

**Green Bay Police Department
Professional Standards Division
February 21, 2020**

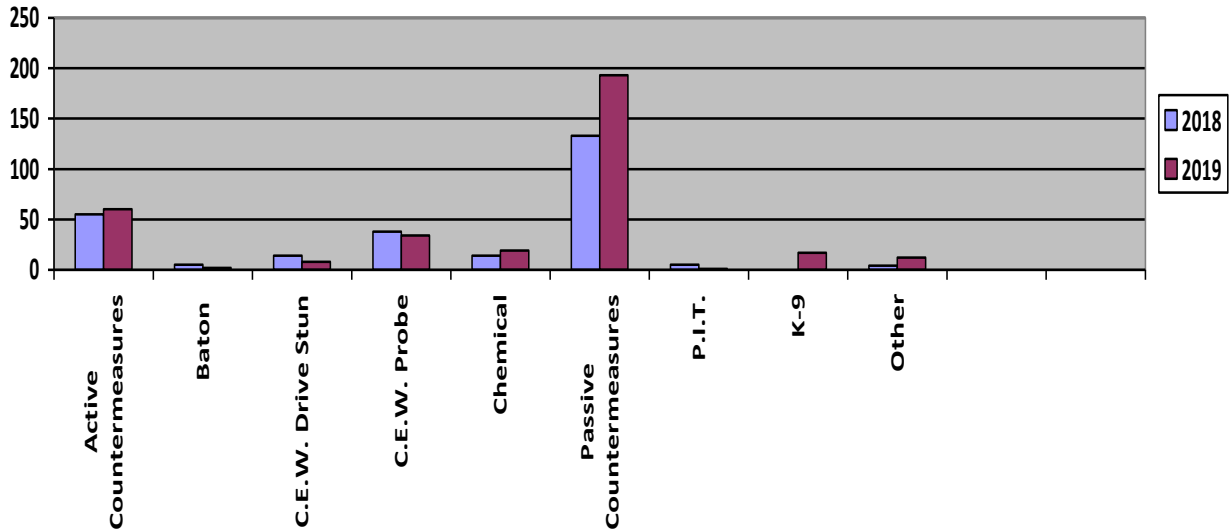
2019 USE OF FORCE REVIEW



During the calendar year of 2019, there were 348 reported uses of force on 283 citizens by officers. The total force used by officers used on citizens was up from 310 uses of force on 251 citizens in 2018 and 311 uses of force on 295 citizens in 2017. The demographic data on the citizens on which force was used in 2019 was 132 reported as white, 67 reported as black, 32 reported as Hispanic, 47 reported as Native American, and 5 reported as Asian. 212 of the instances where force was used was on a male subject, and 71 reported uses of force were on

female subjects. All use of force reports were reviewed by a supervisor from the Professional Standards Division.

Use of Force Summary



The different types of use of force were broken down into eleven categories defined by the Green Bay Police Department Use of Force Policy; active countermeasures, baton or kinetic weapon (beanbag weapon), conducted energy weapon (C.E.W.) drive stun, C.E.W. probe shot, chemical (O.C. or C.N.), firearm, K-9, passive countermeasures, vehicle pursuit intervention technique (P.I.T.), vehicle ram, and other. K-9 uses of force were included for the first time in the use of force report this year due to an updated reporting procedure.

Passive countermeasures accounted for the largest category of force used by officers at 193 reported uses which was up from 163 reported uses in 2018 and the 30 additional uses in this category accounts for most of the 38 additional total uses of force from 2018 to 2019. Passive countermeasures are defined in the 2017 Wisconsin D.A.A.T. Manual as being designed to decentralize a subject and consisting of the Secure-the-Head Decentralization, the Hug-Yourself Decentralization, the Lower-Your-Center Decentralization, and the Pull-In/Push-Down Decentralization.

The only type of C.E.W. approved for use by the Green Bay Police Department was the Taser model Taser X2 as all Taser model X-26 units were retired and taken out of service by the end of 2018. Taser use by the X2 model accounted for 42 reported uses of force. Drive stuns accounted

for 8 of the C.E.W. uses of force while probes shots accounted for 34 uses of force, which was down from the 14 drive stuns and 38 probe shots reported in 2018.

There were 60 reported uses of active countermeasures in 2019, which was up from 50 reported uses in 2018. Active countermeasures are defined in the 2017 Wisconsin D.A.A.T. Manual as consisting of vertical stuns and focused strikes. Vertical stuns are defined as “forcefully directing the subject's torso into a solid vertical surface.” Focused strikes are defined as including reaction hand strikes, reaction forearm strikes, strong hand strikes, strong forearm strikes, reaction front kicks, and reaction knee strikes that are directed at a specific body area.

Chemical uses of force are limited to oleoresin capsicum (O.C.) spray for all sworn officers. During 2019, there were 19 reported uses of O.C. spray. During the same period, there were 2 reported uses of department authorized batons and 17 reported uses of force by K-9 units.

The reported force used by suspects against officers consisted of seven categories. Unarmed assaults were the level of force reported most frequently as used against officers at 219 events in 2019, which was up substantially from the 148 events reported in 2018. The second highest category of force used against officers was listed as “other” and totaled 23 events. The use of vehicles as a means of force against officers was reported 3 times. Officers reported edged weapons being used against them 7 times, up from the 2 reported instances in 2018. Thrown objects and clubs or blunt objects were the fifth and six categories of force used by suspects against officers and they were reported as being used 3 times each. The seventh category of firearm was reported in one event.

Of the 348 times force was used on 283 citizens, there were no reported injuries to the involved citizen in 159 of the events. The 148 citizens who reported being injured as the result of the force used by officers reported was a combination of 61 reported abrasions, 3 reported burns, 9 reported contusions, 19 reported lacerations, 34 reported punctures or bites, 6 reported strains or sprains, 11 injuries reported as “other”, and 5 reported fractures. During the same 346 use of force events involving citizens, there were no reported injuries to officers in 221 of the events. In the total of 67 reported injuries to officers by citizens there were 31 reported abrasions, 1 reported burn, 10 reported contusions, 4 reported lacerations, 5 reported bites or punctures, 8 reported strains or sprains, and 8 injuries reported as other.

The first training recommendation for the near future would be refresher training for all sworn officers in in D.A.A.T., and more specifically in the area of passive countermeasures as that is the largest category of force used by officers. Continued use and training on the Conducted Energy Weapon Taser© is also recommended as it is both an effective defense tool for the sworn officers and the technology has proven to be reliable over numerous years of use. Training in the use of the Conducted Energy Weapon Taser© was conducted as a mandatory section of the 2020

winter in-service. Next, mandated yearly training in the use of firearms to meet Wisconsin State standards is essential along with continued training in related area of tactical rescue techniques. Finally, it is recommended that the department continues to endorse the S.P.E.A.R. system as an officer defensive system and continue to train the S.P.E.A.R. system in the new officer mini-academy and as voluntary training classes offered periodically throughout the year.

Following the recommendation in the 2018 Use of Force report, two additional W.R.A.P. safe restraint systems were added, which were funded mainly through a grant written by department personnel. Protective soft-shell safety helmets were also added with each of the W.R.A.P. safe restraint systems as follow-through considerations for combative suspects. Numerous 12-gauge shotguns were also donated to the department by a local police supply business which will all be used for beanbag kinetic weapon delivery systems. To accommodate the additional beanbag kinetic weapon shotguns, the department will be gradually switching over to dual Blac-Rac retention systems in the marked squads that are designed to securely hold the beanbag shotguns and the department AR-15 weapons.

Additionally, as the department inventory of conducted energy weapons, the Taser X2 units, continues to age it will be important to monitor the technical advancements of conducted energy weapons, with either with Taser or other potential brands. Taser has introduced an updated model of conducted energy weapons called the Taser 7. This is predictably the model of the near future for Taser and it is recommended that the department revisits the contract with Axon, the parent company of Taser to explore obtaining the new model as replacements for the Taser X2 model inventory.

There are no recommendations to revise the Use of Force policy as there have not been any noted areas of confusion, ambiguity, or dispute.