Protection of Human Life and Safety
Section II A. provides that “In all aspects of their conduct, [police officers] will act with the foremost regard for the preservation of human life and the safety of all persons involved.”

De-Escalation
Section III. B.4 requires police to “use de-escalation techniques to prevent or reduce the need for force when it is safe and feasible to do so... This includes... modifying the use of force as circumstances change, including ... stopping the use of force when it is no longer necessary.” Examples of de-escalation techniques include “(a) providing a warning and exercising persuasion and advice prior to the use of force; (b) determining whether the [police officer] may be able to stabilize the situation through the use of time, distance, or positioning to isolate and contain a subject; (c) requesting additional personnel to respond or make use of specialized units or equipment including crisis-intervention team trained officers as necessary and appropriate.”

Bias-Based Force Prohibited
Section III. B.5.b prohibits the use of force based on a person's “race, color, sex, gender identity, age, religion, disability, national origin, ancestry, sexual orientation” and several other factors, including immigration status.

Retaliatory Force Prohibited
Section III.B.5.c prohibits the use of force “to punish or retaliate for fleeing, resisting arrest, or insulting a [police officer].

Section III.B.5.d prohibits the use of force “in response to a person's lawful exercise of First Amendment rights [such as] protected speech, lawful demonstrations, observing or filing police activity, or criticizing a [police officer] or conduct...” It notes, however, that First Amendment rights “are subject to reasonable time, place and manner restrictions.”

Retaliation Prohibited
Section V. D prohibits “any form of retaliation, interference, intimidation or coercion against a [police officer] for 1) reporting misconduct, including a use of force that is allegedly in violation of this directive, or 2) cooperating with any complaint or misconduct investigation.”
Deadly Force Must be a Last Resort Used only When Necessary to Prevent Death or Great Bodily Harm from an Imminent Threat

Section III.C.3 provides, “The use of deadly force is a last resort that is permissible only when necessary to protect against an imminent threat to life or to prevent great bodily harm to the [police officer] or another person.” It further provides that a police officer “may use deadly force only when...necessary to prevent: (a) death or great bodily harm from an imminent threat posed to the [police officer] or to another person; (b) an arrest from being defeated by resistance or escape, where the person to be arrested poses an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm to [a police officer] or another person unless arrested without delay.”

Meaning of “Imminent”

Section III. C.2 provides that a threat is “imminent” when it is “objectively reasonable to believe that...the subject's action are immediately likely to cause death or great bodily harm to a [police officer] or others unless action is taken,” and the subject has the means, opportunity and ability to cause such harm.

Examples of Deadly Force

Section III. C.1 provides that deadly force includes but is not limited to “a) firing a firearm in the direction of the person to be arrested; b) firing a firearm at a vehicle in which the person to be arrested is riding; c) intentional striking a subject's head or neck with an impact weapon; d) application of a chokehold (...with the intention of reducing the intake of air); carotid artery restraints...or other maneuvers for applying direct pressure on a windpipe or airway.”

Further Limits on Deadly Force

Section III. C.4 provides that deadly force may not be used “on a fleeing person unless the subject poses an imminent threat,” or “against a person who is a threat only to himself, herself, or property.”

Medical Attention

Section IV provides that, “Once the scene is safe and as soon as practical, whenever an individual is injured, complains of injury, or requests medical attention, [police officers] 1) will immediately request appropriate medical aid for the injured person, including contacting emergency medical services from the Chicago Fire Department...; 2) may provide appropriate medical care consistent with their training to any individual who has visible injuries, complains of being injured, or requests medical attention...”
Duty to Intervene and Report

Section V.A provides that “All [police officers] are obligated to ensure compliance by themselves and other [police officers] with Department regulations, policies and the law. Consistent with the Department directive titled “Complaint and Disciplinary Procedures,” [police officers] will be held accountable for using force that violates law, this directive or other Department policy.”

Section V.B, entitled “Intervention, Supervisory Intervention, Notifying Superiors,” provides in subsection 1 that “A [police officer] who directly observes a use of force and identifies the force as excessive or otherwise in violation of this directive will, except in extraordinary circumstances, act to intervene on the subject's behalf. Such action will include, but is not limited to, verbally intervening to try to stop the violation. If the [police officer] is a supervisor, he or she will issue a direct order to stop the violation.”