



# MILWAUKEE POLICE DEPARTMENT

## STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

### 900 - HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

**GENERAL ORDER:** 2015-44  
**ISSUED:** September 9, 2015

**EFFECTIVE:** September 9, 2015

**REVIEWED/APPROVED BY:**

Captain Mark Stanmeyer

**DATE:** August 26, 2015

**ACTION:** Amends General Order 2014-122 (September 30, 2014)

**WILEAG STANDARD(S):** 6.3.3, 13.1.1,  
13.1.2, 13.2.1

#### **900.00 PURPOSE (WILEAG 13.1.1)**

To establish guidelines to effectively manage the following situations:

- A. Civil disturbances;
- B. Mass arrests;
- C. Acts of terrorism;
- D. Hostage and barricaded persons;
- E. Other unusual incidents and disasters.

#### **900.05 POLICY (WILEAG 13.2.1)**

It shall be the policy of the Milwaukee Police Department to be prepared for any critical incident or unusual circumstance. The planning and response to such incidents shall be the responsibility of an assistant chief of police or designee.

#### **900.10 DEFINITIONS**

##### A. HAZARD MITIGATION

Any action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from natural or man-made hazards.

##### B. BARRICADED SUBJECT

A person who is not suspected of committing a crime but is the focus of a legitimate police intervention effort (most often involving threats of suicide or mental illness) who has taken a position in a physical location, most often a structure or vehicle, that does not allow immediate police access, whether fortified or not, and who is refusing police orders to exit. A barricaded subject may be known to be armed, thought to be armed, have access to weapons in the location, or be in an unknown weapons status.

##### C. BARRICADED SUSPECT

A criminal suspect who has taken a position in a physical location, most often a

structure or vehicle, that does not allow immediate police access, whether fortified or not, and who is refusing police orders to exit. A barricaded suspect may be known to be armed, thought to be armed, have access to weapons in the location, or be in an unknown weapons status.

#### D. CIVIL DISTURBANCE

An unlawful assembly that constitutes a breach of the peace or any assembly of persons where there is imminent danger of collective violence, destruction of property or other unlawful acts.

**Note: A lawful demonstration is not a civil disturbance.**

#### E. DISASTER

Any natural or man-made event, hostile attack or other hazardous occurrence threatening or causing extensive damage to life and/or property.

#### F. HOSTAGE INCIDENT

The holding of any person(s) against their will by an armed or potentially armed suspect.

#### G. INNER PERIMETER

A boundary which serves the dual purpose of containing the suspect(s) and preventing other persons from coming in contact with a highly dangerous situation.

#### H. OUTER PERIMETER

The area adjacent to and surrounding the inner perimeter. The outer perimeter will provide a safe zone for access to the inner perimeter as well as defining the limit of access by unauthorized persons.

#### I. TERRORISM

The unlawful use or threat of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government or civilian population in furtherance of political or social objectives.

#### J. SOUTHEAST WISCONSIN THREAT ANALYSIS CENTER (S.T.A.C.)

Southeast Wisconsin Threat Analysis Center (STAC) is a component of the Intelligence Fusion Center. A collaborative effort of two or more agencies that provide resources, expertise and information to the fusion center with the goal of maximizing their ability to detect, prevent, investigate and respond to criminal and terrorist activity.

**900.15 PROCEDURES (WILEAG 6.3.3, 13.1.1, 13.1.2)****A. CIVIL DISTURBANCES****1. Primary Officers' Responsibilities**

- a. Observe the situation from a safe distance to determine if the gathering is currently or potentially violent.
- b. Notify the Technical Communications Division as to the nature of the disturbance.
- c. Request the assistance of a supervisor and any additional personnel.
- d. Attempt to identify crowd leaders and individuals involved in criminal acts.

**2. Supervisors' Responsibilities**

- a. Assess the situation for the potential for escalation. If the disturbance is minor in nature and adequate resources are available, efforts should be made to disperse the crowd.
- b. When appropriate, ensure proper notification is made to outside agencies to include fire department and other law enforcement agencies.
- c. Establish a command post and an outside perimeter to contain the disturbance and prohibit entrance into the area.
- d. Ensure that civilians are evacuated from the area if necessary.  
(WILEAG 13.1.1.1)

**3. Incident Commanders' Responsibilities**

An assistant chief, or designee, shall serve as or appoint an incident commander (IC) to direct operations. The primary objectives of the IC will be as follows:

- a. Protect persons and property.
- b. Disperse disorderly or threatening crowds.
- c. Determine whether the arrest of individual law violators is appropriate.
- d. Determine whether notification should be made for the Major Incident Response Team (MIRT).

**B. MASS ARRESTS**

During the course of civil disturbances it may become necessary to make arrests of numerous individuals. Mass arrests should be a last resort. When mass arrests are

necessary, the following procedures should apply:

1. Arrests should be made by two-person teams. Members should not enter a crowd alone. If possible, limit the number of arrests to ensure that arresting members are able to recall specific facts for incident reports.
2. District shift commanders shall ensure that adequate detention space will be made available in the district in which the incident is occurring.
3. The incident commander shall ensure that an arrest team is designated to process all prisoners and that an adequate number of vehicles are available for that purpose.
4. If arrestees are injured or claiming injury following their arrest, medical attention shall be summoned prior to booking.

All prisoners shall be treated in accordance with department SOP 090 Prisoners and Booking.

(WILEAG 13.1.1.2)

#### C. ACTS OF TERRORISM

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) shall be the lead investigative agency in all international and domestic terrorism investigations. Members receiving information or responding to possible terrorist incidents shall follow the below procedures.

##### 1. Information Received From Citizens

Members receiving information from citizens of possible terrorist activity shall notify a supervisor regarding this information to determine if exigent circumstances exist and whether immediate response is necessary. If exigent circumstances exist, the member's shift commander shall make the following notifications:

- a. FBI [REDACTED] (law enforcement only)
- b. The Watch Desk at the Intelligence Fusion Center [REDACTED].
- c. Technical Communications Division

The FBI will assess the information received and determine an appropriate response.

When there are no exigent circumstances and immediate action is not necessary, the member receiving the information shall submit a *Department Memorandum* (form PM9E) to their commanding officer detailing the suspected terrorist activity. The commanding officer shall forward the memorandum to S.T.A.C. at the Intelligence Fusion Center and shall contact S.T.A.C. by telephone and advise of circumstances.

## 2. Responding to Suspected Terrorist Incidents

Members responding to suspect terrorist acts should:

- a. Administer first aid and/or activate the Emergency Medical Services (EMS) system. Take necessary steps to protect victims and others.
- b. Implement the incident command system.
- c. Establish a crime scene perimeter by use of tape, cones, etc. and secure the scene to the degree possible against contamination or loss of evidence.  
(WILEAG 6.3.3.3, 13.1.1.5)
- d. Arrest the perpetrator if at the scene. A decision to leave the crime scene to arrest or pursue the perpetrator should be made based on weighing the immediate needs of the victims and others against the safety of the public if the perpetrator was allowed to escape.  
(WILEAG 6.3.3.2)

## D. HOSTAGE AND BARRICADED PERSONS

### 1. Primary Officers' Responsibilities

- a. The first responding officer shall assume the role of incident commander until relieved by a supervisory officer.
- b. Conduct an initial situation and response analysis.
- c. Provide a safe entry route for responding personnel.
- d. Establish an inner and outer perimeter. The outer perimeter shall be established as soon as possible to prevent interference by or injury to uninvolved citizens.
- e. Establish the containment area(s).  
(WILEAG 13.1.2.3)

### 2. Incident Commanders' Responsibilities

The first on scene supervisor shall serve as the incident commander to direct operations until properly relieved. The primary objectives of the incident commander shall be as follows:

REDACTED

REDACTED

REDACTED  
REDACTED  
REDACTED  
REDACTED  
REDACTED

- c. The TEU shall respond to requests for assistance regarding barricaded suspect, barricaded subject, or hostage incidents made by incident commanders through the Technical Communications Division.
- d. Direct the investigation to determine what has occurred and locate, isolate, and debrief any witnesses. REDACTED

REDACTED

REDACTED

REDACTED

REDACTED

REDACTED

REDACTED

REDACTED

- 7. Circumstances leading up to the immediate problem that necessitated a police response;

REDACTED  
REDACTED  
REDACTED  
REDACTED  
REDACTED  
REDACTED  
REDACTED  
REDACTED

- e. Ensure that emergency medical services are available at a safe location near the scene.
- f. Establish and maintain a log that documents the activities that have occurred and the location and identification of the assigned personnel on scene.
- g. Establish a specific location for media response, if necessary. Media releases shall only be made in accordance with SOP 570 - Public Information Policy.
- h. Maintain continuous communications and coordination with the TEU and Crisis Negotiation Unit.  
(WILEAG 13.1.1.4, 13.1.2.1, 13.1.2.2, 13.1.2.3, 13.1.2.4)

3. Tactical Enforcement Unit Supervisors' Responsibilities

The supervisor(s) of the TEU arriving at the scene shall assess the situation and

shall:

- a. Re-evaluate the command post location and relocate if necessary.
- b. Deploy TEU personnel according to the procedures established in the TEU SOI.
- c. Maintain continuous communications and coordination with the incident commander and Crisis Negotiation Unit.  
(WILEAG 13.1.2.1, 13.1.2.2, 13.1.2.3, 13.1.2.4)

4. Crisis Negotiation Unit Responsibilities

- a. The Crisis Negotiation Unit (CNU) shall respond to requests for assistance regarding barricaded suspect, barricaded subject, or hostage incidents made by incident commanders through the Technical Communications Division.
- b. The Crisis Negotiation Unit members who respond to a barricaded suspect, barricaded subject, or hostage incident shall follow the procedures established in the Crisis Negotiation Unit SOI.
- c. Crisis Negotiation Unit members shall maintain continuous communications and coordination with the incident commander and the TEU.  
(WILEAG 13.1.2.4)

REDACTED

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REDACTED

REDACTED

REDACTED

REDACTED

E. OTHER UNUSUAL INCIDENTS OR DISASTERS

1. Primary Officer Responsibilities

- a. Determine if situation is currently or potentially life threatening;
- b. Remove injured persons and request medical attention;
- c. Notify the Technical Communications Division as to the nature of the incident or

disaster.

2. Supervisor Responsibility

- a. Assume incident command until relieved by a member of higher authority;
- b. Establish an inner and outer perimeter;
- c. Assess the situation and the potential for the incident or disaster to spread;
- d. Request additional resources;
- e. When appropriate, ensure outside agencies are notified;
- f. Ensure that civilians are evacuated from the area.  
(WILEAG 13.1.1.6)



EDWARD A. FLYNN  
CHIEF OF POLICE

EAF:mfk