

The following #8cantwait policies are outlined on their webpage: <https://8cantwait.org/>

#8cantwait is outlined as:



Chief Olson's responses are written in red:

1. Allowing officers to choke or strangle civilians results in the unnecessary death or serious injury of civilians. Both chokeholds and all other neck restraints must be banned in all cases.

As stated previously, we do not train our officers to use chokeholds or to strangle civilians. With this said, if an officer's presence, dialogue, control alternatives, and protective alternatives have not worked on a civilian, deadly force is the last option. As stated, even though we do not train in the use of chokeholds or strangulation, it could become a last resort, just like the use of a firearm could.

2. Require officers to de-escalate situations, where possible, by communicating with subjects, maintaining distance, and otherwise eliminating the need to use force.

The Neenah Police Department requires officers to de-escalate, and this is a big part of our training.

3. Require officers to give a verbal warning in all situations before using deadly force.

We train our officers to give a verbal warning in all situations before using deadly force,

but there are times that this is not reasonable. For example, if an officer and a citizen are engaging in a conversation, and an armed citizen jumps out from behind a place of concealment and starts shooting at the officer and citizen, the officer needs to immediately react, and sometimes it is not reasonable for an officer to take the time to give a warning.

4. Require officers to exhaust all other alternatives, including non-force and less lethal force options, prior to resorting to deadly force.

The Neenah Police Department trains our officers to exhaust all other alternatives before resorting to deadly force.

5. Require officers to intervene and stop excessive force used by other officers and report these incidents immediately to a supervisor.

The Neenah Police Department requires this, and it is in policy 300.2.1, which states the following:

DUTY TO INTERCEDE - Any officer present and observing another officer using force that is clearly beyond that which is objectively reasonable under the circumstances shall, when in a position to do so, intercede to prevent the use of unreasonable force. An officer who observes another employee use force that exceeds the degree of force permitted by law should promptly report these observations to a supervisor.

6. Ban officers from shooting at moving vehicles in all cases, which is regarded as a particularly dangerous and ineffective tactic.

This is outlined in policy 300.4.1, which states the following:

SHOOTING AT OR FROM MOVING VEHICLES - Shots fired at or from a moving vehicle are rarely effective. Officers should move out of the path of an approaching vehicle instead of discharging their firearm at the vehicle or any of its occupants. An officer should only discharge a firearm at a moving vehicle or its occupants when the officer reasonably believes there are no other reasonable means available to avert the threat of the vehicle, or if deadly force other than the vehicle is directed at the officer or others.

Officers should not shoot at any part of a vehicle in an attempt to disable the vehicle, except under extreme circumstances where stopping the vehicle is necessary to protect life.

7. Establish a Force Continuum that restricts the most severe types of force to the most extreme situations and creates clear policy restrictions on the use of each police weapon and tactic.

There has been a force continuum in place for decades.

8. Require officers to report each time they use force or threaten to use force against civilians. Comprehensive reporting includes requiring officers to report whenever they point a firearm at someone, in addition to all other types of force.

The Neenah Police Department has policies on this. Policy 300.5 states the following:

Any use of force by a member of this department, equal to or greater than Compliance Holds as listed in Wisconsin's LESB standard Intervention Options, shall be documented promptly, completely and accurately in an IAPro Use of Force report. The officer should articulate the factors perceived and why he/she believed the use of force was reasonable under the circumstances. To collect data for purposes of training, resource allocation, analysis and related purposes, the Department may require the completion of additional report forms, as specified in department policy, procedure or law.

When an officer uses force, they are required by policy 300.5.1 to notify supervisor. Per policy 300.7, the supervisor is expected to:

- Obtain the basic facts from the involved officers. Absent an allegation of misconduct or excessive force, this will be considered a routine contact in the normal course of duties.
- Ensure that any injured parties are examined and treated.
- Once any initial medical assessment has been completed or first aid has been rendered, ensure that photographs have been taken of any areas involving visible injury or complaint of pain, as well as overall photographs of uninjured areas. These photographs should be retained until all potential for civil litigation has expired.
- Identify any witnesses not already included in related reports.
- Review and approve all related reports.
- Determine if there is any indication that the subject may pursue civil litigation and advise a command staff member as appropriate.
- Evaluate the circumstances surrounding the incident and initiate an administrative investigation if there is a question of policy non-compliance or if for any reason further investigation may be appropriate.

The supervisor writes a detailed use of force report and inputs all of the data into our IAPro system. Each use of force is reviewed by the Professional Standards Lieutenant, Professional Staff Captain, Assistant Chief, and Chief.