

CHAMPAIGN POLICE DEPARTMENT

POLICY and PROCEDURE

POLICY NUMBER: 1.3

SUBJECT: USE OF FORCE

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shall not be considered force likely to cause death or great bodily harm.

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De-Escalation: Taking action or communicating verbally or non-verbally during a potential force encounter in an attempt to stabilize the situation and reduce the immediacy of the threat so that more time, options, and resources can be called upon to resolve the situation without the use of force or with a reduction in the force necessary. De-escalation may include the use of such techniques as command presence, advisements, warnings, verbal persuasion, and tactical repositioning.

Duty to Intervene: An obligation to intervene to prevent harm from occurring that arises when an officer is present and has reason to know (1) that excessive force is being used or that a law enforcement official has committed any constitutional violation and (2) the officer has a realistic opportunity to intervene. This duty applies equally to supervisory and nonsupervisory officers. If aid is required, the officer shall not, when reasonable to administer aid, knowingly and willingly refuse to render aid as defined by State or federal law. An officer does not violate this duty if the failure to render aid is due to circumstances such as lack of appropriate specialized training, lack of resources or equipment, or if it is unsafe or impracticable to render aid.

PURPOSE:

This policy establishes procedures for the use of force and reviews use of force incidents to ensure adherence to Departmental policy and that the use of force is based on objective reasonableness in accomplishing a lawful task.

Excessive Force: Using force in violation of state or federal law.

It is a priority and duty of this law enforcement agency to protect and preserve human life. Officers shall use only the force that is objectively reasonable to effectively bring an incident under control while protecting the safety of the officer and others.

Fleeing Felon: A person who is actively attempting to avoid legal consequences (prosecution, arrest, or imprisonment) after committing a felony.

DEFINITIONS:

Chokehold: A physical maneuver that restricts an individual's ability to breathe for the purposes of incapacitation by applying any direct pressure to the throat, windpipe, or airway of another with the intent to reduce or prevent the intake of air. "Chokehold" does not include any holding involving contact with the neck that is not intended to reduce the intake of air, such as a headlock where the only pressure applied is to the head.

Force: Any physical strike or instrumental contact with a person, any intentional attempted physical strike or instrumental contact that does not take effect, or any significant physical contact that restricts the movement of a person. This term includes discharge of a firearm; pointing a firearm in the direction of a human being; the deployment of a Taser; use of chemical spray, chokeholds or hard hands; taking a subject to the ground; or the deployment of a canine. This term does not include escorting or handcuffing a person with no resistance.

Deadly Force: The Illinois Compiled Statutes define deadly force as force which is likely to cause death or great bodily harm; 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 the firing of a firearm at a vehicle in which the person to be arrested is riding. However, per 720 ILCS 5/7-8(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

Non-Deadly Force: Force which is not likely to cause death or great bodily harm. Non-deadly force options include but are not limited to Taser deployment, hands-on defensive tactics, impact tools, Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) spray, canine apprehension, and less lethal impact munitions.

Objectively Reasonable: A standard used to evaluate whether an officer's actions were appropriate based on the facts and circumstances that were apparent to the officer at the time of the incident. This assessment considers what a reasonable officer in the same situation would have done without regard to the officer's underlying intent or motivation.

Reasonable Belief: The United States Supreme Court in *Graham v Connor* 490 U.S. 386 (1989) stated, “the reasonableness of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on scene, rather than the 20/20 vision of hindsight”. The totality of information known to the officer at the time of action, not what is learned thereafter, is the basis upon which such police use of force actions shall be reviewed. Factors that will typically be reviewed in determining reasonableness will include the seriousness of the alleged offense, whether or not the subject posed an immediate threat to the officer or another, and whether or not the subject was actively resisting the officer.

Great Bodily Harm: Serious physical injury that creates a substantial risk of death, causes serious permanent disfigurement, or results in long-term loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ.

Forcible Felonies: Under the Illinois Compiled Statutes, the following offenses are considered forcible felonies: 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; Arson; Aggravated Arson; Kidnapping; Aggravated 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.

Totality of the Circumstances: All facts known to the officer at the time, or that would be known to a reasonable officer in the same situation, including the conduct of the officer and the subject leading up to the use of deadly force.

POLICY:

- A. It is the policy of the Champaign Police Department to value and preserve human life and to accomplish its law enforcement mission as efficiently and effectively as possible.
 - 1. The mission of the police Department is to serve our public by the unwavering protection of all citizens, through unconditional respect and collaborative efforts with our community.
 - 2. The guiding principles of the Department are Service through Trust, Integrity, and Respect. The Department respects human life and recognizes that use of force must only be used in support of its mission and values.
 - 3. The use of force must be in conformance with both the law and this policy. Officers shall not use force as punishment or retaliation.
 - 4. Officers must de-escalate their level of force as the suspect/offender de-escalates their level of resistance or threat, or as circumstances otherwise warrant.
 - 5. Officers have a duty to intervene to prevent or stop the use of excessive force or other law and policy violations by another officer.
 - a. A peace officer, or any other person acting under the color of law who has an opportunity to intervene on behalf of a peace

officer, shall have a duty to intervene to prevent or stop another peace officer in his or her presence from using any unauthorized force or force that exceeds the degree of force permitted, unlawful behavior, abuses of authority or major violations of law and/or Department policy or procedure, if any, without regard for chain of command.

- b. A peace officer, or any other person acting under the color of law on behalf of a peace officer, who intervenes as required shall report the intervention as soon as possible to the appropriate on-duty supervisor without delay. Successful intervention does not negate a duty to report. Supervisors shall fulfill the obligations in Section 1.3.8 to ensure a proper response and follow-up investigation is initiated in a prompt, efficient manner.
 - 1) A member of a law enforcement agency shall not discipline nor retaliate in any way against a peace officer for intervening as required in this Section or for reporting unconstitutional or unlawful conduct, or for failing to follow what the officer reasonably believes is an unconstitutional or unlawful directive.

- B. The use of force, whether in defense of the officer or others or to accomplish arrest, often occurs in circumstances that are tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving. Such situations involve the need for decisions that may affect the safety of the public, the officers involved, and suspects/offenders. As such, use of force decisions shall be based upon the following safety priorities as applied to those persons at risk:
 - 1. Victims and other persons.
 - 2. Police Officers.
 - 3. Suspects / Offenders.
- C. When feasible, the safety of a criminal offender or suspect will be considered, and alternatives may be utilized. However, the safety of a criminal offender or suspect will not take precedence over the safety of a victim, other person, and/or a police officer.

1.3.1 FORCE NECESSARY TO ACCOMPLISH LAWFUL OBJECTIVES

- A. State law and the City of Champaign have entrusted its police officers with the unique powers and authority designated to assist them in performing their duties. Officers, under certain circumstances, have the right to apply force, including lethal force, on another human being. Such application must be based upon the reasonable belief that such force is warranted and justified based upon current laws and the policies of this Department.
- B. Use of Force Principles.

1. An officer may use force in the performance of his duties under the following circumstances:
 - a. To prevent or terminate the commission of an offense.
 - b. In self-defense or the defense of another.
 - c. To affect the arrest of an offender, including those resisting arrest or attempting to flee from arrest or custody.
 - d. To prevent a person from injuring themselves.
2. The use of force continuum, in order of escalation, is as follows:
 - a. Verbal Persuasion and De-Escalation Techniques.
 - b. Non-Deadly Force.
 - c. Deadly Force.
3. Verbal Persuasion as a means of effecting custody.
 - a. The practice of courtesy and dialogue may encourage understanding and cooperation on the part of the public and those who are to be arrested.
 - b. Verbal commands that result in compliance are the desired method of gaining cooperation from the public, taking an offender to be arrested into custody, and de-escalating potentially violent situations. However, recognizing that not all persons will comply with lawful verbal commands and submit to arrest and/or cease aggressive or violent actions, the use of force by police may be necessary to affect an arrest and to protect the officer or others during the arrest process.
4. 720 ILCS 5 / 7-5, Peace Officer's Use of Force in Making Arrest, sets out the following:
 - a. A peace officer, or any person whom he has summoned or directed to assist him, need not retreat or desist from efforts to make a lawful arrest because of resistance or threatened resistance to the arrest. The officer is justified in the use of any force which he reasonably believes to be necessary to affect 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. However, he is justified in using force likely to cause death or great bodily harm only as permitted under **Section 1.3.6**.
 - b. It is not intended that any suspect or offender should ever be allowed to be the first to exercise force, thus allowing them to gain an advantage in a physical confrontation. Nothing in this policy should be interpreted to mean that an officer is

required to resort to a lesser level of force to defend against a threat of violence that places the officer or others at greater risk or to engage in prolonged physical confrontation before resorting to a use of force that will more quickly and safely bring the arrestee under physical control.

1.3.2 VERBAL PERSUASION AND DE-ESCALATION

A. VERBAL PERSUASION

1. It is the policy of the Champaign Police Department to accomplish its mission as efficiently and effectively as possible. To this end, employees shall attempt to gain voluntary compliance through verbal persuasion and de-escalation techniques before using force when it is safe and reasonable to do so.

B. DE-ESCALATION

1. An officer shall use de-escalation techniques and other alternatives to higher levels of force consistent with their training, whenever possible and when reasonable under the totality of the circumstances, before resorting to force and to reduce the need for force.
2. Whenever possible and when such delay will not compromise the safety of the officer or another and will not result in the destruction of evidence, escape of a suspect, or commission of a crime, an officer shall allow an individual time and opportunity to submit to verbal commands before force is used.

1.3.3 USE OF LESS LETHAL WEAPONS

- A. Department members may respond to resistance or aggression by use of physical control tactics based upon reasonable belief that the tactics are necessary to defend themselves or another from bodily harm or to de-escalate potentially dangerous situations.

- B. Department members may have available certain less lethal defensive weapons, including but not limited to:

1. ASP Baton/Baton: The baton is intended to be used against unarmed actively aggressive suspects or when lesser levels of control have failed or been determined to be inadequate to defend Department members or another from bodily harm or to de-escalate potentially dangerous situations.
 - a. The use of the baton shall follow Department training guidelines. Baton training and re-certification will be conducted as directed by the Department's Training Unit.
 - b. Officers may carry only batons authorized by the Department after completing initial academy training or other Department authorized training.
 - c. Flashlights are not intended to be used as primary defensive tools. If an officer is forced to use a flashlight as a defensive tool, it will

be used in accordance with Department baton training guidelines.

- d. Unless deadly force is justified, officers shall not target the head, neck, groin, or anterior (front) pelvis when utilizing an ASP Baton/Baton.
2. Less Lethal Impact Munitions: Less Lethal Impact Munitions are used in an attempt to de-escalate potentially dangerous situations. Such situations may include, but are not limited to, suicidal subjects, crowd control, and subjects armed with edged or impact weapons. Less Lethal Impact Munitions are intended to be used where time and tactics permit.
 - a. Officers may utilize Department approved Less Lethal Impact Munitions after completing Department approved training.
 - b. Less Lethal Impact Munitions training and re- certification will be conducted as directed by the Department's Training Unit.
 - c. Less Lethal Impact Munitions will be used consistent with Department approved training.
 - d. Officers shall not discharge less lethal impact munitions that target the head, neck, groin, anterior (front) pelvis, or back.
 - e. Officers are prohibited from indiscriminately discharging less lethal impact munitions into a crowd.
3. Oleo Resin Capsicum (OC) Spray: The Use of OC Spray is intended to be used primarily against unarmed subjects who officers reasonably believe have indicated physically and/or verbally that they intend to actively resist arrest or assault an officer or other person.
 - a. Officers must complete OC Spray training prior to carrying or using OC Spray. OC Spray Training and re-certification will be conducted as directed by the Department Training Unit.
 - b. Every uniformed officer assigned to patrol duties will be issued and shall carry OC Spray while on duty. This includes supervisors and School Resource Officers (SROs).
 - 1) Medical exemptions to this requirement may be granted by the Police Chief.
 - c. Officers shall decontaminate or flush the eyes of a subject against whom OC has been deployed as soon as feasible following the deployment.
 - d. Prior to the use of OC Spray and/or tear gas, officers shall issue an order to disperse in a sufficient manner to ensure the order is heard and repeated, if necessary, followed by sufficient time and space to allow compliance with the order unless providing

such time and space would place the officer or another person at risk of death or great bodily harm.

- e. OC Spray may be used for animal control or attack prevention.
- f. Only Department approved OC Spray may be carried and used. It is the responsibility of each officer to ensure their OC Spray is in good condition and not expired.

4. Pepperball Launcher: Pepper ball equipment will most likely be utilized during a barricaded subject, contained mental or suicidal subject, or dangerous animal. Other, less common instances could involve an officer rescue, assaultive crowd, or assisting with a correctional facility fight or riot.

Generally, PepperBall equipment will not be used:

- a. As a means of delivering irritants to a group of people fighting. The totality of the circumstances shall be considered. For example, using PepperBall equipment on a group of fighting people may be authorized if a group of people is assaulting an individual, and other exigencies make the delivery of irritants by personal/fogger either ineffective or exceedingly dangerous.
- b. As a means to defeat a person who has escaped containment and is fleeing on foot from officers. The totality of the circumstances and any applicable exigencies may warrant the use of the PepperBall equipment.

5. Conducted Energy Weapons: Conducted Energy Weapons (CEW) are intended to be used against individuals who are violent, actively resistant, actively aggressive, or those who present a potential to harm themselves, officers, or others. The requirements of this standard are delineated in **Policy 1.10**.

6. The use of any instrument or equipment not authorized and trained in as a defensive tool by the Department, including edged weapons, is prohibited unless used as a defensive tool of last resort in an extreme emergency.

- a. Any edged weapon carried by an on-duty officer shall be carried securely (i.e., in a pocket or in duty gear designed specifically to secure it). Edged weapons shall either be completely encased or of the folding type where the blade is stored within the handle of the knife.

1.3.4 USE OF FIREARMS

- A. Officers are authorized to draw and/or point their firearms at a person (or persons) when circumstances create a reasonable belief that it may be necessary to use the firearm, including unknown or unsecured situations where an officer may draw

and/or point his weapon in order to maintain a tactical advantage and preserve the safety of himself or others.

- B. Warning shots are prohibited.
- C. Officers will not fire into the air, ground, or any other location in an attempt to halt a fleeing offender.
- D. Officers are prohibited from discharging firearms indiscriminately into a crowd.

1.3.5 CHOKEHOLDS

- A. Officers shall not use a chokehold in the performance of his or her duties, unless deadly force is justified as defined by 720 ILCS 5/7-1. Chokeholds are considered deadly force and shall only be used in these circumstances.
- B. Officers shall not use a chokehold, or any lesser contact with a person's throat or neck area of another, to prevent the destruction of evidence by ingestion.

1.3.6 USE OF DEADLY FORCE

- A. Officers may use lethal force against another human being when the officer, or another person, is in imminent and otherwise unavoidable danger of death or great bodily harm from the individual(s) against whom the officer is applying or is about to apply deadly force.
- B. Illinois Compiled Statutes (720 ILCS 5/7-5) define the parameters of a police officer's use of force in making an arrest, including the use of deadly force, as follows:
 - 1. Prohibitions against the Use of Deadly Force:
 - a. A peace officer is not justified in using force likely to cause death or great bodily harm when there is no longer an imminent threat of great bodily harm to the officer or another.
 - b. A peace officer shall not use deadly force against a person based on the danger that the person poses to himself or herself if a reasonable officer would believe the person does not pose an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm or serious bodily injury to the peace officer or another person.
 - c. Officers shall not use deadly force in defense of property.
 - 2. A peace officer is justified in using deadly force only when:
 - a. He reasonably believes based on the totality of the circumstances that such force is necessary to prevent death or great bodily harm to himself or another; **or**,
 - b. He reasonably believes based on the totality of the circumstances such force is necessary to prevent the arrest from being defeated by resistance or escape; he reasonably believes that the person to be

arrested is likely to cause great bodily harm to another; and,

- 1) The person to be arrested has committed or has attempted to commit a forcible felony which involves the infliction or threatened infliction of great bodily harm; or,
 - 2) Is attempting to escape by use of a deadly weapon; or,
 - 3) Otherwise indicates that he will endanger human life or inflict great bodily harm unless arrested without delay.
- 3. In determining whether deadly force is reasonably necessary, officers shall evaluate each situation in light of the totality of circumstances of each case including but not limited to, the proximity in time of the use of force to the commission of the forcible felony, and the reasonable feasibility of safely apprehending a subject at a later time.
 - 4. Use of deadly force against fleeing felons:
 - a. Officers are prohibited from using deadly force against "fleeing felons" when the only condition for the application of deadly force is that the individual is a "fleeing felon."
 - b. A "fleeing felon" should not be presumed to pose an immediate threat to life in the absence of actions or circumstances that would lead one to believe that a threat to life exists.
 - c. Officers are authorized to use deadly force against "fleeing felons" only under the specific circumstances and conditions as stated in this policy.
 - d. If an officer faces a lethal force situation and his firearm is not reasonably available to him at the time, any force used by the officer in defense of his or a citizen's life would be justified.
 - 5. Use of force to prevent escape:
 - a. Pursuant to 720 ILCS 5/7-9(a), a peace officer, or other person who has an arrested person in his custody, is justified in the use of such force to prevent the escape of the arrested person as he would be justified in using if he were arresting such person.
 - b. Pursuant to 720 ILCS 5/7-9(b), a guard or other peace officer is justified in the use of force, including force likely to cause death or great bodily harm, which he reasonably believes to be necessary to prevent the escape from a penal institution of a person whom the officer reasonably believes to be lawfully detained in such institution under sentence for an offense or awaiting trial or commitment for an offense.

6. When feasible, and where such action does not increase the level of danger to the officer or others, a verbal warning or command and time and an opportunity to comply with the verbal command must be given before deadly force is used (*Tennessee v. Garner*).
 7. Officers shall not discharge a firearm at or from a moving vehicle unless there exists an imminent or immediate threat of death or great bodily harm offered by the driver or occupants of the vehicle to the officer or others, or where the escape of an offender(s) otherwise indicates that he/they will endanger human life or inflict great bodily harm unless arrested without delay. This may include the offender's use of a vehicle as a deadly weapon NOT solely as means of escape.
 8. Where the offender is not visible, firing into a building, through doors, or other barriers behind which an offender is hiding is prohibited unless the offender offers an imminent or immediate threat of death or great bodily harm and the offender's location can reasonably be identified.
- C. Deadly force may be used to kill an animal that either presents an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm to a person or is so severely injured that humanity requires its disposal to prevent further suffering.

1.3.7 MEDICAL AID AFTER USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

- A. After any use of force incident, and when safe to do so, the officer shall inquire if the arrestee has a complaint of injury. Any affirmative response, observed injury, or a complaint of injury shall receive medical assistance as soon as reasonably possible.
1. Officers must, as soon as reasonably practical, determine if a person is injured, whether as a result of a use of force or otherwise, and render medical aid and assistance consistent with training and request emergency medical assistance if necessary. "Render medical aid and assistance" includes, but is not limited to:
 - a. Performing emergency life-saving procedures such as cardiopulmonary resuscitation or the administration of an automated external defibrillator; and
 - b. The making of arrangements for the carrying, of such person to a physician, surgeon, or hospital for medical or surgical treatment if it is apparent that treatment is necessary, or if such carrying is requested by the injured person.
 2. Officers will immediately request appropriate medical aid for the injured person, including contacting emergency medical services (EMS) via M.E.T.C.A.D. Officers shall immediately notify an on-duty supervisor if an EMS request is unable to be transmitted to M.E.T.C.A.D.

3. Officers 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 arranging transportation to an emergency medical facility.
4. Photographs shall be taken of all observable injuries, when reasonable and safe to do so.
 - a. Based on the severity of the injury or the incident, a shift camera or a Crime Scene Unit camera shall be used to photograph observable injuries.
 - 1) Officers shall not use the fact that an MVR or body camera recording was made as justification for not properly photographing an injury with a shift camera or Crime Scene Unit camera.
 - b. If observable injuries appear or are reported to be severe and/or life threatening, Officers shall notify a supervisor to assess whether a Crime Scene Unit Technician is available to take the photographs.
 - c. In the event the injuries are in sensitive or private areas of the body, the shift supervisor shall request appropriate medical personnel assist with the photo documentation.
 - d. Injuries shall also be documented in appropriate Departmental reports.

1.3.8 USE OF FORCE NOTIFICATION AND FOLLOW-UP INVESTIGATION

- A. It is in the best interest of involved subjects, officers, and the Champaign Police Department to ensure the proper response to Use of Force incidents. As a result, the Department shall proactively gather information in Use of Force incidents. When any force is used as defined by policy, officers shall notify an on-duty supervisor, who will initiate the follow-up investigative process.
- B. The on-duty shift supervisor will gather additional information about the incident, specifically related to the use of force, including any or all of the following:
1. Identify involved officers.
 2. Direct all involved officers to complete a written report.
 3. Take a statement from the involved officer(s) if injured or unable to complete a report.
 4. Take a statement from the suspect addressing the criminal act and the act of resistance (Miranda applies).
 5. Identify witnesses and taking initial statements.
 6. Take photographs of the officer and subject's person and overall appearance with a shift

camera or Crime Scene Unit camera. Any observable injuries shall be photographed.

- a. In the event the injuries are in sensitive or private areas of the body, the supervisor shall request appropriate medical personnel assist with the photo documentation.
- C. Collect evidence when appropriate, including video recordings.
- D. Conduct a canvass for potential witnesses.
- E. Obtain medical release from the subject if treated at the hospital.
- F. The on-duty shift supervisor will prepare a supplemental report on the information gathered on the incident. The supplemental report shall include the verbal persuasion and de-escalation actions, when applicable, that were attempted prior to a use of force.
- G. Should the on-duty supervisor be involved in the incident, another supervisor shall be called to the scene to initiate the follow-up investigation. If another supervisor is not available, a patrol Lieutenant will be contacted for further direction.

1.3.9 USE OF FORCE REPORTING

- A. The following shall be documented in an offense report any time an officer applies non-deadly or deadly force:
 1. The facts and circumstances of the arrest, including the level and type of threat, passive or overt resistance, or violence directed against the officer or others that required the officer to employ defensive measures and/or use force in making an arrest and / or in defense of the officer or other persons.
 2. A description of type of force used and any defensive tools employed.
 3. The effectiveness of the force employed against the offender(s).
 4. Any injury to the arrestee(s).
 5. Any known pre-existing injuries to the arrestee.
 6. Any verbal statements made by the offender.
 - a. This shall include any verbal statements about any denial or affirmation of injuries.
 7. All injuries to officers or others, whether minor or serious.
 8. Any known consumption of alcohol or controlled substances by the arrestee.
 9. The names and identifiers of any witnesses to the incident/arrest.

- B. It is the responsibility of the reviewing shift supervisor to ensure all the above elements are included in the offense report(s).

1.3.10 REVIEWING USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

- A. In addition to completing a supplemental report to the incident, the reviewing supervisor shall enter and document the incident in a Blue Team Use of Force Incident Report.
- B. The reviewing supervisor should attach the incident report and all supplemental reports to the Blue Team Use of Force Incident Report.
- C. The reviewing supervisor shall classify the findings of their review in one of the following manners:
 1. Objectively Reasonable and Within Department Policy: This disposition reflects a finding that the force used was reasonable and within applicable policy.
 2. Objectively Reasonable, but there is an Opportunity for Tactical and/or Training Considerations: This disposition reflects a finding that the force used was reasonable and that no policy violation occurred during the incident but that there were tactical and/or training considerations to address.
 3. Objectively Reasonable but a Violation of a Separate Department Policy Occurred: This disposition reflects a finding that the force used was reasonable but that there was a violation of a separate applicable policy.
 4. Not Objectively Reasonable, Not Within Department Policy: This disposition reflects a finding that the force used was not reasonable and that there was a violation of applicable policy.
- D. Supervisors shall be cognizant that an officer's decision to use force shall be evaluated from the perspective of a reasonable officer in the same situation, based on the totality of the circumstances known to or perceived by the police officer at the time of the decision, rather than with the benefit of hindsight, and the totality of the circumstances shall account for occasions when police officers may be forced to make quick judgements about using force.
- E. If a use of force is deemed not objectively reasonable and/or a separate policy violation is reported, a memorandum documenting the position must be drafted and attached to the Blue Team Incident Report.
- F. If there are recommendations or concerns related to tactics and/or training, the reviewing supervisor shall address them with the involved officers as soon as possible. If the recommendations or concerns require an officer to attend a supplemental training course, those requests should be made by the officer's direct supervisor through the shift lieutenant. If the tactical and/or training considerations should be considered for inclusion in Department training, that should be addressed with and coordinated by members of the Department's Training Cadre.

- G. The reviewing supervisor will forward the Blue Team Use of Force Incident Report to their supervisor, generally, which should be completed within one week of the incident.
- H. The Blue Team Use of Force Incident will be forwarded to the appropriate Deputy Chief through the chain of command after being reviewed at each command level.
 - 1. The use of force will be reviewed for any policy, training, weapon, or equipment issues related to the incident.
 - 2. The Blue Team Use of Force Incidents will be retained for annual analysis and reporting.

1.3.11 REMOVAL FROM LINE DUTY

- A. The requirements of this standard are delineated in **Policy 1.5.**

1.3.12 AUTHORIZED WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION

1.3.13 WEAPONS QUALIFICATION

1.3.14 PROFICIENCY TRAINING

- A. The requirements of these standards are delineated in **Policy 1.4.**

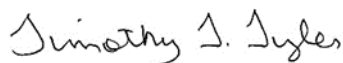
1.3.15 POLICY TRAINING

- A. All personnel authorized to carry lethal and less-lethal weapons shall be issued copies of and receive instruction regarding this policy before being authorized to carry any weapon.
- B. Officers will receive training on the use of force at least yearly.
- C. Policy instruction will be documented in the officer's field training and evaluation program.

1.3.16 ANNUAL ANALYSIS OF USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

- A. All reports required by **Section 1.3.8** will be reviewed and analyzed annually to determine any trends, patterns, training needs, or needs for policy modification.
- B. Copies of the annual analysis will be provided to members of the Champaign City Council and the City of Champaign Human Relations Commission.

ISSUING AUTHORITY



Timothy T. Tyler
 Police Chief
 Champaign Police Department