



TOWN OF HARTFORD POLICE DEPARTMENT

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE OR AGGRESSION

POLICY NUMBER: 01-001-4

GENERAL ORDER: 2021-01
ISSUED: June 22, 2021

EFFECTIVE: June 22, 2021

REVIEWED/APPROVED BY:
CHIEF SHAWN M. McGEE

WILEAG STANDARD(S):
5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.1.3, 5.1.4, 5.2.1, 5.3.1, 5.3.2, 5.3.3

ACTION:
Replaces/ Rescinds 01-001-3

PAGES:
13

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this procedure is to provide instructions for the proper response to resistance or aggression by police members, provide a fair and impartial review of these incidents, determine whether the actions of police members were justified, and to maintain public confidence in the Town of Hartford Police Department.

II. POLICY

It is the policy of the department that officers will use only the amount of force that is reasonably necessary to control a person or to defend himself or herself or another person from an imminent threat. The use of force must be objectively reasonable. The officer must use only that force which a prudent officer would use under the same or similar circumstances.

III. DEFINITIONS

- A. **Deadly Force:** The intentional use of a firearm or other instrument, the use of which would result in the high probability of death or great bodily harm.
- B. **Non-deadly Force:** The use of force, which does not have a high probability of death or great bodily harm.
- C. **Imminent Threat:** An imminent threat is a threat that an officer reasonably feels is about to happen. To meet the criterion of “imminent threat”, the person whom the officer is intending to use deadly force against must have all of the following:
 - 1. A weapon capable of inflicting of death or great bodily harm (conventional or unconventional weapon);
 - a. An unconventional weapon is any object that can be used to inflict death or great bodily harm.

2. A displayed or implied intent to cause great bodily harm or death to the officer or another person;
 3. A delivery system for utilizing the weapon, or the capacity for utilizing the weapon.
- D. Great Bodily Harm: A bodily injury which creates a substantial risk of death, or which causes serious, permanent disfigurement, or which causes permanent or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ or other serious bodily injury. (§939.22(14) Wis. Stats.)
- E. Active Resistance: Behavior which physically counteracts an officer's control efforts and which creates a risk of bodily harm to the officer, subject, and/or other persons.
- F. Objective Reasonableness: The response to resistance or aggression by a police member must be objectively reasonable. Police members shall use only the force necessary to effectively maintain control of a situation and protect the safety of police members and the public. Objective reasonableness is judged from the perspective of a reasonable police member facing similar circumstances and is based on the totality of the facts known to the police member at the time the force was applied, along with the member's prior training and experience, without regard to the underlying intent or motivation of the police member.

IV. STANDARDS

State Statutes 939.45 and 939.48 establish standards for police use of force. The department trains officers to use force consistent with these standards.

- A. The reasonableness of an officer's use of force will be judged by the totality of circumstances presented to the officer at the time of the incident. An officer's use of force must be "objectively reasonable."
- B. Factors that officers will consider in their perception of the incident to establish the objective reasonableness of their actions, include but are not limited to:
 1. The severity of the alleged crime at issue;
 2. Whether the suspect poses an imminent threat to the safety of the officer or others;
 3. Whether the suspect is actively resisting or attempting to evade arrest by flight.

V. DEFENSIVE AND ARREST TACTICS (DAAT) SYSTEM.

This is a system of verbalization skills coupled with physical alternatives. All officers are trained in the DAAT system. The DAAT system will serve as a guide to officers

using force against another person. The department understands that the extreme stress of a forceful confrontation has many psychological and physical effects on an officer. As a result, the tactics used by an officer may deviate from the standard procedures of the DAAT system. The reasonableness of an officer's actions will be judged considering the totality of the circumstances, to include the perceptions of the officer.

<p>Defensive and Arrest Tactics (DAAT): A system of verbalization skills coupled with physical alternatives.</p>		
<p>DAAT Concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control is a perception based on an officer's training, experience and the fact situation. Control is not a 50/50 proposition. Proper police action balances safety and efficiency. 	<p>DAAT Rules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No officers are injured. No subjects are injured needlessly. No one is accepted/detained or released improperly. 	<p>Safety Priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You Fellow Officers Civilians Suspects
<p>When Can Officers Use Force?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve and maintain control of resistive subjects. To detain persons reasonably suspected of criminal behavior. To make lawful arrests. In defense of self or others. To prevent escapes. 	<p>Key Rules for Use of Force:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The purpose is control. Escalation does not need to follow step by step through intervention options. You can always disengage and/or escalate. Once control is achieved, you must reduce the level of force to that needed to maintain control. You must always maintain a position of advantage. 	<p>Categories of Force:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A trained technique. A dynamic application of a trained technique. Not trained by justified under the circumstances.

INCIDENT RESPONSE (RESPOND)

REPORT

- Become aware
- Plan response
- Arrive/Assess
- Alarm/Inform

EVALUATE

- Look for Dangers
- Determine back up needs
- Enter when appropriate/tactically sound

STABILIZE

- Subject/s
- Scene

PRESERVE

- Life
 - Conduct an initial medical assessment
 - Treat to level of training
 - Continue to monitor subject
- Evidence

ORGANIZE

- Coordinate additional responding units (if necessary)
- Communicate with dispatch and others
- Organize the collection of evidence (if appropriate)

NORMALIZE

- Provide for long term monitoring (as appropriate)
- Restore scene to normal
- Return radio communications to normal

DOCUMENT/DEBRIEF

- Debrief self, others, subjects
- Document incident appropriately

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 ↓

3. FOLLOW THROUGH CONSIDERATIONS ↓

CONTROL OF DISTANCE

- Public >12 ft
- Social 4-12 ft
- Personal 1.5-4 ft
- Intimate 0-1.5 ft

Danger Zones

Unarmed – Less than 10 ft
Club or Edged Weapon – Any distance where the officer reasonably perceives an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm
Firearm – In the line of sight unbroken by cover (something that would stop the bullet).

THREAT ASSESSMENT OPPORTUNITIES

- Level of Resistive Tension (agitation in a person's body)
- Early Warning Signs
- Pre-attack Postures
- Indications of mental illness, emotional disturbance, or medically significant behavior
- Weapon Control Factors

OFFICER/SUBJECT FACTORS

- Numbers
- Age
- Size
- Relative Strength
- Skill Level

SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

Factors or situation that may justify rapid escalation of force or selection of higher force options

- Reasonable perception of threat
- Special knowledge of subject
- Sudden assault
- Subject's ability to escalate force rapidly
- Your physical positioning
- Injury or exhaustion
- Equipment or training
- Availability of backup
- Other special circumstances

LEVEL/STAGE/DEGREE OF STABILIZATION

- Presence stabilization
- Verbal stabilization
- Standing stabilization
- Wall stabilization
- Ground stabilization
- Special restraints

Positioning

EARLY WARNING SIGNS

Signals or certain behaviors provided by the subject that are often associated with a high level of danger to officers

- Conspicuously ignoring
- Excessive emotional attention
- Exaggerated movement
- Ceases all movement
- Known violent history

PRE-ATTACK POSTURES

Behaviors that may indicate imminent danger of physical assault

- Boxer Stance
- Hand set
- Shoulder Shift
- Target Glance
- Thousand Yard Stare

INTERVENTION OPTIONS	
MODE	PURPOSE (in bold) GOAL (in italics)
A. Presence 1. Open Stance 2. Ready Stance 3. Defensive Stance	To present a visible display of authority
B. Dialogue 1. Search Talk 2. Persuasion 3. Light Control Talk 4. Heavy Control Talk	To verbally persuade
C. Control Alternatives 1. Escort Holds • Blanket the Arm • Escort Position 2. Compliance Holds • Come Along • Pressure Points • Mandibular Angle • Hypoglossal 3. Control Devices (OC/ECD) • Oleoresin Capsicum • Electronic Control Devices 4. Passive Countermeasures • Secure the Head • Hug Yourself • Lower Your Center • Pull in-Push Down	To overcome passive resistance, active resistance, or their threats To safely initiate physical contact To overcome passive resistance To overcome active resistance or its threat To Decentralize
D. Protective Alternatives 1. Active Countermeasures • Vertical Stuns • Focused Strikes • Reaction Hand Strike • Reaction Forearm Strike • Strong Hand Strike • Strong Forearm Strike • Reaction Front Kick • Reaction Knee Strike • Strong Angle Knee Strike • Strong Angle Kick 2. Incapacitating Technique • Diffused Strike from the front • Diffused Strike from the rear 3. Intermediate Weapons • Baton • Baton Jab • Baton Jab-Multiple Strikes • Angle Strike • Angle-Cross Strike • Multiple/Overload Strikes	To overcome continued resistance, assaultive behavior, or their threats To create dysfunction To cause immediate temporary cessation of violent behavior To impede
E. Deadly Force	To stop the threat

REACT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Request Cooperation Explain Reason Allow Choice Check Decision (Is there anything I can say to?) Take Action
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DONE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Danger Overriding Concern No Progress Escape
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Passive Resistance: Non-threatening and non-complaint behavior

Active Resistance: Behavior which physically counteracts an officers control efforts and which creates risk of bodily harm to the officer, subject and/or other person.

Continued Resistance: Maintaining a level of counteractive behavior that is not controlled by an officers current efforts.

Fighting Rules:

- Be effective from the beginning.
- Never spar with anyone.
- Hit as hard as you can.
- Attempt to create a dysfunction.
- Get the confrontation over quickly.

Assaultive Behavior: Direct actions or conduct that generate bodily harm

Deadly Force Definition: The intentional use of a firearm or other instrument that creates a high probability of death or great bodily harm.

Deadly Force Justification: Behavior which has caused or imminently threatens to cause death or great bodily harm to you or another person or persons.

Great Bodily Harm: Bodily injury that 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 other serious bodily injury.

Imminent Threat Criteria: Imminent means "about to happen."
 Suspect displays:
 • Intent
 • Weapon
 • Delivery System

Target Requirements:

- Acquisition:** The process of locating your adversary.
- Identification:** The process of recognizing the subject as the adversary placing you/others in "Imminent Danger".
- Isolation:** The process of separating the subject from innocent persons.

Preclusion: The officer reasonably believes all other options have been exhausted or would be ineffective.

Greater Danger Exception: Shooting without Target Isolation if the consequence of not stopping the threat would be worse than the possibility of hitting an innocent person..

Defense of Self or Others: You may use deadly force when a subject poses an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm to you or to another person or persons.

Defense of Society at Large: You may use deadly force to apprehend a criminal suspect who has used or threatened to use deadly force against someone, and presents a continued threat to the public, and you reasonably believe there is no other way to make the arrest or retain custody of the person once arrested. In all such cases, the officer should warn the subject, if feasible, prior to using deadly force.

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

STABILIZE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence stabilization Verbal stabilization Standing stabilization Wall stabilization Ground stabilization Special restraints
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Monitor/Debrief <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calm self and partner Calm subject Provide initial medical assessment Reassure the subject Rebuild subjects self esteem

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VI. DISTURBANCE RESOLUTION MODEL

It is the policy of the Town of Hartford Police Department that the response to resistance or aggression will comply with, while following the objective reasonableness standards and officer's perceptions at the time of the incident outlined in Section V, the state of Wisconsin Defense and Arrest Tactics (DAAT) Disturbance Resolution Model, Intervention Options, as outlined below:

A. APPROACH CONSIDERATIONS

Decision Making	Justification
	Desirability
Tactical Deployment	Control of distance
	Positioning (relative positioning / relative positioning with multiple subjects)
	Team Tactics
Tactical Evaluation	Threat Assessment
	Opportunities Officer/subject factors
	Special circumstances
	Level/stage/degree of stabilization

B. INTERVENTION OPTIONS

MODE	PURPOSE
Presence	To present a visible display of authority
Dialogue	To verbally persuade
Control Alternatives	To overcome passive resistance, active resistance, or their threat
Protective Alternatives	To overcome continued resistance, assaultive behavior, or their threats
Deadly Force	To stop the threat

C. FOLLOW-THROUGH CONSIDERATIONS

Stabilize	Application of restraints, if necessary
Monitor/Debrief	Maintain alertness (subject's condition, etc) / Communication (normalize scene)
Search	If appropriate
Escort	If necessary
Transport	If necessary
Turn over/Release	Removal of restraints, if necessary

Note: Police members shall be trained and qualified in the safe and proficient use of department authorized and/ or issued firearms. Police members shall be required to qualify with a state certified department firearms instructor prior to being authorized to carry such firearms and shall be required to maintain their qualification to ensure continual safe and proficient firearm use. All sworn members shall receive a copy and demonstrate their understanding of this directive before being authorized to carry any firearm.

VII. LEVELS OF RESISTANCE

While Officer Safety is paramount, member officers must bear in mind that there are many reasons a subject may be non-compliant, resisting arrest, or unresponsive. The subject in question may not be capable of understanding the gravity of the situation. A subject may be non-compliant due to a medical condition; mental, physical, or hearing impairment, language barrier, drug interaction, emotional crisis, and have no criminal intent. These circumstances do not make the subject or situation any less dangerous, but may require a change in tactics, if possible, to effectively address or de-escalate the situation while still maintaining officer safety. Levels of resistance are general categories of behavior or actions exhibited by a subject at the time of a police encounter:

A. Compliant – a person contacted by an officer who acknowledges direction or lawful orders given and offers no resistance.

B. Obstructive – the subject is uncooperative, not complying with an officer's commands, or their physical actions are intended to prevent an officer from placing the subject in custody or under control; the subject's actions are not directed at harming the officer or others.

Examples include:

1. Standing stationary and not moving upon lawful direction
2. Becoming "dead weight"
3. Holding onto a fixed object (e.g., utility pole or steering wheel) or locking arms with another during a protest
- d. Walking or running away
4. Breaking the officer's grip

----- SUBJECT'S INTENT TO HARM -----

C. Assaultive – the subject demonstrates the intent to harm the officer, others, or themselves. Examples include:

1. A subject taking a fighting stance, punching, kicking, striking, or attacking with weapons
2. Other actions which present an imminent threat of physical harm
3. A subject fleeing while in control of weapon (e.g., firearm in a waistband)

D. Life-Threatening – the subject’s actions are likely to result in death or great bodily harm to the officer or others. Examples include but are not limited to:

1. The imminent use of a firearm, blunt, or bladed weapon
2. Extreme physical force

VIII. DEADLY FORCE

A. An officer may use deadly force:

1. When the officer reasonably believes that he/she faces an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm.
2. When the officer reasonably believes that another person is facing an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm.
3. To prevent the escape of a suspect in any situation where the officer believes that the suspect poses a significant threat of death or great bodily harm to the officer or another person. Where practicable, prior to discharge of the firearm, the officer should verbalize commands preserving the suspects 4th Amendment rights.

B. Use of Vehicles

Due to the high probability of death to a fleeing driver and his/her passenger(s), force to stop techniques, like firearms, are applications of deadly force and are governed by this directive. Force to stop techniques include full roadblocks, intentional vehicular contact at high speeds and moving roadblocks at high speeds. Force to stop techniques will only be used when deadly force is justified.

C. Lateral Vascular Neck Restraint®/ Chokeholds

The Town of Hartford Police Department does not train in, or authorize the use of, any Lateral Vascular Neck Restraint® or chokeholds with the exception of, as authorized under Wis. Stat. § 66.0511(2), a deadly force option when an officer or another person is in imminent danger of death or great bodily harm.

IX. DUTY TO INTERVENE

Any officer present, regardless of rank or agency, observing another officer using force that is clearly beyond what is justified or objectively reasonable under the circumstances will, when in a safe position to do so, intercede to prevent the use of unreasonable force. The officer will promptly report these observations and the efforts made to intervene to a supervisor. If the supervisor is using unjustified force, the officer will report it to the next level of supervision. If the observing officer is a supervisor, they will issue a direct order to stop the violation.

A. REPORTING

Reporting officer will document in writing no later than 10 days after the occurrence:

1. Date, time, and location of the incident
2. Identity, if known, and description of the participants
3. Description of the actions taken as a result of the observation

B. RETALIATION

The Department or any employee shall not retaliate against or discipline any officer who intervenes to stop any unjustified or unreasonable use of force or subsequent reporting. A failure to intervene in any unreasonable use of force, when there is an opportunity to do so, demonstrates a lack of courage, and a violation of the Code of Conduct.

X. DISCHARGE OF FIREARM INCIDENTS

A. SHOOTING OF ANIMALS

Whenever a police member shoots an animal, and there is no personal injury or property damage, and all rounds are accounted for, the member's supervisor shall conduct the use of force investigation and file the Response to Resistance or Aggression Report, unless directed otherwise by higher authority. The supervisor shall indicate in the subject tab, the type of animal (e.g., dog, deer) and fill out the applicable subject details (e.g., injuries, photos, animal type/ breed).

B. UNINTENTIONAL DISCHARGE

Whenever a police member unintentionally discharges a firearm, regardless of personal injury or property damage, the shift commander shall be notified and make the determination who shall be assigned to conduct the use of force investigation and file the Response to Resistance or Aggression Report.

C. DEADLY FORCE DISCHARGE

Whenever a police member discharges a firearm at a person (regardless of whether personal injury or property damage occurs), the member shall notify the shift commander, as soon as practical, of such fact. The shift commander shall promptly notify the Chief of Police, who shall assign a supervisor to conduct the use of force investigation and file the Response to Resistance or Aggression Report. The Chief of Police shall contact an outside law enforcement agency experienced in Officer Involved Shootings to conduct an independent investigation.

D. ASSIGNMENT TO ADMINISTRATIVE DUTY

Whenever a police member's actions or use of force results in death or great bodily harm to another, the member shall be placed on administrative duty pending an administrative review.

XI. RESTRICTIONS ON DISCHARGING FIREARMS

A. Discharging a firearm at or from a moving vehicle shall only be done in the following circumstances and only when all other reasonable alternatives have been exhausted or deemed unacceptable.

1. A police member shall not discharge a firearm at the driver or occupant(s) of a moving vehicle, or the vehicle itself, unless deadly physical force is being used against the police member or another person by means other than a moving vehicle, or, the moving vehicle poses an imminent and ongoing threat of substantial physical harm to the police member or another person from which there is no reasonable means to escape, and the risks are outweighed by the need to use deadly physical force. Once the threat of the moving vehicle ceases, a police member shall not discharge his or her firearm at the vehicle.
2. Police members shall not intentionally place themselves to either the front or the rear of a moving vehicle's path. If they find themselves in danger from a moving vehicle, they shall attempt to move out of the way, if possible, rather than discharge their firearm. Firing at a moving vehicle will not, in most circumstances, stop the vehicle. Further, should the driver be wounded or killed, the vehicle may still continue in motion.
3. A police member shall not discharge a firearm from a moving vehicle unless deadly physical force is being used against the police member or another person by means other than a moving vehicle (e.g., fired upon), and the risks are outweighed by the need to use deadly force.
4. Police members shall not reach into or place any part of their bodies inside a driver occupied vehicle during a traffic stop or field interview.

XII. USE OF LESS LETHAL WEAPONS/ TECHNIQUES

The following are a list of authorized Less-Lethal Weapons or techniques. While these weapons that are normally considered less lethal when used by the officer, can rise to being met by lethal force IF said weapons are taken from the officer, and a suspect uses or attempts to use them against the officer. In such a situation, a member officer may reasonably presume a suspect engaged in such behavior is attempting to gain access to the officer's firearm and use the firearm against the officer or another person.

- A. X-26, X26P, X2, Taser 7
1. The X26, X26P, X-2, or Taser 7 are authorized Electronic Control Devices.

1. Only Member Officers who are trained in the use of the X26, X26P, X2, or Taser 7 are authorized to carry and use it.
 2. Member Officers may consider using a Taser when they are faced with either active resistance, or the threat of active resistance.
 3. The X26, X26p, X2, or Taser 7 will be used in accordance with department procedures.
- B. Oleoresin Capsicum (O.C.)
1. Oleoresin Capsicum is an aerosol irritant that is used when officers face active resistance or the threat of active resistance.
 2. MK-3 (small canister) and MK-4 (large canister) Oleoresin Capsicum
 3. Officers who are trained in the DAAT system are authorized to carry O.C.
- C. Police Baton
1. The police baton is an intermediate weapon that is used to impede a subject, preventing him or her from continuing resistive, assaultive, or otherwise dangerous behavior.
 2. Officers who are trained in the DAAT system are authorized to carry a wooden straight or metal expandable baton.
- D. Incapacitating techniques (eg: the diffused strike)
- The Diffused Strike disrupts nerve impulses to the brain by using a controlled strike of the forearm to the Brachial Complex, a bundle of nerves located on the side of the neck at its base. Because the strike is delivered to the side of the subject's neck (the origin of the brachial plexus of nerves), when possible the officer must make an effort to stabilize the head to prevent striking other parts of the neck. **This technique should not be confused with the Lateral Vascular Neck Restraint® or the Chokehold, techniques which while not trained, are only authorized as a deadly force option when an officer or another person is in imminent danger of death or great bodily harm per Wis. Stat. § 66.0511(2).**
- E. Specialty Impact Munitions (SIM)
- Specialty Impact Munitions are flexible or non-flexible projectiles, which are intended to impede a subject. SIMs has less of a potential to cause death or great bodily harm than regular munitions. The department recognizes that combative, non-compliant, armed and/or violent subjects cause handling and control problems that may require special equipment. SIMs is appropriate for

use when officers are confronted with these types of situations. Only officers who have been trained in the use and deployment of SIMs shall be authorized to utilize them. Officers who deploy SIMs will notify a supervisor as soon as possible. SIMs will be used in accordance with department procedures.

XIII. RESTRAINING DEVICES

A. Handcuffs

1. All persons who have been arrested will be handcuffed behind their back and the handcuffs will be safety locked.
2. In instances where a medical or physical problem precludes an officer from handcuffing a person behind his/her back, officers may handcuff the person in front, securing the handcuffs to a belly chain or belt. Officers should obtain permission from a supervisor before using this option.
3. Officers may handcuff a person who is not under arrest if the officer reasonably feels that the person is, or may soon become, a threat to the officer.
 - a. When an officer handcuffs a person for safety reasons and the person is not under arrest, the officer will write an incident report detailing the circumstances that lead to the officer fearing for his/her safety, and the actions that the officer took.

B. Ripp Restraints and Leg Irons

1. If officers handcuff a person who is still combative and is kicking, leg irons may be applied to prevent the person from kicking any officers.
2. In the event that officers are dealing with a person that continues to resist, officers may utilize "soft restraints" such as the Ripp Restraint Sit Belt in conjunction with the Ripp Restraint Hobble to prevent continued resistance. A person that is restrained in this manner will be constantly monitored.

XIV. RENDERING AID

It is the policy of the department that officers will render aid after they have used force against another person. IN THE INTEREST OF OFFICER SAFETY, it is also policy that suspects who have had force used against them be restrained by the application of handcuffs or other restraining devices before aid is rendered by the officer. In all instances where medical aid is provided to a person after any level of force has been

used, an officer will stay with the person. The officer will maintain control of the person at all times until relieved of this responsibility. After any medical aid has been rendered to a person, officers will continue to observe the person for any obvious changes that may indicate the person is in medical distress.

A. Focused Strikes

When an officer uses a focused strike against another person, the officer will attempt to determine if the person is injured as soon as safely possible. If the person is injured, or requests medical assistance, the officer will summon an ambulance.

B. Oleoresin Capsicum.

Whenever an officer uses O.C. against another person the officer will:

1. Provide medical assistance and will summon an ambulance to medically evaluate the person.
2. If possible, the officer may provide the person with water to begin flushing the O.C. from the person's eyes.

C. Electronic Control Device

Whenever an Electronic Control Device is used against a person, the officer will:

1. Provide medical assistance and summon an ambulance to medically evaluate the person.
2. Officers may remove probes that are imbedded in non-sensitive areas.
3. Officers will not remove probes that are imbedded in the person's face, neck, and groin.
4. Male officers will not remove probes from a female's breasts. If a female officer is available, she may remove probes from another female's breasts.
5. Officers will remove ECD probes in accordance with their training.

D. Specialty Impact Munitions (SIM)

Whenever an officer uses SIMs against a person, the officer will provide medical assistance and will summon an ambulance to medically evaluate the person.

E. Deadly force

Whenever an officer uses deadly force against another person, the officer, if able, will: provide medical assistance and will summon an ambulance to medically assist the person.

XV: WILEAG STANDARD(S)*5.1.1 Use of Force*

The agency has a written directive governing the use of force, as required by §66.0511(2), Wis. Stats. The written directive shall include a requirement that personnel use only the force reasonably necessary to accomplish lawful objectives.

5.1.2 Deadly Force

A written directive governs the use of deadly force, and includes:

5.1.2.1

Language that an officer may use deadly force as a last resort, in self-defense or defense of another person, only when the officer reasonably believes he or she, or another person, is in imminent danger of death or great bodily harm.

5.1.2.2 A requirement that all sworn personnel receive a copy and demonstrate their understanding of the directive before being authorized to carry any firearm.

5.1.3 Warning Shots

A written directive governs the discharge of “warning” shots.

5.1.4 Use of Less Lethal Weapons

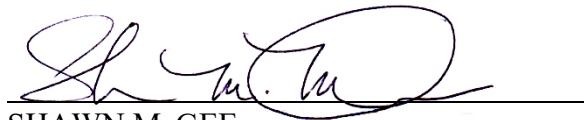
A written directive governs the use of less lethal weapons.

5.2.1 Medical Aid

A written directive establishes procedures for the provision of timely medical care following the use of lethal or less lethal weapons, or other applications of force by agency personnel.

VI. STATE STATUTES

66.0511 (2), 939.45 & 939.48



SHAWN MCGEE
CHIEF OF POLICE

This directive was implemented on 06-22-2021, and will supersede any previous existing policies, procedure, rules, regulations or understandings to the contrary.

This directive is for departmental use only and does not apply in any criminal or civil proceedings and should not be construed as a creation of higher legal standard of safety or care in an evidentiary sense with respect to third party claims. Violations of this directive will only form the basis for departmental administrative sanctions. Violations of law will form the basis for civil and criminal sanctions in a recognized judicial setting