



RESOURCES for A NEW USE OF FORCE POLICY for URBANA POLICE DEPARTMENT

1. Campaign Zero Model Policy

<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/56996151cbced68b170389f4/t/5defffb38594a9745b936b64/1576009651688/Campaign+Zero+Model+Use+of+Force+Policy.pdf>

Also: <http://useofforceproject.org>

https://www.policylink.org/sites/default/files/pl_police_use%20of%20force_111914_a.pdf

2. Ten Shared Principles

<https://www.ilchiefs.org/shared-principles>

<https://ilacp.memberclicks.net/assets/docs/10%20Shared%20principles%20for%20training.pdf>

2. USE OF FORCE COMMUNITY WORKING GROUP RECOMMENDATIONS FOR Chicago Police Dept. (Provided 155 recommendations; CPD adopted 5.)

<https://www.law.uchicago.edu/files/Recs%20General%20Force%20Principles.pdf>

University of Chicago Law Civil Rights and Police Accountability Project Clinic

3. National Consensus Policy and Discussion Paper on Use of Force (Revised July 2020)

International Assoc. of Chiefs of Police and 10 other law enforcement agencies

https://www.theiacp.org/sites/default/files/2020-07/National_Consensus_Policy_On_Use_Of_Force%2007102020%20v3.pdf

"The *Consensus Policy* incorporates the most current information and contemporary professional judgment and is designed to provide a framework of critical issues and suggested practices from which agencies can develop their own use-of-force policies."

"Many chief executives might wish to make their own policies more restrictive than the *Consensus Policy*."

"It is essential that officers have a complete understanding of agency policy on this critical issue, regularly reinforced through training. Therefore, a use of force policy should be concise and

reflect clear constitutional guidance to adequately guide officer decision making. Policies that are overly detailed and complex are difficult for officers to remember and implement and, as such, they create a paradox. While they give officers more detailed guidance, they can also complicate the ability of officers to make decisions in critical situations when quick action and discretion are imperative to successful resolutions."

4. New Illinois State Law

<https://www.ilga.gov/legislation/101/HB/PDF/10100HB3653sam002.pdf>

See page 283-290 for use of force. See page 66-89 for body cameras and changes to training.

5. President Obama's Task Force on 21st Century Policing

Final Report

https://cops.usdoj.gov/pdf/taskforce/taskforce_finalreport.pdf

6. Early Warning Intervention Systems

<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/188565.pdf>

7. Article About LEXIPOL from Texas Law Review

Lexipol: The Privatization of Police Policymaking Ingrid V. Eagly & Joanna C. Schwartz^{*}

This Article is the first to identify and analyze the growing practice of privatized police policymaking. In it, we present our findings from public records requests that reveal the central role played by a limited liability corporation— Lexipol LLC—in the creation of internal regulations for law enforcement agencies across the United States. Lexipol was founded in 2003 to provide standardized policies and training for law enforcement. Today, more than 3,000 public safety agencies in thirty-five states contract with Lexipol to author the policies that guide their officers on crucial topics such as when to use deadly force, how to avoid engaging in racial profiling, and whether to enforce federal immigration laws. In California, where Lexipol was founded, as many as 95% of law enforcement agencies now rely on Lexipol's policy manual.

Lexipol offers a valuable service, particularly for smaller law enforcement agencies that are without the resources to draft and update policies on their own. However, reliance on this private entity to establish standards for public policing also raises several concerns arising from its for-profit business model, focus on liability risk management, and lack of transparency or democratic participation. We therefore offer several recommendations that address these concerns while also recognizing and building upon Lexipol's successes.

Conclusion

Our goal in this project is to begin an important conversation about some of the concerns raised by this new era of reliance on a corporate legal entity to establish national standards for local policing. These concerns include a focus on liability risk management as the baseline standard for law enforcement behavior, a rulemaking process that proceeds in private with no public participation, and a profit-making model that reduces accountability and disrupts norms of sharing across agencies. We have also begun to sketch a way forward—a path that recognizes possible causes for the increasing privatization of police policymaking while encouraging greater transparency, oversight, and competition.

6. Transparency/Data about Use of Force:

Indianapolis PD Website: <https://www.projectcomport.org/department/IMPD/useofforce/>
This website makes available to the public data about complaints, use of force, and officer involved shootings.

Seattle PD website: <http://www.seattle.gov/police-manual/title-8---use-of-force/8300---use-of-force-tools>

7. NAACP Police Reform Toolkit

<https://www.naacp.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/Toolkit.pdf>

Other use of force policies:

2019 Baltimore PD use of force policy:

<https://www.powerdms.com/public/BALTIMOREMD/documents/51042>

SEATTLE

<http://www.seattle.gov/police-manual/title-8>

New Orleans

<https://nola.gov/getattachment/NOPD/Policies/Chapter-1-3-Use-of-Force-EFFECTIVE-4-01-18.pdf/>

Philadelphia

<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/56996151cbced68b170389f4/t/569adf14d8af100e8508ce1c/1452990255419/Philadephia+Police+Use+of+Force+Firearms.pdf>

International Standard on Deadly Force

<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/55ad38b1e4b0185f0285195f/t/55b7c83ee4b052f718f48cb0/1438107710370/Screen+Shot+2015-07-28+at+11.18.26+AM.png>

San Francisco

<https://www.sanfranciscopolice.org/sites/default/files/Documents/PoliceDocuments/DepartmentGeneralOrders/DGO%205.01%20Use%20of%20Force%20%28Rev.%2012-21-16%29.pdf>