

8 Can't Wait Response

Ban Chokeholds and Strangleholds

Per ISUDPS written directive, the use of techniques that have a high likelihood of death, such as chokeholds or neck restraints, are not allowed unless the officer is justified in using deadly force and no other alternative is available.

Require De-escalation

Per ISUDPS written directive, ISUPD officers are to use the least amount of force possible in order to accomplish their lawful objectives. Whenever possible, officers should use trained de-escalation skills, using the lowest amount of force possible to resolve the situation.

Require Warning Before Shooting

Per ISUDPS written directive, before using deadly force, officers shall, if possible, identify themselves and order the subject to desist the unlawful activity. This requirement is reinforced in officer training. In certain situations, a verbal warning may not be possible – like an active shooter situation where there's an immediate deadly threat to the officer and the community.

Require Exhausting All Alternatives Before Shooting

Per ISUDPS written directive, officers should fire their firearms at another person only as a last resort to stop a subject engaged in conduct that has caused or imminently threatens to cause death or great bodily harm to another person. Officers should use deadly force only when no other alternative would be reasonably likely to stop the threat.

Duty to Intervene

Per ISUDPS written directive, all employees have a duty to intervene or request assistance if they witness another employee or sworn officer engaging in an activity they believe to be a violation of civil rights or an unjustified or excessive use of force. If an employee so intervenes or requests assistance based on their observations, the employee shall notify a supervisor as soon as possible for possible investigation. Failure for an employee to intervene or report such violations of civil rights or unlawful use of force shall be investigated and may result in discipline.

Ban Shooting at Moving Vehicles

Per ISUDPS written directive, officers are prohibited from discharging a firearm from or at a moving vehicle, unless no other reasonable option exists, and a greater imminent danger to an innocent person(s) is posed by the officer not discharging a firearm.

Require Comprehensive Reporting

ISUDPS written directive states a department police supervisor and/or manager shall review all reports involving the response to resistance. In cases where force is used above the level of compliant handcuffing, the approving police supervisor or manager will forward the case number and a brief synopsis of the incident to the appropriate manager for a timely administrative review. The review should determine if there are any policy, written directive, training, weapon/equipment and/or discipline issues which should be addressed. For incidents where a firearm is discharged for other than training or recreational purposes or where the response to resistance results in serious injury or death, an immediate administrative review shall be initiated. In addition, a lieutenant or higher authority will be notified and will initiate an immediate internal investigation.

Require Use of Force Continuum

ISUDPS written directive clearly dictates the use of force options available for officers to utilize when responding to resistance. Varying degrees of force may be justified depending on the dynamics of a situation. Police officers must keep this in mind and use only the force necessary to accomplish lawful objectives. In every instance where force is used, the officer contemplating the response to resistance must have a belief that the response to resistance in that situation is required and a belief the amount of force contemplated is required.

[Written Directive 1.2 Limits of Authority](#)

[Written Directive 1.3 Response to Resistance](#)