Sheriff John F. Matz

Chief Deputy
Todd A. Christopherson



Winnebago County Sheriff

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TO: Sheriff Matz and Chief Deputy Christopherson

FROM: Lt. DalleNogare

DATE: January 23rd, 2020

RE: Annual Use of Force Report – 2019

Pursuant to General Order 5.05, USE OF FORCE/ REPORTING AND REVIEW, all use of force reviews conducted for 2019 incidents in the Corrections Division have been reviewed. A use of force review is completed for any of the following incidents:

- Reported injuries to a suspect based on use of force
- ➤ An Electronic Control Device (ECD) is pointed or discharged
- > Chemical Agents are utilized (Oleoresin Capsicum)
- > Intermediate weapons are used
- ➤ K-9 units are used as force
- > Specialty impact munitions are pointed or deployed
- > Vehicle Pursuits and/or induce or force to stop techniques are used
- > A firearm is pointed or discharged

Reviews are conducted to ensure that a deputy's actions are consistent with the Winnebago County Sheriff's Office General Orders and the State of Wisconsin Principles of Subject Control (POSC) system.

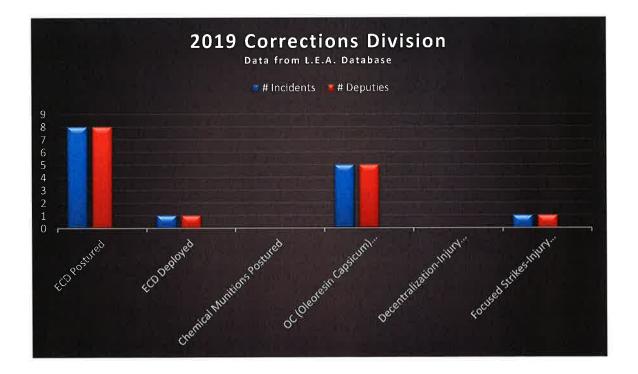
The information utilized for this report was collected from the L.E.A. Data Technologies software used to document use of force incidents for the Sheriff's Office. Individual reviews were conducted based on submitted use of force reporting forms and the associated incident reports. Fifteen (15) use of force reviews were conducted in 2019 for incidents that met the reporting criteria. This is a 50% increase from the 10 incidents for

which a use of force review was completed in 2018. The 10 reviews in 2018 were a 130% decrease from the 23 use of force reviews in 2017.

During 2019, deputies from the Corrections Division of the Sheriff's Office responded to 870 incidents according to the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) records. 15 of those incidents, or 1.8%, resulted in force being used.

A total of 15 deputies used force during the 15 incidents in 2019. The following chart illustrates the types of force utilized that required a formal review:

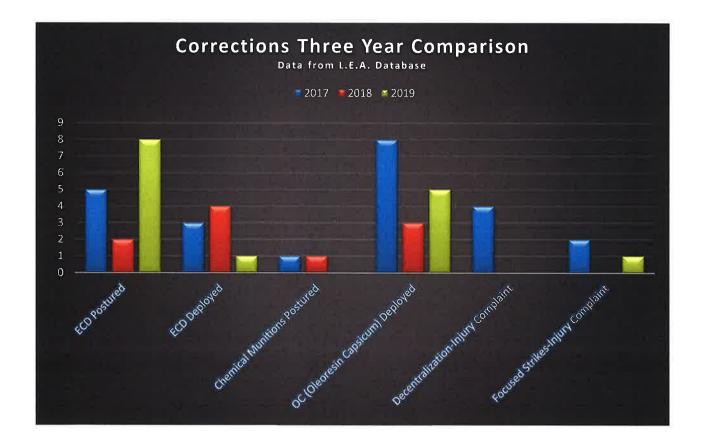
Force Option	# Incidents	# Deputies
ECD Postured	8	8
ECD Deployed	1	1
Pepper ball Chemical Munitions Postured	0	0
OC (Oleoresin Capsicum) Deployed	5	5
Decentralization-Injury Complaint	0	0
Focused Strikes- Injury Complaint	1	1
Total	15	15



The most common force used for the Corrections division in 2019 was Electronic Control Device (ECD posturing). 54% of the 15 incidents for which a review was conducted involved an Electronic Control Device (ECD posturing) at a person.

To further evaluate use of force for the Sheriff's Office, the following chart lists all actions taken by deputies for the previous three years. The most prevalent use of force options, are the Posturing of ECDs, Deployments of ECDs, and Deployments of Oleoresin Capsicum (OC).

Force Option	2017 Corrections	2018 Corrections	2019 Corrections
ECD Postured	5	2	8
ECD Deployed	3	4	1
Chemical Munitions Postured	1	1	0
OC (Oleoresin Capsicum) Deployed	8	3	5
Decentralization-Injury Complaint	4	0	0
Focused Strikes- Injury Complaint	2	0	1
Total	23	10	15



Over the previous three years, OC (Oleoresin Capsicum) Deployments were the most common use of force action for the Corrections division, with an average of 5 per year. Two categories that must be noted are the, Electronic Control Device (ECD deployments and posturing). Deputies utilizing the ECD in deployments and posturing are continuing to be the most consistent use of force for the previous three years. The use of force actions, have all been deemed reasonable based on the specific details of the incident.

One of the 15 incidents required counseling for the deputy involved. The deputy was counseled and used a reasonable amount of force during the incident. The use of force consisted of focused strikes, which are labeled as active countermeasures. The focused strikes used by the deputy are identified in the POSC system as strong angle knee strikes and a strong angle kick. The deputy identified the strong angle kick as a (soccer style kick) to create a temporary dysfunction of the subject, to gain control of his person due to continued active resistance. The decision-making process, protective alternatives, active countermeasures, and correct report writing verbiage were discussed with the deputy. The deputy understood the counseling and accepted it as a learning opportunity to prevent future issues. There was no use of force incidents deemed to be outside of policy or unreasonable for the year of 2019.

In conclusion, I do not feel that there are any training or equipment deficiencies, or systematic performance matters that need to be addressed. The Training division will continue to monitor use of force incidents, utilizing them as a guide as new trainings are developed for the agency.

Respectfully Submitted,

Lt. Timothy DalleNogare