



**Division of State Patrol
Policy and Procedure**

Number
1-2

Subject CIVIL DISORDER	
Author/Originator Bureau of Field Operations	Approved by Superintendent <i>Timothy L. Carnahan</i>
Records Management Statement Supersedes P&P 1-2 dated June 28, 2019 Posted on WisDOT Internal Website (SharePoint) at https://wigov.sharepoint.com/sites/dot-dsp/policy/sitepages/home.aspx	

1. POLICY

It is the policy of the Division of State Patrol (DSP) to train and equip its personnel to provide the response and necessary protection, security, and maintenance of law and order in an immediate, effective, and efficient manner. The DSP will remain on-scene either as a primary response unit or in support of other governmental units until the condition has subsided and it is determined the DSP is no longer needed.

2. AUTHORITY

Authority for DSP civil disturbance responses is found in Wisconsin ss. 323.12, 110.07(2), 110.07(2m) and 110.07(4). Under s. 323.12, the Governor may call upon the State Patrol to respond to a condition of civil disorder or threat to the safety of persons on state property, or damage or destruction of state property after filing written notice with the Secretary of State.

Under ss. 110.07(2), 110.07(2m) and 110.07(4), troopers and inspectors may be used to provide a response to civil disorders or disasters and provide necessary security, protection, and maintenance of law and order within the State of Wisconsin. Such services may be provided to jurisdictions outside of Wisconsin as requested and governed by the Emergency Mutual Assistance Compact (EMAC) and any applicable Memorandums of Understanding or Agreement (MOU/MOA).

3. OBJECTIVE

The DSP, as a statewide law enforcement agency, has an obligation to respond to conditions of civil disorder, correctional institution disturbances, and threats to the safety of persons or property and disaster scenes to provide maintenance of law and order, protecting life and property and providing security at the scene. The DSP will respond in

a prompt and sustained manner with the resources and equipment within its means to accomplish its responsibilities.

Mobile Field Force personnel will be assigned for the appropriate response to the following situations occurring in the State of Wisconsin or as requested by an out-of-state agency:

- 3.A Civil unrest or disorder;
- 3.B Natural or man-made disasters;
- 3.C Disturbances at a state-owned or leased facility;
- 3.D Other commitments requested and governed by the EMAC;
- 3.E Emergency Protective Services requests.

4. DEFINITIONS

- 4.A **Civil Disorder** – Public disturbance by numerous people who commit violent acts that cause immediate danger or injury to people or property.
- 4.B **Civil Disturbance** – Group acts of violence and disorder prejudicial to public law and order.
- 4.C **Crowd Control** – FEMA designation; the highest level of law enforcement response. A law enforcement response to a protest or gathering that may involve objectively dangerous or unlawful situations. Circumstances may warrant law enforcement actions such as arrests, deployments of personnel, and use of force options like chemical munitions, less lethal weapons, or dispersal tactics.
- 4.D **Crowd Intervention** – FEMA designation; middle level of law enforcement response. Law Enforcement implementation of strategies and tactics to mitigate and remove unlawful behavior during public gatherings so as not to disrupt an otherwise lawful assembly.
- 4.E **Crowd Management** – Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) designation; the lowest level of law enforcement response. The basic preparation and response to all forms of public gatherings.
- 4.F **Extrication Team** – Requires MFF specialization. A specially trained team of officers whose task is to use power tools to defeat protestor devices while reducing liability and ensuring due process.
- 4.G **Grenadier** – Requires MFF specialization. Grenadiers are trained to use less-lethal weapons and deliver chemical weapon munitions. They are

equipped with a less-lethal weapon(s) including launched munitions and hand-thrown chemical munitions.

- 4.H **Mobil Field Force (MFF)** – A well-trained, disciplined, organized demonstration of police presence that emphasizes the unity of command and can be rapidly deployed in civil disorder situations. For the purposes of the Wisconsin State Patrol, the deployment of personnel that may reasonably be expected to participate in crowd intervention or crowd control shall be considered an (MFF) deployment.
- 4.I **Platoon** – a large contingent of MFF personnel operating as a single unit. An ideal platoon consists of four squads, forty officers, and is directed by the Platoon Leader.
- 4.J **Platoon Leader** – Requires MFF specialization. The platoon leader assumes responsibility for the activities of the entire Platoon and takes directions directly from the WSPA Command Post.
- 4.K **Squad** – a squad consists of two teams, ten officers, with one of the team leaders designated as the squad leader.
- 4.L **Squad Leader** – Requires MFF specialization. The squad leader assumes responsibility for the activities of each squad member. All communications from the platoon leader will be directed to the squad leader who will carry out assignments as directed.
- 4.M **Tactical Casualty Care Team (TCCT)** – Requires MFF specialization. TCCT members are specially trained for trauma life support in prehospital combat medicine, with the goal of reducing preventable deaths while maintaining operation success.
- 4.N **Team** – A team consists of four officers and one team leader. Specialty teams (like grenadier teams) may be variable in size.
- 4.O **Team Leader** – A team leader is responsible for the other members of their team. While in a line formation, the team leader will be behind the front line orchestrating the movement of the team.

5. NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE

If the request is associated with an active/ongoing disturbance at a Department of Corrections institution, the person receiving the request shall immediately dispatch available officers to the established staging area pursuant to the institution's disturbance plan. Every effort will be made to dispatch available on-duty sworn personnel to the institution without delay.

The call-up of the DSP under s. 323.12 must come through the Governor. However, it is conceivable that DSP may be called upon for complex incidents or other situations

without specific authorization of the Governor. In such cases, the State Patrol can only respond under its authority established under s. 110.07(2m) and s. 110.07(4).

- 5.A Should the Governor receive and approve a request for the call-up of the DSP under s. 323.12, he/she will prepare and deliver the necessary letter to the Secretary of State or duly authorized representative and will then call via the Department of Transportation (DOT) to the DSP and advise the organization of the request.
- 5.B Duty Supervisor
 - 5.B.1 The request may be received at the Division headquarters, a Region/Post headquarters, or the Traffic Management Center. When received, it shall be referred to the duty supervisor or the highest-ranking supervisory person available.
 - 5.B.1.a.1 The supervisor receiving the initial call shall obtain the following information:
 - 5.B.1.a.2 Name and title of the person calling.
 - 5.B.1.a.3 Name, address, location, title, and telephone number of the person requesting assistance.
 - 5.B.1.a.4 The reason for the request.
 - 5.B.1.a.5 A description of the problem and nature of the event requiring assistance.
 - 5.B.1.a.6 The time, date, and location of the event where assistance is needed.
 - 5.B.1.a.7 An estimate of the number of personnel required.
 - 5.B.1.a.8 The name, title, address, and telephone number of the person in charge (i.e.; overall Incident Commander) at the location or incident.
 - 5.B.1.a.9 Where the Incident Command Post is located.
 - 5.B.1.a.10 Where the staging area is located and where resources need to be sent for assignment.
 - 5.B.1.a.11 Other possible resource or logistic information.
 - 5.B.2 The supervisor shall also fill out DSP Resource Request Log found on SharePoint here: Bureau of Field Operations (BFO) Site - DSP MFF/CD Request Log - All Items (sharepoint.com).
 - 5.C The supervisor shall complete or direct the communication center to initiate a Regional Incident Notification (RIN) in the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system as "Assist Other Agency." All pertinent information regarding the

servicing of the request (i.e.; personnel assigned, times, sequential events, and so on) shall be logged in the CAD system under the aforementioned Call For Service (CFS).

- 5.D Upon notification of DSP involvement in a significant incident/emergency or of a need for DSP response, the duty supervisor will notify the Region Commander through the chain of command. The Region/Post obligation to notify higher command ends when the Director of the Bureau of Field Operations (BFO) acknowledges receipt of the information. If the BFO Director cannot be reached, the Region shall call up through the chain of command to the Department Secretary, if necessary.
- 5.E At the end of each operational period, the OIC in charge of the event (or their designee) shall fill out an entry on the CD Operations Period Log found here: Bureau of Field Operations (BFO) Site - DSP MFF/CD Operational Period Deployment Log - All Items (sharepoint.com) identifying the personnel, specialty teams, and equipment utilized during the deployment.
- 5.F Region Commander or designee
 - 5.F.1 Dispatch a liaison (supervisor or designee) to the scene, if appropriate, to consult and coordinate with the on-scene overall incident commander.
 - 5.F.2 Alert appropriate personnel by established Region/Post procedures.
 - 5.F.3 Dispatch personnel and equipment following established Region/Post call-up and response procedures consistent with Incident Command System (ICS) principles and practices.
 - 5.F.4 Advise the appropriate communication center, as soon as possible, of the name, location, and telephone number of the dispatched on-scene liaison person who will remain at the scene until relieved by the Region Commander or his/her designee.
 - 5.F.5 If the Division receives a standby notification from the Governor's Office regarding a situation that may result in a DSP response, DSP personnel receiving the notification is to record the call information and notify the appropriate Region/Post and Division headquarters supervisory personnel as prescribed above. The Region Commander will then place necessary personnel on standby alert according to Region/Post procedures and monitor the situation.
 - 5.F.6 Furnish the Superintendent and applicable management personnel with a chronology of pertinent incident information regularly and as otherwise necessary following established ICS criteria.
 - 5.F.7 Maintain contact with DSP or other key personnel at the state and local Emergency Operations Centers (EOC) as applicable.

- 5.F.8 Ensure that critical incident stress debriefing is made available to all involved DSP employees within an appropriate period following demobilization, if appropriate.
- 5.F.9 In the absence of the Region Commander, the applicable Executive Officer or his/her designee shall act in that capacity.

6. RESPONSE PROCEDURE

- 6.A Any deployment of personnel that may reasonably be expected to participate in crowd intervention or crowd control shall be filled as a Mobile Field Force (MFF) deployment. The MFF activation process is outlined in the Mobile Field Force Standard Operating Procedure (SOP).
- 6.B An initial MFF deployment shall consist of one squad and one platoon leader for a total of eleven personnel.
 - 6.B.1 All MFF deployments beyond the initial response should be allocated in increments of a squad.
 - 6.B.2 A platoon leader's span of control shall be limited to four squads.
 - 6.B.3 A MFF deployment expecting to engage in crowd control shall generally incorporate at a minimum a two-person grenadier team and a SWAT component.
 - 6.B.4 A MFF activation also requires the Communications Unit to be activated. The activation and contact information is contained in the MFF SOP.

7. CALLOUT PROCESS

- 7.A The following guidelines shall be used to fill any MFF need. Additionally, procedures established by applicable labor contract and joint labor agreements shall be used in the event overtime is authorized for a callout of MFF resources.
 - 7.A.1 Recognized MFF specialty teams include Leadership, Extrication (Cut), Grenadier, and Tactical Casualty Care.
 - 7.A.2 Current officers with MFF specialized training can be found on SharePoint: Bureau of Field Operations (BFO) Site - DSP MFF Personnel Log - All Items.
- 7.B Team member (Skirmish line) positions:
 - 7.B.1 All members of the Wisconsin State Patrol receive basic civil disturbance training during the recruit academy and during annual training.
 - 7.B.2 Non-specialty team positions can be filled with any DSP officer.

- 7.C Squad Leader and Platoon Leader positions:
 - 7.C.1 Will be filled by a separate callup of only those members that have satisfied the MFF Operations training requirement.
- 7.D Other MFF specialty teams:
 - 7.D.1 The Platoon Leader in coordination with the Region Commander will determine the need for specialty teams based on the nature of the MFF request.
 - 7.D.2 Specialty teams will be called out separately from skirmish line positions and are limited to only those members with the requisite specialty training
 - 7.D.3 Grenadier teams shall be deployed in groups containing at least 2 officers.
 - 7.D.4 Extrication teams should be deployed in groups containing at least 4 officers.

8. TRAINING

DSP will provide the necessary training to properly prepare its personnel to effectively respond and perform during of the task crowd management or crowd control as a MFF unit.

- 8.A Emergency Response Training and Advisory Committee (ERTAC)
 - 8.A.1 The ERTAC will determine the Division civil disturbance training agenda annually. Memorandums of instruction will be created no later than December 1st of the year proceeding the training year, identifying the number of hours of required training and the topics that will be covered.
 - 8.A.2 Division civil disturbance training will generally be conducted at the Wisconsin State Patrol Academy as part of the Annual Trooper/Inspector In-service.
 - 8.A.3 The ERTAC will review the completed training documentation and provide feedback to the Wisconsin State Patrol Academy Commander and the Bureau of Field Operations Director as needed.
- 8.B Wisconsin State Patrol Academy (WSPA)
 - 8.B.1 All sworn personnel will receive basic training in the following areas provided at the Academy:
 - 8.B.1.a Defensive Tactics (DT, formally Defensive and arrest tactics (DAAT)).
 - 8.B.1.b Basic crowd management and intervention tactics.
 - 8.B.1.c Familiarization with and use of chemical munitions.

- 8.B.1.d Evidence handling and arrest processing.
- 8.B.1.e Familiarization with less-lethal force options.
- 8.B.1.f Hazardous material and Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) recognition and awareness.
- 8.B.1.g Basic first aid training.
- 8.B.1.h Security and protection of disaster areas.
- 8.B.1.i Familiarization with the Incident Command System (ICS), command post operations, and state/local level Emergency Operations Center (EOC) interface.
- 8.B.2 Annual Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) respirator fit testing.
- 8.B.3 Division civil disturbance training will generally be conducted as part of the Annual Trooper/Inspector In-service. The training curriculum shall be set by the ERTAC.
- 8.C Mobile Field Force (MFF) Specialty Roles
 - 8.C.1 The Division currently recognizes the following positions as MFF specialty roles:
 - 8.C.1.a MFF Leadership Positions (Team, Squad, and Platoon Leader)
 - 8.C.1.b Grenadier (Special Munitions) Team
 - 8.C.1.c Extrication (Cut) Team
 - 8.C.1.d Tactical Casualty Care (TCC) Team
 - 8.C.2 The training for MFF specialty roles shall be developed by the ERTAC committee and will be unique for each position:
 - 8.C.2.a MFF Leader Positions (Team, Squad, and Platoon Leaders)
 - 8.C.2.a.1 DSP's Mobile Field Force Operations Course (24 hours)
 - 8.C.2.a.2 FEMA's Field Force Operations (FFO) course (as soon as practicable)
 - 8.C.2.a.3 Annual training (16 hours)
 - 8.C.2.a.4 Expectation that during annual Inservice training officers trained in MFF leadership positions will assume the role of Squad/Platoon Leaders during MFF scenarios.

- 8.C.2.b Grenadier (Special Munitions) Team
 - 8.C.2.b.1 DSP Grenadier Training (16 hours)
 - 8.C.2.b.2 Annual Grenadier Recertification Training (4 hours)
- 8.C.2.c Extrication (Cut) Team
 - 8.C.2.c.1 FEMA Field Force Extrication Tactics (FFE) (24 hours)
 - 8.C.2.c.2 Annual training (16 hours, 2 sessions of 8 hours)
 - 8.C.2.c.3 Pass the Physical Readiness Test (PRT)
- 8.C.2.d Tactical Casualty Care Team (TCCT)
 - 8.C.2.d.1 DSP Tactical Casualty Care Training (24 hours)
 - 8.C.2.d.2 Annual training (16 hours)
- 8.D Region/Post-level training
 - 8.D.1 In the absence of Division civil disturbance training conducted during the Annual Trooper/Inspector In-service at the WSPA, any required training, as outlined by the ERTAC, shall be completed at the Region/Post level.
 - 8.D.2 All civil disturbance training conducted at the Region/Post level shall be documented by the ERTAC regional coordinator or his/her designee. The training records and rosters of participants shall be submitted to the WSPA using the LearnCenter Training Request Form on the WSPA's SharePoint site. Training documentation shall be submitted before December 31st of each year.

9. WEAPON USE

The various weapons utilized during a civil disorder response will depend on the needs of each situation. When ordered to respond, personnel will respond with their issued weapons and crowd control equipment along with appropriate issued ammunition. The Officer in Charge (OIC) will designate the equipment necessary to accomplish mission objectives. No personnel shall be committed to a dangerous situation without adequate protection.

10. COMMUNICATIONS

Effective and efficient communications are paramount in coordinating the activity of Division personnel responding to and engaged in restoring order at a disturbance or scene of civil disorder. Strict compliance with proper radio procedures must be maintained.

- 10.A Responding units will meet with communications personnel at the staging area to establish event communications. Communications personnel for these events are identified within the MFF SOP.
- 10.A.1 All personnel are to bring their portable radio to the staging area. This includes a speaker microphone, microphone earpieces, and charged batteries.
- 10.A.2 The tactical frequency or talk group to be utilized at the scene will be given to the responding units upon their arrival at the staging area.
- 10.A.3 As responding personnel are given unit assignments, they may receive an assigned radio unit identifier unique to the particular incident.

11. REFERENCES

DSP Civil Disorder Manual
DSP Mobile Field Force Standard Operating Procedure
DSP Policy & Procedure 1-1, Authority, Powers, and Duties
DSP Policy & Procedure 2-1, Use of Force
Wis. Stats. Ch. 110
Wis. Stats. Ch. 323