

BEST PRACTICES, Police

Title: Information Sharing to Promote Campus Security # 3

Source: Florida State University **Co Area:**

Addl Info: http://www.sacubo.org/sacubo_resources/best_practices/2005.html

Abstract: The Florida State University Police Department has implemented a system of dispensing police reports to university decision makers which provides greater security of the information transferred, provides tracking and accountability of the information and provides for greater efficiency. This began as a need to securely and efficiently disseminate information to aid in the university judicial process as well as promote crime prevention efforts. Now it has become a standard practice within the Police Records Section, offering increased accountability for sensitive law enforcements documents and enhanced customer service to our university colleagues.

Title: Contractor Badge ID Program # 52

Source: University of Houston **Co Area:** Environmental Health & Safety

Addl Info: http://www.sacubo.org/sacubo_resources/best_practices/2004.html

Abstract: In keeping with the country's heightened awareness for improved security measures in public, high-occupancy settings, and coupled with the University's desire to introduce better monitoring and control of contractors providing services on campus, the "Contractor Badge ID Program" was formulated and developed. Three key campus departments have been instrumental in the development, administration, implementation and maintenance of the Program; i.e., Cougar 1 ID Card Program (Cougar 1Card Office), Facilities Planning and Construction (FP&C) and UH Police Department of Public Safety Division. The resultant collaboration has powered the effectiveness of the program and provided a database of information that might otherwise be unavailable.

BEST PRACTICES, Police

Title: Implementation of a Pedestrian Safety Program at an Urban University (Also Traffic Safety) # 60

Source: Georgia State University **Co Area:** Police and/or Traffic & Parking

Addl Info: http://www.sacubo.org/sacubo_resources/best_practices/2004.html

Abstract: The University Planning and Development committee sanctioned a Traffic Safety subcommittee whose membership included the Office of the Vice President of Finance and Administration; interested faculty members from the Planning and Development Committee, the Director of University Planning and key staff members of the Police Department. The charge to the Subcommittee was to coordinate and study the options and create an action plan for implementing a traffic safety program for the Georgia State University campus. Because the University is located within the city limits of Atlanta, a key to the success of any program would include involvement from the City of Atlanta Police and the City of Atlanta traffic engineers and the Mayor's office.

The Subcommittee recommended that a study be conducted by the Facilities and Planning Department to gather, analyze, and publish statistics and other data on traffic violations, accidents and problems at campus-adjacent intersections and crosswalks. In addition, they would identify those areas on campus that have the highest university pedestrian traffic and risk and in conjunction with Police Services, prioritize the resources needed to address the problems identified.

It was determined that the action plan would include the three E's of safety: Education, Enforcement and Engineering. The education portion of the plan includes educating drivers and pedestrians about safety rules and regulations. A brochure was created to distribute for this purpose. The Pedestrian Safety Team of 5-6 officers would enforce the traffic laws. As needed, changes and alterations to the physical environment would be engineered to improve safety. This would include, but not be limited to, the use and placement of signs, equipment, and request of traffic signals.

The three E' of safety became the mantra of the program. The design of an educational program for pedestrian safety needed to include current students as well as prospective students and their families. The educational system would also be directed at the faculty and staff who traversed the campus by car and foot. And, the program would include aspects for drivers that are in and around the campus.

BEST PRACTICES, Police

Title: Win-Win-Win Proposition – Insourcing Vs. Outsourcing

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Source: Florida State University

Co Area:

Addl Info: http://www.sacubo.org/sacubo_resources/best_practices/2004.html

Abstract: In February of 2003, the need to increase staffing at the Center For Performing Arts (CFPA) was recognized, especially during performances or when classes were being conducted by the theater or ballet. During the vast majority of these times, only one security person was on duty, which required the person to staff the Stage Entrance Door and prevented that person from rendering any type of service to the rest of the building's occupants or visitors at the CFPA.

Florida State University part-time personnel were employed and they subsequently replaced the contractual security firm that had supplied security personnel for The Center For Performing Arts. Also, in addition to those FSU part-time personnel employed to replace the contractual security firm's personnel, additional FSU part-time personnel were employed to ensure two security personnel would always be on-duty during performances and/or when classes were being conducted by the theater or ballet.

For the yearly cost of \$53,000, FSU part-time security personnel have been employed. This is in contrast to the yearly cost of \$108,000 that would have been required for the contractual security firm to staff the same amount of hours and positions. As well, it is a significant savings from the former amount that was being paid to the contractual security firm of \$96,000 yearly for less staffing. As a result, more staffing and a better and more responsive level of service has been achieved at the Center For Performing Arts by in-sourcing our personnel needs instead of out-sourcing, which seems to be the norm in today's environment.

BEST PRACTICES, Police

Title: Terrorism: Meeting the Challenge through Innovative Ideas and New Approaches # 118

Source: University of Georgia **Co Area:** Environmental Health & Safety

Addl Info: http://www.sacubo.org/sacubo_resources/best_practices/2005.html

Abstract: After 9/11, few, if any, colleges or universities had an office specifically dedicated to addressing new threats. Real-time security alerts and up-to-date security preparedness information for campuses were scarce. The University of Georgia embarked on an aggressive effort in 2002 to change this paradigm. It was crucial that this new initiative of campus security preparedness be developed quickly in order to provide training and information to a nervous community. Plans were put in place for a stand-alone office that would use existing personnel and expertise in order to maximize resources in getting the office up and running as soon as possible.

By the summer of 2002, plans were well underway to establish goals addressing the challenges. The University Office of Security Preparedness (UOSP) was created, and a new website, www.uosp.uga.edu, was designed that would become the basis of public information for the office. The addition of a real-time threat alert status and the ability for authorized personnel quickly to receive critical information soon became integral parts of the web design. It wasn't long before the prototype website became a fully integrated 24/7 homeland security information source consisting of the three components of the UOSP logo - Information,, Awareness, and Readiness. Universities and colleges, both regional and national, sought out the website as a model for campus homeland security issues.

The office emerged as a leader in the campus security arena. Staff members were invited to participate in national workshops to present campus security issues. Articles were provided for publication in national magazines and journals. A series of brochures was developed as quick reference guides in preparation for terrorist attacks. These brochures were posted in downloadable form on the UOSP website in order to reach the masses efficiently. The UOSP has become a catalyst for change in the way the University community approaches campus security.

BEST PRACTICES, Police

Title: Crime Prevention Program

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Source: East Carolina University

Co Area:

Addl Info: http://www.sacubo.org/sacubo_resources/best_practices/2002.html

Abstract: One problem associated with an economic down turn is an increase in crime, particularly property crime. Our University became a target for major property crime. The budget constraints, coupled with the events of 9-11-01, created a sense of urgency on the part of the police department not only to address the theft problem, but also to increase overall security of our campus using the most cost efficient methods possible.

To discover the root of the theft problem, we used a relatively well-know technique called the SARA Model of problem solving. The SARA Model involves: Scanning, Analysis, Response, and Assessment. In the scanning stage, we simply identified the problem, which, in this case, was the enormous increase in thefts. In the analysis stage, we had to determine the causes and scope of the problem and look at what the effects of a continual increase in theft would hold for the university. The foundation of our "best practices" submission was developed almost entirely from the analysis findings. In studying the analysis, we quickly realized several conditions that contributed to the ease with which items were being stolen. It was obvious that the pattern of incidents was symptomatic of deeper problems. To put it bluntly, "we" (the campus community) were the problem. We were "inviting" thefts through careless behaviors that provided opportunity. Our response was to formulate a plan that would eliminate opportunity.

Our response to the problem was to create a Campus Community Watch Program. The community watch program came to be known as the S.A.F.E. (Staff & Faculty Eyes) Program.

BEST PRACTICES, Police

Title: Auto Theft Reduction **#** 222

Source: University of Miami **Co Area:**

Addl Info: http://www.miami.edu/UMH/CDA/UMH_Main/0,1770,2573-1;7831-2;7829-3,00.html

Abstract: This team examined auto theft on campus because of the value and emotional impact of the loss to its victims (our customers). Before the development of the data based planning the Department was reactive in its approach to auto theft. If there was a increase in theft (perceived or real) officers would be deployed in various ways to apprehend offenders or deter future auto thefts. This reactive approach was generally "hit or miss," and wasted University resources.

The team analyzed auto thefts data from several prior years. The team looked for trends in auto thefts. Data was broken down by month, day of week, time of day, and location. The team discovered peaks on three days of the week between a set group of hours. Four parking lots proved to be the campus hot spots.

Armed with the knowledge harvested from the data analysis, the Auto Theft Reduction Plan was implemented. The plan deploys two security guards on bicycles to patrol the lots most commonly stolen from. A police officer, in a marked patrol car, was also deployed to patrol these lots. It was the team's hypothesis that a strategically deployed, highly visible patrol effort would deter car thieves. The police officer assigned has no other responsibilities except to patrol the determined parking lots and be available to respond immediately to calls of suspicious activity in those lots.

By carefully focusing on the data and deploying resources accordingly we have seen a solid return on invested resources.

Title: Security Services and Policing Concurrent Jurisdiction Agreement **#** 275

Source: Old Dominion University **Co Area:**

Addl Info: http://www.virginia.gov/ccj/best_practices/oduconcurrent.html

Abstract: In May of 1998 Old Dominion University Police Department and the City of Norfolk Police Department implemented a "Concurrent Jurisdiction Agreement" within the City of Norfolk, Virginia. Prior to 1993 Old Dominion University was paying the City of Norfolk Police Department large sums of overtime money for weekend police patrols of streets surrounding the campus. By developing a strategy designed to expand the jurisdiction of the Campus Police while providing quality police services in a cost-effective manner, the Concurrent Jurisdiction Agreement between the City of Norfolk and Old Dominion University has proven to be a model for other State Colleges and Universities in the Commonwealth. Unlike the very common "mutual aid" agreements many universities enter into with their municipal counterparts, whereby the two entities agree to assist one another if requested, the concurrent jurisdiction agreement allows for a sharing of resources in designated areas of a City. In the case of Old Dominion University Police and the City of Norfolk Police, the agreement allows the Campus police to patrol with full police authority in specific areas of the City of Norfolk.

BEST PRACTICES, Police

Title: Task Force on Campus Policing # 276

Source: Cal State - San Marcos **Co Area:**

Addl Info: <http://www.csusm.edu/fas/Task/Task%20Force%20on%20Campus%20Policing%20final%20050605.doc>

Abstract: Above URL no longer valid. For an excellent example of an Annual Report, see <http://www2.csusm.edu/police/UPD%2007%20ANNUAL%20REPORT%20WEB%20080519.pdf>

The Task Force on Campus Policing was formed in January 2005 and charged with preparing a report for the Vice President for Finance and Administrative Services that would be widely shared with the Cal State San Marcos campus to look at best practices in campus policing in the United States.

The Task Force was to document current use of best national practices at Cal State San Marcos, and where appropriate and in compliance with state law and system policy, recommend improvements in the existing policing model. Best practices refer to all aspects of police-community interactions (e.g., methods of policing patrol, communication, role in campus training, emergencies, etc.) except those governed by penal code, state law, or CSU policy.

Title: IACP Research Best Practices Guides - Services, Support and Technical Assistance for Smaller Police Departments # 412

Source: International Association of Chiefs of Police **Co Area:**

Addl Info: <http://www.uhd.edu/campus/pd/UHDSafetyandHealthProgram.pdf>

Abstract: This site contains 9 downloads. The topics are:

- Recruitment & Retention of Qualified Police Staff
- Budgeting in Small Police Agencies
- Generation X Recruits and the Field Training Experience
- Big Ideas: Grant Writing White Paper
- Internal Affairs
- Institutionalizing Mentoring into Police Departments
- New Technology Acquisition
- Policy and Procedures
- Website Development

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Title: Task Force on Efficiency & Effectiveness # 490

Source: State University of New York

Co Area:

Addl Info: <http://www.suny.edu/BestPractices/Best.Practices.2004.01.27.pdf>

Abstract: As part of the Task Force on Efficiency and Effectiveness, campus presidents were asked to provide initiative they believe they carry out better than any other campus, along with those innovative ideas that have saved or avoided spending resources. The "Best Practices" reported in this document have resulted in significant savings throughout SUNY and, when shared with other campuses, have the potential to realize even greater savings within the system.

For example, page 53 of the above PDF Document - Student Safety Aid - Used student safety aids to supplement police officers which freed police offices for other assignments. Savings: \$23,000 Old Westbury, Michael Yanniello

Title: Security Solutions for the 21st Century # 604

Source: State of North Dakota

Co Area: Facilities Planning

Addl Info: http://www.nasca.org/awards/2001awardsummaries/facilities_north_dakota.pdf

Abstract: This was recognized in 2001 by the National Association of State Chief Administrators.

Security Solutions for the 21st Century includes the following:

Electronic card access system. Electronic cards or key tags replaced metal keys previously issued to state employees. In addition the system generates numerous reports to enhance security. Capitol Security Command Center. A command center monitors 18 cameras and is strategically located for unobtrusive entry and security. High-end fiber optics infrastructure provides the performance and reliability necessary to maintain a highly efficient security system.

Interactive Speakers. Visual surveillance is complemented through two-way voice communications.

Staffing. To provide the most efficient use of personnel, Facility Management teamed up with the North Dakota Highway Patrol and a private security firm to create an effective team of security professionals. Privatization works hand in hand with law enforcement and state security personnel to enhance security operations.

BEST PRACTICES, Police

Title: When a Student Dies # 779

Source: Inside Higher Ed **Co Area:** Student Affairs

Addl Info: <http://insidehighered.com/news/2007/04/06/deaths>

Abstract: Sad as it is, a truth of the matter is that as long as there have been students, there have been student deaths. The public protocol is depressingly familiar: The public statement of condolence, the parade of grief counselors, the on-campus memorial service. But behind the scenes, the gears typically grind into overtime duty, as institutional leaders try to balance the need to tell all students what happened with the need to respect privacy rights, and the sometimes conflicting needs of campus friends of the deceased and family members arriving on campus. Because, as anyone whose been left to tie the innumerable loose ends following the death of a loved one can tell you, all those little details of living — the outstanding bills, the library fines, the glossy solicitations for donations — can prove unbearable for a family dealing with grief, perhaps particularly so when the death is utterly unexpected.

And, of course, on top of all that, there are often ongoing police investigations to deal with, safety precautions to adopt, and sometimes even campus health emergencies that must be confronted promptly, and with authority.

Excellent information.

Title: The 180 SAFE Ride - A Best Practice in Traffic Safety Marketing and Community Partnerships # 877

Source: Florida State University **Co Area:** Police and/or Traffic & Parking

Addl Info: http://www.sacubo.org/sacubo_resources/best_practices/2008.html

Abstract: The 180 SAFE RIDE is a 12-day, 1200 mile bicycle tour around Florida to increase awareness regarding impaired driving, seatbelt safety, and the SAFE (Stay Alive From Education) Street Smart Program. The 180 SAFE Ride demonstrates that through a collaborative effort, public safety, citizens, businesses, and educational institutions can construct and execute a significant crime prevention campaign. Specifically, the 180 SAFE Ride fielded eight cyclists and several support crews to complete a journey around the state, stopping in major cities to draw media attention in a competitive market. The ride seized upon the element of human drama and determination to capture interest, thereby allowing a means to convey the central traffic safety message.

The 180 SAFE Ride launched the idea of community crime prevention partnerships to a level never attempted before in law enforcement. Development and implementation of a statewide traffic awareness campaign at no cost to the central spearheading law enforcement agency is nearly a full time job in itself. However, when the message is so critical, clear, and impacting upon every person and entity involved, enthusiasm gives rise to important partnerships, funding, and effort.

The 180 SAFE Ride is marked to be the gold standard for a traffic safety marketing campaign.

BEST PRACTICES, Police

Title: Managing Excessive Alarms from Card Access System # 878

Source: Florida State University **Co Area:** Business Services

Addl Info: http://www.sacubo.org/sacubo_resources/best_practices/2008.html

Abstract: When card access systems were installed on the Florida State University Campus, the Chief of Police made the decision to treat these systems as a means to monitor the areas with the systems as if they were intrusion alarm systems, vowing to respond to events such as doors held, doors forced open, etc. As more systems were added, the task of monitoring and responding to reported events became unmanageable.

A committee was formed and several recommendations were made and implemented. FSU saw a steady drop in the numbers of card access alarms, the greatest of which was a result of the Housing alarm policy implementation, followed by the re-keying of doors

Working together the Committee has made a significant positive impact on management of security for Florida State University.

Title: University Police Compensation Plan # 881

Source: George Mason University **Co Area:**

Addl Info: http://www.sacubo.org/sacubo_resources/best_practices/2008.html

Abstract: Effective December 2005, in partnership with the University Police, Human Resources & Payroll (Classification & Compensation Team and the Payroll Office) enacted a new compensation plan for law enforcement employees. The plan was designed to provide promotion potential and salary increases that are similar to other local police department plans at a cost to the University of \$60,000 per year (not including 40% fringe costs). The goal was to be both more competitive and reduce a 26% turnover rate. The results are impressive. In Fiscal Year 2007, almost no turnover occurred. The benefits to Mason include increased retention of experienced law enforcement officers and campus security as well as reduced recruitment and training expenses and overtime costs.

BEST PRACTICES, Police

Title: Campus Violence Prevention and Response: Best Practices for Massachusetts Higher Education # 915

Source: Massachusetts Department of Higher Education **Co Area:** University Wide

Addl Info: <http://www.mass.edu/library/Reports/CampusViolencePreventionAndResponse.pdf>

Abstract: Pervasive media images of mass shootings at Virginia Tech and Northern Illinois University have raised the specter of serious violence on college campuses. But by any measure, the risk of serious violence on campus is remarkably low, particularly in its most extreme form. Although the chances of serious violence may be remote, the potential consequences can be devastating and long-lasting. Colleges must respond proactively to the risk, as parents rightly expect a special level of care for their sons and daughters while they are away at school. Thus, it is prudent and imperative that colleges take reasonable steps to ensure the safety of students as well as faculty and other employees.

While shootings may be the most visible form of campus violence, they are clearly not the most commonplace. Security practices must also focus on other, more prevalent, forms of violence such as sexual and physical assault. Current best practices, taken in combination with research, demonstrate the essential role of collaboration among all service providers in the prevention of violent incidents on college campuses.

This report has four major sections. First, we define the nature and scope of campus violence both nationally and in Massachusetts. Next, we review previous reports of study groups and task forces and discuss established best practices for enhancing campus safety and violence prevention. Third, we examine the current state of security and violence prevention at institutions of higher education throughout Massachusetts based upon a survey conducted of public colleges and universities. Finally, by comparing these results with established best practices, we advance 27 recommendations for how Massachusetts schools can best improve their security and violence prevention efforts.

BEST PRACTICES, Police

Title: Specialized Security Services for Higher Education # 942
Source: AlliedBarton Security Services **Co Area:**
Addl Info: <http://www.alliedbarton.com/Services/Colleges-And-Universities/>
Abstract: Best Practices - <http://www.alliedbarton.com/Services/Colleges-And-Universities/Best-Practices.aspx>

Research universities, large urban schools, community colleges and faith-based colleges all have different security issues. We know this by experience. AlliedBarton has been providing security for a wide range of higher educational settings for many years. We understand the unique nature of higher education and are sensitive to each school's distinctive culture.

AlliedBarton provides comprehensive, cutting edge training to all officers in a variety of formats as well as specialized training that addresses emergency situations and industry specific security training. AlliedBarton's School of Higher Education Security prepares security officers for the unique challenges and issues they will face on a campus. This specialized training includes dealing with young adult behavior, sensitivity to diverse cultures, working within the federal regulatory guidelines, and responding to confrontations and workplace violence.

"Campus security is a specialty that requires sensitivity to the unique challenges on a college campus," said Rosenberg. "Students, faculty, staff and visitors expect to feel safe on and around campus. Having a well-trained, prepared and responsive security force that is part of a comprehensive program, including technology, smart facility design and crime prevention education, will provide such peace of mind."

Title: Laptop theft prevention program # 953
Source: University of Toronto **Co Area:** Controller's Office
Addl Info: http://www.caubo.ca/awards/documents/QP_Rich_UM_Summer_08_E.pdf
Abstract: Page 10 - In 2006, the University of Toronto (U of T) Campus Police (CP) joined forces with STOP to address the theft of laptop computers and other electronic devices. STOP anti-theft system is a unique patented protection device that significantly impacts equipment theft by eliminating the reason for most theft – black market resale value. To date, the CP have registered approximately 3,200 pieces of electronic devices including laptops, CPUs, flat screen monitors and televisions, none of which have been stolen.

STOP is the only program that works from a prevention theme as well as recovery. It works by permanently attaching a security plate to the electronic device. There is a unique bar-coded ID number for each plate and a dissuasive warning message written on top. If the laptop is found, a toll free number to STOP is located on the plate to call for owner verification. It takes approximately 800 pounds of force to remove the plate, usually damaging to the surface of the device. If removed, a patented, indelible tattoo that is chemically etched into the case becomes visible, indicating stolen property. Each STOP plate is registered and entered into a database, available 24/7 to police and second hand shops. CP and STOP will facilitate the recovery of lost or stolen equipment, ensuring its return to the owner.

BEST PRACTICES, Police

Title: Innovative Training Module # 964
Source: Florida State University **Co Area:**
Addl Info: http://www.sacubo.org/sacubo_resources/best_practices/2009.html
Abstract: The Training Module implemented this year is a major step towards saving the University money and time as it relates to training. The FSU Police Department is committed to having highly trained officers to protect our students and staff. We are committed to providing a safe work and learning environment for our community. All officers spend an enormous amount of time every year conducting training. Officers are trained yearly on weapons, defensive tactics, active shooter response, CPR, Bloodborne Pathogens, driving, legal updates etc...Due to demands on shift, the officers usually train on their days off in an overtime status. This also takes officers away from quality time they could spend with their families. Officers are already taxed with working overtime for special events/details on campus and training has been no exception. Tracking the training and certifications of all officers is also time consuming. All officers have to conduct mandatory training every year and also maintain their certifications in many areas of expertise in which they teach. The new Training Module addresses the need for online training and tracking of all the certifications for officers and non sworn staff alike. Officers and staff will now have the ability to take training online at work, which will save the University a considerable amount of time and money.

Title: Safety Guidelines & Best Practices # 994
Source: Portland State University **Co Area:** Environmental Health & Safety
Addl Info: <http://www.pdx.edu/cpsa/guidelines-best-practices>
Abstract: It appears this site is still being developed and will eventually to files covering various security and safety issues.

BEST PRACTICES, Police

Title: Panelists Suggest Threat Assessment for Campus Safety

1008

Source: National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities

Co Area:

Addl Info: http://www.naicu.edu/news_room/naicu-washington-update-panelists-suggest-threat-assessment-for-campus-safety

Abstract: Just a few weeks after the Virginia Tech massacre, the House Education and Labor Committee held a hearing on best practices in campus security. One of the hearing's most important messages was about the value of using threat assessment models on campuses.

The committee heard from four campus security experts: Steven J. Healy, director of public safety at Princeton University and president of the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators (IACLEA); Louanne Kennedy, former provost at California State University at Northridge; Dewey G. Cornell, who directs the Virginia Youth Violence Project in the University of Virginia school of education; and Jan Walbert, vice president for student affairs at Arcadia University and president of the National Association of Student Personnel Administrators (NASPA).

All four spoke to the importance of threat assessment models on college campuses, which Dewey Cornell said allows campus security "to identify troubled students long before they are armed" and intervene before they resort to violence. Discussing the difference between profiling students and threat management, both Cornell and Healy emphasized that the FBI and Secret Service regard profiling inappropriate for a school setting. Both said the behavioral threat assessment approach provides colleges with a system for students to talk with someone anonymously about a threat, follow-up to ensure such reports don't fall through the cracks, and provisions for removing a student when necessary, while minimizing the threat of a lawsuit.