

Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board

Model Policy on Use of Force



This model policy is intended for Illinois law enforcement agencies to adopt or adapt to meet their specific needs. Each agency is responsible for ensuring that its policies, procedures, training, reporting practices, equipment, and related directives comply with current law, agency policies, and applicable local ordinances.

Contents

ILETSB Ten Shared Principles	3
PURPOSE AND SCOPE	4
DEFINITIONS.....	4
POLICY AND CORE PRINCIPLES.....	5
SANCTITY OF HUMAN LIFE.....	5
LAWFUL, OBJECTIVELY REASONABLE, NECESSARY, AND PROPORTIONAL FORCE	5
PROHIBITED PURPOSES AND METHODS.....	6
DUTY TO INTERVENE, REPORT, AND PROTECTION FROM RETALIATION	6
USE OF FORCE	7
DE-ESCALATION AND FORCE MITIGATION	7
FORCE DURING AN ARREST.....	8
FACTORS IN FORCE DECISIONS	8
FORCE AGAINST A RESTRAINED OR CONTROLLED PERSON	9
PAIN-COMPLIANCE TECHNIQUES	9
CHOKEHOLDS, CAROTID RESTRAINTS, AND BREATHING RISKS.....	10
FORCE TO SEIZE OR PRESERVE EVIDENCE.....	10
DEADLY FORCE	10
WARNING.....	11
FLEEING PERSON.....	11
SELF-DIRECTED THREAT AND PROPERTY	11
MOVING VEHICLES.....	11
REPORTING THE USE OF FORCE	11
SUPERVISOR NOTIFICATION.....	12
MEDICAL AID, POSITIONING, AND MONITORING.....	13
SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES	13
INDEPENDENT COMPLIANCE AND TACTICAL REVIEW	14
TRAINING	14
SCENARIO-BASED DECISION-MAKING	15
USE OF FORCE ANALYSIS.....	15
POLICY AND SYSTEM REVIEW	16

ILETSB Ten Shared Principles

On June 1, 2022, the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board adopted the Ten Shared Principles, which were developed jointly by the Illinois NAACP State Conference and the Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police. The principles reflect the core values and guiding principles underlying this model policy.

- We value the life of every person and consider life to be the highest value.
- All persons should be treated with dignity and respect. This is another foundational value.
- We reject discrimination toward any person that is based on race, ethnicity, religion, color, nationality, immigrant status, sexual orientation, gender, disability, or familial status.
- We endorse the six pillars in the report of the President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing. The first pillar is to build and rebuild trust through procedural justice, transparency, accountability, and honest recognition of past and present obstacles.
- We endorse the four pillars of procedural justice, which are fairness, voice (i.e., an opportunity for citizens and police to believe they are heard), transparency, and impartiality.
- We endorse the values inherent in community policing, which includes community partnerships involving law enforcement, engagement of police officers with residents outside of interaction specific to enforcement of laws, and problem-solving that is collaborative, not one-sided.
- We believe that developing strong ongoing relationships between law enforcement and communities of color at the leadership level and street level will be the keys to diminishing and eliminating racial tension.
- We believe that law enforcement and community leaders have a mutual responsibility to encourage all citizens to gain a better understanding and knowledge of the law to assist them in their interactions with law enforcement officers.
- We support diversity in police departments and in the law enforcement profession. Law enforcement and communities have a mutual responsibility and should work together to make a concerted effort to recruit diverse police departments.
- We believe de-escalation training should be required to ensure the safety of community members and officers. We endorse using de-escalation tactics to reduce the potential for confrontations that endanger law enforcement officers and community members; and the principle that human life should be taken only as a last resort.

The Ten Shared Principles guide how agencies read, teach, supervise, and review this policy. They do not allow force or replace any duty under the law or this policy.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy sets rules for the use of force by sworn officers. It seeks to protect human life and help officers carry out lawful duties safely, effectively, fairly, and professionally.

This policy applies to every force decision. It also applies to each agency policy on a force option, weapon, restraint, or control method. A more specific policy may set stricter rules. Officers shall follow all rules that apply. An emergency does not allow conduct barred by law. An officer may depart from a tactical procedure only when following it would create an imminent threat to life. Any other response must be lawful, objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional. The officer shall document the departure, and the agency shall review it.

DEFINITIONS

Agency - The law enforcement agency that adopts this model policy.

Officer - A sworn peace officer employed by or acting on behalf of the agency.

Deadly force - Any use of force that creates a substantial risk of causing death or great bodily harm, including the discharge of a firearm. (720 ILCS 5/7-5(h)(1))

De-escalation - Actions meant to calm or stabilize an encounter, gain willing compliance, or avoid or reduce force.

Feasible - An option that a reasonable officer at the scene would believe can be carried out. The decision is based on the facts known or reasonably perceived at the time. The officer must consider safety, likely effectiveness, available time and resources, and the lawful objective.

Force - The intentional use of physical effort, a tactic, a chemical agent, a weapon, or equipment against a person. Its purpose is to gain compliance, overcome resistance, prevent escape, or protect a person. Incidental or consensual contact is not force. For agency reporting and review, pointing a firearm at a person is a reportable force action. Showing another weapon to gain compliance is also reportable, even if another law or reporting system uses a different label.

Force mitigation - The use of communication, position, distance, cover, time, containment, teamwork, and other resources to avoid force or use less force.

Great bodily harm - The meaning given by controlling Illinois law. A different term, such as 'serious bodily injury,' does not replace the Illinois standard.

Imminent threat - A threat that must be faced at once. Under the totality of the circumstances, a reasonable officer in the same situation must believe the person has the present ability, opportunity, and apparent intent to immediately cause death or great bodily harm. Fear of future harm alone is not enough. (720 ILCS 5/7-5(h)(2))

Necessary - Force that a reasonable officer at the scene would view as needed because no safe, feasible, and reasonably effective option was apparent. The decision is based on the facts known or reasonably perceived at the time. Force must be necessary as well as objectively reasonable. Officers do not have to try every possible option or wait when a delay would increase danger.

Proportional - Force whose level and type reasonably match the threat, conduct, resistance, and lawful objective. Its length and continued use must also match those facts. Proportionality does not require an equal response. It allows greater or different force when reasonably necessary.

Reportable use of force - Any force beyond officer presence, verbal direction, or the routine search, escort, or handcuffing of a cooperative person that does not cause injury. Force is also reportable when there is an injury or complaint of injury, when an officer points a firearm or shows a weapon to gain compliance, or when an officer uses a weapon or control device.

Tactical repositioning - Moving to gain distance, use cover or barriers, improve position, contain a person, protect the public, or gain time and resources. Tactical repositioning is not retreat. (720 ILCS 5/7-5(a))

Totality of the circumstances - All relevant facts and events viewed as a whole. This includes facts known or reasonably perceived by the officer at the time. It also includes facts a reasonable officer in the same situation would know. The review has no fixed time limit and includes the conduct of the officer and the person before force was used. (720 ILCS 5/7-5(h)(3); Barnes v. Felix, 605 U.S. 73 (2025))

POLICY AND CORE PRINCIPLES

The agency shall use the Ten Shared Principles when it reads and applies this policy. The agency shall value every life and treat all people with dignity and respect. It shall act without bias, use procedural justice and de-escalation, and take human life only as a last resort.

SANCTITY OF HUMAN LIFE

Human life is the agency's highest priority in every encounter. Each person has worth and dignity. Officers shall make careful force decisions. They shall seek to preserve life, protect human rights, and keep everyone safe. (720 ILCS 5/7-5(c)-(d))

The agency seeks willing compliance when it is safe to do so. Officers shall use communication, sound decisions, and sound tactics to resolve an encounter without force when reasonably possible. The sanctity of life does not require an officer to place anyone in unreasonable danger. It does not require an officer to avoid lawful and necessary action or delay force against an imminent threat.

LAWFUL, OBJECTIVELY REASONABLE, NECESSARY, AND PROPORTIONAL FORCE

An officer may use force only for a lawful law enforcement purpose. Every use and continued use of force must be objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional under the totality of the circumstances. An officer shall use only the force reasonably needed to safely meet the lawful objective. The officer shall reduce or stop force when the threat, resistance, or need for control goes down or ends.

Reasonableness shall be judged from the view of a reasonable officer at the scene. The review shall use the facts known or reasonably perceived at the time, without the benefit of hindsight. It shall consider

the full chain of events that led to force. It shall also recognize that officers may have to make quick decisions in tense, uncertain, and fast-changing conditions.

PROHIBITED PURPOSES AND METHODS

An officer shall not:

- Use force as punishment or retaliation. An officer shall not use force only because of a person's past flight or resistance, insult, criticism, recording, or other challenge to an officer. Current resistance, escape, or threatening conduct may be considered only when it relates to a lawful objective, necessity, and proportionality.
- Use force based on bias or a protected characteristic, or in response to the lawful exercise of First Amendment rights.
- Discharge a kinetic-impact or other less-lethal projectile in a manner that targets the head, neck, groin, anterior pelvis, or back.
- Discharge a conducted electrical weapon in a manner that targets the head, chest, neck, groin, or anterior pelvis.
- Discharge firearms or kinetic-impact projectiles indiscriminately into a crowd.
- Use a chemical agent or irritant for crowd control before giving a clear dispersal order. The order must be loud enough to hear and must be repeated when needed. Officers must give people enough time and space to comply. These steps are not required when they would place an officer or another person at undue risk of death or great bodily harm.
- Use a chemical agent or irritant in another setting before giving a clear lawful order and time to comply. The order must be loud enough to hear and must be repeated when needed. These steps are not required when they would place an officer or another person at undue risk of death or great bodily harm.

These restrictions apply across all related force and equipment policies. (720 ILCS 5/7-5.5(e))

DUTY TO INTERVENE, REPORT, AND PROTECTION FROM RETALIATION

A peace officer or other person acting under color of law shall take reasonable action to prevent or stop another peace officer from using unauthorized force. The same duty applies when the force exceeds the degree allowed. The force must occur in the person's presence, and the person must have an opportunity to intervene. Rank and chain of command do not change this duty. Intervention may include verbal direction, physical action, a request for help, or another step reasonably able to stop the violation. A supervisor who sees such force shall give a direct order to stop it. (720 ILCS 5/7-16)

The person who sees the force shall immediately report it to the proper supervisor and the agency's named internal affairs or professional standards contact. A report is required when the person suspects that force was unlawful, unauthorized, excessive, unreported, or against policy. This duty applies even if the person did not intervene. If the report involves the person's chain of command, the person shall report directly to the agency head or an approved independent contact. The person may also notify

legal counsel. Notice to legal counsel or another channel does not replace either required internal report unless the agency has formally named that contact for this purpose.

Each person who intervenes or knows relevant facts about the force shall file a separate written report. The person shall file it as soon as practicable, usually before the end of the duty period. It must be filed no later than five days after the incident. The report shall include all important facts known to that person. An intervention report shall also state the date, time, and place; identify or describe the people involved; explain what the person did to intervene; and state whether it worked. (720 ILCS 5/7-16(b))

The agency's named certification reporting official shall promptly decide whether the information alleges conduct listed in 50 ILCS 705/6.3(b). If that law requires a report, the official shall send a separate report to the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board. The Board must receive it within seven days after the agency learns of the conduct. This report does not replace an intervention, incident, complaint, or supervisor report.

The agency shall not discipline or retaliate against an officer or employee for an action protected by this section. It shall not interfere with, intimidate, or coerce the person for that action. Protected actions include a required intervention and a report of force that may be unconstitutional, unlawful, unauthorized, or excessive. They also include helping with an investigation and refusing an order the person reasonably believes is unconstitutional or unlawful. (720 ILCS 5/7-16(c))

An officer may know facts that an observer does not know. Even so, an observer shall not delay when the facts seen create a chance and duty to act. The observer must also report facts that may show misconduct.

USE OF FORCE

An officer shall keep deciding whether force is needed. If it is, the officer shall choose an objectively reasonable and proportional force option. Each officer is responsible for their own force decision. An officer may not rely only on another officer's decision or action.

An officer may use an improvised device, tactic, or method only when normal approved options are not available or do not work. The improvised response must be objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional. The officer shall stop any force when the reason for it ends.

An officer does not have to retreat or stop a lawful arrest only because a person resists or threatens to resist. This policy does not require an officer to face an unreasonable risk of injury before using authorized force. Tactical repositioning, cover, containment, de-escalation, and a safe later arrest are not retreat. Officers shall consider these options when they are reasonably safe and feasible. (720 ILCS 5/7-5(a), (d))

DE-ESCALATION AND FORCE MITIGATION

Officers shall use de-escalation to prevent or reduce force unless it would put a person at immediate risk of harm or clearly would not work. De-escalation shall continue before, during, and after force. It shall not delay action needed to stop an imminent threat.

Officers shall consider each method below. When a method is apparent, reasonably safe, feasible, and likely to work, officers shall use it to prevent or reduce force. Officers do not have to delay action against an imminent threat:

Communication.

- Identify themselves and explain the lawful objective when this will not harm safety or an investigation.
- Speak with respect. Listen, explain, persuade, advise, and give clear directions or warnings. Allow a reasonable time to comply.
- When practical, choose one officer to speak. Avoid conflicting commands given at the same time. Change the speaker or method when it does not work.
- Consider language barriers, hearing or vision loss, disability, age, trauma, intoxication, medical needs, and behavioral health crisis.

Tactical positioning.

- Use distance, cover, concealment, barriers, and a better position to reduce danger and improve decisions.
- Isolate or contain the person and create a safe zone when officers can watch the person and scene without causing unreasonable danger.
- Avoid going into or staying in a position that needlessly reduces time or safe options.

Time and resources.

- Slow the encounter when action is not needed at once. Allow time for emotions to settle and willing compliance to occur.
- When needed, request more officers, a supervisor, crisis staff, an interpreter, emergency medical services, special equipment, or mutual aid.
- When time permits, assign roles and plan communication, arrest, force options, and medical response. Address crossfire and what is behind the target.

FORCE DURING AN ARREST

Under the totality of the circumstances, an officer may use force the officer reasonably believes is necessary to make a lawful arrest. An officer may also use force to defend the officer or another person from bodily harm during the arrest. The force must meet all rules in this policy. It must be objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional. The officer must use de-escalation and force mitigation when required and stop force when the need ends. (720 ILCS 5/7-5(a))

FACTORS IN FORCE DECISIONS

As time and circumstances permit, an officer shall consider the applicable factors below. No single factor is controlling, and the list is not exhaustive:

- How immediate and severe the threat is. Consider the person's present ability, opportunity, and apparent intent to carry it out.
- The person's conduct and level of resistance as the officer reasonably perceived them at the time.
- How serious the suspected offense is and the need for immediate enforcement.
- Known or reasonably perceived access to weapons or dangerous improvised devices.
- Whether de-escalation, tactical repositioning, cover, containment, a later arrest, or another force option is available and likely to work.
- The number of officers and other people. Consider their size, strength, skill, exhaustion, injury, and position.
- The person's age, pregnancy, medical distress, crisis, or intoxication. Consider any physical, mental, developmental, intellectual, sensory, or communication disability. Also consider whether the person can understand and follow directions.
- Whether the person is restrained, injured, in custody, or already under effective control.
- The likely and reasonably foreseeable results of escape or delay.
- The location and safety of bystanders, victims, other officers, and traffic. Consider hazards at the scene.
- How long the encounter lasts and any change in the threat, resistance, resources, or lawful objective.
- Reliable facts from dispatch or earlier contacts. Officers shall not rely on unsupported guesses or stereotypes.
- The conduct of the officer and the person during the whole encounter. This includes warnings, communication, position, and tactical decisions before force.
- Any emergency or other fact important to the decision.

FORCE AGAINST A RESTRAINED OR CONTROLLED PERSON

An officer shall not use force against a person who is fully restrained and under control. Force may be used only when it is needed at once to prevent injury or escape. Any force must fit the current threat or resistance. It shall stop when control returns or the need ends.

PAIN-COMPLIANCE TECHNIQUES

An officer may use only a pain-compliance method approved by the agency. The officer must first complete approved training for that method. Its use must be objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional. The officer shall consider how much control is already present, whether the person can understand and comply, the time given to comply, and the risk of injury. The officer shall reduce or stop the method when control is gained, resistance goes down, or the method is no longer needed. The person shall be watched and given a medical check or aid when required.

CHOKEHOLDS, CAROTID RESTRAINTS, AND BREATHING RISKS

An officer shall not put direct pressure on a person's throat, windpipe, or airway unless deadly force is allowed under this policy. The officer also shall not use an above-shoulder restraint that creates a risk of asphyxiation (suffocation). Illinois law does not define every neck hold as a chokehold. For example, a headlock is not a statutory chokehold if it is not meant to reduce air intake and pressure is placed only on the head. This does not authorize the hold. Every other rule in this policy still applies. (720 ILCS 5/7-5.5(a), (c)-(d))

This policy treats a carotid restraint that limits blood flow to the brain as deadly force. A chokehold, carotid restraint, or above-shoulder restraint that risks asphyxiation may be used only as a last resort. Deadly force must be reasonably necessary to protect against an imminent threat to human life. These restraints shall not be used for routine control or a routine takedown.

An officer shall not use a chokehold, carotid restraint, or above-shoulder restraint to stop a person from swallowing evidence. The same ban applies to any lesser contact with the throat or neck. (720 ILCS 5/7-5.5(b))

If an officer tries or uses a deadly-force-level neck restraint, the officer shall stop at once when the imminent threat ends. The officer shall immediately provide medical assistance consistent with the officer's training, and request emergency medical services. The officer shall keep watching the person's breathing and consciousness. The officer shall inform medical and custodial staff about the restraint and any loss of consciousness. The officer shall immediately notify a supervisor. The report shall fully explain the attempt or use, how long it lasted, its effects, the aid given, and the outcome.

FORCE TO SEIZE OR PRESERVE EVIDENCE

An officer may use force to lawfully take evidence or prevent its destruction only when the force is objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional. An officer shall not intentionally restrict breathing or blood flow. An officer shall not press on or compress the neck. An officer shall not use force when its medical risk is out of proportion to the need to preserve the evidence. If a person may have swallowed evidence, officers shall use only lawful investigative or medical options. Those options must follow training and protect the person's safety.

DEADLY FORCE

Deadly force is a last resort. Under the totality of the circumstances, an officer may use it only when the officer reasonably believes it is necessary to stop an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm to the officer or another person. Deadly force shall stop when the imminent threat ends. (720 ILCS 5/7-1, 7-5(a), (d))

Before using deadly force, an officer shall use other available options when a reasonable officer could do so safely and feasibly. Options may include tactical repositioning, containment, or a safe later arrest. An officer does not have to wait when a delay would expose a person to an imminent threat. (720 ILCS 5/7-5(d))

WARNING

When feasible and safe, an officer shall make a reasonable effort to identify themselves as a peace officer. The officer shall warn that deadly force may be used. When the situation permits, the officer shall give the person a reasonable chance to comply. (720 ILCS 5/7-5(a-5))

FLEEING PERSON

Deadly force shall not be used only to stop flight, prevent escape, or complete an arrest. An officer may use deadly force against a fleeing person only to stop an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm to the officer or another person. The officer must reasonably believe deadly force is necessary to prevent that harm. The belief must be based on the totality of the circumstances. When available, the officer shall use reasonably safe and feasible options, such as containment or a later arrest.

SELF-DIRECTED THREAT AND PROPERTY

An officer shall not use deadly force when a person threatens only themselves or property. Deadly force may be used only if the person also poses an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm to the officer or another person. A property offense alone does not allow deadly force unless the offense is terrorism or the law otherwise allows deadly force. (720 ILCS 5/7-5(a-10), (a-15))

Warning shots are prohibited.

MOVING VEHICLES

An officer shall not fire a gun only to disable a moving vehicle. When the vehicle itself is the threat, the officer shall move out of its path when reasonably safe and feasible. Under those same conditions, the officer shall avoid placing themselves where deadly force becomes the only clear option.

An officer shall not fire at a moving vehicle or its occupants unless one of two conditions exists. First, a person in the vehicle is using deadly force by a means other than the vehicle. Second, the vehicle poses an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm and no other objectively reasonable defense is available. An officer shall not fire from a moving vehicle unless the shot is necessary to address such an imminent threat. The officer may fire only if no other objectively reasonable defense is available and the shot meets every deadly-force rule in this policy. Officers shall consider the danger from an uncontrolled vehicle, crossfire, what is behind the target, passengers, and bystanders.

REPORTING THE USE OF FORCE

Each officer who uses reportable force shall promptly complete a separate report. The report shall be complete, accurate, and honest. The officer shall explain and justify each separate use or continued use of force. This includes each repeated use, firearm discharge, and change in force option. General or boilerplate language is not enough.

The report shall describe, as applicable:

- The reason for the contact and the lawful objective.

- The person's conduct, threat, resistance, access to weapons, and condition. The report shall also describe the person's ability to understand or comply.
- Any warning or communication. The report shall identify any de-escalation method, force-mitigation method, other option, or resource used or considered. It shall explain why an option was unsafe, not feasible, or did not work.
- The exact force used. This includes its type, target area, number and length of uses, distance, and position. The report shall state the facts that made each use objectively reasonable, necessary, and proportional.
- Any change in the facts. This includes a new assessment, reduction or stop of force, restraint, position, and monitoring.
- Any injury, complaint, or sign of distress. The report shall describe medical aid, EMS requests, refusals, transport, and notice given to medical or custodial staff.
- Any intervention or supervisor direction. The report shall identify witnesses, recordings, photos, physical evidence, and any equipment use or failure.

For an incident covered by 50 ILCS 706/10-20, an officer shall complete the required initial report before accessing or reviewing any body-worn camera recording. This rule applies to an officer involved in or witnessing an officer-involved shooting, deadly-force incident, or use of force that caused great bodily harm. It also applies when an officer is ordered to report during an investigation of a misconduct complaint against that officer. With supervisor approval, the officer may file an amended or supplemental report after viewing a recording. The later report shall state that the officer accessed or reviewed the footage.

The named records or reporting official shall make sure all required data are sent on time. This includes qualifying data on force, firearm use, arrest-related deaths, and mental health crises under 50 ILCS 709/5-11 and 5-12. It also includes data required by any other reporting rule.

SUPERVISOR NOTIFICATION

The officer shall notify a supervisor as soon as practicable after any reportable use of force. Notice must be immediate after:

- Deadly force, a firearm discharge, or firearm pointing.
- Use or attempted use of a neck restraint.
- Use of a conducted electrical weapon, chemical agent, impact weapon, kinetic-impact munition, or improvised method.
- Loss of consciousness, visible injury, a complaint of injury, a strike, or a kick.
- A claim of excessive or unauthorized force.
- Any event that requires emergency medical care.

This section does not replace immediate internal reports. It also does not replace required notice to the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board for possible decertifying conduct under 50 ILCS 705/6.3.

MEDICAL AID, POSITIONING, AND MONITORING

As soon as reasonably practical, an officer shall check whether any person is injured. This duty applies whether the injury came from force or another cause. The officer shall give aid that follows training and request emergency medical help when needed. The officer shall use available life-saving steps, such as CPR or an automated external defibrillator. The officer shall arrange transport for care when needed or requested. (720 ILCS 5/7-15)

Immediately after control is obtained and when safety permits, officers shall:

- Position the person so the person can breathe freely. Move the person from a prone, or face-down, position as soon as that control is no longer needed.
- Do not sit, kneel, or stand on the person's neck, chest, or back in a way that limits breathing or causes needless physical stress.
- Keep watching the person's breathing, awareness, skin color, response, and other signs of distress. Continue until medical staff assess the person or custody is transferred.
- Request EMS for a visible injury, complaint of injury, continuing pain, loss of consciousness, or breathing problem. Also request EMS after significant force, a neck restraint, a long struggle, extreme agitation, a suspected overdose, or another clear medical emergency.
- Tell medical and custodial staff what force was used. Also report the length of the struggle or restraint, any loss of consciousness, symptoms, complaints, aid given, and other known risks.
- Document any refusal of care. When practicable, obtain a witness or recording of the refusal. A refusal does not end monitoring if the person remains in clear medical distress or cannot make an informed refusal.

When the scene is safe and the person is secure, officers shall not interfere with emergency medical care. Officers shall treat all injured persons with dignity and respect.

SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

When reasonably available, a supervisor shall respond to the scene after deadly force or force involving a weapon, control device, or improvised method. The supervisor shall also respond after force involving an injury or complaint of injury, loss of consciousness, neck restraint, strike, or kick. A response is also required after a claim of unauthorized force or any other event that presents a higher risk. A supervisor who used, ordered, or took part in the force shall not review or investigate it. Until an uninvolved supervisor takes control, the involved supervisor may handle only immediate scene safety, medical aid, and preservation of evidence. The involved supervisor shall still provide any report or statement required by law or policy.

The responding or reviewing supervisor shall, as applicable:

- Take command of the scene and address any continuing safety risk. Make sure the person receives a medical check, monitoring, and aid.
- Identify and separate involved officers and witnesses when needed. Identify civilian witnesses. Preserve recordings, photos, physical evidence, dispatch information, and other relevant records.
- Control the order of reports and access to recordings. Make sure any initial report required by 50 ILCS 706/10-20 is done before an involved or witnessing officer views body-worn camera footage.
- Give the person subjected to force a chance to describe any injury, request care, and provide information. Any interview shall follow the law and be coordinated with the proper investigative authority.
- Review each report and the available objective evidence. Check for completeness, accuracy, candor, and facts specific to each use of force. Resolve or document any important conflict in the evidence.
- Review the lawful objective, threat assessment, de-escalation, and force mitigation. Review whether force was necessary and proportional. Review each use, reduction, and stop of force. Also review restraint, medical aid, intervention, and reporting.
- Start or refer a complaint, administrative investigation, criminal notice, decertification notice, or outside investigation when required by the facts or law.
- Document the review and its outcome. Record important findings, required referrals, and the reasons for corrective or follow-up action.
- Identify any immediate corrective action, equipment problem, or training need. Identify strong performance and lessons that should be shared with other personnel.

INDEPENDENT COMPLIANCE AND TACTICAL REVIEW

The agency head or authorized designee shall make sure every reportable use of force receives an independent review. The reviewer shall not have used, ordered, or taken part in the force. If an uninvolved supervisor cannot respond promptly, the agency shall arrange remote oversight when practicable. The agency shall also complete a later independent review. Until then, the involved supervisor may address only immediate safety, medical aid, and preservation of evidence. The agency may conduct a separate, non-disciplinary review of tactics, training, equipment, and policy. A learning review shall not delay, replace, or harm a misconduct or criminal investigation.

TRAINING

Officers shall receive refresher training on this policy, current law, and related force policies at least once each year. Officers shall show that they know the rules, use sound judgment, and have practical skill. Each officer shall also complete and document the three-year training cycle required by 50 ILCS 705/10.6. The cycle requires:

- At least 12 hours of hands-on, scenario-based role-playing.
- At least six hours of use-of-force training, including de-escalation.
- Specific training on the Fourth Amendment.
- Officer-safety training on cover, concealment, and time.
- At least six hours on high-risk traffic stops.

The agency shall keep all training completion records.

Training shall include:

- Sanctity of human life, human dignity, ethics, objective reasonableness, necessity, and proportionality. Training shall explain the difference between legal and agency review standards.
- De-escalation and force mitigation through communication and active listening. It shall cover one-officer communication, distance, cover, containment, tactical repositioning, time, teamwork, and special resources.
- How to recognize and respond to a person in crisis. Training shall address children, older adults, pregnant persons, and persons with disabilities. It shall also address limited English skills, intoxication, and medical distress.
- The use, limits, target restrictions, changes, and medical risks of each approved force option and restraint.
- Deadly-force decisions, warnings, moving vehicles, backdrop, and crossfire. It shall also cover fleeing persons, self-directed threats, and later arrest.
- The duty to intervene and report. Training shall cover candor, protection from retaliation, medical aid, CPR and AED use, positional-asphyxia risks, monitoring, and transfer of custody.
- Supervisor scene control and independent review. It shall also cover preservation of evidence, corrective action, and non-disciplinary learning after an incident.

SCENARIO-BASED DECISION-MAKING

Recurring scenario training shall require officers to gather facts. Officers shall assess the person, threats, and risks in context. They shall identify safe and feasible options, apply the law and policy, act, and keep reassessing the situation. Scenarios shall test decisions and the officer's ability to explain them. They shall not test only weapon skills. The scenarios shall include encounters resolved through de-escalation without force. Training shall also prepare officers to act quickly and decisively when an imminent threat requires it.

USE OF FORCE ANALYSIS

At least once each year, the agency's named use-of-force review official shall prepare an analysis for the agency head. An internal analysis may use identifying information needed to find repeat patterns. Any

version shared more widely or released to the public shall remove identifying information and follow the law.

The analysis shall evaluate, as data permit:

- How often force was used, its type, level, length, and result. This includes firearm pointing, weapon use, attempted neck restraints, and moving-vehicle incidents.
- Injuries, complaints, medical aid, EMS response, positional risks, and deaths.
- De-escalation and force-mitigation methods. It shall also review intervention, reduction and stop of force, and supervisor response.
- Patterns by officer, assignment, place, time, call type, and encounter type. It shall also review demographic data, disability or crisis signs, and other useful factors.
- Complaints, policy findings, reporting or candor problems, corrective actions, training results, equipment performance, and repeat concerns.
- Recommendations on policy, training, supervision, staffing, mutual aid, equipment, data quality, and later review.

POLICY AND SYSTEM REVIEW

The agency shall complete a full review of this policy at least once every two years. It shall also review the policy after a material change in law, a critical incident, or an identified pattern. The review shall cover all related force policies, training, reporting forms, equipment, supervisor procedures, and data systems. It shall include staff from legal, training, operations, internal affairs or professional standards, records, and agency leadership. The agency may also seek useful input from outside partners or the community.

For a material policy change, the agency shall coordinate all needed training, forms, reporting routes, equipment, and supervisor guidance. The agency shall set an effective date that gives staff time to understand and apply the change. Publishing a policy by itself does not put the policy into practice.