



Madison Police Department

Victor Wahl, Acting Chief of Police

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June 10, 2020

City of Madison Common Council

Attn: Alders Kemble, Rummel, Moreland, Prestigiacomo, Martin, Evers, and Foster

210 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.

Room 417

Madison, WI 53703

Alders,

I am writing in response to your letter of June 1, 2020. Before responding to your specific questions, I will provide a brief overview of the events that occurred the night of May 31 and early morning of June 1.

As you know, the previous night (May 30 into early morning of May 31) saw massive damage and unrest in the City. The disorder was extensive: citywide looting, extensive property damage, fires, and violence occurred on a broad scale. Multiple MPD officers sustained injuries, and an MPD vehicle was struck by gunfire. The extent of this activity necessitated emergency requests for additional police personnel, including an "all-call" for any available MPD personnel, a mutual aid request from other agencies in Dane County, and activation of the State Emergency Police Services system.

Our staffing plan moving into May 31 was more robust than the prior day. We requested additional mutual aid from other law enforcement agencies in Dane County and again activated assistance through the State's Emergency Police Services system (officers from across the State responded to assist as a result). In addition, a request was made for National Guard support. The Mayor signed an emergency order establishing a curfew in the downtown area starting at 9:30pm.

Our strategy moving into the day was consistent with the "Madison Method" of policing crowds and demonstrations. In short, our objective is to protect the rights of community members to express opinions and exercise their First Amendment rights. We generally accomplish this by facilitating movement and blocking traffic where needed. MPD has previously policed hundreds of protests and demonstrations – including many focused on policing – successfully and without incident.

At about 6pm, a crowd gathered on the Capital Square, initially engaging in peaceful protest. The group began marching up and down State Street, and around the Capital Square. The marching continued over the course of several hours, and the group grew in size to several hundred. Officers were in the area, in standard utility (Class C) uniform, and assisted by blocking intersections and traffic as needed. Occasional items were thrown at officers, but officers did not engage.

The crowd continued marching after the 9:30pm curfew went into effect. MPD made the decision not to engage the crowd or attempt to enforce the curfew. Instead, officers remained in the area, in standard utility (Class C) uniform, passively observing.

Shortly before 10pm, the group was marching around the square. A small group of officers – in standard uniform – were standing next to a building, observing. The group appeared to focus its attention on the officers at that point. Rocks and projectiles were thrown at the officers, and the crowd moved in and surrounded the officers (who were still against the building and attempting to disengage). One subject in the crowd struck an officer in the face, and additional officers responded to assist.

Officers subsequently declared an unlawful assembly and ordered the crowd to disperse. These instructions were not followed and officers deployed chemical agents. Officers from multiple jurisdictions (assisted by National Guard personnel) then continued efforts through the night to disperse crowds and protect the downtown. During the course of the evening, multiple stores were looted in the State Street area (in addition to looting taking place elsewhere in the City), multiple fires were intentionally started, individuals were observed with Molotov cocktails, and countless projectiles were thrown at officers. Two of the individuals arrested during the course of the night were armed with handguns.

While your letter is focused on May 31/June 1, it is worth noting that the following night (June 1 into June 2), a large crowd again gathered on the Capital Square. We elected to not have any officers visible to the crowd that night. A large group subsequently broke off from the larger group, running down State Street and again engaging in a third night of looting and violence. Officers were deployed to disperse these groups. Multiple shots were fired near the 600 block of State Street, and two individuals (apparently trying to stop looting) were attacked (by suspects using crowbars or similar items) and seriously injured.

Please recognize that officer reports for these events have not all been completed, and this should be viewed as a summary based on the information available to me at this time.

Responses to your specific inquiries:

1. Police reports are still being completed and compiled. I have forwarded this request to the MPD records custodian to review applicable reports for any needed redactions (in accordance with Wisconsin's Public Records law), and will share them once that process is complete.
2. At the start of the evening, officers were wearing their standard utility (Class C) uniforms, with standard equipment (firearm, baton, handcuffs, and OC spray; some might have been equipped with an Electronic Control Device depending on availability). After the initial assault on officers in standard utility (Class C) uniforms, those deployed would have been wearing protective gear (helmets, chest protectors, arm pads and leg pads) and gas masks. Note that protective gear for outside agencies and National Guard personnel will vary. Certain MPD personnel would have been equipped with different dispensing devices for chemical agents (handheld dispensers, shoulder carried dispensers, and throwable canisters; from several manufacturers: Defense Technology, Sabre and ISPR). Also, 40mm launchers would have been deployed (from several manufacturers: Sage, Defense Technology and LMT). Relevant SOPs are attached.
3. See attached list of arrests. MPD personnel are in the process of following-up on the unrest that occurred and will attempt to identify and arrest those responsible for violence, looting and property damage (so additional arrests are likely).
4. I am aware of one individual who has reported being injured as a result of MPD action, though I do not know which night that occurred. Nineteen MPD officers were injured over the course of the three nights, with at least four receiving medical treatment. We are still compiling reports of

other civilian injuries, but at least two individuals were seriously injured (attacked with crowbars as indicated above) and received medical treatment.

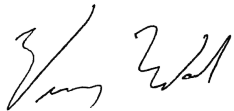
5. These SOPs are attached.

Last week, Madison experienced an unprecedented level of unrest, unlike anything we've seen in fifty years. Policing in this type of environment is a remarkable challenge; one that cities across the nation are struggling with. MPD has long worked to balance the protection of community members' First Amendment rights while responding effectively to violence and looting. We have continually adjusted our tactics and strategy during the course of the last week, and will continue to do so as appropriate.

MPD is committed to continuous improvement, and the last week will undoubtedly provide opportunities for learning. Communication (internal and external), logistics (coordinating efforts with law enforcement agencies from across the state, managing schedules for hundreds of officers, etc.) and legal issues (emergency orders, interfacing with the National Guard, etc.) are all areas where the department has been forced to tread new ground in the last week.

The Quattrone Center (associated with the University of Pennsylvania Law School) conducts root-cause/after action analyses. MPD had previously reached an agreement – and secured grant funding – for the Center to perform an analysis of a 2019 MPD event. However, I've requested – and the Quattrone Center has agreed – to instead focus on the City's response to the unrest of last week, and identify areas for improvement.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Victor Wahl", written in a cursive style.

Victor Wahl
Acting Chief of Police



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Attn: Alders Kemble, Rummel, Moreland, Prestigiacom, Martin, Evers, and Foster
210 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd.
Room 417
Madison, WI 53703

Alders,

This letter and the arrest log are reply to your public records request for the names of individuals and charges they were arrested for in the 5.30.3030 through 6.1.2020 public events. Please reach out if you have any questions.

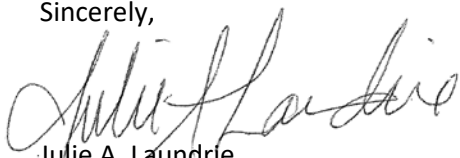
Under the Wisconsin Public Records Laws, records custodians must carefully weigh the competing public interests involved when deciding to release any record in their possession. Custodians begin with a presumption of complete public access to such records. However, custodians must consider whether inspection of the record could result in harm to the public interest that would outweigh the benefits of such inspection. When such harm substantially outweighs the benefits of public inspection, such records or portions thereof, must remain confidential.

I have redacted information in this report due to the fact that it contains confidential juvenile material. Wis. Stats. 48.396 and 938.396 relating to peace officers records of juveniles prohibit the release of such records except in certain circumstances.

I have redacted personally identifiable information composed of birth dates, home addresses and private telephone numbers relating to cooperating contacts. Release of this information would facilitate identity theft crime and thus would be contrary to the well-established public interests in crime prevention and reduction (19.36(13) Wis. Stats.). Additionally, releasing this information would be contrary to the public interests in crime detection and crime fighting in that witnesses may be reluctant to report what they know to the police if they have the fear that this personal and sensitive information is subject to release upon a public records request.

I have reached the above conclusions after weighing the reasons for nondisclosure against the public interest in disclosure and taking into consideration laws which either require or prohibit the release of certain records or information. For the reason(s) set forth above, I have concluded that the public interest in nondisclosure of the redacted information outweighs the public interest in disclosure. Pursuant to Sec. 19.35(4)(b) Wis. Stats., I advise you that this determination not to disclose the information described above is subject to review by Mandamus under Sec. 19.37(1) Wis. Stats., or upon application to the Wisconsin Attorney General or the Dane County District Attorney. I have consulted with the City Attorney regarding the denial of access for a portion of this record per 3.70(6) MGO.

Sincerely,



Julie A. Landrie
Madison Police Department Records Custodian

Date	Lname	Fname	MI	Sex	Race	Age	Status	Charge 1	Charge2	Charge3	Charge4
5/30/20	Brent	Myles	J	Male	Black	18		Resist			
5/31/20	Foster	Sydney	R	Male	White	22	Arrested	Battery/Threat to LE	Criminal Damage to Property	Probation Violation	
5/31/20	Kisiolek	Jacob	M	Male	White	24	Cited	Resist	Curfew		
5/31/20	Loveless	Keanu	M	Male	Black	18	Cited	Resist	Curfew		
5/31/20	Quade	Kyle	C	Male	White	28		Possession of Firearm by Felon	Probation Violation		
5/31/20	S	W	R	Male	White	16	Cited	Curfew			
5/31/20	Glavan	Ann	E	Female	White	26	Cited	Curfew			
5/31/20	Stallman	Maddison	L	Female	White	23	Cited	Curfew			
6/1/20	Hautala	Max	L	Male	White	29	Cited	Resist	Curfew		
6/1/20	Crockett	Albert	L	Male	Black	23	Cited	Curfew			
6/1/20	Bodnar	Timothy	N	Male	White	32	Cited	Resist			
6/1/20	O'Connell	Daniel	J	Male	White	19	Cited	Resist	Disorderly Conduct		
6/1/20	M	D	C	Male	Black		Cited	Possession of Burglariou Tools			
6/1/20	T	D	A	Male	Black		Cited	Possession of Burglariou Tools			
6/1/20	Guckes	Andrew	N	Male	White		Cited	Resist	Curfew		
6/1/20	Tyson	Roshonda	N	Female	Black	39	Cited	Curfew			
6/1/20	Bronas	Jeremy	CM	Male	White	22		Resist	Receive Stolen Property	Possession of THC	
6/1/20	Williamson	JC		Male	Black	23		Resist	Possession of Burglariou Tools		
6/1/20	Baccas	Daniel	D	Male	Black	19		Possession of Burglariou Tools	Felony Bail Jumping	Misdemeanor Bail Jumping	
6/1/20	Lawal	Ayinde	S	Male	Black	19	Cited	Resist/Obstruct	Curfew		
6/1/20	Jackson	Denzehl	A	Male	Black	21	Cited	Curfew			
6/1/20	B	T	L	Female	White		Cited	Curfew			
6/1/20	Krohn	Anthony	R	Male	ative Americ	37	Arrested	Endanger Safety Dangerous Weapon	Possession of Firearm by Felon		
6/1/20	L	D	M	Female	Black		Cited	Trespass	Curfew		
6/2/20	Boima	Jermee	V	Male	Black	19		Resist	Curfew		
6/2/20	Tschosik	Luke	A	Male	White	27	Cited	Curfew			
6/2/20	Hallmark	Nicholas	D	Male	White	24	Cited	Resist	Curfew		
6/2/20	Roth	Caleb	K	Male	Black		Cited	Curfew			
6/2/20	Young	David	J	Male	Unknown	18	Cited	Curfew			
6/2/20	Hoffhein	Ashton	C	Male	White	19	Arrested	Resist	Disorderly Conduct	Probation Violation	
6/2/20	Seay-Moral	Roderick	M	Male	Hispanic	31	Cited	Curfew			
6/2/20	Kerstiens	Thomas	D	Male	Unknown	19	Cited	curfew			
6/2/20	McAdory	Keegan	C	Male	Unknown		Cited	Curfew	Trespass		
6/2/20	Jacobson	Brandon	R	Male	White	23	Arrested	Probation Violation	Curfew		
6/2/20	Jacobson	Makenzee	L	Female	White	21		Burglary to Building	Curfew		
6/2/20	Campbell	Michael	E	Male	White	40		Resist	Cuefew	Battery	Disorderly Conduct
6/2/20	Santor	Gabrielle		Female	White		Cited	Graffiti	Cufew		
6/2/20	Samuelsen	Katelynn		Female	White	21	Cited	Graffiti	Cufew		
6/4/20	Switzer	Darius	M	Male	Black	18	Arrested	Graffiti	Probation Violation		
6/4/20	Showers	Zachary	M	Male	White	29	Cited	Graffiti			
6/7/20	Johnson	Devonere	A	Male	Black	28	Arrested	Obstructing Traffic	Criminal Damage to Property	Probation Hold	



CITY OF MADISON POLICE DEPARTMENT
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE



Non-Deadly Force – Use of

Eff. Date 01/27/2020

Purpose

Consistent with our Mission and Core Values, the Madison Police Department is committed to valuing and preserving human life. The protection and preservation of all human life – including the lives of individuals being taken into custody – is the Department’s fundamental objective and the primary duty of all MPD employees.

The Department is committed to resolving conflicts through the use of communication skills, crisis intervention and de-escalation tactics, when feasible. Officers may only use that force which is objectively reasonable, and only in furtherance of a legitimate, lawful objective. “Objective reasonableness” is a test based on the totality of the circumstances. *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386 (1989). Officers will only apply force in a manner consistent with MPD’s Code of Conduct, SOP, and training.

As used in this SOP, non-deadly force means the use of any weapon or instrument, or any physical action taken by an officer which is not likely to cause death.

Procedure

NON -DEADLY FORCE AUTHORIZED

Non-deadly force is only authorized when an officer reasonably believes it is necessary to control a person under any of the following circumstances:

1. Detaining a person reasonably suspected of unlawful behavior.
2. Effecting a lawful arrest.
3. Achieving/maintaining control of resistive subjects.
4. Preventing escape.
5. Protecting oneself or another.
6. Maintaining order.
7. Taking a person into custody for emergency detention or protective custody.

FORCE CONSIDERATIONS

Officers shall use the degree of force believed to be objectively reasonable to control a situation considering the following factors:

1. The existence of alternative methods of control.
2. Physical size, strength and weaponry of the person as compared to the officer.
3. The nature of the encounter.
4. Actions of the person.
5. The severity of the offense.
6. Whether the subject poses a threat to the safety of officers or citizens.
7. Whether the subject is actively resisting arrest or attempting to evade arrest by flight.

SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

Depending on the situation, there are a number of special circumstances officers may consider when engaging in and evaluating reasonable uses of force. These factors include, but are not limited to:

1. Reasonable perception of threat.
2. Special knowledge of the subject.
3. Sudden assault.
4. Subject's ability to escalate force rapidly.
5. Officer's physical positioning.
6. Injury or exhaustion.
7. Equipment and training.
8. Availability of backup.
9. Other exigent circumstances.

Control of a person through presence and verbal commands shall always be the preferred method of control. Because verbal commands are not always effective or appropriate in gaining compliance, officers may escalate the degree of force used, or make an affirmative decision to disengage, based on the actions of the person they are attempting to control. Officers will continually evaluate/assess the situation and need for the use of force. Once officers reasonably believe a person is under control, they must reduce their level of force to that needed to maintain such control, and then begin steps to render aid, when applicable.

The degree of force an officer chooses should be based on his/her tactical evaluation and threat assessment of the situation. Based upon the totality of the circumstances known at the time, and in light of the officer's training and experience, the officer should choose a tactic/procedure that is objectively reasonable and is consistent with one of the following:

1. The tactic/procedure utilized is a trained technique.
2. The tactic/procedure is a dynamic application of a trained technique.
3. The tactic/procedure not trained, but justifiable under the circumstances.¹

DE-ESCALATION

Whenever safe and feasible, officers will attempt to utilize de-escalation tactics and techniques in a manner consistent with the De-Escalation SOP.

USE OF FORCE TECHNIQUES/INSTRUMENTS

The intentional continued restriction of the carotid neck arteries is not a trained MPD technique and is therefore prohibited, unless deadly force is justified.

THE USE OF OLEORESIN CAPSICUM SPRAY (O.C. SPRAY)

1. Officers may use O.C. spray when they reasonably believe they are facing active resistance, or its threat, from the subject. O.C. spray is not to be used against subjects who are offering only passive resistance.
2. Officers shall only direct O.C. spray in a manner as prescribed by the Chief of Police through MPD training.
3. O.C. spray shall not be used once an individual is subdued and under control.
4. If practical, the individual should be provided with an opportunity to eliminate the effects of the irritant by washing and flushing the affected areas with water.

¹ Excerpted from Defensive and Arrest Tactics, A Training Guide For Law Enforcement Officers, Wisconsin Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Standards Board, March 2007.

CHEMICAL AGENT USE

Officers shall discharge chemical agents only in a manner as prescribed by the Chief of Police through MPD training.

ELECTRONIC CONTROL DEVICE USE

1. An approved electronic control device (ECD) may only be utilized by officers that have successfully completed training in its use. Deployment and use of the electronic control devices will be in accordance with MPD training and procedure.
2. In cases where a subject is believed to be armed with a dangerous weapon, an ECD is not a substitute for deadly force. In such situations, an officer should not arm him or herself with an ECD unless another officer at the scene has the immediate ability to deliver deadly force, unless unique circumstances dictate otherwise. Officers armed with an ECD should continuously monitor and evaluate the ability of other officers present to deliver deadly force.
3. An officer may only display, present, or threaten to use an ECD if the officer reasonably believes that the potential for its authorized use exists. Furthermore, an officer may do so absent deadly force coverage if they reasonably believe the involved person is not armed with a dangerous weapon.
4. An ECD may only be used under the following circumstances:
 - a. To overcome violent or assaultive behavior or its threat when the officer reasonably believes that the subject poses an articulable threat of harm to an officer or to another person.
 - b. To control persons in order to prevent them from harming themselves or others.
5. Use of an ECD under the following circumstances is prohibited, unless exigent circumstances are present:
 - a. Against handcuffed subjects.
 - b. Against subjects fleeing on foot.
 - c. Against subjects in an elevated position where a fall is likely to result in significant injury.
 - d. Against subjects operating a motor vehicle.
 - e. Against small children.
 - f. Against a subject who is visibly pregnant or known to be pregnant.
 - g. Against elderly subjects.
 - h. From a moving vehicle.
6. The ECD will not be used under the following circumstances:
 - a. For coercion or intimidation.
 - b. To escort or prod subjects.
 - c. To awaken unconscious or intoxicated subjects.
 - d. Against subjects who are offering only passive resistance.
7. ECD probes may not be intentionally fired at the face, head, neck or groin, unless the use of deadly force would be justified.
8. Multiple, extended or simultaneous ECD applications against a single individual are generally not recommended, and should be avoided unless the officer reasonably believes that the need to control the subject or unavailability of alternative force options outweighs the potential risk posed by multiple, extended or simultaneous applications.
9. Officers shall assess all subjects against whom an ECD has been deployed. The subject shall be evaluated by medical personnel if:
 - a. The subject requests medical treatment.
 - b. The subject displays an adverse reaction to the ECD deployment.
 - c. The subject has been exposed to more than one ECD simultaneously.
 - d. The subject has been exposed to three (3) or more ECD firing cycles; or one continuous firing cycle of fifteen (15) seconds or more.
10. If the ECD probes have penetrated the skin in a sensitive area (head, neck, groin or breast) the subject will be conveyed to an emergency room for removal. If the probes are embedded in non-sensitive areas, a trained officer may remove them.

11. Removing the air cartridge to deploy an ECD in the drive-stun mode is not authorized as a primary ECD deployment technique.

BATON USE

1. A baton may be used when an officer reasonably believes a lesser degree of force would be insufficient to control the situation.
2. An officer shall never intentionally strike a person's head with a baton unless such an action is justified under the use of deadly force.
3. Officers shall only use MPD-approved batons and techniques.
4. MPD-approved batons are the only authorized impact weapons. Flashlights, radios, firearms, etc., are not recommended as impact weapons; however, the MPD recognizes that emergency self-defense situations involving other objects and instruments may occur.

IMPACT PROJECTILES

1. Impact projectile weapons may only be utilized by officers that have successfully completed training in their use. Deployment of impact projectiles will be in accordance with MPD training.
2. In cases where a subject is believed to be armed with a dangerous weapon, an impact projectile weapon is not a substitute for deadly force. Unless circumstances dictate otherwise, an officer should not arm him or herself with an impact projectile weapon unless another officer at the scene has the immediate ability to deliver deadly force. Officers armed with impact projectile weapons should continuously monitor and evaluate the ability of other officers present to deliver deadly force.
3. It is the responsibility of the officer arming him or herself with an impact projectile weapon to ensure that the weapon is loaded with impact projectiles each time the weapon is deployed.
4. Deployment of impact projectiles at non-vital areas is considered non-deadly force. Impact projectiles may only be used under the following circumstances:
 - a. To overcome violent or assaultive behavior or its threat when the officer reasonably believes that the subject poses an articulable threat of harm to an officer or to another person.
 - b. To control persons in order to prevent them from harming themselves or others.Additionally, an officer must reasonably believe that a lesser degree of force would be insufficient to control the situation, or that it is necessary to deliver force at a safe distance from the subject.
5. The intentional deployment of impact projectiles at the face, head or neck is considered deadly force.
6. All persons taken into custody who have been struck with an impact projectile will be conveyed to an emergency room for medical clearance.
7. The investigative requirements of the Use of Deadly Force SOP will be followed only if deployment of an impact projectile results in death or great bodily harm.
8. Absent an imminent risk of harm to officers or citizens, impact projectiles will not be used in crowd control situations. Impact projectiles will not be used to move or disperse crowds.
9. Impact projectiles may be deployed in other jurisdictions pursuant to a mutual aid request. In the event that an individual struck with an impact projectile is taken into custody by another agency, officers from that agency shall be notified of the need for medical treatment.

CANINE USE

See MPD SOP on Canine Use.

USE OF RESTRAINING DEVICES

1. Officers shall place handcuffs on any individual in custody when the officer reasonably believes the individual may become violent, attempt to escape, or pose a danger to self or others. It is mandatory that all persons who have aggressively resisted or attacked another person be placed in handcuffs.

2. Officers shall apply handcuffs in a manner prescribed by the Chief of Police through MPD training.
3. When handcuffs prove to be insufficient in restraining an individual (e.g., kicking, attempting to flee, etc.), officers may employ the use of additional MPD-approved restraining devices.
4. In an emergency situation when a MPD-approved restraining device is not available, the MPD recognizes that alternative devices may have to be employed. In such situations, approved devices should be substituted as soon as reasonably practicable.
5. Individuals who are placed in a maximum restraint position should be continuously monitored for breathing and circulation.

USE OF SPIT HOODS

1. A spit hood is a temporary protective device, which may be used on persons that display behavior or threatening behavior that pose a hazard of exposure to bodily fluids transmitted by spitting, wiping blood from their face/head, or wiping/blowing nasal discharges at or onto officers.
2. Officers should use only MPD-approved spit hoods. In an emergency situation if not readily available, officers may utilize other breathable items, such as pillowcases, surgical masks, etc.
3. Subjects must be stabilized and restrained (handcuffed) before applying the hood.
4. Officers shall apply the spit hood in accordance with MPD training.
5. Persons wearing the spit hood must be closely monitored and shall not be left unattended.
6. Officers shall document the use of the spit hood including the circumstances requiring its use in their report of the incident. A copy of the report shall be routed to Training.

USE OF FORCE REPORTING REQUIRED

Any officer who uses physical force, or any of the following enumerated weapons, items or devices against another person, shall complete an original or supplementary report on the incident involved:

1. Firearms (including pointing a firearm at an individual)
2. Baton or Less Lethal Impact Munitions
3. Chemical Agents, including OC spray, or Electronic Control Devices
4. Handcuffs or Other Restraining Devices, including hobble restraints, spit hoods, etc.
5. Physical force, including focused and diffused strikes, pressure points, escort holds, decentralization techniques, holding or grabbing of subjects, etc.

The report shall specifically note the totality of the circumstances necessitating force and the manner of force employed.

DUTY TO INTERCEDE

Any officer present and observing another officer using excessive force, or engaged in unlawful conduct, or in violation of the Madison Police Department's Code of Conduct has an affirmative obligation to intercede and report.

AFTERCARE

Once the scene is safe and as soon as practical, an officer shall provide appropriate medical care consistent with his or her training to any individual who has visible injuries, complains of being injured, or requests medical attention. Any time recordable force (takedowns, active countermeasures, OC spray, impact weapons, hobble restraints, less lethal projectiles, ECD deployments, K9 apprehensions) is used, officers will affirmatively ask the subject against whom the force has been used if he/she wants medical treatment.

USE OF FORCE REVIEW AND INVESTIGATIONS

All instances of the use of non-deadly force shall be reviewed for compliance with MPD procedure by an appropriate supervisor. Anytime a commissioned employee uses recordable force during an incident, the force must be documented in the MPD use of force database.

In cases where a complaint is filed pertaining to an officer's use of non-deadly force, the Professional Standards and Internal Affairs Unit (PSIA) has the primary responsibility for coordinating the internal investigation to ensure compliance with the MPD Use of Non-Deadly Force SOP.

If necessary, as part of the District's or PSIA's internal investigation, members from the Personnel and Training Team who are certified WI Defensive and Arrest Tactics (DAAT) instructors can be consulted to determine findings and forward their conclusions to the appropriate source requesting assistance.

Original SOP: 03/23/2015

(Revised: 05/26/2016, 07/10/2017, 12/06/2017, 03/01/2019, 09/23/2019, 10/14/2019, 01/27/2020)

(Reviewed Only: 12/22/2016)



CITY OF MADISON POLICE DEPARTMENT
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE



Police Weaponry

Eff. Date 06/08/2020

Purpose

This procedure defines authorized handguns, holsters, allowable alterations to handguns, and rifle use.

Procedure

HANDGUNS

Shall be Carried on Duty

All commissioned personnel shall carry a fully loaded handgun, one extra fully loaded magazine, and a pair of handcuffs on their person while on duty, pursuant to the guidelines in this policy, unless otherwise directed or waived by a commander for special circumstances. If primary role is a patrol/street capacity, a person shall carry two extra fully loaded magazines for their primary handgun.

Officers will qualify in accordance with Madison Police Department (MPD) standards with any handgun carried on duty.

Any officer transitioning to a new duty or secondary weapon must successfully qualify with that weapon prior to use on or off duty. Any officer transitioning to a new primary holster requiring a different carrying method must successfully qualify with that holster prior to use on duty. Any officer transitioning to a weapon-mounted lighting system must successfully complete the MPD weapon mounted light course of fire, with the installed system prior to use on or off duty.

Officers shall not carry more than two handguns.

The Chief of Police may authorize special weapons and/or ammunition to be carried by SWAT officers and may authorize firearms, accessories, and modifications contrary to those enumerated below, for testing and evaluation purposes.

Specifications for Primary Duty Firearm

The approved primary duty handguns for members of the MPD will be:

1. Glock Models 17 (9mm), 19 (9mm), 26 (9mm), 45 (9mm), 22 (.40 cal.), 23 (.40 cal.), 27 (.40), 21 (.45 cal.), and 30 (.45 cal.), Heckler & Koch VP9 series, and Sig Sauer P320 (9mm). Primary Duty handguns shall be black in color and shall be equipped with non-adjustable iron sights. Sub-Compact models such as the Glock 43, 43x, and 48, and the Sig Sauer P365 are only approved as primary duty handguns for personnel not assigned to field services, or for those who are temporarily filling a non-field assignment (attending training, administrative duties, etc.). See "Qualifications" and "Holsters" sections below for additional requirements.
 - a. Glock duty handguns shall be equipped with the factory Glock trigger components which, per Glock Inc., requires 5.5 pounds of force to fire. If an officer chooses, they can utilize a configuration that makes the trigger pull heavier as long as Glock factory parts are utilized and they are installed by a certified armorer.
 - b. Heckler & Koch duty handguns shall be equipped with the factory Heckler & Koch trigger components which, per Heckler & Koch, requires 5.4 pounds of force to fire. If an officer chooses, they can utilize a configuration that makes the trigger pull heavier as long as Heckler & Koch factory parts are utilized and they are installed by a certified armorer.
 - c. Sig Sauer duty handguns shall be equipped with the factory Sig Sauer trigger components which, per Sig Sauer, requires 5.5 pounds of force to fire. If an officer chooses, they can

utilize a configuration that makes the trigger pull heavier as long as Sig Sauer factory parts are utilized and they are installed by a certified armorer.

2. Any weapon used as a primary duty weapon must have a round capacity of at least ten. Pistols chambered in .380ACP are not approved primary duty weapons, even with a magazine extender, unless approved by a commanding officer for a special assignment. Department members who intend to carry a subcompact firearm as a primary weapon must qualify with that weapon on the full DOJ qualification course of fire.

An officer may not be simultaneously qualified for more than one brand of semi-automatic pistol to be used as a primary weapon without approval from the Captain of Personnel and Training.

The Training Section will determine what weapon model all newly hired officers will carry while on probation.

Detectives and Plainclothes Personnel: When detectives or plainclothes officers wear their weapon in plain view, they will also display their MPD badge in a manner that is clearly visible and have their MPD identification on their person.

Specifications for Secondary Firearms

1. All secondary weapons must meet the following specifications:
 - a. Smith & Wesson, Sig Sauer, Glock, Beretta, Ruger, Walther, or H&K brand.
 - b. Double action or striker fire as specified above.
 - c. Semi-automatic action only or revolver.
 - d. .380, .38, .357, 9mm, .40 caliber, or .45 caliber.
 - e. Carrying any other type of handgun must be approved by the Chief of Police or designee in advance.
2. Secondary weapons are those carried on duty in addition to the primary weapon and are intended only as an emergency backup weapon in the event the primary weapon is lost, non-functional, or inaccessible to the officer.
3. Officers may be responsible for ammunition and weapon maintenance for secondary and off-duty weapons.

Off-Duty Firearms Carry

1. Officers wishing to carry a handgun while off duty, based on their authority as a Madison Police Officer, must comply with the following guidelines:
 - a. Officers carrying a handgun while off duty must have a badge and MPD identification on their person.
 - b. Officers carrying a handgun while off duty are responsible for knowing and acting in accordance with all relevant MPD procedures.
 - c. Officers carrying concealed while off duty under the provisions of this SOP shall comply with MPD regulations with regards to approved brands, models, and accessories, and will complete required training and/or qualification.
2. Officers who have been issued a license to carry a concealed weapon under 175.60 Wis. Stat. may carry weapons as authorized for any license holder by applicable state law. Officers carrying a weapon off duty, pursuant to a license issued under 175.60 Wis. Stat., are limited to carrying in places and circumstances a license holder would be. If an off-duty officer is carrying a weapon under this statute and this weapon is not an authorized MPD weapon, the employee must be aware that he/she is acting as a private citizen carrying a concealed weapon (CCW) permit.
3. No firearm may be carried off duty when an officer is consuming intoxicants. See Wisconsin Statute 941.20(1)(b) which prohibits any person from carrying a firearm while intoxicated.

Qualifications

Department members will qualify with any handguns carried on duty or off duty, if carrying under LEOSA or authority as an MPD officer. The nature and timing of qualifications will be determined by the Captain of Personnel and Training, but all sworn department members shall qualify on at least a yearly basis.

Department members may qualify with no more than 3 firearms, at least one of which must be designated as a primary duty handgun. Qualification is individualized to the particular firearm, not brand/model.

- a. Primary duty handguns will be qualified with in accordance with Department and State DOJ standards and must conform to "Specifications for Primary Duty Firearms" outlined above. This applies to any firearms carried as a primary or sole firearm while on-duty (e.g., OIC, In-service, etc.).
- b. Officers will qualify with their secondary weapons annually. Officers will be required to draw their weapon, in the qualification course, from the concealed carry position utilized on duty. The method of carry must be approved by the Training Team at the time of qualification.
- c. Department members intending to carry a firearm as both an on-duty backup and occasional primary firearm will be required to demonstrate their ability to draw and holster from the concealed backup location, but will qualify (to the primary firearm standard) with a holster configuration more appropriate to the primary carry role.
- d. Time will be afforded during regular qualification or training (as possible) for officers to qualify with 2 firearms; however, the Primary Duty firearms will be qualified first. If additional attempts or remediation are needed, the officer may not be afforded additional time on that date to qualify with a second firearm. The Department will provide duty and qualification ammunition for these initial attempts.
- e. Officers who wish to qualify with a third firearm, or a second firearm after a retest, will be required to coordinate with the In-Service Sergeant or a Training Team member to arrange a time to do so. The officer may be expected to provide training or qualification ammunition for this attempt; the Department will still provide appropriate duty ammunition.
- f. Any qualification standard (primary duty or secondary) shall meet the Department's requirement for qualification to carry that firearm off-duty.

General Specifications

Only MPD-authorized service ammunition shall be carried on or off duty. Officers are only authorized to use magazines designed and marketed by the manufacturer of the weapon being carried.

MPD authorized firearms may not be modified, altered, or have any non-approved part(s) installed without the approval of the Captain of Training or designee. Firearms with actions altered beyond established safety guidelines are not permitted. Trigger shoes are not permitted. Non-standard grips must be approved by the Captain of Training or designee. Officers shall not disassemble their weapons beyond the basic "field strip" unless the officer is a certified armorer for that particular weapon. A weapon mounted lighting system is considered to be an extension of the weapon and shall not be removed from the weapon except for repairs, battery/bulb replacement, or when training without the lighting system is desired. Laser projecting aiming systems are not approved for primary duty weapons, though may be permitted for secondary, off-duty, or backup weapons.

HOLSTERS

1. MPD will provide the initial issue duty holster to all new employees. Officers may purchase other approved holsters through their uniform and equipment account. MPD will replace duty holsters that are damaged in the course of duty.
2. Holsters must meet the following specifications:

- a. Uniformed personnel, while working in the field in a patrol capacity, shall carry a holster which is designed to secure the specific weapon carried. The holster will be plain black, have a safety strap or hood which covers the back of the slide or hammer, and possess characteristics which secure the weapon so as to withstand strenuous activity, whether or not the strap or hood are engaged. Officers using a pistol-mounted optic shall carry a holster that adheres to all specifications set forth above; in addition, the holster will have a feature that covers/protects the optic from all sides while holstered. The holster will have solid belt loops and allow a handgun to be holstered and secured with one hand.
 - b. Uniformed personnel, not working in the field in a patrol capacity, shall carry a holster which is designed to secure the specific weapon being carried. The holster will be plain, black in color, and be capable of securing the weapon so as to withstand strenuous activity and shall make use of at least one form of active retention. The holster will allow the handgun to be holstered and secured with one hand.
 - c. Plainclothes Personnel shall carry a holster or fanny pack designed to secure the specific weapon being carried. The holster will be capable of securing the weapon so as to withstand strenuous physical activity. The holster will allow the handgun to be holstered and secured with one hand.
3. Primary duty holsters are to be worn in a manner that allows for a strong hand draw stroke.
 4. Shoulder holsters which meet the following specifications are authorized:
 - a. The holster will be worn in the manner intended by the manufacturer and secured to the waist belt.
 - b. The holster will have the capability of allowing the handgun to be returned to the holster with one hand.
 - c. The holster will be equipped with a safety strap or other means of securing the weapon so as to withstand strenuous physical activity.
 5. Captains may permit subordinate officers to carry a holster that deviates from the above, or authorize other means of carrying their weapon; such permission shall be in writing and placed in the employee's personnel file.
 6. Secondary weapons must be holstered and fully concealed in such a manner as to remain secure during vigorous physical activity. A designated representative of the Training Team will inspect the security of holsters and carrying methods for all secondary weapons during firearm qualification.

DRAWING THE HANDGUN AND CONFRONTING A THREAT

1. A handgun may be removed from its holster in the performance of duty under the following circumstances and only with the finger outside of the trigger guard:
 - a. When an officer reasonably believes that the potential for the authorized use of deadly force may exist.
 - b. When it is necessary to secure in a safe place or check on the serviceability of the weapon.
 - c. At an approved range.
2. When confronting threats with drawn handgun:
 - a. The finger will remain outside of the trigger guard until such time as circumstances exist which reasonably indicate a danger to life or of great bodily harm.
 - b. If applicable to the officer's particular weapon system, the pistol will be in double action mode and the weapon will not be cocked.
 - c. If applicable to the officer's particular weapon system, after being fired, a semi-automatic pistol may remain in the cocked/single action mode until such time as the immediate threat of death or great bodily harm no longer remains. The weapon will then be restored to double action mode by use of the de-cocking lever, if so equipped.

DEPARTMENT APPROVED RIFLES / ADMINISTRATIVE GUIDELINES

1. Officers will only use MPD-authorized rifles.
2. No modification, alteration, or installation of any part on any department assigned or individually owned rifle shall be made without the approval of the Captain of Training or his/her designee, or by the SWAT commander (for SWAT tactical team members).

3. Only officers who meet MPD training requirements are authorized to use MPD approved rifles and they will use them in accordance with department training, policy, and established safety procedures.
4. Officers shall ensure that their MPD assigned and/or individually owned rifle is properly maintained, regularly inspected, and serviced in accordance with MPD training.
5. The Captain of Training or his/her designee shall maintain rifle assignments and records.
6. Except for exigent circumstances, officers shall not use a rifle not assigned to them.
7. Uniformed officers assigned to and engaged in field operations shall ensure that their authorized rifle is properly secured in their squad at the start of their shift unless approved by a supervisor. This requirement does not apply to off-duty or special assignments.
8. Rifles transported in police vehicles shall be secured in the mounting brackets provided or be cased in the vehicle's trunk. The rifle should have an empty chamber, have the safety on, and have a magazine loaded with the prescribed number of rounds as established by this SOP.
 - a. Only MPD-approved rifle ammunition is authorized to be carried on duty.
 - b. Magazines designed to hold 20 rounds shall be loaded with no fewer than 18 rounds. Magazines designed to hold 30 rounds shall be loaded with no fewer than 28 rounds. In no case shall the magazine be loaded with more rounds than designated by the manufacturer.
9. In police vehicles equipped with a prisoner transport screen, the screen shall be in the up or closed position when transporting prisoners, suspects, or persons under protective custody when a rifle is secured in the passenger compartment.
10. In the event an officer's rifle becomes fouled, is suspected of having a partial or complete barrel obstruction, or is otherwise not in a serviceable condition, it shall be immediately made safe and placed out of service until proper cleaning and/or repairs can be made. The officer responsible for the rifle shall promptly make written notice to the Training Team's In-Service Sergeant noting the nature of the problem. If the rifle will be unserviceable for an extended period of time, the officer will be issued an MPD-owned loaner rifle zeroed to the officer.
11. In the event an officer's rifle is collected as evidence, the Training Team's In-Service Sergeant or his/her designee will issue an MPD-owned loaner rifle zeroed to the officer as soon as possible.
12. Storage for rifles will be provided in each district station armory.

Individually Owned Rifles

Officers who have completed MPD-approved training may carry and utilize an AR-15 A2/A3 style 5.56mm/.223 rifle they personally own while on duty.

The rifle shall meet the following criteria:

1. Be made by Colt, Bravo Company Manufacturing, or Sig Sauer.
2. Be semi-automatic.
3. Have a minimum barrel length of 16 inches.
4. Have a full or multi-position collapsible stock. No folding stocks are allowed.
5. Have a sling attached.
6. Be equipped with iron sights.

Deviations from these requirements may be made only with the written approval of the Captain of Training. Deviations for SWAT tactical team members may be approved by the SWAT commander.

Optional Accessories for Authorized Rifles

1. MPD-owned rifles may be equipped with a flashlight. The flashlight mount must:
 - a. Not require a modification of the rifle hand guards as delivered by the manufacturer.
 - b. Be able to be stored in the rifle mounting rack system in the squads.
2. Individually owned rifles may be equipped with the following accessories purchased at the owner's expense:
 - a. Flashlight.
 - b. A vertical forward grip.
 - c. A tactical hand guard or free floating hand guard. A low-profile gas block may be used in conjunction with an extended free floating hand guard.

- d. An alternative stock and/or pistol grip.
- e. An ambidextrous safety and/or charging handle.
- f. An enlarged or "winter" trigger guard.
3. With prior approval and inspection by a member of the Training Team, an officer may mount a personally owned optic on an MPD rifle.
4. Individually owned rifles may be equipped with optical sights which include red dots, magnifiers, and riflescopes.
5. Guidelines for red dots, magnifiers, and riflescopes:
 - a. Only MPD approved red dots, magnifiers, and riflescopes can be used on duty. The Captain of Training or his/her designee will be the approving authority.
 - b. If equipped with optics, the optics must allow for simultaneous utilization of the iron sights.
 - i) If equipped with a rifle scope, back-up sights must be accessible through a quick release mount or offset 45 degree sights.
 - c. Officers utilizing an optical sighting system must have the system inspected by training staff and qualify with a MPD Firearms Instructor with that sighting system prior to using the rifle on duty.
 - d. Officers with individually owned rifles may use a fixed-power magnifier in conjunction with the approved optic. The magnifier must utilize a mounting system that allows it to be instantly folded or rotated out of the way so the primary optic can be used without the magnifier, while remaining attached to the rifle.
 - e. Riflescopes must be able to return to 1x (1power)
 - f. Rifle optics shall never be used as a replacement for binoculars.
6. Current SWAT members may add additional accessories to individually owned rifles with the approval of the SWAT commander. SWAT members who leave the team in good standing may retain accessories at the discretion of the SWAT Commander. This approval may be rescinded at any time.
7. Installation of accessories that require disassembly beyond the standard field strip must be completed by a trained armorer or gunsmith and be inspected by an MPD armorer prior to duty use.

Rifle Safety Procedures

1. Rifles shall at all times be handled in accordance with MPD training, policy, and established safety procedures.
2. When inspecting, loading, or unloading rifles, officers shall:
 - a. Ensure the safety is on.
 - b. While seated in the front passenger compartment of a police vehicle, place the muzzle toward the engine and away from any portion of an officer's body.
 - c. Remove the magazine.
 - d. Pull the charging handle to the rear and lock the bolt back by depressing the lower half of the bolt catch. If a round is in the chamber, it should be ejected by this action.
 - e. Visually inspect the chamber to see that it is empty, keeping fingers out of the ejection port to prevent injury.
 - f. Close the action by pulling the charging handle to the rear and then releasing it.
 - g. Inspect the magazine to ensure it is properly loaded before inserting into the magazine well. Tug aggressively down to insure the magazine is properly seated.
 - h. Close the dust cover.
 - i. Inspect the sights to ensure they have not been altered.
 - j. Secure the rifle in the vehicle mounting bracket.
3. In police vehicles so equipped, the prisoner transport screen shall be in the up/closed position when transporting prisoners, suspects, or persons under protective custody.

DEPLOYING THE PATROL RIFLE AND CONFRONTING A THREAT

1. A rifle may be deployed in the performance of duty under the following circumstances and only with the finger outside of the trigger guard and the safety on:
 - a. When an officer reasonably believes that the potential for the authorized use of deadly force may exist.

- b. When it is necessary to secure in a safe place or check on the serviceability of the weapon.
 - c. At an approved range.
2. When confronting threats with a deployed rifle:
 - a. The finger will remain outside of the trigger guard with the safety on until such time and circumstances exist which reasonably indicate a danger to life or of great bodily harm.
 - b. After being fired, the safety selector may remain on fire until such time as the immediate threat of death or great bodily harm no longer remains. The weapon will then be restored to safe.

MISCELLANEOUS WEAPONRY

1. Uniformed personnel, while working in the field in a patrol capacity, shall have an MPD-authorized baton immediately available in their vehicle.
2. All uniformed personnel, while working in the field in a patrol capacity, are required to carry an MPD-authorized chemical agent. Carrying of an MPD authorized chemical agent is optional for non-field personnel.
3. All uniformed personnel, while working in the field in a patrol capacity, are required to carry an MPD-authorized electronic control device (ECD). This does not apply to personnel who have not been trained in the use of an electronic control device, or if no device is available (e.g., special events, FT&E, SWAT).
4. The use or carrying of any non-authorized firearm, electronic control device, ammunition, chemical agent, or agent-dispensing device is prohibited.
5. Commissioned personnel are permitted to carry folding/retractable knives with a blade no longer than four inches for utility purposes while on duty. Fixed-blade knives are authorized only for members of SWAT and only while operating in that capacity during special circumstances with the written permission of the Chief of Police.

FIREARMS SAFETY

Members of the MPD shall strictly adhere to all safety guidelines when handling any firearm to prevent an unintentional discharge of that firearm. Members shall not engage in any behavior with a firearm that may pose an unnecessary danger to any other person. Officers shall take reasonable measures to ensure the security and safe storage of MPD approved weapons. This procedure applies to all members of the MPD while on duty and to the handling of any MPD approved weapon while off duty.

FIREARMS IN THE DANE COUNTY COURTHOUSE

It is the procedure of MPD to actively participate in the safe and secure operation of the Dane County Courthouse (DCC). Courthouses are locations where disputes involving the most volatile human emotions are resolved and thus, can create unique potential dangers. Madison Police Officers shall recognize this environment and exercise extreme care when bringing a firearm into the Dane County Courthouse.

1. On-duty MPD sworn employees performing official duties are authorized to carry firearms in the DCC regardless of attire (e.g., military, utility, professional uniform, or civilian).
2. On-duty employees shall:
 - a. Wear a visible breast/pocket badge if wearing the military, utility, or professional uniforms. While in civilian attire, a pocket badge and/or MPD ID card shall be displayed on the outer garment.
 - b. Wear an agency-approved holster and adhere to all MPD firearms safety and weapon retention procedures.
 - c. When in civilian attire, wear an outer garment (coat, jacket, vest) to cover the firearm. A badge on a belt clip or MPD ID card shall be displayed near the firearm.
 - d. Have MPD-issued identification on his/her person and produce this identification to Sheriff's staff or weapons screener upon request.
 - e. Officers engaged in undercover activities are exempt from the above visible identification requirements and may provide weapons screening staff with other evidence of law enforcement status.

3. On-duty employees entering the DCC through the main entrance on South Hamilton Street shall, upon request of Sheriff's staff or a weapons screener, provide proper identification, state the reason of the visit, and sign-in. If an employee is not on official business, his/her firearm shall be secured in a gun locker near the main entrance and he/she shall submit to weapons screening procedures.
4. Off-duty employees requiring access to the DCC for the purpose of attending to personal business shall enter the DCC through the public entrance on South Hamilton Street and will submit to weapons screening. If armed, they will be required to secure their firearm in a manner approved by the DCC Staff and will be required to submit to weapons screening procedures. MPD employees who are not on duty and not on official business are not authorized to carry firearms in the DCC.

Original SOP: 02/25/2015

(Revised: 03/17/2015, 04/21/2015, 03/04/2016, 08/25/2016, 12/21/2017, 09/24/2018, 06/08/2020)

(Reviewed Only: 12/22/2016)



CITY OF MADISON POLICE DEPARTMENT STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE



Uniform Standards

Eff. Date 10/08/2019

Purpose

All officers shall possess a serviceable military style uniform and the necessary equipment to perform uniformed field duty. If an officer's regular job duties do not require the wearing of the military style uniform, it is necessary for them to have the uniform immediately available.

Procedure

MILITARY STYLE UNIFORM GUIDELINES

1. No uniforms or equipment may be worn or carried on-duty unless it has been approved by the Chief of Police. Lists shall be maintained of approved uniform and equipment items. These lists will include items for specialized units and assignments.
2. Officers shall wear the military style uniform while on duty unless their assignment allows otherwise.
3. The uniform shall be kept clean and pressed and be worn complete with silver or gold (rank appropriate) buttons, insignias, badge, and name tag in place. It should not be torn, faded, or frayed, although it is understood that this situation can occur during regular job duties. The name tag will be worn by all uniformed personnel and will have the first name or initial and last name of the officers (no nicknames). The name tag will be worn above the right pocket, centered and even with the pocket. (See Addendum A for correct placement of insignia.)
4. The full military style uniform consists of a uniform shirt with Madison Police Department (MPD) patches on both shoulders, and uniform trousers. An employee shall wear the uniform shirt and trousers that are approved for their particular assignment.
5. Long-sleeve uniform shirts may be worn with a uniform tie or open at the collar without a tie. Short-sleeve uniform shirts will be worn open at the collar without a tie. When the uniform shirt is worn open at the collar, all but the top button will be buttoned.
6. When any uniform shirt is worn open at the collar, officers may wear only t-shirts which are white, navy blue, or black in color. When wearing a long-sleeve uniform shirt, a mock or turtle neck, navy blue or black in color, may be worn with the collar folded once. No visible insignia of a commercial nature is allowed.
7. Uniform shirt sleeves will not be worn rolled up when in public view. SET and SWAT officers are exempted from this rule while wearing their specialized BDU shirts, unless their Commander rules otherwise.
8. Uniform sweaters authorized for use as an outer garment may be worn over the military style uniform.
9. No pins, flags, tie tacks, tie bars (other than the approved silver or gold tie bar) or other such paraphernalia will be worn with the military style uniform unless approved by the Chief of Police. The Purchasing Clerk shall keep the list of authorized pins.
10. Members of the Field Training Cadre may wear the field training pin with the military style uniform. The pin will be worn centered and directly above the name tag.
11. Members of the SET, SWAT and Honor Guard teams may wear their respective team pins with the military style uniform. The pin will be worn centered and directly above the name tag, or centered directly above the field training pin, if worn. The Chief may authorize the wearing of any other pins at his discretion.

12. Officers who have received certain awards (Valor, Meritorious Conduct, Blue Star, Lifesaving) may wear the approved award pin with the military uniform. If only one award pin is worn, the pin will be worn centered above the highest other pin (name tag, Field Training, SET or SWAT). If two award pins are worn, the pins will be worn side-by-side, above the name tag or Field Training pin (if worn), but below the SET or SWAT pin (if worn).
13. Service bars may be worn on long-sleeve uniform shirts, jackets and coats. One bar is authorized at the completion of each four years of service. (See Addendum A for correct placement.)
14. Approved footwear worn with the military style uniform will be black and must be kept clean and polished.
15. When long uniform pants are worn, socks should also be worn that cover the ankle, specifically at least a mid-calf or crew sock. Shorter socks such as anklets, no-show, or low cut are only authorized to be worn with uniform shorts. Socks shall be black or navy in color, except when a medical waiver is granted and approved by the Chief of Police.
16. Wearing of the uniform hat is optional, unless a commanding or supervisory officer requires that a hat be worn for a particular assignment. An approved MPD baseball cap, trooper hat, or stocking cap may also be worn.
17. Officers may wear an authorized outer jacket with the military style uniform. Chevrons and bars will be worn on the epaulets, not the collar. MPD raid jackets approved for plainclothes use will not be worn with the military style uniform.
18. When a uniformed officer directs traffic, the safety vest or reflective side of the spring/fall jacket shall be worn, whether in an on-duty or special employment status. The department-issued raincoat, with the reflective side out may be worn instead of the traffic vest.
19. The following supplemental equipment is required while wearing the military style uniform:
 - a. A plain black belt with gold or silver closure.
 - b. Authorized weaponry as per the Police Weaponry Policy.
 - c. Authorized leather or nylon goods.
 - d. Any equipment as may be required by the officer's commander.
20. The full military style uniform will be classified as follows:

Dress Class A	Class A	Class B	Class C
Commander Overcoat (if purchased)	Approved Outer Garment	Approved Outer Garment	Approved Outer Garment
8 point hat (outdoors, optional)	Approved Hear Gear (outdoors)	Approved Head Gear (optional)	Approved Head Gear (optional)
Dress Blouse			
White Long-Sleeve Uniform Shirt, Navy tie	Approved Class A Uniform Shirt, long-sleeve, (tie required) or short-sleeve	Approved Class A Uniform Shirt, long-sleeve (tie optional) or short-sleeve	Approved Tactical Uniform Shirt
Body armor (if worn) will be concealed under the uniform shirt	Body armor (if worn) will be concealed under the uniform shirt	Approved external body armor carrier or body armor (if worn) concealed under the uniform shirt	Approved external body armor carrier or body armor (if worn) concealed under the uniform shirt
Approved Class A Uniform Trousers (4 pocket)	Approved Class A Uniform Trousers (no cargo or TDU style)	Approved Uniform Trousers	Approved Tactical Trousers
Black Shoes (non-athletic)	Black approved (non-athletic) Footwear	Approved Black Footwear	Approved Black Footwear
No Name Tag on Outside of Commander Overcoat	Duty Belt	Duty Belt	Duty Belt

21. Officers with the rank of Police Captain and above shall maintain a Class "A" Dress uniform. Officers with the rank of Police Lieutenant shall have the option of maintaining a Class "A" Dress uniform. Dress Class A uniforms shall be worn at official ceremonies of the MPD (e.g. funerals, memorial services, graduations), or as directed by the Chief of Police.
22. Officers should wear a Class A uniform to all court appearances (including probation and parole revocation hearings), to special assignments, or any other time as directed by a supervisor. It is expected that officers who have court scheduled during their regular work hours will wear a Class A uniform to the court appearance, though it is understood that in limited circumstances it may not be possible to change into a Class A uniform prior to the court appearance. The Class A uniform is required for uniformed personnel testifying at a jury trial unless it is impractical to do so or upon specific request from the prosecuting attorney.
23. Officers shall have the option of wearing Class A or Class B uniforms for their daily assignments unless otherwise directed by MPD policy or a MPD Supervisor.
24. Rank Insignia
 - a. Rank insignia shall be worn on the epaulets of the outer most garment (including Dress Blouse), except rainwear.
 - b. All insignias shall be worn on the shirt collar.
25. The approved Honor Guard uniform may only be worn by Honor Guard members or auxiliary team members, as approved by Honor Guard Command.
26. Bike Uniform

Officers may wear the approved bike uniform only when assigned to ride MPD bicycles for the duration of their shift. The bike uniform will consist of:

 - a. Approved MPD bicycle shirt.
 - b. Approved athletic shorts, pants, shoes, and black or navy blue socks.
 - c. Protective helmet.
 - d. Full duty belt, including weaponry as required in the Police Weaponry guide.
 - e. Approved MPD bicycle jacket.
 - f. Officers may also wear the military style uniform while using the bicycle, but in that situation must wear a protective helmet and yellow reflective vest over their uniform for greater visibility. With supervisor's approval for tactical reasons, an officer may refrain from wearing the yellow reflective vest.
27. Mounted Patrol Uniform

Mounted Patrol officers may wear the Mounted Patrol uniform while assigned to Mounted Patrol activities. The Mounted Patrol uniform will consist of:

 - a. Approved MPD Mounted Patrol shirt. The approved Class A MPD uniform shirt may be worn for ceremonial activities.
 - b. Approved MPD riding pants.
 - c. Approved MPD riding boots.
 - d. Approved MPD Mounted Patrol jacket.
 - e. Protective helmet.
 - f. Full duty belt.
28. Canine Officer Duty Uniform

Canine officers may wear the approved Canine BDU/Class C uniform only when engaged/assigned to Canine duties. The Canine BDU uniform will not be worn for any other assignment/purpose.
29. Alternative Uniform Attire

Alternative uniform attire may be approved for certain activities/assignments where a uniform would not be appropriate. These include MPD polo shirts, t-shirts, etc. These alternative items

are not a substitute for the standard uniform, and may only be worn for specific assignments/activities with the approval of the Chief.

31. External Body Armor Carrier

An approved external body armor carrier may be worn over the uniform shirt with the Class B or Class C uniform. All other uniform requirements (visible badge, name tag, collar brass, etc.) apply when the external body armor carrier is worn.

An approved medical/load-bearing external body armor carrier may be worn over the uniform shirt with the Class B or Class C uniform. Officers electing to wear the medical/load-bearing external body armor carrier will have their equipment carrying configuration approved by the Training Section prior to field deployment.

The medical/load-bearing external body armor carrier should appear as similar to the standard uniform shirt as possible, though a single "Police" patch may be worn on the rear of the carrier. All other uniform requirements (visible badge, approved name tag, collar brass, etc.) apply when the medical/load-bearing external body armor carrier is worn.

IN-SERVICE DRESS/EMPLOYEE DEVELOPMENT

Officers shall dress in clothing and gear consistent with their regular assignment unless notified otherwise by a member of the Training staff.

SPECIAL DUTY JOB

Officers working "special duty" jobs in uniform shall adhere to the military style uniform guidelines in this policy. If the assignment requires a non-military style uniform dress, officers shall dress in clothing consistent with the non-uniform clothing standards in this policy.

BODY ARMOR

It is the policy of the MPD to maximize officer safety through the use of body armor in combination with prescribed safety procedures. While body armor provides a significant level of protection, it is not a substitute for the observance of officer safety procedures.

If the officer's assignment is uniform field work in an enforcement capacity rather than administrative or support capacities, body armor shall be worn. Officers are responsible to ensure that body armor is functional and does not interfere with the performance of their duties. Exceptions will be at the discretion of the commanding officer.

HEAVY BODY ARMOR

Officers may utilize personally owned, MPD approved supplemental heavy body armor while on duty in accordance with these provisions:

1. Only approved heavy body armor and accessories will be utilized. Heavy body armor carriers will indicate "POLICE" on the front and back, and may not be modified without approval of the Captain of the Personnel and Training Team.
2. Officers will ensure that their individually owned heavy body armor is properly maintained and regularly inspected.
3. Officer must complete training and firearms qualification (as established by the Captain of the Personnel and Training Team) while wearing heavy body armor prior to using it in the field. All use of supplemental heavy body armor will be in accordance with departmental training.

4. Supplemental heavy body armor is not authorized for full-time wear. It may be utilized anytime an officer reasonably believes the potential for a deadly force threat from a firearm exists.
5. Officers will not utilize heavy body armor not assigned to them unless exigent circumstances are present.

BADGES

Officers on duty must carry their assigned badge and departmental identification card on their person. Officers wearing the military style uniform will have their badge displayed on the outermost garment worn. Officers not wearing the military style uniform who have their primary handgun visible must have their badge displayed either on the front of their waistband or on their chest area.

PARKING ENFORCEMENT OFFICER UNIFORM

1. Parking Enforcement Officers shall wear the prescribed uniform while on duty, unless their assignment allows otherwise. The prescribed uniform shall consist of items that have been authorized by the Chief of Police.
2. The uniform shall be kept neat and clean at all times. MPD Command Staff shall determine the wearability of the uniforms.
3. The uniform will consist of authorized pants, shorts, short- or long-sleeve polo shirts, short- or long-sleeve military style shirts, authorized jackets or sweaters and approved footwear and headgear.
4. Long- and short-sleeve uniform shirts may be worn open at the collar, with all but the top button buttoned.
5. When any authorized uniform shirt is worn open at the collar, officers may wear approved undershirts. These undershirts shall be black, white or navy blue in color. It is not authorized to wear long-sleeve undershirts with short-sleeve gray uniform shirts.
6. Authorized uniform sweaters (with MPD patch) may be used as an acceptable outer garment over an approved undershirt (turtleneck).
7. A Madison Parking Enforcement authorized ANSI Safety Vest must be worn as the outer most garment at all times. When wearing uniform jackets and coats the ANSI Safety vest must be worn and it is required that a uniform shirt, uniform sweater, or authorized turtleneck be worn underneath at all times.
8. The approved footwear shall consist of black boots or shoes, when wearing uniform pants, and must be kept clean and polished. Approved footwear when wearing uniform shorts shall consist of gray shoes with black or white socks; or black shoes with black socks.
9. Parking Enforcement Officers wishing to purchase tennis shoes for duty use may do so. These shoes must be gray or black in color, free of bright colors, overly graphic designs or lights; must be made from an approved vendor (if purchased with uniform account funds); and must be an approved brand (Nike, Brooks, Asics, New Balance, Adidas, or Reebok). The purchase and exact shoe model must be pre-approved by the parking supervisor.
10. Wearing authorized headgear is optional.
11. Any items that Parking Enforcement Officers wish to incorporate into the approved uniform list must be brought to the attention of the Parking Uniform Committee.

UNIFORM ACCOUNT

1. Existing agreements between the City of Madison and the labor unions which represent uniformed personnel of the MPD spell out current provisions for use and administration of uniform accounts.
2. Under no circumstances are employees permitted to exceed the amount available in their account. It is the employee's responsibility to track their account balance, and they are responsible for any applicable tax.
3. All uniform and equipment purchases for use on-duty by personnel on the monthly clothing allowance must be approved items consistent with this policy.

Original SOP: 02/25/2015

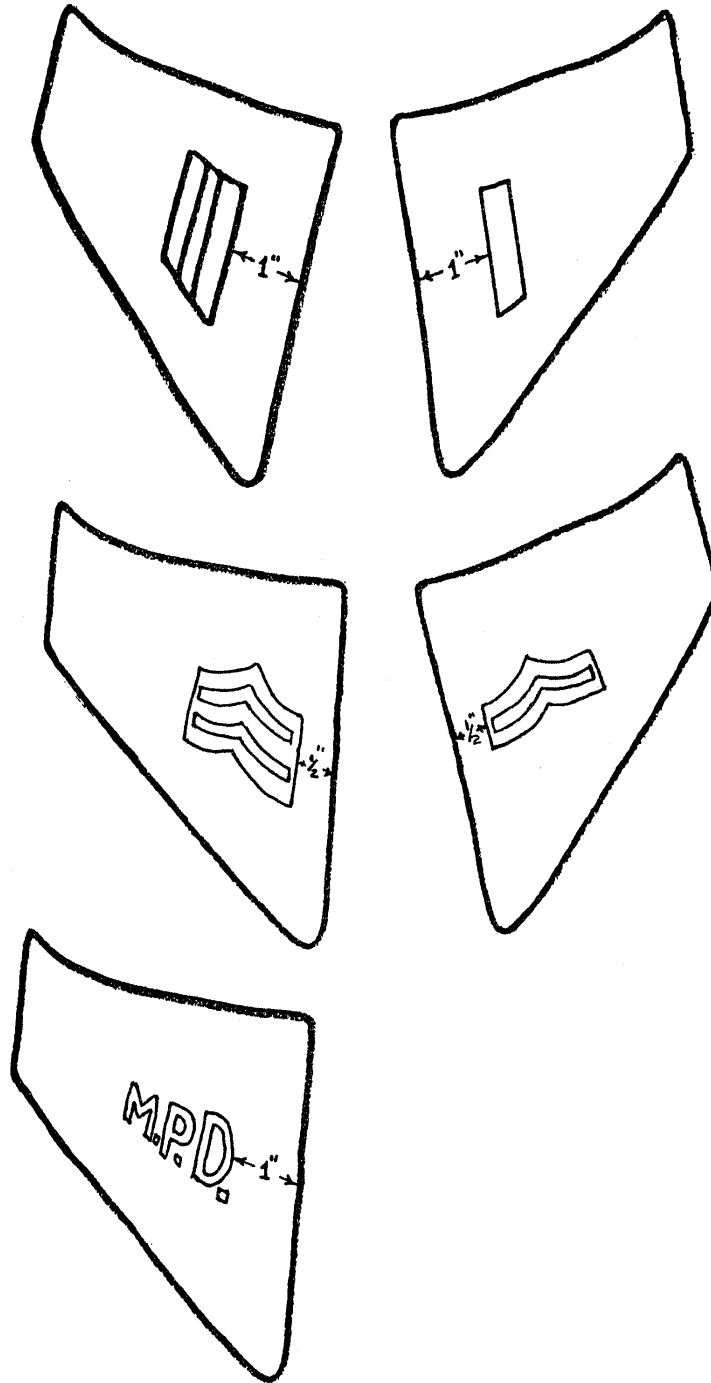
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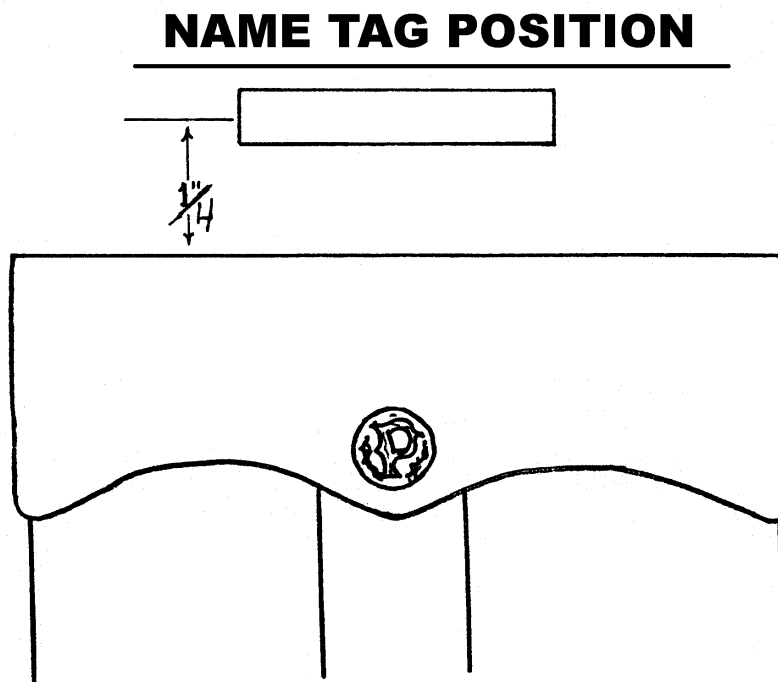
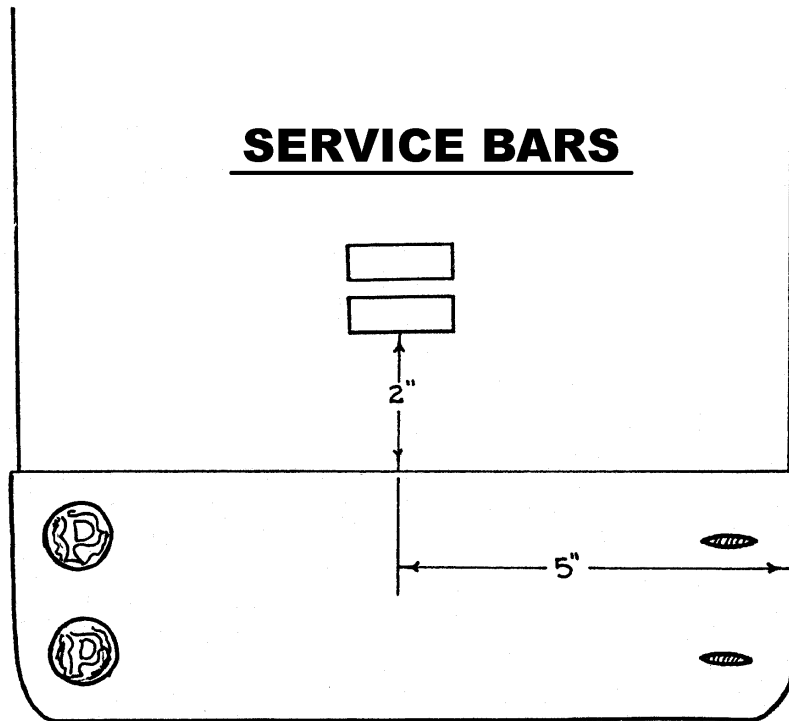
(Revised: 09/13/2016, 02/18/2018, 04/16/2018, 4/30/2019, 10/08/2019)

ADDENDUM A

COLLAR INSIGNIAS

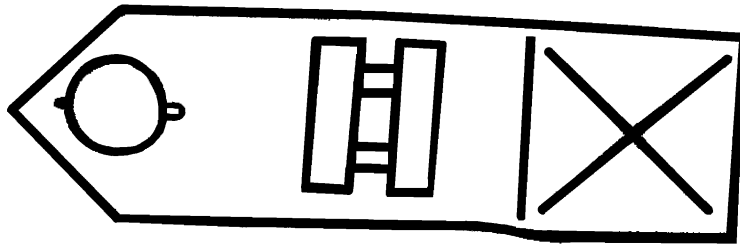
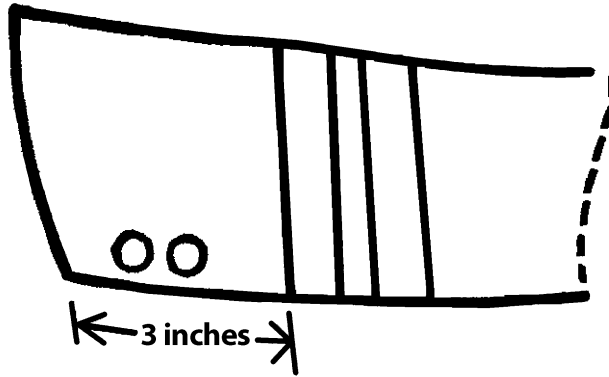
All insignias are to be centered between top and bottom of collar.





COMMANDER'S OVERCOAT

- Sleeve Bars: 4 bars: Chief of Police
- 3 bars: Assistant Chief of Police
- 2 bars: Captain
- 1 bar: Lieutenant





CITY OF MADISON POLICE DEPARTMENT
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE



Demonstrations and Assemblies

Eff. Date 02/25/2015

Purpose

The Madison Police Department's (MPD) function is to protect citizens' constitutional rights to free speech, to demonstrate, and to disseminate information in a lawful and peaceful manner while protecting others' rights to free movement, privacy and freedom from violence. The MPD has an obligation to protect citizens' rights while maintaining order, protecting property and ensuring safety. The MPD and its personnel will be completely impartial and employees will make no public statement which reflects personal opinion on the pertinent issues(s) while on duty.

Procedure

1. Planning for large pre-planned events or demonstrations will be the joint responsibility of the Command Staff of the district in which the event is to occur and the Special Events Team (SET). If possible, departmental personnel should communicate with the event organizer prior to the event.
2. In the event of a spontaneous crowd management/control incident, a patrol supervisor shall respond and assume command of the scene. District Command Staff will be consulted to determine the need to respond to establish incident command and/or additional resources. If the situation warrants (increasing crowd size, hostile crowd demeanor, property damage, etc.) the SET commander will be contacted to determine if a full or partial SET activation is necessary.
3. The SET, under the direction of a SET commander or designee, will have primary responsibility for on scene management and control of all crowd events in which any significant portion of the team is activated. Whenever two or more SET platoons are activated, or at the discretion of a SET commander, a command post will be designated and staffed. When possible, the command post will be staffed by a SET commander, a SET supervisor, an affected district commander or supervisor and a recorder.
4. Personnel involved in crowd control/management situations will at all times act in accordance with MPD use of force policy. SET members may use special tools/devices as approved by the SET commander. Such use will be in accordance with training and SET procedures. Absent exigent circumstances, protective equipment will only be used at the direction of a commanding officer.
5. Whenever possible, MPD personnel will utilize these seven principles of handling crowds and demonstrations, known as the "Madison Method."
 - a. We protect citizen's constitutional rights to assemble, petition the government and engage in free speech.
 - b. We are impartial and remain neutral regardless of the issue.
 - c. We maintain open dialogue with citizens and the news media before, during and after demonstrations.
 - d. We monitor demonstrations and marches to protect individual rights and ensure public safety.
 - e. We balance the rights of demonstrators with the rights of the community at large.
 - f. We use restraint in the use of force. We protect people first and property second.
 - g. We, as peace officers, pursue continuous improvement of our method.
6. MPD personnel may, at the direction of a commander, videotape demonstrations/assemblies. The intent of creating a video record of such events is to document evidence of criminal activity for future prosecution, deter criminal behavior, to document and improve departmental response to demonstrations and assemblies, and for other internal purposes (such as training and evaluation). Videotapes of demonstrations or assemblies will be maintained in accordance with MPD mobile video procedures.

(Reviewed Only: 01/27/2016, 12/22/2016, 12/26/2017, 01/30/2019, 01/31/2020)



CITY OF MADISON POLICE DEPARTMENT STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE



Labor Disputes and Picketing

Eff. Date 01/21/2020

Purpose

Negotiation and collective bargaining are legally recognized methods of peacefully settling labor disputes. The basic police function is to protect the lawful rights of parties to the dispute; to prevent conflict from erupting into violence; to take whatever action may be necessary to protect lives and property; and to maintain peace. The right to picket and disseminate information in a lawful and peaceful manner will be respected and protected.

Procedure

Planning for labor disputes involving picketing will be the responsibility of the Command Staff of the affected district. Communication should be established with both sides of the labor dispute to coordinate activities. Should events reach a point where they exceed district resources, Special Events Team (SET) Command will be consulted to determine the need to transition to a SET event.

Obligations of Madison Police Department Personnel

Madison Police Department (MPD) personnel, when on duty, must be completely impartial and strive to avoid any actions which give the appearance of partiality, therefore:

Members shall make no public statement which reflects preference, in the form of support or opposition, for either side in a labor dispute.

Members shall not accept gifts of any sort, including food or beverages, from anyone involved in a labor dispute.

Picketing

Picketing and information dissemination shall be restricted to those areas which are, or are considered to be, public; however, if the public nature of the premises is uncertain, peaceful picketing and information dissemination should be presumed to be lawful by officers unless told otherwise by a Supervisor.

Picketing restrictions are:

1. Picket lines shall not block public use of roads, sidewalks, or public ways.
2. Violence, threats of violence, deception, coercion, or fraud on the part of any person, or on the part of any agent for any person, should not be tolerated.
3. All citizens shall be guaranteed access to picketed premises, free from violence or threats against them.
4. Destruction of or damage to property will be cause for arrest.

Notification of Parties Involved

As soon as possible after the start of a labor dispute, the MPD will undertake to acquaint both parties with MPD policies in this area and with the manner in which they will be applied in the specific case. Whenever possible, such information will be provided to both parties in the presence of the other.

Communications with Parties Involved

Communications with both labor and management should be made through designated representatives who should be encouraged to pass on, to those they represent, the information or orders received from the police. Both sides to the dispute should be encouraged to keep the police informed of their intended activities.

Enforcement of Laws

All felonies committed during labor disputes will be handled by physical arrest. If an arrest is not immediately possible, every effort will be made to pursue a subsequent felony arrest. Serious misdemeanors and ordinance violations may be handled by arrest or citation as appropriate. Because enforcement of some minor offenses might lead to violence or greater hostilities, enforcement of them will be at the discretion of the supervisor present.

Enforcement of Injunctions

No arrests shall be made for violations of injunctions or court orders unless the MPD is specifically ordered by the court.

Original SOP: 02/25/2015
(Reviewed Only: 01/27/2016, 12/22/2016, 12/26/2017, 01/30/2019)
(Revised: 01/21/2020)