
- B. The Force Review Panel consists of the following members:
 - 1. Chief, Bureau of Patrol, or a designee the rank of deputy chief;
 - 2. Chief, Bureau of Detectives, or a designee the rank of deputy chief;
 - 3. Chief, Bureau of Organized Crime, or a designee the rank of deputy chief;
 - 4. Chief, Bureau of Organizational Development, or a designee the rank of deputy chief.
 - 5. Chief, Bureau of Technical Services, or a designee the rank of deputy chief;
 - 6. Chief, Bureau of Internal Affairs, or a designee the rank of deputy chief;
 - 7. Deputy Chief, Education and Training Division.

NOTE: The Commanding Officer, Force Review Unit, will serve as secretary to the panel.

- C. The Superintendent will:
 - 1. designate a member of the committee to serve as chairperson, and
 - 2. determine when it is necessary for the panel to meet.
- D. The Independent Police Review Authority (IPRA)/Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA) will present the facts of the incident to the panel within 7 days of the date of occurrence.

III. FORCE REVIEW PANEL RESPONSIBILITIES AND PROCEDURES

- A. The Force Review Panel will review incidents consistent with item II-A of this directive and:
1. evaluate if each incident was tactically sound;
 2. if applicable, identify specific modifications to existing policy, procedures, training, tactics, or equipment that could result in minimizing the:
 - a. occurrences of deadly force incidents;
 - b. inherent risks involved in deadly force incidents.

NOTE: The Force Review Panel will not conduct a disciplinary review of incidents investigated by IPRA/COPA.

- B. The Chairperson of the Force Review Panel will, within 96 hours after the panel has concluded, ensure a Force Review Panel Report is completed and forwarded to the First Deputy Superintendent.

- C. The First Deputy Superintendent will:

1. review the report and determine if the recommendations should be approved, modified, or disapproved; and
2. sign the report and ensure it is returned it to the Chairperson, Force Review Panel.

NOTE: The Chairperson, Force Review Panel, will forward the original report to the Commanding Officer, Force Review Unit.

- D. The Commanding Officer, Force Review Unit, will:

1. implement the recommendations of all approved Force Review Panel Reports; and
2. ensure all reports are maintained consistent with existing records-retention requirements.

Eddie T. Johnson
Superintendent of Police

15-205 DK

**FORCE REVIEW UNIT**

ISSUE DATE:	TBD	EFFECTIVE DATE:	TBD
RESCINDS:			
INDEX CATEGORY:	Professionalism		

I. PURPOSE

This directive introduces and outlines responsibilities for the Force Review Unit.

II. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Force Review Unit:

- A. is commanded by a captain or above who reports directly to the First Deputy Superintendent;
- B. functions in an after-action-review capacity for:
 - 1. all incidents involving the use of force that results in the completion of a Tactical Response Report (TRR), excluding the use of deadly force or officer-involved-death incidents; and
 - 2. other incidents as determined by the Superintendent.

III. FORCE REVIEW UNIT RESPONSIBILITIES AND PROCEDURES

- A. The Force Review Unit will:
 - 1. review incidents consistent with Item II-B of this directive, and
 - a. ensure both police officers and supervisors complied with proper reporting procedures;
 - b. evaluate whether or not each reviewed incident:
 - (1) was tactically sound;
 - (2) complied with policy and procedure.
 - (a) If a policy violation requiring discipline is observed, the Commanding Officer, Force Review Unit, will ensure procedures are followed consistent with the Department directive titled "**Complaint and Disciplinary Procedures.**"
 - (b) If a Log Number has already been obtained regarding an incident under review, the Force Review Unit will not make a determination concerning the specific conduct related to the Log Number.
 - 2. if applicable, recommend additional training or policy review for the involved members;
 - 3. if applicable, identify specific modifications to existing policy, procedures, training, tactics, or equipment that could result in minimizing the:
 - a. occurrences of use of force incidents;
 - b. inherent risks involved in use of force incidents.
 - 4. identify and address emerging concerns or trends relative to use of force incidents.

- B. On a quarterly basis, the Commanding Officer, Force Review Unit, will prepare a written report of the section's findings and forward it to the First Deputy Superintendent.

Eddie T. Johnson
Superintendent of Police

15-205 DK