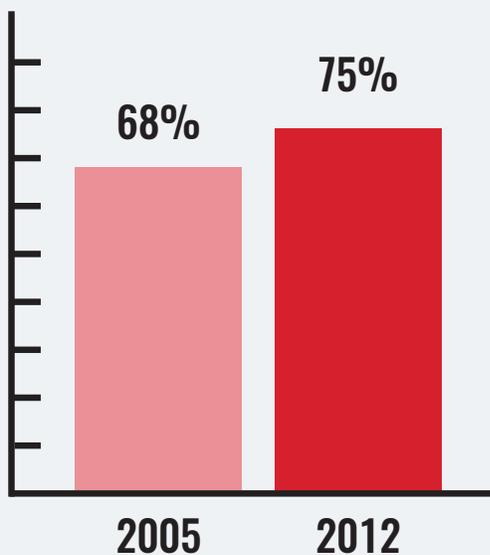


# CAMPUS MILITARIZATION: THE FACTS

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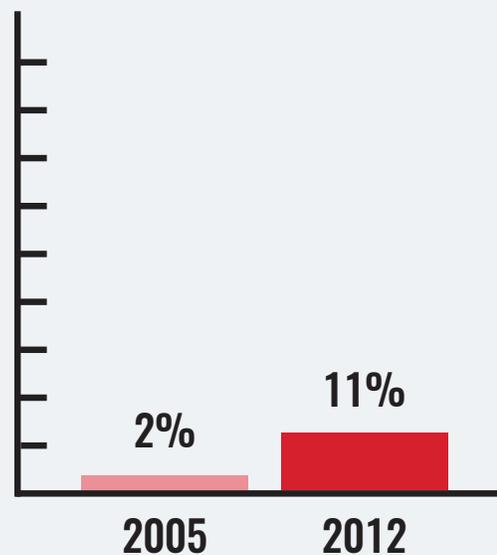
## COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES HAVE 1033 EQUIPMENT

**PUBLIC & PRIVATE 4-YEAR COLLEGES  
WITH ARMED POLICE GUARDS**



Source: The Department of Justice

**PUBLIC & PRIVATE 4-YEAR COLLEGES  
WITH ARMED PRIVATE SECURITY GUARDS**



Source: Center for Investigative Reporting

Some campus PDs even have their own SWAT team, including the University of Delaware, Radford University in Virginia, the University of Georgia and the University of North Carolina-Charlotte.

Other campus PDs conduct joint operations with regional SWAT teams through mutual aid pacts.

More than 100 colleges and universities have received equipment from the Department of Defense 1033 program since 1998, including office supplies, guns, vehicles, and even grenade launchers.

The Chronicle has requested but not yet received complete data from Alabama, Hawaii, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, and Washington D.C.

# MILLIONHOODIES

## MOVEMENT FOR JUSTICE



AT LEAST **63 SCHOOLS**



**14 SCHOOLS**



**16 SCHOOLS  
HAVE MINE-RESISTANT  
VEHICLES**



**2 SCHOOLS  
HAVE GRENADE  
LAUNCHERS**

Source: Report by the Chronicle of Higher Education.

More than 100 campus police departments are obtaining such weapons from the U.S. Department of Defense, according to Muckrock, a website that archives government documents and FOIA requests. Equipment sold by the feds can range from trousers and hammers to sniper rifles and Humvees.

## WHY DO CAMPUS PDs FEEL THE NEED TO ARM THEMSELVES?

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Another factor in the push to give campus police more power is the perception that college campuses are increasingly dangerous places. But the numbers don't bear that out.

The rate of violent crime on college campuses is a fraction of the national average and has declined by 27% over the past decade, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Despite the saturation media coverage of such events, according to the IACLEA, from 2000-2013 there were just 12 active-shooting incidents at the nearly 5,000 U.S. degree-granting institutions – fewer than one a year.

Admittedly harrowing anomalies such as the 2007 massacre at Virginia Tech aside, **you're far less likely to get hurt at an American university than on the streets of most mid-sized U.S. cities.** But that hasn't stopped campus police forces from fortifying themselves against both real and imagined threats.

At Indiana University-Bloomington, the equipment includes six M-16 rifles, according to records obtained from the Indiana Department of Administration. Paying only the cost of delivery offers departments big savings for weapons that originally cost the government \$120 to \$500.

Minger said the weapons have been modified so they're not fully automatic, which brings them more in line with the firearms police departments buy commercially. The overwhelming impetus for obtaining high-powered weapons such as the M-14 and M-16 is the rise of school shootings.

Purdue police responded to an on-campus shooting in January, although the victim was targeted, distinguishing the slaying from scenarios at Columbine High School in Colorado or Virginia Tech. Minger said the prevalence of shootings has changed how campus police prepare.

# MILLIONHOODIES MOVEMENT FOR JUSTICE

But Ohio State spokesman Dan Hedman said the program is a valuable supplement to campus safety efforts. OSU's main campus enrolls more than 57,000 students, and its police are responsible for the safety of hundreds of thousands of campus-goers annually, Hedman said, "making homeland security and the ability to respond at a moment's notice to any disaster – natural or man-made – critical to our law enforcement needs."

And Florida International Police Chief Alexander Casas said the 1033 program's "significant cost savings" helps police better address community needs. FIU, with about 50,000 students, is a largely commuter school in South Florida.

"As trained, professional officers, we know well the difference between our role as law enforcement for our university community and the role of the military," Casas said.

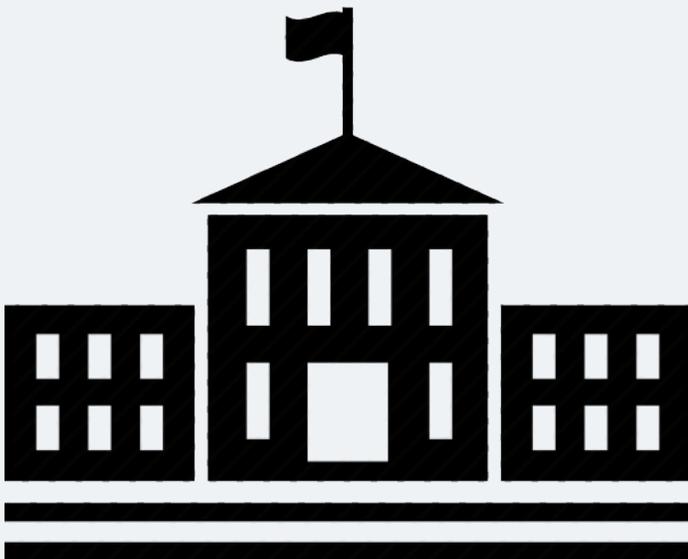
"This equipment allows us to be better prepared to respond to a variety of critical incidents, from active shooter incidents to disaster recovery."

## SOME CAMPUS PDs EVEN FEEL SOME OF THEIR 1033 EQUIPMENT MAY BE UNNECESSARY

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Community and campus police in Indiana have obtained more than 4,400 items since 2010 through a program that distributes surplus military supplies, according to The Star's review. The agencies pay only the cost of delivery.

University police have obtained body armor, military vehicles and M-14 and M-16 rifles – high-powered weapons that remind Purdue University Calumet Police Chief Anthony Martin of ones he used in the Vietnam War.



**“PARTICULARLY AFTER WE  
HAVE JUST READ ABOUT  
FERGUSON, I HAVE BEEN  
RE-EVALUATING THE NEED  
OF AN M-14,” SAID MARTIN.  
“IT’S A HEAVY WEAPON.”**

# MILLIONHOODIES

## MOVEMENT FOR JUSTICE

## WHY IS THIS A PROBLEM?

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From arresting civilians to working with government defense agencies to playing a role in gentrification, **university police departments are becoming more and more like municipal departments, often without the public's knowledge.**

For instance, as municipal police forces have militarized, so too have departments at public universities and colleges. In a recently released White House document on new municipal police weapons bans, the University of Texas police department is cited for its model policy on when and how to deploy its emergency rescue armored personnel vehicle.

## COMMUNITY ISSUES

The Wayne State student body is 20 percent black and 60 percent white. The racial demographics of Midtown have become nearly the reverse; in 2010, 21 percent of its residents were white and 68 percent of its residents were black, down from 73 percent in 2000.

Dave Scott, a lieutenant who's been with the Wayne State Police Department for 39 years, tells *Rolling Stone* that the force makes arrests for "anything from car jacking to armed robbery to misdemeanor traffic stops. **We're just like any other precinct in the city.**"

Scott says his department patrols 5.5 square miles, which includes the areas around all of the university's satellite buildings. "This [area] is where the greatest concentration of Wayne State people are in the city of Detroit. But you don't have to be Wayne-state affiliated to call us," he says.

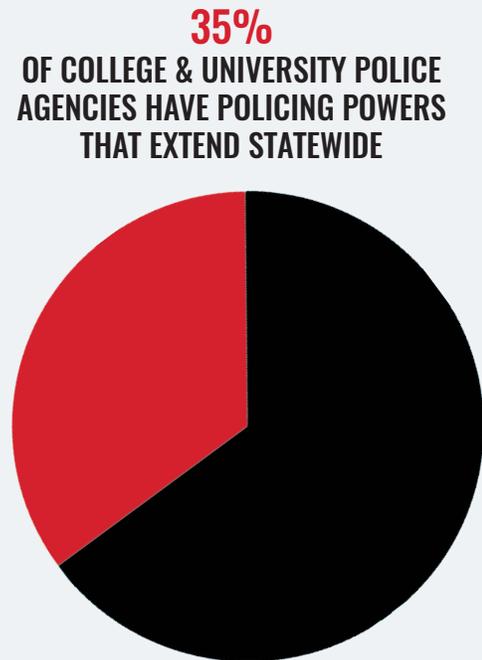
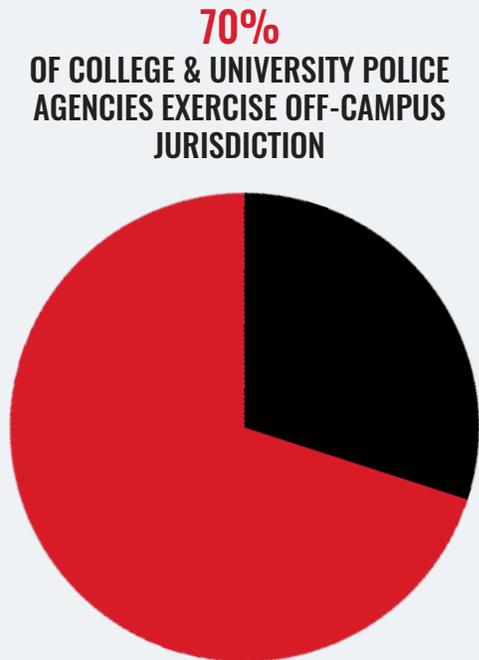


Scott also told *Rolling Stone* over email that the Wayne State Police "patterned some of our Community Policing and 'broken windows management' style of policing after the Community Policing model developed in Flint, Michigan" - a 1979 model involving increased foot patrol beats in poor neighborhoods.

# MILLIONHOODIES

## MOVEMENT FOR JUSTICE

In the past, laws governing campus police required officers to be sworn and to pass minimum training requirements before they were given full arrest powers. Even then, they could exercise those powers only while on duty and within the boundaries of the college property. Non-sworn officers were either deputized by local police agencies or weren't given arrest powers. These boundaries have gradually eroded over the years.



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics

The Illinois legislation was prompted in large part by years of student and community organizing to reform the University of Chicago police department. Over the last decade, the UCPD has grown, not just in number of officers but also in jurisdiction area. Under Illinois' Private College Campus Police Act, the UCPD is allowed to expand its jurisdiction to protect the "interests of the college or university," which the university has enabled by opening a series of neighborhood charters schools. **The UCPD now polices some 65,000 Chicago residents, 50,000 of whom are not university-affiliated.**

This story is not unique. Private campus police forces around the country are expanding their jurisdictions, bringing the issue of law enforcement transparency to the fore. For example, Tulane University's police force recently expanded its jurisdiction to include a one-mile radius around the New Orleans campus.

In 2013, plans to expand a series of campus police jurisdictions in Washington, D.C., sparked controversy, especially at George Washington University's Foggy Bottom campus. That same year, the campus newspaper had discovered through FOIA requests (in D.C., municipal police regulate private police commissions) that the police had improperly detained three students the previous year, and had been knocking on the doors of private off-campus residences.

# MILLIONHOODIES

## MOVEMENT FOR JUSTICE

**“THE REAL PROBLEM IS IF THE UNIVERSITY GIVES SECURITY OFFICERS POWER OFF-CAMPUS TO TREAT STUDENTS DIFFERENTLY THAN OTHER CITIZENS.”**

– Art Pitzer, chief legal counsel for the Washington chapter of the ACLU, to *The Washington Post*

Around 90 percent of sworn campus police officers patrol jurisdictions outside of campus boundaries, according to the most recent Bureau of Justice Statistics data. According to the same report, 20 percent of private campus police employed by universities with between 2,500 and 5,000 students, and 36 percent of their public university counterparts, have statewide jurisdiction, meaning **they can exercise full municipal police powers across the state**, but may voluntarily restrict themselves to a region on and around campus.



## RACIAL COMPONENT

Recently, allegations of racial profiling by police at several schools—including Yale, the University of California at Los Angeles and the University of Minnesota—have attracted some scrutiny to the opaqueness of campus police departments. A federal law known as the Clery Act requires colleges to report campus crime statistics, but getting information on police stops, accusations of misconduct and even arrest details is difficult under most state laws. **Despite having many of the powers of official police, nearly two-thirds of the nation’s private campus police departments lack official accreditation.** The courts have generally ruled that this exempts them from transparency laws.

The debate over racial profiling—already a hot topic on many college campuses—gained renewed attention recently when Yale University police briefly detained a black male student. Black students and faculty members at many campuses charge that racial profiling is a fact of life for them, but this student’s experience immediately attracted wide attention. His father is a *New York Times* columnist who has written about racial profiling and whose Twitter feed attracts many eyeballs.

# MILLIONHOODIES

## MOVEMENT FOR JUSTICE

### BUT EVEN AS OFFICERS ARE SAYING THEY ARE TRYING TO PREVENT SHOOTINGS ON CAMPUS, SOME STATES ARE EASING RESTRICTIONS OF GUNS ON CAMPUS

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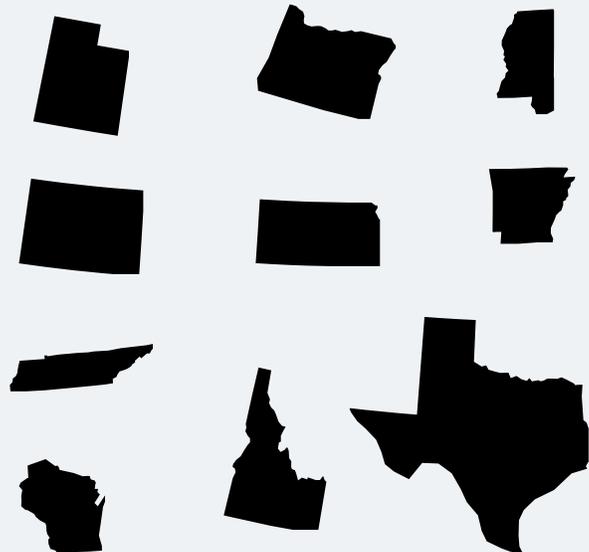
At least 16 states are considering whether to allow concealed weapons on college campuses this year, the latest chapter in a now seemingly annual legislative debate between gun control advocates and gun rights supporters.

Bills have been introduced, at least once, in almost half of the 50 states in the past few years. Despite slow success thus far -- just seven states have adopted versions of campus carry laws -- gun rights advocates have their eyes on two very large prizes this year: Florida and Texas.

*(Note: Texas successfully passed the law. Florida is still up for consideration)*

#### STATES WHERE CONCEALED CARRY IS PERMITTED, EITHER BY COURT ORDER OR LAW:

- UTAH (COURT, 2006)
- OREGON (COURT, 2011)
- MISSISSIPPI (LAW, 2011)
- WISCONSIN (LAW, 2011)
- COLORADO (COURT, 2012)
- KANSAS (LAW, 2013)
- ARKANSAS (FACULTY ONLY, LAW 2013)
- IDAHO (LAW, 2014)
- TENNESSEE
- TEXAS



#### STATES WHERE BILLS INVOLVING GUNS ON CAMPUS ARE PROPOSED IN 2017:

- MAINE
- NEW YORK
- WEST VIRGINIA
- NORTH CAROLINA
- SOUTH CAROLINA
- GEORGIA
- FLORIDA
- KENTUCKY
- INDIANA
- MISSOURI
- IOWA
- OKLAHOMA
- NEW MEXICO
- ARIZONA
- WYOMING
- ALASKA



# MILLIONHOODIES

## MOVEMENT FOR JUSTICE

Students and faculty members at public and private universities in Texas could be allowed to carry concealed handguns into classrooms, dormitories and other buildings under a bill passed recently by the Republican-dominated Legislature. The measure is being hailed as a victory by gun rights advocates and criticized by many students and professors as irresponsible and unnecessary.

Supporters say it will make college campuses safer by not preventing licensed gun owners from defending themselves and possibly saving lives should a mass shooting occur, such as the one that unfolded at Virginia Tech University in 2007.

## BUT EVEN THOUGH LAWMAKERS AND CAMPUS PDs WANT TO PREVENT THE NEXT SHOOTING FROM HAPPENING WITH MORE GUNS, STATISTICS SHOW THAT MAY NOT BE NECESSARY

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The overwhelming majority of the 4,400 colleges and universities in the United States prohibit the carrying of firearms on their campuses. These gun-free policies have helped to make our post-secondary education institutions some of the safest places in the country. For example, a 2001 U.S. Department of Education study found that the overall homicide rate at post-secondary education institutions was 0.07 per 100,000 students in 1999. By comparison, the criminal homicide rate in the United States as a whole was 5.7 per 100,000 persons overall in 1999, and 14.1 per 100,000 for persons ages 17 to 29. A Department of Justice study found that 93% of violent crimes that victimize college students occur *off* campus.

Despite the success of these gun-free policies, an increasingly extreme pro-gun movement in the USA is promoting legislation and litigation to force colleges and universities to allow concealed guns on campus. As a result, schools in Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Mississippi, Oregon, Utah, Texas and Wisconsin have now been forced in different ways to allow the carrying of firearms on their premises (i.e. campus grounds, classrooms, dormitories, or parking lots).