

RHODE ISLAND STATE POLICE
NATIONAL GOVERNORS' ASSOCIATION
2001 BUSINESS MEETING

QUICK RESPONSE TEAM PLAN

Corporal Robert E. Mackisey
Coordinator

MISSION:

To ensure a rapid response to any disturbance, Quick Response Teams (QRT) shall be maintained at various locations during the conference. During the course of the National Governors' Association 2001 Business Meeting, the potential exists for various individuals and groups to engage in disruptive behavior. Possible protest sites include all site access points within the actual meeting/assembly areas, hotels, and Off-site areas.

PROCEDURES:

Organization

The QRT will be staffed with the following personnel:

One Corporal; and 12 Troopers.

The QRT will respond to each Off-site event, as well as maintaining a constant presence at the Rhode Island Convention Center and Westin Hotel.

Scheduling

Protest activity can occur at any time and at any location. Therefore, members assigned to the QRT are scheduled to work 0700 to 2300 hours to ensure their availability to react to any disruptive situation.

Operations Overview

QRT Members shall act as mobile response team. The QRT shall utilize three (3) marked cruisers and one (1) van.

In the event protestors appear at one of the designated demonstration areas or a NGA event, the QRT will be assigned to monitor their activities. The supervisor of the team will ensure pertinent information is relayed as quickly as possible to the Command Post. A request will be made to have a member of the Intelligence Unit

appear at the demonstration site and attempt to infiltrate the ranks of the protesters. If necessary, additional teams will be dispatched to the demonstration site. A member of the Criminal Identification Unit (CIU) will be designated to videotape as much of the incident as possible. Protesters who are on the verge of committing a minor violation of the law will be approached by a member of Rank. The protesters will be encouraged to keep their activities lawful and will be advised of the consequences if they fail to do so.

Should enforcement action be necessary, the individual(s) will be immediately removed from the incident location and relinquished to the local police for subsequent processing. Depending on the volume of demonstrators arrested and their physical limitations, the transportation of the arrestees will be accomplished in the following order of preference:

1. Local Police
2. Handicapped-equipped van
3. School buses

If there are widespread demonstrations, an Emergency Task Force Plan has been formulated. Refer to Appendage A.

QRT Members will be utilized by the Incident Commander to supplement Multi-Task Security Details.



Rhode Island State Police

Lesson Plan

Date of Instruction:
May 10th, 2001

NUMBER:
LP

Defensive Tactics



**RHODE ISLAND STATE POLICE
TRAINING ACADEMY**

LESSON PLAN

COURSE TITLE: Control Device, PR-24 Side-Handle Baton Certification

LESSON UNIT TITLE:

TRAINING LEVEL: Sworn Division Member

METHOD OF INSTRUCTION: Lecture, Demonstration

TIME ALLOTTED: 4 hrs.

PREREQUISITES: Sworn Division Member, RISP

SOURCE/REFERENCE MATERIAL: Manadnock PR-24 Training Manual, and Manadnock PR-TM-2 Pictoral Manual

TRAINING AIDS: Manadnock Trauma Chart, Training Batons, impact bags

ISSUED MATERIAL: Manadnock PR-TM2 Pictoral Training Manual, Manadnock CD-21, Manadnock Trauma Chart

EVALUATION PROCESS: Prctical and Written Tests

PERTINENT NOTES: As given

LESSON PLAN PREPARED BY: Trp. Daniel C. Cusumano

LESSON PLAN INSTRUCTED BY: Trps. Daniel Cusumano, Ann Assumpico, Kenneth Buonnonuto



Rhode Island State Police

Lesson Plan

Date of Instruction:
May 30, 2001

NUMBER:
LP 00-R-448

RIOT CONTROL / CIVIL DISTURBANCE



**RHODE ISLAND STATE POLICE
TRAINING ACADEMY**

LESSON PLAN

COURSE TITLE: STREET SURVIVAL TRAINING

LESSON UNIT TITLE: RIOT CONTROL / CIVIL DISTURBANCES

TRAINING LEVEL: RECRUITS AND DIVISION MEMBERS

METHOD OF INSTRUCTION: LECTURE, HANDS ON AND PRACTICAL EXERCISES

TIME ALLOTTED: 4 HOURS

PREREQUISITES: BASIC KNOWLEDGE OF MILITARY DRILL

SOURCE/REFERENCE MATERIAL: MASSACHUSETTS STATE POLICE SELF DEFENSE MANUAL-RIOT CONTROL

TRAINING AIDS: VCR, OVERHEAD PROJECTOR

ISSUED MATERIAL: HANDOUTS

EVALUATION PROCESS: PRACTICAL EXTRICATION DRILLS

PERTINENT NOTES: N/A

LESSON PLAN PREPARED BY: Cpl. Robert Mackisey, Trps. Ernest Quarry, Daniel Cusumano and Ann Assumpico

LESSON PLAN INSTRUCTED BY: Cpl. Mackisey, Trps. Quarry, Cusumano and Assumpico

STATEMENT OF GOALS AND PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES

INSTRUCTIONAL GOAL(S):

TO INFORM THE RECRUITS AND DIVISION MEMBERS ABOUT THE BASICS OF HOW TO HANDLE RIOT SITUATIONS, CIVIL DISTURBANCES AND THE BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR A TACTICAL OPERATION.

PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES:

UPON COMPLETION OF THIS LESSON, THE RECRUITS AND DIVISION MEMBERS WILL UNDERSTAND:

1. CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE
2. CROWD CONTROL
3. DISCIPLINE
4. RIOT CONTROL FORMATIONS
5. RIOT TECHNIQUES
6. PRINCIPLES FOR THE CONDUCT OF TACTICAL OPERATIONS

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Civil Disturbance

1. Definition - Civil disturbances arise from acts of civil disobedience and, as a result, causes civil disorder. They (civil disturbances) occur most often when participants in mass acts of civil disobedience become antagonistic towards authority, and authorities must struggle to wrest the initiative from an unruly crowd. In the extreme, civil disturbances include acts of terrorism. Civil disturbances, in any form, are prejudicial to public law and order.

II. CAUSES OF CIVIL DISTURBANCES

A. List of causes of civil disturbances

1. Political grievances
2. Urban economic conflicts
3. Community unrest
4. Terrorist acts
5. Foreign influences
6. Spontaneous acts

III. LOCATIONS CIVIL DISTURBANCES OCCUR

A. List of locations where civil disturbances occur

1. Symbolic locations
2. College campuses
3. Abortion clinics
4. Nuclear plants
5. Government building/installation
6. Inner cities

IV. CROWDS AND MOBS

- A. Difference between two - A crowd is generally law abiding while a mob takes the law into its own hands
- B. Opposition Composition
 - 1. Goals
 - 2. Commitment
 - 3. Organization
 - 4. Cause
- C. Opposition Objectives
 - 1. Ad Havoc vs. Specific Plan
- D. Risk Assessment
 - 1. Potential Consequences
 - 2. Consequence of Police Action
 - 3. Public / Media
 - 4. Risk Assessment Formula
 - A. Risk Potential – whether the disturbance would occur – (1-10)
 - B. Risk Consequence – the potential consequence if action is taken – (1-10)
 - C. Risk Assessment outcome – (2-20)
- E. Types of crowds
 - 1. Casual
 - 2. Conventional

3. Expressive
 4. Aggressive
- D. Mob characteristics
1. Organized
 2. Have leadership
 3. Common motive for action
 4. Ruled by emotion
- E. Types of mobs
1. Aggressive
 2. Escape
 3. Acquisitive
 4. Expressive

V. TYPES OF LEADERSHIP

- A. Dominant
- B. Persuasive
- C. Opportunist

VI. INDIVIDUAL EQUIPMENT

- A. Riot helmet with face shield
- B. Riot baton
- C. Chemical protective mask
- D. Restraint equipment
- E. Personal body armor

F. Black gloves

VII. USE OF FORCE

- A. Minimum force initially unless the level of force escalates
- B. If lethal force is used, the following conditions must be met:
 - 1. All other means have been exhausted and/or are unavailable
 - 2. The risk of death or serious physical harm to innocent persons is not significantly increased by its use
 - 3. It is an act of self-defense or defense of another
 - 4. Defensive tactics maneuvers for executing an arrest
 - 5. Use of Force policies amongst different agencies must be the same during the event or exercise.

VIII. PRIMARY RIOT CONTROL FORMATIONS

- A. Skirmish Line – shoulder to shoulder straight line, most non-confrontational line of defense
- B. Wedge – shoulder to shoulder forming an upside down "V" shape line of defense
- C. Echelon – shoulder to shoulder step-like formation to the right or left sides
- D. Arrest Teams – six- (6) person arrest teams
- E. Support
 - 1. Direct
 - 2. Lateral
 - 3. General
- F. Visual Commands – are a vital component to the squad's integrity when audible commands fail.

IX. WEAPONS POSITION

- A. Safe port (high port)
- B. Safeguard (ready)
- C. On guard

X. SUMMARY

- A. Recruits and Division members will practice above mentioned riot formations on macadam (hands on)
- B. Question and answer period in classroom
- C. Criterion Test