



I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this procedure is to establish guidelines for the Use of Force by officers of the De Pere Police Department (DPPD). The procedure adopts the Defense and Arrest Tactics System, and the Disturbance Resolution Model set forth by the State of Wisconsin Law Enforcement Standards Board.

II. POLICY

While serving the De Pere and area community, DPPD officers shall make every effort to preserve and protect human life and the safety of all persons. DPPD officers shall also respect and uphold the dignity of all persons at all times in a nondiscriminatory manner. When using force, DPPD officers are required to act in good faith to achieve a legitimate law enforcement objective. A DPPD officer witnessing a noncompliant use of force by another officer shall, without regard for chain of command, intervene to prevent or stop such noncompliant use of force. A DPPD officer who witnesses another law enforcement officer use force that is noncompliant with the department standards shall report the noncompliant use of force as soon as is practicable to a supervisor.

III. DEFINITIONS

- A. Active Resistance – Behavior that physically counteracts an officer’s attempt to control and which creates a risk of bodily harm to the officer, subject and/or another person.
- B. Assaultive Behavior – Actions that directly generate bodily harm to an officer and/or another person.
- C. Bodily Harm – §939.22(4), Wis. Stats., Physical pain or injury, illness, or any impairment of physical condition.
- D. Choke Hold - A physical maneuver or technique that restricts an individual’s ability to breathe for the purpose of incapacitation.
- E. Deadly Force - The intentional use of a firearm or other instrument, the use of which would result in a high probability of death or great bodily harm. Behavior which justifies an officer’s use of deadly force is that which has caused or imminently threatens to cause death or great bodily harm to the officer or to another person or persons.



- F. Defense and Arrest Tactics (DAAT) -- A system of verbalization skills coupled with physical alternatives. The purpose of a law enforcement officer's use of force is to control a person.
- G. Great Bodily Harm -- §939.22(14), Wis. Stats., is 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 other serious bodily injury.
- H. Imminent Threat – An immediate threat about to happen that includes intent, a weapon and a delivery system
- I. Impact Projectiles (IP) – (Also called Impact Munitions) are specialty munitions that may include bean-bags, sponge rounds, baton rounds, hard rubber, etc. The projectiles are of various sizes and configurations, powered by gunpowder or compressed air, are designed to be non-penetrating, less-lethal or non-lethal, and affect a suspect by impact trauma.
- J. Less Lethal – A weapon, device or procedure designed and intended to control behavior with less likelihood of death or serious injury than that posed by a force option that would likely result in death.
- K. Officer-Involved death – The death of an individual that results directly from an action or an omission of a law enforcement officer while that law enforcement officer is on duty or while off duty but performing activities that are within the scope of his or her law enforcement duties.
- L. Passive Resistance – Non-compliant, but not-threatening behavior.
- M. Preclusion -- The elimination of all other viable alternatives.

IV. PROCEDURE

- A. Authorized Use - Law enforcement officers may use force legitimately only **when it is needed to achieve control** in specific situations.
 - 1. To achieve and maintain control of resistive subjects.
 - 2. To detain persons reasonably suspected of criminal behavior.
 - 3. To make lawful arrests.
 - 4. To defend themselves or others.
 - 5. To prevent escape.
 - 6. To maintain order.



- B. Officer Training - When an officer uses force as part of his/her law enforcement duties, the use of force must fit into one of these categories:
1. A trained technique.
 2. A dynamic application of a trained technique (i.e., not quite the classroom model, but as close to it as possible under the circumstances).
 3. A technique not trained, but justified under the circumstances.
- C. Disturbance Resolution - The Disturbance Resolution Model approved by the Wisconsin Law Enforcement Standards Board will be utilized by DPPD officers in performance of their lawful duties. (See Appendix A)
- D. Use of Force Considerations - Certain circumstances may affect the selection of an appropriate level of force, and may cause an officer to lawfully accelerate, perhaps very rapidly, through the Disturbance Resolution Model.
1. Officer Subject Factors.
 - a. Age - A significant age difference between the officer and the subject may affect the officer's threat assessment.
 - b. Size - Dealing with a subject that is much larger or smaller than the officer may change the threat assessment.
 - c. Strength - if an officer is facing a subject who is much stronger or weaker than the officer, the officer may assess threat differently than if the officer was faced with a subject matching his/her strength.
 - d. Skill Level - if the subject is a skilled fighter, either trained in martial arts or boxing or simply a skilled street fighter, which may change an officers threat assessment (if the officer is aware of it). On the other hand if the, officer is highly skilled it may also affect threat assessment.
 - e. Multiple Subjects - an officer who is being attacked by multiple subjects is at a disadvantage. Even the most skilled officer is no match for several subjects with the intent to harm the officer. Higher levels of force may be necessary for officer survival.



2. Special Circumstances.

- a. Reasonable perception of threat - the actions an officer takes must be based on his/her individual perception of threat.
 - b. Special knowledge of the subject - if an officer has information, either from his/her own contacts or from other reliable sources (dispatch, other officers, citizens) that a subject has a history of violent behavior; an officer may assess threat differently than without that knowledge.
 - c. Sudden assaults - if the subject assaults an officer, another officer, or someone else, the assessment of the threat posed by that subject should increase.
 - d. Subject's ability to escalate force rapidly - the subject's ability to assault an officer should affect the threat assessment (e.g. the subject's access to weapons, the subject's physical abilities, and relative positioning).
 - e. Officer's physical positioning - how the officer is positioned relative to the subject may affect the officer's threat assessment (e.g. if the officer's position places him/her at a tactical disadvantage).
 - f. Injury or exhaustion - if the officer is injured or fatigued, the officer is likely to be less able to use force effectively against a subject.
 - g. Equipment or training - if the officer does not have the equipment or training to manage a particular situation safely, the officer's threat assessment may be higher.
 - h. Availability of backup - if backup is far away or not available, threat assessment may be higher than if the officer could count on immediate help if needed.
 - i. Other special circumstances - other circumstances may enter into an officer's threat assessment, such as presence of other people, special knowledge of the subject or circumstances, or other circumstances.
- E. Intervention Options - The option an officer chooses in a given situation depends on the officer's tactical evaluation and threat assessment. The criterion is whether



the level and degree of force are objectively reasonable. The principles that apply are:

1. The purpose for the use of force is to gain control in pursuit of a legitimate law enforcement objective. If verbalization is effective in gaining control, it is always preferable to physical force.
2. An officer may initially use the level and degree of force that is reasonably necessary to achieve control. An officer need not escalate step-by-step through the Intervention Options. As the situation dictates, the officer may move from any mode to another if he/she reasonably believes that a lower level of force would be ineffective.
3. At any time, if the level of force an officer is using is not effective to gain control, the officer may **disengage** or **escalate** to a higher level of force, in the officer's discretion.
4. Once an officer has gained control of a subject, he/she shall reduce the level of force to that needed to maintain control.
5. The officer must always maintain the position of advantage.

The option or mode an officer utilizes each serve a different purpose and include different tactics and techniques.

1. Presence – to display a visible authoritative presence; this by itself can have a controlling effect.
2. Dialog – a range of tactical communications used to persuade a subject to comply with an officers lawful directives
3. Control Alternatives – includes a wide range of tactics and tools to control a resisting or threatening to resist subject and is divided into four groups:
 - a. Escort holds
 - b. Compliance holds
 - c. Control devices – including Oleoresin Capsicum and electronic control devices
 - d. Passive countermeasures
4. Protective Alternatives – includes a range of tactics and tools designed to not only control a subject but also protect the officer and include the following:



- a. Focused strikes to disrupt a subjects ability to resist or fight
 - b. Diffused strikes designed to cause an immediate but temporary cessation of violent behavior
 - c. Intermediate Weapons – includes collapsible or rigid batons and impact projectiles
5. Deadly Force – represents the highest level of force available and is designed to stop an imminent threat.

V. CONTROL ALTERNATIVES

- A. Oleoresin Capsicum (O.C.) Spray - The purpose for using O.C. spray is to overcome active resistance or its threat. O.C. spray works by creating a variety of physical effects in the subject that may result in confusion and disorientation, thus disrupting the subject's ability to resist or continue to resist.
1. Department Issued Oleoresin Capsicum.
 - a. Oleoresin Capsicum is issued to all sworn officers of the De Pere Police Department. All officers shall be trained in the proper use of O.C., and officers assigned to patrol duties will be required to carry O.C. while on duty. Officers may only carry and use Department issued and approved O.C.
 - b. The De Pere Police Department issues O.C. dispersed in a stream.
 2. Use of Oleoresin Capsicum.
 - a. The Wisconsin Law Enforcement Standards Board has placed O.C. in the Control Alternatives section of the Disturbance Resolution Model.
 - b. O.C. may be deployed at any point in the response to active resistance or its threat as officers escalate through presence and dialog
 - c. The actual use of O.C. will depend on the individual officer's threat assessment factors, including officer-subject factors and special knowledge or circumstances.
 3. Effects of Oleoresin Capsicum.
 - a. Pain and tearing in the eyes, causing an involuntary closing or



- rapid blinking,
- b. Reddening of affected skin (usually the face), combined with a feeling of intense heat,
 - c. Inflammation of the mucous membranes of the nose, eyes, mouth, and throat,
 - d. If inhaled, coughing, gagging, and gasping for breath,
 - e. O.C. meets the minimum criteria that the agent is less-than-lethal in any concentration likely to be developed for a law enforcement agency because O.C.:
 - i. Produces rapid physiological actions.
 - ii. Produces desired effects in low concentrations.
 - iii. Permits rapid recovery without lasting effects.
 - iv. As an inflammatory, it is not possible for a person to develop immunity.
4. Some subjects, including those who are impaired by alcohol or drugs, mentally ill, emotionally disturbed, or highly motivated, may not be affected at all by O.C. Even those who experience the effects may have the mental toughness to fight through them. If the use of O.C. is not effective in assisting to gain control, an officer must be ready to disengage and/or escalate.
5. Officer Faced With the Threat of O.C. by Subject.
- a. When an officer is faced with the threat of O.C. by a subject, the officer has the options to disengage or escalate.
 - b. When an officer is assaulted with O.C:
 - i. Attempt to avoid being incapacitated by the spray by closing one or both eyes, blocking the spray with your hand, turning your head away, or holding your breath to avoid breathing the spray.
 - ii. Seek to create distance, enough to be out of range of the spray.
 - c. Force options for officer if assaulted with O.C.:
 - i. Attempt to defuse the situation with Professional Communication Skills.



- ii. Attempt to disarm the subject.
 - iii. Escalate to a higher level of force.
 - iv. The appropriate level of force depends on the totality of the circumstances; including the individual officers own response to O.C.
 - v. If an officer has previous experience with O.C., they may have knowledge that they can fight through the effects. Or the officer may know that they become instantly incapacitated by the effects of O.C.
 - vi. The officer will conduct a tactical evaluation to determine the appropriate level of force.
6. After-care Procedures - Follow manufacturer's recommendations for proper after-care and decontamination once the subject is under control and stabilized. If no guidelines are available, follow these general guidelines:
- a. Immediately notify the Shift Supervisor. Use professional communication skills to calm and reassure the subject. Advise the subject the effects will wear off in 30-45 minutes.
 - b. Ask the subject if he/she is wearing contact lenses, and if so, allow him/her to remove them.
 - c. Ask the subject if they would like medical attention. Initiate E.M.S.
 - d. If the subject is wet with O.C. dry him/her prior to transporting.
 - e. Encourage the subject to open his/her eyes and blink.
 - f. If possible, remove the subject to fresh air, and face him/her into the wind.
 - g. Rinse the subject's face and eyes with cool water, preferably from a running tap or hose. Advise the subject not to rub his/her eyes.
 - h. If available, use (non-lotion) soap and water to remove the resin from the skin. Do not use salves, creams, or lotions.
 - i. Get medical assistance under the following circumstances;
 - i. If the subject requests it.
 - ii. If symptoms do not visibly improve after 45 minutes.



- iii. If the officer observes any other problem or otherwise feels that medical assistance is warranted.

B. Electronic Control Devices - The purpose for using the Electronic Control Device (ECD) is to disrupt neuro-motor control allowing an officer to gain control of a violent or resistive subject. The DPPD uses the Taser brand Model X-26 ECD.

1. Carrying of ECD's

- a. Only ECD devices approved for use by the Chief of Police may be utilized by officers that have successfully completed training and required recertification. Deployment and use of the ECD will be in accordance with departmental training and procedure.
- b. Officers carrying an ECD must spark test it, consistent with training, at the beginning of their shift to ensure proper operation, and verify that the air cartridge has not expired. Expired or damaged cartridges must be turned in to the ECD Coordinator.
- c. ECD's will be carried in an approved holster, and with the safety switch in the "safe" position.
- d. Spare air cartridges will be carried in an approved manner consistent with training.

2. The ECD is not a substitute for deadly force. In cases where a subject is believed to be armed with a dangerous weapon, an officer may not arm him/herself with an ECD unless another officer at the scene has the immediate ability to deliver deadly force. Officers armed with an ECD should continuously monitor and evaluate the ability of other officers present at the scene to deliver deadly force.

3. Deployment of the ECD will be evaluated using the criteria in this procedure and the Wisconsin Disturbance Resolution Model. Deployment of the ECD is considered non-deadly force. Examples of situations in which the ECD may be used include, but are not limited to the following:

- a. Dealing with a mentally ill subject who is perceived to be violent.
- b. Violent persons under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs.
- c. Persons expressing the intent and having the means to commit suicide.



- d. With a suspect who is punching or kicking, or threatening to punch or kick.
4. Use of the ECD
- a. The ECD should not be pointed at any individual unless the officer involved reasonably believes it will be necessary to use the device.
 - b. ECD probes may not be intentionally fired at the face, head, neck or groin.
 - c. The ECD shall not be used once an individual is subdued and is under control, nor shall it be used against subjects who are offering only passive resistance. The ECD shall not be used against a subject who is fleeing the officer, unless the subject poses a greater danger to the public if s/he is not stopped.
 - d. The ECD shall not be used for coercion or intimidation, to escort or prod subjects, to awaken unconscious or intoxicated subjects or from a moving vehicle.
 - e. Before each application of the ECD, as with any other use of force, the officer must reassess the situation. If the use of the ECD is not providing effective control, the officer should consider whether it would be appropriate to disengage or escalate to another intervention option
 - f. Officers will not remove the air cartridge in order to execute a drive stun. The drive stun is a pain compliance technique only and should only be used as a secondary technique after firing the probes.
5. Actions after ECD deployment
- a. Officers shall evaluate all subjects against whom an ECD has been deployed, and will provide or request emergency medical treatment if needed or requested by the subject. If the ECD probes have penetrated the skin in a sensitive area (head, neck, groin or breast of a female) the subject will be conveyed to an emergency room for removal. If the probes are embedded in non-sensitive areas, a trained officer may remove them. Officers must be aware that one easily overlooked aspect of injury in shooting a subject with an ECD is that of falling from a standing position.



- b. After removal, probes will be treated as biohazards and disposed of appropriately.
6. The on-duty Supervisor shall be notified immediately and shall respond to scenes where the ECD has been or is expected to be used or deployed.
7. In addition to reporting required by Section VII below, Officers who deploy an ECD shall complete an ECD Use Report, and a photocopy shall immediately be forwarded to the ECD Coordinator. This applies to ALL ECD deployments (including accidental discharges).
8. ECD's will be maintained by the ECD Coordinator following the manufacturer's guidelines and in accordance with Department Procedure 300-25, Property and Equipment.

All ECD devices and air cartridges shall be recorded by serial number with the ECD Coordinator.

C. Protective Alternatives - The purpose is to impede a subject, up to the use of deadly force, while preventing him/her from continuing resistive, assaultive, or dangerous behavior.

1. DPPD Officers shall carry departmental authorized batons while assigned to patrol duties. Officers may remove their baton from their duty belt if necessary to allow room for an ECD. However, the baton must be carried in the patrol squad car and be available to the officer if needed.
2. Appropriate Baton Target Areas:
 - a. Elbow area.
 - b. Knee area.
 - c. Abdomen area.
3. The intentional use of a baton to strike the head of a subject is prohibited, except in deadly force situations if special circumstances justify its use. If an accidental or unintentional striking above the shoulders occurs, the officer will seek immediate medical attention for the injured person. As in all cases, the officer must immediately contact the Shift Supervisor, and document the circumstances in his/her report.

D. Impact Projectiles -- Impact Projectiles (IP) occupy a specific place in the Disturbance Resolution Model as an Intermediate Weapon. Fired from a launcher, the impact from a projectile impedes the subject by pain and shock to muscle and tissue similar to a vertical stun. Projectiles are designed to be non-



penetrating and therefore less likely to cause death or serious injury than standard firearm ammunition. However, projectiles can still be deadly if they impact the head, neck or solar plexus. Deployment procedures and considerations must therefore be trained and evaluated to ensure proper use.

1. Equipment:

- a. Weapons and ammunition used to deploy an IP shall be selected and tested by the agency and approved by the Chief of Police or designee.
 1. The agency will select and maintain an inventory of ammunition for training, duty and special applications.
 2. Designated personnel will be trained in the use of such ammunition and restricted to the use of approved ammunition for regular duty and training applications.
- b. IP ammunition and supplies shall be inventoried and kept in the ammunition storage room and vehicles where the launcher is deployed.
- c. Launchers designated for IP use are easily identifiable as less-lethal by their single shot, large bore and unique appearance.
- d. This policy does not restrict the officer during exigent circumstances where the use of non-approved ammunition is believed to be necessary to defend life.

2. Authorization and Training:

- a. Only trained and authorize sworn personnel may use an IP device.
- b. Designated personnel are required to complete all assigned training and qualification courses including basic certification and regular in-service as determined by the training instructor.
- c. The training instructor or a designee will conduct or provide such training and maintain documentation of completion.



3. Procedures:

- a. All uses of IP's are governed by the Disturbance Resolution Model and deployment shall be considered as an intermediate weapon for the purposes of subject control or self-defense.
- b. Target areas of the body shall be selected according to training protocols for impact weapons and considering the threat and fact circumstances. Intentional shots to the head and neck are authorized only where deadly force requirements are met and such force is reasonably necessary.
- c. When circumstances and resources allow, deploying officer shall use a lethal-cover officer in a Contact/Cover technique.
- d. To the extent feasible and without compromising officer safety the deploying officer or his/her partner shall notify other officers of the plan to use IP and make an announcement at the time of firing.
- e. Officers involved in a deployment incident shall perform standard DAAT follow through procedures.
- f. Incident Supervisor shall arrange for medical clearance of any person struck by an impact projectile.
- g. Documentation for the use or pointing of an IP at a person shall be consistent with reporting requirements in Section VI below.

E. Deadly Force - The purpose of deadly force is to **stop the threat**. When the threat stops, the officer must deescalate. Within the Defense and Arrest Tactics System (DAAT), the firearm is classified as deadly force.

1. Use of Deadly Force - Police officers are authorized to use deadly force in order to:
 - a. Defend the police officer or others from what is reasonably believed to be an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm.
 - b. Other tactics have been exhausted or would be ineffective (preclusion).
 - c. As a final alternative to affect the arrest or prevent the escape of a felon when there is probable cause to believe the suspect poses an imminent threat of death or great bodily harm to the officer or the community at large if not apprehended.



2. Imminent Threat - An imminent threat is an immediate threat. For a threat to be considered imminent, it must meet three criteria:
 - a. Intent to cause great bodily harm or death to an officer or someone else.
 - b. Weapon capable of inflicting great bodily harm or death.
 - c. Delivery system to inflict harm.

3. Target Requirements - If an officer has determined that s/he faces a threat that meets the requirements to permit a deadly-force response, and has decided to shoot a weapon, s/he must fulfill three requirements:
 - a. Target acquisition- a target to shoot at has been acquired.
 - b. Target identification- a target that is the source of the imminent threat has been identified.
 - c. Target isolation- the target can be shot at without endangering innocent bystanders.

4. Greater Danger Exception - The exception allows an officer to shoot without target isolation if the consequences of not stopping the threat would be worse than the possibility of hitting an innocent bystander.

5. Exceptional Circumstances in the Discharge of a Firearm

A controlled and directed fire toward the location of the deadly threat with the purpose of preventing the threat from shooting at an officer or another person. Examples include, but are not limited to:

 - a. Officer(s) or uninvolved citizens receiving fire with no reasonable means of cover or retreat.
 - b. Officer(s) or uninvolved citizens “pinned down” or wounded and in a vulnerable location in need of immediate evacuation to a safer location.
 - c. Bounding Over-Watch technique used to move officers across a vulnerable area to a position of tactical advantage.

6. The use of a choke hold is prohibited, except in situations where the use of deadly force would be justified in (V, E, 1).

VI. FOLLOW-THROUGH CONSIDERATIONS

- A. Stabilize: When a subject has been stabilized he/she has stopped resisting and is in a position to be handcuffed. A subject can be stabilized verbally or physically.



1. DPPD officers will only use departmental approved restraints, including handcuffs, flex cuffs, leg irons and nylon web leg restraints.
2. The DAAT system includes three handcuffing methods, which DPPD officers will be trained to utilize.
 - a. Cooperative-subject tactical handcuffing.
 - b. One-officer ground handcuffing.
 - c. Multiple-officer ground handcuffing.
3. When handcuffs are used, they are to be applied as soon as possible and generally prior to conducting a search. All subjects handcuffed will be handcuffed with their hands behind their back, unless an injury or special circumstance would affect that application. Handcuffs must be safety locked and checked for tightness, as soon as possible, with this procedure noted in the officer's report.
4. Officers may use handcuffs in non-arrest situations when restraining a person is reasonable and necessary to accomplish an articulated law enforcement function.
5. Alternatives to DPPD issued handcuffs:
 - a. Flex cuffs are to be used:
 - i. When multiple prisoners exceed the number of handcuffs available to officers.
 - ii. Because a prisoner's physical size prevents the use of handcuffs.
 - iii. During mass arrest situations.
 - iv. To secure the feet of violently resisting persons.
 - b. Nylon web leg restraints are to be used:
 - i. To secure the feet or legs of violently resisting persons.
 - ii. To secure a violently resisting person in a patrol squad.

B. Monitor/Debrief

1. Monitoring - Once a subject has been handcuffed an officer has the responsibility for the custodial subject's health and safety. When an officer monitors the subject they are carrying out this duty.



2. Debrief - Professional Communication.
 - a. Calm yourself and your partner.
 - b. Calm the subject.
 - c. Provide initial medical assessment.
 - d. Reassure the subject.

- C. Search - An officer must thoroughly search all subjects in custody before transporting or turning them over to another agency, and any time that an officer accepts custody of a subject from another agency.
 1. A systematic and professional search procedure will be utilized. While a same-sex search is ideal, it is not always possible or feasible. Because ensuring the safety of both officers and the public outweighs gender concerns in an arrest, an officer of either sex may search a subject of either sex.

 2. Basic principles that apply to searches:
 - a. Stabilize and handcuff the subject prior to searching.
 - b. Search systematically and thoroughly.
 - c. Search from behind the subject, not in front.
 - d. Search as many times as necessary.
 - e. If you find a weapon, assume there is another.

- D. Escort - Once an officer has searched a subject, the subject may need to be escorted to a vehicle or other location. Because the subject does not have the use of his/her hands, the officer must be sure to maintain physical contact with the subject at all times, to prevent injury. How cooperative the subject is will determine the degree of control exercised.

- E. Transport - If an officer must transport a subject to another location, the officer is responsible for the individual's safety during transport.

- F. Turn-over/Release - When an officer turns over a subject to jailers or other authorities, or when a handcuffed subject is to be released the officer(s) must safely remove the handcuffs.

VII. USE OF FORCE REPORTING PROCEDURE

- A. Any use of force by a DPPD officer must be immediately reported to the Shift Supervisor in charge of the shift. In the event the Shift Supervisor is not present at the scene, it is the duty of the officers on scene to contact the Supervisor to



advise him/her to proceed to the scene. The use of force must be fully documented in the report for the incident.

- B. The Shift Supervisor will evaluate the use of force situation, and determine if it is necessary to contact the Duty Officer.
- C. A written report must be completed any time a firearm, ECD or IP Launcher is pointed at a person or if a choke hold is used. If a written report of the incident is not generated for some other reason (i.e., arrest, follow-up investigation, etc.), a written report will be completed solely to document the circumstances surrounding the pointing of the firearm, ECD or IP Launcher or the use of a choke hold.
- D. The Disturbance Resolution Model and the language within will be utilized as a guide by DPPD officers when completing a report in a use of force situation.

VIII. REVIEW OF DEATHS INVOLVING DE PERE POLICE OFFICERS

- A. An investigation into the circumstances of any officer-involved death will be conducted as soon as practical after an incident.
 - 1. A minimum of two investigators will be used to investigate the incident.
 - 2. The investigators must be from an outside agency.
 - 3. One of the outside agency investigators will be designated as the Lead Investigator
 - 4. Investigators from De Pere Police Department may be assigned to assist in the investigation, but cannot be the lead investigator.
 - 5. If the officer-involved death is traffic related, the use of a traffic accident reconstruction team from an outside agency is required.
- B. A simultaneous internal investigation may be conducted, but may not interfere with the external investigation.
- C. The investigators shall, in an expeditious manner, provide a complete report to the Brown County District Attorney, or the district attorney of the county in which the officer-involved death occurred.
- D. If the district attorney determines there is no basis to prosecute the officer(s) involved in the death, the investigators conducting the investigation shall release the report.