

## Use of Force

### 300.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This policy provides guidelines on the use of force. While there is no way to specify the exact amount or type of force to be applied in any situation, every member of this department is expected to use these guidelines to make such decisions in a professional, impartial, and reasonable manner.

In addition to those methods, techniques, and tools set forth below, the guidelines for the reasonable application of force contained in this policy shall apply to all policies addressing the potential use of force, including but not limited to the Control Devices and Techniques and Conducted Energy Device policies.

#### 300.1.1 DEFINITIONS

Definitions related to this policy include:

**Deadly force** - Force reasonably anticipated and intended to create a substantial likelihood of causing death or very serious injury.

**Feasible** - Reasonably capable of being done or carried out under the circumstances to successfully achieve the arrest or lawful objective without increasing risk to the officer or another person.

**Force** - The application of physical techniques or tactics, chemical agents, or weapons to another person. It is not a use of force when a person allows themselves to be searched, escorted, handcuffed, or restrained.

**Imminent** - Ready to take place; impending. Note that imminent does not mean immediate or instantaneous.

**Totality of the circumstances** - All facts and circumstances known to the officer at the time, taken as a whole, including the conduct of the officer and the subject leading up to the use of force. The totality of the circumstances impacts what is considered to be reasonable.

### 300.2 POLICY

The Department recognizes and respects the value of all human life and dignity without prejudice to anyone. Vesting officers with the authority to use reasonable force and to protect the public welfare requires monitoring, evaluation, and a careful balancing of all interests. The use of force by law enforcement personnel is a matter of critical concern, both to the public and to the law enforcement community. Officers are involved on a daily basis in numerous and varied interactions and, when warranted, may use reasonable force in carrying out their duties.

Officers must have an understanding of, and true appreciation for, their authority and limitations. This is especially true with respect to overcoming resistance while engaged in the performance of law enforcement duties.

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#### 300.2.1 DUTY TO INTERCEDE AND REPORT

Any officer present and observing another law enforcement officer or a member using force that is clearly beyond that which is objectively reasonable under the circumstances shall, when in a position to do so, intercede to prevent the unreasonable use of force. Any officer who observes, knows, or suspects (whether in-person or not) that another law enforcement officer or a member has used force that is potentially beyond that which is objectively reasonable under the circumstances shall report these observations to a supervisor as soon as feasible.

#### 300.2.2 PERSPECTIVE

When observing force used by a law enforcement officer, each officer should take into account the totality of the circumstances and the possibility that other law enforcement officers may have additional information regarding the threat posed by the subject. This, however, is not intended to negate the responsibility of the witness officer to report a use of force that they believe to be unreasonable.

#### **300.3 USE OF FORCE**

Officers shall use only that amount of force that appears necessary given the facts and circumstances perceived by the officer at the time of the event to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose. Tactical de-escalation should be used whenever feasible. Officers should be cognizant that use of force incidents can be, and often are, rapidly changing and fluid events. As such, officers should be aware that their use of force should be reasonable and proportional to the force/resistance encountered.

The reasonableness of force will be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene at the time of the incident. Any evaluation of reasonableness must allow for the fact that officers are often forced to make split-second decisions about the amount of force that appears necessary in a particular situation, with limited information and in circumstances that are, or maybe, tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving.

Given that no policy can predict every possible situation an officer might encounter, officers are entrusted to use well-reasoned discretion in determining the appropriate use of force in each incident, to include principles of tactical de-escalation.

It is also recognized that circumstances may arise in which officers reasonably believe that it would be impractical or ineffective to use any of the tools, weapons, or methods provided by this department. Officers may find it more effective or reasonable to improvise their response to rapidly unfolding conditions that they are confronting. In such circumstances, the use of any improvised device or method must be utilized only to the degree that it reasonably appears necessary to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement purpose.

While the ultimate objective of every law enforcement encounter is to avoid or minimize injury, nothing in this policy requires an officer to retreat or be exposed to possible physical injury before applying reasonable force.

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#### 300.3.1 USE OF FORCE TO EFFECT AN ARREST

An officer may use any force which they reasonably believe to be necessary to effect an arrest and may use any force which they reasonably believe to be necessary to defend themselves or another from bodily harm while making an arrest (720 ILCS 5/7-5).

#### 300.3.2 FACTORS USED TO DETERMINE THE REASONABLENESS OF FORCE

When determining whether to apply force and evaluating whether an officer has used reasonable force, a number of factors should be taken into consideration as time and circumstances permit. These factors include but are not limited to:

- (a) Immediacy and severity of the threat to officers or others.
- (b) The conduct of the individual being confronted, as reasonably perceived by the officer at the time.
- (c) Officer/subject factors (e.g., age, size, relative strength, skill level, injuries sustained, level of exhaustion or fatigue, the number of officers present and available to assist vs. subjects present involved).
- (d) The effects of suspected drug or alcohol use.
- (e) The individual's mental state or capacity.
- (f) The individual's ability to understand and comply with officer commands.
- (g) The proximity of weapons or dangerous improvised devices.
- (h) The degree to which the individual has been effectively restrained and their ability to resist despite being restrained.
- (i) The availability of other reasonable and feasible options and their possible effectiveness.
- (j) The seriousness of the suspected offense or reason for contact with the individual.
- (k) Training and experience of the officer.
- (l) Potential for injury to officers, suspects, and others.
- (m) Whether the individual appears to be:
  - 1. resisting or,
  - 2. attempting to evade arrest by flight or,
  - 3. attacking the officer.
- (n) The risk and reasonably foreseeable consequences of escape.
- (o) The apparent need for immediate control of the individual or a prompt resolution of the situation.
- (p) Whether the conduct of the individual being confronted no longer reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to the officer or others.
- (q) Awareness of any propensity for violence.
- (r) Any other exigent circumstances.

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#### 300.3.3 PAIN COMPLIANCE TECHNIQUES

Pain compliance techniques may be effective in controlling a physically or actively resisting individual. Officers may only apply those pain compliance techniques for which they have successfully completed department-approved training. Officers utilizing any pain compliance technique should consider:

- (a) The degree to which the application of the technique may be controlled given the level of resistance.
- (b) Whether the individual is able to comply with the direction or orders of the officer.
- (c) Whether the individual has been given sufficient opportunity to comply.

The application of any pain compliance technique shall be discontinued once the officer determines that compliance has been achieved.

#### 300.3.4 USE OF FORCE TO SEIZE EVIDENCE

In general, officers may use reasonable force to lawfully seize evidence and to prevent the destruction of evidence. However, officers are discouraged from using force solely to prevent a person from swallowing evidence or contraband.

#### 300.3.5 DE-ESCALATION - ALTERNATIVE TACTICS

##### **Definition and Purpose**

Tactical de-escalation involves the use of techniques to reduce the intensity of an encounter with a subject and enable an officer to have additional options to gain voluntary compliance or mitigate the need to use a higher level of force while maintaining control of the situation. Tactical de-escalation is intended to permit officers to decrease the intensity of a situation, improve decision-making, improve communication, reduce the need for force, and increase voluntary compliance (e.g., summoning additional resources, formulating a plan, attempting verbal persuasion). It should be noted that tactical de-escalation does not require an officer compromise his or her safety or increase the risk of physical harm to the public. De-escalation techniques should only be used when it is safe and prudent to do so.

The overall objective of any tactical encounter is to gain control and safely resolve the situation. Tactical situations vary and there is no single solution to resolving every incident. In addition, some situations require an immediate response and de-escalation techniques are neither viable nor effective options. Nevertheless, employing tactical de-escalation techniques under the appropriate circumstances can preserve life, reduce injuries, build public trust, mitigate threats, and improve the safety of all involved.

##### **Tactical De-Escalation Techniques - (P.A.T.R.O.L.)**

**Planning** - Officers should attempt to arrive at a scene with a coordinated approach based on initial or pre-existing knowledge of the involved parties. The nature of most incidents will require plans to be flexible and officers will need to adapt as additional information becomes known.

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**Assessment** - Officers should continually assess the situation as new information becomes known. If a subject refused to comply with an order, officers should assess if it is a deliberate attempt to resist or escape, or an inability to comprehend the situation due to environmental, physical, cognitive, or other conditions. If a subject is unable to comprehend the situation, other tactical options may be more effective in resolving the situation safely.

**Time - Distance + Cover = Time** Time is an essential element of de-escalation as it allows officers the opportunity to communicate with the subject, refine tactical plans, and, if necessary, call for additional resources. If a suspect is contained and does not pose an imminent threat, time can provide an opportunity for the subject to reconsider their actions and decisions. Additionally, effective use of distance and cover may increase time for the officer(s).

**Redeployment and/or Containment** - Redeployment and/or containment can afford officers the added benefit of time and distance while continuing to maintain control of the situation. The addition of time and distance may give officers an opportunity to re-assess, communicate, request additional resources, or deploy other tactics to reduce the likelihood of injury to both the public and officers while also mitigating any potential ongoing threats. Redeployment, however, should not enable a subject to gain a tactical advantage, arm themselves, or flee and pose a greater danger to the public or officers.

**Other Resources** - In the case of a tense or potentially dangerous encounter, requesting additional resources can provide officers with specialized expertise, personnel, and tools to help control and contain an incident.

**Lines of Communication** - Maintaining open lines of communication between officers and communicating effectively with a subject are critically important when managing a tense or potentially dangerous encounter. Communication between officers can improve decision-making under tense circumstances and increase the effectiveness of coordinated actions. In addition, when a suspect observes that officers are prepared, well-organized, professional, and working as a team, that person may be deterred from attempting to flee, fight, or resist. All or some of the following tactics may be used in the same incident as time or circumstances allow:

- Verbal warnings
- Persuasion
- Defusing
- Empathy
- Redirecting
- Advisements
- Building rapport
- Asking open-ended questions
- Giving clear and direct orders

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#### 300.3.6 RESPIRATORY RESTRAINTS - CHOKEHOLDS PROHIBITED

Officers shall not apply direct pressure to the throat, windpipe, or airway of a person with the intent to reduce or prevent the intake of air (chokehold) unless deadly force is justified (720 ILCS 5/7-5.5). An officer shall not use a chokehold or any lesser contact with the throat or neck area of another in order to prevent the destruction of evidence by ingestion (720 ILCS 5/7-5.5).

#### **300.4 DEADLY FORCE APPLICATIONS**

When reasonable, the officer shall, prior to the use of deadly force, make efforts to identify themselves as a peace officer and to warn that deadly force may be used. This is not necessary if the officer has objectively reasonable grounds to believe the person is aware of those facts.

Use of deadly force is justified in the following circumstances involving an imminent threat or imminent risk:

- (a) An officer may use deadly force to protect themselves or others from what they reasonably believe is an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury.
- (b) An officer may use deadly force to stop a fleeing subject when the officer has probable cause to believe that the individual has committed, or intends to commit, a felony involving the infliction or threatened infliction of serious bodily injury or death, and the officer reasonably believes that there is an imminent risk of serious bodily injury or death to any other person if the individual is not immediately apprehended. Under such circumstances, a verbal warning should precede the use of deadly force, where feasible.

Imminent does not mean immediate or instantaneous. An imminent danger may exist even if the suspect is not at that very moment pointing a weapon at someone. For example, an imminent danger may exist if an officer reasonably believes that the individual has a weapon or is attempting to access one and intends to use it against the officer or another person. An imminent danger may also exist if the individual is capable of causing serious bodily injury or death without a weapon, and the officer believes the individual intends to do so.

#### 300.4.1 MOVING VEHICLES

Shots fired at or from a moving vehicle involve additional considerations and risks, and are rarely effective.

When feasible, officers should take reasonable steps to move out of the path of an approaching vehicle instead of discharging their firearm at the vehicle or any of its occupants.

An officer shall only discharge a firearm at a moving vehicle or its occupants when the officer reasonably believes there are no other reasonable means available to avert the imminent threat of the vehicle, or if deadly force other than the vehicle is directed at the officer or others.

Officers shall not shoot at any part of a vehicle in an attempt to disable the vehicle.

#### **300.5 TERMINATION OF USE OF FORCE**

The use of physical force should be discontinued when resistance ceases or the incident is under control. When it is objectively reasonable that a subject is fully in law enforcement's control, then

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the force must be terminated. Physical force shall not be used against individuals in restraints, except as objectively reasonable to prevent their escape or prevent imminent bodily injury to the individual, the officer, or another person. In these situations, only the amount of force necessary to control the situation shall be used.

### **300.6 MEDICAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Once the scene is safe and as soon as practical, an officer shall provide appropriate medical care consistent with their training to any individual who has visible injuries, complains of being injured, or requests medical attention, or is rendered unconscious. This may include:

- providing first aid,
- requesting emergency medical services,
- and/or arranging for transportation to an emergency medical facility.

Any individual exhibiting signs of physical distress after an encounter should be continuously monitored until they can be medically assessed. Individuals should not be placed or remain on their stomachs for an extended period, as this could impair their ability to breathe.

Based upon the officer's initial assessment of the nature and extent of the individual's injuries, medical assistance may consist of examination by an emergency medical services provider or medical personnel at a hospital or jail. If any such individual refuses medical attention, such a refusal shall be fully documented in related reports and, whenever practicable, should be witnessed by another officer and/or medical personnel. If a recording is made of the contact or an interview with the individual, any refusal should be included in the recording, if possible.

The on-scene supervisor or, if the on-scene supervisor is not available, the primary handling officer shall ensure that any person providing medical care or receiving custody of a person following any use of force is informed that the person was subjected to force. This notification shall include a description of the force used and any other circumstances the officer reasonably believes would be potential safety or medical risks to the subject (e.g., prolonged struggle, extreme agitation/excited delirium, impaired respiration).

Individuals who exhibit extreme agitation, violent irrational behavior accompanied by profuse sweating, extraordinary strength beyond their physical characteristics, and imperviousness to pain (sometimes called "excited delirium"), or who require a protracted physical encounter with multiple officers to be brought under control, may be at an increased risk of sudden death. Calls involving these persons should be considered medical emergencies. Officers who reasonably suspect a medical emergency should request medical assistance as soon as practicable and have medical personnel stage away.

See the Medical Aid and Response Policy for additional guidelines.

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#### **300.7 NOTIFICATION OF SUPERVISORS OF A USE OF FORCE**

Officers shall notify supervisors as soon as practicable following the application of force as defined in 300.1.1.

The Chief of Police will implement and review on an annual basis a written procedure that ensures a multi-layered system of reporting and review of the uses of force by members of the Department.

[See attachment: Changes to Use of Force Reviews 08112020 FINAL.pdf](#)

#### **300.8 SUPERVISOR USE OF FORCE FIELD INVESTIGATIONS**

##### **Conditions Necessitating a Supervisor Use of Force Investigation**

It is in the best interest of involved subjects, officers, the community, and the Urbana Police Department to ensure the proper use of force was utilized in any incident. As a result, the Department shall engage in the proactive gathering of information in the use of force incidents. This procedure does not apply to incidents where any investigative team or unit is involved for the purpose of conducting criminal proceedings as required by state law.

Under the following circumstances, a follow-up investigation will be initiated by the on-duty Field Supervisor when an officer's use of force results in or involves:

1. Any injury requiring medical treatment to the involved subject or a third party, or
2. Any injury to an officer that requires follow-up medical services beyond initial assessment and treatment (e.g., beyond minor cuts, abrasions, bruising for which an officer still might go to Occupational Medicine or the ER), or
3. Any injury or a medical condition resulting from a use of force or an interaction with an officer for which the Champaign County Jail refused to accept a prisoner, or
4. An individual subjected to the force complained of continuing pain, or
5. An individual was struck or kicked, or
6. Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) is used on a subject, or
7. A TASER was discharged in a non-training environment against a human, or
8. A subject was struck by a baton, or
9. An individual subjected to the force was rendered unconscious, or
10. A subject asserts a misuse of force by an officer, or
11. The individual indicates intent to pursue litigation, or
12. Any application of a restraint device other than handcuffs, shackles, or belly chains, or
13. Any other use of force incident which, in light of all the known facts and circumstances, may face additional scrutiny.

##### **Responsibilities of Supervisors Related to a Use of Force Investigation**

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When the above conditions are met, a supervisor should respond to a reported application of force, if reasonably available. In the event that a supervisor is unable to respond to the scene of an incident involving the reported application of force, the supervisor is still expected to complete as many of the above items as circumstances permit. The supervisor is expected to:

- I. Ensure that any injured parties are examined and treated.
- II. Conduct an investigation to include:
  1. Obtain a statement from involved or witness officers. This should include a review of officers' reports and asking clarifying questions.
  2. When possible, obtain a statement from the individual upon whom force was applied.
  3. Identify and obtain a statement from any witnesses not already included in related reports.
  4. Identify, collect, and document any physical evidence.
    - (a) Ensure that photographs have been taken of any areas involving visible injury or complaint of pain, as well as overall photographs of uninjured areas.
    - (b) Search for and collect surveillance video or photographs.
- III. Review and approve all related reports.
- IV. Determine if there is any indication that the individual may pursue civil litigation. If there is an indication of potential civil litigation, the supervisor should complete and route a notification of a potential claim through the appropriate channels.
- V. Evaluate the circumstances surrounding the incident and initiate an administrative investigation if there is a question of policy noncompliance or if for any reason further investigation may be appropriate.

### **300.9 DOCUMENTING USE OF FORCE**

Any use of force by a member of this department shall be documented promptly, completely, and accurately in an appropriate report, depending on the nature of the incident. The officer should articulate the factors perceived and why they believed the use of force was reasonable under the circumstances. Some form of documentation regarding the use of force will always be required. The responsibility for written documentation falls on the officer who uses force. Other personnel may be directed and/or required to document the incident. Such reports are not limited to arrest situations but include any use of force as required by this policy. Those instances also include:

- If an officer removed their OC spray can, baton, or TASER in anticipation of using them and displays them to the subject in an effort to gain compliance with their commands, a report shall be prepared.
- In any situation where an officer removes their duty weapon from its holster in an attempt to control the subject's action or displays a rifle in an attempt to control the subject's action, the officer shall write a report.

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- Any time a duty weapon or rifle is pointed at a subject, regardless of whether the subject is aware of the weapon or rifle, the officer shall write a report.

Supervisors are required to ensure that the use of force is properly documented and reviewed. Higher levels of use of force shall require more detailed documentation. Reports shall thoroughly describe the incident both in terms of the offender's specific resistance and the officer techniques used to overcome that resistance. Officers shall use the proper terminology when writing reports.

To collect data for purposes of training, resource allocation, analysis, and related purposes, the Department may require the completion of additional report forms, as specified in department policy, procedure, or the law. See the Report Preparation Policy for additional circumstances that may require documentation.

#### **300.10 USE OF FORCE BOARD RESPONSIBILITY TO REVIEW USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS**

The Use of Force Review Board shall review each use of force by any member to ensure compliance with this policy and to address any training issues. See policy 301.

#### **300.11 TRAINING**

Officers will receive periodic training on this policy and demonstrate their knowledge and understanding.

Subject to available resources, officers should receive periodic training on:

- (a) Guidelines regarding vulnerable populations, including but not limited to children, elderly, pregnant persons, and individuals with physical, mental, or intellectual disabilities.
- (b) De-escalation tactics, including alternatives to force.

Supervisors should receive periodic training on this policy and the proper method for conducting field supervisor use of force investigations.

## Attachments

## Changes to Use of Force Reviews 08112020 FINAL.pdf

# MEMORANDUM

**URBANA POLICE  
DEPARTMENT**

**To:** All Sworn Personnel  
**From:** Deputy Chief Richard Surles  
**Date:** August 11, 2020  
**Re:** Use of Force Investigation and Review Procedural Changes

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## **GENERAL**

Administrative review of use of force, at all levels, is intended to correct deficiencies, provide training, and ensure accountability for all officers. This oversight is critical to ensuring that members act lawfully, appropriately, and consistent with training and policy.

Currently, the cornerstone for this oversight is the department use of force review board, which administratively reviews uses of force by officers. The board is comprised of individuals with various specialized training and thus different/varying perspectives on use of force. The board does not have the authority to recommend discipline, but it does serve in an advisory capacity to the Chief of Police regarding the use of force.

The board is designed to detect areas needing improvement for individual officers, department-wide training issues, and act as a general oversight mechanism for the department.

## **CHANGES**

The review of use of force by department members has changed several times over the years. The department will undoubtedly change the process again in the future. That being said, effective immediately the following procedural changes will be made concerning uses of force by officers. These changes are designed to more quickly review incidents and from a more robust cadre of officers reviewing force incidents.

### Notable Changes to Reviews of Use of Force

- The department will increase and formalize the use of body worn camera video for administrative reviews of use of force at multiple levels of review.
- The process will involve more layers of supervisory review.
- Use of force reports shall be completed by the officer using force before they leave duty for regular days off. The only exception to this will be in critical uses of force and approved on a case-by-case basis.
- The Use of Force board will meet in-person to review cases on a monthly basis. The review of specific incidents shall include, at minimum, the most pertinent body worn camera (BWC) video.

## **Use of Force Incidents Not Requiring a Sergeant's Field Use of Force Investigation**

Uses of force that do not trigger a use of force supervisor's investigation as delineated in UPD policy 300 will involve the following steps:

1. Officers will report a use of force to supervisors. Officers will document their use of force in their reports and mark the case management system (CMS) sheet indicating the incident involved a use of force.
2. Supervisors will review the officer's reports, ensure use of force is indicated on the CMS sheet, and shall review, at minimum, the most pertinent BWC video. The

supervisor will refer matters to their respective division lieutenant if there is a noted deficiency, policy violation, or the case otherwise needs an additional or independent review. If a matter is referred to the division lieutenant, the lieutenant's review shall include the officer's reports and shall review, at minimum, the most pertinent BWC video.

3. The review of the case by the involved supervisor(s) will be documented in the use of force case log by CMS via the appropriate box on the CMS sheet.
4. The CID sergeant or lieutenant will be solely responsible for reviewing all use of force reports as part of their daily CMS duties. Detectives will not review use of force reports as part of their daily CMS duties. If no CID sergeant or lieutenant is present, the services division lieutenant or deputy chief of police shall review the case.
5. The Use of Force Board shall review the case during their regularly scheduled meetings.

**\*\*\* Administrative Note** – if a sergeant is the officer involved in the use of force, the division lieutenant will assume the responsibilities for the review of reports and BWC video.\*\*\*

### **Use of Force Incidents Requiring a Sergeant's Field Use of Force Investigation**

Uses of force that do trigger a use of force supervisor's investigation as delineated in UPD policy 300 will involve the following steps.

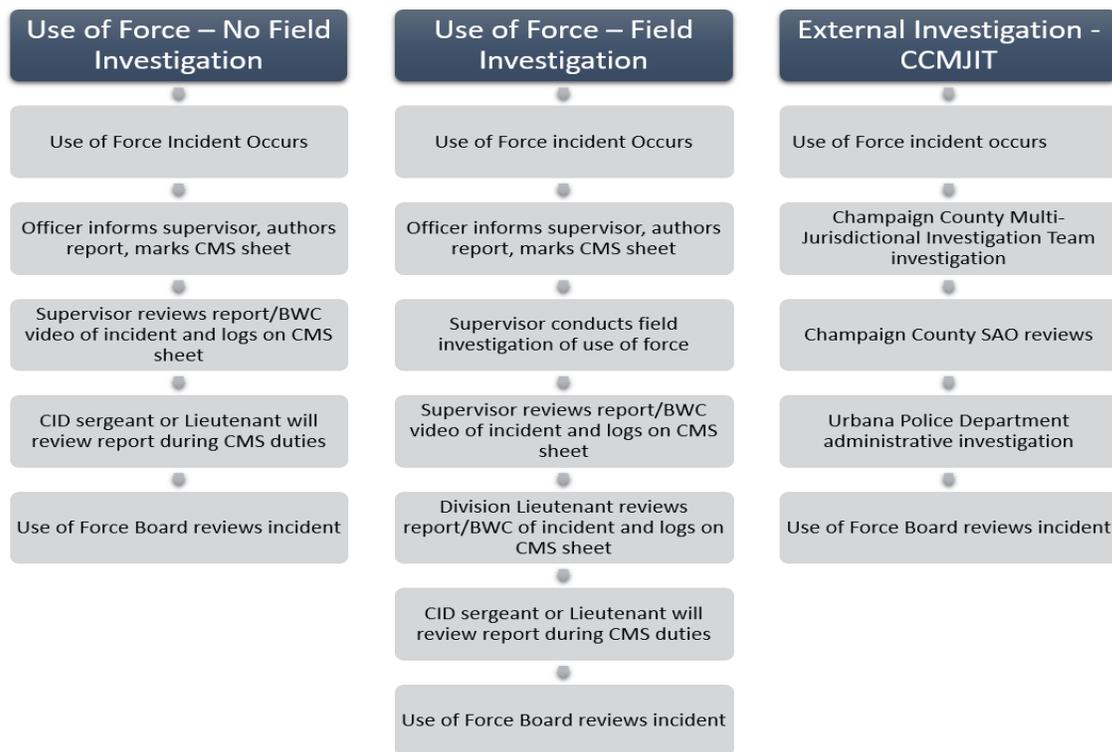
1. Officers will report a use of force to supervisors. Officers will document their use of force in their reports and mark the CMS sheet that the incident is a use of force
2. Supervisors will conduct a field investigation of a use of force pursuant to UPD policy 300.
3. Supervisors will also review the officer's reports and shall review, at minimum, the most pertinent BWC video. The supervisor will refer matters to their respective division lieutenant if there is a noted deficiency, policy violation, or the case otherwise needs an additional or independent review.
4. The incident will also automatically be referred to the division lieutenant. The lieutenant's review shall include the officer's reports, supervisor's field investigation, and shall review, at minimum, the most pertinent BWC video.
5. The review of a particular case by sergeants and lieutenants will be documented in the use of force case log by CMS via the appropriate box on the CMS sheet.
6. The CID sergeant or lieutenant will be solely responsible for reviewing all use of force reports as part of their daily CMS duties. Detectives will not review use of force reports as part of daily CMS duties. If no CID sergeant or lieutenant is present, the services division lieutenant or deputy chief of police shall review the case.
7. The Use of Force Board shall review the case during their regularly scheduled meetings.

**\*\*\* Administrative Note** – if the officer using force is a sergeant, the division lieutenant will assume the responsibilities for the requisite review of reports and body worn camera video. The lieutenant will not assume field investigations requirements. That process is addressed in UPD policy 300.\*\*\*

**Use of Force Incidents Triggering External Investigation from Multi-Jurisdictional Investigation Team**

On incidents where the Champaign County Multi-Jurisdictional Investigations Team is activated the following will occur:

1. Officers will follow the instructions of supervisory staff regarding the specific manner in which they will report the incident (i.e. reports vs. interviews).
2. The Team will conduct their criminal investigation pursuant to established protocols.
3. Upon conclusion of the criminal investigation, the matter will be referred back the Department for an administrative investigation of the incident.
4. Upon completion of the administrative investigation, the matter will be referred to the Urbana Police Department Use of Force Board for review.



**Changes to Regular Administrative Review of BWC Video by Supervisors**

Sergeants will randomly review at least one video monthly, if available, from the following categories of BWC video for every officer/detective they supervise:

- Traffic Stop
- Arrest
- Code Run
- Citizen Contact
- Miscellaneous

All division lieutenants will randomly review at least one video monthly, if available, from the same categories listed above for every sergeant they supervise. Reviews by both Patrol and CID sergeants and lieutenants shall be documented in the department video review log. Failure to review required videos will subject the responsible supervisor to potential discipline.