

TOWN OF LAKE MILLS POLICE DEPARTMENT POLICY		TITLE: Use of Force	
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Amends: Replaces Policy 101 Use of Force from January 1, 2014			

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this directive is to establish a policy for the use of force by sworn personnel to effect an arrest or control a person. Proper use of force decisions based on reasonableness ensure due process for citizens, as well as provide protection for the officer and the Department. The sanctity of human life shall always be a consideration in use of force situations.

This directive fulfills a requirement of §66.0511 (2), Wisc. Stats., and recognizes the Wisconsin Department of Justice Law Enforcement Standards Board documents entitled, A Training Guide for Law Enforcement Officers, Defensive and Arrest Tactics and A Training Guide for Law Enforcement Officers, Electrical Control Devices, as guidelines to establish Defensive and Arrest Tactics (DAAT) for this Department's use of force.

This directive recognizes the requirements under §939.45 through 939.49, §174.01(1) and §175.44 Wisc. Stats.; Tennessee vs. Garner 105 S.Ct. 1694 (1985); and, Graham vs. Conner, 409 U.S. 386, 109 S.Ct. 1865, 104 L.Ed. 2d 443 (1989).

II. POLICY

It is the policy of the Town of Lake Mills Police Department (TLMPD) that officers shall use only that amount of force that is reasonably necessary to achieve a lawful objective. The force used by an officer should only be the amount reasonably required to overcome the resistance being offered by an offender or the person the officer is trying to control.

III. DEFINITIONS

- A. Defense and Arrest Tactics (DAAT): This is a system of verbalization skills coupled with physical alternatives. It is the specific System formulated, approved, and governed by the State of Wisconsin Training and Standards Board.
- B. Intervention Options: The base list of intervention options/techniques recognized in the DAAT system. This may include additional options authorized by the TLMPD, which will be considered when an officer(s) receiving training on a technique that is not in the DAAT system.
- C. Reasonable Force: A physical act by a police officer in the performance of duty,

when it is used to accomplish a legitimate law enforcement goal and the level of force used is reasonable considering all the facts and circumstances known to the officer at the time of the incident.

- D. Reasonable Belief: Facts or circumstances the officer knows are such to cause an ordinary and prudent officer to act or think in a similar way under similar circumstances.
- E. Great Bodily Harm: Bodily injury which creates a substantial risk of death, or which causes serious permanent disfigurement, or which causes a permanent or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ or any other serious bodily injury.
- F. Imminent Threat: A person presents an imminent threat when they have all of the following:
 - 1. Displayed or indicated intent to cause great bodily harm or death to the officer or another person; and
 - 2. A conventional or unconventional weapon capable of inflicting great bodily harm or death; and
 - 3. The capacity for the use of the weapon.
- G. Law Enforcement Officer: means any person employed by the state or any political subdivision of the state, for the purpose of detecting and preventing crime and enforcing laws or ordinances and who is authorized to make arrests for violations of the laws or ordinances that the person is employed to enforce.
- H. The Sanctity of Human Life: In serving the community, law enforcement officers shall make every effort to preserve and protect human life and the safety of all persons. Law enforcement officers shall also respect and uphold the dignity of all persons at all times in a nondiscriminatory manner.

IV. PROCEDURE

- A. Use of Necessary Force
 - 1. Per §175.44(2)(b) Wisc. Stats., when using force, a law enforcement officer is required to act in good faith to achieve a legitimate law enforcement objective. A law enforcement officer is authorized to use force that is objectively reasonable based on the totality of the circumstances, including:
 - a. The severity of the alleged crime at issue.
 - b. Whether the suspect poses an imminent threat to the safety of law

enforcement officers or others.

- c. Whether the suspect is actively resisting or attempting to evade arrest by flight.

2. It is expected that officers can and will maintain a “position of advantage” in use of force situations. Officers are not required to escalate step-by-step through the Intervention Options. As the situation dictates, officers may move from any mode to any other if that officer reasonably believes that a lower level of force would be ineffective. Once an individual is under control, officers are required to revert to the lowest mode of force necessary to maintain that control and begin follow-thru procedures.
3. Once control has been established the Officer shall be responsible for monitoring the subject’s condition and welfare. Unless circumstances dictate otherwise, all persons arrested will be handcuffed, searched and then transported in a police vehicle.

B. Use of Deadly Force

1. Pursuant to §175.44(2)(c) Wisc. Stats., a law enforcement officer may use deadly force only as a last resort when the law enforcement officer reasonably believes that all other options have been exhausted or would be ineffective. A law enforcement officer may use deadly force only to stop behavior that has caused or imminently threatens to cause death or great bodily harm to the law enforcement officer or another person. If both practicable and feasible, a law enforcement officer shall give a verbal warning before using deadly force.
2. Pursuant to §174.01(1) Wisc. Stats., an officer may kill a dog if the officer or another person is threatened with serious bodily harm by the dog and:
 - a. Other restraint actions were tried and failed; or
 - b. Immediate action is necessary.
3. An officer may discharge a firearm as a last resort to destroy an animal so seriously injured that humanity dictates its removal from suffering.
4. Prior to being authorized to carry any firearm, all sworn personnel shall receive a copy and demonstrate their understanding of this directive.

C. Duty to Report and Intervene

1. §175.44(3) Wisc. Stats. creates a duty to report noncompliant use of force incidents. Specifically, the statute states:

“A law enforcement officer who, in the course of his or her law enforcement duties, witnesses another law enforcement officer use force that does not comply with the standards under sub. (2)(b) or (c) in the course of that law enforcement officer’s official duties shall report the noncompliant use of force as soon as is practicable after the occurrence of the use of such force.”

Officers of the TLMPD shall make any such report to a supervisor of the TLMPD as soon as is practicable.

2. §175.44(4) Wisc. Stats. creates a duty to intervene in noncompliant use of force incidents. Specifically, the statute states:

“A law enforcement officer shall, without regard for chain of command, intervene to prevent or stop another law enforcement officer from using force that does not comply with the standards under sub. (2)(b) or (c) in the course of that law enforcement officer’s official duties if all of the following apply:

- a. The law enforcement officer observes the use of force that does not comply with the standards under sub. (2)(b) or (c).*
- b. The circumstances are such that it is safe for the law enforcement officer to intervene.”*

In addition, a law enforcement officer who intervenes as required above, shall report the intervention to his or her immediate supervisor as soon as is practicable after the occurrence.

3. Factors to consider when determining if it is safe to intervene include, but are not limited to:
- a. Does the off duty officer have enough information to determine the use of force observed is noncompliant with §175.44(2)(b) or (c) Wisc. Stats.?
 - b. Does the off duty officer have enough information to properly assess the threat level posed by the suspect?
 - c. Is the off duty officer known to the on duty officer(s)?
 - d. What protective equipment does the off duty officer have on them?
 - e. Is the off duty officer in uniform, and therefore easily recognizable as a law enforcement officer?
 - f. Is the off duty officer under the influence of alcohol or medication, which would reduce his or her safety if he or she were to intervene?
 - g. Any other factor the off duty officer believes would affect his or her safety if he or she were to intervene.

4. Whistleblower Protection - No law enforcement officer may be discharged, disciplined, demoted, or denied promotion, transferred or reassigned, or otherwise discriminated against in regard to employment, or threatened with any such treatment, because the law enforcement officer reported, or is believed to have reported, any noncompliant use of force as required in policy or by law; intervened to prevent or stop a noncompliant use of force as required; initiated, participated in, or testified in, or is believed to have initiated, participated in, or testified in, any action or proceeding regarding a noncompliant use of force; or provided any information, or is believed to have provided any information, about noncompliant use of force as required.

D. Warning Shots

Warning shots pose a danger to officers as well as citizens and are prohibited.

E. Disturbance Resolution

The disturbance resolution model detailed in the Wisconsin Department of Justice publication, A Training Guide for Law Enforcement Officers, Defensive and Arrest Tactics, (Copyright 2021), provides a model of how to proceed when responding to any sort of disturbance. It consists of three areas:

1. Approach Considerations: Consist of the observations and decisions made during an officer's initial response to a disturbance. They include:
 - a. Decision making - Is officer contact legally justified and is it desirable under the circumstances?
 - b. Tactical deployment - How is the officer going to deploy resources? Considerations include officer positioning relative to the subject and how officers work together to maintain a position of tactical advantage.
 - c. Tactical evaluation - An officer should attempt to determine the extent or degree to which the subject presents a threat to the officer(s). In tactical evaluation an officer should assess the potential hazards in the contact and decide how to minimize them.
2. Intervention Options: The Defense and Arrest Tactics (DAAT) system provides verbalization skills combined with physical alternatives for officers to use when encountering a disturbance or potential disturbance. An officer should make it a primary objective to maintain control of the situation and subjects involved. The officer may choose the necessary response to gain control of the situation based on the officer's training, experience, and the

fact situation. Once an officer has gained control of a subject, the officer must reduce the level of force to that needed to maintain control. An officer's use of verbalization skills and physical alternatives is always in response to the actions of the subject. The following intervention options are available to officers of the Town of Lake Mills Police Department:

- a. Presence – The officer provides a visible display of authority using one of the tactical stances of the DAAT system.
- b. Dialogue – Verbalization should be used throughout an officer's interaction with subjects, even at very high levels of force. The verbal tactic used by an officer should be consistent with the officer's choice of tactical stance.
- c. Control Alternatives – Includes a wide range of tactics and tools used to control subjects who are resisting or threatening to resist. Control alternatives consists of four groups of tactics.
 - 1) The first two groups can be used when a subject displays passive resistance. Passive resistance means that the subject is not complying with an officer's lawful order, but the subject is not threatening the officer. Options include:
 - (a) Escort holds – goal is to safely initiate physical contact
 - (b) Compliance holds – goal is to overcome passive resistance. This group includes the come along and pressure points.
 - 2) The other two groups can be used when a subject displays or threatens active resistance. Active resistance refers to behaviors that physically counteract an officer's attempts to control a subject and which pose a risk of harm to the officer, subject, and others. Options include:
 - (a) Control devices – goal is to overcome active resistance or its threat. This group includes oleoresin capsicum (OC) spray and electronic control devices (ECD).
 - (b) Passive countermeasures – goal is to decentralize a subject. These tactics are appropriate when an officer reasonably believes that he or she will not be able to achieve control with the subject standing.
- d. Protective Alternatives - these interventions are designed to protect officers in situations when they face subjects continuing to resist or threatening to assault. There are three trained tactics in this mode of the DAAT system:

- 1) Active countermeasures - Goal is to create a temporary dysfunction of an actively resistive or assaultive subject in order to allow the officer to direct the subject to the ground for stabilization and handcuffing. Tactics include:
 - (a) Vertical stuns
 - (b) Focused strikes
 - 2) Incapacitating techniques - goal is to cause the immediate, temporary cessation of violent behavior. The diffused strike is the only incapacitating technique trained in the DAAT system. The diffused strike will likely render the subject unconscious for a brief period of time.
 - 3) Intermediate (Impact) weapons - goal is to impede a subject, preventing him or her from continuing resistive, assaultive, or otherwise dangerous behavior. The baton is the only intermediate weapon trained in the DAAT system.
- e. Deadly Force – Goal is to stop the threat. Definitions related to the use of deadly force and the justification for the use of deadly force are detailed in section V. of this policy. The only trained deadly force tactic in the DAAT system is the use of a firearm. However, non-traditional weapons may be used when an officer is justified in the use of deadly force and the circumstances require it.
 - f. Additional Options – It is recognized that the intervention options trained within the DAAT system represent a basic level of competency in the area of subject control. Officers who have received advanced training on tactics/techniques that are not part of the DAAT system can use such tactics/techniques in a manner that is consistent with the training received, as long as the use of such tactic/technique is consistent with the framework established in the Disturbance Resolution Model of the DAAT system.
 - g. Choke holds/Lateral Vascular Neck Restraint –Any technique that restricts the flow of blood to the brain, or restricts an individual’s ability to breathe for the purpose of incapacitation is prohibited, unless the use of deadly force is justified.

Notation: The Disturbance Resolution is graphically illustrated in appendix A.

3. Follow-thru Considerations: Control is a perception based on the officer’s training, experience, and fact situation. Once an officer has gained control of a resistive subject through use of any of the intervention options, the officer must initiate follow-through procedures which include:

- a. Stabilizing subject - When a subject has been stabilized, it means that he or she has stopped resisting and is in a position where an officer can apply handcuffs. Subjects should be handcuffed with hands behind the back. An officer may handcuff a subject with hands in front when using a transport belt, or when circumstances otherwise dictate.
- b. Monitoring - debriefing procedures: Once the subject is stabilized, the officer must monitor the subject for injuries and conduct an initial medical assessment. The use of any force on a subject may require that the officer summon emergency medical services (EMS) personnel, and that first aid be rendered until such time as EMS personnel arrive.
 - (1) If a subject against whom force has been used has visible injuries, or complains of injuries, the officer will ask the subject if he or she desires medical attention and obtain such if desired.
 - (2) Visible injuries to the subject will be documented with photographs.
- c. Searching: Once the subject is stabilized, the officer must search him or her for weapons, contraband, or evidence. The search should include a search of the person and the lunge area.
- d. Escorting, if necessary: An officer must escort the subject to a designated area, such as a patrol vehicle and transport to an appropriate location, if necessary;
- e. Transporting: An officer must transport the subject to an appropriate destination, in accordance with the directives, via patrol vehicle, ambulance, etc., if necessary;
- f. Turn-Over and release: When appropriate, a subject may be turned over to jailers or other authorities, booked and released, or issued a citation and released.

F. Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Spray

1. Officers who have been trained and certified in the use of OC, may carry OC while on duty. If the officer has a special duty assignment that does not make carrying OC feasible, the officer may be exempt from carrying OC for the assignment.

2. The criterion for the use of OC is active resistance or its threat. The officer may use OC against the subject if the subject indicates to the officer by words and/or actions that he or she intends to physically resist the officer's efforts to apprehend or restrain him/her or intends to cause bodily harm to the officer.
 - a. Officers may also include in the decision to use this force option, information known to the officer at the time of the incident, including conduct, statements of the subject, and/or prior history of resistive or assaultive behavior.
 - b. Passive resistance (e.g. refusal to comply with lawful orders, going limp, stiffening of limbs without posing a threat to officers, etc.) does not permit the use of OC without words or actions showing intent to physically resist or to harm the officer.
3. An officer shall not brandish, display or threaten the use of OC unless he or she can reasonably anticipate its use may become justified.
4. Officers must consider the potential of cross contamination to other officers and bystanders.
5. Unless exceptional circumstances exist, officers should not utilize OC if there are children two years of age or younger in the immediate area who could become exposed.
6. Generally, OC should not be sprayed at a person from a distance of less than 3 feet.
7. Department personnel who use OC against a person shall ensure the person is decontaminated as soon as practical after he/she is under control.
 - a. If possible, expose the person to fresh air and flush the exposed area with cold water. OC decontamination wipes may also be used on exposed areas (other than the eyes) if available.
 - b. Continue to monitor the exposed person for any unusual reactions to the exposure. If the exposed person has an unusual reaction or requests medical attention, transportation to a medical facility shall be arranged.
8. If circumstances permit, and it can be done without endangering department personnel, reasonable efforts to decontaminate animals should be made or the decontamination information conveyed to the animal's owner.

9. When OC is used against a person or animal, the user shall notify a supervisor via voice mail, email, or phone (circumstances will dictate which is appropriate) and shall complete an offense report detailing the circumstances of the incident.
 10. When OC is used against a person, the officer will also complete a Use of Force Report-Checklist.
- G. Electronic Control Device (ECD)
1. Authorized users and training
 - a. Certified ECD instructors are responsible for training officers and certifying them to carry an ECD.
 - b. Uniformed officers who have completed an approved training course shall have a TLMPD issued ECD (Taser) available to them while on duty.
 - c. Officers will complete an approved training course every two years, or at the discretion of the Police Chief.
 2. Weapon readiness
 - a. At no time will Officers make changes, adjustments, modifications or attempt to disassemble an ECD, holster or cartridge.
 - b. The officer shall check the ECD equipment at the beginning and end of each shift, to ensure there is no damage to the ECD, holster or cartridge. The officer shall report any damage to the Chief.
 - c. At the start of each shift, a uniformed officer will perform a spark test and inspect their ECD to ensure the unit is properly charged. The officer will immediately notify the Chief of any malfunctions.
 - d. Malfunctions, damage or a low battery shall be reported to the Chief and the ECD will immediately be taken out of service until repaired.
 - e. Officers will check the ECD to ensure that the port and cartridge doors are free of debris and the issued cartridge(s) has not exceeded the expiration date. Cartridges shall be replaced consistent with the manufacturer's expiration requirements.
 - f. The device will be carried in a department approved holster and on the reaction side of the body.

- g. Officers may be issued a spare cartridge if they have an approved cartridge case. The spare cartridge shall be stored and carried in a manner consistent with training.
- h. Only agency approved battery power sources shall be used in the ECD. The ECD battery shall be replaced when the battery is less than 20% charged.

3. Weapon use and deployment

- a. An ECD may be used to overcome active resistance or its threat. It may also be used on a subject who poses a threat of harm to himself or herself, such as self-inflicted injury with a weapon (conventional or unconventional).
- b. Whenever practical and reasonable, officers shall issue a verbal warning prior to discharging the ECD on a person. A warning gives the subject an opportunity to voluntarily comply with the officer's lawful orders. If other officers are present, the deploying officer shall consider announcing "TASER, TASER, TASER" before deployment.
- c. For a frontal shot, officers will target the lower center mass or legs of a subject when deploying an ECD. Extra caution should be used to avoid firing probes into sensitive areas (head, face, neck and genital area). For a rear shot, officers will target anywhere below the neck, with a preference of splitting the belt line.
- d. Officers shall not brandish, display, or threaten the use of an ECD unless he or she can reasonably anticipate its use may become justified.
- e. An ECD is not a substitute for deadly force. An officer who uses an ECD against a subject who is armed with a weapon, or in a situation in which deadly force may be justified, shall have a cover officer with him or her who is prepared to immediately use deadly force if it becomes necessary.
- f. An ECD may be deployed on an animal when the officer reasonably believes the animal is about to attack or is attacking a person, including officers, or another animal, provided the officer reasonably believes that other methods for restraining the animal are not feasible.

4. An ECD shall not be used:

- a. On subjects who appear to be under 12 years of age, female subjects who appear pregnant, or individuals who appear frail, unless extraordinary or life-threatening circumstances exist.
 - b. In obvious proximity to flammable liquids, gases, or any highly combustible materials that may be ignited by the device.
 - c. When it is reasonable to believe that incapacitation of the subject may result in serious injury or death.
 - d. Punitively or for the purposes of coercion.
 - e. Once an individual is subdued and under control.
5. Other risk factors
- a. Officers need to be aware of other factors that may increase the risk of direct or secondary injuries as a result of being energized by an ECD. When factors are present that increase the risk of injury, additional justification is required before deploying an ECD.
6. Post-deployment considerations
- a. After an individual has been subjected to a deployment (probes) or discharge (drive-stun) of an ECD, they will be restrained and handcuffed as soon as safely possible, preferably by a backup officer.
 - b. The deploying officer will visually examine the probe impact sites, or area subjected to a drive-stun, looking for injury.
 - c. The deploying officer, or another who is ECD trained, will remove the probes when it is safe to do so.
 - d. If examination of the affected area reveals that the probes require medical removal, the subject shall be transported to the emergency room.
 - e. Only emergency medical personnel shall remove ECD probes that have struck the face, groin/genitals, or female breast(s).
 - f. Officers will take photographs of the probe impact site(s) and any related injuries. Officers shall not photograph impact sites on a subject's groin/genitals, buttocks or a female's breast.

- c. Any officer who has an accidental Taser discharge, or who uses a Taser on an animal shall complete an incident report.
- d. The Chief or designee is responsible for downloading and printing the incident data from the ECD device that was used. The data port download report shall be attached to the incident report.

H. Intermediate Weapons/Impact Weapons

1. Expandable Baton

- a. Uniformed officers may have a TLMPD approved expandable baton available to them while on duty.
- b. The use of a baton is permitted against a person who displays continued active resistance or assaultive behavior towards an officer, and the officer reasonably believes that lesser force options would be ineffective or would subject the officer to bodily harm.
- c. The baton will be used in accordance with DAAT training guidelines.

I. Use of Firearm

- 1. An officer shall not brandish, display or threaten the use of a firearm unless he or she can reasonably conclude its use may become justified and anticipated.
- 2. Generally, a firearm shall not be used under the following circumstances:
 - a. A moving vehicle itself shall not presumptively constitute a threat that justifies an officer's use of deadly force. If feasible, an officer threatened by a moving vehicle shall move out of its path instead of discharging a firearm at it or any of its occupants. Officers are not authorized to shoot at or from a moving vehicle unless as a "Last Resort" or when the "Greater Danger Exception" applies.
 - b. When the target of the force is not clearly visible. For example, firing into a building or through a door is not permitted unless directed fire is the only option to prevent death or great bodily harm to the officer or another person.
- 3. Pointing of Firearm
 - a. If an officer points a firearm at a person in the course of duty and does not discharge the firearm, the officer shall complete an

offense report detailing the circumstances of the incident prior to the end of his/her shift.

J. Required Notifications and Reports upon Use of Force

1. Whenever an officer is responsible for an accidental or intentional discharge of a firearm while on or off duty (other than during firearms training, hunting or participation in sporting or recreational events), or the accidental or intentional use of deadly force by any means, the following notifications and reports shall be made:
 - a. Shot at a person - the officer shall orally inform the Chief as soon as possible. If unable, the Jefferson County Dispatch Center shall notify the officer's supervisor on his or her behalf. For all incidents involving an Officer(s) shooting another with his/her firearm, refer to the Officer Involved Death/Critical Incident policy.
 - b. Used against an animal - If a firearm is used against an animal, except to euthanize it, the officer shall notify the Dispatch Center and his/her supervisor.
 - c. Accidental discharge without injury - the officer shall immediately notify a supervisor and complete an offense report. The report shall be completed during that shift and copies forwarded to his /her supervisor and Chief of Police.
2. In addition to any other reporting requirements in this policy, whenever an officer uses weaponless physical force against another at a level of compliance hold or above, or that results in, or is alleged to have resulted in, injury to a person, the officer shall prepare an offense report describing the circumstances surrounding the use of force. The officer shall also complete a Use of Force Report-Checklist (Appendix B). If the force results in the death of another, refer to the Officer Involved Death/Critical Incident policy.
3. The reporting officer shall forward all required documentation of the use of force by officer(s) to the Chief of Police.
4. A complaint received from a citizen alleging that an officer used excessive force resulting in injury to a person shall immediately be referred to the Chief of Police for investigation under the Citizen Complaint policy.
5. The Use-of-Force (UFAD) TraCS form is required in officer-involved Use-of-Force incidents that meet one or more of the following criteria:

- a. Use-of-Force that results in the death of a person
- b. Use-of-Force that results in the serious injury of a person
- c. Use-of-Force that results in an officer discharging their firearm at or in the direction of a person.
- d. The UFAD TraCS report shall be reviewed by the Chief or a supervisor prior to submission.

K. Use of Force Investigation

1. After the Use of Force Report-Checklist has been completed by the officer, it shall be signed and submitted to the Chief of Police.
2. The Chief of Police, or a DAAT instructor assigned by the Chief of Police, has seven (7) working days to start a written review of the incident. The review will describe the facts, circumstances and disposition of the use of force incident. In order to standardize use of force reviews, the Use of Force Review Format (Appendix C) shall be used in the review process. The Chief of Police will determine if any training, corrective action, or discipline is warranted based upon the review.
3. If necessary, the officer(s) involved will receive the review and discuss it with a DAAT instructor. Any training and/or review of the incident with an involved officer will be documented and become part of the use of force report.
4. Unless otherwise assigned to a designee, the Chief of Police shall investigate all of the following incidents:
 - a. The accidental or intentional use of deadly force by an officer, whether or not injury or death occurs.
 - b. All incidents involving the accidental or intentional discharge of a firearm. Incidents involving the discharge of a firearm to dispatch an animal, or accidental discharge without injury or serious property damage, may be investigated.
 - c. All incidents resulting in serious injury to a person by an officer's use of force.

L. Policy Distribution and Training

1. A copy of the Use of Force policy, including all future amendments or revisions thereto, shall be available to all sworn personnel.
2. A DAAT Instructor shall conduct training to all sworn personnel, at least

four (4) hours bi-annually (every 2 years) at a minimum, of the appropriate use of deadly and non-deadly force by officers pursuant to the terms of this policy.

M. Annual Use of Force Analysis

1. In January for each year, the Chief or his/her designee will review all the use of force investigations from the previous year to determine if any trends can be noted. The review will seek to determine if there are any areas in the department that can be modified or improved, such as training, equipment or policy modifications.

Michael T. Selck, Chief of Police

Date

Appendix A**DISTURBANCE RESOLUTION****1) APPROACH CONSIDERATIONS****A. Decision-making**

Justification
Desirability

B. Tactical Deployment

Control of distance
Relative Positioning
Relative Positioning with Multiple Subjects
Team Tactics

C. Tactical Evaluation

Threat assessment Opportunities
Officer/Subject factors
Special Circumstances
Level/Stage/Degree of Stabilization

2) INTERVENTION OPTIONS**Mode****Purpose****A. Presence**

To present a visible display of authority

B. Dialogue

To verbally persuade

C. Control Alternatives

To overcome passive resistance, active resistance, or their threats

D. Protective Alternatives

To overcome continued resistance, assaultive behavior, or their threats

E. Deadly Force

To stop the threat

3) FOLLOW-THROUGH CONSIDERATIONS**A. Stabilize**

Application of restraints, if necessary

B. Monitor/Debrief**C. Search**

If appropriate

D. Escort

If necessary

E. Transport

If necessary

F. Turn-over/Release

Removal of restraints, if necessary

Appendix B

Town of Lake Mills Police Department

IR# _____

Use of Force Report-Checklist

Force Recipient Name	Last	First	Middle
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Type(s) of Force Used (Check all that apply):

<input type="checkbox"/> Wrist Compression	<input type="checkbox"/> Decentralization	<input type="checkbox"/> Deadly Force
<input type="checkbox"/> Pressure Point	<input type="checkbox"/> Vertical Stun	<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Taser Deployment	<input type="checkbox"/> Focused Strike (hand, forearm, knee, foot)	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Taser Display	<input type="checkbox"/> Diffused strike (brachial stun)	
<input type="checkbox"/> OC Spray	<input type="checkbox"/> Baton Strike	

What area(s) were targeted by the officer? _____

What area(s) were actually acquired? _____

Time Force Used: _____ **Day of Week** _____

Injuries claimed by recipient: _____

Injuries or indication of injury visible by officer: _____

Was there medical treatment? _____ **Type?** _____ **Photographs Taken?** _____

Injuries received by Officer: _____

Submitting Officer Name **Date**

Name of Supervisor Notified **Date** **Time**

Appendix C

Town of Lake Mills Police Department DAAT Use of Force Review Format

In order to standardize use of force reviews, the following format will be used:

Incident Summary

Give a very brief overview of the event. Date, time, place, officers involved, and general circumstances of the conflict are sufficient.

Approach Considerations

Use the DAAT manual for reference. Review report and critique items specific to this phase of the Disturbance Resolution Model. Render an opinion on whether or not this aspect was satisfied.

Intervention Options

Specify each use of force that the officer(s) used. After each use of force, render an opinion, using one of the following definitions:

- **Trained and Justified:** The use of force employed by the officer(s) was a trained technique recognized and authorized by the department. The force used was reasonable and necessary to accomplish a lawful objective.
- **Not Trained but Justified:** The use of force employed by the officer(s) was not a trained technique recognized by the department. However, the force used was reasonable and necessary to accomplish a lawful objective.
- **Dynamic Application:** This designation is infrequently used; however, it has an important distinction. As an example, an officer uses a trained and justified technique-let's say a knee strike targeted at the lower abdomen. As a result of the dynamic application of this technique, (the aggressive resistance and movement of the subject) a target area not trained or approved is acquired-such as the head. The officer documents what occurred and the injuries that resulted. A finding of "dynamic application" would be appropriate.
- **Trained but Not Justified:** The use of force employed by the officer(s) was a trained technique recognized and authorized by the department. However, in the opinion of the evaluator, the force used was unreasonable and/or excessive.
- **Not Trained and Not Justified:** The use of force employed by the officer(s) was not a trained technique recognized and authorized by the department. Further, in the opinion of the evaluator, the force used was unreasonable and/or excessive.

Follow-Through Considerations

Use the DAAT manual for reference. Review the report and critique items specific to this phase of the Disturbance Resolution Model. Render an opinion on whether this aspect was satisfied.

Observations

Include any suggestions for improvement, positive comments, and/or training suggestions.