

Wisconsin Law Enforcement Accreditation Group



Core Standards Verification Program

August 29, 2016

2nd Edition

Foreword

Accreditation is a progressive and time-proven way of helping institutions evaluate and improve their overall performance. The key to any successful accreditation system lies in a body of published standards containing a clear statement of professional objectives.

The practice of accrediting institutions began in this country more than 200 years ago when New York State established a State Board of Regents to charter colleges and private academies. The concept has since been successfully applied in fields as diverse as corrections and health care services. The move to accredit law enforcement agencies began in 1979 when the Commission on Accreditation of Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc. (CALEA®) was established.

CALEA® established the first body of professional standards by which a law enforcement agency could be evaluated. They also developed an administrative process whereby an agency could demonstrate its compliance with their standards and achieve law enforcement accreditation. CALEA® accredited its first agency in 1984.

In the years that followed, many agencies successfully completed the accreditation process. Unfortunately, many others with a desire to achieve and demonstrate professional excellence were stymied by the cost and administrative burden associated with pursuing accreditation at a national level. This, coupled with an interest in programs that were tailored to meet the specific needs of law enforcement agencies operating within various regions of the country, led many states to develop their own systems. In 1995, with the incorporation of the Wisconsin Law Enforcement Accreditation Group, Wisconsin joined the ranks of states developing accreditation programs designed to embrace best practices emerging throughout the country, while addressing circumstances unique to policing in our state.

On June 02, 1995, the Accreditation Committee of the Wisconsin Chiefs' of Police Association approved the initial draft of Standards, First Edition, at a meeting in Fond du Lac. This approval was followed by a similar endorsement by the Wisconsin Police Leadership Foundation on August 14, 1995. Finally, the standards were again reviewed, revised and ultimately adopted by the Governing Board of the Wisconsin Law Enforcement Accreditation Group as WILEAG Standards, First Edition, on December 3, 1996. Two years later, WILEAG would accredit its first agencies.

In subsequent years, the WILEAG Governing Board has undertaken several reviews of the standards and accreditation process. These reviews have ensured the standards remain consistent with evolving law enforcement professional doctrine on a national level, while continuing to focus on the unique nature of policing in Wisconsin. This review process also led the Governing Board to one additional and very important conclusion; that the financial and human resource limitations of many smaller agencies in the state were precluding them from participating in the program and achieving professional excellence through an accreditation process. In 2013, the Governing Board committed to remedying this problem.

In January, 2014, the WILEAG Governing Board unveiled the Core Standards Verification Program. This program, tailored for Wisconsin law enforcement agencies providing services to 4th Class cities, towns, and villages (w/ populations of 10,000 or less) and sheriff's offices with a county population of 30,000 or less, was created to address the challenges associated with a small agency's participation in the full accreditation program. An abridged version of the full

accreditation program, it incorporated 39 critical standards from the body of 235 accreditation standards. The Core Standards Verification Program focused on areas that carry the highest probability of liability for Wisconsin law enforcement agencies, as well as various statutory mandates and administrative rules that significantly impact policing in the State of Wisconsin.

The Core Standards Verification Program quickly garnered support in the law enforcement community, with over 30 agencies enrolling in the first three years and many completing the program. This level of support served notice on the Governing Board that, much like the full accreditation program, the Core Standards Verification Program would have to evolve to meet the demands of those agencies seeking to achieve professional excellence through Core Standards Verification.

Following a three year review cycle that mirrors that of the full accreditation program, the WILEAG Governing Board introduced the *Core Standards Verification Program, Second Edition*. Comprised of 49 “core” standards drawn from the *WILEAG Standards, Fifth Edition*, the *Core Standards Verification Program, 2nd Edition* addresses national trends in the field, new legislation that impacts policing, and new administrative rules that require agency attention. It is our hope that this latest offering will ensure Core Standards Verification agencies in the State of Wisconsin are embracing the best policing practices emerging throughout the country, while also addressing those issues unique to policing in Wisconsin.

With the introduction of the *Core Standards Verification Program, 2nd Edition*, the WILEAG Governing Board also elected to expand the availability of the program to agencies exceeding the original size threshold, as a springboard to full accreditation. Cities, towns, and villages serving populations in excess of 10,000 and sheriff’s offices with a county population over 30,000 may now seek Core Standards Verification for one three-year verification cycle. The purpose of this change is to enable such agencies to establish a solid foundation for completing the full accreditation program and deliver a tangible benefit during the ongoing self-assessment process.

While the Core Standards Verification Program does not replace full accreditation, it has provided those agencies unable to pursue full accreditation a meaningful alternative to raise their level of policing professionalism. Now, the program will enable those agencies seeking to achieve full accreditation an incremental process for fulfilling that goal, while also delivering a tangible benefit during the ongoing self-assessment process. We hope you will agree that both purposes serve to facilitate the pursuit of professional policing excellence in the State of Wisconsin.

For the Governing Board,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Greg Peterson".

Greg Peterson
President, Wisconsin Law Enforcement Accreditation Group



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Core Standards Verification Program

Second Edition
August 29, 2016



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May 02, 2016

2nd Edition – Guiding Principles

Wisconsin Law Enforcement Accreditation Group

Section 1 – Required Compliance

- 1.1** An agency must demonstrate compliance with all applicable standards.

Context

All standards are presumed to be applicable unless the agency demonstrates otherwise.

- 1.2** An agency declaring a standard to be not applicable can be held accountable for the functions or responsibilities governed by the standard if the Governing Board deems that an agency of its size and/or type should be expected to carry out such a responsibility or function.

Context

Questions regarding the applicability of any standard should be brought to the attention of the Governing Board as soon as possible, and always prior to an on-site assessment.

- 1.3** An agency that delegates mandatory functions or responsibilities to other agencies is, nevertheless, accountable for compliance with the standards governing those functions or responsibilities.

Context

The practices, policies or procedures necessary to demonstrate compliance may be those of the agency actually fulfilling the responsibility or function. For example, an agency may delegate its communication requirements to a county-wide or multi-jurisdictional dispatch center, and that agency or entity may provide immediate playback capability for all radio communications. While the applicant agency remains responsible for the requirement, the requirement is satisfied by the immediate playback capability provided by the agency actually performing the function.

- 1.4** An agency for which functions or responsibilities are performed on its behalf by another agency or entity is, nevertheless, accountable for verifying compliance with all standards governing those functions or responsibilities.

Context

The practices, policies or procedures necessary to demonstrate compliance may be those of the agency actually fulfilling the responsibility or function. For example, an agency may rely upon the human resources department of its political subdivision for conducting hiring or promotional processes; however, the applicant agency must verify that such processes are conducted in accordance with relevant standards, such as adhering to Equal Employment Opportunity guidelines.

- 1.5** Standards incorporating a Wisconsin statute require compliance with both the language of the standard, as well as the associated statute.

Context

There is a presumption that a state statute referenced in the body of a standard will be fully complied with by the applicant agency.

Section 2 – Standards

- 2.1** An agency may exceed the requirements of a standard.

Context

The requirements of a standard represent the minimally acceptable agency response. The agency is permitted to establish performance expectations that exceed the minimum requirement. For example, CSVP standard #43 requires at least one random inspection of the property room on an annual basis. The agency is permitted to establish a more stringent requirement, such as random inspections on a quarterly basis.

- 2.2** If an agency does not have responsibility for the requirements established by a standard, the standard might be not applicable to the agency. The final determination rests with the Governing Board.

Context

The intent of an applicant agency to declare an otherwise required standard not applicable should be brought to the attention of the Governing Board prior to the completion of an onsite assessment.

- 2.3** Standards related to personnel matters apply to all agency employees unless the standard specifies a particular class or category of employee.

Context

Certain standards pertain only to a specific category of employee; e.g., sworn, civilian, part-time, full-time, etc. Where no differentiation is made, the agency should consider the standard as applying to all employees.

- 2.4** Standards including the following language, “If the agency . . .,” or language of a similar nature, are only applicable if the agency performs the function governed by the standard.

Context

An example of this is found in CSVP standard #2, which states, “If the agency has a locker room, a written directive addresses privacy in the locker room, as required by §175.22, Wis. Stats.” In this example, the standard is not applicable if the applicant agency does not have a locker room. In this, and other examples, however, Guiding Principle 1.3 or 1.4 could apply, if the agency utilizes services provided by another agency.

Section 3 – Written Directives

- 3.1** A written directive is defined as a policy, plan, procedure, rule, general or special order, or other document that is binding upon agency personnel.

Context

The intent of a written directive is to establish agency policy that will serve to ensure consistent performance or conduct of agency employees. In evaluating whether a document meets the definition of written directive, consideration should be given to whether the document satisfies the requirements established in standard 1.4.4, of the WILEAG 5th Edition accreditation standards.

- 3.2** A written directive may, but need not be, developed for each individual standard. Rather, a written directive may be used to demonstrate compliance with multiple standards.

Context

The format of the written directive system or manual is left to the agency. As such, some agencies may elect a format that corresponds to the numbering system utilized in the standards manual, while other agencies may prefer a format that utilizes directive topics or titles that encompass several standards.

- 3.3** A written directive serves as the foundation for, and presumes functional compliance with, the standard. This notwithstanding, while a written directive presumes functional compliance with the standard, compliance will not be established if a determination is made that the directive is not adhered to.

Context

Establishing functional compliance with the written directive requirement will involve more than merely verifying the existence of a directive. It will also involve verifying that the content of the directive satisfies the various conditions identified in the standard and that the directive is being followed within the agency.

- 3.4** A written directive, newly created or revised for the purpose of demonstrating compliance with a standard, is generally associated with an agency's first accreditation or verification process or a new or substantially revised standard(s). Agencies seeking reaccreditation or reverification are expected to have a well-established system of written directives, with those directives deemed necessary to demonstrate compliance in place for the entire accreditation or verification period.

Context

These newly created or revised written directives, often referred to as a "wet ink" directives, will reflect recent implementation or revision dates. Directives that have been in place for a lengthy period of time are not considered "wet ink" simply because an agency is in its first accreditation or verification process, and assessors may request proofs of compliance commensurate with the length of time the policy has been in effect, up to three years. It is also understood that assessors might request an agency make changes to a written directive to establish compliance. Such a change occurring during an onsite would also constitute "wet ink." Significant "wet ink" changes during a reaccreditation or reverification onsite may be considered by the Governing Board during deliberations regarding the agency's pending status.

Section 4 – Proofs of Compliance

- 4.1** An agency pursuing accreditation or core standards verification for the first time is expected to provide functional proofs of compliance for each year the agency has been in self-assessment, up to a maximum of three years, with the exception of newly created or revised written directives or

procedures. In such cases, proofs will be required for each year that follows the implementation date of the newly created or revised written directive or procedure.

Context

It is understood that the self-assessment process may be ongoing virtually until the onsite assessment is scheduled. Assessors will have the discretion to waive the one year requirement associated with newly created or revised written directives or procedures, but shall note the prevalence of such discoveries in the final report. The Governing Board will consider the magnitude of the deficiencies during deliberations regarding the pending status of the agency.

- 4.2** An agency pursuing reaccreditation or reverification is expected to provide proofs demonstrating compliance in each of the years for which the agency was accredited or verified (the typical accreditation/verification period is three years). The three year period begins with the date the most recent accreditation or verification award was granted and concludes with the current onsite assessment.

Context

The exception to this requirement relates to new or substantially revised standard(s) that may have been introduced during the agency's current accreditation or verification period.

- 4.3** Missing proofs or gaps in compliance will be noted by the lead assessor in the final report to the Governing Board. The Board will consider the magnitude of the deficiencies during deliberations regarding the pending status of the agency.

Context

Gaps in compliance or missing proofs are occasionally found during onsite assessments and can be caused by various factors such as a change in accreditation/verification manager or CEO. The Governing Board will consider, among other factors, whether the deficiencies are a result of oversight or neglect of program requirements.

- 4.4** Written documentation is the preferred proof of compliance, when it is available.

Context

This principle should not be construed in such a way that a document is created merely to show compliance. If adherence to the standards results in the creation of a written document, such a document should be used to demonstrate compliance. If no such document exists, it is the agency's prerogative to create a document to demonstrate compliance, though compliance can also be ascertained through observation and interview.

Section 5 – Assessors

- 5.1** An agency having achieved accredited or verified status shall make personnel available to serve as WILEAG assessors. This contribution of assessors serves as an in-kind contribution for the assessor time committed during their on-site. The number of assessor commitments during a three-year accreditation/verification period shall generally be equivalent to the number of assessors required to conduct the agency's triennial on-site assessment.

Context

The exchange of assessors between accredited/verified agencies has long been a method used to ensure the cost of participating in the program remains reasonable. An agency may be exempt

from this requirement if it can establish the requirement represents a substantial hardship on the organization. Such determination shall be made by the Governing Board.

- 5.2** Assessors conducting an onsite assessment on behalf of the Wisconsin Law Enforcement Accreditation Group are representatives of WILEAG. As such, their behavior reflects upon this organization. Assessors shall present and conduct themselves in a professional manner.

Context

While assessors are selected based on their professional experience and subject matter expertise related to the WILEAG standards, it is important to remember that it is the Governing Board's interpretation of the standards, not the personal interpretation of the assessor or the manner in which an issue is handled in his or her agency, which must prevail during the onsite assessment. An assessor may provide suggestions to the agency based upon his or her own experience and that of the police agency he or she represents.

- 5.3** Assessors may examine factors beyond the proofs of compliance offered by the agency in an effort to ascertain compliance.

Context

Assessors will routinely make observations and discover information during the onsite assessment that will help formulate a decision regarding agency compliance. For example, an assessor may review proofs of compliance regarding training and then compare them to various operational standards to ensure consistency. This information can be used in making a compliance determination. Furthermore, should an assessor have doubts regarding compliance for any given standard after reviewing all proofs of compliance provided by the agency, the assessor should take steps to reach a conclusion, which may involve seeking additional proof beyond that offered by the agency.

- 5.4** Assessors may seek proof of compliance outside the agency.

Context

Assessors may seek input from citizens, colleagues in other law enforcement agencies, members of the court, representatives of other departments within the political subdivision, other partner organizations, etc., in an effort to establish compliance.

- 5.5** Upon conclusion of the onsite assessment, assessors must have verified compliance with every applicable standard.

Context

In the event compliance cannot be verified or achieved during a scheduled onsite, the team leader should notify a representative of the Governing Board as soon as practicable after reaching such a determination. The Governing Board representative will determine whether the onsite will continue and the manner in which the deficiency will be addressed by the Governing Board.

- 5.6** In the event a dispute arises between the assessor team and representatives of the agency, the team leader will attempt to mediate the situation, however, the authority to interpret standards, or suspend or terminate an onsite assessment, rests solely with the Governing Board.

TABLE OF CORE STANDARDS

	Standard	Description	State Statute
1	1.2.4	Harassment in the Workplace	Chapter 111 (Sub II)
2	1.2.5	Locker Room Privacy	175.22
3	1.6.1	Agency Jurisdiction	175.40
4	1.6.2	Mutual Aid	66.0313
5	1.7.7	Strip Searches	968.255/968.256
6	1.7.8	Biased-Based Policing	
7	1.9.1	Agency Investigation of Complaints	946.66/66.0511(3)
8	2.4.5	Medical Examinations	
9	2.7.1	Part-Time Officers	
10	2.8.1	Auxiliary Personnel	
11	2.8.2	Reserve Police Officers	
12	4.2.1	Disciplinary System	Chapter 164/62.13(5)
13	5.1.1	Use of Force	66.0511(2)/939.45/939.48/941
14	5.3.1	Use-of-Force Reporting	
15	5.3.2	Post Use-of-Force Incident Review	
16	5.3.4	Annual Use-of-Force Analysis	
17	6.1.4	Vehicle Pursuits	346.03(6)/175.40/87.07(8)
18	6.1.8	Anatomical Gifts	157.06(12)
19	6.1.9	Mobile/Wearable Video Recorders	
20	6.1.10	Emergency Detentions	Chapters 51 & 55
21	6.1.11	Criminal Trespass to Dwellings	943.14
22	6.2.5	Traffic Stops and Approach to Violator's Vehicle	
23	6.3.6	Adult Custodial Interrogation	968.073(2)/972.115(2)(a)
24	6.3.7	Eyewitness Identification	175.50(2)
25	6.3.8	Officer Involved Critical Incidents	175.47
26	6.3.9	Domestic Abuse	968.075(3)968.075(4)
27	6.3.10	Officer Involved Domestic Violence	
28	6.3.11	Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	961.37
29	6.6.1	Juvenile Operations	
30	6.6.2	Juvenile Offenders	
31	6.6.3	Juveniles in Custody	
32	6.6.4	Juvenile Custodial Interrogation	
33	6.6.5	Missing Juvenile Investigations	
34	6.6.6	Relinquishing Custody of Newborns	48.195
35	6.6.7	Reporting of Child Abuse	48.981(2)/48.981(3)(b)3
36	7.1.1	Search of Detainees	968.256
37	7.2.4	Temporary Detention Procedures	
38	9.1.10	Inter-Jurisdictional Communications	
39	10.1.1	Records Security	48.396/938.396
40	10.2.1	Open Records	19.34(1)/19.34(2)/19.35
41	10.2.2	Records Retention	19.21
42	11.1.2	Evidence Collection	
43	11.2.6	System Integrity	
44	12.2.3	Recruit Training	LESB
45	12.2.4	Field Training	LESB
46	12.2.5	Annual Training	LESB
47	12.2.6	Career Development	
48	14.1.1	Victim and Witness Rights	950.01
49	14.1.2	Victim and Witness Services	950.08(2g)/950.04(1v)



Wisconsin Law Enforcement Accreditation Group

August 29, 2016

Standard #1

1.2.4 Harassment in the Workplace

A written directive prohibits harassment in the workplace and provides a means by which harassment can be reported, including a means by which it can be reported if the offending party is in the complainant’s chain of command.

Context

Employees should be protected from any type of a hostile work environment, especially sexual harassment. Training, reporting procedures and support systems shall be provided to all employees.

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016

Last Updated: December 10, 2012

Standard #2

1.2.5 Locker Room Privacy

If the agency has a locker room, a written directive addresses privacy in the locker room, as required by §175.22, Wis. Stats.

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016

Last Updated: December 10, 2012

Standard #3

1.6.1 Agency Jurisdiction

A written directive establishes the limits of the agency’s jurisdiction, to include:

- 1.6.1.1 The geographic boundaries of the agency’s territorial jurisdiction.
- 1.6.1.2 Guidelines for exercising extraterritorial jurisdiction, both on and off duty, as outlined in §175.40.
- 1.6.1.3 Agency responsibilities with respect to incidents involving concurrent jurisdiction.

Context

All personnel within the agency should know the limitations of their geographical jurisdiction, authority, and responsibilities.

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016

Last Updated: December 10, 2012

Standard #4

1.6.2 Mutual Aid

The agency has a plan for providing aid to other jurisdictions in unusual occurrence situations and special operations pursuant to formal mutual aid agreements and §66.0313, Wis. Stats.

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016

Last Updated: December 10, 2012

Standard #5

1.7.7 Strip Searches

A written directive establishes guidelines for conducting strip and body cavity searches in accordance with §968.255, Wis. Stats.

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016

Last Updated: December 10, 2012

Standard #6

1.7.8 Bias-Based Policing

A written directive prohibits bias based profiling or decisions by agency personnel, and includes the following:

- 1.7.8.1 A definition of bias based profiling, to include any law enforcement initiated action that relies upon common traits associated with belonging to a certain group; such as race, color, national origin, ancestry, religion, political affiliation, disability, marital status, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, economic status, age, cultural group, or any other identifiable characteristics.
- 1.7.8.2 Agency personnel may use common traits as outlined above in selecting whom they stop when a person matches the specific description of an individual who is suspected of engaging in criminal behavior.

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016

Last Updated: December 10, 2012

Standard #7

1.9.1 Agency Investigation of Citizen Complaints

A written directive requires that all complaints against the agency or its employees are investigated, and further specifies:

- 1.9.1.1 Complaints that are to be investigated by line supervisors.
- 1.9.1.2 Complaints that are to be investigated by the internal affairs function.
- 1.9.1.3 Complaints that are to be reviewed by the internal affairs function.
- 1.9.1.4 Written procedures for filing a complaint are made available to the public and include a prohibition against filing a false complaint as outlined in §§66.0511(3) and 946.66, Wis. Stats.

Context

The written directive should delineate who has responsibility for an investigation or review of a complaint based on the seriousness of the allegations. For example, situations involving complaints about officer driving behavior, rudeness, officer enforcement decisions may be assigned to a line supervisor while situations involving complaints of criminal activity, civil rights violations, use of force, corruption or brutality would be handled by internal affairs.

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016

Last Updated: December 10, 2012

Standard #8

2.4.5 Medical Examinations

When required by the agency, physical, medical, and/or psychological examinations are provided at no cost to the employee.

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016

Last Updated: October 1, 2008

Standard #9

2.7.1 Part-time Officers

Agencies that utilize part-time officers have a written directive that describes duties and responsibilities, delineates authority and discretion and specifies the amount and type of supervision part-time officers are to receive.

Context

A written directive establishes and describes the agency's part-time officer program, to include: the authority of the part-time personnel; the duties and responsibilities of the part-time personnel; the requirement that part-time personnel successfully complete training in all tasks which they will be authorized to perform prior to performing the task; and all training requirements necessary to obtain and maintain part-time personnel status.

Part-time officers shall be defined as any person employed by the state or any political subdivision of the state, in a capacity less than full-time, for the purpose of detecting and preventing crime and enforcing laws or ordinances, and who is authorized to make arrests for violations of the laws or ordinances the person is employed to enforce. Part-time officers shall have satisfied all requirements for certification by the Law Enforcement Standards Board.

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016

Last Updated: May 02, 2016

Standard #10

2.8.1 Auxiliary Personnel

If the agency utilizes auxiliary personnel, a written directive describes the auxiliary program, to include:

- 2.8.1.1 A statement establishing auxiliaries as non-sworn personnel.
- 2.8.1.2 An explanation of the duties and scope of authority of auxiliary personnel.
- 2.8.1.3 A requirement that uniforms, if worn, clearly distinguish auxiliary personnel from sworn officers.
- 2.8.1.4 A requirement that auxiliary personnel receive training related to their authorized and assigned duties.
- 2.8.1.5 Liability protection and indemnification for auxiliary personnel acting within the scope of their authority.

Context

Auxiliary personnel may be assigned to provide support services to any law enforcement functions not requiring sworn officer status. To the extent the agency chooses to use auxiliary personnel, they should receive initial and on-going training appropriate to the duties.

Auxiliary personnel are defined as non-sworn personnel, uniformed or non-uniformed, who support the operational policing mission of the organization, and may include, but not be limited to, community service officers, police aides or cadets, code enforcement officers, parking enforcement personnel, police Explorers, and police volunteers.

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016

Last Updated: December 10, 2012

Standard #11

2.8.2 Reserve Police Officers

If the agency utilizes reserve police officers, a written directive describes the reserve police officer program, to include:

- 2.8.2.1 A description of the selection process for reserve police officers, which must satisfy all requirements for the hiring of police officers established by the Wisconsin Law Enforcement Standards Board. It is understood that the selection process for reserve police officers might vary from the selection process for full and part-time officers used by the agency.
- 2.8.2.2 An explanation of the duties and responsibilities, scope of authority, and supervision of reserve police officers.
- 2.8.2.3 A requirement that uniforms, if worn, clearly distinguish reserve police officers from full or part-time officers.
- 2.8.2.4 A requirement that reserve police officers receive training related to their authorized and assigned duties, as well as all training necessary to achieve and maintain their status as certified law enforcement officers.
- 2.8.2.5 Liability protection and indemnification for reserve police officers acting within the scope of their authority.

Context

Reserve police officers are defined as part-time, sworn personnel, uniformed or non-uniformed, who perform limited scope duties, such as court security, prisoner transport, cold-case investigations, etc. Unlike part-time officers, the primary role of reserve police officers shall not include detecting and preventing crime, responding to calls for service, enforcing laws or ordinances, or making arrests. The availability of reserve police officers does not permit their use to augment full or part-time sworn staff.

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016

Last Updated: May 02, 2016

Standard #12

4.2.1 Disciplinary System

A written directive establishes a disciplinary system that includes:

- 4.2.1.1 Criteria and procedures for the use of counseling and remedial training.
- 4.2.1.2 Criteria and procedures for punitive actions, such as but not limited to: oral reprimand, written reprimand, loss of leave, suspension, demotion and dismissal.
- 4.2.1.3 Recognition of employment rights and procedural safeguards as outlined in Chapter 164, Wis. Stats., Law Enforcement Officers' Bill of Rights.

Context

The agency strives to stay abreast of evolving case law and disciplinary systems and to incorporate them into its policies, procedures and practices.

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016

Last Updated: May 02, 2016

Standard #13

5.1.1 Use of Force

The agency has a written directive governing the use of force, as required by §66.0511(2), Wis. Stats. The written directive shall include a requirement that personnel use only the force reasonably necessary to accomplish lawful objectives.

Context

The policy should be based upon state law and current professional standards and accepted practices.

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016

Last Updated: May 02, 2016

Standard #14

5.3.1 Use-of-Force Reporting

The agency requires a written report whenever an employee uses force under the following circumstances:

- 5.3.1.1 When a firearm is discharged except in a training situation or for lawful recreational purposes.
- 5.3.1.2 When an action results in, or is alleged to have resulted in, injury or death of another person.
- 5.3.1.3 When force is applied through the use of a lethal or less lethal weapon.
- 5.3.1.4 When weaponless physical force is applied at a level defined by the agency.

Context

The purpose of this standard is to create a use-of-force reporting system within the agency to facilitate review and analysis of use of force incidents. The system should help identify trends, improve training, improve safety and maintain agency credibility.

Procedures should outline when, how and by whom the report will be submitted, including who will do the report if multiple employees are involved in the same incident. The primary employee involved should be required to provide a verbal report within a specified period of time, followed by a written report within time parameters established by the agency.

The pointing of weapons or using weaponless, hand-to-hand control techniques where there is little or no chance of resultant injuries does not necessarily trigger reporting unless deemed appropriate by the agency. These techniques include, but are not limited to; physical touching, gripping or holding, frisking, pain compliance measures, pressure point application, come-alongs, handcuffing, or other custodial procedures.

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016

Last Updated: December 10, 2012

Standard #15

5.3.2 Post Use-of-Force Incident Review

The agency has a written directive outlining a process for reviewing the report required by standard 5.3.1 (**CSVP Standard #14**).

Context

The review is designed to accomplish an administrative and legal review of officer actions.

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016

Last Updated: May 02, 2016

Standard #16

5.3.4 Annual Use-of-Force Analysis

The agency conducts a documented annual analysis of use-of-force incidents to identify trends that could reveal the need for training, equipment, or policy modifications.

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016

Last Updated: May 02, 2016

Standard #17

6.1.4 Vehicle Pursuits - §346.03(6)

A written directive establishes procedures governing pursuits of motor vehicles that incorporate the requirements of §346.03(6), Wis. Stats., and address or include the following:

- 6.1.4.1 Evaluation of the current situation and preceding events.
- 6.1.4.2 Authority, responsibility and role of the officer initiating the pursuit, back up units, supervisory personnel and dispatchers.
- 6.1.4.3 Guidance on use of marked, unmarked, or other types of police vehicles in the pursuit.
- 6.1.4.4 Guidance on use of roadblocks and other forcible means of stopping a fleeing vehicle.
- 6.1.4.5 Criteria for mandated and voluntary termination of pursuit.
- 6.1.4.6 Guidance for inter-agency pursuits involving agency personnel who initiate a pursuit that leaves the jurisdiction, as well as requests for assistance by another agency in pursuit within or out of its jurisdiction.
- 6.1.4.7 Incident documentation, administrative review, and/or annual state reporting requirements.

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016

Last Updated: May 02, 2016

Standard #18

6.1.8 Anatomical Gifts

A written directive requires officers to make a determination of prospective donors of anatomical gifts, or those who have refused such a donation, as outlined in §157.06(12), Wis. Stats.

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016

Last Updated: December 10, 2012

Standard #19

6.1.9 Mobile/Wearable Video Recorders

If the agency utilizes mobile or wearable video or audio recording systems, a written directive establishes guidelines for the following:

- 6.1.9.1 Circumstances requiring system activation/deactivation.
- 6.1.9.2 Data security and access.
- 6.1.9.3 Data storage and retention.

Context

The written directive should provide clear guidelines to personnel regarding the use of this equipment, address how the data will be used by the department, and distinguish between general data retention and that which has evidentiary value.

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016

Last Updated: May 02, 2016

Standard #20

6.1.10 Emergency Detentions

A written directive establishes procedures for conducting emergency detentions as authorized by Chapters 51 and 55, Wis. Stats.

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016

Last Updated: May 02, 2016

Standard #21

6.1.11 Criminal Trespass to Dwellings

A written directive establishes procedures regarding the investigation of complaints alleging a violation of §943.14, Wis. Stats., Criminal trespass to dwellings, which shall, minimally, require an officer who has probable cause to arrest a person for a violation of §943.14 to remove the person from the dwelling.

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016

Last Updated: May 02, 2016

Standard #22

6.2.5 Traffic Stops and Approach to Violator's Vehicle

A written directive requires the agency to have procedures for stopping and approaching vehicles, to include:

- 6.2.5.1 Approach contacts.
- 6.2.5.2 Non-approach contacts.
- 6.2.5.3 High-risk contacts.

Context

The intent of this standard is to promote safety of officers, the general motoring public and violators. The agency should provide detailed instructions to officers on making effective stops that are safe for the officer and the motorist, to include approach procedures, requirements for selecting a stop location, and calling in traffic stop information.

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016

Last Updated: May 02, 2016

Standard #23

6.3.6 Adult Custodial Interrogation

A written directive requires the agency to have procedures governing adult custodial interrogations, to include electronic recording for suspects arrested for a felony in conformity with § 968.073(2) Wis. Stats.

Context

A model policy regarding Recording of Custodial Interviews is available on Wilenet.

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016

Last Updated: December 10, 2012

Standard #24

6.3.7 Eyewitness Identification

A written directive specifies the procedures to be followed when using an eyewitness to identify a suspect by viewing the suspect in person or by viewing a representation of the suspect, as required by §175.50(2), Wis. Stats.

Context

A model policy regarding Procedures for Eyewitness Identification is available on Wilenet.

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016

Last Updated: December 10, 2012

Standard #25

6.3.8 Officer Involved Critical Incidents

A written directive establishes procedures for the agency's response to an officer involved critical incident, including investigation and administrative review of the incident. The directive shall address:

- 6.3.8.1 Separation of the criminal investigation and administrative review.
- 6.3.8.2 Responsibility for the criminal investigation and administrative review.
- 6.3.8.3 Adherence to guidelines outlined in §175.47, Wis. Stats., in the event the critical incident involves the death of an individual from an act or omission of an officer, or is likely to result in death.
- 6.3.8.4 Protection of the officer's legal rights and psychological wellbeing.
- 6.3.8.5 Removal from, and return to, full duty for the involved officer.
- 6.3.8.6 Timely notification of the officer's family, to include procedures for when the officer is seriously injured or killed.
- 6.3.8.7 Post incident procedures such as critical incident stress debriefing and post-traumatic stress.

Context

For the purpose of this standard, an officer involved critical incident is an incident involving the death of, or serious injury to, a person resulting from the action or involvement of an officer while on duty or while off duty but performing activities that are within the scope of his or her law enforcement duties.

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016

Last Updated: May 02, 2016

Standard #26

6.3.9 Domestic Abuse

A written directive establishes agency procedures for handling domestic abuse incidents to conform to requirements of §968.075(3), Wis. Stats., and include:

- 6.3.9.1 Actions of the responding officers.
- 6.3.9.2 The circumstances under which an officer should arrest a possible offender.
- 6.3.9.3 Informing the victim when the alleged offender will be released.
- 6.3.9.4 Informing the victim of the availability of shelters and services in the community, the availability of legal rights and remedies, and the right to contact a domestic violence victim service provider to create a personal safety plan.

- 6.3.9.5 Preparation and delivery of a written report to the district attorney if an officer did not arrest a suspect, yet has reasonable grounds to believe that a person is committing or has committed domestic abuse.

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016

Last Updated: May 02, 2016

Standard #27

6.3.10 Officer Involved Domestic Violence

A written directive establishes agency procedures for handling officer-involved domestic abuse incidents, and includes:

- 6.3.10.1 Early intervention and education efforts.
- 6.3.10.2 Incident response guidelines, to include seizing and removing agency-issued weapons from an involved officer.
- 6.3.10.3 Victim safety and protection measures.
- 6.3.10.4 Procedures for post-incident administrative and criminal decisions.

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016

Last Updated: May 02, 2016

Standard #28

6.3.11 Prescription Drug Monitoring Program

A written directive establishes the agency's requirement to report controlled-substance violations, opioid-related drug overdoses or deaths, and reports of stolen prescription drugs to the prescription drug monitoring program, as outlined in §961.37, Wis. Stats.

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016

Last Updated: May 02, 2016

Standard #29

6.6.1 Juvenile Operations

A written directive describes the agency's juvenile function, to include responsibility for juvenile operations.

Last Reviewed: June 27, 2016

Last Updated: June 27, 2016

Standard #30

6.6.2 Juvenile Offenders

A written directive establishes that the agency requires officers to use the least restrictive alternative while protecting public safety, order, and individual liberty in dealing with juvenile suspects. The directive should include, at a minimum, provisions for:

- 6.6.2.1 Release with no further action.
- 6.6.2.2 Citations or summonses to appear at intake in lieu of being taken into custody.
- 6.6.2.3 Referral to juvenile court.

Context

Agencies should have a wide range of alternatives ranging from warnings to intake. They should provide guidelines for officers in making diversion decisions taking into account such factors as:

- The age and circumstances of the offender.
- The nature and seriousness of the offense.
- The offender’s record.
- The availability of community-based programs.
- Recommendations for diversion from complainants or victims.

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016

Last Updated: December 10, 2012

Standard #31

6.6.3 Juveniles in Custody

The agency has a written directive for taking a juvenile into custody that reflects, at a minimum, provisions for the following:

- 6.6.3.1 Type of offense.
- 6.6.3.2 Threat of harm or danger to, or by, the juvenile.
- 6.6.3.3 Protection of the constitutional rights of juveniles.
- 6.6.3.4 Expeditious transport to and processing at the intake facility (unless there is a need for emergency medical treatment).
- 6.6.3.5 Assurance that a juvenile status offender will not be held in a secure setting, to include municipal lockups, temporary detention areas, or securing to an immovable object.
- 6.6.3.6 Notification of parents/guardians that their child has been taken into custody.

Context

Further information on taking juveniles into custody can be found in the State of Wisconsin Compliance Manual for Implementing the Core Requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002, located at www.wilenet.org.

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016

Last Updated: May 02, 2016

Standard #32

6.6.4 Juvenile Custodial Interrogation

A written directive establishes agency policies and procedures covering custodial interrogation of juveniles, including, but not limited to:

- 6.6.4.1 Mandatory electronic recording of custodial interviews.
- 6.6.4.2 Contact with parents or guardians.
- 6.6.4.3 Duration of interrogation and the number of officers involved in the interrogation.

Context

A model policy regarding recording of custodial interviews is available on Wilenet.

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016

Last Updated: May 02, 2016

Standard #33

6.6.5 Missing Juvenile Investigations

A written directive requires the agency to have policies/procedures regarding the handling of missing juveniles, runaways, abducted children, and abandoned children, including:

- 6.6.5.1 Requirements for activation of Amber Alert Systems.
- 6.6.5.2 Requirements for an initial investigation.
- 6.6.5.3 Follow up investigations.
- 6.6.5.4 Supervisory control and notification.

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016

Last Updated: December 10, 2012

Standard #34

6.6.6 Relinquishing Custody of Newborns

A written directive establishes procedures for taking custody of a newborn child in accordance with §48.195, Wis. Stats.

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016

Last Updated: December 10, 2012

Standard #35

6.6.7 Reporting of Child Abuse - §48.981(2), §48.981(3)(b)3

A written directive establishes an officer's role as a mandatory reporter of actual or suspected child abuse or neglect, as required by §48.981(2)(a)29, Wis. Stats., and specifies the type of reports of suspected or threatened abuse, as defined in §48.02(1)(b) to (f), Wis. Stats., that the department will routinely refer to the district attorney for criminal prosecution.

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016

Last Updated: December 10, 2012

Standard #36

7.1.1 Search of Detainees

A written directive requires that transporting officers search all detainees before being transported. The agency will ensure compliance with the requirements of §968.256, Wis. Stats., governing the search of a physically disabled person.

Context

The transporting officer is responsible for the safety of the public, other law enforcement personnel, and the detainee. Detainees should be searched/re-searched each time there is transfer of custody, including medical visits or court appearances.

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016

Last Updated: May 02, 2016

Standard #37

7.2.4 Temporary Detention Procedures

If, upon conclusion of processing, testing, and/or interview/interrogation, the agency permits the temporary detention of detainees, without constant supervision, in an area other than a municipal lockup or jail, that area must be designed for the purpose of temporary detention. Furthermore, a written directive shall establish guidelines for the practice, to include, at a minimum:

- 7.2.4.1 Completion of an intake form on each detainee as outlined in 7.3.9.
- 7.2.4.2 Security inspection for weapons, contraband, and overall condition prior to the use of a temporary detention room and immediately after the room is vacated.
- 7.2.4.3 In-person, visual monitoring of detainees at 15 minute intervals.
- 7.2.4.4 Maintenance of observation logs documenting the visual monitoring activities required by 7.2.4.3.
- 7.2.4.5 Visual and auditory separation of adult and juvenile detainees.
- 7.2.4.6 Absent exceptional circumstances, a period of temporary detention of no more than two hours.
- 7.2.4.7 Personnel in direct, continuing contact with detainees require training covering the practice of temporary detention.

Context

Temporary detention of detainees outside of a municipal lockup or jail creates the same concerns as those associated with temporary confinement in either of the two aforementioned facilities. Unlike a municipal lockup or jail, however, such detention is not regulated by the Department of Corrections. As such, the temporary detention requirements of this standard and subsequent standards in this section are designed to regulate temporary detention outside of a municipal lockup or jail in a manner similar to those facilities.

In 7.2.4.3, in-person, visual monitoring cannot be replaced by video monitoring.

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016

Last Updated: May 02, 2016

Standard #38

9.1.10 Inter-Jurisdictional Communications

The agency's communication center has, at a minimum, the necessary equipment to access inter-jurisdictional, regional, or area law enforcement radio systems.

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016

Last Updated: December 10, 2012

Standard #39

10.1.1 Records Security

A written directive requires the agency to undertake privacy and security precautions for the agency's records, which include, at a minimum:

- 10.1.1.1 Separation of juvenile criminal records from adult criminal records.
- 10.1.1.2 Policies and procedures governing collection, retention, storage and release of juvenile fingerprints, photographs, and other methods of identification.
- 10.1.1.3 Appropriate security measures for agency files, to include access limitations.

Context

§48.396 and §938.396, Wis. Stats., require records of juveniles to be kept separate from records of adults. The records system should distinguish between adult and juvenile criminal records. If the agency specifically identifies juvenile records and adult records to prevent unauthorized access and release they will be in compliance with this standard. This identification may include special marking of juvenile records, computer files that are marked and/or access restricted, or files that are physically separated. (WILEAG interpretation – 03/29/1999)

The agency should have procedures in place for access, security, and release of records.

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016 Last Updated: May 02, 2016

Standard #40

10.2.1 Open Records

A written directive requires the agency to establish procedures and criteria for the release of agency records and display a public notice as required in §19.34(1).

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016 Last Updated: December 10, 2012

Standard #41

10.2.2 Records Retention

A written directive establishes a records retention schedule and procedures for the destruction of public records that are in conformance with §19.21, Wis. Stats

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016 Last Updated: May 02, 2016

Standard #42

11.1.2 Evidence Collection

A written directive establishes guidelines and procedures for the collection, processing, and preservation of physical evidence.

Context

To sustain a successful prosecution, agency personnel must utilize acceptable methods for field and lab processing of potential evidence, including maintenance of the chain of custody and integrity of evidence from scene to trial. Processes must be supported with proper equipment, trained personnel and facilities. Security and record keeping are essential parts of the process.

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016 Last Updated: May 02, 2016

Standard #43

11.2.6 System Integrity

The agency requires that periodic and event-specific inspections, audits, and inventories be completed and results documented and forwarded to the agency CEO. Such inspections, audits, and inventories shall include, but are not limited to:

- 11.2.6.1 Semi-annual inspections, by the person in charge of the property and evidence control function (or his/her designee), intended to assess compliance with policies and procedures governing property and evidence management and control. These inspections must be conducted independent of any other required inspections or audits. The “person in charge of the property and evidence control function” implies an

individual in the organization who oversees the person(s) performing the property and evidence control function.

11.2.6.2 An annual audit of property and evidence conducted by a supervisor not directly associated with the property control function. This audit must be conducted independent of other required audits or inspections. It should focus on high risk items; e.g., money, drugs, jewelry, firearms, but may be expanded to include other items. To ensure the integrity of the system and accountability for all property and evidence, the audit should incorporate a one-tailed test of statistical significance to test accuracy within a 95% degree of confidence and a +/- error rate of 4%. The appropriate sample size for such a test can be found in the table located in the context.

11.2.6.3 Random, unannounced inspections and/or audits are conducted at the discretion of the agency's chief executive officer. At least one random inspection and/or audit will occur annually. In the event of a random audit, the size of the sample to be audited will be determined by the chief executive officer.

11.2.6.4 A comprehensive audit of property and evidence whenever the primary person responsible for property and evidence control is replaced for any reason. The audit should be conducted jointly by the new property custodian and a person designated by the CEO. To ensure the integrity of the system and accountability for all property and evidence, the audit should incorporate a two-tailed test of statistical significance to test accuracy within a 95% degree of confidence and a +/- error rate of 4%. The appropriate sample size for such a test can be found in the table located in the context. An error rate that exceeds 5% of the sample size will require a full inventory of all high risk property and evidence.

Context

This standard is designed and intended to ensure the integrity of the system, not to require an accounting for every item of property. Thus, random sampling of property may be used to assess compliance with policies and procedures.

For the purposes of this standard, inspection means, to examine the property/evidence function for the purpose of determining whether policies and procedures are being followed. An inspection can include tracing a few items of property/evidence to verify they are stored in the proper location. An audit refers the selection of a random sample of items of property/evidence to determine whether they can be properly accounted for. This process enables the auditor to draw conclusions about the integrity of the entire inventory of property/evidence. An inventory means a complete listing or record of every item of property/evidence the agency has in its custody or every item within a particular category, such as high risk items.

The following table depicts the appropriate sample sizes required to conduct a one-tail or two tail test of statistical significance as outlined in 11.2.6.2 and 11.2.6.4, above.

<i>Total Number of High Risk Items {Money, drugs, jewelry, firearms }</i>	<i>Sample Size – 1 Tail Test</i>	<i>Sample Size – 2 Tail Test</i>
25	20	25
50	34	47
100	50	86
150	59	121
200	65	151
250	70	177
300	73	201
350	76	222
400	78	241
450	79	258
500	81	274

1000	88	376
2500	92	485
5000	94	537
10000	95	567

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016

Last Updated: May 02, 2016

Standard #44

12.2.3 Recruit Training

The agency requires that all sworn officers satisfactorily complete the Wisconsin law enforcement officer preparatory training or the Wisconsin Department of Justice, Training and Standards Bureau Reciprocity Examination, prior to any assignment in which the officer is allowed to carry a weapon or is in a position to make an arrest (other than while involved in the agency’s formal field training program).

Context

The intent of this standard is to ensure that recruits have successfully completed a structured basic training course prior to unsupervised carrying of a weapon, enforcing the law, or making arrests. They could be used in such positions as communications, records, or other activities not involving enforcement activities or carrying a weapon.

Trainees participating in the formal field-training program are considered to be supervised for purposes of this standard.

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016

Last Updated: December 10, 2012

Standard #45

12.2.4 Field Training

A written directive requires a field-training program for newly sworn officers. The program shall incorporate a comprehensive curriculum comprised of organizational policy and procedure for handling high frequency tasks/assignments, as well as low frequency, but high risk/liability tasks and assignments, and include:

- 12.2.4.1 A minimum duration of four weeks.
- 12.2.4.2 A rotation of field training assignments to ensure broad experience.
- 12.2.4.3 Structured evaluation of, and reporting on, a recruit’s performance by field training officers.
- 12.2.4.4 Selection and training criteria for field training officers.
- 12.2.4.5 Active supervision of field training officers.

Context

The field-training program is a key supplement to the formal recruit classroom training and should be as actively managed as the classroom training.

There should be close supervision by well-trained FTO's, since the initial field experiences of a recruit often set the tone for his/her entire career. The selection of FTO's is crucial, as they serve as role models for desired values, tactics, and attitudes.

The agency should provide guidelines defining the responsibilities of the FTO.

The program should include an evaluation process and training for the FTO as well as for the trainee.

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016

Last Updated: December 10, 2012

Standard #46

12.2.5 Annual Training

A written directive requires all sworn personnel complete training annually, as prescribed by the State of Wisconsin Training and Standards Bureau.

Context

It is important that personnel keep up-to-date on new laws, changes in case law, technology, defense and arrest tactics, topics relevant to law enforcement and revisions in agency policy, procedures, rules, and regulations. Generally there is core content applicable to all sworn personnel. In addition, specialized training courses may be appropriate for career development or those seeking promotion to certain positions. The objective of the program should be to motivate veteran personnel and to enhance the professionalism of personnel and the agency generally.

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016

Last Updated: October 1, 2008

Standard #47

12.2.6 Career Development

The agency provides knowledge and skill development to all personnel, which includes:

- 12.2.6.1 Offering career counseling covering topics such as advancement, specialization or training, to enhance performance in the employee's current position.
- 12.2.6.2 Providing position specific training to officers receiving promotion or assignment to specialized positions.

Context

The agency has a career development program/plan that utilizes an ongoing inventory of skills, knowledge, and abilities for each employee to further their careers. The program/plan is evaluated as needed. Upon being promoted or assigned to a specialized position, an employee is trained and provided performance expectations for his or her new position.

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016

Last Updated: December 10, 2012

Standard #48

14.1.1 Victim and Witness Rights

A written directive establishes the agency's philosophy regarding crime victims and ensures all victims and witnesses of crime are treated with dignity, respect, courtesy and sensitivity, as intended by the State of Wisconsin Victim's Bill of Rights, §950.01, Wis. Stats.

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016

Last Updated: December 10, 2012

Standard #49

14.1.2 Victim and Witness Services

A written directive identifies the information law enforcement must provide to crime victims, as outlined in §950.08(2g), Wis. Stats., including:

- 14.1.2.1 A list of rights of victims under §950.04(1v).
- 14.1.2.2 The availability of compensation and the address and telephone number at which to contact the department for information concerning compensation.
- 14.1.2.3 The address and telephone number of the intake worker, corporation counsel, or district attorney whom the victim may contact to obtain information concerning the rights of victims and to request notice of court proceedings and the opportunity to confer.
- 14.1.2.4 The address and telephone number of the custodial agency that the victim may contact to obtain information concerning the arrest and/or custody of a suspect in connection with the crime of which he or she is a victim.
- 14.1.2.5 The address and telephone number of the custodial agency the victim may contact for information concerning release of a person arrested or taken into custody for the crime of which he or she is a victim.
- 14.1.2.6 Suggested procedures for the victim to follow if he or she is subject to threats or intimidation arising out of his or her cooperation with law enforcement and prosecution efforts relating to a crime of which he or she is a victim.
- 14.1.2.7 The address and telephone number at which the victim may contact the department or any local agency that provides victim assistance in order to obtain further information about services available for victims, including medical services.

Context

Information regarding victim/witness services shall be supplied by the agency directly; and if applicable, additional referral information regarding services offered within the agency's jurisdiction by other organizations (governmental or private sector) for victims/witnesses should be made available. The agency may complete a documented review of victim/witness assistance needs and available services within the agency's service area.

Last Reviewed: May 02, 2016

Last Updated: December 10, 2012