

**USE OF FORCE GUIDELINES**

ISSUE DATE:	23 September 2002	EFFECTIVE DATE:	01 October 2002
RESCINDS:	G02-08		
INDEX CATEGORY:	Field Operations		
Rescinded on 16 October 2017 by G03-02; 16 October 2017			

I. PURPOSE

This directive:

- A. states Department policy regarding the use of force.
- B. provides guidelines for the use of force.

Department members will refer to the Special Order titled "Use of Force" for procedures to be followed for Use of Force incidents.

II. GENERAL INFORMATION

[Chapter 720, Article 5, Section 7-5](#), of the Illinois Compiled Statutes provides in part:

"A peace officer ... need not retreat or desist from efforts to make a lawful arrest because of resistance or threatened resistance to the arrest. He is justified in the use of any force which he reasonably believes to be necessary to effect the arrest and of any force which he reasonably believes to be necessary to defend himself or another from bodily harm while making the arrest."

III. DEPARTMENT POLICY

- A. When a Department member engages a member of the public, the member will do so in such a manner which affords that person the respect and dignity to which all persons are entitled. The use of excessive force or unwarranted physical force or unprofessional conduct by a Department member will not be tolerated under any circumstances, and all members will strictly adhere to the provisions of the Department directive entitled "Prohibition Regarding Racial Profiling and Other Bias Based Policing."
- B. Department members will use an amount of force reasonably necessary based on the totality of the circumstances to perform a lawful task, effect an arrest, overcome resistance, control a subject, or protect themselves or others from injury.
- C. As set forth by the United States Supreme Court in *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386 (1989), the central inquiry in every use of force is whether the amount of force used by the officer was objectively reasonable in light of the particular circumstances faced by the officer.
 - 1. Reasonableness is not capable of precise definition or mechanical application. Circumstances that may govern the reasonableness of using a particular force option include, but are not limited to:
 - a. the severity of the crime at issue,
 - b. whether the subject poses an immediate threat to the safety of officers or others,
 - c. whether the subject is actively resisting arrest or attempting to evade arrest by flight.
 - 2. The reasonableness of a particular use of force will be judged under the totality of the circumstances viewed from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene.
- D. The Department has adopted a Use of Force Model in order to provide members guidance on the reasonableness of a particular response option.

- E. All Department members are obligated to ensure compliance with all laws and Department regulations. If a member knows that another Department member is using excessive force against a subject, the member will take appropriate action. The action required by the member will depend upon the circumstances of the incident. However, appropriate actions may include, but are not limited to, verbal or physical intervention, immediate notification to a supervisor, or a direct order by a supervisor to cease the use of excessive force.
- F. Sworn members and detention aides in the performance of their duties will complete a Tactical Response Report as specified in the Department directive entitled "Incidents Requiring the Completion of a Tactical Response Report."
- G. The On-Call Incident Commander will be responsible for conducting the investigation into the appropriateness of any use of force that involves:
 - 1. the discharge of a firearm by or at a Department member.
 - 2. a member's use of force, by whatever means, that results in the death of any individual.
 - 3. 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 in Items III-G-1 or III-G-2.
- H. Department members will seek medical assistance for an arrestee who has injuries or illnesses consistent with the procedures outlined in the Department directives entitled "Processing Persons Under Department Control" and "Hospitalized Arrestees."

Terry G. Hillard
Superintendent of Police

00-148 LMT(PMD)

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).
- 2. **Deadly Force (720 ILCS 5/7-8)**
 - A. Deadly force is force which is likely to cause death or great bodily harm and includes
 - 1. The firing of a firearm in the direction of the person to be arrested, even though no intent exists to kill or inflict great bodily harm; and
 - 2. The firing of a firearm at a vehicle in which the person to be arrested is riding.
 - B. A peace officer's discharge of a firearm using ammunition designed to disable or control an individual without creating the likelihood of death or great bodily harm (i.e., impact munitions) shall not be considered force likely to cause death or bodily harm
- 3. **Use of Force to Prevent Escape (720 ILCS 5/7-9)**

A peace officer or other person who has an arrested person in custody is justified in the use of such force to prevent the escape of the arrested person from custody as he would be justified in using if he were arresting the person.

4. **Forcible Felony (720 ILCS 5/2-8)**

A forcible felony means any treason, first degree murder, second degree murder, predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated criminal sexual assault, criminal sexual assault, robbery, burglary, residential burglary, aggravated arson, arson, aggravated kidnapping, kidnapping, aggravated battery resulting in great bodily harm or permanent disability or disfigurement, and any other felony which involves the use or threat of physical force or violence against any individual.

ADDENDA:

1. G03-02-01 - The Use of Force Model
2. G03-02-02 - Force Options
3. G03-02-03 - Deadly Force
4. G03-02-04 - Canines as a Force Option
5. G03-02-05 - Incidents Requiring the Completion of a Tactical Response Report
6. G03-02-06 - Firearms Discharge Incidents Involving Sworn Members
7. G03-02-06 - Firearms Discharge Incidents Involving Sworn Members - Effective 15 October 2017
8. G03-02-07 - Other Weapon Discharge Incidents

RESCINDED

**THE USE OF FORCE MODEL**

ISSUE DATE:	16 May 2012	EFFECTIVE DATE:	16 May 2012
RESCINDS:	15 August 2003 Version		
INDEX CATEGORY:	Field Operations		
Rescinded on 16 October 2017 by G03-02-01; 16 October 2017			

I. PURPOSE

This directive:

- A. explains the Use of Force Model.
- B. includes a graphic representation of the Use of Force Model.

II. DEPARTMENT POLICY

The Department utilizes a Use of Force Model to provide guidance on the appropriate amount of force to be used to effect a lawful purpose. The Use of Force Model employs the progressive and reasonable escalation and de-escalation of member-applied force in proportional response to the actions and level of resistance offered by a subject. Such response may progress from the member's actual presence at the scene to the application of deadly force.

- A. The primary objective of the use of force is to ensure control of a subject with the reasonable force necessary based on the totality of the circumstances.
- B. Whenever reasonable, members will exercise persuasion, advice, and warning prior to the use of physical force.
- C. When force is applied, a member will escalate or de-escalate to the amount of force which is reasonably necessary to overcome the subject's resistance and to gain control.
 1. Members are not required to start at the lowest levels of the Use of Force Model; they will select the appropriate level of force based on the subject's actions.
 2. Members will modify their level of force in relation to the amount of resistance offered by the subject.
 - a. As the subject offers less resistance, the member will lower the amount or type of force used.
 - b. As the subject increases resistance, the member may increase the amount or type of force used.

III. USE OF FORCE MODEL

- A. The Use of Force Model is a graphic representation of the guidelines for the appropriate use of force in relation to the actions of a subject.
- B. The Use of Force Model utilized by the Chicago Police Department is pictured in Illustration No. 1.
- C. The Use of Force Model is a guideline that cannot account for all factors constituting the "totality of circumstances" by which a specific use of force is evaluated. The Model is to be used only in conjunction with the Department directives and training regarding the use of force.

Illustration No. 1



USE OF FORCE MODEL

CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT

Assailant	Actions will likely cause death or serious physical injury	Subject's Actions: Probable Control Difficulty / Danger	Probable Ineffective Control				Probable Excessive Control	
	Actions will likely cause physical injury							
	Actions are aggressively offensive without weapons							
Resister	ACTIVE* Movement to avoid physical control Variable Dynamics							
	PASSIVE Non-movement in response to verbal and other direction Variable Positioning							
Cooperative Subject	Subject(s) cooperative, only in response to direction Variable Risk							
	Subject(s) cooperative without direction Variable Distance							
Officer's Reaction: Probable Reversibility / Control / Tissue Damage								
Social Control: Presence of Law Enforcement Representative								
Used Alone			Used with means of physical control					
Used Alone			Verbal Control: Persuasion / Advice / Warning					
			Used with means of physical control					
			Control Modes without Weapons					
			Holding	Stunning	Direct Mechanical			
			Pain Compliance/ Neuro Muscular	Diffused pressure striking	Direct body mechanics against body structure			
			Control Modes with Weapons					
			Control Instruments		Impact Weapons/ Impact Munitions			
			OC Spray/Chemical Weapons (Individuals not part of a group or crowd) <small>See "Force Options" for use of OC guidelines for "Resisters"</small>					
			OC Spray/Chemical Weapons (Groups, crowds, and individuals taking part in a group or crowd) <small>Superintendent or Designee Approval Required</small>					
			Capsaicin II Powder Agent <small>Superintendent or Designee Approval Required</small>					
			LRAD Acoustic Transmission <small>Superintendent or Designee Approval Required</small>					
			Taser **					
			Canine ***					
			Firearms and Other Lethal Force					

Note: With permission of the authors, the Use of Force Model has been modified to conform with the Chicago Police Department General Order entitled "Use of Force Guidelines."

- See addendum entitled "Force Options" for appropriate options and specific guidelines on active resisters.
- ** See addendum entitled "Force Options" for specific conditions on the use of tasers.
- *** See addendum entitled "Canines as a Force Option" for specific conditions on the use of canines.

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(Rev. MAY 2012)

Garry F. McCarthy
Superintendent of Police

11-205 TRH

RESCINDED

**FORCE OPTIONS**

ISSUE DATE:	01 January 2016	EFFECTIVE DATE:	01 January 2016
RESCINDS:	11 March 2015 version		
INDEX CATEGORY:	Field Operations		
Rescinded on 16 October 2017 by G03-02-01; 16 October 2017			

I. PURPOSE

This directive:

- A. explains the various levels of force options in the Use of Force Model that are appropriate for Department members' use when interacting with cooperative subjects, resistive subjects ("resisters"), and assailants.
- B. introduces the concept of Force Mitigation as a component of the Department's response to all incidents.
- C. continues the prohibition of chokeholds to subdue a subject unless deadly force is justified, consistent with Item IV-C-3 of this directive.

II. POLICY

- A. The goal of a Department member's response to all incidents is to resolve the incident with the foremost regard for the preservation of human life and the safety of all persons involved.
- B. The Department expects members to develop and display the skills and abilities that allow them to regularly resolve confrontations without resorting to force (i.e. anything other than an officer's physical presence or use of verbal commands) or by using the least amount of appropriate force.
- C. Officers will de-escalate and use Force Mitigation principles whenever possible and appropriate, before resorting to force and to reduce the need for force.
- D. Members will maintain a courteous and professional demeanor when dealing with the public.
- E. Before taking any police action, sworn members will identify themselves as police officers unless identification would jeopardize the safety of the member or others or compromise the integrity of an investigation.
- F. Members will continually assess the situation to determine:
 - 1. if any use of force option is necessary;
 - 2. the appropriate level of force option based on the totality of the circumstances; and
 - 3. 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, while staying in control and as safety permits, and in accordance with the Department directive entitled "The Use of Force Model."

III. FORCE MITIGATION

During all use of force incidents, Department members will strive to use the principles of Force Mitigation to ensure effective police-public encounters based on the totality of the circumstances. The concepts of Force Mitigation include:

- A. When involved in a potential use of force incident or taking police action requiring the use of force, Department members will determine if the seriousness of the situation requires an immediate response or whether the member can employ other force options, including creating more time and distance between the subject and others.

- B. Department members shall de-escalate and use Force Mitigation principles at the earliest possible moment.
- C. 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," including using every possible means to verbally de-escalate the situation before resorting to the use of equipment, physical restraints, or other use of force options.
- D. Continual Communication
1. Members will use de-escalation and verbal control techniques in an attempt to reduce confrontations prior to, during, and after the use of physical force.
 2. Whenever reasonable, members will exercise persuasion, advice, and warning prior to the use of physical force.
 3. The goal of continual communication is to establish and maintain verbal communication in all police-public encounters where the member continually evaluates 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. This may range from:
 - (1) respectful queries in a preliminary investigation where there is not yet a determination a crime has occurred; through
 - (2) forceful commands where a serious crime has been committed or life or property is at risk.
 4. When encountering non-compliance to lawful verbal direction, members are not compelled to take immediate police action through the use of force. Except in the case of preservation of life or property, members will consider:
 - a. changing their verbal communication techniques to discover a more effective method.
 - b. 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 in accordance with the Department directive entitled "Responding to Incidents Involving Persons In Need Of Mental Health Treatment."

 - c. if available, allowing a different member to initiate verbal communications.

NOTE: If a different member initiates verbal communications, then that member will seek to establish their own independent one-on-one communication. Members should refrain from giving simultaneous directions to avoid potential conflicts.
- E. Time as a Tactic
1. Members may use time as a tactic, making advantageous use of time, distance, and cover by isolating and containing a subject and continuously evaluating the member's positioning and force options.

2. In order to use time as a tactic, a zone of safety should be established for the security of responding officers and members of the public. The zone of safety is where:
 - a. the incident scene has been secured;
 - b. the subject does not pose a continuing threat to Department members or the public;
and
 - c. the scene and subject can be continually monitored, secured, and contained through the resolution of the incident.
3. Using time as a tactic may permit the de-escalation of emotions, as well as the arrival of additional Department members and tactical resources.

IV. LEVEL OF FORCE RESPONSE OPTIONS GUIDELINES

- A. Cooperative Subject: a person who is compliant without the need for physical force. The following response options are appropriate when dealing with a cooperative subject:
 1. Social Control/Police Presence
 - a. Social control/police presence is established through identification of authority and proximity to the subject. Police presence may result in conforming behavior.
 - b. Social control/police presence, used alone, is the only force option which is appropriate for use with subjects who are cooperative without the need for direction from law enforcement personnel.
 2. Verbal Control
 - a. Verbal control consists of persuasion, advice, and warning. It includes instruction or direction from a member in the form of verbal statements or commands. Verbal control may result in conforming behavior.
 - b. Whenever practical, 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: a person who fails to comply (non-movement) with verbal or other direction. In addition to the response options listed in Item IV-A, the following response options are appropriate when dealing with a passive resister:
 - a. Holding Techniques

Holding consists of techniques such as a firm grip, grabbing an arm, wristlocks, and come-along holds (i.e., escort holds that are not elevated to pain compliance techniques), as well as any combination of the above. Holding may result in conforming behavior.
 - b. Pain Compliance Techniques

Pain compliance consists of techniques designed to amplify nonimpact pressure and pain in order to increase the potential for controlling a subject. These techniques consist of:

 - (1) applying pressure to pain sensors in the skin covering bone and joints (i.e., armbars and amplified wristlocks) to amplify pain; and

- (2) using a Long Range Acoustic Device (LRAD) to emit high decibel focused sound waves to cause pain and discomfort; any use of the LRAD requires authorization from the Superintendent or the designee of the Superintendent.

NOTE: The LRAD is not considered a pain compliance technique when used to deliver verbal messages or warnings at a decibel level not intended to cause pain and discomfort.

c. Control Instruments

Control instruments are designed to amplify nonimpact pressure and pain in order to increase the potential for controlling a subject. These instruments are placed mainly on the pain sensors of the skin covering bone.

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 appropriate to use against the below two types of passive resisters 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 engaging in passively resisting arrest, only after obtaining authorization from an on-scene supervisor of the rank of sergeant or above.
- (b) unresponsive groups, crowds, or an individual taking part in a group or crowd (e.g., demonstrators, sports championship celebrations, New Year's Eve, etc.), only after obtaining authorization from the Superintendent or the designee of the Superintendent.

- (2) Capsaicin II powder agent deployment is an appropriate force option against passive resisters and unresponsive groups or crowds **only** when used for area saturation and **only** after obtaining authorization from the Superintendent or the designee of the Superintendent.

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.

2. Active Resister: a person whose actions attempt to create distance between that person and the member's reach with the intent to avoid physical control and/or defeat the arrest. This type of resistance includes gestures ranging from evasive movement of the arm, through flailing arms, to full flight by running. In addition to the response options in Items IV-A and IV-B-1, the following response options are appropriate when dealing with an active resister:

a. Stunning

Stunning is diffused-pressure striking or slapping and is an attempt to increase control by disorienting the subject and interfering with the subject's ability to resist.

b. Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Spray

Oleoresin capsicum is an appropriate force option against active resisters **only** under the following guidelines:

- (1) If the only resistance is the act of walking or running away, and the resister is:
 - (a) part of a group or crowd, OC spray can be used only after obtaining authorization from the Superintendent or the designee of the Superintendent.
 - (b) **not** part of a group or crowd, the use of OC spray is not authorized.
- (2) If the resistance includes evasive maneuvers of the limbs and body, including the flailing of arms and legs, and the resister is:
 - (a) part of a group or crowd, OC spray can be used only after obtaining authorization from the Superintendent or the designee of the Superintendent.
 - (b) **not** part of a group or crowd, the use of OC spray is authorized without supervisory approval.

c. Capsaicin II Powder Agent Deployment

Capsaicin II powder agent deployment is an appropriate force option against active resisters **only** when used for area saturation and only after obtaining authorization from the Superintendent or the designee of the Superintendent.

d. LRAD

The LRAD is an appropriate force option against active resisters only after obtaining authorization from the Superintendent or the designee of the Superintendent.

e. Canines Used by Canine Handlers

A canine under the control of a canine handler is an appropriate force option when used consistent with the provisions of the Department directive entitled "Canines as a Force Option."

f. Taser

- (1) 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. Two darts attached by thin wires are fired from a cartridge attached to the hand-held device. When both darts attach to the subject, a timed electrical impulse is applied to the subject at the control of the operator, the electrical impulse immobilizes the subject long enough for restraints to be applied.
- (2) Only Department-issued Tasers may be used and only after the member has received Department-authorized training in their safe handling and deployment.

C. Assailant: a subject who is using or threatening the imminent use of force against himself/herself or another person. The Use of Force Model categorizes assailants into three categories.

1. Actions are aggressively offensive without weapons. 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. In addition to the response options in Items IV-A and IV-B, the following response options are appropriate when dealing with this type of assailant:

a. Direct Mechanical

Direct mechanical techniques are hard, concentrating, striking movements such as punching and kicking, or powerful locks and pressures. These techniques can be combined with take-downs or pins against the ground or other objects.

b. Impact Weapons

The baton is the member's primary impact weapon, which is used for striking. 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 skeletal structure. Members will avoid the use of flashlights, radios, or any item not specifically designed as a defensive weapon if the baton is reasonably available.

c. Impact Munitions

- (1) Impact munitions are projectiles such as Capsaicin II powder agent projectiles fired from a powder agent deployment system, "drag stabilized sock rounds" fired from shotguns with specially colored yellow or orange stocks, or batons fired from 37mm or 40mm launchers. These projectiles are 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.
 - (2) Only Department-issued impact munitions may be used and only after the member has received Department-authorized training in their safe handling and deployment.
 - (3) The use of Capsaicin II powder agent projectiles as an impact munition requires authorization from the Superintendent or the designee of the Superintendent.
2. Actions will likely cause physical injury. Included in this category of assailant may be a subject who is armed with a deadly weapon and the subject fails to disarm, thereby making the subject's actions likely to cause physical injury. The appropriate response options when dealing with this category of assailant are those listed in Items IV-A, IV-B, and IV-C-1.
3. Actions will likely cause death or serious physical injury.
- a. An assailant in this category is one whose actions will likely cause death or serious physical injury to another person. In addition to the response options in Items IV-A, IV-B, and IV-C-1, firearms and other deadly force are appropriate when dealing with an assailant whose actions will likely cause death or serious physical injury to another.
 - b. 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 result in chest compression, thereby reducing the subject's ability to breathe.
- B. position the subject in a manner to allow free breathing. Whenever feasible, the subject will not be placed on the subject's stomach.
- C. monitor an arrestee until transported to a secure location.

- D. seek medical attention for an arrestee who has injuries or illnesses consistent with the procedures outlined in the Department directives entitled "Processing Persons Under Department Control" and "Hospitalized Arrestees."

VI. AFFIRMATION OF PROTECTION OF LIFE POLICY

Sworn members will not unreasonably endanger themselves or another person to conform to the restrictions of this directive.

(Items indicated by italic/double underline were added or revised)

Authenticated by: KC

John J. Escalante
Interim Superintendent of Police

15-212 PJE/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).

RESCINDED

**DEADLY FORCE**

ISSUE DATE:	10 February 2015	EFFECTIVE DATE:	10 February 2015
RESCINDS:	1 October 2002 Version		
INDEX CATEGORY:	Field Operations		
Rescinded on 16 October 2017 by G03-02-03; 16 October 2017			

I. PURPOSE

This directive:

- A. sets forth Department policy regarding a sworn member's use of deadly force.
- B. establishes guidelines controlling the use of deadly force by sworn members.

II. DEPARTMENT POLICY

- A. A sworn member is justified in using force likely to cause death or great bodily harm only when he or she reasonably believes that such force is necessary:
 1. to prevent death or great bodily harm to the sworn member or to another person, or;
 2. to prevent an arrest from being defeated by resistance or escape and the sworn member reasonably believes that the person to be arrested:
 - a. has committed or has attempted to commit a forcible felony which involves the infliction, threatened infliction, or threatened use of physical force likely to cause death or great bodily harm or;
 - b. is attempting to escape by use of a deadly weapon or;
 - c. otherwise indicates that he or she will endanger human life or inflict great bodily harm unless arrested without delay.
- B. Sworn members who discharge a firearm will comply with the procedures detailed in the Department directive entitled "**Firearms Discharge Incidents Involving Sworn Members.**"

III. DEPARTMENT PROHIBITIONS FOR USE OF DEADLY FORCE

Use of firearms in the following ways is prohibited:

- A. Firing into crowds.
- B. Firing warning shots.
- C. Firing into buildings or through doors, windows, or other openings when the person lawfully fired at is not clearly visible.
- D. Firing at a subject whose action is only a threat to the subject himself (e.g., attempted suicide).
- E. Firing at or into a moving vehicle when the vehicle is the only force used against the sworn member or another person.

IV. AFFIRMATION OF PROTECTION OF LIFE POLICY

Sworn members will not unreasonably endanger themselves or another person to conform to the restrictions of this directive.

(Items indicated by *italics/double underline* have been added or revised)

Garry F. McCarthy
Superintendent of Police

15-025 MWK

GLOSSARY TERMS:

1. **Deadly Force (720 ILCS 5/7-8)**

- A. Deadly force is force which is likely to cause death or great bodily harm and includes
1. The firing of a firearm in the direction of the person to be arrested, even though no intent exists to kill or inflict great bodily harm; and
 2. The firing of a firearm at a vehicle in which the person to be arrested is riding.
- B. A peace officer's discharge of a firearm using ammunition designed to disable or control an individual without creating the likelihood of death or great bodily harm (i.e., impact munitions) shall not be considered force likely to cause death or bodily harm

2. **Use of Force to Prevent Escape (720 ILCS 5/7-9)**

A peace officer or other person who has an arrested person in custody is justified in the use of such force to prevent the escape of the arrested person from custody as he would be justified in using if he were arresting the person.

3. **Forcible Felony (720 ILCS 5/2-8)**

A forcible felony means any treason, first degree murder, second degree murder, predatory criminal sexual assault of a child, aggravated criminal sexual assault, criminal sexual assault, robbery, burglary, residential burglary, aggravated arson, arson, aggravated kidnapping, kidnapping, aggravated battery resulting in great bodily harm or permanent disability or disfigurement, and any other felony which involves the use or threat of physical force or violence against any individual.

**CANINES AS A FORCE OPTION**

ISSUE DATE:	24 July 2014	EFFECTIVE DATE:	24 July 2014
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I. PURPOSE

This directive outlines the conditions which govern the use of a Department-owned canine within the parameters of the Use of Force Model.

II. POLICY

- A. Department-owned canines will be 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.
- B. A canine used to search and apprehend a subject who is defined as an active resister or assailant is a reportable use of force incident that will be documented on a Tactical Response Report (TRR).

III. DEFINITION

For the purposes of this directive, the definition of an active resister will include subjects who secret themselves and fail to comply with sworn members orders to reveal themselves.

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

- A. Against an Assailant
 1. A canine is an appropriate force option against a subject who fits the definition of an assailant, as defined in the directive entitled "**Force Options**." In the case of an incident involving a canine, an assailant will also include a person who is using or threatening the imminent use of force against the canine.
 2. Use of a canine in such a situation will require the completion of a Tactical Response Report (TRR).
- B. Against an Active Resister
 1. The use of a canine to physically apprehend an active-resister subject is limited to a subject who is alleged to have committed either a felony or a violent misdemeanor.
 2. Prior to the use of the canine, the handler will announce his or her police authority and state that the canine will be released if the subject does not comply with the handler's orders.
 - a. The verbal warning will be given in a manner to be capable of being heard by the subject and any witnesses or other parties within the targeted area.
 - b. The 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.
 - c. The fact that the warnings were given will be documented in the appropriate case report.
 3. Use of a canine in such a situation will require the completion of a Tactical Response Report (TRR).
- C. A canine will not be used as a force option in crowd control situations unless the handler is so instructed by a exempt member.

(Items indicated by italics/double underline were revised.)

Authenticated by: JKH/PS

Garry F. McCarthy
Superintendent of Police

13-152 AMR/RDR

RESCINDED



INCIDENTS REQUIRING THE COMPLETION OF A TACTICAL RESPONSE REPORT



ISSUE DATE:	18 August 2016	EFFECTIVE DATE:	18 August 2016
RESCINDS:	30 October 2014 Version		
INDEX CATEGORY:	Field Operations		

Rescinded on 16 October 2017 by G03-02-05; 16 October 2017

I. PURPOSE

This directive:

- A. identifies incidents that require the completion of a [Tactical Response Report \(CPD-11.377\)](#).
- B. outlines the investigatory steps, reporting, and reviewing responsibilities of Department members.

II. POLICY

- A. **Accuracy.** Department members are responsible, at all times, for clearly, reliably, and truthfully 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 that support the member's determination of the reasonableness, necessity, and proportionality of the particular use of force.
- C. **Transparency.** The Department will provide for transparency and the appropriate dissemination of information concerning the use of force by Department members.

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:
 - 1. All incidents involving:
 - a. cooperative actions or passive resistance by a subject when the subject is injured or alleges injury resulting from the member's use of a force option.
 - b. 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 assailant whose actions are aggressively offensive with or without weapons who is using or threatening the imminent use of force against the member that will likely cause physical injury.
- d. obstructing a police officer when the obstructing is a physical act directed at the officer.

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, emergency handcuffing, and other direct mechanical techniques.

NOTE: Emergency handcuffing is only applied after the active resister or assailant has been controlled from actively resisting or attacking and is on the ground in a position resembling a prone or supine position. The subject must be prevented from moving while being handcuffed from the front or rear to prevent any attempts to resist or attack.

- 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

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:

1. his or her immediate supervisor and the station supervisor in the district of occurrence that he or she has been involved in a reportable use of force incident.

NOTE: The involved member will record the name of the person receiving the notification in the appropriate case report.

2. the Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC) for all incidents involving the:
 - a. use of deadly force;
 - b. discharge of a firearm, impact munitions, Taser, OC spray, or other chemical weapons;
 - c. use of canines as a response option; and
 - d. use of a Long Range Acoustic Device (LRAD) acoustic transmission to cause discomfort as a compliance technique.

NOTE: The Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC) will notify the Crime Prevention and Information Center (CPIC) of the incident.

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, detailing 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 weapon in the "weapon" field of the TRR, if the item was actually a weapon,
 - (2) indicate the object in the "other" field of the TRR, when the item was not actually a weapon,
 - (3) if the item was different than perceived, indicate in the "Perceived As" field what the 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 "BB gun" in the "Weapon" field and "Handgun" in the "Perceived As" field.
 - c. Specific instructions for the completion of the form can be found in the Tactical Response Report Form Preparation Instructions ([CPD-63.467](#)) or the Automated TRR Application Help Documentation.
2. submit the completed TRR to his or her immediate supervisor for review before the end of the involved member's tour of duty.
3. 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 injury to a subject or member requires medical attention.
 2. ensure that all witnesses are identified and interviewed and that required information is recorded in the appropriate reports.
 3. request the assignment of an evidence technician to take photographs of subjects who have been involved in a use of force incident and are injured, allege injury, or when otherwise deemed appropriate by the supervisor.
 4. ensure that other evidence is handled and processed according to existing Department procedures.
 5. review the portion of the TRR completed by the involved member and:
 - a. if the TRR is incomplete or insufficient, return the TRR to the member.

- b. if appropriate, attest to the completeness of the report.
6. complete the TRR for a member who is unable to complete the report.

NOTE: The TRR will not substitute for an Officer's Battery Report. Whenever a member is the victim of a murder or any type of a battery or an assault, whether such charges are placed against an offender or not, the supervisor will ensure an Officer's Battery Report is completed.

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 immediate notifications in Item IV-A are completed.
9. ensure additional notifications are made consistent with the Department directives entitled:

- a. **"Firearms Discharge Incidents Involving Sworn Members,"** and
- b. **"Other Weapons Discharge Incidents."**

10. notify the Independent Police Review Authority (IPRA) to obtain a complaint log (CL) number for the following incidents:

- a. the use of deadly force,
- b. the discharge of a firearm,
- c. the discharge of a Taser,
- d. the discharge of a personal Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) device or other chemical agent,
- e. the use of excessive force or an allegation of excessive force, and
- f. 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.

- B. For reportable use of force incidents, the following ranked supervisor will be responsible for the approval of all TRRs from the same incident:

1. The exempt-level incident commander will review and approve the following types of incidents:
 - a. the discharge of impact munitions or a firearm 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 TRRs for the following incidents:
 - a. the discharge of a firearm for the destruction of an animal with no human injury, and
 - b. any incident normally investigated under Item V-B-3 of this directive when a lieutenant in the district of occurrence is not available.

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 is completed and approved.

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

1. review the TRR and complete the section of the TRR entitled "Lieutenant or Above/Incident Commander Review."
2. when reviewing a TRR for a use of force incident, indicate the review and compliance with this directive after conducting an investigation 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.
 - (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) the identification and interview of witnesses, including other Department members regarding the use of force incident;
 - (2) a review of all available reports;
 - (3) a review of all Department-recorded video (e.g., In Car Video System, lockup facility cameras, body worn cameras), if available; and
 - (4) any allegations of excessive force.
3. ensure a notification to IPRA was made pursuant to Item V-A-10 of this directive.

NOTE: The approving supervisor will indicate if a notification to IPRA was made and include the Complaint Log (CL) number on the TRR.

4. use the "**Attachment**" section located under the "**Involved Member Information**" section of the TRR to attach copies of the following Department reports that are related to the incident involving the completion of the TRR:
 - a. case reports,
 - b. Supplementary Report,
 - c. Arrest Reports,
 - d. Inventory Reports,
 - e. Injury on Duty reports, and
 - f. any other pertinent Department report.

5. if appropriate, approve the report.

Eddie T. Johnson
Superintendent of Police

15-211 MWK/TSS

RESCINDED



FIREARMS DISCHARGE INCIDENTS INVOLVING SWORN MEMBERS



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INDEX CATEGORY:	Field Operations		

Rescinded on 16 October 2017 by G03-02-03; 16 October 2017

I. PURPOSE

This directive outlines Department investigative and reporting procedures in firearm discharge incidents.

II. SCOPE

Under normal circumstances, the provisions of this directive will not apply to the discharge of a firearm during:

- A. Department-sponsored firearms training or practice.
- B. firearms practice at a recognized range facility.
- C. Department authorized ballistic examination or testing.
- D. a licensed hunting activity.

III. FIREARMS DISCHARGE INCIDENT NOTIFICATIONS

In addition to other notifications outlined in this directive, for **ANY** firearms discharge incidents, including unintentional discharges and those involving the destruction of an animal:

- A. the station supervisor in the district of occurrence will ensure the Crime Prevention and Information Center (CPIC) is notified.
- B. CPIC will notify the Bureau of Internal Affairs (BIA) call-out supervisor of any firearms discharge incident notification.

IV. MANDATORY ALCOHOL AND DRUG TESTING

- A. Any sworn Department member involved in a firearms discharge incident, whether on or off duty, is required to submit to the mandatory alcohol and drug testing, in compliance with this directive and any applicable collective bargaining agreement.

NOTE: This requirement does not apply to the circumstances delineated in Item II of this directive.

- B. The BIA call-out supervisor will:
 1. contact the On-Call Incident Commander (OCIC) or supervisor responsible for the investigation, as appropriate, and respond to the designated location to conduct the alcohol and drug testing.
 2. complete and submit a "Notice of Alcohol and Drug Testing Following a Firearms Discharge Incident" (CPD-44.252).
- C. The BIA call-out supervisor will ensure:
 1. the involved member submits to the alcohol breath test and will conduct the test according to Department policy.
 2. the alcohol breath test result is provided to the OCIC or supervisor responsible for the investigation, as appropriate.

3. the involved member submits to the drug test and ensure the urine specimen is:
 - a. collected in a manner that will preserve the dignity of the involved member and ensure the integrity of the sample.
 - b. collected in the presence of a supervisor of the same sex as the involved member.
 - c. retained by the BIA call-out supervisor who will assume the responsibility for ensuring that the urine specimen is properly secured in accordance with established bureau-level standard operation procedures, pending processing by a medical laboratory.
4. the alcohol and drug testing occurs as soon as practicable after the firearms discharge incident given the overall demands of the investigation.

NOTE: The member with overall command responsibility, (e.g., OCIC or supervisor responsible for the investigation), will ensure testing is initiated no later than six hours following the firearms discharge incident.

5. that copies of any associated reports, including the testing and results documentation, are forwarded to the Chief Administrator, Independent Police Review Authority (IPRA) once the testing is completed.
- D. If the involved member refuses to provide a breath test or urine specimen pursuant to this process, it is a violation of the Department Rules and Regulations, (e.g., disobedience of an order or directive whether written or oral), and will result in administrative charges against the member, which may include discipline up to and including separation.
- E. No discipline shall occur based solely on the results of the alcohol test when the member's actions are consistent with the Department's Use of Force guidelines and the member discharged their weapon off-duty.

V. FIREARM DISCHARGE INCIDENTS OTHER THAN UNINTENTIONAL AND DESTRUCTION OF AN ANIMAL

- A. Members who unintentionally discharge a firearm or discharge a firearm in the destruction of an animal will follow the procedures described in Item X of this directive so long as there were no personal injuries via that firearm.
- B. In any other instance where a member has discharged a firearm, the member, if physically capable, will:
 1. notify the Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC) immediately and provide all relevant information.
 2. attend to all required emergency and security duties arising from the incident.
 3. provide Department members conducting the investigation with information required to effect arrests and fulfill immediate law enforcement necessities.
 4. inform the station supervisor of the district of occurrence.
 5. remain on the scene, if not injured, and report to a field supervisor from the district of occurrence upon his or her arrival.
 6. ensure that his or her firearm remains holstered and secured until it is submitted to Forensic Services Division personnel.

NOTE: If the involved member is injured and needs to be relieved of his or her firearm prior to receiving medical treatment, the securing member will take possession of the firearm and duty belt and will ensure that the firearm remains holstered and secured.

7. if disarmed during the firearm discharge incident, preserve the firearm as evidence, as it will be processed in compliance with the Department directive entitled "Crime Scene Processing."
8. complete a Tactical Response Report (TRR) (CPD-11.377) and any other reports at the location designated by the supervisor responsible for the investigation.

NOTE: When a member who has discharged a firearm is unable to complete the TRR for any reason, it will become the responsibility of a supervisor designated by the supervisor responsible for the investigation to prepare this report.

9. contact the Professional Counseling Division via telephone within twenty-four hours of the incident to schedule a **mandatory** debriefing.
 - a. Upon arrival at the subsequently scheduled Professional Counseling Session, members will present the original (white) Traumatic Incident Stress Management Program Notification form to the Professional Counseling Division employee.
 - b. Members who are hospitalized as a result of their involvement in a firearm discharge incident will be contacted by a counselor pursuant to the Department directive entitled **Traumatic Incident Stress Management Program.**
 10. attend the firearms training overview as described in Item IX of this directive.
- C. In any instance where a member has discharged a firearm outside the City of Chicago, the member will:
1. notify the local police agency and this Department's Crime Prevention and Information Center (CPIC).
 2. ensure the submission of all reports connected with the incident, including a TRR and a To-From-Subject report, without unnecessary delay.
- D. Any member, whether on or off duty, having knowledge of circumstances surrounding a firearm discharge incident or who has been fired upon will:
1. remain on the scene until released by those Department members conducting the investigation.
 2. provide those Department members conducting the investigation with required information, assistance, and when requested, oral and written statements.
 3. report to the supervisor responsible for the investigation in the district of occurrence.
- E. Member's Statements and Interviews.
1. A member who is involved in a firearm discharge incident will provide an oral report to the supervisor responsible for the investigation without delay and outside the presence of any other individuals.
 2. When a member who has discharged a firearm is notified that he or she must give a written statement or an oral statement in the presence of an observer, the interview may be postponed by the officer for a period of time not to exceed two hours.
- NOTE:** Statements pursuant to an administrative investigation conducted by IPRA into the firearm discharge incident will conform to the guidelines outlined in the Department directive entitled "Department Member's Bill of Rights."
- F. OEMC will:
1. dispatch sufficient patrol units to the scene.

2. determine if a medical emergency exists and when appropriate:
 - a. notify the Chicago Fire Department to dispatch emergency medical service units to the scene.
 - b. inform the emergency room of the receiving hospital.
 3. assign a *field supervisor* from the district of occurrence to the scene. In the event that a member has been injured, OEMC will assign a supervisor to respond to the medical facility treating the injured member.
 4. immediately notify the following in the listed order of priority:
 - a. the station supervisor in the district of occurrence;
 - b. CPIC;
 - c. any other units or agencies as appropriate or as requested.
 5. not broadcast the name of a Department member who has been involved in a firearm discharge incident over the police radio.
- G. The assigned field supervisor will:
1. proceed immediately to the scene and assume command and oversight of the scene until relieved by the appropriate responding supervisor.

NOTE: Either the field sergeant or the relieving supervisor will remain on scene with sufficient information to fully brief the responding OCIC, if applicable.
 2. ensure that medical attention is provided and that adequate manpower and equipment are available.
 3. establish an inner and outer perimeter at the scene of the incident.
 - a. The inner perimeter(s) is the area or areas at the scene of the incident where physical evidence is likely to be recovered.
 - b. The outer perimeter(s) is the area surrounding and encompassing the inner perimeter(s) where assigned personnel can be briefed and deployed.
 4. ensure that:
 - a. no sworn member of any rank handles, inspects, unloads, or otherwise tampers with the involved member's firearm prior to the arrival of Forensic Services Division personnel.
 - b. unless the member was disarmed, the firearm remains holstered and secured pending the arrival Forensic Services Division personnel.
 - c. in instances when the Department member was disarmed during the firearm discharge incident, the firearm is preserved as evidence and processed in compliance with the Department directive entitled "**Crime Scene Protection and Processing.**"
 - d. all fired projectiles have been accounted for without contaminating or interfering with the collection and maintenance of evidence.
 - e. witnesses and other persons (Department member or non-Department member) who may have relevant information are available for on scene interviews.
 - f. an officer other than the involved member has been assigned to conduct the preliminary investigation, prepare the original case report, and relay additional information to investigating units.
 5. confirm that the notifications listed in Item V-F-4 have been made.

6. if circumstances necessitate the relocation of the investigation from the site of the occurrence, contact the OCIC for authorization and notify CPIC.
7. ensure that Forensic Services Division personnel conduct the firearm inspection on-scene in his or her presence. If the supervisor responsible for the investigation determines that safety concerns or weather conditions preclude the on-scene inspection, the involved member will remain in the continual presence of a higher-ranking Department member until the inspection is conducted by Forensic Services Division personnel in the affected Bureau of Detectives area.
8. assign transportation for the involved member.
9. verify the submission of written reports from involved members in conformance with the provisions of this directive.
10. review all written reports generated by Bureau of Patrol personnel submitted during the preliminary investigation.
11. complete the supervisor's section of the Tactical Response Report.

NOTE: If the involved member is of the rank of sergeant or higher, the supervisor responsible for the investigation will complete the supervisor's section of the TRR.

12. in situations requiring an Officer's Battery Report, ensure the report is completed in accordance with the Department directive entitled "Officer's Battery Reporting Procedures."
13. remain on duty until dismissed by the supervisor responsible for the investigation.

H. CPIC will notify:

1. the district commander of the district of occurrence.
2. the commander of affected Bureau of Detectives area.
3. the area deputy chief, Bureau of Patrol.
4. any additional communications as consistent with CPIC procedures.

I. The station supervisor will:

1. notify the Professional Counseling Service via telephone, providing them with the name, star number, and unit of assignment of the involved member and the date the member was instructed to contact the Professional Counseling Service for a mandatory appointment.
2. obtain a Universal (U) Number from the Independent Police Review Authority in all cases in which:
 - a. a Department member has injured or killed a person by use of a firearm.
 - b. a Department member has suffered a self-inflicted gunshot wound.
3. if an individual has been injured or killed by a firearm discharged by a Department member, inform the States Attorney's Office, in accordance with the Department directive entitled **"Felony Review by Cook County State's Attorney."**
4. if a Department member has been injured or killed by gunfire, follow the procedures in "Notification of Death or Serious Injury to a Member: Duty Related."

VI. INVESTIGATING COMMAND PERSONNEL RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. Investigating command personnel will be assigned according to the Department directive entitled "**On-Call Incident Commander.**"

NOTE: No member below the rank of captain will direct an investigation into an incident involving the discharge of a firearm by a Department member. However, the on-scene supervisor is responsible for maintaining command and oversight of the scene until relieved by the appropriate responding supervisor.

- B. The OCIC or supervisor responsible for the investigation, will:

1. proceed to the scene, assume command of the scene, and ensure that a complete and thorough investigation is conducted of the incident.
2. ensure that all tasks delineated for lesser-ranking personnel have been or are being performed.
3. designate a field supervisor responsible for directing the preliminary investigation whenever the incident has occurred in more than one district.
4. personally conduct an investigation into the circumstances surrounding the incident and make a preliminary determination as to whether the conduct of the member conformed to Department guidelines.

NOTE: The occurrence of less serious transgressions may be addressed by the procedures described in the Department directive entitled "**Summary Punishment.**"

5. fulfill the obligations outlined in the Department directive entitled "Traumatic Incident Stress Management Program," including:
 - a. determining whether an incident should be classified as a traumatic incident in situations other than those specifically defined as a traumatic incident.
 - b. completing a Traumatic Incident Stress Management Program Notification form (CPD-62.480) and providing the affected member with the original (white) and the officer's copy (yellow copy) of the Traumatic Incident Stress Management Program Notification Form.
 - c. ensuring the affected member calls the Professional Counseling Service within twenty-four hours of the incident.
 6. prior to the end of his or her tour of duty, complete the review process for the submitted Tactical Response Reports following the procedures outlined in the Department directive entitled "**Incidents Requiring the Completion of a Tactical Response Report.**"
 7. prior to the termination of the tour of duty, review the Major Incident Notification Report and ensure its completion
- C. For all weapon discharge incidents described in this directive, when the involved member is the same rank or higher than the supervisor responsible for the investigation, the Chief, Bureau of Patrol will assume the investigating command personnel responsibilities.

VII. BUREAU OF DETECTIVES COMMAND RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. In all cases in which a member has been injured or killed by gunfire or has injured or killed a person by use of a firearm, the Bureau of Detectives area commander will designate a Bureau of Detectives supervisor to serve as the police shooting coordinator for that incident.
- B. The police shooting coordinator will:
1. personally respond to the scene of the investigation.

2. ensure the preservation of evidence and identification of witnesses.
3. assume responsibility for the follow-up investigation under the direction of the Bureau of Detectives area commander.

VIII. POST-FIREARM DISCHARGE FIREARM PROCESSING PROCEDURES

- A. No member of any rank will handle, inspect, unload, or otherwise tamper with the involved member's firearm prior to the arrival of Forensic Services Division personnel. Unless the member was disarmed, the firearm will remain holstered and secured pending the arrival of the supervisor responsible for the investigation and Forensic Services Division personnel.
- B. Forensic Services Division personnel will:
 1. conduct the firearm inspection in the presence of the supervisor designated in section V-G-7 of this directive.
 2. identify the firearm discharged by the Department member by its make, model, serial number, and other identifiers.
 3. examine the firearm discharged by the Department member to determine the type of cartridges used.
 4. examine the surrounding area to identify the number and location of cartridge casings.
 5. inventory all firearms discharged by the Department member in accordance with established inventory procedures in cases in which:
 - a. an individual has been injured or killed.
 - b. identifiable property damage occurs.
 - c. potential property damage may have occurred. In potential property damage cases, the supervisor responsible for the investigation may authorize the responsible member to retain his or her firearm for subsequent personal transport to the Forensic Services Division within ninety-six hours of the incident. The authorization will be noted in the "Comments" field of the eTrack inventory application or in the "Description of Property" section of the Property Inventory formset, as appropriate.
- C. If the Department member was disarmed during the firearm discharge incident, the firearm will be preserved as evidence and processed in compliance with the Department directive entitled "**Crime Scene Protection and Processing**."

IX. POST-FIREARM DISCHARGE FIREARMS TRAINING OVERVIEW

- A. All Department members who have discharged a firearm as described in this directive will attend a firearms training overview scheduled by the Education and Training Division. Held monthly, the eight-hour training overview will be tailored to the situation and may include, but is not limited to, the topics of the use of deadly force, alternative force response options, tactics for aggressive patrol, and ethics.
- B. Attendance at this training overview is mandatory and is not dependent upon the determination by any investigative body responsible for a review of the firearm discharge incident. No connotation as to the appropriateness of the member's actions will attach to a member attending the training overview.
- C. The training overview will be considered a tour of duty. Participants will wear the field uniform of the day.
- D. Notification Procedure
 1. The Deputy Chief, Education and Training Division will notify unit commanding officers of the existence of members under their command who are required to attend a scheduled firearms training overview.
 2. Upon receipt of the list of members who are required to attend a scheduled firearms training overview, the unit commanding officer will determine which of the listed members are

scheduled for a regular work day on the designated training date. Members will attend the training overview only when it is on their regularly-scheduled work day.

- a. The unit commanding officer will supply these members with the name and telephone number of the contact person at the Education and Training Division.
- b. The unit commanding officer will inform these members that they are required to attend the scheduled training.
- c. Members who have been scheduled to attend a firearms training overview but are unable to due to unknown circumstances at the time of the scheduling (i.e., medical roll, court date) will notify their unit commanding officer and the designated contact person at the Education and Training Division as soon as these circumstances are known.
- d. The unit commanding officer will inform the Education and Training Division of members who are on the medical roll or scheduled for a regular day off on the date of the training. Those members will be rescheduled for the next session of the training overview.

X. UNINTENTIONAL FIREARM DISCHARGE INCIDENTS AND THE DISCHARGE OF A FIREARM TO DESTROY AN ANIMAL

- A. An unintentional firearm discharge is defined as the unintended or accidental firing of a firearm in circumstances which did not occur during a training exercise and do not involve injury via the firearm.
- B. When a member unintentionally discharges a firearm or discharges a firearm to destroy an animal, the member will:

1. notify OEMC, their immediate supervisor, and the station supervisor in the district of occurrence.
2. complete a TRR, a case report, and any other appropriate report.
 - a. Destruction of an animal by a Department member, where no other case report applies, will be documented under I-UCR 5061, "Non-Criminal, Destruction of Animal by Police."
 - b. An unintentional firearm discharge by a Department member, where no other case report applies, will be documented under I-UCR 5060, "Non-Criminal, Unintentional Discharge of a Firearm by Police."
 - c. If there is other property damage or personal injury, members will consult the Incident Reporting Guide for appropriate classification.
 - d. If a TRR is completed to document an unintentional firearm discharge, members will follow the procedures described in the Department directive entitled "**Complaint and Disciplinary Procedures.**"
3. submit all reports to his or her immediate supervisor for review and approval.
4. comply with all applicable provisions of the Department directive entitled "**Incidents Involving Animals.**"

EXCEPTION: If the incident occurred outside the City of Chicago, then the procedures in item V-C of this directive will be followed.

- C. The OEMC will:
 1. assign a supervisor from the district of occurrence to the scene of the incident.
 2. notify CPIC.

D. The assigned field supervisor in the district of occurrence will:

1. determine if there is any related personal injury or property damage other than the destruction of the animal and, if necessary, ensure that any required report is completed.
2. remain on scene and maintain command and oversight of the investigation until relieved by the appropriate responding supervisor.
3. ensure CPIC has been notified.
4. complete the supervisor's section of the Tactical Response Report.

NOTE: If the involved member is of the rank of sergeant or higher, the supervisor responsible for the investigation will complete the supervisor's section of the TRR.

E. Investigating command personnel will be assigned according to the Department directive entitled "On-Call Incident Commander."

NOTE: No member below the rank of captain will direct an investigation into an incident involving the discharge of a firearm by a Department member. However, the on-scene supervisor is responsible for maintaining command and oversight of the scene until relieved by the appropriate responding supervisor.

F. The command personnel responsible for the investigation will:

1. proceed to the scene, assume command of the scene, and ensure that a complete and thorough investigation is conducted of the incident.
2. ensure that all tasks delineated for subordinate personnel are performed.

NOTE: The supervisor responsible for the investigation may waive firearm inventory and ballistic examination and may authorize the member to retain his or her firearm in instances in which there is no likelihood of death or injury to a person or identifiable property damage other than the destruction of the animal.

3. personally conduct an investigation into the circumstances surrounding the incident and make a preliminary determination as to whether the conduct of the member conformed to Department guidelines.
4. prepare the "Lieutenant or above / OCIC Review" section of the TRR and review, approve, and process the TRR in accordance with the procedures outlined in the Department directive entitled "Incidents Requiring the Completion of a Tactical Response Report."
5. for an unintentional discharge incident:
 - a. check the selection that indicates that further investigation is required in the "Lieutenant or above/OCIC Finding" section of the TRR.
 - b. obtain a log number and ensure that an initiation report is completed.

(Items indicated by italics/double underline were added or revised.)

Garry F. McCarthy
Superintendent of Police

13-056 MWK/CMW

RESCINDED

**OTHER WEAPON DISCHARGE INCIDENTS**

ISSUE DATE:	30 October 2014	EFFECTIVE DATE:	30 October 2014
RESCINDS:	14 June 2012 Version of S03-02-02		
INDEX CATEGORY:	Preliminary Investigations		
Rescinded on 16 October 2017 by G03-02-04; 16 October 2017			

I. PURPOSE

This directive outlines Department investigative and reporting procedures in which a member has discharged a chemical agent or Taser.

II. SCOPE

Under normal circumstances, the provisions of this directive will not apply to the discharge of a chemical agent or Taser during a Department-authorized training program.

III. DISCHARGE OF CHEMICAL AGENT

- A. A chemical agent includes the personal Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) devices carried by sworn members and Department-owned special weapons which dispense Capsaicin II Powder Agent (PepperBall) or larger volumes of chemical agents.
- B. When a member discharges a chemical agent, the member will:
1. notify the Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC), his or her supervisor, and the station supervisor in the district of occurrence.
 2. complete a Tactical Response Report (TRR) ([CPD-11.377](#)), the appropriate case report, and/or other required reports.
 3. submit all reports to his or her supervisor for review and approval.
- C. When notified that a member under their command discharged a chemical agent, the assigned field supervisor will:
1. if appropriate, respond to the scene of the chemical agent discharge when the injury to a subject or member is of the severity to require immediate medical attention.
 2. ensure the procedures outlined in the Department directive entitled "Incidents Requiring the Completion of a Tactical Response Report" are followed.
 3. notify the Independent Police Review Authority when an OC device has been discharged.
- D. The assigned investigating supervisor the rank of lieutenant or above from the district of occurrence will:
1. investigate the incident and document the investigation in the "Lieutenant or Above / OCIC Review" section of the Tactical Response Report (TRR). The supervisor will indicate that the findings of the investigation of the member's use of force revealed that the conduct conformed to Department policy and guidelines or that further investigation is required. If the supervisor determines that further investigation is required or that the member's conduct other than the use of force failed to conform to Department guidelines, the supervisor will initiate that investigation consistent with the Department directive entitled "Complaint and Disciplinary Procedures."
 2. review, approve, and process the TRR in accordance with the procedures outlined in the Department directive entitled "Incidents Requiring the Completion of a Tactical Response Report."

3. 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, located at the Education and Training Division, through normal requisition procedures.

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

- E. Whenever possible, the ranking officer 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 pyrotechnics.
- F. If a member discharges a chemical agent outside the City of Chicago, the member will:
 1. notify:
 - a. the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction;
 - b. OEMC and the Crime Prevention and Information Center (CPIC); and
 - c. his or her immediate supervisor.
 2. complete a TRR and submit it to his or her immediate supervisor for review and approval.

IV. DISCHARGE OF A TASER

- A. A member who is about to discharge a Taser device will, when possible:
 1. inform all other Department members on the scene of the imminent deployment of the device.
 2. give verbal commands to the subject prior to, during, and after deployment of the Taser.
 3. for back shots, aim for the subject's back below the neck area; for frontal shots, aim for lower center mass.

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

4. after deployment of the initial Taser five-second cycle, members will:
 - a. give the subject an opportunity to comply with his or her demands.
 - b. assess the situation and if the subject is still not under control, consider the following:
 - (1) performing a drive stun,

NOTE: A drive stun is utilized when a Taser, with or without a cartridge attached, is held against the subject and energy is applied.

- (2) initiating additional five-second cycles,
- (3) reloading and redeploying another cartridge, or
- (4) using another use of force option.

NOTE: It is advisable to minimize the stress to the subject as much as possible. Multiple five-second cycles, cycles continuing longer than five seconds, and discharges by multiple Tasers will increase stress on the subject.

- B. A member who deploys or anticipates the deployment of a Taser will request that a supervisor respond to the scene.

NOTE: For all field deployments of a Taser, a supervisor assigned to the district of occurrence at least one rank higher than the deploying member will respond to the scene of the Taser deployment.

- C. The member who field-deployed the Taser will:

1. immediately, upon gaining control and restraining the subject:
 - a. notify OEMC of the deployment and request assignment of emergency medical personnel when:
 - (1) the Taser probes were discharged and penetrated a subject's skin.
 - (2) an electrical current from the Taser was applied to the subject's body.
 - (3) the subject appears to be in any sort of physical distress.
 - b. notify their supervisor, the station supervisor assigned to the district of occurrence, and CPIC.
 - c. if emergency medical personnel determine that the subject requires treatment at a medical facility, follow procedures listed in the directive entitled:
 - (1) "**Field Arrest Procedures**" for secured transportation and processing of injured arrestees.
 - (2) "**Assisting Chicago Fire Department Paramedics**" for non-arrestees.

NOTE: Subjects will be transported to a medical facility via a Chicago Fire Department vehicle.

2. complete a Tactical Response Report (TRR) (CPD-11.377), the appropriate case report, and/or other required reports.

- D. Responding supervisors will:

1. ensure that the scene of the Taser deployment is protected and processed in accordance with the Department directive entitled "**Crime Scene Protection and Processing.**"
 - a. If the Taser deployment occurred in a residence, an evidence technician will be requested to process the scene.
 - b. If the Taser deployment occurred in an area other than a residence, whether indoors or outdoors, the responding supervisor will determine if an evidence technician is required.
 - c. An evidence technician will be requested to photograph the locations where the probes penetrated the subject's skin and/or any other injuries incurred as a result of the TASER deployment.
2. take control of the Taser device and deliver it to the assigned investigating supervisor the rank of lieutenant or above from the district of occurrence.
3. request the On-Call Incident Commander (OCIC) or appropriate area deputy chief, Bureau of Patrol respond to all Taser deployments that result in serious injury or death. When the OCIC or appropriate area deputy chief, Bureau of Patrol responds to the scene of a Taser deployment, that member will be responsible for completing the "Lieutenant or Above / OCIC Review" section of the TRR.
4. ensure the Mobile Crime Lab and Bureau of Detectives personnel are requested when a death has occurred as a result of the Taser deployment.

5. notify IPRA and obtain a log number. During the hours when IPRA is not available, CPIC will be notified to obtain a log number.
 6. review the deploying member's TRR and, if appropriate, approve it.
- E. The assigned investigating supervisor the rank of lieutenant or above from the district of occurrence will:

1. prepare the "Lieutenant or Above / OCIC Review" section of the TRR for those cases which do not require the presence of the OCIC or an area deputy chief, Bureau of Patrol, consistent with the directive entitled "**Incidents Requiring the Completion of a Tactical Response Report.**"

NOTE: The assigned investigating supervisor will not approve the involved member's TRR until the Taser device deployment data sheet has been received and reviewed.

2. ensure that IPRA is notified and a log number is obtained.
3. download the deployment data consistent with the equipment and software procedures and print a copy of the deployment information. In districts which do not have the necessary equipment to perform the download of deployment data, the assigned investigating supervisor will follow the alternate procedures outlined in Item IV-E-4 of this directive.
 - a. When printing a Taser deployment data sheet, only the date range containing the actual deployment information needs be printed. If the specific date range is not manually selected, all 2000 lines of possible deployment data will be printed.
 - b. The data sheet will be reviewed for time discrepancies. A full download of the device is required if a 254 or a 257 discharge is indicated or the clock is off by several hours, days, months, or years. For additional information, refer to the Department's eLearning website and search keywords "Taser Download."
4. when unable to download the Taser deployment data (required equipment is inoperable or not installed), designate a Department member, preferably a supervisor, to report to an adjacent district with the involved Taser device for the purpose of downloading and printing the Taser deployment data sheet. The designated Department member will:
 - a. transport the involved Taser device as directed and ensure that the device is not tampered with during transport.
 - b. turn over the Taser device to the appropriate personnel and await the return of the device once the appropriate personnel download the Taser deployment data.
 - c. upon return of the Taser device and receipt of the deployment data, immediately transport the Taser device and data sheet to the assigned investigating supervisor.

NOTE: If alternate locations are unable to download the Taser deployment data, the assigned investigating supervisor will ensure that 2nd watch personnel hand-carry the Taser device to the Taser Repair Center.

5. ensure all evidence from the scene of the Taser deployment is inventoried consistent with the Department directive entitled "**Processing Property Under Department Control,**" 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.
 - c. a copy of the Taser deployment data sheet.

6. forward the Taser deployment data sheet, a copy of the TRR, and a copy of the original case report to IPRA.
7. ensure the expended cartridge is replaced from the district/unit supply. When needed, additional cartridges may be requested from the Taser Repair Center, located at the Education and Training Division, through normal requisition procedures.

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

- F. In all cases in which a subject has been seriously injured or a death has occurred in conjunction with a Taser deployment, the OCIC or appropriate area deputy chief, Bureau of Patrol will:
1. proceed to the scene, assume command of the scene, and ensure that a complete and thorough investigation is conducted of the incident.
 2. ensure that all tasks delineated for subordinate personnel are performed.
 3. personally conduct an investigation into the circumstances surrounding the incident and make a preliminary determination as to whether the conduct of the member conformed to Department guidelines.
 4. review, approve, and process the TRR in accordance with the procedures outlined in the Department directive entitled "Incidents Requiring the Completion of a Tactical Response Report."

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Garry F. McCarthy
Superintendent of Police

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