I. PURPOSE

This directive:

A. outlines the policy governing the discharge of Department Taser devices.
B. satisfies CALEA Law Enforcement Standard Chapter 4.

II. POLICY

A. Sanctity of Human Life. All incidents will be resolved with the foremost regard for the preservation of human life and the safety of all persons involved. A member's decision to utilize a Taser will be made in accordance with the Department directive titled "Use of Force."

B. De-Escalation. Members will use de-escalation techniques to prevent or reduce the need for force. This includes continually assessing the situation and modifying the use of force as circumstances change and in ways that are consistent with officer safety, including stopping the use of force when it is no longer necessary, in accordance with the Department directive titled "Force Options."

C. When Use is Authorized. Department members shall not use a Taser against a person unless the person presents an immediate threat of serious bodily harm to a person. Tasers must not be used against children in schools, people who are especially vulnerable, or people who are simply running away. Members are prohibited from using a Taser for pain compliance, whether in probe or drive-stun mode.

1. Consistent with the Department directive titled "Force Options," Department members are authorized to use a Taser only for the purpose of gaining control of and restraining the following subjects:

a. Active Resisters.

The use of a Taser as a force option against an active resister is limited to when the person presents an imminent threat of serious bodily injury to a person, and lesser force measures are unavailable or would not be effective. The use of a Taser as a force option against an active resister is prohibited, unless ALL of the following are true:

(1) the Department Member has probable cause to believe that the person committed a violent crime.
(2) the person is exhibiting violent or aggressive behavior, and presents an immediate danger to another person.
(3) lesser means have been tried and failed, or would be ineffective.
(4) such force is necessary to protect a person from the immediate threat of serious bodily harm.

b. Assailants.

2. Department members may use a Taser against a person who is an assailant only if the person presents an immediate threat of serious bodily injury to a person, and lesser means have been exhausted or are unavailable. In determining whether to use a Taser,
Department members will consider the:

a. threat presented by the person to the officer or the public.
b. threat presented by the person to himself or herself.
c. availability of other force options.
d. likely outcome of the Taser use.
e. risk of injury.

f. person's apparent age, size, physical and mental condition, disability, and impairment.

g. the seriousness of the offense and whether Taser discharge is immediately necessary.

D. Restrictions. Tasers can cause serious injury or death. For the safety of everyone involved, the following additional restrictions apply:

1. Use in Schools. Tasers will not be used in a school on students. Tasers also may not be used against adults in a school unless the adult presents an immediate threat of serious bodily injury to another person, lesser uses of force have been exhausted, and the use of a Taser is immediately necessary to prevent serious injury to a person.

2. Explosion Hazards. Tasers will not be used in any environment that contains potentially flammable, volatile, or explosive material.

3. Pain Compliance. Members are prohibited from using Tasers as a tool for pain compliance, punishment, or retaliation.

4. Removing Barbs. Members will not remove Taser barbs embedded in the subject's flesh. Only trained medical personnel may remove Taser probes from a subject's flesh.

5. Multiple Tasers on One Person. Members will not use multiple Tasers against the same person, unless a member already attempted to use a Taser against the person but the probes did not make contact with the person.

6. No Drive Stuns. Drive stunning is prohibited, unless the person is defined as an assailant and presents an immediate threat of serious bodily injury, and other force options are not readily available or would otherwise be ineffective.

7. Persons Vulnerable to Injury from Tasers. The use of Tasers is prohibited against children, pregnant women, the elderly, people who are handcuffed or restrained, people in apparent medical distress or a behavioral health crisis, and people who present as frail, low body mass, or sickly, unless the use of a Taser is necessary to prevent an imminent threat of death or serious bodily harm to another person.

8. Persons with Weapons. Department members are prohibited from using a Taser against a person solely because they possess a weapon. Members may only use a Taser against a person with a weapon if the person presents an imminent threat of serious bodily harm to a person.

9. Fleeing Persons. Tasers will not be used on a subject whose ONLY action is flight alone.

NOTE: The use of a Taser on a fleeing person is only authorized in compliance with Item II-C of this directive, only when the person presents an immediate threat of serious bodily harm to a person and lesser means have been exhausted.

E. Increased Discharge Risk. Taser discharges under certain circumstances may increase the risk of serious injury or death. Department members are prohibited from using a Taser against a person in any of the following circumstances, unless the person presents an immediate threat of death or serious bodily injury and lesser means have been exhausted. People who:

1. are elevated above the ground or are in an unstable position (e.g., tree, roof, ladder, ledge, balcony, porch, bridge, or stair);

2. could fall and suffer an impact injury to the head or other area;

3. could fall on a sharp object or surface (e.g., holding a knife, falling on glass);

4. may be less able to catch or protect themselves in a fall;

5. may have impaired reflexes (e.g., from alcohol, drugs, or certain medications);

6. are running, or are otherwise in motion;

7. are operating or riding any mode of transportation (e.g., vehicle, bus, bicycle, motorcycle, or train); or
8. are located in water, mud, or marsh environment if the ability to move is restricted.

F. **Justify Separate Uses of Force.** An initial Taser application and each subsequent application of Taser energy (either re-energizing a discharged cartridge with the ARC switch or discharging a
second cartridge) must be individually justified and documented on the Tactical Response Report (TRR) as a separate use of force.

G. Department members will refer to the Department directive titled "Control Devices and Instruments" for specific procedures on Taser device protocols including training, maintenance, assignment, manner of carry, and accountability.

REMEMBER: Taser Devices will be carried in a Department-approved holster on the member’s support (non-firearm) side.

III. CONDITIONS ON THE DISCHARGE OF A TASER

A. **Taser Discharge.** A Taser discharge is:

1. any probe discharged, including accidental discharges, irrespective of whether they make contact with a person;
2. any initiation of the ARC switch to re-energize the subject; or
3. the use of the device by physical contact to drive stun a subject.

NOTE: It is not considered a discharge of a Taser if the Taser and/or laser pointers were merely displayed or the use of a spark display where there is no electrical contact with the subject or cartridge discharge.

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

1. give verbal commands and warnings prior to, during, and after the discharge of the Taser, including informing other Department members on the scene of the discharge of the Taser.
2. give hand signals or other visual warnings to any person who may have a language barrier or may be hearing impaired before discharging a Taser.
3. **allow a person a reasonable amount of time to comply with a warning prior to using or continuing the use of a Taser, unless doing so would create an unjustified immediate risk of death or serious bodily injury to a person.**
4. aim for subject’s back below the neck area. When frontal shots are necessary, aim for lower center mass (below chest or area of the heart) and legs.
   a. Department members will target the subject’s lower center mass and are prohibited from targeting the subject’s head, neck, chest, or genitalia.
   b. It is recommended that Department members discharge the Taser to the subject’s back whenever possible.
5. discharge probes when the member is within 18 feet of the subject (and ideally when the member is within 7 to 15 feet of the subject).
6. use only one five-second energy cycle (the default length of an energy cycle when the Taser trigger is pressed and released) and reassess the situation, including whether the person has the ability and has been given a reasonable opportunity to comply, before any additional cycles are given or cartridges are discharged.
7. if the person is incapacitated, immediately attempt to restrain the subject while he or she is incapacitated.
8. Members are prohibited from using a Taser against a person for more than 10 seconds cumulative (two separate discharges of five seconds or less), unless deadly force is necessary to prevent immediate death or serious bodily injury.

NOTE: Prolonged Taser exposure can increase the risk of serious injury or death.
C. Request Supervisor. As soon as practical, a member who has used or anticipates using a Taser will request that a supervisor respond to the scene.

IV. POST-DISCHARGE RESPONSIBILITIES

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

1. place the subject in a position that does not impair respiration.
2. avoid placing additional stress on the subject (for instance, avoid kneeling on the subject).
3. notify the Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC) of the Taser discharge.

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

4. request the appropriate medical aid, including contacting emergency medical services (EMS) from the Chicago Fire Department, if:
   a. the subject was exposed to electricity;
   b. probes penetrated the subject’s skin; or
   c. the subject appears to be in any physical distress or complains of injury.

5. complete a Tactical Response Report (TRR) (CPD-11.377) for all Taser discharges consistent with the procedures outlined in the Department directive titled "Incidents Requiring the Completion of a Tactical Response Report."

6. complete the appropriate case report and other required reports and submit the reports to their immediate supervisor for review and approval.

B. Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC). OEMC will immediately notify the:

1. COPA.
2. involved member(s) immediate supervisor.
3. field supervisor and the watch operations lieutenant from the district of occurrence.

C. Reviewing Supervisor. When notified that a member under his or her command discharged a Taser, the assigned reviewing supervisor will:

1. respond immediately to the scene and assume command and oversight of the scene unless relieved by a higher-ranked supervisor.

NOTE: When the discharging member’s immediate supervisor is unavailable, the watch operations lieutenant will assign a reviewing supervisor from the district of occurrence.

2. ensure the scene is protected and processed in accordance with the Department directive titled "Crime Scene Protection and Processing."

3. determine whether to request an evidence technician to process the scene. An evidence technician will be requested if:
   a. the Taser discharge occurred in a residence;
b. the Taser discharge occurred in an area other than a residence, whether indoors or outdoors, and the responding supervisor determines an evidence technician is required; or
c. probes penetrated the subject’s skin or any other injuries incurred as a result of the Taser discharge. In this situation, an evidence technician must be requested to photograph the location of the probe penetration and any other injury.

4. take control of the Taser device and deliver it to the assigned investigating supervisor.

5. request the Street Deputy to respond to all Taser discharges that result in potential life-threatening injury or death.

6. if a death has occurred as a result of a Taser discharge, ensure the appropriate Forensic Services Division and Bureau of Detectives personnel are requested.

7. review the discharging member’s TRR and complete the appropriate section of the TRR consistent with the procedures outlined in the Department directive titled "Incidents Requiring the Completion of a Tactical Response Report."

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

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

1. ensure that a supervisor at least one rank higher than the discharging member responds to the scene of the Taser discharge when such a supervisor is available.

2. notify the Civilian Office of Police Accountability (COPA) (or CPIC when COPA is not available) and ensure that a log number is obtained for a Taser discharge notification.

3. download the discharge data from the Taser and print a copy of the discharge information.

   a. If unable to download the Taser discharge data (required equipment is inoperable or not installed), the investigating supervisor will designate a Department member, preferably a supervisor, to report to an adjacent district with the involved Taser to await the download and printing of the Taser discharge data sheet and return the untampered Taser and data sheet to the investigating supervisor.

   b. When alternate locations are unable to download the Taser discharge data, the investigating supervisor will ensure that 2nd watch personnel hand-carry the Taser device to the Taser Repair Center to download the discharge data and print a copy of the discharge information.

4. ensure all evidence from the scene of the Taser discharge is inventoried, including:

   a. the discharged probes, which will be detached from the wires and inserted, pointed ends first, back into the cartridge;

   b. the used cartridge(s), which will be wrapped with tape to secure the probes inside the cartridge; and

   c. a copy of the Taser discharge data sheet.

5. for incidents which do not require the presence of the Street Deputy, investigate the incident, review the discharging member’s TRR, and document the investigation of the incident on the TRR-I consistent with the procedures outlined in the Department directive titled "Incidents Requiring the Completion of a Tactical Response Report."

NOTE: The investigating supervisor will ensure all the attachments are included in the TRR, including the Taser discharge data.
6. ensure the expended cartridge is replaced from the district/unit supply. When needed, replacement cartridges may be requested from the Taser Repair Center.

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

E. **Street Deputy.** In all cases in which a subject has a potential life-threatening injury or a death has occurred in conjunction with a Taser discharge, the Street Deputy will:

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

Charlie Beck
Interim Superintendent of Police

GLOSSARY TERMS:

1. **Reasonable Articulable Suspicion**

   Reasonable Articulable Suspicion is an objective legal standard that is less than probable cause but more substantial than a hunch or general suspicion. Reasonable Articulable Suspicion depends on the totality of the circumstances which the sworn member observes and the reasonable inferences that are drawn based on the sworn member's training and experience. Reasonable Articulable Suspicion can result from a combination of particular facts, which may appear innocuous in and of themselves, but taken together amount to reasonable suspicion.

   Reasonable Articulable Suspicion should be founded on specific and objective facts or observations about how a suspect behaves, what the subject is seen or heard doing, and the circumstances or situation in regard to the suspect that is either witnessed or known by the officer. Accordingly, Reasonable Articulable Suspicion must be described with reference to facts or observations about a particular suspect's actions or the particular circumstances that an officer encounters. The physical characteristics of a suspect are never, by themselves, sufficient. Instead, those characteristics must be combined with other factors, including a specific, non-general description matching the suspect or the observed behaviors of the suspect.

   A. For Investigatory Stops, a sworn member must possess specific and articulable facts which, combined with rational inferences from these facts, reasonably warrant a belief that the suspect is committing, is about to commit, or has committed a criminal offense.
B. For a Protective Pat Down, a sworn member must possess specific and articulable facts, combined with rational inferences from these facts, that the suspect is armed and dangerous or reasonably suspects that the person presents a danger of attack to the sworn member or others in the area.

NOTE: An Investigatory Stop and a Protective Pat Down are two distinct actions—both require independent, Reasonable Articulable Suspicion (i.e., to stop a person there must be reasonable suspicion of criminal activity, and to stop a person and perform a Protective Pat Down of the person, there must be reasonable suspicion of criminal activity and reasonable suspicion that the person is armed and dangerous or presents a danger of attack).

2. Probable Cause

Probable cause exists where the police have knowledge of facts that would lead a reasonable person to believe that a crime has occurred and that the subject has committed it. This differs from Reasonable Articulable Suspicion in that the facts supporting RAS do not need to meet probable cause requirements, but they must justify more than a mere hunch. The facts should not be viewed with analytical hindsight but instead should be considered from the perspective of a reasonable officer at the time that situation confronted him or her.