

Agenda
Eau Claire County
Committee on Judiciary and Law Enforcement
Wednesday, July 22, 2020 – 3:00 PM
Virtual Meeting via Cisco Webex

Public Access Participation Information:
Dial In: 1-415-655-0001
Access Code: 920 751 770

Notice Regarding Public Comment: *Members of the public wishing to make comments must email Eric Huse at Eric.Huse@da.wi.gov at least 30 minutes prior to the start of the meeting. You will be called on during the Public Comment session to make your comments.*

1. Call to Order
2. Confirmation of Public Meeting Notice
3. Call of the Roll
4. Public Comment
5. Approve Minutes from June 24, 2020 Meeting – discussion/action (page 3)
6. Criminal Justice Collaborating Council Dashboard Update – discussion
 - a. [Dashboard Link](#)*
7. 2nd Quarter Fiscal Updates and 5% Budget Cut Due to COVID-19 & DHS Overages – discussion/action
 - a. Clerk of Courts (page 7)
 - b. Circuit Court (page 11)
 - c. Criminal Justice Collaborating Council (page 14)
 - d. District Attorney (page 17)
 - e. Register in Probate/Clerk of Juvenile Court (page 19)
 - f. Sheriff's Office (page 21)
 - g. TRY Mediation (page 24)
8. Eau Claire County Sheriff's Office– discussion
 - a. Jail Population, Staffing, & COVID-19 Response (page 34)
 - b. High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Grant Update (page 35)
 - c. Statistics, Data, & Information
 - i. Minority Incidents vs. General Population
 - ii. Defense and Arrest Tactics (DAAT), Restraint Practices, Policies, & Historical Usage (page 38)
9. Set Future Meeting Date(s) – discussion/action
 - a. August 26, 2020 at 3:00 PM (joint meeting with Committee on Finance and Budget)
 - b. September 02, 2020 at 3:00 PM (joint meeting with Committee on Finance and Budget)

*<https://app.powerbigov.us/view?r=eyJrljoiYTEzZDEwYzctZDAzYi00YmQ1LTg4M2ltNWMyZGUzMjNjZTI3liwidCI6ImFiMmI3YWU3LTZlZDQtNDI0Ny05YjhmLWJmMjIjM2JlNGlZS>

Posted: 07/20/2020

Note: Upon reasonable notice, efforts will be made to accommodate the needs of individuals with disabilities through sign language, interpreters, or other auxiliary aids. For additional information or to request the service, contact the County ADA Coordinator at 715-839-6945, (FAX) 715-839-1669, or (TDD) 715-839-4735 or by writing to the ADA Coordinator, Human Resources Department, Eau Claire County Courthouse, 721 Oxford Ave., Eau Claire, Wisconsin 54703

10. Set Future Agenda Item(s) – discussion/action
 - a. Sentence Modifications & COVID-19
 - b. Department Budget Review
 - c. Inmate Voting in Eau Claire County Jail

11. Adjourn

Minutes
Eau Claire County
Committee on Judiciary and Law Enforcement
Wednesday, June 24, 2020 – 3:00 PM
Virtual Meeting via Cisco Webex

Members Present: Melissa Janssen, Sandra McKinney, Zoe Roberts, Connie Russell, and Gerald Wilkie.

Ex-Officio Members Present: Nick Smiar

Others Present: The Honorable John F. Manydeeds, Register in Probate/Clerk of Juvenile Court Jean Gay, Criminal Justice Director Tiana Glenna, Data Analyst Dana Swanstrom, Clerk of Circuit Court Susan Schaffer, Sheriff Ron Cramer, Captain Joel Brettingen, Lieutenant Cory Schalinske, Captain Dan Bresina, Lieutenant Dave Riewestahl, Petra Asani, Anthony Ledford, David Carlson, Dr. Susan Wolfgram, and Eric Huse.

Call to Order

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Wilkie at 3:00 PM.

Call of the Roll

The Clerk called the roll. Attendance was noted above.

Confirmation of Public Meeting Notice

The Clerk confirmed this meeting was properly noticed to the public.

Public Comment

Jim Wilson provided written comments that were provided in the meeting materials. The committee reviewed the comments.

David Carlson made public comment regarding the recent High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) designation and County involvement with the West Central Drug Taskforce (WCDTF). A written transcript of the comments is included with these minutes.

Approve Minutes from May 27, 2020 Meeting

Supervisor Janssen moved to approve the minutes from the May 27, 2020 meeting. The minutes were adopted as published in the meeting materials via 5-0 voice vote.

Register in Probate/Clerk of Juvenile Court 1st Quarter Fiscal Update

Register in Probate/Clerk of Juvenile Court (RIP/COJC) Jean Gay provided the First Quarter update. Filing fees are on target for first quarter. RIP/COJC Gay noted there is a surplus which is typical for the first quarter every year. The first quarter was consumed by annual accounting and reporting.

Court Process & Treatment Court Overview

The Honorable John F. Manydeeds, Branch I Circuit Court Judge for Eau Claire County, provided an overview of the Treatment Courts in Eau Claire County. There are four treatment courts in Eau Claire county: Alternatives to Incarcerating Mothers (AIM), Drug, Mental Health, & Veterans. Treatment court is often seen as a last effort for rehabilitation. Treatment teams, comprised of Circuit Judge, prosecutor, public defender, and treatment providers, meet outside of the presence of participants to review progress of participants. After the treatment team meetings, the participants are brought together to have a large meeting. Each participant is addressed by the presiding judge as a means of a check-in with their progress.

Judge Manydeeds also provided an overview of some of the challenges the Courts are facing as a result of COVID-19. One of the most significant challenges facing the Court is the resumption of Jury Trials. Judge Manydeeds outlined some of the considerations being discussed. Additionally, Intake Court is a concern. Typically, there are a large number of cases heard one right after another at 9:30 AM Return Hearings and

11:00 AM Initial Appearances. The Court is working with the various stakeholders to address this and find a way forward. The Committee asked clarifying questions and discussed the information provided.

Criminal Justice Collaborating Council Dashboard Update

- **Dashboard**
 - A link to the dashboard website was included in the meeting materials. The data is completely refreshed monthly on the website with additional data being added periodically. The Committee reviewed the information.
- **Report from Supervisor Russell**
 - Supervisor Russell attend the June 17, 2020 Criminal Justice Collaborating Council Meeting. At the meeting, Judge Schumacher was elected chair and District Attorney King was elected vice-chair. Discussion at the meeting was mostly focused around the Courts reopening amid the COVID-19 pandemic. Captain Bresina provided the Council with an update on Jail procedures. The Council also discussed the treatment court coordinator vacancy and who will oversee treatment courts. The Council Bylaws were changed to add two additional members; one from Corporation Counsel, filled by Eau Claire County Corporation Counsel Tim Sullivan and one from the City-County Health Department filled by Health Director Lieske Giese. The Council is still seeking a community member representative.

Stop & Think Program Presentation

Dr. Wolfgram provided an overview of the Stop & Think Program. The Presentation was provided in the meeting materials. Dana Swanstrom provided an overview of the statistical information that was included in the presentation.

Eau Claire County Sheriff's Office Updates

- **Jail Population, Staffing, & COVID-19 Response**
 - Lieutenant Riewestahl provided an update. The COVID-19 Jail Action Plan has been posted to the Eau Claire County website. Current jail population includes 142 inmates in custody. Of those currently in custody, 54 inmates are in custody due to a probation related hold and 30 inmates are awaiting transport to Dodge Correctional. Wisconsin Prison System resumed admissions from county jails on June 1 so there is a bottleneck effect.
 - County Administration approved the Sheriff's Office request to fill the vacant correctional officer positions. Background screening is being conducted now for the candidate selected.
 - The jail has an expectation that COVID-19 will be present in its building and have plans to handle it. Those exhibiting symptoms are tested and inmates are quarantined.
- **High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Grant**
 - Sheriff Cramer provided an overview of the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Grant. The United States Attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin contacted Sheriff Cramer to apply for the grant based on recent trends in the area. The grant is a 10 year commitment. Eau Claire County was one of 12 sites across the country selected for the designation and grant funds. The HIDTA Grant will bring intelligence, networking, and prosecution resources for the "high level" drug dealers in the Chippewa and St. Croix River Valleys.

Future Meeting Date

The next committee meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, July 22, 2020 at 3:00 PM.

A joint meeting with the Committee on Finance and Budget is tentatively scheduled for Wednesday, August 26, 2020 at 3:00 PM.

Future Agenda Items

- Sentence Modifications & COVID-19
- Eau Claire County Sheriff's Office
 - Statistics, Data, & Information
 - Minority Incidents vs. General Population

- Defense and Arrest Tactics (DAAT), Restraint Practices, & Historical Usage
- 2nd Quarter Fiscal Update

Adjourn

The meeting was adjourned by Chairperson Wilkie at 4:50 PM.

Respectfully Submitted:

Eric Huse
Committee Clerk

Committee on Judiciary and Law Enforcement Comments:

My name is David Carlson. I live at 2212 Altoona Ave, Eau Claire, WI 54701.

I wanted to submit my public comments here today addressing the Committee on Judiciary and Law Enforcement's discussions on the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area designation placed on Eau Claire County. This designation brings with it drug task force operations that will be multi-jurisdictional, involving Minneapolis, St. Paul, Madison, Milwaukee, Chicago, and many areas in between. In Wisconsin alone, at least 80 percent of the African American population lives under these HIDTA task force operations.

By inviting this designation into our county, we have perpetuated a war on drugs which has only exponentially increased the incarceration rates throughout our nation, and in our state, while the opiate overdose death rate has raised in parallel to the expansion of these operations, from 1,960 deaths in 1999, to 15,469 in 2016, nationally. Those numbers represent one-year death totals for each of the years I listed. This war has only perpetuated the cycles of addiction, recidivism, violence, and crime, yet here we are in 2020, doubling down on the same strategies.

There will be critical decisions to be made coming up in January of 2021. These decisions will include what nonmandated services the County Board should cut. I highly recommend that Eau Claire County's involvement in the West Central Drug Task Force, with Sheriff Cramer being the project director, be the nonmandated service taken out of the budget.

We have allowed the West Central Drug Task Force to lead the way in traumatizing young children with their no knock raids, their disproportionate targeting of people of color with drug operations that produce no lasting benefits, and their requests for further militarization of their officers with equipment and tactical training. And to what effect? Every year the budget for these operations must be increased, if not directly, then indirectly through jail costs, treatment costs, incarceration costs, court costs, and the toll on fellow community members.

The Eau Claire County Jail sits at a 20% African American Population, yet African Americans comprise only 1.2% of the Eau Claire County population. In a Zoom meeting last week with Sheriff Cramer, Captain Bresina, Lieske Giese, Marisa Stanley, Susan Wolfgram, Kim Cronk, Anthony Ledford, and myself, Sheriff Cramer stated that African Americans comprised so much of the jail population because of people from out of town like two individuals in the jail for homicide charges. Sheriff Cramer used these two individuals to represent the then 18% African American jail population. What I did not inform Sheriff Cramer of, but that I knew instantly, was that the individuals involved in the recent homicide are not even African American. They are Latino. This representation purported by our Sheriff is exactly the reason Eau Claire County needs to reevaluate all operations internally before considering collaborating with other agencies from multiple jurisdictions who also need to get their houses in order.

If Eau Claire County is serious about stopping the systemic racism, along with the oppression of many classes and groups of people in this community, it is time to move away from the strategies law enforcement has employed for the last 50 years. All of what I have presented today is backed by research which I would gladly make available to this committee should there be any dispute. I thank you for your time.

JULY 2020

Clerk of Courts – Q2 2020

January - June

SELECTED PERFORMANCE MEASURES	
Total Collections:	\$1,916,122
Debt turned over to SDC:	\$1,146,179
Debt Collected from SDC:	\$1,389,241
Number of Court hearings clerked:	15,372
Number of docketed events:	115,919
SUMMARY OF CURRENT ACTIVITIES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Mandated services<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Deputy clerks (includes all positions within office)○ Fiscal○ Court-appointed attorneys○ Jury Management○ Receive electronic court reporter notes and keep them in a secure electronic file○ Administer mandated services for the Circuit Court▪ Reporting - State<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ CS-147 Wisconsin Court System Annual Reporting○ CS-148 Quarterly Report for Interpreter Payment Request○ Jury Evaluation○ Juvenile Legal Fees Recoupment○ Restitution Report○ Unclaimed Funds Report○ U.S. Attorney eFiling Report▪ Reporting - County<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Quarterly Report for Administration○ Quarterly Report for Judiciary & Law Enforcement Committee▪ Committees<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ CJCC○ EBDM○ Security & Facilities Committee○ 10th District Meeting / Clerk's Institute○ WCCCA Legislative Committee Meetings○ Communications Project Committee○ Criminal Court Review Committee○ Court Stakeholders Committee	

- Staffing
 - Three promotions within the office plus one new hire this year - they continue with training.
 - One Vacant position in Q1 due to retirement - this is a critical position to fill; however, due to the current situation related to COVID-19 a decision was made to leave the position vacant until January 2021
- *The Brief* - publication sent to court partners regarding changes, procedures, and information related to the court system.

ISSUES ON THE HORIZON AND SIGNIFICANT TRENDS

- COVID-19 has had a significant affect on the Courts due, for the most part, to the decrease in small claims and forfeitures not being filed at during this time.
- COVID-19 has also had an effect on collections. State Debt Collection (SDC) stopped processing debt submitted to them. By not sending debt to SDC, we can continue to take payments and set up payment plans. We are not issuing sanctions (i.e., judgments, suspending driver licenses, etc.) at this time, but sending out reminder notices. SDC begins processing debt again in mid-July at which time we will go back to our normal process.
- We are in need of remodeling our front lobby area to ensure the safety and well-being of staff and the public. We continue using crime scene tape and folding tables to provide social distancing between all. Plexiglass has been installed as a temporary barrier.
- Resuming jury trials will entail additional staff working the trials. Although we have two civilian jury bailiffs, we will need to assign court clerks to help.

CURRENT COLLABORATIONS (INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL)

- Verify cases that have a statute requesting DNA collection for Department of Justice
- Work with Sheriff Office on Fingerprint reviews (this has been temporarily put on hold due to COVID).
- Provide statistics to CJCCC and data analyst
 - Pretrial Program
 - Initial Appearances and cash bond ordered
 - Other requests
- Work with CourtOps and CCAP for hardware and software
- Collaboration with Child Support Agency - a Cooperative Agreement was signed end of March. We maintain timekeeping spreadsheets and provide them quarterly to Child Support Agency for reimbursement of funding from the state relative to IV-D cases. Also per that agreement, we provide them with weekly reports regarding restraining orders.
- Collaborate with IS for connectivity between state and county computer systems
- Collaborate with IS for all courtroom technology issues
- Work directly with many other court partners on a daily basis

GOALS FOR NEXT QUARTER

- Begin submitting debt to SDC.
- Work with the Courts on the process of Zoom hearings.
- Work on procedures related to potential jurors and summoning for jury duty during this COVID period. Once a plan is in place, we will work on staffing.

Eau Claire County - Clerk of Court
Quarterly Department Report - Summary

For Period Ending: Q2, 2020

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Date Ran: 7/17/20

23 - Clerk of Court

Fund	Revenue:	Orig Budget 2020	Adj Budget 2020	Q1 2020	Q2 2020	Q3 2020	Q4 2020	YTD 2020	% of Budget
100	01-Tax Levy	446,270	446,270	111,568	111,568	0	0	223,135	50.00%
	06-Public Charges for Services	549,000	549,000	105,095	147,770	0	0	252,865	46.06%
	08-Fines & Forfeitures	500,000	500,000	92,671	28,482	0	0	121,153	24.23%
	09-Other Revenue	1,200	1,200	238	219	0	0	457	38.05%
Total Revenue - Clerk of Court		\$1,496,470	\$1,496,470	\$309,571	\$288,038	\$0	\$0	\$597,609	39.93%
Fund	Expenditures:	Orig Budget 2020	Adj Budget 2020	Q1 2020	Q2 2020	Q3 2020	Q4 2020	YTD 2020	% of Budget
100	01-Regular Wages	-957,140	-957,140	-177,290	-211,940	0	0	-389,230	40.67%
	02-OT Wages	-100	-100	-334	-15	0	0	-349	349.31%
	03-Payroll Benefits	-489,160	-489,160	-91,972	-128,618	0	0	-220,590	45.10%
	04-Contracted Services	-5,000	-5,000	-1,380	-1,500	0	0	-2,880	57.60%
	05-Supplies & Expenses	-45,070	-45,070	-9,713	-6,439	0	0	-16,152	35.84%
Total Expense - Clerk of Court		-\$1,496,470	-\$1,496,470	-\$280,689	-\$348,512	\$0	\$0	-\$629,201	42.05%
Net Surplus/(-Deficit) - Clerk of Court		\$0	\$0	\$28,881	-\$60,474	\$0	\$0	-\$31,592	

Circuit Court – Q2 2020

January - June

SELECTED PERFORMANCE MEASURES	
Use of State Certified Interpreters – Benchmark is 70%	84%
Number of languages requested	7
Number of appearances via videoconference	3,092
Number of cases open	9,594
Number of felony cases open	3,014
Number of jury trials held	6
Number of jury trial days	16
SUMMARY OF CURRENT ACTIVITIES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mandated services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Judicial assistant per judge ○ Court-Appointed Attorneys ○ Appointment of Guardian Ad Litem ○ Interpreter Program ○ Transcription Services ○ Court-ordered Medical Evaluations – process claims ▪ Treatment Courts (4) ▪ Reporting - State <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ CS-148 Quarterly Report for Interpreter Payment Request ▪ Reporting - County <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Quarterly Report for Administration ○ Quarterly Report for Judiciary & Law Enforcement Committee ▪ Installation of new court reporter stations in four courtrooms <p><i>Except for judicial assistant, mandated services are administered by Clerk of Courts/Probate All reports are completed by the Clerk of Circuit Court</i></p>	
ISSUES ON THE HORIZON AND SIGNIFICANT TRENDS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continued reporting – Eau Claire County was approved in a judicial bill for a 6th circuit court branch. Eau Claire County has budgeted money set aside, and plans have been drawn to build out a trial courtroom. It is expected that a new judge will be elected in the April 2022 election and take office August 1, 2022. The trial courtroom must be completed no later than May 31 of the year in which the circuit court branch becomes effective. ▪ COVID-19 has had a significant affect on the Courts – we have been unable to hold jury trials, and in-person hearings are at a minimum with the majority being held via Zoom or telephonically. Judges, court reporters, attorneys, parties and clerk staff have been appearing remotely for most hearings. ▪ There was also a significant decrease in all hearings except those affecting constitutional rights or time constraints. 	

CURRENT COLLABORATIONS (INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL)

- Clerk of Courts office is using State Debt Collection (SDC) to collect debt not otherwise being paid. Although there has been a significant increase in collections over the past year, the trend in total amount collected is yet unclear. Portions of these revenues are allotted to the Circuit Court budget. Since COVID-19, SDC stopped accepting debt; however, they will begin accepting debt again mid-July 2020.
- Due to the safety of staff, court partners and the public, the Wisconsin Supreme Court ordered that all counties create a plan to reopen the courts for in-person hearings and jury trials. Subcommittees were formed that included plans for 1) Staff; 2) Building & Equipment; 3) Re-engagement; and 4) Jury Trials. The courts plan must be approved by the Chief Judge of the District prior to re-engagement except for those cases in which Constitutional Rights or timelines are mandated.
- Committees
 - CJCC
 - EBDM
 - Security & Facilities Committee
 - Adult Treatment Court Committee
 - Juvenile Justice Collaborating Committee
 - Criminal Court Review Committee
 - Courts Stakeholders Committee

GOALS FOR NEXT QUARTER

- Continue holding as many hearings by Zoom as appropriate.
- Begin holding jury trials, although procedures will change to ensure the safety and well-being of everyone until COVID-19 is no longer a threat.
- Continue having interpreters appear via Zoom. This is going well and we anticipate continuing having interpreters appear remotely to reduce the amount we pay in travel.

Eau Claire County - Circuit Court
Quarterly Department Report - Summary

For Period Ending: Q2, 2020

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Date Ran: 7/17/20

02 - Circuit Court

Fund	Revenue:	Orig Budget 2020	Adj Budget 2020	Q1 2020	Q2 2020	Q3 2020	Q4 2020	YTD 2020	% of Budget
100	01-Tax Levy	169,360	169,360	42,340	42,340	0	0	84,680	50.00%
	04-Intergovernment Grants and Aid	363,530	363,530	181,764	0	0	0	181,764	50.00%
	06-Public Charges for Services	557,600	557,600	57,362	79,845	0	0	137,207	24.61%

Total Revenue - Circuit Court		\$1,090,490	\$1,090,490	\$281,466	\$122,185	\$0	\$0	\$403,651	37.02%
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Fund	Expenditures:	Orig Budget 2020	Adj Budget 2020	Q1 2020	Q2 2020	Q3 2020	Q4 2020	YTD 2020	% of Budget
100	01-Regular Wages	-284,880	-284,880	-66,753	-53,915	0	0	-120,668	42.36%
	02-OT Wages	0	0	-19	-106	0	0	-125	0.00%
	03-Payroll Benefits	-130,140	-130,140	-34,535	-17,613	0	0	-52,148	40.07%
	04-Contracted Services	-219,770	-219,770	-38,878	-40,390	0	0	-79,268	36.07%
	05-Supplies & Expenses	-60,180	-60,180	-6,977	-24,746	0	0	-31,723	52.71%
	06-Building Materials	-395,520	-395,520	-44,810	-47,509	0	0	-92,319	23.34%

Total Expense - Circuit Court		-\$1,090,490	-\$1,090,490	-\$191,972	-\$184,279	\$0	\$0	-\$376,251	34.50%
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Net Surplus/(-Deficit) - Circuit Court		\$0	\$0	\$89,494	-\$62,094	\$0	\$0	\$27,400
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CJCC

SELECTED PERFORMANCE MEASURES	
CTC Bed days diverted	5,304 jail bed days
Pretrial holds in jail:	Felony Pretrial: Unpaid Cash Bond: 9.34% of the secure jail on average Misd Pretrial Unpaid Cash Bond: 0.74% of the secure jail on average **There is an increase this quarter in the percentage of pre-trial holds, but that is directly related to the effects that Covid had on the over jail population. As the number of PO holds went down, the percentage of the jail on pretrial hold naturally went up
SUMMARY OF CURRENT ACTIVITIES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Received extension of DOJ pretrial grant until August to pay for Pretrial case management system ▪ Approval to use Avatar as Pretrial case management ▪ Practice site for Avatar created ready to launch by the end of July ▪ Applied for continuation DOJ pretrial grant for 2020-2021 ▪ Secured online access for Carey guides to continue virtual services for community service and the diversion programs ▪ Notification for application for CJCC community member seat ▪ Finalization and presentation of stop and think metrics 	
ISSUES ON THE HORIZON AND SIGNIFICANT TRENDS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stepping Up - Mental health diversion from custody and services provided ▪ Pretrial Monitoring program (PSA) ▪ Strategic planning for CJCC once COVID restrictions are lessened 	
CURRENT COLLABORATIONS (INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ University of Eau Claire - Blitz data collection on homelessness, Jail brief MH screener an ACEs ▪ State EBDM/CJCC ▪ Stepping up Initiative - PLN ▪ Data Driven Justice ▪ State/national Pretrial ▪ National - Pretrial executive Network ▪ National - National CJCC Network 	
GOALS FOR NEXT QUARTER	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PLN stepping up Action plan drafted (delay due to COVID) ▪ Soft launch for Pretrial screening (delay due to COID) 	
Performance Metrics	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Jail population- digital dashboard which includes data measures on population ▪ Establish pretrial metrics based on NAPSA standards ▪ Review of CTC bonds 	

- Review of Racial and ethnic disparities

Eau Claire County - CJCC
Quarterly Department Report - Summary

For Period Ending: Q2, 2020

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18 - CJCC

Fund	Revenue:	Orig Budget 2020	Adj Budget 2020	Q1 2020	Q2 2020	Q3 2020	Q4 2020	YTD 2020	% of Budget
100	01-Tax Levy	868,465	868,465	217,116	217,116	0	0	434,233	50.00%
	04-Intergovernment Grants and Aid	83,291	83,291	0	12,977	0	0	12,977	15.58%
	05-Intergovernmental Charges for Services	117,000	117,000	18,000	29,250	0	0	47,250	40.38%
	06-Public Charges for Services	18,000	18,000	4,101	1,500	0	0	5,601	31.12%

Total Revenue - CJCC	\$1,086,756	\$1,086,756	\$239,217	\$260,843	\$0	\$0	\$500,060	46.01%
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Fund	Expenditures:	Orig Budget 2020	Adj Budget 2020	Q1 2020	Q2 2020	Q3 2020	Q4 2020	YTD 2020	% of Budget
100	01-Regular Wages	-282,531	-282,531	-53,126	-59,970	0	0	-113,096	40.03%
	03-Payroll Benefits	-121,307	-121,307	-18,839	-20,515	0	0	-39,354	32.44%
	04-Contracted Services	-624,980	-624,980	-104,300	-156,395	0	0	-260,695	41.71%
	05-Supplies & Expenses	-57,937	-57,937	-7,900	-4,444	0	0	-12,344	21.31%

Total Expense - CJCC	-\$1,086,756	-\$1,086,756	-\$184,164	-\$241,324	\$0	\$0	-\$425,489	39.15%
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Net Surplus/(-Deficit) - CJCC	\$0	\$0	\$55,053	\$19,519	\$0	\$0	\$74,572
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District Attorney

SELECTED PERFORMANCE MEASURES					
		2017	2018	2019	2020
Criminal Cases Filed (YTD)	Felony:	681	985	944	859
	Misdemeanor:	704	770	731	648
	Criminal Traffic:	236	192	235	199
	Total:	1621	1947	1910	1706
		2017	2018	2019	2020
Jury Trials (YTD)	Number:	21	16	16	3
	Result in Conviction:	17	13	10	3
	Conviction Rate:	81%	81%	63%	100%
SUMMARY OF CURRENT ACTIVITIES					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hired, onboarded, and trained new Assistant District Attorney ▪ COVID-19 Response ▪ Budget Preparation ▪ Sensitive Crimes Prosecution Unit framework and initial organizing meetings ▪ Submitted Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) 2021 Grant Application ▪ Victims’ Rights Legislation “Marsy’s Law” (State Constitutional Amendment) compliance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Updated forms, communication, and resources for victims of crime 					
ISSUES ON THE HORIZON AND SIGNIFICANT TRENDS					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Felony criminal case filings remain largely consistent with 2018 and 2019 increases ▪ Overall case filings are up from previous years; felony case filings remain high ▪ Hiring Assistant District Attorney to fill vacancy ▪ Resumption of in-person court hearings, including jury trials 					
CURRENT COLLABORATIONS (INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL)					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wisconsin Department of Justice-Office of Crime Victim Services – Marsy’s law compliance ▪ Wisconsin District Attorney Association (WDAA) ▪ Criminal Court Review Committee ▪ Circuit Court and Clerk of Courts Office – continuing Court operations during COVID-19 pandemic ▪ Eau Claire County Law Enforcement Agencies – procedures during the COVID-19 pandemic 					
GOALS FOR NEXT QUARTER					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continue to identify ways to innovate, operate, and maintain a high level of safety for staff and public visitors during the COVID-19 public health emergency ▪ Review/update Office Policies, Procedures, and Training ▪ Translate Victim Witness forms and resources in Spanish and Hmong 					

Eau Claire County - District Attorney

Quarterly Department Report - Summary

For Period Ending: Q2, 2020

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12 - District Attorney

Fund	Revenue:	Orig Budget 2020	Adj Budget 2020	Q1 2020	Q2 2020	Q3 2020	Q4 2020	YTD 2020	% of Budget
100	01-Tax Levy	585,490	585,490	146,373	146,373	0	0	292,745	50.00%
	04-Intergovernment Grants and Aid	473,090	473,090	12,515	74,002	0	0	86,517	18.29%
	06-Public Charges for Services	180,000	180,000	38,896	25,420	0	0	64,317	35.73%
	09-Other Revenue	0	0	100	0	0	0	100	0.00%
Total Revenue - District Attorney		\$1,238,580	\$1,238,580	\$197,883	\$245,795	\$0	\$0	\$443,679	35.82%

Fund	Expenditures:	Orig Budget 2020	Adj Budget 2020	Q1 2020	Q2 2020	Q3 2020	Q4 2020	YTD 2020	% of Budget
100	01-Regular Wages	-716,328	-716,328	-143,704	-162,660	0	0	-306,364	42.77%
	02-OT Wages	0	0	-3	0	0	0	-3	0.00%
	03-Payroll Benefits	-343,822	-343,822	-51,502	-57,683	0	0	-109,185	31.76%
	04-Contracted Services	-124,070	-124,070	-4,525	-32,431	0	0	-36,956	29.79%
	05-Supplies & Expenses	-53,160	-53,160	-5,256	-11,096	0	0	-16,351	30.76%
	09-Equipment	-1,200	-1,200	-665	-322	0	0	-987	82.27%
Total Expense - District Attorney		-\$1,238,580	-\$1,238,580	-\$205,655	-\$264,192	\$0	\$0	-\$469,846	37.93%

Net Surplus/(-Deficit) - District Attorney		\$0	\$0	-\$7,771	-\$18,397	\$0	\$0	-\$26,168
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Register in Probate/Clerk of Juvenile Court

SELECTED PERFORMANCE MEASURES	
Filing of accounting/reports for guardianships	All annual filings for guardianships (842) have been addressed.
Probate filing fees	Filing fees collected: 20,050 (56%) out of \$36,000 budgeted Fees collected from Guardian ad Litem and Medical invoices and deposited in the Circuit Court Budget: \$57,797 which shows a slight increase from this time last year. (↑\$4,000)
SUMMARY OF CURRENT ACTIVITIES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A key staff member was out of the office a good portion of this quarter which presented a challenge in having enough staff to clerk hearings and to keep up on the filings. ▪ All remaining staff was present in the office due to the case types handled. ▪ Hearings were rescheduled or changed to ZOOM appearance which resulted in hearings taking twice as long. 	
ISSUES ON THE HORIZON AND SIGNIFICANT TRENDS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wis. Stats. 48.9795, 2019 Act 10 - removing guardianship of the person of child from Chapter 54 and creating a new subchapter in Chapter 48. Effective date: August 1, 2020. ▪ Marsy’s law was approved by Wisconsin voters that alters state law by providing stronger protection for alleged crime victims - this will be impacted for juvenile delinquency filings. 	
CURRENT COLLABORATIONS (INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Working with attorneys and non party filers regarding ZOOM hearings and appearances at court hearings. 	
GOALS FOR NEXT QUARTER	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ COVID - 19 ▪ 2021 Budget 	

Eau Claire County - Register of Probate

Quarterly Department Report - Summary

For Period Ending: Q2, 2020

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03 - Register of Probate

Fund	Revenue:	Orig Budget 2020	Adj Budget 2020	Q1 2020	Q2 2020	Q3 2020	Q4 2020	YTD 2020	% of Budget
100	01-Tax Levy	241,827	241,827	60,457	60,457	0	0	120,914	50.00%
	06-Public Charges for Services	36,000	36,000	5,190	12,687	0	0	17,877	49.66%

Total Revenue - Register of Probate

		\$277,827	\$277,827	\$65,647	\$73,144	\$0	\$0	\$138,791	49.96%
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Fund	Expenditures:	Orig Budget 2020	Adj Budget 2020	Q1 2020	Q2 2020	Q3 2020	Q4 2020	YTD 2020	% of Budget
100	01-Regular Wages	-206,687	-206,687	-41,457	-46,958	0	0	-88,415	42.78%
	03-Payroll Benefits	-59,485	-59,485	-12,323	-15,123	0	0	-27,446	46.14%
	04-Contracted Services	-960	-960	-240	-365	0	0	-605	63.04%
	05-Supplies & Expenses	-10,695	-10,695	-1,080	-1,649	0	0	-2,729	25.52%

Total Expense - Register of Probate

		-\$277,827	-\$277,827	-\$55,100	-\$64,095	\$0	\$0	-\$119,195	42.90%
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Net Surplus/(-Deficit) - Register of Probate

		\$0	\$0	\$10,547	\$9,049	\$0	\$0	\$19,596	
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Sheriff

SELECTED PERFORMANCE MEASURES	
Cases Handled	3428
Number of Bookings	1510
Total Inmates	1231
SUMMARY OF CURRENT ACTIVITIES	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Budget ▪ Counter acting employee morale around not receiving step increases and possible furloughs ▪ COVID-19 Response – Teleservice, Online Reports, Social Distance, Medical, Safety ▪ Proper Protective Equipment and Utilization for protection of community and staff ▪ Incident Command Assignment- Working with all of EC CO Law Enforcement and EOC ▪ Cancellation of trainings, conferences, meetings, etc. 	
ISSUES ON THE HORIZON AND SIGNIFICANT TRENDS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ COVID-19 continued response and operational adjustments ▪ Increase response to COVID-19 when state re-open occurs ▪ Continued PPE issued to each staff member and maintaining supplies ▪ L3 Cameras ▪ Staffing replacement in regards known retirements and resignations and expected exiting with net pay decreases 	
CURRENT COLLABORATIONS (INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stepping Up Initiative – Continue to ask for Judicial System Assistance with Mental Health transition work. ▪ EBDM – Evidence Base Decision-Making Program ▪ DEC – Drug Endangered Children / CART – Child Abduction Response Team ▪ WCDF – West Central Drug Task Force - Funding Changes ▪ CVRCFL-Chippewa Valley Regional Computer Forensics Lab ▪ Supervised Release Committee 	
GOALS FOR NEXT QUARTER	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ERMA – Jail Automated Medical Records ▪ Implementation of Inmate Tablets ▪ Transition for Huber furloughed inmate returns and timing of the returns ▪ Transition of recently sentenced Huber inmates to be booked on Electronic Monitoring 	

Eau Claire County - Sheriff

Quarterly Department Report - Summary

For Period Ending: Q2, 2020

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17 - Sheriff

fund V	Revenue:	Orig Budget 2020	Adj Budget 2020	Q1 2020	Q2 2020	Q3 2020	Q4 2020	YTD 2020	% of Budget
100	01-Tax Levy	12,299,518	12,299,518	3,074,880	3,074,880	0	0	6,149,759	50.00%
	04-Intergovernment Grants and Aid	135,657	135,657	39,944	90,586	0	0	130,530	96.22%
	06-Public Charges for Services	867,600	867,600	83,663	127,552	0	0	211,215	24.34%
	09-Other Revenue	132,150	132,150	7,315	50,024	0	0	57,339	43.39%
	11-Fund Balance Applied	18,100	204,290	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
100	Total Revenue: General Fund	\$13,453,025	\$13,639,215	\$3,205,802	\$3,343,041	\$0	\$0	\$6,548,843	48.01%
212	09-Other Revenue	93,130	93,130	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
212	Total Revenue: Anti-Drug Grant Fund	\$93,130	\$93,130	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.00%
	Total Revenue - Sheriff	\$13,546,155	\$13,732,345	\$3,205,802	\$3,343,041	\$0	\$0	\$6,548,843	47.69%

fund V	Expenditures:	Orig Budget 2020	Adj Budget 2020	Q1 2020	Q2 2020	Q3 2020	Q4 2020	YTD 2020	% of Budget
100	01-Regular Wages	-6,967,155	-6,967,155	-1,351,801	-1,556,558	0	0	-2,908,359	41.74%
	02-OT Wages	-609,723	-609,723	-128,659	-78,783	0	0	-207,442	34.02%
	03-Payroll Benefits	-3,128,905	-3,128,905	-643,115	-694,175	0	0	-1,337,290	42.74%
	04-Contracted Services	-1,605,368	-1,605,368	-374,240	-330,735	0	0	-704,975	43.91%
	05-Supplies & Expenses	-633,904	-756,446	-153,893	-159,973	0	0	-313,866	41.49%
	07-Fixed Charges	-370,950	-370,950	-91,483	-91,483	0	0	-182,967	49.32%
	09-Equipment	-120,526	-184,175	-61,350	-9,633	0	0	-70,984	38.54%
	09-Grants, Contributions, Other	-16,494	-16,494	-6,931	-4,166	0	0	-11,097	67.28%
100	Total Expense Fund: General Fund	-\$13,453,025	-\$13,639,215	-\$2,811,473	-\$2,925,507	\$0	\$0	-\$5,736,980	42.06%

Eau Claire County - Sheriff

Quarterly Department Report - Summary

For Period Ending: Q2, 2020

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und V	Expenditures:	Orig Budget 2020	Adj Budget 2020	Q1 2020	Q2 2020	Q3 2020	Q4 2020	YTD 2020	% of Budget
212	04-Contracted Services	-30,440	-30,440	-3,815	-3,067	0	0	-6,882	22.61%
	05-Supplies & Expenses	-47,790	-47,790	-31,505	-10,641	0	0	-42,145	88.19%
	07-Fixed Charges	-4,900	-4,900	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
	09-Equipment	-10,000	-10,000	0	-15,925	0	0	-15,925	159.25%
212	Total Expense Fund: Anti-Drug Grant Fu	-\$93,130	-\$93,130	-\$35,320	-\$29,633	\$0	\$0	-\$64,953	69.74%
Total Expense - Sheriff		-\$13,546,155	-\$13,732,345	-\$2,846,793	-\$2,955,139	\$0	\$0	-\$5,801,932	42.25%
Net Surplus/(-Deficit) - Sheriff		\$0	\$0	\$359,009	\$387,902	\$0	\$0	\$746,911	



Dear Committee on Judiciary and Law Enforcement:

I look forward to answering any questions you may have at our upcoming meeting.

I would like to provide some brief, relevant context related to the attached numbers.

Our revenues and expenses will both be down at the end of this fiscal year.

The only revenue that is truly variable relates to our returning court ordered parents and our voluntary mediations. We are on pace for an approximate \$4000.00 shortfall related directly or indirectly to Covid.

Expenses, however, were also impacted by Covid. As you can see, costs related to my part-time family mediators (Chippewa, Dunn, Pepin and Buffalo Counties) are significantly lower than budgeted for at the halfway mark. We will still be under budget in that category at the end of the year, however, with busy Zoom schedules, the pace will be picking up to normal scheduling levels.

I project a year end surplus, yet I hesitate to project how much that will be at this point.

Sincerely,

Travis Quella
Director – TRY Mediation

TRY MEDIATION, INC.
Profit & Loss Budget vs. Actual
 January through June 2020

	Jan - Jun 20	Budget	\$ Over Budget
Ordinary Income/Expense			
Income			
Inkind Rent/County Revenue	1,500.00	1,500.00	0.00
County - Revenue			
County - Buffalo	1,500.00	1,500.00	0.00
County - Chippewa	12,750.00	12,750.00	0.00
County - Eau Claire	66,809.52	66,809.52	0.00
County - Pepin	1,050.00	1,050.00	0.00
County Dunn	8,749.98	8,749.98	0.00
Total County - Revenue	90,859.50	90,859.50	0.00
Interest Income	110.93	150.00	-39.07
Mediation Fees			
Mediation Fees - Buffalo	155.00	612.00	-457.00
Mediation Fees - Chippewa	1,375.00	969.00	406.00
Mediation Fees - Dunn	450.00	758.00	-308.00
Mediation Fees - Eau Claire	2,175.20	3,972.00	-1,796.80
Mediation Fees - Pepin	360.00	98.00	262.00
Total Mediation Fees	4,515.20	6,409.00	-1,893.80
Parent Education	8,465.00	7,500.00	965.00
Total Revenue	103,950.63	104,918.50	-967.87
Total Income	105,450.63	106,418.50	-967.87
Gross Profit	105,450.63	106,418.50	-967.87
Expense			
Covid-19 Expenses	2,380.05		
Bank Service Fee	0.00	32.60	-32.60
Client Refunds	330.00	132.00	198.00
Credit Card Fees	847.96	801.00	46.96
Equipment and Furniture(expense	1,792.16	1,146.00	646.16
In-Kind Rent Expense-E.C.	1,500.00	1,500.00	0.00
Insurance - Liability	413.00	366.00	47.00
Insurance - Malpractice	0.00	0.00	0.00
Insurance - Workman's Comp.	443.00	833.00	-390.00
Mediator Training	3,224.81	1,248.00	1,976.81
Membership Dues & Fees	95.00	10.00	85.00
Miscellaneous Expense	0.00		

TRY MEDIATION, INC.
Profit & Loss Budget vs. Actual
January through June 2020

	Jan - Jun 20	Budget	\$ Over Budget
Payroll Expense			
Salaries & Wages			
Assistant's compensation	15,192.45	15,192.00	0.45
Director's compensation	22,750.00	23,981.00	-1,231.00
Salaries-Dunn	1,982.50	8,502.00	-6,519.50
Salaries - Buffalo	260.00		
Salaries - Chippewa	3,850.00	2,002.00	1,848.00
Salaries - Eau Claire	21,802.56	22,707.00	-904.44
Salaries - Pepin	130.00		
Misc Payroll Expense	0.00		
Total Salaries & Wages	65,967.51	72,384.00	-6,416.49
Employee Benefits			
Health Insurance Reimbursement	9,000.00	9,000.00	0.00
SEP retirement	5,465.12	7,323.00	-1,857.88
Total Employee Benefits	14,465.12	16,323.00	-1,857.88
Payroll Taxes			
FICA - Employer's Share	4,756.79	5,044.00	-287.21
Medicare Tax -Employer's Share	1,112.49	1,178.00	-65.51
State Unemployment	859.01	193.00	666.01
Total Payroll Taxes	6,728.29	6,415.00	313.29
Payroll Expense - Other	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Payroll Expense	87,160.92	95,122.00	-7,961.08
Postage	330.00	550.00	-220.00
Printed Material	0.00	250.00	-250.00
Professional Fees	2,000.00	2,000.00	0.00
Recognition	0.00	0.00	0.00
Supplies	149.66	465.00	-315.34
Telephone	180.00	498.00	-318.00
Travel and Conference	399.94	1,600.00	-1,200.06
Total Expense	101,246.50	106,553.60	-5,307.10
Net Ordinary Income	4,204.13	-135.10	4,339.23
Net Income	4,204.13	-135.10	4,339.23

TRY MEDIATION

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY CASE LOAD REPORT 2ND QUARTER 2020

MEDIATION CASELOAD:	
Eau Claire County:	
Family Cases	58
Small Claims	24
Parent Coordinator	0
Family Assessment	0
Financial	0
Other/Voluntary	2
Eau Claire County Total:	84

PARENT EDUCATION:	Classes Offered	Attendees
April	0	0
May	3	36
June	3	33
2nd Quarter Total:	6	69

2020 CASELOAD SUMMARY (CASES OPENED)

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
Eau Claire County:					
Family Cases	61	58			119
Small Claims	72	24			96
Parent Coordinator	0	0			0
Family Assessment	0	0			0
Financial	0	0			0
Other/Voluntary	2	2			4
Eau Claire County Total:	135	84			219
Other Counties:					
Buffalo County	5	5			10
Chippewa County	24	39			63
Dunn County	10	15			25
Pepin County	4	1			5
Other Counties	0	0			0
Other Counties Total:	43	60			103
ALL COUNTIES TOTAL:	178	144			322

2020 CASES CLOSED

	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
Eau Claire County:					
Family Cases	84	28			112
Small Claims	72	24			96
Parent Coordinator	2	0			2
Family Assessment	0	0			0
Financial	1	0			1
Other/Voluntary	1	2			3
Eau Claire County Total:	160	54	0	0	214
Other Counties:					
Buffalo County	6	3			9
Chippewa County	35	24			59
Dunn County	14	10			24
Pepin County	4	1			5
Other Counties Total:	59	38	0	0	97
ALL COUNTIES TOTAL:	219	92	0	0	311

**OUTCOME SUMMARY
2ND QUARTER 2020
(CASES CLOSED)**

	Agreement	Agreement Reached One or Both Didn't Sign	Temporary Agreements w/Remediation Scheduled	No Agreement	Not Mediated/ No Show	Other	Total
Eau Claire County:							
Family Cases	11	2	3	6	3	3	28
Small Claims	16			8			24
Parent Coordinator							0
Family Assessment							0
Financial							0
Other/Voluntary			1	1			2
Eau Claire County Total:	27	2	4	15	3	3	54
Other Counties:							
Buffalo County	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Chippewa County	7	2	2	9	2	2	24
Dunn County	4	0	1	4	1	0	10
Pepin County	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Other Counties Total:	14	2	3	14	3	2	38
ALL COUNTIES TOTAL:	41	4	7	29	6	5	92

2020 SMALL CLAIMS

	Cases	Resolved	No Agreement	No Show/Other
January	21	10	8	3
February	32	19	13	0
March	19	9	9	1
1st Quarter Total:	72	38	30	4
April	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	0
June	24	16	8	0
2nd Quarter Total:	24	16	8	0
July				
August				
September				
3rd Quarter Total:				
October				
November				
December				
4th Quarter Total:				
Year-to-date Total:	96	54	38	4

SMALL CLAIMS COMPARISONS 2ND QUARTER COMPARISON

2020	Cases	Resolved	No Agreement	No Show/Other
April	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	0
June	24	16	8	0
2nd Quarter Total:	24	16	8	0
2019				
April	31	11	20	0
May	33	24	8	1
June	32	17	14	1
2nd Quarter Total:	96	52	42	2

2020 PARENTING CLASSES

	Classes Offered	Attendees	2019 Comparison
January	2	30	34
February	2	35	29
March	1	17	28
1st Quarter Total:	5	82	91
April	0	0	29
May	3	36	29
June	3	33	23
2nd Quarter Total:	6	69	81
July			
August			
September			
3rd Quarter Total:			
October			
November			
December			
4th Quarter Total:			
Year-to-date Total:	11	151	172

Eau Claire County Jail COVID-19 Data

(data includes staff & incarcerated person)

33

**Tested
(Total)**

6

**Positive
Cases
(Total)**

6

**Recovered
Cases
(Total)**

0

**Positive
Cases
(Currently)**
0 – Inmate
0 – Non-Security Staff
0 – Security Staff

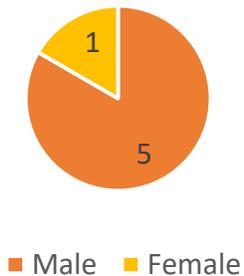
0

**Hospitalized
(Past or Present)**

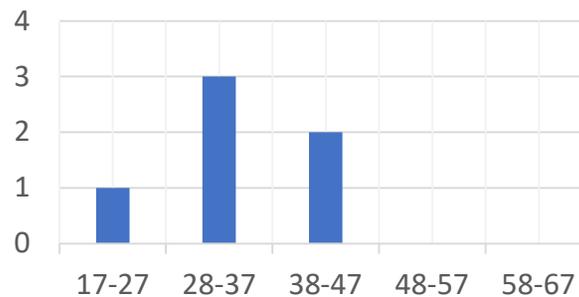
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Deaths

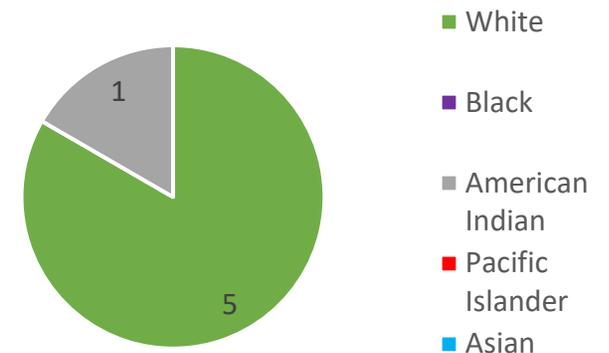
**Gender Breakdown of
Positive Cases**



**Age Breakdown of
Positive Cases**



**Race Breakdown of
Positive Cases**



Huse, Eric

From: Gerald Wilkie [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, July 14, 2020 10:48 AM
To: Huse, Eric
Cc: Ron Cramer; Nick Smiar; Kathryn Schauf
Subject: Fw: Eau Claire County HIDTA Designation

From: Ron Cramer [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, July 14, 2020 10:30 AM
To: elizabeth.de.cleyre [REDACTED]; David Carlson [REDACTED];
wolfram.susanm [REDACTED]; Kim Crank [REDACTED]; Justin Vernon
[REDACTED]
Cc: Gerald Wilkie [REDACTED]; Kathryn Schauf [REDACTED]; Tim
Sullivan [REDACTED]
Subject: RE: Eau Claire County HIDTA Designation

Elizabeth, David, Susan, Kim, Justin,

I have been receiving numerous request like yours over the past few days. The West Central Drug Task Force has been operating regionally since 1988. We have 6 Counties with 14 agencies working together regionally to identify drug sources. We have 14 agencies for the Over-sight of the Task Force. David Carlson has been told in an open meeting about the HIDTA designation. You will not see much of a change on how our Task Force operates. We already receive Federal grants to combat Opiate overdose cases, Methamphetamine cases, and other drug cases that are causing addition issues for our region.

We report all our statistics to both the State and Federal Government each year. This is part of the grant requirements. I'm the Project Director for the West Central Drug Task Force. We will share our intel with both Wisconsin and Minnesota HIDTA groups to identify large scale operations. Being we are along I-94 corridor the Wisconsin State Patrol, and DEA have been working together to slow the flow our illegal drugs moving up and down the Interstate.

Eau Claire County, Dunn County, Chippewa County, Clark County, Pepin County, Buffalo County are the Counties involved since 1988 in our group. We are not involved in arresting user side, but are only looking for the Dealer and Distributor of the illegal substances. We don't know about the funding aspect yet as we just received notice that we were selected as one of the 14 new HIDTA's to be funded in the nation. We have sent many of the High Level Drug people to be prosecuted to the Western District of Wisconsin over the years. I personally worked a case in 1996 that sent Gordon Hoff Sr., Gordon Hoff Jr., and one other individual to Federal Court in Madison after they killed 3 different individuals in the Eau Claire area. They burned two of the individuals and we found one buried in Dunn County. This was in a large scale marijuana and cocaine case.

We recognize that we need to keep the pressure on as so many of our crimes are committed as a result of drug use. We also realize we can't arrest our way out of these issues. Many of the people who have an addiction don't think they need treatment. Many go through treatment and fall back to the addiction. Eau Claire County has a substance abuse issue and we agree that funding for more treatment is needed.

If you look at our jail population the major amount of people in our jail are held on Probation Holds. They failed on Probation and are awaiting a sanction for their failure to follow simple Probation rules.

As Sheriff, I don't control who gets arrested and sent to the Eau Claire County Jail. I don't control who get sentenced to the Jail, the Judges decide. We hold people who violated the law and are being held accountable. Check some of the names in our jail against C-Cap and you will see some of the huge criminal histories of these folks.

I understand some people don't want people incarcerated. Victims have rights to sleep at night knowing the person who violated them can sleep at night without fear of them showing up to hurt them again.

My job is one of Public Safety and I will remain steadfast in helping Eau Claire County be a safe place for us and our children.

Sheriff Ron D. Cramer
Eau Claire County Sheriff

From: elizabeth de cleyre [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, July 13, 2020 1:37 PM
To: Ron Cramer [REDACTED]
Subject: Re: Eau Claire County HIDTA Designation

WARNING!! This email originated outside Eau Claire County. Do not click any links or attachments unless you know the sender.

Hi, Sheriff Cramer,

Did you receive my email? Tiana Glenna sent a response but said your office would be able to speak to the questions I asked above, plus the funding.

Would you be able to answer these in an email for me, or do you prefer to talk on the phone?

Questions:

1. Who will make up the Executive Board for the ECC HIDTA designation? What are their names/titles? If there is already a regional board, who is on it, names/titles, and will anyone from Eau Claire County be added to represent our area?
2. What is the West Central Drug Task Force's role in this HIDTA designation?
3. How many offers will be pulled from WCDDTF to participate in the multi-jurisdictional drug task force?
4. What metrics are available to the public indicating the successes or obstacles with the West Central Drug Task Force, dating back to its inception in 1996? Where is this information made accessible to the public?
5. What metrics are available to the public indicating the goals of the West Central Drug Task Force's mission, particularly related to the HIDTA designation? At what point is the operation/campaign considered a "success" and the designation lifted?

Lastly: How will funding of the following 5 categories be disbursed under the ECC HIDTA designation? (% of money dedicated to each category)

- (1) Law Enforcement
- (2) Intelligence and Information Sharing
- (3) Support
- (4) Prevention
- (5) Management and Coordination

I look forward to hearing from you. Thanks!

Best,
Elizabeth de Cleyre

On Mon, Jul 6, 2020 at 1:46 PM elizabeth de cleyre [REDACTED] wrote:

Hi, Sheriff Cramer,

I'm a citizen of Eau Claire and recently read about the HIDTA designation in a WQOW article. I then did more research on the topic and had questions for you. Mainly, I'm confused because the HIDTA designation doesn't have clear criteria for regions who qualify, or then clear criteria to measure success.

Would you be able to answer these in an email for me, or do you prefer to talk on the phone?

Questions:

1. Who will make up the Executive Board for the ECC HIDTA designation? What are their names/titles? If there is already a regional board, who is on it, names/titles, and will anyone from Eau Claire County be added to represent our area?
2. What is the West Central Drug Task Force's role in this HIDTA designation?
3. How many offers will be pulled from WCDF to participate in the multi-jurisdictional drug task force?
4. What metrics are available to the public indicating the successes or obstacles with the West Central Drug Task Force, dating back to its inception in 1996? Where is this information made accessible to the public?
5. What metrics are available to the public indicating the goals of the West Central Drug Task Force's mission, particularly related to the HIDTA designation? At what point is the operation/campaign considered a "success" and the designation lifted?

I look forward to hearing from you. Thanks!

Best,
Elizabeth de Cleyre

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Subject: USE OF FORCE		Policy #: 6.3	
Division: FIELD SERVICES	Effective Date: 02/01/2014	Pages: 13	

PURPOSE

To provide Officers with guidelines on the use of non-deadly, less lethal and deadly force. This Office has adopted the Incident Response and Disturbance Resolution Model of force as instructed to all Wisconsin police and jail recruits.

Commented [ZR1]: I didn't see anything in here about a water cannon. I know some police forces have them to break up protests or riots. Do we have this option and do we need to consider it here?

POLICY

The authority to use force carries with it the need for accountability in order to safeguard the rights of the public and to preserve the integrity of the police agency and the jurisdiction that provides this authority. As such, use of force, as designated herein, shall be reported in a timely, complete, and accurate manner by involved Officers and as prescribed by this policy.

PROCEDURE

Officers have been granted the responsibility to use force while carrying out their duties protecting the public welfare. This Office also recognizes that combative, non-compliant, armed and/or violent subjects cause handling and controlling problems that may require a higher degree of control than simple presence and dialog. Therefore, only force that is reasonably necessary to effectively bring an incident under control will be used. Devices or equipment will only be utilized after officers have been trained and qualified in their use. Use of force will only be used as a method of control and not for retaliation.

Commented [ZR2]: Any use of force will only be used after all de-escalation attempts are exhausted Reference policy here

AUTHORIZATION FOR USE

Principles of Subject Control (POSC) and Defensive and Arrest Tactics (DAAT)

The basis for proper use of force by this agency is the POSC and DAAT standard approved by the State of Wisconsin Training and Standards Board. The key premises are:

- i) To achieve and maintain control of resistive subjects.
- ii) To detain persons reasonably suspected of criminal behavior.
- iii) To make lawful arrests.
- iv) To defend themselves or others.
- v) To prevent escape.
- vi) To prevent destruction of property.
- vii) To move or transport a non-compliant subject from one location to another.
- viii) To prevent a subject from harming him/herself.

Wisconsin's system of Defensive and Arrest Tactics is defined as *a system of verbalization skills coupled with physical alternatives*. This definition reflects the goal of gaining voluntary compliance.



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INCIDENT RESPONSE

Considering the various types of responses law enforcement Officers are required to manage, the RESPOND model as outlined by the state is recommended

INTERVENTION OPTIONS:

<u>Mode</u>	<u>Tactic(s)</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
Presence	Tactical Stance	To present a visible display of authority
Dialog	Tactical Communication	To verbally persuade
Control Alternatives	Escort Holds	To safely initiate physical contact
	Compliance Holds	To overcome resistance, active resistance, or their threats
	Oleoresin Capsicum (O.C.), Aerosol Sprays	
	Electronic Control Devices (ECD)	
	Passive Countermeasures	
Protective Alternatives	Active Countermeasures	To overcome continued resistance, assaultive behavior, or their threats
	Incapacitating techniques	
	Intermediate Weapons	
Deadly Force	Firearm	To stop the threat

FOLLOW-THROUGH CONSIDERATIONS

- A. Stabilize (Application of restraints, if necessary.)
- B. Monitor/Debrief.
- C. Search (If appropriate.)
- D. Escort (If necessary.)



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- E. Transport (If necessary.)
- F. Turn-Over/Release (Removal of restraints, if necessary.)

REPORTING USE OF FORCE

An incident report articulating all of the circumstances will be completed when use of force escalates beyond the escort hold in the disturbance resolution model. After force has been used in controlling a subject, and if any injuries were suffered, appropriate medical attention shall be given to both staff and subject and proper documentation shall be provided, including the taking of photographs, if appropriate.

1. If a firearm is discharged in response to a use of force incident or if use of force results in a serious injury or death a supervisor will be immediately notified and will initiate Office procedures for investigating the incident.

OFFICIAL RESPONSE TO A DEADLY FORCE INCIDENT

When deadly force is used, the Officer shall be placed on administrative leave while the investigation is being conducted. The Officer will remain available to the Office at all times during the investigation. For the mental health and wellbeing of the Officer, an evaluation may be recommended from a qualified mental health official prior to allowing the officer to be released back to work.

Administrative review of critical incidents

- ✓ The Officer involved in the deadly force incident will be assigned to a supervisor for questions and a debriefing process.
- ✓ Any device/weapon used in the incident will be taken for evaluation.
- ✓ Officers should not speak to the media without approval of the Sheriff.

USE OF HANDCUFFS

Handcuffs or other appropriate restraints will be used on all persons placed under arrest or in custody. Officers may exercise discretion in specific circumstances and be prepared to justify and document the exception if requested.

CAUTIONS: The use of handcuffs will not be viewed as an absolute provision of safety. Law enforcement will continue to exercise all due care as to the safety and custody of prisoners.

Staff will use Office authorized handcuffs or flex cuffs. Handcuffs will be applied to the person's wrists behind their back, if possible.

Handcuffs should be checked for proper fit and will be double-locked upon placement on the person, if possible, in order to negate any attempted tampering by the person and to ensure that accidental tightening of the cuffs cannot occur.



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When transporting, prisoners should be handcuffed behind their backs or with the use of a transport belt.

Handcuffs may be used in front of the body when the prisoner is wearing a garment with a belt or a security belt through which the handcuffs may be laced securely to pin the hands to prevent flailing about.

USE OF OLEORESIN CAPSICUM (OC)

OC may be utilized on any person who is actively resisting or threatening to actively resist. A verbal warning should be communicated when possible.

The chemical should be deployed in the manner trained. Not all subjects may react to the chemical and should be approached with caution after an exposure.

Following an incident in which an Officer has used OC, it is important to initiate follow-through procedures to ensure proper care of the subject. Water decontamination should be conducted as soon as feasible.

USE OF PEPPERBALL LAUNCHER

The pepperball launcher may be used when a subject is threatening to actively resist or is actively resisting an Officer, and the risk associated with closing on the subject to take control makes other alternatives unsafe. This option may also be used when a person or persons poses a threat of harm to self or others and unarmed tactics have been exhausted or would not be effective or safe given the circumstances known to the Officer at the time.

If tactically feasible, an Officer should give a clear verbal warning prior to deployment giving the subject notice and surrounding Officers notice of impending deployment.

The pepperball launcher should be deployed in the manner trained (four rounds discharged followed by a tactical pause). The trained target area is the center of mass (upper torso down). At no time should an Officer intentionally target a subject's head, neck, groin, or spine. Depending on the situation, the Officer should consider area saturation by impacting the surrounding objects such as walls and the ground/floor.

Not all subjects may react to the chemical and should be approached with caution after an exposure. Following an incident in which an Officer has used the pepperball launcher, it is important to initiate follow-through procedures to ensure proper care of the subject. When possible, water decontamination should be conducted as soon as feasible.

Personnel must be trained and receive biennial recertification to deploy pepperball rounds and will only use dedicated weapons issued by the Sheriff's Office.

Commented [ZR3]: Do we need a provision regarding emergency medical personnel or training? I would strongly suggest this because tear gas can and has caused some people with Asthma severe distress up to and including death.

Commented [ZR4]: Need to add CS here or create a new one for its use. Or you could just say tear gas per the definitions section.

Commented [ZR5]: Recommend adding section here regarding Chokeholds/throat punches and other techniques that may block air way being banned and grounds for dismissal

Commented [ZR6]: Do we need a provision regarding emergency medical personnel or training?



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USE OF ELECTRONIC CONTROL DEVICE

An electronic control device may be used when a subject is threatening to actively resist or is actively resisting an Officer and the risk associated with closing on the subject to take control makes other alternatives unsafe. This option may also be used when a person poses a threat of harm to self or others and unarmed tactics have been exhausted or would not be effective or safe given the circumstances known to the Officer at the time.

Officers may include in the decision to use an electronic control device information known to the Officer at the time of the incident, including conduct or statements of the subject or prior history of the resistive or assaultive behavior.

Passive resistance such as a peaceful refusal does not permit the use of an electronic control device.

Tasers may only be carried by officers certified in its use.

An Officer will not display or threaten the use of the electronic control device unless he or she can reasonably conclude its use is, or may become justified.

In most instances, outside of the jail, lethal cover is recommended before deploying any less-lethal device.

The trained target area for an electronic control device is the lower center of mass (below chest or area of the heart) or legs for front shots or below the neck area for back shots. At no time will an Officer intentionally discharge an electronic control device at the subject's head.

A five second spark test should be conducted prior to your shift, at least once per week.

Once an Officer deploys an electronic control device they will attempt to control and handcuff the subject. If the subject will not or does not comply with commands, additional discharges of the electronic control device may be made until the subject complies or is secured.

If probes are imbedded in the neck, face, groin, or breast, Officers will arrange transport to a medical facility for removal. If the probes are imbedded in other non-sensitive tissue areas, a trained Officer may remove them according to the trained procedure. The jail may utilize on duty jail medical staff for removal of imbedded probes.

Following the probe removal, it should be determined if the subject requires additional medical treatment, beyond probe deployment site treatment at the scene of the Taser deployment. Every subject shall be asked if they desire additional medical treatment. If subject requests medical treatment, advise EMT staff of the puncture sites as needed.

After the probes have been removed, they will be handled as a biohazard and packaged accordingly. When possible, the wound and probes should be photographed.



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Handling of discharged Taser cartridges as evidence:

1. Collect discharged cartridge, probes, wires and several AFID's (Anti-Felony Identification Device.) Place probes with the dart inwards, then wrap wire around cartridge.
2. Place cartridge, probes, wire and AFID's into a manila envelope.
3. Seal envelope with evidence tape, initials and date.
4. Affix property tag on front of envelope.
5. Place "Biohazard" stickers on envelope if the probes went into a subject.

When an electronic control device is used against a person or animal, the user will notify an on-duty supervisor and will complete an incident report.

After deployment of the Taser, you will notify a Taser technician so the Taser may be downloaded and data saved as evidence.

When a police canine is engaged with a suspect, the electronic control device should not be deployed until the canine is recalled to its handler.

USE OF BATON

Officers may carry the collapsible baton after receiving training in its use.

At no time shall an Officer intentionally strike a subject above the shoulders with a baton unless such action would be justified under the use of deadly force. This prohibition is not intended to apply to an accidental striking of the head, perhaps as a result of a subject actively resisting the Officer and/or moving.

An Officer, after striking a subject with a baton, will monitor the subject's condition and provide any medical assistance required.

DIVERSIONARY DEVICES

Only trained personnel will be allowed to deploy noise/sound diversionary devices as a less-lethal diversion to facilitate an entry, enable arrest, and potentially reduce the risk of injury. Circumstances justifying the use of noise/sound diversionary devices shall include, but not be limited to:

1. Barricaded suspect and/or hostage situations.
2. High-risk warrant services.
3. Circumstances where a distraction of a violent mentally ill person or those under the influence of alcohol/drugs are believed to be necessary in order to facilitate an arrest.
4. Situations where it is necessary to safely, resolve the incident.

CELL EXTRACTIONS



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Cell extractions may become necessary when an inmate will not comply with a direct order or will not come out of his/her cell without force. This is the last resort for the Jail staff. The show of force will be used to attempt to get the inmate to exit the cell on his/her own before forced entry will be completed. Staff will also try to use verbalization to attempt to get the inmate to do what is asked. Verbalization will be attempted both before and after a show of force with multiple Officers.

Whenever possible staff will attempt to use a video for the cell extraction to show the behavior of the inmate and what attempts and tools are needed and used to remove the inmate from the cell.

Commented [ZR7]: In this day and age this should likely be done without exception to protect officers and the county from potential lawsuits. Suggest starting with Staff will attempt to video record.....

When assistance is needed, all available staff will report to the workstation in the area where the issue is occurring. At least one of the Officers will arrive with a shield to assist with the protection of the Officers that are assisting with the cell extraction.

When all the available staff has arrived, it will be determined who will complete each task of the extraction. Once the staff is in position outside the cell, one will call for the cell door to be opened. Once the door is opened, the lead Officer will enter the cell with the shield. The other Officers will follow the lead Officer into the cell. Once the inmate is trapped against the wall or on a bunk, the other Officers will move around the shield and handcuff and secure the inmate. Once the inmate is secured, he/she will be removed from the housing unit and placed into a holding cell or a single cell in the special needs block.

Once in the other cell, when it is safe, the handcuffs will be removed.

All Officers that are involved in a cell extraction must write a report. Once the report is finished notify the supervisor so that it can be reviewed.

DEADLY FORCE

The intentional use of a firearm or other instrument, the use of which would result in a high probability of death.

Under specific circumstances where deadly force is justified, weapons may be discharged into a moving vehicle or from a moving vehicle if the imminent threat of life is present.

JUSTIFICATION OF DEADLY FORCE

1. Behavior which justifies your use of deadly force is that which has caused or imminently threatens to cause death or great bodily harm to you or another person or persons.
2. Before using a firearm, Officers should, whenever possible, identify themselves as the police and state their intent to shoot.



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GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR USE OF FIREARMS

All deputies, while on duty, shall carry an Office issued weapon. Any deviation from this will require written permission from the Sheriff or designee.

Handguns

All handguns will be carried in an approved holster with one round in the chamber and one fully loaded magazine inserted.

Officers will carry at least two extra fully loaded magazines on their duty belts.

Less-Lethal Extended Range Impact Devices/Shotguns

Department shotguns will be clearly marked with orange colored stocks and forearms to identify them as less-lethal extended range impact devices/shotguns only.

Officers will load less lethal shotguns in the following manner:

1. Safety on (no red showing)
2. Open the action and make sure no rounds are in the chamber, or the magazine.
3. Close the action, point weapon in a safe direction, move safety to off position, and pull the trigger.
4. Return safety to the on position (no red showing).
5. Load four department issued long range less lethal rounds into the magazine.
6. Return safety to the off position.
7. Return less lethal shotgun to the vehicle's rack or case.

Personnel must be trained and receive annual recertification to deploy less-lethal impact rounds and will only use dedicated weapons designed to deploy less lethal ammunition. Once an Officer is armed with less-lethal ammunition, it is recommended that an announcement be made to all scene personnel that their weapon is loaded with less-lethal. A second Officer must be present who is armed with lethal ammunition. The less-lethal projectile will be delivered to a suspect target based on the circumstances the Officer is encountering and the established safety priorities. The target area of impact will be large muscle groups or limbs. Suspects who are struck by a less-lethal round will be transported to a medical facility for examination when feasible.

Rifles

Deputies may carry a rifle if authorized by the senior range Officer, tactical commander, or Sheriff. If the need arises for someone to use a tactical rifle that has not been issued one, he/she



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must still have qualified with a tactical rifle twice in the previous twelve (12) months.

Officers assigned a rifle must qualify with it at least twice per year, but are encouraged to train with it every month.

Rifle magazines will be loaded with two rounds under maximum capacity to ensure uniform loading procedures and to decrease stress on the magazine springs. Example – 30 round magazines will be loaded with 28 rounds. M-16/M-4 will remain on safe at all times, unless the use of deadly force has been met.

Tactical rifles will be carried with a properly loaded magazine inserted in the magazine port, but no round in the chamber. Rifles will be sited per department standards

Target – Specific Directed Fire

Target – Specific Directed Fire is an application of deadly force that may be appropriate in certain limited situations. It is purposeful, controlled, sustained fire directed at a perpetrator who has caused or imminently threatens to cause death or great bodily harm to you or others, but whom you may not be able to clearly observe. The purpose of target-specific directed fire is to stop the threat when no other reasonable course of action would allow officers to perform a rescue, escape from danger, or otherwise prevent death or great bodily harm.

Target – specific directed fire is a different concept than either of the military concepts of “suppressive fire” or “searching by fire”. Target – specific directed fire maintains the same law enforcement deadly force concepts. The only difference between target – specific directed fire and the “traditional” law enforcement use of deadly force is that the suspect’s location is inferred rather than directly observed. In both traditional deadly force and target – specific directed fire, Officers utilize carefully-aimed shots directed at the suspect to stop the threat, only when the suspect’s actions justify the use of deadly force.

Officers must meet the imminent threat criteria (intent, weapon, and delivery system) and preclusion requirement before using target – specific directed fire. Officers must achieve target acquisition, identification, and isolation, or else satisfy the greater danger exception, before shooting. Officers must acquire a specific target – they would not be justified in shooting into every window that overlooked the victim. They need to identify the target as the correct target by observing clear indicators of the suspect’s location, although they may not be able to observe the suspect himself. (indicators could expand the target; for example, observation may reveal multiple perpetrators and or multiple shooting positions). Officers must isolate the target by knowing the perpetrator is alone in the locations or that other people are not at risk from shots fired, or must satisfy the greater danger exception. When these criteria are met, officers deliver sustained fire at the suspect’s location for the duration of time necessary to perform the rescue or other tasks, thereby stopping the threat (or at least preventing the perpetrator from firing at Officers.)

General



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Office issued handguns, rifles and shotguns will only be loaded with Office issued ammunition.

Except for maintenance or during training, Officers will not draw or exhibit their weapon unless circumstances create reasonable cause to believe that it may be necessary to use the weapon in conformance with this policy.

The use or carrying of any non-Office authorized baton, sap, palm sap, sap gloves, firearm, ammunition, chemical agent, electric stunning device, or other similar equipment is prohibited.

Before beginning a tour of duty, each patrol Officer must examine the shotgun and rifle, if one is provided in the vehicle. Examination will be to determine if the weapon is loaded and in good working order. The bore of the weapon will be checked for obstructions and **no shell will be kept in the chamber.**

Officers may be faced with firing a weapon at a specific area where the suspect is discharging a weapon and cannot be identified. These are rare circumstances and all circumstances, defining the use of deadly force, must be considered before electing to do so.

Warning shots are prohibited.

Weapons may be fired during range practice or competitive sporting events.

Weapons may be fired to destroy an animal that represents a threat to public safety or as a humanitarian measure where the animal is seriously injured. Officers will prepare an incident report in situations where a domestic animal is destroyed.

Officers on-duty in authorized civilian clothing and responding to an incident will have their badge visible in the center of their chest or proper clothing identification (jacket, vest). A ballistic vest must be worn during those incidents. Officers on-duty and patrolling or making contact with the general public, (i.e. process, detectives, patrol) must wear a ballistic vest.

Commented [ZR8]: We need to consider riot gear and having all officers displaying their name and badge number in any circumstance

Shoot Training

General Range Rules will be posted and followed by all personnel attending training. Range instructors are the final authority for written and verbal range rules.

During all firearm training, the Officer and instructors are required to wear a ballistic vest.

Officers who are authorized to carry a firearm are required to attend a minimum of six monthly shoots within any 12-month period. However, not more than a three-month period will lapse between shoots unless excused by a supervisor.

Probationary Officers are required to attend all 12 monthly shoots to include two shotgun shoots during their probationary period.



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Monthly shoots are scheduled by divisions. This allows for training to be designed for unique job requirements while reinforcing basic firearms skills. Crossing divisions for firearms training is acceptable when necessary.

The Office will recognize the minimum standards as set by the Wisconsin Office of Training and Standards.

There will be a minimum of two (1) less-lethal extended range impact device/shotgun shoot per twelve-month period. Each Officer issued, or with regular access to a less-lethal device, is required to attend at least one (1) training per twelve-month period.

Any practice firing while on duty must be done with at least two (2) deputies present during such firing. This provision excludes range Officers test firing weapons or designing and testing a course of fire.

Carrying of Off Duty Weapons

Every sworn Officer of the Sheriff's Office is encouraged to carry a concealed weapon when he/she is off duty. Personal Semi-automatics ranging from a .38 to a .45 caliber may be carried as off duty weapons. While carrying a weapon off duty the Officer must carry their Office identification card and police badge. If the weapon is exposed, a badge will be placed by the weapon or hanging from the neck of the Officer. You must qualify with the personal off duty weapon at minimum of once per year. Personal off duty weapons must be loaded with ammunition that has the prior written approval of the senior range Officer. Officers may carry their duty weapon while off duty.

No Officer, during off duty or on duty hours, unless approved by the Sheriff, will carry a concealed weapon while incapacitated by alcohol or drugs.

Any Officer who intends to, or actually does, engage in social drinking at any tavern, private residence, or any other place during off duty hours, will deposit his/her concealed weapon in a safe place, off his/her person.

On duty personal weapons

Personal Weapons may be carried on duty on the person of an Officer with prior approval of the senior range Officer or the Sheriff. Such approval will only be given after the Officer has qualified at the satisfaction of the senior range instructor and continues to qualify annually.

Personal weapons must be loaded with ammunition that has the prior written approval of the senior range Officer.

Commented [ZR9]: What about creating a ballistics profile of each weapon officers use. This is a lead by example sort of thing.

CCW



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Any member of this Office who is carrying a concealed weapon specific to the CCW Law must abide by the law. Under CCW, you are acting as a private citizen and must obey the laws as it applies to CCW.

Range Officers

The Officer designated by the Sheriff as the senior range Officer will have the responsibility of maintaining the range budget, scheduling and supervising training, maintaining records and a weapons and ammunition inventory list, and informing the sheriff of any problems that arise out of shoot training, including unexcused absences or the inability to maintain acceptable scores.

Range Officers must maintain their certification as set by the Office of Training and Standards.

Range Officers must have an annual audiogram at the Sheriff's Office expense.

DEFINITIONS

Baton: An impact weapon used to impede an adversary by striking part of the body. Conventional batons are made of wood or plastic. Expandable batons are constructed of a series of telescoping metal shafts.

Control tactics: Achieving control of a contact or situation through presence and dialogue, or, if necessary, through physical intervention.

Deadly force: The intentional use of a firearm or other instrument, the use of which would result in a high probability of death.

Diversionsary Devices: Also referred to as a noise/flash distraction device may be thrown by hand or propelled from a 37mm or 12-gauge weapon. Typically, the noise/sound diversionsary device produces a bright flash and a loud report. Diversionsary devices may also include smoke.

Electronic Control Device: A less-lethal conducted energy weapon that uses propelled probes and wires to conduct electricity to a remote target, thereby controlling and affecting the central nervous system of the body.

Kinetic Energy Impact Projectiles: Flexible and non-flexible projectiles, which are intended to incapacitate a subject with minimal potential for causing death or serious physical injury, when compared to conventional projectiles.

Less-Lethal Extended Range Impact Devices: The primary extended range weapons used by the Eau Claire County Sheriff's Office are the 12-gauge (sock or drag stabilized bean bag) or 37mm flexible baton.

Pepperball Launcher: A less-lethal chemical agent delivery system that uses high pressure air and CO2 to deliver PAVA powder projectiles from a safe distance. It combines chemical exposure with kinetic impact and pain.



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Tear Gas: Is an irritant that affects the mucous membranes in the eyes, nose, mouth and lungs. It causes tearing, sneezing, and coughing. The Eau Claire County Sheriff's Office uses both CS (chlorobenzylidenemalononitrile) and OC (oleoresin capsicum).

SOURCES

Wisconsin Statutes 66.0511, 940.29, 968.24

Wisconsin Office of Justice Law Enforcement Standards Board (DAAT Training Guide 2007)

Office of Corrections Administrative Code 350.14

- Case Law:
- Whitley –v- Albers, 475 U.S. 312 (1986)
 - Langford –v- Gates, 43 Cal. 3d 21 (1987), California Supreme Ct
 - Tennessee –v- Garner, 471 U.S. 1 (1985)
 - Graham –v- Connor, 490 U.S. 386 (1989)
 - Terry –v- Ohio, 392 U.S. 1 (1968)

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