



UW-Madison Police Department

Policy: 46.7

SUBJECT: CHEMICAL AND SPECIALTY IMPACT MUNITIONS

EFFECTIVE DATE: 06/01/10

REVISED DATE: 11/16/17; 10/14/19; 01/20/21; 11/01/21

REVIEWED DATE: 04/01/14; 10/30/18

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[REDACTED]

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POLICY:

The UW-Madison Police Department shall provide general guidelines and procedures to trained Department personnel for the use of chemical agents/munitions during events where crowds are engaged in property damage or actions which threaten the safety of other people or prevent the operations of the University of Wisconsin-Madison on campus. This policy does not apply to the use of standard duty oleoresin capsicum (OC) aerosol restraint spray normally carried on the duty belt while on duty or other authorized OC delivery systems.

DEFINITIONS:

“Chemical munitions” refer to devices used to carry and disperse chemical agents, not including standard duty oleoresin capsicum (OC) aerosol restraint spray normally carried on the duty belt, or other OC delivery systems.

“Grenadier” refers to an officer who has been trained in the use of Chemical Agents/Munitions and their delivery systems through a Department approved course.

“Specialty impact munitions” refer to extended range impact munitions. These munitions may include impact rounds containing chemical agents.

PROCEDURE:

46.7.1 GRENADE MUNITIONS PROCEDURES ADMINISTRATION

A. Grenadiers shall be responsible for the maintenance and use of chemical munitions and other specialty impact munitions designed for crowd dispersal. The supervisor of the team of grenadiers is responsible for ordering chemical munitions and disposing of outdated munitions.

B. All chemical munitions shall be maintained and kept locked [REDACTED] a suitable, secure temperature controlled environment as approved by the Grenadier supervisor, unless the chemical munitions are being utilized [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

D. An inventory of munitions and their expiration dates shall be kept and maintained by the coordinator of the Grenadier Unit. Stored munitions should be inspected for physical integrity and a representative sample functioned once a year. Outdated chemical munitions shall be spent during training or disposed of in accordance to EPA standards.

E. There shall be a designated Captain, Coordinator and Commander for the Grenadier Unit which is referenced in department directive Appendix F.

46.7.2 GRENADE TRAINING

- A. Department grenadiers are required to complete a nationally recognized department approved chemical weapons specialist or grenadier course prior to any assignment as grenadier.
- B. Only trained grenadiers are authorized to handle or deploy chemical weapons. These items are to be secured in a manner that they are not accessible to other members of the Department, unless under the supervision and direction of a trained grenadier.
- C. Grenadiers are required to participate annually in crowd control training in which they are authorized to deploy CS, OC, and smoke canisters. In addition, grenadiers periodically train using impact weapon deployment systems to maintain proficiency.

46.7.3 DEPLOYMENT OF CHEMICAL AND SPECIALTY MUNITIONS FOR CROWD CONTROL

- A. The Incident Commander shall establish the protocol or parameters in advance concerning the use of chemical agents or specialty impact munitions in a crowd control situation. Unless exigent circumstances exist, the use of area chemical agents against a crowd shall only be done with command staff authorization.
- B. Before area chemical munitions are to be deployed, officers should be notified via the radio of the dispersal. The crowd should also be warned of the imminent dispersal. Chemical munitions may be deployed without giving a warning to stop behavior which may cause death or great bodily harm or to maintain a necessary position relative to the police mission.
- C. Under normal conditions, the tactic for deployment would be to stand off at a distance and deploy large volume, "area" chemical munitions to force the crowd to leave the area.
- D. Tactical problems may require a grenadier to advise the Incident Commander against using area chemical munitions. These problems may include, but are not limited to:

[REDACTED]

- E. Problems with dispersal may require the Incident Commander to move the police units closer to the crowd. Once the group is tactically in position, aerosol chemical munitions can be deployed. Aerosol-type munitions are direct application weapons versus an area weapon. Because of this, the use of aerosol munitions will greatly decrease the likelihood of collateral contamination.
- F. The indiscriminate deployment of chemical munitions is not authorized.
- G. When practical, UYPD shall request EMS and fire personnel be on stand-by and staged in a safe pre-determined area prior to the use of chemical agents.

[REDACTED]

46.7.5 POST-DEPLOYMENT PROCEDURES:

- A. Chemical munitions have the following physiological effects:
 1. Burning sensation to the skin, eyes, mouth, throat and nasal passages;
 2. Excessive secretion of tears;
 3. Excessive secretion of mucous from the nose;
 4. Uncontrollable closing of the eyes caused by involuntary muscle contraction; and
 5. Coughing and sneezing.
- B. Chemical munitions have the following psychological effects:

1. May cause mental disorientation or confusion; and
 2. May cause anxiety, fear or panic due to discomfort from physiological effects.
- C. First aid for those exposed to the chemical agent include:
1. Remove affected subject from the contaminated environment.
 2. Keep chin up to keep airway clear and blow the nose.
 3. Keep eyes open, blink repeatedly and expose to air.
 4. Wash face and eyes with water, allowing the face and eyes to air dry.
- D. After an incident, cleanup procedures shall include ventilation. Generally, 30-60 minutes of positive pressure ventilation should clear the structure of contaminants of CS or OC.
- E. When practical, all expended munitions cases should be collected and disposed of properly prior to clearing a scene.

46.7.6 REPORTING PROCEDURES:

- A. When practical, photographs and/or video should be taken of the scene, including expended munitions.
- B. A detailed incident report shall be completed by the Incident Commander who authorized the use of chemical or specialty impact munitions and by the grenadier or grenadiers who deployed the munitions.