



Tuesday, May 18th

Assembly Committee on Government Accountability and Oversight

Good morning Chairman Knodl and Members of the Committee,

The Speaker's Taskforce on Racial Disparities spent seven months coming to consensus on creating real reforms in our policing system. This taskforce was co-chaired by myself and Representative Steineke, and was comprised of community leaders, leaders of faith, and experts in law enforcement. In this time we created 18 recommendations that are now being realized through policy. The legislation in front of the committee today would improve accountability and will help heal divide between law enforcement and community.

Assembly Bill 134 will prohibit the use of chokeholds by officers except in life or death situations. In the Taskforce's discussion, it was voiced by community leaders that chokeholds constitute deadly force. This bill would ensure that the use of chokeholds will never become a standard practice in the state of Wisconsin. Representative Steineke and I introduced an amendment to include curated artery restraints into the definition of chokeholds. This improves the bill by ensuring that all restraints that cut off life sustaining processes are clearly defined in statute.

Assembly Bill 110 will ensure that use of force policies are made publically available to the community. Transparency is a key element in repairing the relationship between community and law enforcement. Making use of force policies publically available will ensure that community can oversee the policies of their local departments, and hold them accountable when needed. In addition, this measure will help law enforcement communicate their standards for use of force to the public they serve.

Assembly Bill 109 requires the Department of Justice to collect data on use of force incidents, including instances when a firearm is discharged at a person, or when serious bodily harm results from an incident. This bill is a step in the right direction because it will show through data what communities are impacted by use of force instances, and how often they occur in Wisconsin. However, the Taskforce recommends that this bill go even further, and that any instance of aiming a firearm should be reported.

All three of these bills highlight a different area of the Taskforce's recommendations, and I am proud to write in support of them today. These bipartisan bills show real promise at addressing some of the concerns in our law enforcement system. I am proud to see that this avenue of real action is open, and that real reforms can continue to be made in Wisconsin.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Shelia Stubbs". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Representative Shelia Stubbs



May 18, 2021

To: Chairman Knodl and Members of the Assembly Committee on Government Accountability and Oversight

From: Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association (WCPA)

Re: Support Assembly Bill 109, Reporting of Law Enforcement Use of Force Incidents

Chairman Knodl, thank you for your willingness to hold a hearing on this bill. We want to thank lead Assembly authors Representatives Spiros and Armstrong for introducing this important bill. We are also grateful for our Senate authors Senator Wanggaard and Senator Taylor. Additionally, we want to thank committee member Representative Brandtjen for their co-sponsorship.

We urge support of Assembly Bill 109. We appreciate the bipartisan approach to this legislation.

As with other bills being discussed, WCPA strongly supports additional transparency in law enforcement. This legislation would create a clearing house for the most serious use of force incidents throughout the entire state, thereby increasing transparency to our communities.

As Chiefs of Police, we know members of our communities have the right to know about these critical incidents. We also know it is difficult to obtain state-wide data on critical incidents involving the use of force, and this bill should assist in making it easier for that information to be obtained.

Lastly, the Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association appreciates the open line of communication we have had with you and others on this issue – and other issues that impact law enforcement.

Testimony on AB 109

Devon Kurtz

Cicero Action

Chairman Knodl and Honorable Committee Members,

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in support of transparency around law enforcement involved use-of-force incidents. My name is Devon Kurtz, and I am a policy advisor at Cicero Action. Cicero Action is a nonpartisan non-profit that advocates for entrepreneurial solutions to public sector problems. We believe that transparency is a cornerstone of 21st Century policing because transparency builds public trust and public trust makes it easier for police officers to do their jobs better.

AB 109 is a strong transparency bill. In particular, we support requirements for agencies to collect and report data on all use-of-force incidents involving law enforcement and for those data to be made available to the public in an annual report.

There are ways to strengthen the bill, however. In section 5, the current language does not necessarily provide for collecting data on use-of-force incidents involving weapons designed to temporarily impair someone's physical abilities. Such weapons include stun-guns, pepper spray, and batons. These are among the most publicly recognizable types of force used by law enforcement. Excluding these types of force from the data collection will undermine the integrity of the database and prove counterproductive to the transparency goals of this bill.

To address this concern, we suggest adding language after "results in serious bodily harm or death" that says, "**including any use of an impact weapon, chemical spray, electronic weapon, or any other instrument intended to temporarily damage a human faculty by a law enforcement officer or civilian against a law enforcement officer.**"

In its current form, AB 109 also outlines specifically what information will be collected on use-of-force incidents in section 5 a–g. The language used in the list would standardize collection in Wisconsin, but it would not make Wisconsin's data comparable to other states who have adopted the National Use-of-Force Data Collection's standardized form. The National Use-of-Force Data Collection's standardized form includes more comprehensive context (see appendix) and would allow for easy comparison across states.

To address this concern, we suggest adding a section h that includes: **“All other information required to be consistent with the reporting standards of the National Use-of-Force Data Collection administered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.”**

We support AB 109 but would be more supportive of a version with these two additions. These changes will make sure that this bill is implemented effectively and that it accomplishes its commendable intentions.

Appendix:

The National Use-of-Force Data Collection's standardized form includes all of the following information:

Incident Information

Date and time

Total number of officers who applied force

Number of officers from reporting agency who applied force

Location

Location type (street, business, home, etc.)

Did the officer(s) approach the subjects?

Was it an ambush incident?

Was a supervisor or senior officer consulted during the incident?

Reason for initial contact (routine patrol, traffic stop, etc.)

If the initial contact was due to unlawful activity, what was the most serious offense the individual was suspected of?

If applicable, the reporting agency will include the National Incident-Based Reporting System record or local incident number of the report detailing criminal incident information on the subject and/or assault or homicide of a law enforcement officer.

If the incident involved multiple agencies, the reporting agency should provide case numbers for the other agencies' incident reports

Subject Information

Age, sex, race, ethnicity, height, and weight

Injury/death of subject

Type of force used

Did the subject direct a threat to the officer or another person?

Did the subject resist?

Types of resistance or weapon involvement (threats, active aggression, firearms, etc.)

Did the subject have a known or apparent impairment, such as mental health condition or being under the influence of drugs or alcohol?

Was the subject believed to have a weapon?

Officer Information

Age, sex, race, ethnicity, height, and weight

Years of service in law enforcement

Was the officer a full-time employee?

Was the officer on duty?

Did the officer discharge a firearm?

Was the officer injured?

If so, what was the officer's injury type?



LENA C. TAYLOR

Wisconsin State Senator • 4th District

HERE TO SERVE YOU!

Senator Lena Taylor's Written Testimony
Assembly Committee on Government Accountability And Oversight
Public Hearing AB 109/SB 123
May 18, 2021

Good afternoon, Chairman Knodl, Vice-Chair Brandtjen and members of the Assembly Committee on Government Accountability and Oversight. Thank you for today's public hearing on AB 109, regarding reporting of law enforcement use of force incidents.

2020 represented a year of social, racial and political unrest. Protestors attempted to draw attention to their belief that systemic policies created disparities and inequity in the treatment of communities of color. Advocates of police reform have called for transparency in data kept about arrests, use of force incidents, racial demographics, and more.

Not surprisingly, a consensus can't be reached about what is or isn't happening because, often times, the data simply isn't there. Yes, there is certainly anecdotal and inferred information that supports a belief of a bias in policing. It's hard to respond accurately to such criticisms when departments and agencies collect little information about how they interact with the public. Across the board, we should know if inequities exist in arrests, incarceration, or use of force incidents.

Senate Bill 123 can assist to resolve some of this debate. The bill would require DOJ to collect data on law enforcement use of force incidents and publish it annually. We will gain a clearer picture about shootings and situations in which serious bodily harm has resulted in the course of these interactions.

Wisconsin would join a number of other states who are pushing for better data. That data allows for a more accurate review of law enforcement practices and recommendations for improvements, where needed. While some might argue about potential costs and time involved, there is no denying that there is a need for standardized information from across the state. We are able to spend dollars more effectively and possibly gain other valuable information. We may learn how often mental illness may be involved in use of force issues, as an example.

Bottom line, better data moves us toward better policing, better community relations, and safer communities. Your support of SB 123 would move us toward improved transparency and reforms that benefit us all. Thank you.



JIM STEINEKE

MAJORITY LEADER

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Testimony on Assembly Bills 109, 110, and 134
Assembly Committee on Government Accountability and Oversight
Tuesday, May 18, 2021

Chairman Knodl and members,

I'd like to thank you for hearing these bills and discussing the issue of policing reforms and the crucial steps that have been put forward to move towards everyone in Wisconsin working together to improve the relationships between communities and law enforcement officers.

Recently, the report of the Speaker's Task Force on Law Enforcement Policies and Standards was released that summarized the activities and topics of consensus identified through multiple meetings and discussions. As Co-chair of the committee, I am incredibly proud of the bipartisan work we've done to have the hard conversations that will make a difference in the lives of people of color in Wisconsin. As we all know, these issues can be incredibly polarizing, yet we have succeeded in bringing the community and law enforcement voices to the table finding consensus where available and moving forward together.

I am encouraged that the legislative proposals heard today also received consensus in our subcommittee and continue to gain momentum in the Legislature. These bills aim to increase accountability and transparency with police officers, and address the following:

- Assembly Bill 109: requires the Wisconsin Department of Justice (DOJ) to publish an annual report on law enforcement use of force incidents. The task force generally supports this bill but would like to see this initiative go even farther and recommends that the DOJ collect data on other types of use-of-force incidents, such as any incident in which an officer draws his or her firearm at another person.
- Assembly Bill 110: requires use of force policies to be published online, either on the agency website or, if the agency does not have one, it may be posted on the municipality's website. The task force supports this bill as it is currently written.
- Assembly Bill 134: prohibits the use of chokeholds in a use of force policy. The task force supports this concept but would recommend that the bill be amended to include restriction of blood flow in the definition of "chokehold."

I am incredibly grateful to Representative Spiros and Senator Wanggaard who were willing to incorporate our recommendations, and make adjustments based on the consensus we found through our discussions with community leaders and law enforcement experts. I also want to thank my task force Co-chair, Representative Stubbs, for her work developing these recommendations. While there is more work to be done, these bills are a great step forward in addressing racial disparities in Wisconsin.



BADGER INSTITUTE

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May 18, 2021

Assembly Committee on Government Accountability and Oversight
Public Hearing: Assembly Bills 108, 109, 110

Representative Knodl and Members of the Committee:

Thank you for allowing me to testify today in support of three bills: Assembly Bill 108, which would require law enforcement agencies to specify when and how to report use of force, Assembly Bill 109, which would require the Department of Justice to collect and publish data on use-of-force incidents and Assembly Bill 110, which would require law enforcement agencies to post their use-of-force policies on a publicly available website. We believe these bills would increase transparency and accountability among police departments across the state and improve trust among the citizens they serve.

Last year we attempted to determine just how often force is used by police officers across the state and how police departments discipline their officers when inappropriate use-of-force incidents occur. Our complete findings are available in a special report¹ we published in November, but I will share with you today a few takeaways from this research that AB 108, 109 and 110 would at least partially address.

Data on use-of-force incidents is difficult to find due to a lack of both standards and legal requirements for reporting. Without this information, it is nearly impossible to compare similar-sized police departments or those that handle similar levels of crime to determine which are outliers deserving closer scrutiny.

To get a sense of how often force is used, we looked at data from the state's three largest cities – Milwaukee, Madison and Green Bay. In Milwaukee and Madison, we found that one of every 29 or 30 arrests includes some type of force. It was more difficult to compare use-of-force incidents in Green Bay because of the way that police department tracks and reports data.

We also found that a majority of the use-of-force incidents involve physical contact between police officers and citizens or the use of tasers and pepper spray. The most common type of force reported was the use of bodily force, which accounted for 71.5% of use-of-force incidents in Madison, 72.7% of the incidents in Green Bay and 72.5% of those in Milwaukee – all strikingly similar rates.

It's important to note that the vast majority of citizen encounters with police do not result in an arrest. For example, in Madison in 2019 there were 8,330 arrests out of 145,205 calls for service.

Unfortunately, there is little information available on smaller law enforcement agencies' use of force and no comprehensive statewide database. The bills you're considering today would take a step toward the uniform compilation and reporting of statewide data.

¹ Just the Facts (November 2020) https://www.badgerinstitute.org/BI-Files/Corrections-reform/BadgerReport_Triology_Nov2020Fnl-web.pdf

Although police use of force is rare, the compilation of uniform, publicly available, statewide data would go a long way toward determining trends, establishing effective practices, identifying problem areas and building trust among citizens and their police departments.

In addition to gathering and reporting better data, we recommend statutory requirements for creating greater transparency regarding police disciplinary actions; the extension of Act 10 to restore responsibility to department leaders and politicians, and expedite removal of officers who have acted inappropriately; ending arbitration for disciplinary cases; extending probationary periods; and requiring police officers' employee files to be shared when they apply for positions within a new department.

The Badger Institute supports AB 108, 109 and 110; however, we recommend amending AB 109 to require departments to report all use-of-force incidents, not just those where there was a shooting, a firearm discharge or other serious bodily harm.



WISCONSIN CATHOLIC CONFERENCE

TO: Representative Daniel Knodl
Members, Assembly Committee on Government Accountability and Oversight

FROM: Barbara Sella, Associate Director, Wisconsin Catholic Conference

DATE: May 18, 2021

RE: Support for Policing Reform (Assembly Bills 108, 109, 110, and 134)

The Wisconsin Catholic Conference (WCC) appreciates the opportunity to offer testimony on behalf of the Roman Catholic bishops of Wisconsin in support of Assembly Bills 108, 109, 110, and 134.

The WCC strongly supports reporting use of force incidents, protecting those who report them, and making use of force policies and data accessible to the public (Assembly Bills 108, 109, and 110). While we would prefer a total ban on choke holds (which, as noted below, is the position of the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops or USCCB), we believe that Assembly Bill 134 is an important step forward.

Catholic teaching holds that the purpose of law and police is to promote justice. But justice can only be attained when police and other members of the law exercise self-control, mercy, and true respect for all the persons they encounter—persons made in the image and likeness of God and possessing the same inalienable rights as themselves.¹

Last year, following the unjust killing of George Floyd, the U.S. bishops wrote to the Members of the U.S. Congress that people of color are “often treated more harshly than other citizens in their encounters with the criminal justice system” such that “the racism and discrimination that continue to haunt our nation are reflected in similar ways in the criminal justice system.”²

The letter went on to support several policing reforms, including “collection of data on use-of-force, training towards de-escalation, work to end racial profiling, doing away with chokeholds, using body cameras, greater accountability and means of redress regarding those who exercise public authority, and a commission to study the issue further and make additional recommendations.”³

¹ USCCB letter to Members of Congress on Police Reform (June 24, 2020) <https://www.usccb.org/resources/2020-06-24-Letter-to-Senate-on-Police-Reform.pdf> and <https://www.usccb.org/resources/letter-house-police-reform-june-24-2020>.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

Our *WCC 2021 Public Policy Positions* call for addressing the root causes of racial bias and promoting racial justice and reconciliation, while continuing to support those who preserve public safety. They stress that “Law enforcement personnel have a responsibility to be peacemakers and they deserve the public’s respect and support in carrying out duties that are often dangerous and unpleasant.” At the same time, they urge that policing be transparent and accountable.⁴

These four bills, while not perfect, will make policing in Wisconsin more just, transparent, and accountable. They will encourage further reforms and help restore community trust. They demonstrate what can be accomplished through careful deliberation, stakeholder involvement, and bipartisan cooperation. We thank the authors and sponsors for introducing them and we respectfully urge this committee to pass them.

Thank you.

⁴ WCC 2021 Public Policy Positions (January 2021) <https://www.wisconsinatholic.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/2021-WCC-Public-Policy-Positions-FINAL.pdf>

JOHN SPIROS

State Representative • 86th Assembly District

Assembly Bills 108, 109, 110, 134

May 18, 2021

Testimony from Rep. Spiros

Thank you Chairman Knodl and members of the Assembly Committee on Government Accountability and Oversight for allowing me to submit testimony on Assembly Bills 108, 109, 110, and 134.

All four of these bills are part of the Public Safety PACT (Accountability, Community Involvement, and Transparency) legislation and are also suggestions from the Speaker's Task Force on Racial Disparities. Over this past year especially, police reform has been the topic of many conversations. I want to say right away that our officers have a very difficult job and many do an outstanding job in their fields. However, there are also some exceptions to this which has led to national media attention and a distrust of police in communities. These bills are meant to provide the public with more transparency and hold police accountable. Understanding between the police and the community is a key to bringing back trust and something all of these bills address.

Assembly Bill 108 requires law enforcement agencies to include in their use of force policies when use of force must be reported and how it should be reported. The bill also requires officers who observed a reportable use of force to report it and includes a whistleblower protection to protect the reporting employee.

Assembly Bill 109 requires DOJ to collect data and publish an annual report on use-of-force incidents. The specific data that must be collected includes: gender, ethnicity, age, time, date, location, whether the civilian was armed, reason for the initial contact with the individual, and other information to comply with the National Use-of-Force Data Collection. There will be a substitute amendment to this bill as a recommendation from the Speaker's Task Force on Racial Disparities. The substitute amendment provides a definition of "Use-of-force incident" thereby clarifying when reporting must be done.

Assembly Bill 110 requires law enforcement agencies to post their policies on use of force online. The bill also requires law enforcement to post a way to request a copy of the policy and if requested the agency must provide a copy at no charge within three business days.

Assembly Bill 134 prohibits the use of choke holds in agency use of force policies unless the officer is in a life-threatening situation or is using self-defense. Choke holds are not currently taught in Wisconsin, but this bill puts the specific requirement in statute. This bill will also have a substitute amendment from the Speaker's Task Force on Racial Disparities. The substitute amendment expands the definition of "choke hold" to include applying force to a carotid artery as to reduce blood flow to the head.

These bipartisan supported bills are a step in the right direction to provide more transparency in order to build back and continue the trust in our officers.

Thank you again for allowing me the opportunity to share testimony in support of these bills.



Van H. Wanggaard

Wisconsin State Senator

TESTIMONY ON ASSEMBLY BILLS 108, 109, 110, AND 135

Thank you Mr. Chairman and members for today's hearings on Assembly Bills 108, 109, 110 and 135. I appreciate you hearing these bills, and allowing me to testify on them all at once.

The relationship between certain communities and the police did not deteriorate overnight, and it will not be fixed overnight. That's why last summer, I unveiled the PACT package of bills. PACT is an acronym standing for Police Accountability, Community Involvement and Transparency. Through the three principles of accountability, community involvement and transparency, we can rebuild the relationship between the police and the people they serve.

The bills before your committee today focus on two of those principles – accountability and transparency.

Assembly Bill 108 is one of the bills dealing with accountability. It requires law enforcement officers who witness uses of force to report the use of force incident to their department. It also requires each department to have a policy on when and how to report the use of force. Importantly, this bill also provides whistleblower protections to officers who report a use of force incident. I am currently working with Representative Steineke on defining "use of force" for the purposes of this bill, and am pleased that this bill has the blessing of the Speaker's Task Force on Racial Disparities.

Transparency is the focal point of the next two bills, Assembly Bills 109 & 110. Currently, a lot of data is collected about use of force incidents both by the state and the federal government. Unfortunately, while this data is collected, it is not often shared, and tracking the data between agencies is difficult. AB 109 takes care of this problem by requiring the state Department of Justice to collect data and publish an annual report about use of force incidents. In the Senate companion bill, an amendment was adopted after discussions with the Task Force, and I hope that the identical amendment will be adopted in the Assembly. The effect of the amended bill is to expand both the type of incident for which data is collected and the type of data collected. This will allow everyone to see what how force is used.

Similarly, AB 110 provides public access to use of force policies. It requires a police department to post their use of force policy on their website or a municipality website if the police does not

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have one. The posted policy must be the most recent policy and no longer than 12 months old. The police department website must also contain a link to request the most recent copy, which must be fulfilled within 3 business days.

The final bill returns to accountability. Assembly Bill 134 prohibits the authorization of the use of chokeholds except in life-threatening situations. Under the substitute amendment, authored by Representatives Steineke and Stubbs, a chokehold is defined as both blocking the windpipe, cutting off air and cutting off blood flow to the head, through a carotid hold. The Senate has already adopted this amendment, which was recommended by the task force.

The bills addressing community involvement are in different committees, one of which held a hearing today.

Knowing the rules, and knowing that people who do not follow the rules will be held responsible, is the key to building trust in an organization. That is true no matter the situation or organization – and it's not unique to policing. That means transparency and accountability. I know police officers around the state seek that, and these four bills help to deliver that.



Wisconsin State Lodge *Fraternal Order of Police*



PO Box 206 West Bend, WI 53095

Ryan Windorff
President

Shane Wrucke
Secretary

May 18, 2021

Wisconsin Fraternal Order of Police Testimony in Support of AB108, AB109, AB110, and AB134
Assembly Committee on Government Accountability and Oversight

Thank you, Chairman Knodl and fellow committee members for the opportunity to provide testimony in support of Assembly Bills 108, 109, 110, and 134. My name is Ryan Windorff, and I am the President of the Wisconsin State Lodge of the Fraternal Order of Police. The Fraternal Order of Police is the world's largest organization of sworn law enforcement officers, with more than 356,000 members in more than 2,100 lodges. The Wisconsin State Lodge is made up of more than 2,300 members in 20 lodges throughout the state. We are committed to improving the working conditions of law enforcement officers and the safety of those we serve through education, legislation, information, community involvement, and employee representation.

The Fraternal Order of Police is working to bring effective, balanced, and fair improvements to policing in America. When citizens don't feel safe around police, we must rebuild community trust. These bills will increase transparency between law enforcement and the public and take needed steps to rebuild that trust.

Assembly Bills 108 and 110 expands current law that requires each law enforcement agency to have a use of force policy that is available for review by the public. The bills require these policies to be posted online, provide a means to request a copy of the policy, and mandates that the policy shall provide the instances in which a use of force must be reported, how to report a use of force, and requirement that officers who engage in or observe a reportable use of force must report it. Many departments are already doing the right things, with good policies and standards in place. These will ensure that departments stay up to date with the latest models and policies and allow the public easier access to these policies.

Assembly Bill 109 will require DOJ to collect data and publish an annual report on law enforcement use of force incidents and certain demographics of the individuals involved. The collection and analysis of data is critical to law enforcement because it guides the decision-making process with respect to deploying police assets, identifying potential problems, and improving public and officer safety. We are confident that the data will show what we as a profession already know, that law enforcement's use of force is extraordinarily rare, and that the times when force is used it is justified, legal, and reasonable under the circumstances. This data can be used to foster honest, fact-based discussions on police improvement and modernization.

Finally, Assembly Bill 134 provides that a law enforcement agency may not authorize in its use of force policy the use of choke holds by officers, except in life-threatening situations or in self-defense. The Fraternal Order of Police was a leader in the development of the National Consensus Policy on Use of Force. This document is a collaborative effort among 11 of the most significant law enforcement leadership and labor organizations in the United States. The policy reflects the best thinking of all consensus organizations and is intended to serve as a template for law enforcement agencies to compare and enhance their existing policies.



Wisconsin State Lodge *Fraternal Order of Police*



PO Box 206 West Bend, WI 53095

Ryan Windorff
President

Shane Wrucke
Secretary

The Consensus Policy recognizes that choke holds and vascular restraints are extremely dangerous maneuvers that can easily result in serious bodily injury or death. Given the inherently dangerous nature of these actions, the Consensus Policy allows their use only when deadly force is authorized. These techniques are not taught as part of Wisconsin's Defense and Arrest Tactics (DAAT) curriculum and this bill will ensure that agencies are following best practices and adhering to recognized DAAT standards.

Thank you again for the opportunity to testify in support of these four bills and I am happy to answer any questions you may have.



To: Members, Assembly Committee on Government Accountability and Oversight
From: Badger State Sheriffs' Association (BSSA)
Wisconsin Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs Association (WS&DSA)
Date: May 18, 2021
RE: Testimony in Support of AB 108, 109, 110, 134

Chairman Knodl and committee members, thank you for the opportunity to testify today in support of Assembly Bills 108, 109, 110, and 134. My name is Sheriff Dale Schmidt, 1st Vice President and Legislative Chair of Badger State Sheriffs' Association. As way of background, BSSA is a statewide organization representing all of Wisconsin's 72 Sheriffs. WS&DSA is a statewide organization representing over 1,000 members, including Sheriffs, Deputies, and jail officers. BSSA and WS&DSA have a joint legislative committee and work closely on public safety issues of concern to our members.

Over the years, there have been major improvements in Wisconsin specific to the development of law governing officer conduct, the use-of-force, and officer involved deaths in the state. However, there is always room for improvement and the bills before you today are positive steps we can take as a state to enhance transparency and consistency across law enforcement agencies in this state.

Currently, Wisconsin requires all law enforcement agencies to have a use-of-force policy published and available for public scrutiny. AB 108 expands upon this policy and requires all law enforcement agencies to have a standard policy for reporting all use of force incidents and provides whistleblower protections for officers who report use of force incidents. This legislation will ensure the public clearly understand the information provided by law enforcement agencies.

Similarly, AB 110 ensures the public has easy access to the law enforcement agencies' use of force policy and requires agencies to have a link on their website to request their use of force policy; the policy must be provided to the requestor for free within three days. Law enforcement agencies continuously review and update their use of force policies, so this bill will make sure there is an available channel for the public to access this information.

AB 109 codifies reporting practices and requires the Department of Justice to publish an annual report on use of force incidents. In 2020, Wisconsin DOJ started collecting information on use-of-force instances and arrest-related deaths within law enforcement agencies' jurisdictions. In addition, law enforcement agencies also submit information to the FBI Data collection uniform crime reporting system. AB 109 synthesizes these various reporting mechanisms into a state report with required data elements on use of force incidents.

The last bill I would like to comment on today is AB 134, prohibiting the use of chokeholds in law enforcement use of force policies, except in life-threatening or self-defense situations. Currently, Wisconsin does not teach, as part of use of force any type of chokehold as a compliance alternative. AB 134 mirrors this current practice and ensures that statutorily,

Wisconsin continues to utilize best practices and follow the Defense and Arrest Tactics system training.

Thank you again for this opportunity to testify in support of these four bills.