

**WISCONSIN STATE PATROL
MOBILE FIELD FORCE**



The purpose of this SOP is to establish guidelines for Mobile Field Force (MFF) operations. Specifically, this manual addresses the following:

- Establishing MFF organization, composition and deployment guidelines.
- Defines selection criteria, training and equipment for MFF members

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CHAPTER 1 – OVERVIEW OF THE MOBILE FIELD FORCE PROGRAM

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

- A. The Mobile Field Force (MFF) provides the Division with a flexible, rapid and coordinated response to a variety of events including: Homeland Security, active or potential acts of civil disturbance, natural disaster, mutual-aid requests, along with any other incidents which have the potential to inflict harm to human life or damage to property or state infrastructure. The Region Commander or their designee will have overall responsibility for their Mobile Field Force (MFF).
- B. The Emergency Response Training Advisory Committee (ERTAC) will continually evaluate MFF training throughout the state. They will also be responsible to develop and provide training outlines for initial certification, develop quarterly team training to include policy review, review of current legal issues, and practical scenarios.
- C. The MFF is a mobile team capable of providing a fast and effective platoon, or squad, size tactical force for a wide variety of policing functions and missions. The primary mission of the MFF is to maintain safety and security for all, including those expressing their First Amendment Right. This includes protecting public safety, property, and assisting allied agencies when mutual aid is requested. Responses include, but are not limited to:
 - 1. Potential civil disturbance operations
 - a. Incidents with the potential to escalate into civil unrest and/or cause property damage and/or cause injury.
 - b. Planned events which are likely to create civil unrest, property damage, and/or cause injury.
 - 2. Directed response emergencies.
 - a. Riots or acts of civil disturbance
 - b. Natural disasters which cause widespread property damage, loss of life, and where the potential for lawlessness is present.
 - 3. Mutual aid assistance is requested based on the scope of a natural or human caused disaster to assist with rescue operations and general law enforcement duties until order is restored or when MFF personnel are relieved.

II. AUTHORITY

- A. 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 State Patrol troopers 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.
- B. Under ss. 110.07(2), 110.07(2m) and 110.07(4), troopers and inspectors may be used to provide 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).
- C. **323.16 Powers of law enforcement officer.** During any state of emergency declared by the governor or during any training program or exercises authorized by the adjutant general, any law enforcement officer, when legally engaged in traffic control, escort duty, or protective service, may carry out the functions anywhere in the state but shall be subject to the direction of the adjutant general through the sheriff of the county in which an assigned function is performed.
- D. **323.17 State traffic patrol officers and conservation wardens.** If the governor calls out the state traffic patrol or conservation warden service, or members of the patrol or service under s. 323.12(2)(c), the state traffic patrol officers or conservation wardens subject to the call shall have the powers of a law enforcement officer for the duration determined by the governor, except that the officers and wardens may not be used in or take part in any dispute or controversy between employer and employee concerning wages, hours, labor, or working conditions.

III. MOBILE FIELD FORCE COMPOSITION

- A. Platoon Composition: The MFF is designed to be both modular and flexible, with many of its constituent parts able to function in other roles or with a variable amount of officers. This malleability allows the MFF to adapt to unique scenarios or resource fluctuations. An Ideal MFF platoon can be broken down into:
 - 1. 42 total officers
 - 2. 8 Teams

- a. The team is the basic element of the MFF and consists of 5 officers.
- b. 1 officer is designated as the team leader. The team leader's span of control is limited to the 4 remaining officers.
- c. Specialty teams may include:
 - i. Arrest, Pickup, and Processing Team
 - ii. Extraction (cut) Team
 - iii. Special Munitions Team (less lethal/grenadier)
 - iv. Medical Team

3. 4 Squads

- a. A squad is the combination of two teams, for a total of 10 officers
- b. 1 team leader is designated as the squad leader and will be responsible for directing and positioning the entire squad.
- c. Most formations and group movements will be conducted while organized into a squad.

4. 1 Platoon Leader

- a. The Platoon leader oversees the 4 squads and directs the entire platoon in unison with command post or OIC directives.
- b. Depending on the circumstances and the available units, it may be beneficial to split up the leadership duties between multiple leaders. For example:
 - i. One platoon leader oversees ONLY those officers comprising of the front line of the MFF (generally comprising of squads 1 and 2).
 - ii. A separate platoon leader dedicated to the specialty teams of the MFF (generally comprising of squads 3 and 4).

5. (At least) 1 Executive Representative

- a. The patrol should be represented by *at least* one executive level officer in the event command post. Recommendations include:
 - i. **OIC** - (recommended Lt. or above for intrastate deployments / Capt. or above for interstate deployments).
 - ii. **Deputy OIC (logistics)** - (recommended Sgt. or above for intrastate deployments / Lt. or above for interstate deployments).
 - iii. **Deputy OIC (operations)** - (recommended Sgt. or above for intrastate deployments / Lt. or above for interstate)

IV. MOBILE FIELD FORCE TEAM ACTIVATION PROCEDURE

A. Conditions that may require activating the Mobile Field Force Team (MFF):

1. Active Scene Requests: The Region Commander or designee has the primary responsibility for determining if the scene can be handled with Regional Strike Teams or if activation of MFF would be more appropriate. Requests for MFF shall be approved through the BFO Major or designee.
2. Non-Active Scene Requests: If the need for MFF assistance is identified due to a planned demonstration or event which has the potential for civil unrest, the request shall be forwarded to the BFO Major or his designee for approval and activation of the MFF. MFF personnel may be placed in standby status at the direction of the BFO Major or their designee.
3. Mutual Aid/EMAC Requests: All mutual aid/EMAC requests for MFF assistance from agencies outside the State shall be elevated through the Superintendent to the DOT Secretary Office for approval.

B. Following the approval of MFF activation by the BFO Major, the Region Commander or designee shall notify the Mobile Field Force Team Coordinator or Deputy Team Coordinator. The Field Force Team Coordinator or Deputy will work with the Region Commander or designee to identify a platoon leader for the event (Appendix C).

1. The platoon leader will consult with the region commander or designee in regards to filling the MFF request on regular time or overtime based on the Region's available MFF resources.
2. Squad Leaders, when required, may assist with the callout process.
3. The current MFF team members are located on Share Point:
<https://wigov.sharepoint.com/sites/dot-dsp/psc/acad/progdir/program1/Lists/Mobile%20Field%20Force%20Assignments/AllItems.aspx>.
4. MFF members on probationary status are not eligible for a callout.

C. Callout Process. The following guidelines shall be followed to fill the MFF request. In the event overtime is authorized for the MFF callout, P&P 11-28 shall be followed for MFF resources.

- D. Additional Resource Teams: The platoon leader will consult with the region commander or designee in regards to the necessity of adding additional DSP Support Services or specialized teams to the MFF request.
1. Support Service or specialized teams to consider may include the WSP SWAT Team, Air Support Unit and/or the DSP Canine Unit.
 2. A recommendation for the assistance of a DSP Support Service or specialized team request shall be made through the Support Service or specialized team's coordinator.

- A. Based upon the diverse operational environments in which the MFF's may operate, it is imperative that for extended duration events a Communications Unit Leader and/or a Communications Technician be identified and assigned to the event.
- B. It will be the communications technician's responsibility to plan and implement communications strategies to enhance interoperability and operational effectiveness.
- C. A map with communications personnel trained as *CommL* or *CommT* personnel is attached in Appendix D.

CHAPTER 2 – TRAINING STANDARDS

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this chapter is to establish training guidelines for the MFF.

II. POLICY

The guidelines in this chapter shall be used by all Division MFF to maintain statewide consistency and preparedness.

III. OVERVIEW

A. A MFF requires ongoing, specialized training to maintain the requisite level of expertise necessary to effectively accomplish their mission.

B. The training of MFF personnel shall consist of the following:

1. Annual Physical Readiness Testing
2. Mobile Field Force Operations Course
3. Annual Recertification Training
4. Annual Grenadier Recertification Training
5. Annual Less Lethal Training
6. Annual Extrication Training
7. Crowd Control Tactics

IV. SELECTION CRITERIA

A. Sworn personnel interested in becoming a member of the Region MFF shall submit a letter of interest through their chain of command to the Region Commander. A review of a candidate's evaluations and overall work performance shall be considered for eligibility for the MFF. Final selections will be made with concurrence of the Regional Commander and BFO Major.

1. Individuals should possess the following:

- a. Excellent work ethic, adaptability, assertiveness, patience and esprit de corps.
- b. Competent knowledge in Use of Force, Defense and Arrest Tactics, Incident Command System (ICS) and Civil Disturbance.
- c. Meet the physical fitness exit standards established by the Department of Justice Training and Standards Board.

V. MOBILE FIELD FORCE TRAINING

- A. Physical Readiness Training: Due to the Physical demands of MFF incidents, all MFF members are required to participate in the Physical Readiness testing established by the Department of Justice Training and Standard annually. The following are the events minimum standards for recruit training.

1. Entrance Standards

- a. Sit-ups 1min – 24
- b. 300 meter run – 82 sec
- c. Push-ups – 18
- d. 1.5 mile run – 20:20 min

2. Exit Standards

- a. Sit-ups 1min – 30
- b. 300 meter run – 68 sec
- c. Push-ups – 23
- d. 1.5 mile run – 16:57 min

- B. Mobile Field Force Operations Course: A basic Field Force Operations (FFO) course shall be held annually at the Wisconsin State Patrol Academy. The three-day FFO course provides law enforcement with instruction in protest types and actions, legal considerations, responsibilities of mobile field force teams, and crowd-control methods. The course will also include a series of hands-on activities that allow officers to practice all of the learned skills (baton-holding positions, mass-arrest procedures, and riot-control formations) in a realistic context. Below are some, but not all, of the critical skill sets learned during this training program:

1. Identify considerations of a protest situation.
2. Use of equipment to control crowds.
3. Execute positions in crowd-control squad formations.
4. Position yourself within a mass-arrest team to apprehend, search, and detain a subject.

- C. Annual Recertification Training: This training should consist of a minimum of 24 hours annually conducted at the Wisconsin State Patrol Academy or within the respective regions. This training will be developed by the ERTAC committee.

1. All training shall be documented using the Learn Center and should include both classroom and practical scenario based training
2. This training should incorporate:
 - a. Policy review – Use of force, Firearms, Emergency Response

- b. Tactical Formations
- c. DAAT
- d. Tactical Response
- e. Practical Exercises
- f. Chemical agent dispersal
- g. Specialty munitions – Less lethal etc.
- h. Ethics
- i. Terrorism response
- j. Equipment inventory
- k. Tactical Casualty Care
- l. Extrication Training
- m. ICS concepts
- n. Legal Updates
- o. Review of and recent deployments

CHAPTER 3 – GRENADIER/LESS LETHAL IMPACT MUNITIONS POLICY AND PROCEDURES

I. CHEMICAL MUNITIONS

- A. Chemical munitions and dispensing equipment will be issued to trained officers when determined appropriate by a Division supervisor and the Region Commander or designee.
 - 1. Chemical munitions may normally be used only in situations where the supervisor has sufficient reason to believe that the situation cannot be controlled by a lesser degree of force.
 - 2. Only personnel who have received Division approved training in chemical munitions will be assigned and authorized to use them during actual operations.
 - 3. Chemical munitions may not be used in a situation when its use would likely escalate the incident or place other responders in jeopardy.
 - 4. Prior to the deployment of chemical munitions, due regard will be exercised for the safety of any subjects, police officers, and citizens.
 - 5. Scene containment and/or evacuation will be implemented when the use of chemical agents or smoke is anticipated.
 - 6. The supervisor issuing the order to use chemical munitions is responsible for completing an Initial Weapon Discharge Report (SP4390).

II. LESS LETHAL IMPACT MUNITIONS

- A. Less lethal impact munitions are intended to impede/subdue a subject when other methods are impractical or would present a serious threat to the life of the subject, officers, or other citizens. The Division has incorporated the use of less lethal impact munitions to de-escalate potentially violent confrontations. The use of these munitions may be called for in situations including, but not limited to, combative/violent subjects, armed, and non-compliant subjects.
 - 1. In order to minimize the potential for causing death or serious physical injury, the use of less lethal munitions shall be in accordance with Division approved training and Policy and Procedure.
 - 2. Only personnel who have received Division approved training in less lethal impact munitions will be assigned and authorized to use them during actual operations.
 - 3. Less lethal impact munitions may be utilized by trained employees during situations where training and experience indicate that other controls would be less effective, or prove dangerous, and viewed as

reasonable under the protective alternatives with in the Disturbance Resolution Model.

III. NOISE FLASH DIVERSIONARY DEVICES (NFDD)

A. Noise Flash Diversionary Devices create a bright flash and loud sound to temporarily divert or distract the attention of subjects in an immediate area. When practical multiple tactics should be used in conjunction with the NFDD such as less lethal impact and/or chemical munitions.

1. Only personnel who have received Division approved training in NFDD's will be assigned and authorized to use them during actual operations.
2. The authorized NFDD munition is the 100 Meter Warning Signal (Aerial Flash-Bang) which is deployed using a 40mm launcher.

CHAPTER 4 – EXTRICATION PROTOCOLS AND PROCEDURES

I. EXTRICATION TEAM

- A. The extrication team's mission is to safely remove protesters from locking devices. An extrication team is comprised of specially trained officers to defeat the protester devices to facilitate safe removal of protesters blocking or restricting free access to public areas.
- B. The extrication team begins operations after a dispersal order has been given and those protesters present have been placed under arrest.
- C. Protective equipment must be worn by the extrication team and protesters. See appendix for equipment list.

II. EXTRICATION TEAM COMPOSITION / RESPONSIBILITIES

The extrication team should consist of the following:

- A. Team leader
 - 1. Oversees extrication by supervising personnel and coordinating activities.
- B. Safety officer
 - 1. Ensures safety of extrication by mitigating hazards.
 - 2. Ensures the work area is clear of all possible hazards AFTER the extrication process has completed.
- C. Large-tool specialist
 - 1. Operates large power tools and hand tools.
- D. Small-tool specialist
 - 1. Operates small power tools and hand tools.
- E. Spotter
 - 1. Monitors operation of tools, signals tools specialists using shoulder taps.
- F. Driver
 - 1. Operates and maintains the vehicle/storage of equipment.
 - 2. Ensure tools are operational before deployment.

APPENDIX A – MOBILE FIELD FORCE EQUIPMENT LIST

I. Vehicle Equipment

- A. Spare Tire / Jack / 4-Way Wrench
- B. Fire Extinguisher
- C. Shovel
- D. Pry Bar
- E. Traffic Cones (8)
- F. Fuses
- G. 100' Rope
- H. First Aid Bag
- I. Disposable Blankets (2)
- J. Camera
- K. Binoculars

II. Mobile Field Force Equipment

- A. Class "B" or "C" Uniform (3) – Straw Stetson
- B. Class "D" Uniform (3) – Long Sleeve / BDU Cap
- C. Soft Armor Duty Vest
- D. Winter/Fleece Jacket / Rain Pants / Raincoat / Rain hat cover
- E. Reflective Jacket/Vest
- F. Duty Belt
- G. Nitrile gloves
- H. Portable Radio with attached Microphone / Earpiece (2.5mm) / Spare Battery & Charger
- I. Flashlight & Charger
- J. CF-31 / MIFI Jetpack / Power Cord

III. Mobile Field Force Weapons

- A. Handgun – 3 Magazines, 46 Rounds
- B. Rifle – 5 Magazines, 140 Rounds
- C. OC Spray
- D. ECD (Taser) – 3 Cartridges
- E. Baton

IV. Mobile Field Force Civil Disturbance Equipment

- A. Gear Bag / ID Tag
- B. Search Gloves
- C. Boots
- D. Wood Baton / Holder Ring Issued
- E. Ballistic Vest (Level IV) with State Patrol Tags
- F. Kevlar Helmet
- G. Face Shield

- H. Gas Mask / Filter / Carrier
- I. Shin Guards
- J. Forearm Pads
- K. Safety Glasses
- L. Groin Protector

V. Special Munitions Team Equipment

- A. All four members of the special munitions team will carry a MK-9.
- B. Less-lethal Impact Munitions Operator
 - 1. 40MM Launcher with Munitions Case
 - 2. Sting Balls - .60 Cal – 7 rounds
 - 3. Foam Baton – 7 rounds
 - 4. Impact with CS Powder – 6 rounds
 - 5. Impact with Orange Marking Powder – 3 rounds
- C. Grenadier (Chemical Munitions Operator)
 - 1. 40MM Launcher with Munitions Case
 - 2. 40MM CS Multi 3 Smoke – 7 rounds
 - 3. 40MM CS Single Shot Smoke – 3 rounds
 - 4. 40MM White Smoke – 6 rounds
 - 5. CS Canister Grenade – 2
 - 6. CS Triple-Phase Canister Grenade - 2
 - 7. White Smoke Jet Lite Canister Grenade – 2
 - 8. Red Smoke Tactical Canister Grenade – 2
 - 9. OC Tear Ball Hand Grenade – 3
 - 10. Aerial Flash-Bang (100 Meter Warning Signal) – 5

VI. Equipment For Extrication Team

- A. Protective Equipment
 - 1. Eye protection (extrication team and protesters)
 - 2. Ear protection (extrication team and protesters)
 - 3. Dust masks (extrication team and protesters)
- B. Safety Items
 - 1. Protective sleeve/barrier
 - 2. Hood (face and neck protector)
 - 3. Kevlar
 - 4. Blankets
 - 5. Sprayer with water
 - 6. Leather work gloves
 - 7. Disposable gloves

C. Tools

1. J hook
2. Wally board
3. Tape measure
4. Hammer
5. Pliers
6. Screwdrivers
 - a. Utility knife
 - b. Metal snips

D. Adjustable Tools

1. Bolt cutters
2. Prybar
3. Extension cords
4. Generator
5. Hacksaw (additional blades)
6. Rotary tool (additional blades)
7. Angle grinder (additional blades for metal and non-metal)

E. Clean Up Materials

1. Brake Cleaner
2. Shovel
3. Broom
4. Garbage bags
5. Bucket/garbage bin
6. Drop cloth
7. Paper towels
8. Rags

F. Ancillary (Non-Essential) Items

1. Canopy
2. Full face shield
3. Fire resistant pants
4. Extrication saw
5. Rebar cutter
6. Jackhammer
7. Rotary hammer
8. Reciprocating saw

**APPENDIX B –
CIVIL DISTURBANCE EQUIPMENT INVENTORY**

Trooper/Inspector _____

WSP Number _____

Date _____

Item	OK	Needs Replacing-Describe
Class "D" uniform (BDUs) and issued cap		
Ballistic Vest		
Tactical vest		
Tactical helmet		
Helmet face shield		
CD issued boots		
Riot gloves		
Search gloves		
26" riot baton		
Baton holder		
Forearm pads		
Shin guards		
Gas mask		
Gas mask filter		
Gas mask bag		
Groin protector		
Flex cuffs		
Duffel bag		
Flashlight		
Nitrile/latex gloves		
Safety glasses - clear		
Safety glasses - tinted		
Portable radio w/ earpiece		
Spectacle insert kit (only if issued)		

APPENDIX C – DIVISION PLATOON LEADERS



Division of State Patrol Field Force Platoon Leaders

Unit Coordinator
Lt. Frank Hoff – WSPA

Unit Deputy Coordinator
Sgt. Charlette Giffin – WSPA

Southwest Region
Tomah Post
Sgt. James Sawyer

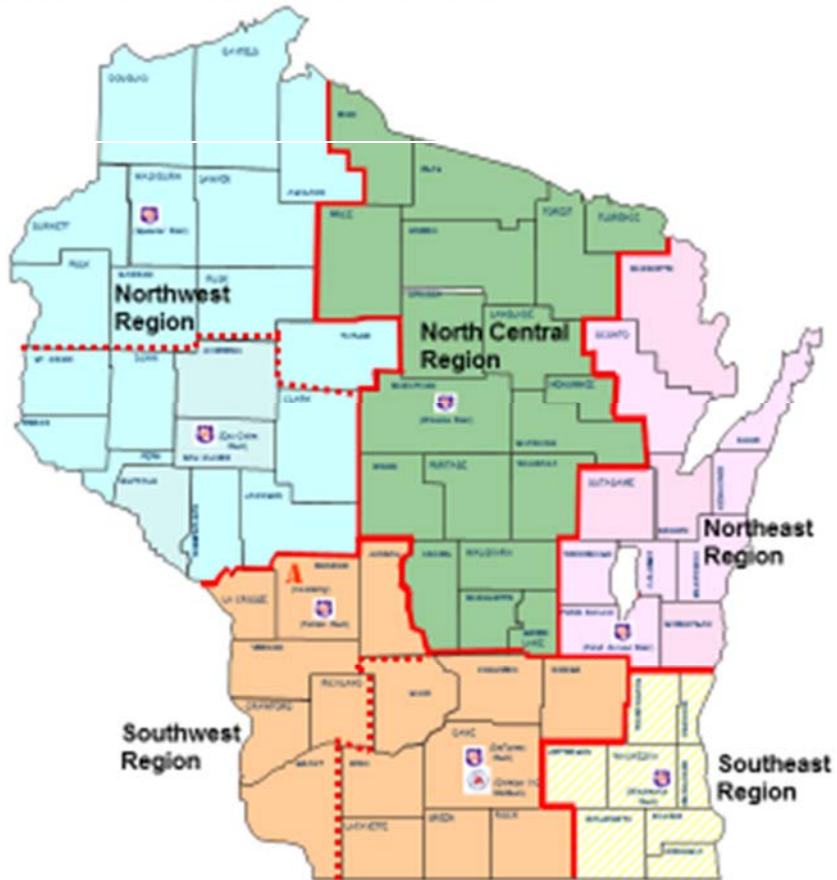
Southeast Region
Sgt. Matthew Hoeh

Northeast Region
Sgt. Dan Diedrich

North Central Region
Sgt. Ryan Wyrha

Northwest Region
Spooner Post
Sgt. Pat Kneffe

Eau Claire Post
Sgt. Jason Bakken



12/06/2012

APPENDIX D – DIVISION COMMUNICATIONS



Division of State Patrol Communications

Communications Unit Leader

Central Headquarters
James Westover

North Central Region
Mark Rasmussen

Communications Technician

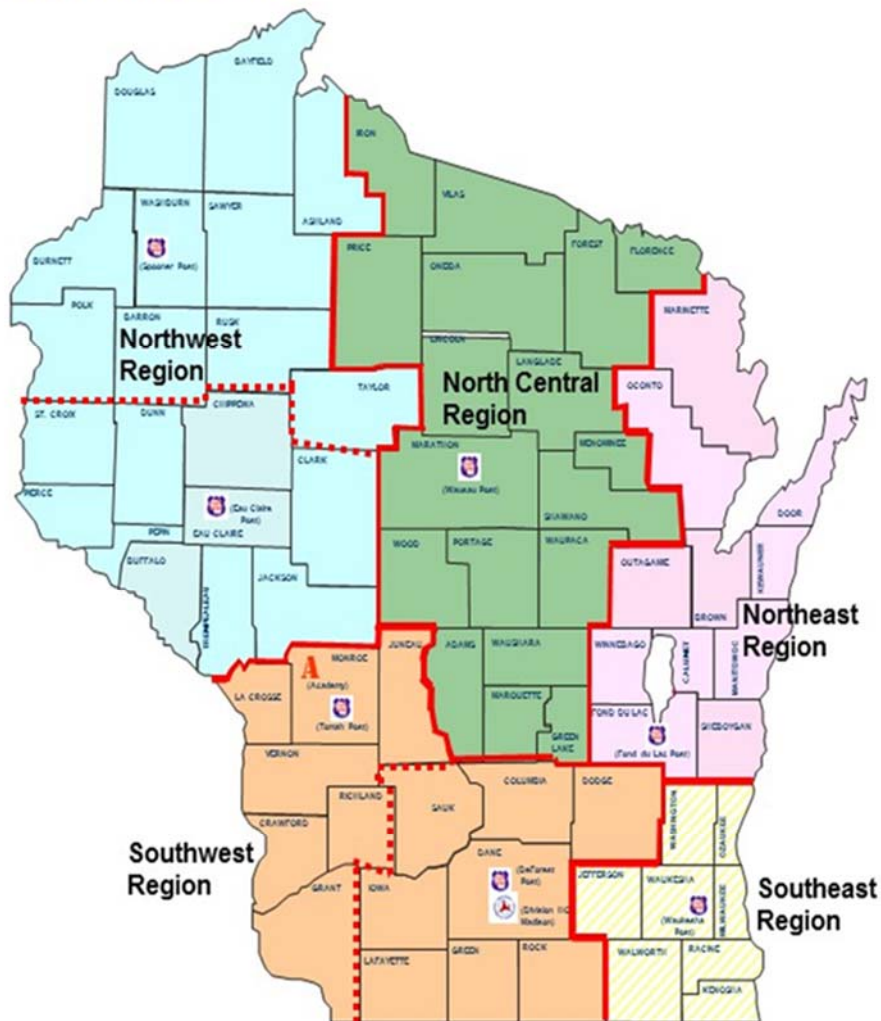
Central Headquarters
James Westover

Southeast Region
John Brophy

Communications Unit Trainees

COMT(t) Aaron Diers (DeForest)
COML(t) Neal Sieglaff (FDL Post)
COML(t) Curt Randt (Green Bay)

INTD(t) Erin Drall (TMC)
INTD(t) Mitchell Giese (TMC)
INTD(t) Litza Lawrence (EC Post)
INTD(t) Chris Reedy (EC Post)



12/06/2018

GLOSSARY

The following terms are defined to assist in clarification and standardization of usage.

CALLUP -- A summon or demand by name; to demand the presence and participation of a person or number of persons by calling aloud their names, either in prearranged and systematic order or in a succession determined by change -- call to duty.

CHEMICAL MUNITIONS – Projectiles which are used to assist with crowd dispersion. Generally these include various forms of irritant smoke, oleoresin Capsicum and multiple forms and different types of colored smoke for obscuring tactical movement.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE – Refusal to obey civil laws in an effort to change governmental policy or legislation; characterized by using passive resistance of other nonviolent means.

CIVIL DISORDER - a term that generally refers to groups of people purposely choosing not to observe a law, regulation or rule, usually in order to bring attention to their cause, concern or agenda.

CIVIL DISTURBANCE – Group acts of violence and disorder prejudicial to public law and order.

COMPROMISED AUTHORITY- that authority given to tactical supervisors and tactical operators to take appropriate action that is needed to save lives or limit injury in circumstances when the planned operation has been compromised.

COORDINATED FIRE PROCEDURES- Coordinated fire is the simultaneous discharge of two or more rifles at one or more targets.

CROWD -- A large number of persons in a close body, without organization and no exhibition of group behavior, (sporting events, theater, shoppers, etc.).

CROWD CONTROL – the highest level of response, law enforcement responds to pre-planned or spontaneous activities that have become unlawful or violent and may require arrests and dispersal of the crowd.

CROWD INTERVENTION – The middle of response, law enforcement responds to re-planned or spontaneous activities to isolate unlawful behavior that impacts public safety while allowing the event, activity, or occurrence to continue.

CROWD MANAGEMENT – the lowest level of response, law enforcement responds to all forms of public assemblies, including to strategies and tactics employed before, during, and after a gathering to maintain the event's lawful activities.

DEFENSIVE AND ARREST TACTIC (DAAT) – defined as a system of verbalization skills coupled with physical alternatives with a goal of gaining voluntary compliance. (*Wisconsin Department of Justice Training and Standards Board, Manual: Defensive and Arrest Tactics*)

DEMONSTRATION -- A public exhibition of sympathy with or against some political, social, or economic movement, (Picket line, political rallies, civil rights movements, etc.).

DISASTERS (Industrial) -- Includes explosion, harmful chemical release, the release of pollutants and contaminants into the environment; on the ground, in the water or the atmosphere, which causes destruction, injury or death of such magnitude which requires immediate emergency response by civil authorities to restore normalcy to the effective area or to further protect the area from disastrous proliferation.

DISASTERS (Natural) -- Includes tornados, wind-storms, floods, forest fires or any other occurrence which causes destruction, injury or death and generally on a scale which requires immediate emergency response by civil authorities to restore normalcy to the affected area. Natural disasters are those which occur by a phenomenon of nature, uncontrolled by man.

DISASTERS (Nuclear) -- Includes a radio-active spill or release; a nuclear plant explosion; a nuclear transportation accident which causes destruction, injury or death and requires immediate emergency response by civil authorities to restore normalcy to the affected area or to further protect the area from a disastrous affect as a result of such event. Nuclear war is the ultimate nuclear disaster.

DISASTER (Transportation) -- Includes an occurrence related to transportation activities via highways, rail, air and water which causes destruction, or the potential to cause damage to the environment, injury or death and generally on a significant scale which requires immediate emergency response by civil authorities to restore normalcy to the affected area. A transportation disaster may also have the potential after the occurrence to cause such destruction, injury or death and requires immediate emergency response to protect the area from a disastrous affect as a result of the incident.

DIVERSIONARY MUNITIONS – projectiles which are used to create a bright flash and loud sound to temporarily divert or distract the attention of subjects in an immediate area.

CONDUCTED ELECTRICAL WEAPON (CEW) – instruments in which a safe amount of electricity is used to affect the sensory and/or motor nervous system of the body.

(Wisconsin Department of Justice Training and Standards Board, Manual: Defensive and Arrest Tactics)

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC) - a central command and control facility responsible for carrying out the principles of emergency preparedness and [emergency management](#), or disaster management functions at a strategic level in an emergency situation.

EMERGENCY -- A sudden unexpected happening; an unforeseen occurrence or condition; specifically perplexing contingency or complication of circumstances; a sudden or unexpected occasion for action; exigency; pressing necessity. A relatively permanent condition of insufficiency of service or of facilities resulting in social disturbance or distress. (Black's Law Dictionary)

EXTRICATION TEAM – Specially trained officers to defeat the protester devices to facilitate the safe removal of protesters blocking or restricting free access to public areas.

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS) – A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, to organize field-level incident management operations.

INCIDENT COMMANDER (IC) -- The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics and the ordering and the release of resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.

MOBILE FIELD FORCE (MFF) – this is a statewide resource of personnel who have received specialized training related to Civil Disturbance events. Members of this team are trained in specialized areas: extrication, less lethal impact munitions, chemical and diversionary munitions and field force operations. Primary focus is on Crowd Intervention and Crowd Control.

OPERATIONS SECTION CHIEF— The individual responsible for all tactical incident operations.

FORCE PROTECTION TEAM (FPT) - two specially trained officers primarily designed for Platoon protection, information gathering, reporting and the neutralization of lethal threat(s).

POINT PERSON – The first (non-leader) member of a team or squad. All formations are generally assumed based on the position of the point person.

PROTEST- Organized public demonstration of disapproval about the current social, legal, or political status quo.

PROTESTER DEVICE – Anything that impedes the safe and normal activity at a public place. The device physically or mechanically connects a person to an object, or other protesters, in violation of the law, creating civil disorder.

RESOURCES— Personnel and major items of equipment, supplies, and facilities available or potentially available for assignment to incident operation and for which status is maintained. Resources are described by kind and type and may be used in operational support or supervisory capacities at an incident or at an EOC.

RIOT -- A tumultuous disturbance of the peace by three persons or more, assembling together of their own authority, with an intent mutually to assist each other against any who shall oppose them in the execution of some enterprise of a private nature and

afterwards actually executing the same in a violent and turbulent manner, to the terror of the people, whether the act intended was of itself lawful or unlawful. (Black's Law Dictionary)

SAFETY OFFICER (or Incident Safety Officer)—A member of the Command Staff responsible for monitoring and assessing safety hazards or unsafe situations and for developing measures for ensuring personnel safety.

SPECIAL MUNITION TEAM – Four specially trained officers in the use of less lethal impact munitions, chemical munitions, and noise flash diversionary devices (NFDD).

STAGING AREA—Location established where resources can be placed while awaiting a tactical assignment. The Operations Section manages Staging Areas.

STRIKE -- A temporary work stoppage by six or more employees (or a full shift) to express grievance or a demand. ("Handbook of Labor Statistics", U.W. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1947, p. 134)

STRIKE TEAM— this is a Region or Post level resource of personnel who have received basic crowd control training. The basic training consists of formations, arrest teams and some less lethal munitions. Primary focus is Crowd Management and Crowd Intervention.

PLATOON— Any combination of resources assembled to support a specific mission or operational need. All resource elements within a Platoon must have common communications and a designated leader. The ideal Platoon composition is four squads (of ten personnel) plus a Platoon leader.

TERRORIST -- One who commits..."alarm; fright; dread; the state of mind induced by the apprehension of hurt from some hostile or threatening event or manifestations; fear caused by appearance of danger. In an indictment for riot, it must be charged that acts done were 'to the terror of the people'". (Terror -- Black's Law Dictionary)

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY -- An "unlawful assembly" is an assembly which consists of 3 or more persons and which causes such a disturbance of public order that it is reasonable to believe that the assembly will cause injury to persons or damage to property unless it is immediately dispersed.

An "unlawful assembly" includes an assembly of persons who assemble for the purpose of blocking or obstructing the lawful use by any other person, or persons of any private or public thoroughfares, property or of any positions of access or exit to or from any private or public building, or dwelling place, or any portion thereof and which assembly does in fact so block or obstruct the lawful use by another other person, or persons of any such private or public thoroughfares, property or any position of access or exit to or from any private or public building, or dwelling place, or any portion thereof. (Wisconsin State Statutes: 947.06)