



WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY

Police Department

1966

History of the Department

- **The Wayne State University Police Department was established in 1966**
- **24/7 full-service police agency**
- **67 sworn and commissioned officers**
- **70-80% hold master's degrees**
- **All fully licensed through MCOLES and commissioned as Detroit Police Officers**



Jurisdiction

Patrol WSU property and neighborhoods adjacent to campus

- Foot patrol
- Patrol vehicles
- Motorcycles
- Mountain bikes
- Segways

****90 second – 2 minute response time!***



Areas of Responsibility

- **Campus-wide card access and security alarm system**
- **Broadcast Message System (BMS)**
- ***Campus Watch* sent to 70K e-mail addresses monthly**
- **24/7 crime tip hotline via phone, e-mail, or in person**



How do we deliver “Safety”?

- **Use of technology:**
 - **312 Blue Light Telephones**
 - **“Eye in the Sky” exterior camera assist using 50 PTZ cameras & over 1000 stationary cameras**
 - **Deployment of Mobile Camera Assets**
 - **Broadcast Message System**
 - **Campus Watch awareness reports and alerts**
 - **24/7 Crime Tip Hotline**



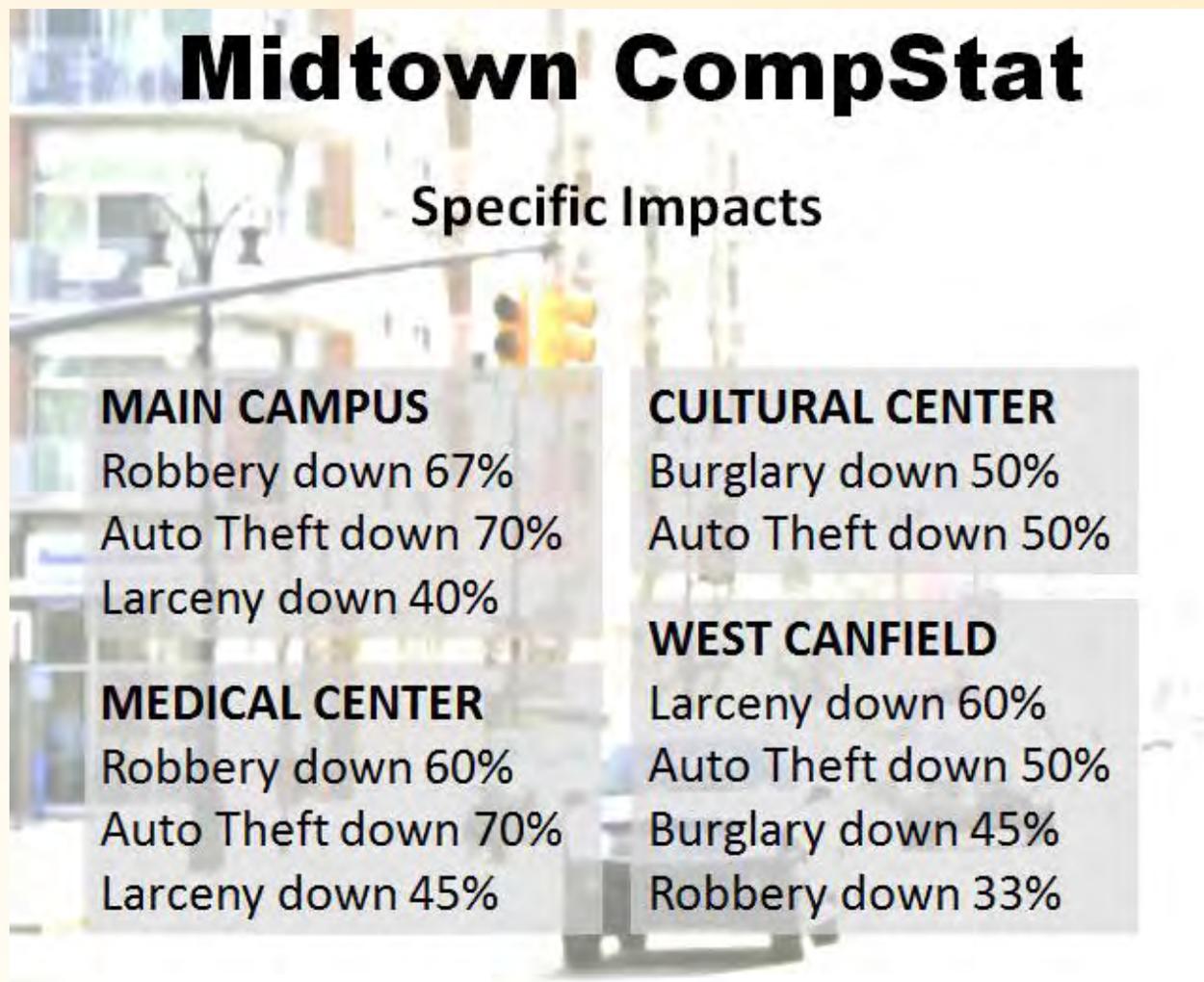
How do we deliver “Safety”?

CompStat - A strategic management process that uses information technology, operational strategy and managerial accountability to guide police operations.

- Bi-weekly meetings with key stakeholders
- Address crime hot spots
- Problem-oriented, directed patrol
- Absconder sweeps, parolee home checks
- Increased surveillance
- Increased patrol range



Midtown COMPSTAT



How we prepare

WSU Police Department

- WSUPD patrols campus and surrounding neighborhoods 24/7, 365.
- The average emergency response time for WSUPD is 90 seconds.
- Crime is down more than 50 percent in Midtown since 2009.
- WSU was named one of the 50 safest campuses in the country by BestColleges.com.



Optical Patrol has been a vital tool in helping to achieve the goal of preventing and/or reducing the impact of crime in the Midtown area. By becoming proactive with the cameras, we virtually patrol with Officers on the road and eyes in the sky



What is “Optical Patrol”?

- Developed in 2011 at the Wayne State University Police Department in Detroit, Michigan
- Proactive way of using security / surveillance cameras
- Analysts use body language analysis, critical thinking skills, and environmental factors to locate and prevent crime
- Optical Patrol also teaches the user about proper camera placement, operation, and what to do if a crime or suspicious incident is observed



Optical Patrol

- During the first year of the program, the following statistics were recorded:
 - Arrests/Crisis Center Commitments: 44
 - Contact made with perpetrator(s): 170
 - Assisted in Investigations: 158
 - Officer Safety: 276
 - Safe Walks: 70
 - Observed Crimes while “Optically Patrolling”: 19
 - Total Camera Usage: Over 740 times!



Optically Patrolling



Cameras and Saving Lives

Radio Run:

Date: October 23, 2016

Time: 17:10 hrs.

Location: WSU Parking Structure #2

Circumstances: WSUPD Dispatchers received a call from a distraught female who stated that her ex-boyfriend was threatening to commit suicide by jumping off of a WSU dorm or a parking structure.



A Life Saved



Burglary Suspect

08/17/2017



PS1-SE PTZ-051- 389



8/17/2017
4:50:36 AM

PAUSE



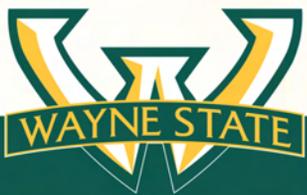
PS1-SE PTZ-051- 389



8/17/2017
4:50:54 AM

PAUSE





PS1-SE PTZ-051- 389

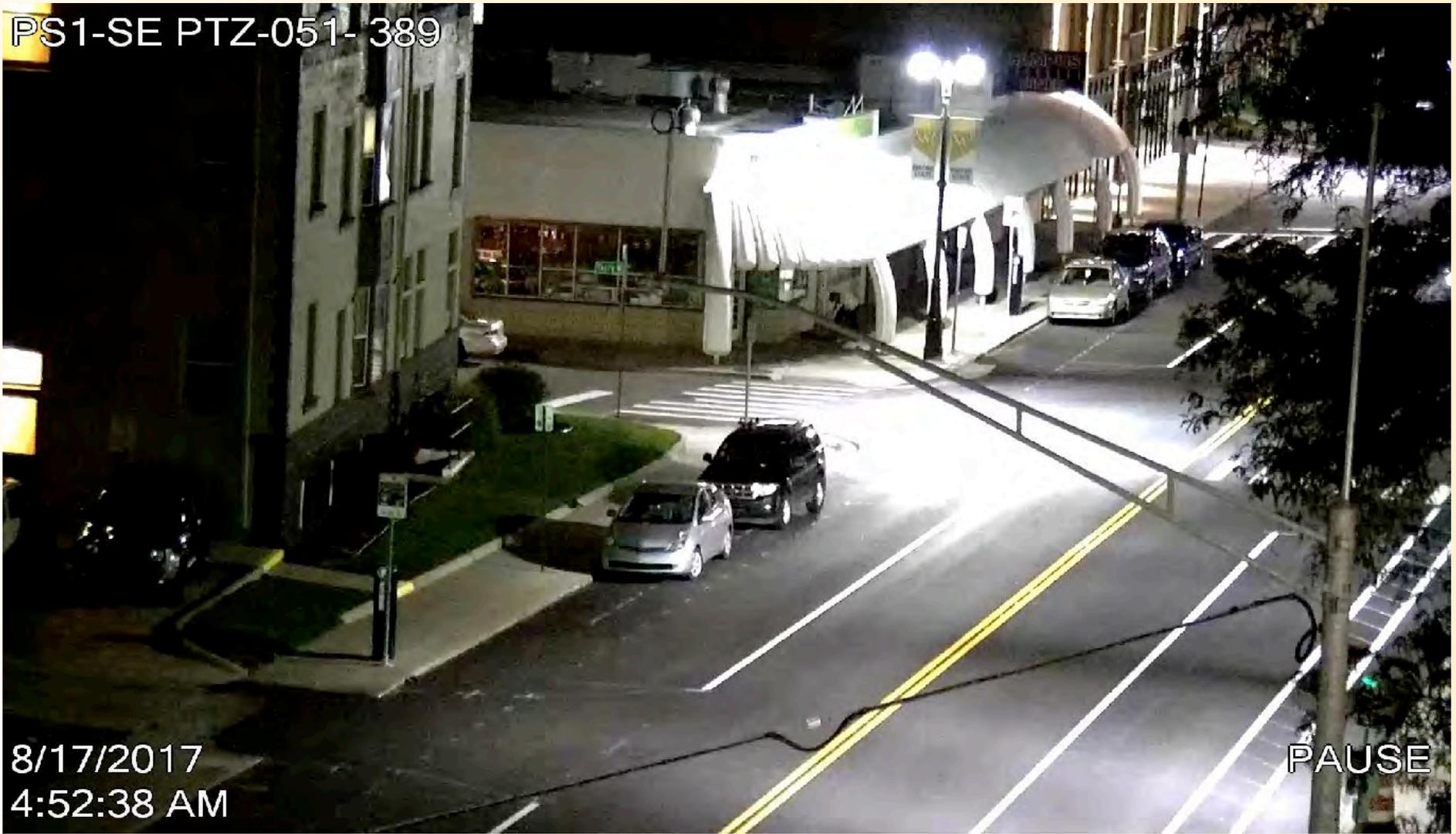


8/17/2017
4:51:52 AM

PAUSE



PS1-SE PTZ-051- 389



8/17/2017
4:52:38 AM

PAUSE



PS1-SE PTZ-051-389



8/17/2017
4:53:02 AM

PAUSE

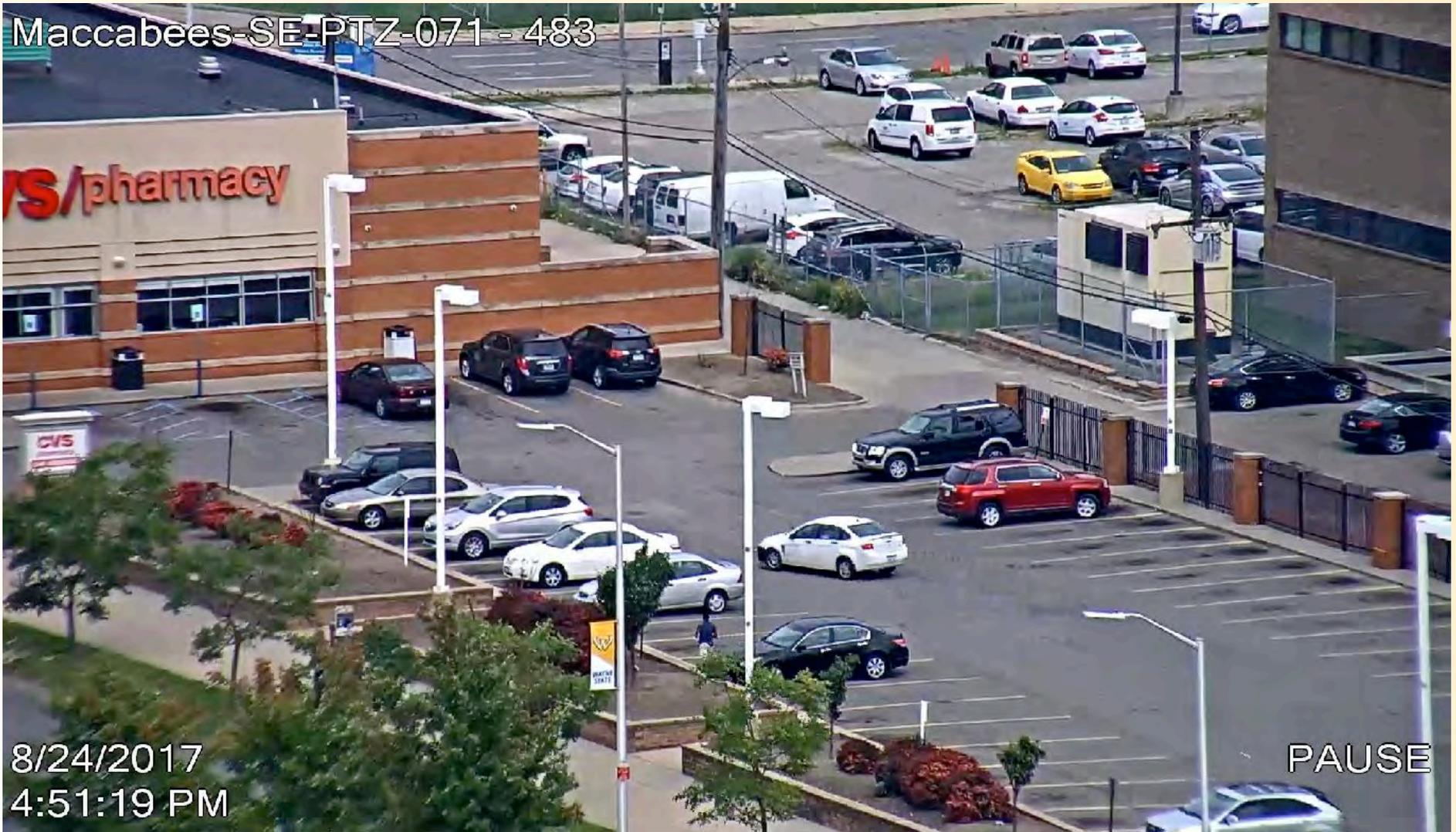


Larceny From Motor Vehicle Suspect

08/24/2017

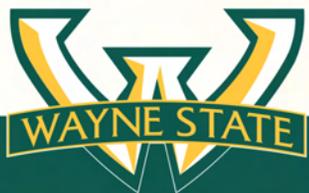


Maccabees-SE-PTZ-071 - 483

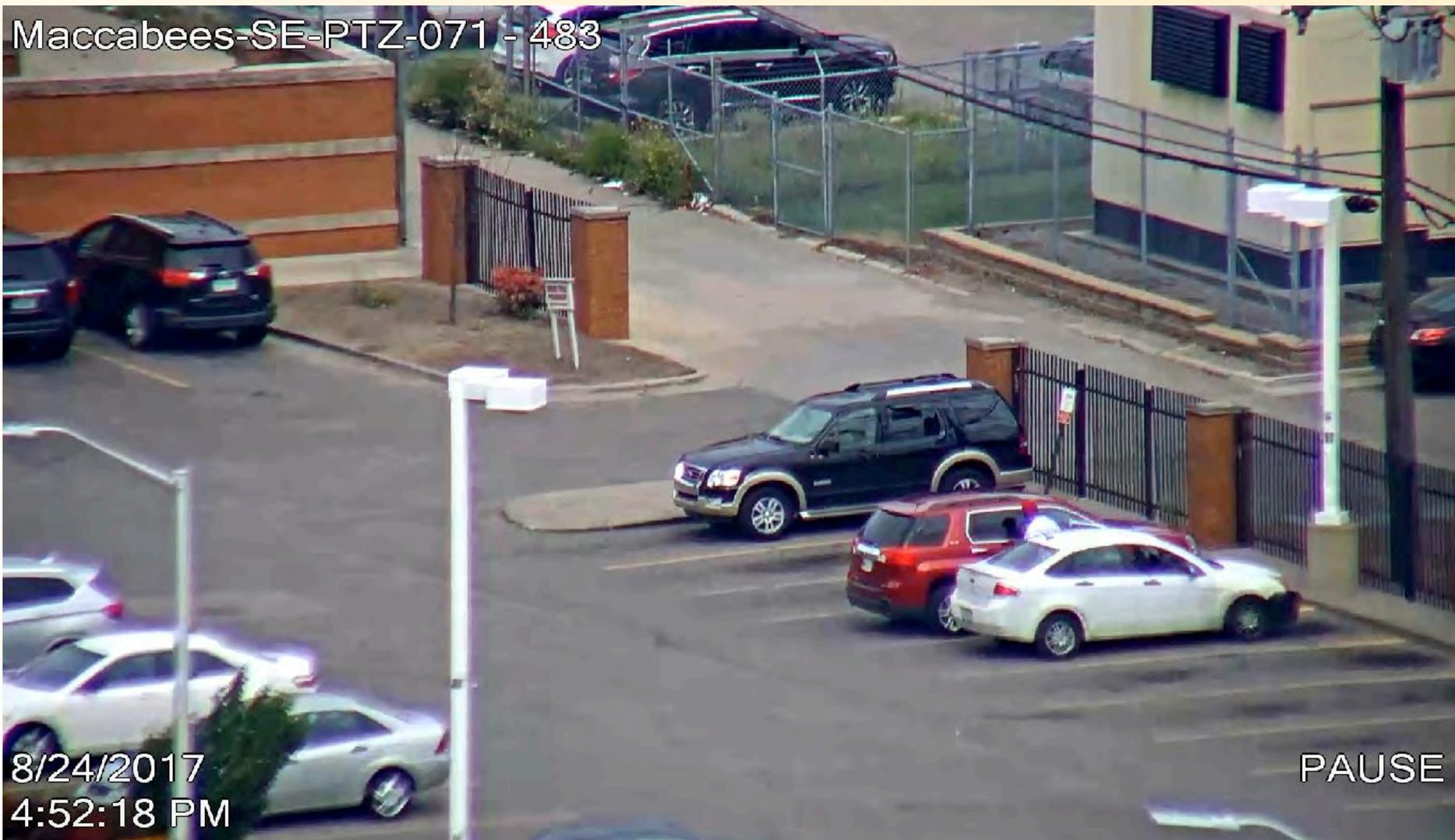


8/24/2017
4:51:19 PM

PAUSE



Maccabees-SE-PTZ-071 - 483

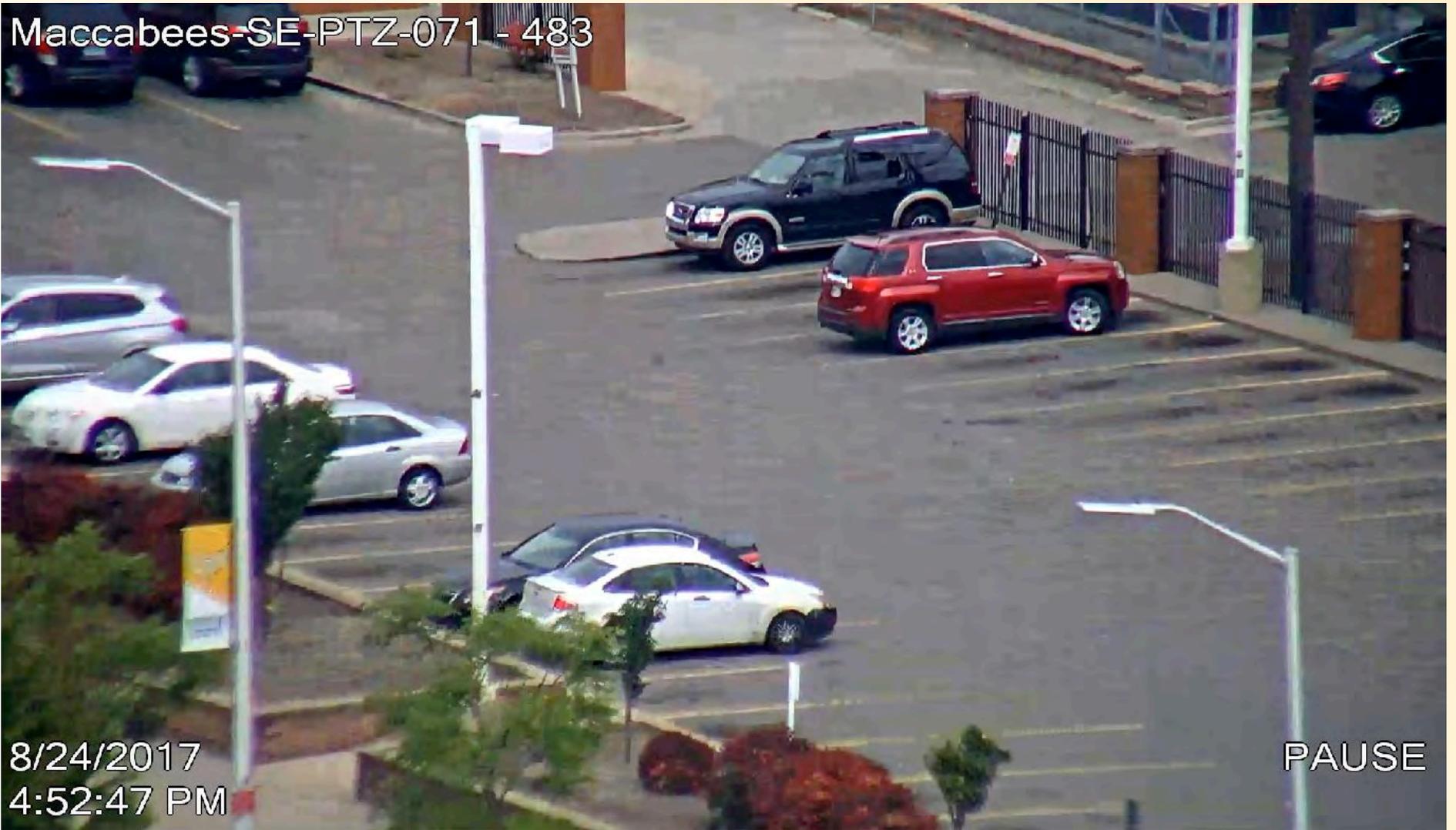


8/24/2017
4:52:18 PM

PAUSE



Maccabees-SE-PTZ-071 - 483



8/24/2017
4:52:47 PM

PAUSE



Maccabees-SE-PTZ-071 - 483



8/24/2017
4:53:06 PM

PAUSE



Maccabees-SE-PTZ-071 - 483



8/24/2017
4:53:19 PM

PAUSE



Maccabees-SE-PTZ-071 - 483



8/24/2017
4:54:16 PM



Person in Crisis

08/31/2017



Sign@Matthei-PTZ-080- 941



8/31/2017
2:15:28 AM

PAUSE



Sign@Matthei-PTZ-080- 941



8/31/2017
2:16:08 AM

PAUSE



Sign@Matthei-PTZ-080- 941



8/31/2017
2:19:22 AM

PAUSE



Wayne State University
Crisis Management Team



Goals

Safety

Property

Reputation



Agenda

Crisis Management on Campus

- How we prepare
 - WSUPD
 - Crisis Management Team

- Protocol in a crisis
 - Police
 - Communication

- How you can participate



How we prepare

WSU Crisis Management Team

The team is composed of 14 representatives from departments across campus, including Chief of Police Tony Holt.

- Vice President for Marketing and Communications, Chief of Staff
- General Counsel
- Vice President for Finance and Business Operations
- Provost and Senior Vice President for Academic Affairs
- Vice President and Secretary for the Board of Governors
- Dean of Students
- Computing and Information Technology Chief Information Officer
- Senior Director of Risk Management
- Associate Director for the Office of Environmental Health and Safety
- Associate Vice President for Business and Auxiliary Operations
- Director of Communications
- Associate Vice President for Facilities Planning and Management
- Director of Counseling and Psychological Services



How we prepare

WSU Crisis Management Team Responsibilities

- Hold regular meetings to conduct advanced planning and respond to crisis events.
- Maintain wayne.edu/safety and other resources.
- Conduct drills and simulations to increase Wayne State's crisis preparedness
- Real life examples in the last few years
 - Missing student
 - Sgt. Collin Rose
 - Ebola concerns
 - Bomb threats
 - Chemical spill
 - Power outages
 - Lead in the water
 - Racial profiling
 - Post-election protests



Protocol in a crisis

Police Action

First and foremost, the role of law enforcement in a crisis is to remove the threat.



Protocol in a crisis

Communication to support the police action

First wave

1. WSUPD notifies the Crisis Management Team and campus leadership
2. Broadcast text message to WSU community members signed up for text alerts
3. Email sent
4. Notification immediately posted on **wayne.edu**
5. Content posted on **wayne.edu/updates** and maintained throughout the crisis

Second wave

6. Social media staff responds to questions when information becomes available
7. Public relations responds to the press



What to communicate in a crisis, Craig Fugate, former FEMA director

- **Focus on security, safety and stability.**
 - Speed is key.
 - If you wait for assessments, it might be too late.
 - If the communication response is incomplete, you can always adjust.
- Keeping information from the public will create panic.
- Inconsistent messages can cause panic. One institution, one consistent message.



How you can participate

- Sign up for broadcast messaging at wayne.edu/safety
- Sign up for active shooter training
police.wayne.edu/emergency-preparedness
- Speak confidently about safety at Wayne State
- Sign up for CMT presentation
- Communicate through your organization
 - Need for active shooter training
 - Campus safety information/resources
 - Importance of “See something, say something”
 - We are a safe campus



Active Shooter Event Preparation -

- Even when law enforcement was present or able to respond within minutes, civilians often had to make life and death decisions and, therefore, they should be engaged in training and discussions on the decisions they may face and have to make.
- Active Shooter Survival training: Not paranoia, but preparation.
- Statistically, you still have a better chance of being struck by lightning than getting caught up in an Active Shooter event.
- Most of us know what to do or not do during a severe weather event – why not an Active Shooter event?



How To Respond to an Active Shooter

Quickly determine the most reasonable way to protect your own life. Students and Visitors are likely to follow the lead of faculty and staff during an Active Shooter situation. If it sounds like gunfire -

- 1) **Evacuate: RUN!** (Your # 1 objective is to quickly exit the kill zone)
 - Have an escape route and plan in mind.
 - Leave your belongings behind.
 - Call WSUPD (or 911) when it is safe to do so.
- 2) **Hide Out: HIDE!**
 - Hide in an area out of the Active Shooter's view.
 - Block entry to your hiding place and lock the doors.
 - Stay in your secure area until the police come to get you. Do not leave it when you "think" it is safe. You may literally run into trouble!
- 3) **Take Action: FIGHT!**
 - As a last resort and only when your life is in danger.
 - Incapacitate the Shooter.
 - Act with high physical aggression, throw items at the active shooter. Hit them hard!



What you can do — Be prepared

- Sign up for broadcast messaging alerts and keep your information up to date at **broadcast.wayne.edu**.
- Have WSUPD saved to your phone. For timely response, call **313-577-2222** — not 911.
- Visit **police.wayne.edu** and review Safety Tips and Prevention menu items, including the active attacker page.
- Be alert and pay attention to your surroundings.
- Be familiar with safety procedures and the quickest exit routes from your building.
- For campus safety and crisis preparedness resources, visit **wayne.edu/safety**.



GENERAL FBI STUDY FINDINGS – 2000 TO 2013

- 160 incidents occurred between 2000 and 2013
- 6.4 incidents per year for the first seven years of the study
- 16.4 incidents per year for the second seven years of the study
- 1,043 casualties (486 killed and 557 injured) - averaging 6.5 casualties per incident
- Average of 3 killed and 3.5 injured per incident
- Active Shooter incidents occurred in 40 of 50 states and the District of Columbia
- 107 of the incidents (67 %) ended before police arrived and could engage the shooter, either because a citizen intervened, the shooter ran out of ammunition, the shooter fled, or the shooter committed suicide at the scene.
- 70% of the 160 incidents occurred in either a commerce/business place or in an educational environment



Shooter(s) Profile-

- All but two of the 160 incidents involved a single shooter.
- Study findings early on: Shooter was mostly a lone white male, in his late teens, who had experienced failed relationships with a female and suffered from some type of mental or emotional illness. *
- In at least 9 incidents, the shooter first shot and killed a family member(s) in a residence before moving to a more public location to continue killing.
- In at least 6 incidents, the shooters were female.
- In 64 incidents (40.0%), the shooters committed suicide; 54 shooters did so at the scene of the crime.
- At least 5 shooters from 4 incidents remain at large.



Shootings in Educational Environments -

Of the 39 incidents that occurred in educational environments - 27 occurred in schools – (pre-K thru 12) and 12 IHEs resulting in 117 individuals killed and 120 wounded.

Incidents in educational facilities account for some of the higher casualty counts. For example, the highest death tolls among the 160 incidents occurred at:

- Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in Blacksburg, Virginia (32 killed, 17 wounded) on April 16th. 2007.
- Sandy Hook Elementary School in Newtown, Connecticut (26 killed, 2 wounded w/1 additional death at a residence) on Dec. 14th, 2012.
- Northern Illinois University in DeKalb, Illinois (5 killed, 16 wounded) on February 14th, 2008.
- Santana High School in Santee, California (2 killed, 13 wounded) on March 5th, 2001.



Active shooter - What to expect from law enforcement responders

The top priority of police is to neutralize the shooter(s). They will not assist victims until the situation is secure and there is a safe environment to provide medical assistance and evacuate anyone injured. They may shout orders and ignore requests for help until the situation is secure.





Questions

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