The Evolution of Campus Policing

ARMING STATUS OF TUFTS POLICE OFFICERS
Facilitators

- Nationally recognized expert on campus safety, the Clery Act and Title IX
- Served as a subject-matter expert for the U.S. Departments of Education and Justice
- Frequently requested consultant, presenter, and trainer on issues related to campus safety and security
- Intimately involved in numerous high profile Higher Education cases
- Served in the United States Air Force as a Security Police Officer

- Certified Trainer, Lecturer and Conflict Coach
- Chief Ombudsperson at the University of Kansas
- Past positions in Higher Education at Princeton, Cal State San Diego, The University of Sciences in Philadelphia
- 20+ years experience as a Master Facilitator and Mediator
- Served in the United States Navy as Lt. Chaplin
Agenda

• Introduction
• Background on Tufts as an Anti-Racist Institution
• History of Policing in the United States
• Evolution of Campus Policing
• Reimagining Campus Safety, Security & Policing
• Q&A and Open Discussion (45 mins.)
Warning

This presentation contains information and graphics that some may find disturbing.
History of Policing in the United States

Colonial Policing...The watch system was composed of community volunteers whose primary duty was to warn of impending danger. Boston created a night watch in 1636, New York in 1658 and Philadelphia in 1700.

The genesis of the modern police organization in the South was the “Slave Patrol.” The first formal slave patrol was created in the Carolina colonies in 1704.

In 1838, the city of Boston established the first American police force, followed by New York City in 1845, Albany, NY and Chicago in 1851, New Orleans and Cincinnati in 1853, Philadelphia in 1855, and Newark, NJ and Baltimore in 1857. By the 1880s, all major U.S. cities had municipal police forces in place.
History of Policing in the United States

• Modern police forces emerged as a response to “disorder” and were “modeled” after the early “Bobbies,” created by Sir Robert Peel in England.

• Policing was virtually unchanged for several decades, in spite of several efforts to reform police. The Kerner Commission Report, commissioned in 1967 following riots in cities around the United States made several significant observations and recommendations.

• Since the Kerner Commission, there have been multiple studies on police reform, with the latest, most substantive being the President’s Task Force on 21st Century Policing, commissioned by President Obama in 2014 following several high profile police killings of unarmed Black men, including the death of Michael Brown in Ferguson, MO.

Report of The National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders

... The only genuine, long-range solution for what has happened lies in an attack—mounted at every level—upon the conditions that breed despair and violence. All of us know what those conditions are: ignorance, discrimination, slums, poverty, disease, not enough jobs. We should attack these conditions—not because we are frightened by conflict, but because we are fired by conscience. We should attack them because there is simply no other way to achieve a decent and orderly society in America. . . .

Lyndon Baines Johnson
Address to the Nation
June 27, 1967

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Police_reform_in_the_United_States
Evolution of Campus Policing

• Early on, Campus Police were characterized as “watchmen” who managed student behavior and protecting property.

• Established in 1894, Yale University’s Police Department was first in the nation.

• As crime surrounding colleges and universities increased and campus unrest increased, the alarm for “safer” campuses was sounded.

• In a 2012 Justice Department report, 92% of public college and universities had sworn and armed campus officers. The same was true for 38% of private institutions.

https://bjs.ojp.gov/content/pub/pdf/cle1112.pdf
Campus Safety Models

- **Contract, non-sworn, unarmed security dept.**
  - Serve in an “Observe & Report” role
  - Training varies according to state (security guard) and/or institutional requirements

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  - Perform limited law enforcement functions
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- **Sworn, armed (usually a hybrid department)**
  - Accredited
  - Specialized units
Watershed Moments in Campus Safety

The “Watchmen” Era – the late 1800’s through early 1960

• Protecting the larger community from “students”
• Protecting students from themselves
• Serving in loco parentis
• “We treat the boys like they want to be treated. If they don’t give us trouble, we won’t give them any.” Proctor Axel Peterson, Princeton University
• UC Police, 1947

Student unrest & the start of the Crime Control Era (60’s – early 1980)

• Berkeley Free Speech Movement, 1964
• First mass shooting at a college or university, at the UT Austin, 1966
  ✓ UT Police, 1966
• Mass demonstrations throughout the 1960’s, including Kent State murder of 4 students in May 1970

Continued Focus on Crime Control & “Targeted Violence,” & Anti-Terrorism efforts

• The Clery Act of 1990
• Federal Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act 1994 (billions in funding for policing and prevention)
• “Community Policing” as a strategy
• Columbine, April 20, 1999
• 9/11
• On-going unrest on college campuses, including the Occupy movement.
Watershed Moments in Campus Safety

Continued focus on Targeted Violence, Calls for Social & Racial Justice, & Reimagining Campus Policing

- Virginia Tech, April 4, 2007
- Northern Illinois, February 4, 2008
- OCR “Dear Colleague Letter” – 2011
- #MeToo Movement, 2017
- Black Lives Matter, the Fight for Social & Racial Justice, Mr. Floyd murdered in Minneapolis, 2020
Arming Campus Police Officers

With colleges experiencing protests, activism and the pressure to maintain a “safe bubble” for their campus communities, some college presidents decided that it was both politically and tactically smarter to have their own police instead of relying on local departments. Many institutions lobbied state legislatures for the right to create their own departments, with the right to arm them.

National Guardsmen in Berkeley in 1969. (Garth Eliassen/Getty Images)
Contributing Factors to Arming

- Open campus
- Targeted violence and active shooter incidents
- Level of crime in city & areas around campus
- Familiarity with campus
- Municipal police are not accountable to institutions
Early Calls to Disarm Campus Police

Portland State University to have fully disarmed police officers by September

Cornell University Student Assembly

Original Presented on: Re
Type of Action: Res
Status/Result: Res

S.A. Resolution #11
Calling For the Disarmament of the Cornell University Police Department

Students Call For Defunding, Disarmament of Emory Police Department

US students call on universities to dismantle and defund campus policing

Students across US have signed petitions and have held protests demanding funds be diverted to programs like mental healthcare.

UC, Santa Barbara Students Call for Disarming Campus Police

University of Minnesota student leaders demand campus police be disarmed

Amherst College looking at revamping campus police

Black Students for Disarmament pens letter calling on Yale to abolish its police force

Students Have Made Themselves Clear. It’s Time We Disarmed Clark’s Police Department

Margolis Healy
Campus Police Shooting-Related Deaths Since 2011

2018 – Portland State
Jason Washington
Non-student;
Killed by PSU Police

2017 – Georgia Tech
Scout Shultz
GT student;
Killed by GT Police

2015 – U of Cincinnati
Sam DuBose
Non-student;
Killed by UC Police

2012 – U of S. Alabama
Gilbert Thomas Collar
USA student’
Killed by University police

2016 – Wayne State University
Sergeant Collin Rose
University officer;
Killed by non-student on campus

2015 – University of Colorado
Officer Garrett Swasey
University officer;
Killed during mutual aid response at Planned Parenthood

2013 – MIT
Patrol Officer Sean Allen Collier
University officer;
Killed by the Boston Marathon Bomber

2011 – Virginia Tech
Officer Deriek Crouse
University officer;
Killed while in his patrol car
TUPD Arming

• TUPD has been armed since the 1940s
  o Confirmed through surviving family members of former Tufts’ officers

• In 2007, the University added patrol rifles in the aftermath of the 2006 Virginia Tech tragedy
  o These weapons are secured and authorized only in limited situation

• TUPD added less-lethal bean bag shotguns in 2015
# Arming at Local Institutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Sworn</th>
<th>Non-Sworn</th>
<th>Armed</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Berklee College of Music</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston College</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>68</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boston University</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>UNK</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emerson College</td>
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<td>Harvard University</td>
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<tr>
<td>Massachusetts Institute of Technology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northeastern University</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suffolk University</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>NO</td>
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<tr>
<td>Simmons College</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8 - 11</td>
<td>YES</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wentworth Institute of Technology</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>YES</td>
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Boston Area Campus Safety Survey (February 2016)
TUPD Staffing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Administration</th>
<th>Special Services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 – Executive Director, Public Safety</td>
<td>1 – Detective Lieutenant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 – Director, Public Safety and Security</td>
<td>1 – Detective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 – Captain, Field Operations</td>
<td>1 – Community Policing Coordinator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 – Lieutenant, Training and Accreditation</td>
<td>1 – Compliance Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 – Lieutenant, Physical Security &amp; Communications Center Manager</td>
<td>1 – Lead Dispatcher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 – Dispatchers</td>
<td>9 – Dispatchers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grafton Campus**

| 1 – Lieutenant, Station Commander | 1 – Lieutenant, Station Commander |
| 5 – Police Officers | 4 – Sergeants |
| 12 – Police Officers | 12 – Police Officers |

**Medford/Somerville Campus**

| 1 – Sergeant, Station Commander | 1 – Lieutenant, Station Commander |
| 4 – Police Officers | 3 – Sergeants |
| 10 – Campus Security Officers | 1 – Corporal |
| 7 – Police Officers | 7 – Police Officers |
| 22 – Campus Security Officers | 22 – Campus Security Officers |

These are authorized staffing levels. TUPD is currently not at full staffing strength.
Future of Policing on Campuses

“Before I discuss our plan for the future I want to be upfront about one thing: The university will neither disband the UOPD nor completely shift to an unarmed security force. The simple truth is that when crimes or suspected crimes occur on campus—and, unfortunately, they do occur—there will be an armed police response. The question is whether that response should be undertaken by our specially trained UOPD or by the Eugene Police Department. For me, the choice is clear—UOPD.”

Michael H. Schill, President and Professor of Law, University of Oregon

Last summer I appointed a committee to fully explore the safety needs of our campus and our community and make recommendations for how we can establish just practices for safety and security. At the same time, Campus Public Safety Chief Willie Halliburton announced a plan to begin unarmed campus patrols.

I’m pleased to announce that Chief Halliburton has committed to beginning fully unarmed campus patrols no later than September 1, prior to the start of the fall term. New policies to reflect the change to unarmed patrol have been created, reviewed by the University Public Safety Oversight Committee and are now in place. I appreciate the leadership of Chief Halliburton and members of the CPSO team for their commitment to innovation in campus safety.

Stephen L. Percy, President, Portland State University
Re-Imagining Projects

Harvard University
Yale University
Brandeis University
University of Arizona
Stanford University
University of Southern California
University of California System
Northwestern University
University of Minnesota
University of Michigan
Syracuse University
Temple University
University of Pennsylvania
Reimagining Campus Safety, Security & Policing

- MEANINGFUL ENGAGEMENT WITH CAMPUS COMMUNITY
- TRANSPARENCY
- ACCOUNTABILITY
- OVERSIGHT
- DIFFERENTIAL RESPONSE
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