

Exhibit 1

Affidavit of Amy Cruice

PETITION OF WOMEN AGAINST
PRIVATE POLICE FOR JUDICIAL
REVIEW OF THE DECISION OF THE
MARYLAND STATE BOARD OF
ELECTIONS

WOMEN AGAINST PRIVATE POLICE, *et*
al.,

v.

MARYLAND STATE BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, *et al.*

* IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR
* ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY
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* CIVIL ACTION NO: C-02-CV-19-
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AFFIDAVIT OF AMY CRUCE

1. I, Amy Cruice, am over 18 years of age, and I am competent to testify.
2. I am the Legal Program Manager at the ACLU of Maryland, and I supervised the compilation and review of the oral and written testimony regarding SB 793 and its cross-file, HB 1094.
3. With respect to the verbal testimony, I identified all of the hearings on SB 793, and HB 1094 for which recordings exist on the Maryland General Assembly's website, including the floor debates on the bill in the Senate and House.
4. A list of each of those hearings, with the relevant web link, is attached to Plaintiffs' Memorandum in Support of Petition for Judicial Review and in Support of Plaintiffs' Motion for Summary Judgment (hereinafter "Memorandum") as Exhibit 2.
5. After identifying all of the legislative hearings, I compiled links to the audio or video recordings of each and assigned the review of the approximately 16 hours of verbal testimony or floor debate to volunteer reviewers.

6. I instructed the volunteers to listen carefully for any comments or questions about funding, appropriations, spending, or money related to the bill. I instructed them to record the start time, end time, and a brief description of what was said into a spreadsheet form, which I provided to them. They recorded the times in hour:minute:second.
7. Each volunteer returned their completed spreadsheets to me, which were reviewed by David Rocah, an attorney in this case.
8. Attached to the Memorandum as Exhibit 3 is a spreadsheet listing every comment that discussed the appropriations in the bill (either by the person testifying or a member of the committee).
9. With respect to the written testimony, I attempted to review the bill file for both SB 793 and HB 1094 in the offices of the Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee (JPR), House Judiciary Committee (Judiciary), and Department of Legislative Services (DLS).
10. I went to Judiciary twice on April 26, 2019, at 11:45am and 2:45pm. Each time, building security let me into their offices and no one was there either time. Security staff told me that they had not seen anyone come or go from their office all day. I also went to the DLS on April 26, 2019, at 2:55pm, and they told me that they did not have a copy of the bill file for either the House or Senate version of the bill. I was thus unable to retrieve the bill file for HB 1094.
11. I went to JPR on April 26, 2019 and the staff there pulled the bill file for SB 793. I made a copy of everything in the bill file that is not available online at the Maryland General Assembly website, including 584 pages of written testimony. The Maryland General Assembly website does not have copies of any written testimony. A true and correct copy of all of the documents that I copied, with Bates numbers electronically affixed in the upper left corner, are attached to the Memorandum as Exhibits 4A-4H, pursuant to Rule 20-106(c)(2)(A) (Committee Note).

12. I read every page of testimony, noting each time the testimony referenced the appropriations included in either bill. The bill file for SB 793 contains testimony from 246 persons and institutions or organizations, comprising 584 pages.

13. I noticed that several testimonies were nearly identical, and each of those included identical paragraphs about the appropriations, beginning with "Fifth, it is a cynical political move to pair state authorization..." While I reviewed each of these testimonies for additional references to appropriations, I counted 67 testimonies submitted with that exact same paragraph.

14. Of the remaining 179 pieces of testimony, only 13 individuals or entities even mentioned the spending measures, and the mentions took up a total of 39 sentences. Of those 13, eight persons or organizations were opposed to including the funding, and to the bill, and their discussion of the issue took up 30 of the 39 sentences. Of the remaining five proponents, including the testimony from JHU, the Mayor, and BPD, the spending measures occupied 9 sentences out of 13 pages of supportive testimony (which does not include JHU's 160 pages of attachments to their testimony, none of which mentioned the spending measures).

15. The spreadsheet attached to the Memorandum as Exhibit 5 lists every appropriations reference and includes the name of the person or group who submitted the testimony, the number of pages of their full testimony, the exact quote from the testimony, the number of sentences mentioning appropriations, and whether they were for or against the bill.

I SOLEMNLY AFFIRM under the penalties of perjury that the contents of the foregoing paper are true to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

May 14, 2019
DATE


AMY CRUICE

Exhibit 2

Links to Hearings and Floor
Debate for HB 793 and
HB 1094

Links to Hearings and Floor Debate for HB 793 and HB 1094

2/22/19: Joint Delegation Hearing on HB1094 (entire video time 1:50)

<http://mgahouse.maryland.gov/mga/play/a67fe3cb-6460-4369-9baa-206e1bb9fe47/?catalog/03e481c7-8a42-4438-a7da-93ff74bdaa4c>

2/22/19: Judiciary hearing on HB1094 (Start 0:00, end 4:18) Time: 4:18

<http://mgahouse.maryland.gov/mga/play/b74833be-a451-4262-ae5d-787acc78a191/?catalog/03e481c7-8a42-4438-a7da-93ff74bdaa4c&>

2/22/19: JPR hearing on SB793 (Start 2:25, end 4:33) Time: 2:08

<http://mgahouse.maryland.gov/mga/play/8d90b99e-33ec-4175-84fe-9b23d09ab061/?catalog/03e481c7-8a42-4438-a7da-93ff74bdaa4c&playfrom=8744000>

2/28/19: Senate delegation voting session #1 on SB793 (starts at 1:17:45; ends at 1:49) total time: 32 minutes

<http://mgahouse.maryland.gov/mga/play/b39b8a58-38bc-4d30-9d5c-80e2656fa10b/?catalog/03e481c7-8a42-4438-a7da-93ff74bdaa4c>

3/7/19: Senate delegation voting session #2 on SB793 (starts at :25:00; ends at 1:46) total time: 1:21

<http://mgahouse.maryland.gov/mga/play/3a01104a-9ee0-488c-b311-e2e94985c6a3/?catalog/03e481c7-8a42-4438-a7da-93ff74bdaa4c>

3/13/19: Senate Floor third reading SB793 (starts at 1:52:00, end 3:13) time: 2:21

<http://mgahouse.maryland.gov/mga/play/407b0bd9-0e0b-4b4c-b2c6-92e73fc921b7/?catalog/03e481c7-8a42-4438-a7da-93ff74bdaa4c>

3/20/19: Judiciary hearing on SB793 (Start 0:14, end 2:24) Time: 2:10

<http://mgahouse.maryland.gov/mga/play/f0de7c43-2091-4e66-990e-71954a1608a1/?catalog/03e481c7-8a42-4438-a7da-93ff74bdaa4c&playfrom=823000>

3/28/19: House Floor debate on SB793 (starts at 2:06:45., end 3:14) time: 1:08

<http://mgahouse.maryland.gov/mga/play/88d45651-1d77-48be-83a1-ccad81d84ee2/?catalog/03e481c7-8a42-4438-a7da-93ff74bdaa4c>

Exhibit 3

Compilation of Verbal Testimony Regarding Spending Measures

Hearing Info (bill, committee, date, link, etc): Joint Delegation Hearing (from beginning to to 1:28:40)				
Time stamp (hour:min:sec) of beginning of comment re appropriations	End time	Rough quote of what was said	For or against the bill?	
1:31	2:30	Del. Glenn as sponsor touting mandatory appropriations	Prop	0:59
10:47	13:30	Mosby: lots of funds from state but not Hopkins. Why? Glenn disagrees. Fiscal note describes funding from Hopkins. The mandated appropriations from the state very high. Agree w/ the motivation but it seems like for a bill that is to benefit Hopkins, they should be mandated to spend some \$\$\$. Going back to Washington's questions about the title and whether it fits.	?	2:43
1:03:54	1:04:30	May Mendoza -- testifies mostly about violence but says at end of testimony that she's pleased that there are provisions for programming.	Prop	0:01
1:16:08	1:16:45	James Seymour Rand -- 70 year resident. offended by the offering of sunsetted financial crumbs when JH has such wealth. If community really of concern, Hopkins could have instituted these benefits long ago.	Opp	0:37
1:20:40	1:20:54	Dayvon Love - Leaders of Beautiful Struggle: notes none of the members of the executive committee of the Seed funding in the bill were consulted.	Opp	0:14
1:32:25	1:32:55	Akil Patterson - makes point that bill makes up for Hopkins abandoning a core component of its mission "to adequately fund orphaned Negroes" in 1929 by throwing \$3.5m at children and youth. Had this been done in 1929, would amount to \$2.3b.	Opp	0:30
TOTAL				5:04

Judiciary Hearing 2/22/19: <http://mgahouse.maryland.gov/mga/play/b74833be-a451-4262-ae5d-787acc78a191/?catalog/03e481c7-8a42-4438-a7da-93ff74bdaa4c&playfrom=73000>

Time stamp (hour:min:sec) of beginning of comment re appropriations	End time	Rough quote of what was said	For or against the bill?	Total time
0:18:22	20:25	Mr. Lewis: Misunderstanding that the community building appropriations will be going to Johns Hopkins. The funds are not for JH. This would increase the funds of the SEED program, it is state-wide program that allows anchor institutions like JH to match funds. University of MD used the \$ last year to build a community center. Law enforcement apprenticeship program, this would provide some state support for those programs and allows a small match for police departments to establish a youth cadet program. Youth works, JH will not receive any of the funds, this would re-establish the mandate and stop the inconsistency of it. \$ goes to the city. Hopkins has its own summer program that it spends millions. Last program is a PAL program which JH will be required to participate with.	For	2:03
0:46:15	0:47:15	Lewis: It is on pg. 4-5. The Department of Housing and Community approves the grant application of anchor institutions. Funded by the governor. Last year the Univ. MD of Baltimore used the entire \$4million; there year the governor has funded it at its maximum of \$5million.	For	1:00
1:34:19	1:34:28	"I believe that the set of accountability measures and investment in youth are tremendously important"	For	0:09
3:01:10	3:01:25	"We see through teh community funding of the children youth fund and the youthworks as what is is: blackmail."	Against	0:15
3:50:30	3:50:50	"Does aclu have a position on using citizen tax dollars for a private institution?" "oppoosed."	Against	0:20
TOTAL TIME				3:47

SB 793 Senate Hearing; JPR 2/6/2019

Time stamp (hour:min:sec) of beginning of comment re appropriations	End time	Rough quote of what was said	For or against the bill?	
3:17:42	3:18:01	Hopkins: described what an anchor institution is and confirmed that they are an anchor institution	SUPPORT	1:01
3:18:02	3:18:47	Sen. Mary Washington: 4 years of allocations to children and youth fund. These aren't general fund, these are mandated appropriations, correct? "Million for youth works.	see above	0:45
3:19:16	3:19:47	Hopkins: this is a cadet program with matching grants. It a state wide program	see above	0:31
3:19:53	3:20:04	Sen. Mary Washington "just to be clear the money is for state wide programs. 750,000 appropriation of state program.	see above	0:11
3:20:05	3:20:29	Hopkins responded as to how the funding would work as a matching program for cadets.	see above	0:04
3:20:30	3:21:40	Sen Mary Washington: " I seriously want to make the bill a better bill" Wahington asked if Hopkins would be open to other ideas of what the funding could look like for investing money in the community. Asked if Hopkins would be open to that.	see above	1:10
3:21:40	3:21:47	Hopkins responded that this is not 10 million for Hopkins. Washignton clarified that Hopkins would be eligible for these funds.	see above	0:07
3:21:48	3:22:20	Washington said its money for which Hopkins is eligible, but it's a state wide program.	see above	0:38
3:22:28	3:24:36	Sen. Antonio Hayes: It would be helpful to understand that the community development fund that is included is a result of the 2015 uprising in Baltimore where several pieces of legislation was passed, but the money isn't appropriated unless there are matching funds. Talked about funding for . The police althetic club is stricly the unversity but rest would come from fed.	Voted in support of bill	3:08
3:24:44	3:24:53	Sen. Mary Washington: questionign whether this is the best way to allocate the funds in the bill	see above	0:09
3:25:01	3:25:45	Hopkins: These are issues that came up in community meetings that we are trying to respond to. Explain where youth fund would go.	see above	0:43
3:26:15	3:26:35	Sen. Mary Washington: We aren't pushing the program as far as we could with funding/ Cpuld create public health cadet program	see above	0:20
3:41:14	3:41:37	Mary Washington telling JHU Professor at School of Public Health that she would love to work with him on funding pieces of the bill that are not related to the police department that need to be packaged in with the bill to make it work.	see above	0:23
4:22:49	4:23:03	Elliot Shorn, community member: Hopkins added the funding measures as a sweetener. Proposed that the legislature support the funding measures as its own bill and vote against police force portion	OPPOSE	0:14
4:29:24	4:29:30	Sammy leyla, Hopkins student: Holding funds that are needed hostage for the police force	OPPOSE	0:06
TOTAL				9:30

Hearing Info (bill, committee, date, link, etc): Senate delegation voting session #1, 1:17:45 to 1:49, SB 793, Community Safety and Strengthening Act, <http://mgahouse.maryland.gov/mga/play/b39b8a58-38bc-4d30-9d5c-80e2656fa10b/?catalog/03e481c7-8a42-4438-a7da-93ff74bdaa4c>

Time stamp (hour:min:sec) of beginning of comment re appropriations	End time	Rough quote of what was said	For or against the bill?	
1:20	1:21	There was testimony in the Judiciary Committee the other day that the original requesters of the Youth fund had not asked for this funding. I am inserting an amendment to make sure that the funding that would be acquired should this bill pass is disseminated to our identified local management board in Baltimore city - Sen Hayes	for	0:28
1:33	1:34	I wanted to balance the community strengthening component so I'm proposing that there be an allocation of 5 million to a Baltimore city community-based anti-violence initiative fund, which is a piece of legislation that actually Senator Carter is proposing, but this is giving a funding mechanism for it, to actually engage in best practices and anti-violence - Sen Washington	against	0:31
1:34:27	1:35:39	We need to build the capacity of communities who are impacted and build their capacity to participate. We have in our federal code "community action centers" established to address poverty. They are often woefully underfunded, so this [amendment] would establish a 2 million dollar community impact and capacity building initiative that local community associations could apply for to build their capacity. The problem that you [Sen. McCray] pointed out, where we have these boards and the same people in them, and maybe they could use some professionalization. They can engage in recruitment activities, board enhancement, these are the types of funds [that would help the community ?] [because] our community associations are increasingly aging. Federal grants aren't the way that they used to be, so [this amendment would be] really providing a way and structure for them. Increase the money for the Youthworks fund. - Sen Washington	against	1:12
1:35:39	1:36:18	Re: ending youth homelessness grant. This body passed an ending youth homelessness fund. There is research after research that makes a correlation between being the victim or the perpetrator of a crime when you are young and homeless, and by investing in secure and supportive housing and interventions for young people is absolutely going to address some of the youth engagement and connection that we saw. So again, that bill [not SB793] will be addressing that. - Sen Washington	against	0:39
1:36:36	1:37:17	I didn't really focus on the funding piece of this bill because sometimes that can be a distraction. But I just want all my colleagues to know that our funding for Youthworks fluctuates. The year that we had the Freddie Gray challenge we got 4 more million dollars from the state. The next year we were pulled back to that 3 [million]. Then we jumped back up during the election year. So I think it's based off of the year people know that we care about our children - Sen. McCray	for	0:41
1:43:46	1:43:50	One amendment that is unique and that would be important to many people in Baltimore is the idea of a Henrietta Lacks Endowment Fund. - Sen Carter	against	0
1:43:56	1:44:28	Hopkins is already working on a couple of Henrietta Lacks endowment funds. [...] They said they were renaming some parts of the hospital and they were going to set aside some funds. [...] The Henrietta Lacks group had made a whole list of recommendations to Hopkins. - Sen Nathan Pulliam	for	0
TOTAL				3:31

Senate Delegation Voting Session #2 (start 55:00)			
Time stamp (hour:min:sec) of beginning of comment re appropriations	End time	Rough quote of what was said	For or against the bill?
		<i>(INTENTIONALLY BLANK)</i>	

Hearing Info (bill, committee, date, link, etc):				
Time stamp (hour:min:sec) of beginning of comment re appropriations	End time	Rough quote of what was said	For or against the bill?	
2:15:17	2:18:58	Mary Washington sets out details of \$10m SEED grant and points out not just for Baltimore City; \$3.5m local management boards, \$1m Balt. City Works and points out these only 4 years while SEED is in perpetuity.	Against	3:41
2:18:58	2:22:58	Mary Washington proposes amendment with new appropriation for creation of true community strengthening and antiviolenace initiatives. MoCo senator responds pointing out amendment has FN of >\$50m. It is clearly a misprint. Amendment voted down.	Against	0
2:25:00	2:25:35	Baltimore County senator (Zirkin?), in response to proposed amendment from Jill Carter to change title of bill to reflect it a private police fund: points out bill includes \$10m SEED fund "which is not related to any police force", \$3.5m Children & Youth fund "which has nothing to do with the JHU police force", creation of a Law Enforcement Cadet Apprentice Program under DLLR "which, again, has nothing to do with what the title [of Carter's amendment] would suggest".	For	0:35
2:27:09	2:28:19	Mary Washington in support of Carter amendment: points out that cadet program \$750,000 grant allocation for DLLR is not specifically for Baltimore City.	Against	1:10
3:11:50	3:12:30	Carter - amendment that "strikes all references to the creation of a police force and retains all of the community funding programs referenced in the bill." Amendment voted down.	Against	0:40
TOTAL				6:06

SB793 House Judiciary Committee Hearing, March 20, 2019 (total time 2:24:22)

Time stamp (hour:min:sec) of beginning of comment re appropriations	End time	Rough quote of what was said	For or against the bill?	
0:27:20	0:29:34	Del. Wanika Fisher - re. p. 5 of bill: asks of JHU rep. why public funds are being used to pay for all the spending provisions and not JHU money, and why is the funding on an annual basis. Sally Guy responds that SEED is a statewide program and explains there are matching funds and statewide; and for Baltimore programs, this is to address problems of root crime and JHU internally has robust internal jobs program.	Fisher oppose; Guy pro	2:14
0:31:28	0:32:33	Del. Watson - JHU is getting funding to support its ability to keep your campus safe, right? Melissa Hayes responds that JHU is not getting any funding under the bill. Hitchcock clarifies not getting any funding to operate police force, there is only money to address	Watson oppose; JHU pro	1:05
0:32:41	0:34:16	Del. Cardin - clarify: you are not asking for any PD appropriations, but you qualify for as much as \$4m through having PD for SEED money. Sally Guy - qualify right now, has nothing to do with PD. Cardin makes sure nothing to do with PD. Asks if other programs JHU could get access, including foundation money because of PD. Guy says "not to our knowledge".	Pro	1:35
0:45:48	0:50:35	Del. Davis - re. SEED fund: are you saying that JHU is or is not eligible. Response: Is. Davis: so why would you attach \$10m to this fund. JHU: for context - there has only ever been one recipient, UMD Baltimore. Davis - but why would you attach \$10m in perpetuity? Makes the bill less palatable because of size of mandated appropriation. Response from Hitchcock: broad vision - heard so much in community about addressing root causes of crime; this creates opportunity to address blight through increasing already existing program. Davis - why not give the money directly to the BPD because it is under-funded. Guy says they are not opposed. The \$10m idea was from Sen. Hayes. Hitchcock adds that PAL and apprenticeship and SEED are our way of addressing what we heard in the community. Davis responds that JHU is attaching it to the bill, but it is not JHU addressing it - it is taxpayer money.	Davis opp; JHU pro	4:47
0:52:59	0:53:43	Del. Sydnor - what types of capital projects is JHU thinking would qualify for the \$10m SEED funding? Melissa Hayes: we have nothing in mind at the moment, but UMD Baltimore project was a community center, as an example.	Sydnor opp; JHU pro	0:44
1:17:21	1:17:30	Richard Elliot testifies: the economic burden of the bill is on the state, and the "blight fund" is just money going to JHU to pay them to gentrify our city.	Oppose	0:09
1:37:12	1:37:21	Andrea Fraser testifies: the Cadet Program gives \$1,000 of public money per officer to the JHU police department.	Oppose	0:09
TOTAL				10:43

Hearing Info (bill, committee, date, link, etc): House Floor Debate, Senate Bill 793 Community Safety and Strengthening Act, 3rd reading, <http://mgahouse.maryland.gov/mga/play/88d45651-1d77-48be-83a1-ccad81d84ee2/?catalog/03e481c7-8a42-4438-a7da-93ff74bdaa4c>

Time stamp (hour:min:sec) of beginning of comment re appropriations	End time	Rough quote of what was said	For or against the bill?	Total time
2:47:54	2:49:11	If we look at the fiscal note of this particular bill, we know that it is over \$50 million dollars that the state has decided to put in this bill to strengthen and support entities and the environment Johns Hopkins is in. What's interesting is that Johns Hopkins, other than creating a police force, really hasn't decided to be on the hook for anything else. What this amendment tries to offer is asking Johns Hopkins, which is a billion dollar conglomerate, choosing to have a private police force in the city, that they commit 10 million dollars a year to, and have a memorandum of understanding with, entities like the Seed Development Anchor Institution fund, the local management board of Baltimore City, Baltimore Children and Youth Fund, the Baltimore City Youthworks summer job program, and the Law Enforcement Cadet Apprenticeship program to be established in the city of Baltimore.	against	1:17
2:49:13	2:49:34	How we seem to need to provide them with a police force, allow them to also do the things that the title of this bill says in strengthening our communities. This shouldn't just be on the state hook to do, of over 50 million dollars in the next five years.	against	0:21
2:49:46	2:53:39	I have volunteered to speak to any of the amendments that involve the Seed program or money, mainly because I think it's important for folks in the audience to understand where the Seed program came from. It was actually an initiative by the speaker of the House after the Freddie Gray unrest where many of the community leaders in Baltimore city and surrounding areas came together to establish the Seed program to help not just Baltimore city, but the entire state. Anywhere where there's a major anchor institution like Johns Hopkins, or like College Park, the Seed program can be accessed and it should be matched by private funds. It's a good program, and I'm glad it's in the bill, cause it's going to help not just Baltimore, but many communities in this state. This amendment [the one referenced in the above quote] I believe is unconstitutional. It directs a private non-profit entity about where they can put their money and where they can't. That's a road we should not be going down. But since we're going down that road, let me talk about 137 million dollars annually that Johns Hopkins puts into the community. And puts into the community in ways that are so important. I worked at Johns Hopkins and I'm a graduate of Johns Hopkins. [...] The proudest moment in my work life was when Johns Hopkins announced that they are going to spend 2 million dollars a year to send anybody who graduated from a Baltimore city high school and if they qualified to get into Hopkins, [Hopkins] would pay every dime of their expenses. The Baltimore Scholar Program- 2 million dollars a year. Johns Hopkins already puts nearly a million dollars into the youth program. Every year, they employ more youth in the youth program than almost every other hospital in the city, combined. They already do it. They have spend 20 million dollars a year, for untold years,	for	3:53
2:53:58	2:54:12	We want to encourage, we want to incentivize, we want to work with them, but I think it's the communities in Baltimore city, around those institutions, that should be deciding where this money is spent, not us [presumably the money- the 10 million- called for in the amendment].	for	0:14
2:54:23	2:54:32	Does this amendment replace the state funding or is it in addition to the state funding?	unclear	0:09
2:54:32	2:54:33	It's in addition.	against	0:01
2:54:42	2:55:05	You just said it's unconstitutional to direct an institution on where there philanthropy should go, but how much they should pay and how much they should pay for health insurance, so I'm a little confused about that but that's not on the bill. I just want to get that clear. The state portion, 10 million dollars, would still be in there mandated for ever, and then Hopkins would have to pay another 10 million dollars if they establish their police department.	unclear	0:23
TOTAL				6:18

Exhibit 4A

SB 793 Bill File, Part 1

**Judicial Proceedings
Committee**
Bill/Resolution Number: SB 793
Vote Date: 3/7/2019
Voting Record - 2019 Session
Final Action: FWA
Motion:
☐ Favorable ☒ **Favorable with Amendment** ☐ Unfavorable ☐ Withdrawn by Sponsor

☐ No Motion: ☐ Referred to Interim - Summer Study ☐ Re-referred to: _____

Name	Yea	Nay	Abstain	Excused	Absent
Zirkin, B., Chair	✓				
Smith, W., Vice Chair	✓				
Hough, M.	✓				
Carter, J.		✓			
Ready, J.	✓				
Hester, K.	✓				
West, C.	✓				
Washington, M.		✓			
Waldstreicher, J.	✓				
Cassilly, R.	✓				
Lee, S.	✓				
Totals	9	2	0	0	0

**Amendment Numbers,
Consent Bill Lists,
Other**
Committee Reporter:


**Budget and Taxation
Committee**
Bill/Resolution Number: SB 793
Vote Date: 3/8/2019
Voting Record - 2019 Session
Final Action: FWA
Motion:

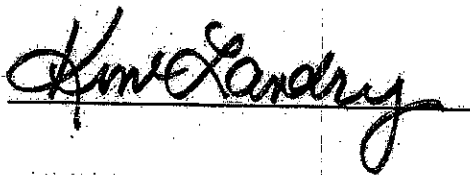
☐ Favorable
 ☒ Favorable with Amendment
 ☐ Unfavorable
 ☐ Withdrawn by Sponsor

☐ No Motion:
 ☐ Referred to Interim - Summer Study
 ☐ Re-referred to: _____

Name	Yea	Nay	Abstain	Excused	Absent
Guzzone, G.	✓				
Rosapepe, J.	✓				
Eckardt, A.	✓				
Zucker, C.	✓				
McCray, C.	✓				
Elfreth, S.	✓				
Griffith, M.	✓				
Salling, J.	✓				
Serafini, A.	✓				
Edwards, G.	✓				
Peters, D.	✓				
Ferguson, B., Vice Chair			✓		
King, N., Chair	✓				
Totals	12	0	1	0	0

 Amendment Numbers,
Consent Bill Lists,
Other

 Zucker
Guzzone

Committee Reporter:


00-0768

Support with AmeriNet

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Dr. Kelly King, MPH

[illegible]

331 E. 30th St. Baltimore, MD 21218

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Well Improvement Association

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SENATE JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS COMMITTEE
LATEWITNESS SIGN UP SHEET

BILL NO. SB 793

SUPPORT _____
SUPPORT WITH AMENDMENTS ☒ _____
OPPOSE _____

NAME: Jackson Gilman Farley

ADDRESS: 331 E 30th St. Baltimore MD 21209

REPRESENTING: Abell Improvement Association

PHONE NO: 410 661 9588

SENATE JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS COMMITTEE
LATE WITNESS SIGN-UP SHEET

Bill No. 793

Support: _____

Support with Amendments: _____

Oppose: _____

Name: Navya Ravoon

Address: 101 W. 39 St Baltimore, MD 2120

Representing: JHV

Phone No: 770-361-3678

SENATE JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS COMMITTEE
LATE WITNESS SIGN-UP SHEET

Bill No. 793

Support:

Support with Amendments:

Oppose:

Name: Sam Sepchin

Address: 6923 Deep Canyon 21045

Representing: FDV

Phone No: 443-422-3814



SB0793 - Senator Hayes

Community Safety and Strengthening Act

TOTALS: Panels: 8 FAV: 36 FWA: 0

UNF: 59

INFO: 0

Oral: 86

Written: 42

2/22/2019 12:00 PM

Judicial Proceedings 2/22/2019

Type	Position	Testify	Name	Organization	Address	Phone	Email
Panel - Public	FAV	Both	Sponsor Panel #2				
	FAV	Both	Kevin Cleary	Community Member, District 43			
	FAV	Both	Adrian Harpool	Midtown Community Benefits District			
	FAV	Both	Jonathan Green	Johns Hopkins Pediatric Hospital			
Panel - Public	FAV	Both	Leon Purnell	Men and Families Center			
	FAV	Both	Sam Redd	Operation PULSE			
	FAV	Both	Sponsor Panel #2a				
	FAV	Both	Daniel Webster	Johns Hopkins Center for Gun Policy & Research			
Panel - Public	FAV	Both	Ganett Patrick	Resident of the CARE Community			
	FAV	Both	Sponsor Panel #3				
	FAV	Both	Ellen Janes	Central Baltimore Partnership			
	FAV	Both	Alan Mlinarchik	Charles North Community Association			

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SB0793 - Senator Hayes

Community Safety and Strengthening Act

TOTALS: Panels: 8 FAV: 36 FWA: 0

UNF: 59 INFO: 0 Oral: 86 Written: 42

Judicial Proceedings

2/22/2019

2/22/2019 12:00 PM

Type	Position	Fidelity	Name	Organization	Address	Phone	Email
Panel - Public	FAV	Both	Fred Lazarus	formal President of MICA			
	FAV	Both	Jon Constable	Seawall Development Company			
	FAV	Both	Tiger Davis	formal delegate 45th District			
Panel - Public	FAV	Both	Sponsor Panel#3a				
	FAV	Both	Carolyn K. Sisk	formal delegate 46th District			
Panel - Public	FAV	Both	Sponsor Panel#4				
	FAV	Both	Bishop Douglas Miles	BUILD			
	FAV	Both	Terrell Williams	BUILD			
	FAV	Both	Pastor Marshall Prentice	BUILD			
Panel - Public	UNF	Oral	JACK GATTI		101 N WOLFE ST	7346267493	jgatti500@gmail.com
	UNF	Oral	Laura Pugh				
	UNF	Oral	Amanda Romero				
	UNF	Oral	Max White				
Individual	UNF	Both	brian seel		255 s regester st baltimore		
Individual	UNF	Both	andrea fraser				
Individual	UNF	Both	anushka aquil				



SB0793 - Senator Hayes

Community Safety and Strengthening Act

TOTALS: Panels: 8 FAY: 36 FWA: 0

UNF: 59 INFO: 0 Oral: 86 Written: 42

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Judicial Proceedings

2/22/2019

Type	Position	Hearings	Name	Organization	Address	Phone	Email
Individual	UNF	Both	Chris Blal				
Individual	UNF	Oral	Roxie herbekian	unite here local 7			
Individual	UNF	Oral	Jonathan roshkind				
Individual	UNF	Oral	Kyle fitz				
Individual	UNF	Oral	Sabrina Epstein	Advocates for Disability Awareness			
Individual	UNF	Oral	Linda toherryshyov				
Individual	UNF	Oral	Shanae benett				
Individual	UNF	Oral	Barae Hirsch				
Individual	UNF	Oral	Betty Robinson				
Individual	UNF	Oral	amy hechtzizes				
Individual	UNF	Oral	Corey Paine				
Individual	UNF	Oral	stephanie saxton				
Individual	UNF	Oral	Kenny Peder				
Individual	UNF	Oral	navpreet sandher				
Individual	UNF	Oral	Mishank Pavi				
Individual	UNF	Oral	quinn lester				
Individual	UNF	Oral	emison olerick	Black Student Union			
Individual	UNF	Oral	evan drukker-schardl				

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Judicial Proceedings

2/22/2019



SB0793 - Senator Hayes

Community Safety and Strengthening Act

TOTALS: Panels: 8 FAY: 36 FWA: 0 UNF: 59 INFO: 0 Oral: 86 Written: 42

2/22/2019 12:00 PM

Type	Position	Testify	Name	Organization	Address	Phone	Email
Individual	UNF	Oral	Matthew scott				
Individual	UNF	Oral	josh gray				
Individual	UNF	Oral	Mira watal				
Individual	UNF	Oral	harsha malapati				
Individual	UNF	Oral	auramatta				
Individual	UNF	Oral	andrew lea				
Individual	UNF	Oral	sabel lake				
Individual	UNF	Oral	meghana jami				
Individual	UNF	Oral	rohan singh				
Individual	UNF	Oral	darya fadavi				
Individual	UNF	Oral	sabha seddigh				
Individual	UNF	Oral	constance de font-reaul				
Individual	UNF	Oral	gl hobaon				
Individual	UNF	Oral	yoonji moon				
Individual	UNF	Oral	sarah jiang				
Individual	UNF	Oral	tiffany gwec				
Individual	UNF	Oral	nancy zhou				
Individual	UNF	Oral	erin schoeneman				
Individual	UNF	Oral	jasbiranjot brar				
Individual	UNF	Oral	sammy alqasem				
Individual	UNF	Oral	hilarly dhu				

Judicial Proceedings

2/22/2019



SB0793 - Senator Hayes

Community Safety and Strengthening Act

TOTALS: Panels: 8 FAV: 36 FWA: 0 UNE: 59 INFO: 0 Oral: 86 Written: 42

2/22/2019 12:00 PM

Type	Position	Testify	Name	Organization	Address	Phone	Email
Individual	UNF	Oral	carissa matern				
Individual	UNF	Oral	emma cytrynbaum				
Individual	UNF	Oral	stephanie tam				
Individual	UNF	Oral	alinaspiegel				
Individual	UNF	Oral	alicia badea				
Individual	UNF	Oral	antonita fowler				
Individual	UNF	Oral	brigitte dumais				
Individual	UNF	Oral	shanna yue				
Individual	UNF	Oral	Richard Elliott				
Individual	UNF	Both	Ceylin Young	ACLU of Maryland			
Individual	UNF	Oral	David Rocah	ACLU of Maryland			
Individual	UNF	Both	Jo Saint George	NAACP			
Individual	UNF	Both	Carissa Langer	MA Candidate, Johns Hopkins University			
Individual	FAV	Written	Kweisi Mfume	Member of Congress, Retired			
Individual	FAV	Written	Representative Elijah Cummings				
Individual	FAV	Written	Senator Nathaniel McFadden				

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Judicial Proceedings

2/22/2019



SB0793 - Senator Hayes

Community Safety and Strengthening Act

TOTALS: Panels: 8 FAV: 36 FWA: 0 UNF: 59 INFO: 0 Oral: 86 Written: 42

2/22/2019 12:00 PM

Type	Position	Testify	Name	Organization	Address	Phone	Email
Individual	FAV	Written	Tracey Mears	Faculty, Yale University			
Individual	FAV	Written	David Iain	Johns Hopkins PhD Student			
Individual	FAV	Written	Charlie Sheeler	Johns Hopkins University Trustee			
Individual	FAV	Written	Theo Rogers	Johns Hopkins University Trustee			
Individual	FAV	Written	Dr Joseph SKran	Johns Hopkins Medicine			

000013

EXPLANATION OF CONCURRENCE MESSAGESB 793**SPONSOR: Senator Hayes****TITLE: Community Safety and Strengthening Act****RECOMMENDATION: CONCUR****EXPLANATION:**

This bill authorizes the Johns Hopkins University (JHU) to establish a police department. The bill also establishes a Law Enforcement Cadet Apprenticeship Program (Cadet Program); modifies and establishes various mandated appropriations.

The House amendments:

1. Specify the intent that JHPD function as a unit of Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS);
2. Require training for officers regarding searches;
3. Prohibit the purchase of military grade equipment;
4. Require the University to acknowledge and respond to any recommendations from the Accountability Board within 120 days;
5. Require the meeting minutes of the Accountability Board to be displayed in a prominent manner on the website;
6. Specify that the University is responsible solely for the pension, retirement, and other benefits of JHPD employees and that JHPD employees are not entitled to State benefits;
7. Require the University to report on any surveillance technologies;
8. Require the University to mail, in addition to email, notice of the public forums regarding the memorandum of understanding to University affiliates and community associations;
9. Clarify the definition of "campus area" to specify that it includes public property that is immediately adjacent to the campus;
10. Require the Accountability Board to include a member of the Black Faculty and Staff Association; and
11. Require officers to wear and use body-worn cameras.

The committee moves to concur with the House amendments.

Senate of Maryland

To: Chair, Judicial Proceedings Committee

From: William B.C. Addison, Jr., Secretary of Senate

Re: SB0793

THE COMMITTEE CHOOSES TO:

☒ CONCUR

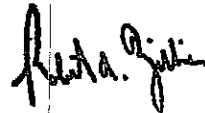
☐ NOT CONCUR

IN THE FOLLOWING HOUSE AMENDMENT(S):

/123122/1

/663121/2

/422713/1



Chair

Please Note: The Committee(s) are responsible for notifying the sponsor of the action taken. The bill sponsor is: Senator Hayes

SB0793/123122/1

BY: Delegate Clippinger

AMENDMENT TO SENATE BILL 793, AS AMENDED

(Third Reading File Bill)

On page 10 of the bill, in line 3, after "IS" insert "IMMEDIATELY".

On page 3 of the House Judiciary Committee Amendments (SB0793/422713/1), in line 1 of Amendment No. 3, strike "IMMEDIATELY".

SB0793/663121/2

BY: Delegate Clippinger

AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILL 793, AS AMENDED
(Third Reading File Bill)

AMENDMENT NO. 1

On pages 1 through 3 of the House Judiciary Committee Amendments (SB0793/422713/1), strike Amendment No. 2 in its entirety.

On page 1 of the House Judiciary Committee Amendments, in Amendment No. 1, in lines 11 and 12, strike “criminal justice unit”; in line 13, strike “and 10-201(a)”; and in line 14, strike “and 10-201(f)”.

On page 2 of the bill, in line 36, after “purposes,” insert “declaring the intent of the General Assembly regarding the police department of the University for certain purposes.”

On page 3 of the bill, in line 33, after “2-101(c)(27)” insert “and 10-205”.

AMENDMENT NO. 2

On page 9 of the bill, after line 5, insert:

“10-205.

IT IS THE INTENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY THAT THE POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, ESTABLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH TITLE 24, SUBTITLE 12 OF THE EDUCATION ARTICLE, SHALL FUNCTION AS A CRIMINAL JUSTICE UNIT FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS SUBTITLE.”

SB0793/422713/1

BY: House Judiciary Committee

AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILL 793
(Third Reading File Bill)

AMENDMENT NO. 1

On page 2, in line 7, after “workforce;” insert “prohibiting the police department from acquiring certain aircraft, drones, vehicles, or weapons, except under certain circumstances; prohibiting the police department from receiving certain equipment from a federal military surplus program; requiring the University police department to acknowledge and respond to certain recommendations of the University Police Accountability Board within a certain period of time under certain circumstances;”; in line 9, after “wear” insert “and use”; in line 33, after “circumstances;” insert “requiring the University to be solely responsible for certain benefits afforded to the employees of the police department; providing that the employees of the police department are not entitled to certain benefits afforded to State personnel arising out of their employment with the police department;”; and in line 35, after “terms” insert ““criminal justice unit””.

On page 3, in line 23, after “2-101(a)” insert “and 10-201(a)”; in line 28, after “(26)” insert “and 10-201(f)”; and in line 38, strike “24-1212” and substitute “24-1213”.

AMENDMENT NO. 2

On page 9, after line 5, insert:

“10-201.

(a) In this subtitle the following words have the meanings indicated.

(f) (1) “Criminal justice unit” means a government unit or subunit that allocates a substantial part of its annual budget to any of the following functions and that by law:

(Over)

SB0793/422713/1 House Judiciary Committee
Amendments to SB 793
Page 2 of 6

(i) may arrest, detain, prosecute, or adjudicate persons suspected of or charged with a crime;

(ii) is responsible for the custodial treatment or confinement under Title 3 of this article of persons charged or convicted of a crime or relieved of criminal punishment by reason of a verdict of not criminally responsible;

(iii) is responsible for the correctional supervision, rehabilitation, or release of persons convicted of a crime; or

(iv) is responsible for criminal identification activities and the collection, storage, and dissemination of criminal history record information.

(2) "Criminal justice unit" includes, when exercising jurisdiction over criminal matters, alternative dispositions of criminal matters, or criminal history record information:

(i) a State, county, or municipal police unit, sheriff's office, or correctional facility;

(ii) A POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY ESTABLISHED UNDER TITLE 24, SUBTITLE 12 OF THE EDUCATION ARTICLE;

(III) a unit required to report to the Central Repository under § 3-107 or § 3-112 of this article;

[(iii)] (IV) the offices of the Attorney General, State's Attorneys, and any other person or unit that by law may prosecute persons accused of a crime; and

SB0793/422713/1 House Judiciary Committee
Amendments to SB 793
Page 3 of 6

~~[(iv)](v)~~ the Administrative Office of the Courts, the Court of Appeals, the Court of Special Appeals, the circuit courts, the District Court of Maryland, and the offices of the clerks of these courts.

(3) Except as provided in §§ 10-215(a)(20) and (21), 10-216(d), and 10-220 of this subtitle, "criminal justice unit" does not include:

(i) the Department of Juvenile Services; or

(ii) a juvenile court."

AMENDMENT NO. 3

On page 11, in line 14, after "AREAS" insert "IMMEDIATELY".

On page 13, in line 26, strike "AND".

On page 14, after line 5, insert:

"(XI) REQUIRE TRAINING FOR UNIVERSITY POLICE OFFICERS REGARDING SEARCHES, INCLUDING CONSENSUAL SEARCHES; AND

(XII) REQUIRE THAT A UNIVERSITY POLICE OFFICER BE CERTIFIED BY THE MARYLAND POLICE TRAINING AND STANDARDS COMMISSION;".

AMENDMENT NO. 4

On page 14, in line 10, after "WEAR" insert "AND USE"; and after line 33, insert:

"(D) (1) EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN PARAGRAPH (2) OF THIS SUBSECTION, IF THE UNIVERSITY ESTABLISHES A POLICE DEPARTMENT UNDER

(Over)

SB0793/422713/1 House Judiciary Committee
Amendments to SB 793
Page 4 of 6

THIS SUBTITLE, THE POLICE DEPARTMENT MAY NOT ACQUIRE ANY MILITARY GRADE VEHICLE OR MILITARY GRADE HARDWARE, INCLUDING:

(I) AN ARMORED OR WEAPONIZED:

1. AIRCRAFT;
2. DRONE; OR
3. VEHICLE; OR

(II) A WEAPON DESIGNATED AS A TITLE II WEAPON UNDER THE NATIONAL FIREARMS ACT.

(2) IF ANY OF THE ITEMS SPECIFIED UNDER PARAGRAPH (1) OF THIS SUBSECTION ARE AVAILABLE FOR COMMERCIAL SALE IN THE STATE, THE UNIVERSITY, AT ITS OWN EXPENSE, MAY PURCHASE THE ITEMS FOR THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

(3) THE POLICE DEPARTMENT MAY NOT ACCEPT ANY OF THE ITEMS SPECIFIED UNDER PARAGRAPH (1) OF THIS SUBSECTION FROM A PROGRAM OPERATED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FOR THE TRANSFER OF SURPLUS MILITARY EQUIPMENT TO A LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY.

(E) IF THE UNIVERSITY ESTABLISHES A POLICE DEPARTMENT UNDER THIS SUBTITLE, THE POLICE DEPARTMENT SHALL ACKNOWLEDGE AND RESPOND TO ANY RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY POLICE ACCOUNTABILITY BOARD WITHIN 120 DAYS AFTER RECEIVING THE RECOMMENDATIONS.”.

AMENDMENT NO. 5

SB0793/422713/1 House Judiciary Committee
Amendments to SB 793
Page 5 of 6

On page 15, in line 23, strike the second "AND"; and in line 25, after "AREA" insert
": AND

(III) A MEMBER OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY BLACK
FACULTY AND STAFF ASSOCIATION".

AMENDMENT NO. 6

On page 16, in line 26, after "MEETING" insert "IN A PROMINENT MANNER".

On page 18, in line 25, strike the second "AND"; and in line 27, after
"DEPARTMENT" insert "": AND

(13) A LIST OF ANY SURVEILLANCE TECHNOLOGIES USED BY THE
POLICE DEPARTMENT".

AMENDMENT NO. 7

On page 21, after line 9, insert:

"24-1213.

(A) THE UNIVERSITY SHALL BE SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE
PENSION, RETIREMENT, AND ANY OTHER BENEFITS AFFORDED TO THE
EMPLOYEES OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

(B) THE EMPLOYEES OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT ARE NOT ENTITLED
TO STATE PENSION, STATE RETIREMENT, OR ANY OTHER BENEFITS AFFORDED
TO STATE PERSONNEL ARISING OUT OF THEIR EMPLOYMENT WITH THE POLICE
DEPARTMENT."

AMENDMENT NO. 8

(Over)

SB0793/422713/1 House Judiciary Committee
Amendments to SB 793
Page 6 of 6

On page 25, in line 1, after "days" insert "after the public posting period specified in item (1) of this subsection"; and in line 15, after "e-mailing" insert "and mailing".

SENATE BILL 793

F2, E4, L2

9lr2070
CF HB 1094

By: Senator Hayes (By Request)

Introduced and read first time: February 4, 2019

Assigned to: Judicial Proceedings and Budget and Taxation

Committee Report: Favorable with amendments

Senate action: Adopted with floor amendments

Read second time: March 13, 2019

CHAPTER _____

1 AN ACT concerning

2 **Community Safety and Strengthening Act**

3 FOR the purpose of altering certain appropriations required to be made to a certain fund;
 4 requiring certain appropriations to be made to certain funds; providing that certain
 5 appropriations are in addition to certain other funding; establishing the Law
 6 Enforcement Apprenticeship Cadet Program in the Department of Labor, Licensing,
 7 and Regulation; specifying the purposes of the Cadet Program; requiring the
 8 Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation to administer the Cadet Program
 9 and award grants under the Cadet Program on a certain basis to certain law
 10 enforcement agencies; establishing the eligibility under the Cadet Program;
 11 requiring that the amount of a certain grant be based on the number of certain
 12 apprentices that are employed by the law enforcement agency; prohibiting the
 13 amount of a certain grant from exceeding a certain amount; requiring the Governor
 14 to include certain appropriations in the annual State budget for the Cadet Program;
 15 requiring the Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation to adopt certain
 16 regulations; authorizing the Johns Hopkins University to establish a police
 17 department based on a certain memorandum of understanding under certain
 18 circumstances; requiring the memorandum of understanding to require that the
 19 Baltimore Police Department have certain responsibilities and take certain actions;
 20 providing that a certain University police officer has certain powers granted to a
 21 peace and police officer under certain circumstances; requiring the University to
 22 adopt certain standards, qualifications, and prerequisites under certain
 23 circumstances; requiring the University to ensure constitutional and
 24 community-oriented policing through the adoption of certain policies, practices, and
 25 training under certain circumstances; requiring the University to establish a certain

EXPLANATION: CAPITALS INDICATE MATTER ADDED TO EXISTING LAW.

[Brackets] indicate matter deleted from existing law.

Underlining indicates amendments to bill.~~Strike-out~~ indicates matter stricken from the bill by amendment or deleted from the law by amendment.

SENATE BILL 793

process for the filing and investigation of certain complaints under certain circumstances; requiring the University to maintain a police department in which a certain percentage of the workforce are residents of Baltimore City under certain circumstances; requiring the University to employ not more than a certain number of employees within the police department under certain circumstances; requiring the University to host a certain number of job events, at certain sites in Baltimore City, at which individuals are interviewed for the police department workforce; requiring the University to seek certain accreditation under certain circumstances; requiring the University to require University police officers to wear body-worn cameras in a certain manner under certain circumstances; requiring the University to continue to make use of certain security personnel or building guards under certain circumstances; requiring the University to establish a University Police Accountability Board under certain circumstances; specifying the purpose, composition, and authority of the Accountability Board; requiring the Accountability Board to hold certain meetings and post certain meeting minutes on a certain website; providing that the police department of the University is subject to the jurisdiction of the Civilian Review Board of Baltimore City under certain circumstances; requiring the police department of the University to establish a certain league under certain circumstances; requiring the University to report certain information in a certain manner under certain circumstances; providing that this Act may not be construed to affect certain rights of a certain employee to engage in certain collective bargaining; requiring the University to allow a person or a governmental unit to access certain information in a certain manner under certain circumstances; providing that the University, the police department, and the officers, employees, and agents of the University or police department are not entitled to certain immunities and may not raise a certain defense under certain circumstances; providing that no action may be maintained against the State under certain circumstances; requiring the Department of Legislative Services to conduct a certain evaluation on or before a certain date in a certain manner, under certain circumstances; requiring the Department of Legislative Services to prepare certain legislation under certain circumstances; requiring the Department of Legislative Services to issue a certain report relating to the modification or termination of certain provisions of this Act under certain circumstances; requiring a certain hearing board to include certain members under certain circumstances; providing that the terms "law enforcement officer", "police officer", and "law enforcement unit" include a member of the police department of the University for certain purposes; requiring the University to take certain actions before entering into a certain memorandum of understanding; requiring the University to provide certain notice in a certain manner; requiring the University to post a certain copy of an executed memorandum of understanding on a certain website under certain circumstances; declaring the intent of the General Assembly regarding funding of the East Baltimore Historical Library; requiring certain funds to be used in a certain manner; altering certain definitions; defining certain terms; providing for the construction of certain provisions of this Act; providing for the termination of certain provisions of this Act, under certain circumstances; and generally relating to community safety and enhancement.

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3

- 1 BY repealing and reenacting, without amendments,
2 Article – Housing and Community Development
3 Section 4-509(a), (b), and (c)
4 Annotated Code of Maryland
5 (2006 Volume and 2018 Supplement)
- 6 BY repealing and reenacting, with amendments,
7 Article – Housing and Community Development
8 Section 4-509(j)
9 Annotated Code of Maryland
10 (2006 Volume and 2018 Supplement)
- 11 BY adding to
12 Article – Human Services
13 Section 8-1201 to be under the new subtitle “Subtitle 12. Baltimore City Programs”
14 Annotated Code of Maryland
15 (2007 Volume and 2018 Supplement)
- 16 BY adding to
17 Article – Labor and Employment
18 Section 11-603
19 Annotated Code of Maryland
20 (2016 Replacement Volume and 2018 Supplement)
- 21 BY repealing and reenacting, without amendments,
22 Article – Criminal Procedure
23 Section 2-101(a)
24 Annotated Code of Maryland
25 (2018 Replacement Volume)
- 26 BY repealing and reenacting, with amendments,
27 Article – Criminal Procedure
28 Section 2-101(c)(25) and (26)
29 Annotated Code of Maryland
30 (2018 Replacement Volume)
- 31 BY adding to
32 Article – Criminal Procedure
33 Section 2-101(c)(27)
34 Annotated Code of Maryland
35 (2018 Replacement Volume)
- 36 BY adding to
37 Article – Education
38 Section 24-1201 through ~~24-1209~~ 24-1212 to be under the new subtitle “Subtitle 12.
39 Police Department of the Johns Hopkins University”
40 Annotated Code of Maryland

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(2018 Replacement Volume and 2018 Supplement)

BY repealing and reenacting, without amendments,

Article – Public Safety

Section 3–101(a) and (e)(1)(i), 3–107(a) and (c)(1) and (2), 3–201(a) and (f)(1)(i), and 3–212(a)

Annotated Code of Maryland

(2018 Replacement Volume)

BY repealing and reenacting, with amendments,

Article – Public Safety

Section 3–101(e)(1)(ii)25. and 26. and (2)(ix) and (x), 3–107(c)(3), and 3–201(f)(1)(ii)21. and 22.

Annotated Code of Maryland

(2018 Replacement Volume)

BY adding to

Article – Public Safety

Section 3–101(e)(1)(ii)27. and (2)(xi) and 3–201(f)(1)(ii)23.

Annotated Code of Maryland

(2018 Replacement Volume)

BY repealing and reenacting, without amendments,

The Public Local Laws of Baltimore City

Section 16–41(a)

Article 4 – Public Local Laws of Maryland

(1979 Edition and 1997 Supplement and 2000 Supplement, as amended)

(As enacted by Chapter 499 of the Acts of the General Assembly of 2006, as amended by Chapter 130 of the Acts of the General Assembly of 2015)

BY repealing and reenacting, with amendments,

The Public Local Laws of Baltimore City

Section 16–41(g)

Article 4 – Public Local Laws of Maryland

(1979 Edition and 1997 Supplement and 2000 Supplement, as amended)

(As enacted by Chapter 499 of the Acts of the General Assembly of 2006, as amended by Chapter 130 of the Acts of the General Assembly of 2015)

BY repealing and reenacting, without amendments,

The Public Local Laws of Baltimore City

Section 16–42

Article 4 – Public Local Laws of Maryland

(1979 Edition and 1997 Supplement and 2000 Supplement, as amended)

(As enacted by Chapter 499 of the Acts of the General Assembly of 2006)

SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND,

That the Laws of Maryland read as follows:

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Article – Housing and Community Development

4-509.

(a) (1) In this section the following words have the meanings indicated.

(2) “Anchor institution” means:

(i) an institution of higher education in the State; or

(ii) a hospital institution in the State that:

1. has a group of at least five physicians who are organized as a medical staff for the institution;

2. maintains facilities to provide, under the supervision of the medical staff, diagnostic and treatment services for two or more unrelated individuals; and

3. admits or retains the individuals for overnight care.

(3) “Blighted area” means an area in which a majority of buildings have declined in productivity by reason of obsolescence, depreciation, or other causes to an extent that they no longer justify fundamental repairs and adequate maintenance.

(4) “Fund” means the Seed Community Development Anchor Institution Fund.

(b) There is a Seed Community Development Anchor Institution Fund.

(c) The purpose of the Fund is to provide grants and loans to anchor institutions for community development projects in blighted areas of the State.

(j) (1) For fiscal year 2019, the Governor shall include in the annual budget bill or the capital budget bill an appropriation of \$4,000,000 to the Fund.

(2) For fiscal [years] YEAR 2020 [through 2022], the Governor shall include in the annual budget bill or the capital budget bill an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the Fund.

(3) FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021 AND EACH FISCAL YEAR THEREAFTER, THE GOVERNOR SHALL INCLUDE IN THE ANNUAL BUDGET BILL OR THE CAPITAL BUDGET BILL AN APPROPRIATION OF \$10,000,000 FOR THE FUND.

Article – Human Services

SUBTITLE 12. BALTIMORE CITY PROGRAMS.

8-1201.

(A) FOR FISCAL YEARS 2021, 2022, 2023, AND 2024, THE GOVERNOR SHALL INCLUDE IN THE STATE BUDGET AN APPROPRIATION OF NOT LESS THAN:

(1) \$3,500,000 TO THE LOCAL MANAGEMENT BOARD FOR BALTIMORE CITY FOR THE BALTIMORE CHILDREN AND YOUTH FUND; AND

(2) \$1,000,000 FOR THE BALTIMORE CITY YOUTHWORKS SUMMER JOBS PROGRAM.

(B) (1) THE FUNDING REQUIRED UNDER THIS SECTION SHALL BE IN ADDITION TO ANY STATE FUNDING OTHERWISE AVAILABLE TO THE ENTITIES SPECIFIED IN SUBSECTION (A) OF THIS SECTION.

(2) FOR FISCAL YEARS 2021, 2022, 2023, AND 2024, THE GOVERNOR SHALL IDENTIFY IN THE ANNUAL BUDGET AS INTRODUCED HOW THE FUNDING REQUIRED UNDER THIS SECTION IS BEING USED TO SUPPLEMENT AND NOT SUPPLANT THE FUNDING FOR EACH ENTITY LISTED IN SUBSECTION (A) OF THIS SECTION.

Article – Labor and Employment

11-603.

(A) (1) IN THIS SECTION THE FOLLOWING WORDS HAVE THE MEANINGS INDICATED.

(2) “CADET PROGRAM” MEANS THE LAW ENFORCEMENT CADET APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM.

(3) “LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY” MEANS THE POLICE DEPARTMENT OF A COUNTY, MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, OR UNIVERSITY IN THE STATE.

(B) THERE IS A LAW ENFORCEMENT CADET APPRENTICESHIP PROGRAM IN THE DEPARTMENT.

(C) THE PURPOSES OF THE CADET PROGRAM ARE TO:

(1) PROVIDE YOUNG INDIVIDUALS OPPORTUNITIES TO BEGIN A CAREER IN LAW ENFORCEMENT;

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(II) MAY NOT EXCEED \$2,000 FOR EACH APPRENTICE WHO MEETS THE DESCRIPTION IN SUBSECTION (D)(2)(I) THROUGH (III) OF THIS SECTION WHO IS EMPLOYED BY THE ELIGIBLE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY.

(2) THE AMOUNT OF A GRANT AWARDED TO AN ELIGIBLE UNIVERSITY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY MAY NOT EXCEED \$1,000 FOR EACH APPRENTICE WHO MEETS THE DESCRIPTION IN SUBSECTION (D)(2)(I) THROUGH (III) OF THIS SECTION WHO IS EMPLOYED BY THE ELIGIBLE UNIVERSITY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY.

(F) FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021 AND EACH FISCAL YEAR THEREAFTER, THE GOVERNOR SHALL INCLUDE IN THE STATE BUDGET AN APPROPRIATION OF AT LEAST \$750,000 FOR THE CADET PROGRAM TO:

(1) PROVIDE GRANTS TO ELIGIBLE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES;

AND

(2) COVER THE ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF OPERATING THE CADET PROGRAM.

(G) THE DEPARTMENT SHALL ADOPT REGULATIONS NECESSARY TO CARRY OUT THIS SECTION, INCLUDING REGULATIONS TO:

(1) DEVELOP REQUIREMENTS FOR GRANT APPLICATIONS;

(2) DEVELOP A PROCESS FOR REVIEWING GRANT APPLICATIONS AND AWARDING GRANTS TO ELIGIBLE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES; AND

(3) DETERMINE THE MAXIMUM AMOUNT THAT AN ELIGIBLE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY MAY BE AWARDED UNDER THE CADET PROGRAM EACH FISCAL YEAR.

SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the Laws of Maryland read as follows:

Article - Criminal Procedure

2-101.

(a) In this title the following words have the meanings indicated.

(c) "Police officer" means a person who in an official capacity is authorized by law to make arrests and is:

(25) an employee of the Warrant Apprehension Unit of the Division of Parole and Probation in the Department; [or]

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9

1 (26) a member of the police force of the Anne Arundel Community College;
2 OR

3 (27) A MEMBER OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS
4 UNIVERSITY ESTABLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH TITLE 24, SUBTITLE 12 OF THE
5 EDUCATION ARTICLE.

6 Article - Education

7 SUBTITLE 12. POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

8 24-1201.

9 (A) IN THIS SUBTITLE THE FOLLOWING WORDS HAVE THE MEANINGS
10 INDICATED.

11 (B) "ACCOUNTABILITY BOARD" MEANS THE UNIVERSITY POLICE
12 ACCOUNTABILITY BOARD.

13 (C) (1) "CAMPUS AREA" MEANS ANY PROPERTY THAT IS:

14 (I) OWNED, LEASED, OPERATED BY, OR UNDER THE CONTROL
15 OF THE UNIVERSITY ~~IN THE HOMEWOOD, EAST BALTIMORE, AND PEABODY~~
16 ~~CAMPUSES OF THE UNIVERSITY; AND~~

17 (II) LOCATED ON:

18 1. THE HOMEWOOD CAMPUS, MEANING THE AREA
19 BOUNDED BY WEST UNIVERSITY PARKWAY AND EAST UNIVERSITY PARKWAY ON
20 THE NORTH, EAST 28TH STREET AND WEST 28TH STREET ON THE SOUTH,
21 REMINGTON AVENUE AND STONY RUN STREAM ON THE WEST, AND NORTH
22 CALVERT STREET ON THE EAST;

23 2. THE EAST BALTIMORE CAMPUS, MEANING THE AREA
24 BOUNDED BY EAST EAGER STREET ON THE NORTH, EAST BALTIMORE STREET ON
25 THE SOUTH, NORTH CAROLINE STREET ON THE WEST, AND NORTH CASTLE STREET
26 ON THE EAST; OR

27 3. THE PEABODY CAMPUS, MEANING THE AREA
28 BOUNDED BY WEST MADISON STREET AND EAST MADISON STREET ON THE NORTH,
29 EAST HAMILTON STREET AND WEST HAMILTON STREET ON THE SOUTH,
30 CATHEDRAL STREET ON THE WEST, AND SAINT PAUL STREET ON THE EAST; AND

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~~(II)~~ (III) USED FOR EDUCATIONAL OR INSTITUTIONAL PURPOSES.

(2) "CAMPUS AREA" INCLUDES THE PUBLIC PROPERTY THAT IS ADJACENT TO THE CAMPUS, INCLUDING:

(I) A SIDEWALK, A STREET, OR ANY OTHER THOROUGHFARE;
AND

(II) A PARKING FACILITY.

(D) "MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING" MEANS AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY AND THE BALTIMORE POLICE DEPARTMENT REGARDING MATTERS RELATED TO POLICE JURISDICTION AND OPERATIONS.

(E) "POLICE DEPARTMENT" MEANS A UNIVERSITY POLICE DEPARTMENT ESTABLISHED UNDER THIS ~~SECTION~~ SUBTITLE.

(F) "UNIVERSITY" MEANS THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

(G) "UNIVERSITY POLICE OFFICER" MEANS A POLICE OFFICER OF A POLICE DEPARTMENT ESTABLISHED UNDER THIS ~~SECTION~~ SUBTITLE.

24-1202.

(A) SUBJECT TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS SUBTITLE, THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY MAY ESTABLISH A POLICE DEPARTMENT BASED ON A MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.

(B) THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING SHALL REQUIRE THAT THE BALTIMORE POLICE DEPARTMENT:

(1) HAVE PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY FOR ALL INVESTIGATIONS AND ARRESTS RELATED TO PART I OFFENSES SPECIFIED UNDER THE UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM, EXCEPT:

(I) THEFT;

(II) BURGLARY; AND

(III) MOTOR VEHICLE TAKING;

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1 (2) MAINTAIN ANY EVIDENCE COLLECTED FROM CRIME SCENES AT
2 THE EVIDENCE CONTROL UNIT OF THE BALTIMORE POLICE DEPARTMENT, IN
3 ACCORDANCE WITH BALTIMORE POLICE DEPARTMENT GOVERNING PROCEDURES
4 AND REGULATIONS; AND

5 (3) IMPOUND ANY STOLEN VEHICLES IN ACCORDANCE WITH
6 BALTIMORE POLICE DEPARTMENT GOVERNING PROCEDURES AND REGULATIONS.

7 (C) (1) SUBJECT TO PARAGRAPH (2) OF THIS SUBSECTION, A UNIVERSITY
8 POLICE OFFICER HAS THE POWERS GRANTED TO A PEACE AND POLICE OFFICER.

9 (2) (I) A UNIVERSITY POLICE OFFICER MAY EXERCISE THESE
10 POWERS ONLY:

11 1. ON THE UNIVERSITY'S CAMPUS AREA; AND

12 2. ~~CONCURRENTLY WITH THE BALTIMORE POLICE~~
13 ~~DEPARTMENT, WITHIN~~ SUBJECT TO SUBPARAGRAPH (II) OF THIS PARAGRAPH,
14 WITHIN AREAS ADJACENT TO THE CAMPUS AREA, AS SPECIFIED IN AN THE
15 EXECUTED MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING DEVELOPED WITH INPUT FROM THE
16 RELEVANT COMMUNITY.

17 (II) A UNIVERSITY POLICE OFFICER MAY EXERCISE THESE
18 POWERS WITHIN AREAS ADJACENT TO THE CAMPUS AREA ONLY IF:

19 1. THE UNIVERSITY RECEIVES A MAJORITY OF SUPPORT
20 FROM THE MEMBERS OF THE RELEVANT CAMPUS-ADJACENT COMMUNITIES FOR
21 THE POLICE DEPARTMENT TO OPERATE IN THEIR COMMUNITIES; AND

22 2. THE BALTIMORE CITY COUNCIL APPROVES A
23 RESOLUTION AFFIRMING THAT THE UNIVERSITY HAS RECEIVED THE SUPPORT
24 REQUIRED UNDER ITEM 1 OF THIS SUBPARAGRAPH AND SPECIFYING OF THE
25 CAMPUS-ADJACENT COMMUNITY AREAS IN WHICH THE POLICE DEPARTMENT IS
26 AUTHORIZED TO OPERATE.

27 (III) A UNIVERSITY POLICE OFFICER MAY NOT EXERCISE THESE
28 POWERS ON ANY OTHER PROPERTY UNLESS:

29 1. ENGAGED IN FRESH PURSUIT OF A SUSPECTED
30 OFFENDER;

31 2. NECESSARY TO FACILITATE THE ORDERLY FLOW OF
32 TRAFFIC TO AND FROM PROPERTY OWNED, LEASED, OPERATED BY, OR UNDER THE
33 CONTROL OF THE UNIVERSITY A CAMPUS AREA;

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13

- 1 1. ARE UNDER THE AGE OF 18;
- 2 2. HAVE BEHAVIORAL HEALTH OR OTHER DISABILITIES;
- 3 OR
- 4 3. ARE IN CRISIS;

5 (IV) ENSURE APPROPRIATE USE OF FORCE, INCLUDING:

- 6 1. THE USE OF ALTERNATIVES TO FORCE;
- 7 2. THE USE OF DE-ESCALATION TECHNIQUES; AND
- 8 3. FOR ANY OFFICER WHO CARRIES A FIREARM, THE USE
- 9 OF NONLETHAL OR LESS-LETHAL WEAPONS;

10 (V) GUARANTEE THE ADOPTION AND USE OF APPROPRIATE

11 AND EFFECTIVE TECHNOLOGY, ~~INCLUDING BODY WORN CAMERAS AND OTHER~~

12 ~~RECORDING DEVICES;~~

13 (VI) ENSURE SAFE AND HUMANE TREATMENT OF INDIVIDUALS

14 IN CUSTODY;

15 (VII) SUPPORT THE LAWFUL EXERCISE OF RIGHTS OF FREE

16 EXPRESSION, PARTICULARLY IN THE CONTEXT OF A UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY;

17 (VIII) BUILD TRUST BETWEEN VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT AND

18 THE POLICE DEPARTMENT AND OTHER UNIVERSITY OFFICIALS, CONSISTENT WITH

19 UNIVERSITY POLICY AND FEDERAL AND STATE LAW;

20 (IX) PROMOTE COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT, INCLUDING:

21 1. REPORTING COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT PLANS EACH

22 YEAR TO THE ACCOUNTABILITY BOARD ESTABLISHED UNDER § 24-1205 OF THIS

23 SUBTITLE; AND

24 2. ESTABLISHING A PROCESS TO CONSIDER COMMUNITY

25 OR UNIVERSITY REQUESTS FOR ADDITIONAL JURISDICTION FOR THE POLICE

26 DEPARTMENT; AND

27 (X) ESTABLISH A PROCESS TO:

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1. ALLOW ANY PERSON, INCLUDING MEMBERS OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT, TO FILE COMPLAINTS AGAINST UNIVERSITY POLICE OFFICERS; AND

2. ENSURE TIMELY INVESTIGATION OF ALL COMPLAINTS REGARDING THE POLICE DEPARTMENT AND ITS EMPLOYEES; AND

(4) SUBJECT TO SUBSECTION (B) OF THIS SECTION, WITHIN 5 YEARS AFTER THE EXECUTION OF A MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING UNDER § 24-1202 OF THIS SUBTITLE, MAINTAIN A POLICE DEPARTMENT IN WHICH AT LEAST 25% OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT'S WORKFORCE ARE RESIDENTS OF BALTIMORE CITY;

(5) REQUIRE UNIVERSITY POLICE OFFICERS TO WEAR BODY-WORN CAMERAS IN ACCORDANCE WITH:

(I) PROCEDURES ADOPTED BY THE UNIVERSITY; AND

(II) THE BODY-WORN CAMERA POLICY ESTABLISHED BY THE MARYLAND POLICE TRAINING AND STANDARDS COMMISSION UNDER § 3-511 OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY ARTICLE;

(6) EMPLOY NOT MORE THAN 100 EMPLOYEES WITHIN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT; AND

(7) SEEK ACCREDITATION BY THE COMMISSION ON ACCREDITATION FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CAMPUS LAW ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATORS, OR A SIMILAR ORGANIZATION.

(B) SUBSECTION (A)(4) OF THIS SECTION MAY NOT BE CONSTRUED TO REQUIRE THE UNIVERSITY TO HIRE AN OFFICER WHO:

(1) DOES NOT MEET THE POLICE OFFICER CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE MARYLAND POLICE TRAINING AND STANDARDS COMMISSION SPECIFIED UNDER § 3-209 OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY ARTICLE; OR

(2) . FAILS AN ASSESSMENT THAT EVALUATES AN APPLICANT BASED ON THE STANDARDS ADOPTED UNDER SUBSECTION (A)(2) OF THIS SECTION.

(C) IF THE UNIVERSITY ESTABLISHES A POLICE DEPARTMENT UNDER THIS SUBTITLE, THE UNIVERSITY SHALL HOST OR PARTICIPATE IN AT LEAST FOUR JOB EVENTS IN EACH CALENDAR YEAR, LOCATED IN DIFFERENT SITES IN BALTIMORE CITY, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BALTIMORE CITY COMMUNITY, AT WHICH INDIVIDUALS ARE INTERVIEWED FOR POSITIONS IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT WORKFORCE.

1 24-1204.

2 IF THE UNIVERSITY ESTABLISHES A POLICE DEPARTMENT UNDER THIS
3 SUBTITLE, THE UNIVERSITY SHALL CONTINUE TO MAKE USE OF UNIVERSITY
4 SECURITY PERSONNEL OR BUILDING GUARDS IN ADDITION TO THE POLICE
5 DEPARTMENT.

6 24-1205.

7 (A) IF THE UNIVERSITY ESTABLISHES A POLICE DEPARTMENT UNDER THIS
8 SUBTITLE, THE UNIVERSITY SHALL ESTABLISH A UNIVERSITY POLICE
9 ACCOUNTABILITY BOARD.

10 (B) THE PURPOSE OF THE ACCOUNTABILITY BOARD IS TO:

11 (1) ENABLE COMMUNITY MEMBERS TO SHARE COMMUNITY
12 CONCERNS REGARDING THE POLICE DEPARTMENT DIRECTLY WITH POLICE
13 DEPARTMENT LEADERSHIP;

14 (2) REVIEW POLICE DEPARTMENT METRICS;

15 (3) PROVIDE FEEDBACK ON EXISTING POLICE DEPARTMENT
16 POLICIES AND PRACTICES, INCLUDING POLICE DEPARTMENT STANDARDS FOR
17 HIRING AND RECRUITMENT; AND

18 (4) SUGGEST IDEAS FOR IMPROVING POLICE DEPARTMENT POLICIES,
19 PROCEDURES, AND PERFORMANCE, INCLUDING IDEAS FOR COMMUNITY-BASED
20 PUBLIC SAFETY INITIATIVES.

21 (C) (1) THE ACCOUNTABILITY BOARD SHALL BE COMPOSED OF 15
22 INDIVIDUALS, INCLUDING:

23 (I) STUDENTS, FACULTY, AND STAFF OF THE UNIVERSITY; AND

24 (II) MEMBERS OF THE BALTIMORE CITY COMMUNITY FROM
25 THE NEIGHBORHOODS ADJACENT TO THE CAMPUS AREA.

26 (2) THE ACCOUNTABILITY BOARD SHALL INCLUDE AT LEAST ONE
27 COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVE WHO IS UNAFFILIATED WITH THE UNIVERSITY FROM
28 EACH OF THE FOLLOWING NEIGHBORHOODS:

29 (I) THE NEIGHBORHOOD ADJACENT TO THE UNIVERSITY'S
30 HOMEWOOD CAMPUS;

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17

1 IF THE UNIVERSITY ESTABLISHES A POLICE DEPARTMENT UNDER THIS
2 SUBTITLE, THE POLICE DEPARTMENT IS SUBJECT TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE
3 CIVILIAN REVIEW BOARD OF BALTIMORE CITY ESTABLISHED UNDER § 16-42 OF
4 THE PUBLIC LOCAL LAWS OF BALTIMORE CITY.

5 24-1207.

6 IF THE UNIVERSITY ESTABLISHES A POLICE DEPARTMENT UNDER THIS
7 SUBTITLE, THE POLICE DEPARTMENT SHALL ESTABLISH AT LEAST ONE POLICE
8 ATHLETIC/ACTIVITY LEAGUE IN BALTIMORE CITY THROUGH THE NATIONAL
9 ASSOCIATION OF POLICE ATHLETIC/ACTIVITIES LEAGUE, INC., AT ITS OWN
10 EXPENSE.

11 24-1208.

12 (A) IF THE UNIVERSITY ESTABLISHES A POLICE DEPARTMENT UNDER THIS
13 SUBTITLE, ON OR BEFORE OCTOBER 1 EACH YEAR, THE UNIVERSITY SHALL REPORT
14 FOR THE PREVIOUS FISCAL YEAR:

15 (1) THE TOTAL NUMBER OF UNIVERSITY POLICE OFFICERS
16 EMPLOYED BY THE UNIVERSITY;

17 (2) THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION RELATING TO INDIVIDUALS WHO
18 APPLIED TO JOIN THE UNIVERSITY POLICE DEPARTMENT WORKFORCE:

19 (I) THE TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS WHO APPLIED,
20 REPORTED BY COUNTY, STATE, AND ZIP CODE OF RESIDENCE;

21 (II) THE TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS WHO WERE HIRED AS
22 MEMBERS OF THE WORKFORCE, REPORTED BY COUNTY, STATE, AND ZIP CODE OF
23 RESIDENCE;

24 (III) THE NUMBER OF APPLICANTS, REPORTED BY COUNTY,
25 STATE, AND ZIP CODE OF RESIDENCE, WHO WERE DISQUALIFIED DURING THE
26 APPLICATION PROCESS FOR FAILING TO MEET THE CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS
27 OF THE MARYLAND POLICE TRAINING AND STANDARDS COMMISSION;

28 (IV) THE NUMBER OF APPLICANTS, REPORTED BY COUNTY,
29 STATE, AND ZIP CODE OF RESIDENCE, WHO WERE DISQUALIFIED BY FAILING AN
30 ASSESSMENT THAT EVALUATES AN APPLICANT BASED ON THE STANDARDS ADOPTED
31 UNDER § 24-1203(A)(2) OF THIS SUBTITLE; AND

32 (V) THE NUMBER OF BALTIMORE CITY RESIDENTS, REPORTED
33 BY ZIP CODE OF RESIDENCE, WHO WERE HIRED AS MEMBERS OF THE WORKFORCE;

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1 **(3) THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION, REPORTED BY COUNTY, STATE,**
2 **AND ZIP CODE OF RESIDENCE, FOR THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY CAMPUS**
3 **SECURITY WORKFORCE:**

4 **(I) THE NUMBER OF APPLICANTS TO THE WORKFORCE; AND**

5 **(II) THE NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS HIRED TO THE WORKFORCE;**

6 ~~(2)~~ **(4)** THE AMOUNT OF FUNDS USED TO MAINTAIN THE POLICE
7 DEPARTMENT;

8 ~~(2)~~ **(5)** THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CRIMES THAT RESULTED IN A
9 UNIVERSITY POLICE OFFICER ARRESTING AN INDIVIDUAL;

10 ~~(4)~~ **(6)** THE TYPES OF CRIMES THAT RESULTED IN A UNIVERSITY
11 POLICE OFFICER ARRESTING AN INDIVIDUAL;

12 ~~(5)~~ **(7)** THE TOTAL NUMBER OF TRAFFIC STOPS;

13 ~~(6)~~ **(8)** **(I) THE NUMBER, TYPE, AND DISPOSITION OF**
14 **COMPLAINTS FILED AGAINST UNIVERSITY POLICE OFFICERS; AND**

15 ~~(2)~~ **(II)** THE NUMBER AND TYPE OF INDIVIDUALS WHO FILED
16 COMPLAINTS, INCLUDING WHETHER THE INDIVIDUAL WHO FILED THE COMPLAINT
17 WAS A STUDENT, A FACULTY MEMBER, A STAFF MEMBER, OR AN INDIVIDUAL
18 UNAFFILIATED WITH THE UNIVERSITY;

19 ~~(7)~~ **(9)** A DESCRIPTION OF THE COMPLAINT REVIEW PROCESS THE
20 UNIVERSITY USES TO REVIEW A COMPLAINT FILED AGAINST A UNIVERSITY POLICE
21 OFFICER;

22 ~~(8)~~ **(10)** THE NUMBER OF OFFICERS DISCIPLINED, INCLUDING THE
23 TYPE OF DISCIPLINE ADMINISTERED;

24 ~~(9)~~ **(11)** THE NUMBER OF UNIVERSITY POLICE OFFICER-INVOLVED
25 SHOOTINGS, LINE-OF-DUTY DEATHS, AND IN-CUSTODY DEATHS; AND

26 ~~(10)~~ **(12)** A DESCRIPTION OF THE NUMBER OF COMMUNITY
27 OUTREACH EVENTS BY THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

28 **(B) THE INFORMATION REQUIRED UNDER SUBSECTION (A) OF THIS**
29 **SECTION SHALL BE:**

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1 (1) DISAGGREGATED BY RACE, ETHNICITY, GENDER, AGE, AND, WHEN
2 APPLICABLE, OFFICER RANK; AND

3 (2) REPORTED IN A MANNER, CONSISTENT WITH FEDERAL LAW, THAT
4 PROTECTS THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL WHO FILED THE COMPLAINT
5 TO THE EXTENT POSSIBLE.

6 (C) THE UNIVERSITY SHALL REPORT THE INFORMATION SPECIFIED IN
7 SUBSECTION (A) OF THIS SECTION TO:

8 (1) THE MAYOR OF BALTIMORE CITY;

9 (2) THE BALTIMORE CITY COUNCIL;

10 (3) IN ACCORDANCE WITH § 2-1246 OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT
11 ARTICLE, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY; AND

12 (4) THE ACCOUNTABILITY BOARD.

13 (D) THE UNIVERSITY SHALL SUBMIT ALL INCIDENT REPORTS TO THE
14 BALTIMORE POLICE DEPARTMENT USING THE STANDARD REPORTING POLICIES
15 AND SYSTEMS OF THE BALTIMORE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

16 24-1209.

17 NOTHING IN THIS SUBTITLE SHALL BE CONSTRUED TO AFFECT THE RIGHT OF
18 EMPLOYEES OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT TO FORM, JOIN, SUPPORT, OR
19 PARTICIPATE IN A LABOR ORGANIZATION TO ENGAGE IN COLLECTIVE BARGAINING
20 UNDER APPLICABLE FEDERAL LAW.

21 24-1210.

22 (A) IF THE UNIVERSITY ESTABLISHES A POLICE DEPARTMENT UNDER THIS
23 SUBTITLE, THE POLICE DEPARTMENT SHALL ALLOW A PERSON OR GOVERNMENTAL
24 UNIT TO ACCESS INFORMATION IN THE SAME MANNER AS A PERSON OR
25 GOVERNMENTAL UNIT WOULD BE ABLE TO ACCESS A PUBLIC RECORD OF A LAW
26 ENFORCEMENT AGENCY UNDER THE PUBLIC INFORMATION ACT IF THE
27 INFORMATION IS:

28 (1) INCLUDED IN RECORDS THAT ARE:

29 (I) CREATED SOLELY FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT PURPOSES; OR

30 (II) RELATED TO AN ARREST FOR A CRIMINAL OFFENSE; AND

1 (2) WOULD BE SUBJECT TO DISCLOSURE UNDER THE PUBLIC
2 INFORMATION ACT IF THE INFORMATION WERE IN A RECORD CREATED BY A LAW
3 ENFORCEMENT AGENCY.

4 (B) THIS SECTION MAY NOT BE CONSTRUED TO MAKE AN INDEPENDENT
5 INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION, AS DEFINED IN § 10-101 OF THIS ARTICLE,
6 SUBJECT TO THE PUBLIC INFORMATION ACT.

7 24-1211.

8 (A) IF THE UNIVERSITY ESTABLISHES A POLICE DEPARTMENT UNDER THIS
9 SUBTITLE, THE UNIVERSITY, THE POLICE DEPARTMENT, AND THE OFFICERS,
10 EMPLOYEES, AND AGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OR POLICE DEPARTMENT:

11 (1) ARE NOT ENTITLED TO IMMUNITY UNDER TITLE 5, SUBTITLE 3 OF
12 THE COURTS ARTICLE (LOCAL GOVERNMENT TORT CLAIMS ACT), TITLE 12,
13 SUBTITLE 1 OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT ARTICLE (MARYLAND TORT CLAIMS
14 ACT), OR COMMON LAW PUBLIC OFFICIAL IMMUNITY; AND

15 (2) MAY NOT RAISE THE DEFENSE OF SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY.

16 (B) NO ACTION MAY BE MAINTAINED AGAINST THE STATE FOR THE
17 CONDUCT OR OTHER ACTS OF THE UNIVERSITY, THE POLICE DEPARTMENT, OR THE
18 OFFICERS, EMPLOYEES, OR AGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OR POLICE DEPARTMENT.

19 24-1212.

20 (A) (1) IF THE UNIVERSITY ESTABLISHES A POLICE DEPARTMENT UNDER
21 THIS SUBTITLE, THE DEPARTMENT OF LEGISLATIVE SERVICES SHALL CONDUCT A
22 PRELIMINARY EVALUATION OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT ON OR BEFORE
23 DECEMBER 15, 2027, IN THE SAME MANNER AS A PRELIMINARY EVALUATION IS
24 CONDUCTED UNDER THE MARYLAND PROGRAM EVALUATION ACT.

25 (2) IF THE LEGISLATIVE POLICY COMMITTEE DOES NOT DETERMINE
26 THAT A FULL EVALUATION IS NEEDED, THE DEPARTMENT OF LEGISLATIVE
27 SERVICES SHALL PREPARE LEGISLATION TO EXTEND THE TERMINATION DATE
28 UNDER SUBSECTION (C) OF THIS SECTION AND THE EVALUATION DATE UNDER
29 PARAGRAPH (1) OF THIS SUBSECTION.

30 (B) IF THE LEGISLATIVE POLICY COMMITTEE DETERMINES A FULL
31 EVALUATION IS NECESSARY, THE DEPARTMENT OF LEGISLATIVE SERVICES SHALL,
32 IN THE SAME MANNER AS IS REQUIRED UNDER THE MARYLAND PROGRAM
33 EVALUATION ACT:

(XI) THE CHIEF OF POLICE OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT OF
THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY ESTABLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH TITLE 24,
SUBTITLE 12 OF THE EDUCATION ARTICLE.

3-107.

(a) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection and § 3-111 of this subtitle, if the investigation or interrogation of a law enforcement officer results in a recommendation of demotion, dismissal, transfer, loss of pay, reassignment, or similar action that is considered punitive, the law enforcement officer is entitled to a hearing on the issues by a hearing board before the law enforcement agency takes that action.

(2) A law enforcement officer who has been convicted of a felony is not entitled to a hearing under this section.

(c) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (5) of this subsection and in § 3-111 of this subtitle, the hearing board authorized under this section shall consist of at least three voting members who:

(i) are appointed by the chief and chosen from law enforcement officers within that law enforcement agency, or from law enforcement officers of another law enforcement agency with the approval of the chief of the other agency; and

(ii) have had no part in the investigation or interrogation of the law enforcement officer.

(2) At least one member of the hearing board shall be of the same rank as the law enforcement officer against whom the complaint is filed.

(3) (i) Subject to [subparagraph] SUBPARAGRAPHS (ii) AND (iii) of this paragraph, a chief may appoint, as a nonvoting member of the hearing board, one member of the public who has received training administered by the Maryland Police Training and Standards Commission on the Law Enforcement Officers' Bill of Rights and matters relating to police procedures.

(ii) If authorized by local law, a hearing board formed under paragraph (1) of this subsection may include up to two voting or nonvoting members of the public who have received training administered by the Maryland Police Training and Standards Commission on the Law Enforcement Officers' Bill of Rights and matters relating to police procedures.

(iii) AT THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, IF AUTHORIZED BY LOCAL LAW, A HEARING BOARD FORMED UNDER PARAGRAPH (1) OF THIS SUBSECTION SHALL INCLUDE TWO VOTING MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC WHO HAVE RECEIVED TRAINING ADMINISTERED BY THE MARYLAND POLICE TRAINING AND

SENATE BILL 793

23

1 **STANDARDS COMMISSION ON THE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS' BILL OF RIGHTS**
2 **AND MATTERS RELATING TO POLICE PROCEDURES.**

3 3-201.

4 (a) In this subtitle the following words have the meanings indicated.

5 (f) (1) "Police officer" means an individual who:

6 (i) is authorized to enforce the general criminal laws of the State;
7 and

8 (ii) is a member of one of the following law enforcement agencies:

9 21. the parole and probation employees of the Warrant
10 Apprehension Unit of the Division of Parole and Probation in the Department who are
11 authorized to make arrests; [or]

12 22. the police force of the Anne Arundel Community College;
13 OR

14 23. THE POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS
15 UNIVERSITY ESTABLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH TITLE 24, SUBTITLE 12 OF THE
16 EDUCATION ARTICLE.

17 3-212.

18 (a) Subject to the hearing provisions of subsection (b) of this section, the
19 Commission may suspend or revoke the certification of a police officer if the police officer:

20 (1) violates or fails to meet the Commission's standards; or

21 (2) knowingly fails to report suspected child abuse in violation of § 5-704
22 of the Family Law Article.

23 **Article 4 - Baltimore City**

24 16-41.

25 (a) In this subheading the following words have the meanings indicated.

26 (g) "Law enforcement unit" means:

27 (1) the Police Department of Baltimore City;

28 (2) the Baltimore City School Police;

SENATE BILL 793

- (3) the Housing Authority of Baltimore City Police;
- (4) the Baltimore City Sheriff's Department;
- (5) the Baltimore City Watershed Police Force;
- (6) the police force of the Baltimore City Community College; [or]
- (7) the police force of Morgan State University; OR
- (8) **THE POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.**

16-42.

(a) The Civilian Review Board of Baltimore City is established to provide a permanent, statutory agency in Baltimore City through which:

(1) complaints lodged by members of the public regarding abusive language, false arrest, false imprisonment, harassment, or excessive force by police officers of a law enforcement unit shall be processed, investigated under § 16-46 of this subheading, and evaluated; and

(2) policies of a law enforcement unit may be reviewed.

(b) Jurisdiction of the Board shall extend only to complaints against police officers with respect to abusive language, false arrest, false imprisonment, harassment, and use of excessive force as defined in § 16-41 of this subheading and by the law enforcement unit's rules and regulations.

(c) A law enforcement unit shall place posters in all law enforcement unit stations and elsewhere throughout the City to explain the procedure for filing a complaint.

(d) An explanation of the Board's complaint procedures shall be made to all police officers in a general order to be included in the manual of rules and procedures of a law enforcement unit, and shall be included in the training program for new police officers.

(e) Each member of the Board shall receive training on the issues of abusive language, false arrest, false imprisonment, harassment, and excessive force.

SECTION 3. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That:

(a) Before executing a memorandum of understanding under Section 2 of this Act, the Johns Hopkins University shall:

(1) post publicly the proposed memorandum of understanding document for 30 days on a website available to the public;

Voting Record

Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee: 2019 Session

Type of Vote: Concur on House Amendment

Bill/Resolution Number: SB 793

Pass ✓

Amendment Number: _____

Failed _____

OR

Explanation of Amendment:

--	--

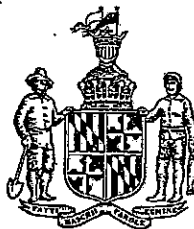
Name	Yea	Nay	Abstain	Excused	Absent
Zirkin, Chair	✓				
Smith	✓				
Hough	✓				
Carter		✓			
Ready	✓				
Hester	✓				
West	✓				
Washington		✓			
Waldstreicher	✓				
Cassilly	✓				
Lee	✓				
Totals					

Date: 3/28/19

[Signature]

000045
ANTONIO HAYES
Legislative District 40
Baltimore City

Finance Committee



THE SENATE OF MARYLAND
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

Annapolis Office
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Sen. Antonio Hayes
District 40, Chair

Sen. Bill Ferguson
District 46, Vice Chair

Sen. Jill Carter
District 41

Sen. Cory McCray
District 45

Sen. Shirley Nathan-Pulliam
District 44

Sen. Mary Washington
District 43

March 7, 2019

Senator Bobby A. Zirkin
Chair, Judicial Proceedings Committee
2 East, Miller Senate Office Building
Annapolis, MD 21401

Dear Chair Zirkin,

The Baltimore City Senate Delegation has received and reviewed, Senate Bill
793: **Community Safety and Strengthening Act**

The Baltimore City State Senate Delegation voted **Senate Bill 985 favorable
with amendments** (SB0793/173320/1; SB0793/283721/1; SB0793/503622/4,
and SB0793/983321/3) on Thursday, March 7th, 2019.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Antonio Hayes".

Senator Antonio Hayes
Chair, Baltimore City State Senate Delegation

SB 793

Department of Legislative Services
Maryland General Assembly
2019 Session

FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE
First Reader

Senate Bill 793 (Senator Hayes)(By Request)
Judicial Proceedings and Budget and Taxation

Community Safety and Strengthening Act

This bill authorizes the Johns Hopkins University (JHU) to establish a police department and sets forth requirements for the establishment and functions of a JHU police department. The bill also establishes a Law Enforcement Cadet Apprenticeship Program (Cadet Program) in the Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation (DLLR) to award competitive grants to specified law enforcement agencies. In addition, the bill modifies and establishes mandatory appropriations for the Seed Community Development Anchor Institution Fund, Baltimore Children and Youth Fund, Baltimore City YouthWorks Summer Jobs Program, and the Cadet Program. **The bill takes effect July 1, 2019.**

Fiscal Summary

State Effect: General fund expenditures increase by \$46,500 in FY 2020 for DLLR. Beginning in FY 2021, general fund expenditures increase by \$5.3 million, reflecting mandated appropriations under the bill. In addition, general fund pay-as-you-go (PAYGO) and/or general obligation (GO) bond expenditures increase by \$5.0 million in FY 2021 and 2022 and \$10.0 million annually beginning in FY 2023; special fund revenues and expenditures increase correspondingly. **This bill increases and makes permanent a mandated appropriation beginning in FY 2021; it establishes additional mandated appropriations, one of which is also permanent, beginning in FY 2021.**

(\$ in millions)	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
SF Revenue	\$0.	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$10.00
GF Expenditure	\$0.05	\$5.25	\$5.25	\$5.25	\$5.25
SF Expenditure	\$0	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$10.00
Bond/PAYGO Exp.	\$0	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$10.00
Net Effect	(\$0.05)	(\$10.25)	(\$10.25)	(\$15.25)	(\$15.25)

Note: () = decrease; GF = general funds; FF = federal funds; SF = special funds; - = Indeterminate Increase; (-) = Indeterminate decrease

Local Effect: Local governments benefit from increased funding available beginning in FY 2021, particularly for revitalization of blighted areas but also for law enforcement agencies that participate in the Cadet Program. Baltimore City receives \$4.5 million in mandated funding each year from FY 2021 through 2024 for two specified programs. Baltimore City may also benefit from JHU establishing a police department.

Small Business Effect: Potential meaningful.

Analysis

Bill Summary:

Mandated Appropriations

The bill increases and makes permanent an existing mandated appropriation. Specifically, for fiscal 2021 and each fiscal year thereafter, the Governor must include in the annual operating budget or the capital budget an appropriation of \$10.0 million for the Seed Community Development Anchor Institution Fund.

The bill establishes mandated appropriations over a four-year period for two programs in Baltimore City. Specifically, for fiscal 2021 through 2024, the Governor must include in the State budget appropriations of *at least* \$3.5 million for the Baltimore City Children and Youth Fund and *at least* \$1.0 million for the Baltimore City YouthWorks Summer Jobs Program. The bill establishes that this funding is in addition to any State funding otherwise available to the fund and the program, and for fiscal 2021 through 2024, the Governor must identify how the required funding is being used to supplement, and not supplant, the funding for the fund and the program.

The bill expresses legislative intent that the East Baltimore Historical Library in Baltimore City receive State funds in the amount of \$100,000 if JHU provides matching funds. Any funds provided to the East Baltimore Historical Library must be used for the acquisition, planning, design, construction, or capital equipping of the East Baltimore Historical Library.

The bill establishes a mandated appropriation of *at least* \$750,000 a year beginning in fiscal 2021 for the Cadet Program in DLLR. The funding is for grants to eligible law enforcement agencies and may be used to cover the costs of administering the program.

Law Enforcement Cadet Apprenticeship Program

The purposes of the Cadet Program are to:

- provide young individuals opportunities to begin a career in law enforcement;
- foster positive relationships between the public, particularly young individuals, and law enforcement agencies;
- develop a cohort of individuals qualified to join a law enforcement agency;
- encourage law enforcement agencies to hire apprentices; and
- help law enforcement agencies offset additional costs, if any, associated with hiring apprentices.

DLLR is charged with administering the Cadet Program and awarding competitive grants to law enforcement agencies, defined in the bill as the police departments of a county, municipal corporation, or university in Maryland. To be eligible for an award, the law enforcement agency must employ at least one apprentice who (1) has been employed by the agency for at least seven months; (2) is enrolled in the first year of a specified apprenticeship program; and (3) lives in a zip code in which at least 10% of the population is below the federal poverty level, as specified.

The amount of a grant awarded under the Cadet Program is based on the number of apprentices within the law enforcement agency who meet all three of the eligibility criteria and is generally capped at \$2,000 for each such apprentice. However, for an eligible university law enforcement agency, a grant award is capped at \$1,000 for each such apprentice.

DLLR must adopt regulations necessary to carry out provisions regarding the Cadet Program.

The Johns Hopkins University Police Department

JHU is authorized to establish a police department based on a memorandum of understanding (MOU) entered into by the university and the Baltimore Police Department (BPD) regarding matters related to police jurisdiction, functions, and operations. The MOU must require that BPD (1) have primary responsibility for all investigations and arrests related to Part I offenses specified under the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, except as specified; (2) maintain any evidence collected from crime scenes at the Evidence Control Unit of BPD, as specified; and (3) impound any stolen vehicles, as specified.

A JHU police officer may exercise the powers granted to a peace and police officer but generally only on the university's campus area and concurrently with BPD within areas

adjacent to the campus area as specified in an executed MOU developed with input from the relevant community. A JHU police officer may *not* exercise such powers on any other property, except under specified circumstances.

If JHU establishes a campus police force, JHU must continue to make use of the JHU security personnel or building guards in addition to the police department and also must:

- adopt specified standards, qualifications, and prerequisites for hiring and training JHU police officers that comply with the regulations of the Maryland Police Training and Standards Commission (MPTSC);
- adopt standards for character, education, human relations, public relations, and experience for JHU police officers;
- ensure constitutional and community-oriented policing through the adoption of policies, practices, and training, as specified; and
- seek accreditation by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators, or a similar organization.

If established by JHU, the JHU police department is subject to a 15-member University Police Accountability Board established by JHU. The purpose of the accountability board is to:

- enable community members to share community concerns regarding the police department directly with police department leadership;
- review police department metrics;
- provide feedback on existing police department policies and practices, including police department standards for hiring and recruitment; and
- suggest ideas for improving police department policies, procedures, and performance, including ideas for community-based public safety initiatives.

In addition, if JHU establishes a police department, JHU must (1) establish at least one specified Police Athletic/Activity League in Baltimore City at its own expense and (2) annually report specified information regarding the structure, functions, and operations of the police department to the Mayor of Baltimore City and the City Council of Baltimore, the General Assembly, and the accountability board.

The bill makes law enforcement officers, except the chief of police, in the JHU police department subject to the Law Enforcement Officers' Bill of Rights (LEOBR) with specified requirements to include voting members of the public on a hearing board. Law enforcement officers in the JHU police department are eligible for certification by MPTSC and subject to review by the Baltimore City Civilian Review Board.

Before executing a MOU, JHU must:

- post publicly the proposed MOU, as specified;
- provide the Baltimore City Council specified time to review and submit written comments, as specified;
- provide affected individuals, neighborhoods, community groups, and local officials with an opportunity to review and comment on the proposed MOU; and
- host public forums, as specified.

If a final MOU is executed by all parties, JHU must post a copy of the executed MOU on a website available to the public.

Nothing in the bill may be construed to affect the right of employees of the police department to form, join, support, or participate in a labor organization to engage in collective bargaining under applicable federal law.

Current Law/Background:

The Johns Hopkins University – Campus Safety and Security

JHU Campus Safety and Security currently uses a combination of special police officers, security officers, private security, and off-duty BPD officers and deputy sheriffs on campus. Special police officers patrol the campus and adjacent streets; these officers are unarmed, but they can arrest suspects on campus or other JHU property. The campus security officers are also unarmed, but they have no power to make arrests. BPD officers work closely with JHU and have full police authority to make arrests, conduct investigations, and otherwise enforce the law on all property owned or operated by JHU in Baltimore City.

Maryland Police Training and Standards Commission

MPTSC trains and certifies police officers and also approves and certifies police training academies that meet the commission's minimum standards for police officer training. If JHU opts to develop its own training program for its officers, it must meet the commission's standards in order for its officers to have police powers.

Commissioning as a Special Police Officer

Under the Public Safety Article, the Governor may appoint and deputize an individual as a special police officer. Such a commission is granted arrest powers, but the scope of each commission is limited to the property cited in the commission. A special police officer,

unless on detective duty, must wear a uniform that gives notice that the special police officer is a special police officer, rather than a law enforcement officer.

Law Enforcement Officers' Bill of Rights

LEOBR was enacted in 1974 to guarantee police officers specified procedural safeguards in any investigation that could lead to disciplinary action. It extends to police officers of 26 specified State and local agencies and includes all of the agencies under the board's jurisdiction. The investigation or interrogation by a law enforcement agency of a law enforcement officer for a reason that may lead to disciplinary action, demotion, or dismissal must be conducted in accordance with LEOBR.

Baltimore City Civilian Review Board

The Baltimore City Civilian Review Board is a permanent, independent agency in Baltimore City that is authorized to process complaints lodged by members of the public who allege abusive language, false arrest, false imprisonment, harassment, or excessive force by members of BPD. The board may also review BPD's policies and make recommendations to the police commissioner. The following police agencies fall under the jurisdiction of the board: BPD; the Baltimore City School Police; the Housing Authority Police of Baltimore City; the Baltimore City Sheriff's Department; the Baltimore City Watershed Police Force; the police force of the Baltimore City Community College; and the police force of Morgan State University.

Seed Community Development Anchor Institution Fund

Chapter 31 of 2016 established the Seed Community Development Anchor Institution Fund within the Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) to provide grants and loans to "anchor institutions" for community development projects in "blighted areas" of the State. DHCD administers the fund, which consists of money appropriated in the State budget, investment earnings of the fund, and any other money accepted from any other source for the benefit of the fund. For fiscal 2018 through 2022, the Governor must include in the annual operating budget or capital budget an appropriation of \$5.0 million to the fund.

"Anchor institution" is defined as (1) an institution of higher education in the State or (2) a hospital institution in the State. A hospital institution must (1) have at least five physicians organized as a medical staff for the institution; (2) maintain facilities to provide diagnostic and treatment services for two or more unrelated individuals; and (3) admit or retain individuals for overnight care.

A "blighted area" is one in which the majority of buildings have declined in productivity by obsolescence, depreciation, or other cause to an extent that they no longer justify fundamental repairs and adequate maintenance.

To be eligible for a grant or loan, an anchor institution must provide evidence of matching funds from a private source. Grants and loans must be awarded on a competitive basis. Expenditures from the fund may be made only in accordance with the State budget.

Baltimore City Children and Youth Fund

The Baltimore Children and Youth Fund was launched in 2015 by Baltimore City Council President Bernard C. "Jack" Young and approved by Baltimore City voters in November 2016 as a nonlapsing fund. The fund is capitalized with a \$12.0 million set aside from property tax revenue and is dedicated specifically to supporting Baltimore City's children, youth, and young adults.

Maryland Summer Youth Connection Program and the Baltimore City YouthWorks Summer Jobs Program

Established by Chapter 322 of 2005, the Maryland Summer Youth Connection Program in DLLR's Division of Workforce Development and Adult Learning provides summer jobs for youth ages 14 through 21 who are from low-income families, have a disability or special need, or otherwise encounter barriers in the labor market. The director must make grants to local workforce investment areas according to a formula established under the federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) and evaluate the performance of these local areas in fulfilling the goals of the program. Local areas must develop work experiences with public and private nonprofit community-based sites, as well as a limited percentage of private for-profit sites; provide job training and career-exposure activities; and monitor work sites. These local areas must submit a plan detailing their program and submit an end-of-summer report.

Local program costs are authorized to include wages paid to participants, supervision expenses, materials and supplies, reasonable transportation expenses, training expenses, and administrative support. No more than 10% of total local program costs may be used for administrative support services. Participants may not be paid less than the federal minimum wage for each hour worked.

Within Baltimore City, the YouthWorks Summer Jobs Program provides a five-week summer work experience to Baltimore City residents, ages 14 to 21. The program connects young people to summer jobs with private, nonprofit, and city and State government employers throughout Baltimore City. Partners for the program include the City of Baltimore, State of Maryland, local employers, nonprofits, philanthropic contributors,

Baltimore City Foundation, and Baltimore Workforce Development Board Youth Committee. Participants develop workplace skills while working 25 hours a week earning the State minimum wage of \$10.10 per hour. The program served 7,152 Baltimore City youth in fiscal 2017 and set a target of 8,000 youth for fiscal 2019. Baltimore City's 2019 fiscal budget appropriated \$7.0 million to YouthWorks, which includes \$2.2 million of Baltimore City general fund expenditures.

For fiscal 2019, DLLR allocated \$1.13 million of general funds for the Baltimore City YouthWorks Summer Program and \$960,000 of general funds for the Maryland Summer Youth Connection statewide activities, of which \$207,456 was allocated to Baltimore City. This funding is provided to supplement WIOA federal funds that DLLR oversees and provides to local workforce entities.

The minimum cost for the Baltimore City YouthWorks Summer Program to handle the youth's payroll is \$1,600 per intern that is working the standard YouthWorks hours of 25 hours a week for five weeks. The Baltimore City YouthWorks Summer Program generally covers the costs for nonprofits, government organizations, and for small businesses with fewer than five employees, while larger private-sector businesses pay \$1,600 for each intern.

East Baltimore Historical Library

The East Baltimore Historical Library is a community space that preserves and shares the history of east Baltimore. The library collects and makes memories accessible and collaborates with local libraries, youth, community and arts organizations, creative artists, historians, and educators to archive and continually reconstruct the history and culture of the community. The library facilitates education by helping young people explore how information, art, social movement, and political issues flow throughout and within their neighborhoods and the world.

State Fiscal Effect: Overall, general fund expenditures increase by \$46,455 in fiscal 2020 for DLLR, as discussed below, and by at least \$5.3 million annually from fiscal 2021 through 2024. General fund PAYGO or GO bond expenditures increase by \$5.0 million in fiscal 2021 and 2022 and then by \$10.0 million annually beginning in fiscal 2023; special fund revenues and expenditures increase correspondingly. In addition, general fund PAYGO or GO bond expenditures may increase by \$100,000 should JHU provide matching funds for the East Baltimore Historical Library.

Seed Community Development Anchor Institution Fund

Under existing law, the Governor is required to appropriate \$5.0 million annually through fiscal 2022 to the Seed Community Development Anchor Institution Fund. The bill

increases the mandated appropriation to \$10.0 million beginning in fiscal 2021 and makes the mandated appropriation permanent. Thus, this analysis assumes that PAYGO general fund and/or GO bond expenditures increase by \$5.0 million in fiscal 2021 and 2022 and \$10.0 million annually thereafter as a result of the bill. Special fund revenues and expenditures increase correspondingly as all appropriated funds are assumed to be spent each year. The analysis does not reflect any additional special fund revenues that may accrue due to investment earnings and loan repayments.

As PAYGO general funds are being used to meet the current mandated appropriation, it is likely that they continue to be used. However, as under current law, the bill allows for the mandate to be met with GO bond funds in the capital budget. To the extent GO bond funding is used instead, the total capital budget does not increase; less funding is available for other projects.

DHCD did not respond to a request for a fiscal estimate for this bill. Thus, the Department of Legislative Services (DLS) assumes that, despite the mandated appropriation for the fund doubling under the bill, DHCD can handle administration of the additional funding with existing resources. DLS notes that only one (very large) project has been funded in fiscal 2019.

State entities that qualify as "anchor institutions" may receive financial assistance due to the greater level of funding provided under the bill.

Baltimore City Children and Youth Fund and Baltimore City YouthWorks Summer Jobs Program

General fund expenditures increase, by a combined total of at least \$4.5 million, for the Baltimore City Children and Youth Fund (\$3.5 million) and the Baltimore City YouthWorks Summer Jobs Program (\$1.0 million) in fiscal 2021 through 2024. Both programs are administered by Baltimore City. Though the YouthWorks Summer Jobs Program is normally funded through DLLR and the Maryland Summer Youth Connection Program, this analysis assumes that the minimum required level of funding is provided and that it is passed through the Department of Human Services.

State agencies may benefit from having interns that are paid through the Baltimore City YouthWorks Summer Jobs Program.

Cadet Program within the Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation

The bill mandates that the Governor appropriate at least \$750,000 for fiscal 2021 and each year thereafter to the Cadet Program. The bill specifically authorizes DLLR to cover administrative costs of operating the Cadet Program with the appropriation. However,

DLLR advises, and DLS concurs, that in order to have the program operational beginning in fiscal 2021, the department needs administrative staff beginning in fiscal 2020. Thus, general fund expenditures increase by \$46,455 in fiscal 2020, which accounts for a start date of January 1, 2020. This estimate reflects the cost of hiring one full-time program administrator to establish the program requirements and parameters, including adopting regulations, prior to the program beginning in fiscal 2021. It includes a salary, fringe benefits, one-time start-up costs, and ongoing operating expenses.

	<u>FY 2020</u>	<u>FY 2021</u>
New Position	1.0	-
Salary and Fringe Benefits	\$41,230	\$82,402
One-time Start-up Costs	4,890	0
Ongoing Operating Expenses	313	625
Funding Available for Grant Awards	0	666,973
Total DLLR Expenditures	\$46,433	\$750,000

Future year expenditures reflect a full salary with annual increases and employee turnover and ongoing operating expenses. However, beginning in fiscal 2021, the salary is covered by the mandated appropriation, and almost \$667,000 is available for awards. This analysis assumes that the minimum mandated amount is provided and that awards are not made until fiscal 2021. If additional funding is provided in fiscal 2020, it is discretionary and further accelerates the need for staffing.

As State law enforcement agencies (including those at public universities) may participate in the Cadet Program, they may receive grant awards to offset the costs of hiring apprentices beginning in fiscal 2021.

East Baltimore Historical Library

To the extent that JHU provides matching funds, general fund PAYGO or GO bond expenditures increase by as much as \$100,000 for funding to the East Baltimore Historical Library. As noted above, if GO bond expenditures are used, total funding in the capital budget does not increase; instead, fewer projects may be funded.

Local Revenues: Beginning in fiscal 2021, Baltimore City receives at least \$4.5 million in additional funding each year over a four-year period for its Children and Youth Fund and its YouthWorks Summer Jobs Program. Baltimore City may also benefit to the extent BPD participates in the Cadet Program and receives grant awards beginning in fiscal 2021. Other local law enforcement agencies also benefit to the extent they participate in the Cadet Program and receive grant awards. Although local revenues increase under such a scenario, any grant awards are used to offset the costs of hiring apprentices.

Local Expenditures: With additional funding available for its Children and Youth Fund and YouthWorks Summer Jobs Program, Baltimore City may incur additional administrative costs. As noted above, BPD and any other law enforcement agency that participates in the Cadet Program incur costs for hiring apprentices.

Should JHU use the bill's authorization to establish a police department, BPD may realize minimal cost savings to the extent it does not need to patrol the JHU campus. Even so, the number of BPD officers does not necessarily decrease.

The Judiciary advises that should JHU establish a police department, administrative appeals from police hearing boards to the circuit court for Baltimore City under LEOBR are likely to increase; however, such an increase is likely to be minimal and can be handled with existing resources for the circuit court.

Small Business Effect: Small businesses benefit to the extent they are involved with community development projects that are funded as a result of the bill. In addition, any small businesses located in blighted areas where anchor institutions fund community development projects benefit to the extent the bill contributes to revitalization of those areas. Small businesses that participate in the Baltimore City YouthWorks Summer Program also benefit.

Additional Comments: JHU costs increase to the extent it establishes a police department. If it does so, JHU is also eligible to participate in the Cadet Program. In addition, JHU likely benefits significantly from the additional funding for the Seed Community Development Anchor Institution Fund since it is a qualifying "anchor institution."

Additional Information

Prior Introductions: None.

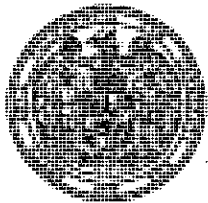
Cross File: HB 1094 (Delegate Glenn, *et al.*) - Judiciary.

Information Source(s): Harford, Montgomery, and Wicomico counties; Baltimore City; Maryland Municipal League; Judiciary (Administrative Office of the Courts); University System of Maryland; Morgan State University; Department of Budget and Management; Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation; Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services; Department of Legislative Services

Fiscal Note History: First Reader - February 21, 2019
mag/lgc

Analysis by: Shirleen M. E. Pilgrim

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SENATE JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS COMMITTEE

BOBBY A. ZIRKIN, CHAIR • COMMITTEE REPORT SYSTEM

DEPARTMENT OF LEGISLATIVE SERVICES • 2019 MARYLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FLOOR REPORT

Senate Bill 793

Community Safety and Strengthening Act

SPONSORS: Senator Hayes (By Request)

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION: Favorable with Amendments (7)

SHORT SUMMARY:

As amended, this bill authorizes the Johns Hopkins University (JHU) to establish a police department employing no more than 100 employees, and sets forth requirements for the establishment and functions of a JHU police department. The bill also establishes a Law Enforcement Cadet Apprenticeship Program (Cadet Program) in the Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation (DLLR) to award competitive grants to specified law enforcement agencies. In addition, the bill modifies and establishes mandatory appropriations for the Seed Community Development Anchor Institution Fund, Baltimore Children and Youth Fund, Baltimore City YouthWorks Summer Jobs Program, and the Cadet Program. The bill takes effect July 1, 2019. Provisions relating to the authorization for JHU to establish a police department sunset July 1, 2029.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS: There are seven (7) committee amendments:

AMENDMENT NO. 1: Makes technical changes and changes to the purpose paragraph.

AMENDMENT NO. 2: Provides that an appropriation for the Baltimore Children and Youth Fund be made to the local management board for Baltimore City for the Baltimore Children and Youth Fund.

AMENDMENT NO. 3: Alters or establishes provisions relating to: (1) the definition of a "campus area"; and (2) the areas in which a University police officer may exercise police powers, and under what circumstances.

AMENDMENT NO. 4: Provides for: (1) a requirement that a specified percentage of the University police department must be composed of residents of Baltimore City, as specified; (2) the use of body-worn cameras by University police officers; (3) the maximum number of police officers that the University police

department may employ; and (4) a requirement that the University must annually host or participate in at least four job events in Baltimore City to interview for positions in the police department.

AMENDMENT NO. 5: Provides that members of the Accountability Board for the University police department appointed by University leadership shall be made with the advice and consent of the Senate of Maryland.

AMENDMENT NO. 6: Alters the University's annual reporting obligations under the bill.

AMENDMENT NO. 7: Establishes provisions: (1) providing for public access to information contained in the University police force's law enforcement records; (2) prohibiting the University, the police department, and its officers, employees, and agents from asserting specified immunities and providing that an action may not be maintained against the State for the conduct or other acts of the University, the police department, or their officers, employees, or agents; (3) subjects the University police department to evaluation by the Department of Legislative Services in the same manner as evaluations are conducted and required under the Maryland Program Evaluation Act; and (4) provides for the sunset of the provisions authorizing the University to establish a police department on July 1, 2029.

SUMMARY OF BILL:

Mandated Appropriations

The bill increases and makes permanent an existing mandated appropriation. Specifically, for fiscal 2021 and each fiscal year thereafter, the Governor must include in the annual operating budget or the capital budget an appropriation of \$10.0 million for the Seed Community Development Anchor Institution Fund.

The bill establishes mandated appropriations over a four-year period for two programs in Baltimore City. Specifically, for fiscal 2021 through 2024, the Governor must include in the State budget appropriations of at least \$3.5 million to the local management board for Baltimore City for the Baltimore City Children and Youth Fund and at least \$1.0 million for the Baltimore City YouthWorks Summer Jobs Program. The bill establishes that this funding is in addition to any State funding otherwise available to the fund and the program,

and for fiscal 2021 through 2024, the Governor must identify how the required funding is being used to supplement, and not supplant, the funding for the fund and the program.

The bill expresses legislative intent that the East Baltimore Historical Library in Baltimore City receive State funds in the amount of \$100,000 if JHU provides matching funds. Any funds provided to the East Baltimore Historical Library must be used for the acquisition, planning, design, construction, or capital equipping of the East Baltimore Historical Library.

The bill establishes a mandated appropriation of at least \$750,000 a year beginning in fiscal 2021 for the Cadet Program in DLLR. The funding is for grants to eligible law enforcement agencies and may be used to cover the costs of administering the program.

Law Enforcement Cadet Apprenticeship Program

The purposes of the Cadet Program are to:

- provide young individuals opportunities to begin a career in law enforcement;
- foster positive relationships between the public, particularly young individuals, and law enforcement agencies;
- develop a cohort of individuals qualified to join a law enforcement agency;
- encourage law enforcement agencies to hire apprentices; and
- help law enforcement agencies offset additional costs, if any, associated with hiring apprentices.

DLLR is charged with administering the Cadet Program and awarding competitive grants to law enforcement agencies, defined in the bill as the police departments of a county, municipal corporation, or university in Maryland. To be eligible for an award, the law enforcement agency must employ at least one apprentice who (1) has been employed by the agency for at least seven months; (2) is enrolled in the first year of a specified apprenticeship program; and (3) lives in a zip code in which at least 10% of the population is below the federal poverty level, as specified.

The amount of a grant awarded under the Cadet Program is based on the number of apprentices within the law enforcement agency who meet all three of the eligibility criteria and is generally capped at \$2,000 for each such apprentice. However, for an eligible university law enforcement agency, a grant award is capped at \$1,000 for each such apprentice.

DLLR must adopt regulations necessary to carry out provisions regarding the Cadet Program.

The Johns Hopkins University Police Department

JHU is authorized to establish a police department based on a memorandum of understanding (MOU) entered into by the university and the Baltimore Police Department (BPD) regarding matters related to police jurisdiction, functions, and operations. The MOU must require that BPD (1) have primary responsibility for all investigations and arrests related to Part I offenses specified under the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, except as specified; (2) maintain any evidence collected from crime scenes at the Evidence Control Unit of BPD, as specified; and (3) impound any stolen vehicles, as specified.

A JHU police officer may exercise the powers granted to a peace and police officer but generally only on the university's campus area and concurrently with BPD within areas adjacent to the campus area as specified in an executed MOU developed with input from the relevant community. A JHU police officer may not exercise such powers on any other property, except under specified circumstances.

Under the amended bill, "**campus area**" is defined as any property that is owned, leased, operated by, or under the control of the University; is used for educational or institutional purposes; and is located on: (1) the **Homewood campus**, meaning the area bounded by West University Parkway and East University Parkway on the north, East 28th Street and West 28th Street on the south, Remington Avenue and Stony Run stream on the west, and North Calvert Street on the east; (2) the **East Baltimore campus**, meaning the area bounded by East Eager Street on the north, East Baltimore Street on the south, North Caroline Street on the west, and North Castle Street on the east; or (3) the **Peabody campus**, meaning the area bounded by West Madison Street and East Madison Street on the north, East Hamilton Street and West Hamilton Street on the south, Cathedral Street on the west and Saint Paul Street on the east.

Under the amended bill, a University police officer may exercise police powers within areas adjacent to the campus area only if: (1) the University receives a majority of support from the members of the relevant campus-adjacent communities for the police department to operate in their communities; and (2) the Baltimore City Council approves a resolution affirming that the University has received the required support and specifying the campus-adjacent community areas in which the police department is authorized to operate. A university police officer may not exercise police powers on any other property unless: (1) engaged in fresh pursuit of a suspected offender; (2) necessary to facility the orderly flow of traffic to and from a campus area; and (3) authorized to do so under certain specified emergency situations.

If JHU establishes a campus police force, JHU must continue to make use of the JHU security personnel or building guards in addition to the police department and also must:

- adopt specified standards, qualifications, and prerequisites for hiring and training JHU police officers that comply with the regulations of the Maryland Police Training and Standards Commission (MPTSC);
- adopt standards for character, education, human relations, public relations, and experience for JHU police officers;
- ensure constitutional and community-oriented policing through the adoption of policies, practices, and training, as specified;
- seek accreditation by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators, or a similar organization;
- annually host or participate in at least four job events located in different sites in Baltimore City, representative of the Baltimore City community, at which individuals are interviewed for positions in the police department workforce;
- require University police officers to wear body-worn cameras; and
- maintain a police department in which at least 25% of the police department's workforce are residents of Baltimore City.

If established by JHU, the JHU police department is subject to a 15-member University Police Accountability Board established by JHU. The purpose of the accountability board is to:

- enable community members to share community concerns regarding the police department directly with police department leadership;
- review police department metrics;
- provide feedback on existing police department policies and practices, including police department standards for hiring and recruitment; and
- suggest ideas for improving police department policies, procedures, and performance, including ideas for community-based public safety initiatives.

Members of the Accountability Board are to be appointed by University leadership and the Mayor of Baltimore City. The appointment of a member by University leadership is subject to the advice and consent of the Senate of Maryland.

In addition, if JHU establishes a police department, JHU must (1) establish at least one specified Police Athletic/Activity League in Baltimore City at its own expense and (2) annually report specified information regarding the structure, functions, employment, and operations of the police department to the Mayor of Baltimore City and the City Council of Baltimore, the General Assembly, and the Accountability Board.

The bill makes law enforcement officers, except the chief of police, in the JHU police department subject to the Law Enforcement Officers' Bill of Rights (LEOBR) with

specified requirements to include voting members of the public on a hearing board. Law enforcement officers in the JHU police department are eligible for certification by MPTSC and subject to review by the Baltimore City Civilian Review Board.

The amended bill provides that the JHU police department shall allow a person or governmental unit to access specified information in the same manner as a person or governmental unit would be able to access a public record of a law enforcement agency under the Public Information Act. The amended bill, however, provides that this provision may not be construed to make an independent institution of higher education subject to the Public Information Act.

Under the amended bill, if the University establishes a police department, the University, the police department, and the officers, employees, and agents of the University or police department are not entitled to immunity under the Local Government Tort Claims Act, the Maryland Tort Claims Act, or common law public official immunity and may not raise the defense of sovereign immunity. The bill further provides that no action may be maintained against the State for the conduct or other acts of the University, the police department, or the officers, employees, or agents of the University or police department.

Before executing a MOU, JHU must:

- post publicly the proposed MOU, as specified;
- provide the Baltimore City Council specified time to review and submit written comments, as specified;
- provide affected individuals, neighborhoods, community groups, and local officials with an opportunity to review and comment on the proposed MOU; and
- host public forums, as specified.

If a final MOU is executed by all parties, JHU must post a copy of the executed MOU on a website available to the public.

Nothing in the bill may be construed to affect the right of employees of the police department to form, join, support, or participate in a labor organization to engage in collective bargaining under applicable federal law.

The amended bill requires the Department of Legislative Services to conduct a preliminary evaluation of a police department established under the bill on or before December 15, 2027, in the same manner as a preliminary evaluation is conducted under the Maryland Program Evaluation Act. Following the preliminary evaluation, the Legislative Policy committee may make a determination as to whether a full evaluation is required. If a full evaluation is necessary, the Department of Legislative Services must conduct a full evaluation and issue a full report in the same manner provided under the Maryland Program

Evaluation Act. The provisions of the Education Article relating to the authorization for JHU to establish a police force sunset under the bill on July 1, 2029.

BACKGROUND:

The Johns Hopkins University – Campus Safety and Security

JHU Campus Safety and Security currently uses a combination of special police officers, security officers, private security, and off-duty BPD officers and deputy sheriffs on campus. Special police officers patrol the campus and adjacent streets; these officers are unarmed, but they can arrest suspects on campus or other JHU property. The campus security officers are also unarmed, but they have no power to make arrests. BPD officers work closely with JHU and have full police authority to make arrests, conduct investigations, and otherwise enforce the law on all property owned or operated by JHU in Baltimore City.

Maryland Police Training and Standards Commission

MPTSC trains and certifies police officers and also approves and certifies police training academies that meet the commission's minimum standards for police officer training. If JHU opts to develop its own training program for its officers, it must meet the commission's standards in order for its officers to have police powers.

Commissioning as a Special Police Officer

Under the Public Safety Article, the Governor may appoint and deputize an individual as a special police officer. Such a commission is granted arrest powers, but the scope of each commission is limited to the property cited in the commission. A special police officer, unless on detective duty, must wear a uniform that gives notice that the special police officer is a special police officer, rather than a law enforcement officer.

Law Enforcement Officers' Bill of Rights

LEOBR was enacted in 1974 to guarantee police officers specified procedural safeguards in any investigation that could lead to disciplinary action. It extends to police officers of 26 specified State and local agencies and includes all of the agencies under the board's jurisdiction. The investigation or interrogation by a law enforcement agency of a law enforcement officer for a reason that may lead to disciplinary action, demotion, or dismissal must be conducted in accordance with LEOBR.

Baltimore City Civilian Review Board

The Baltimore City Civilian Review Board is a permanent, independent agency in Baltimore City that is authorized to process complaints lodged by members of the public who allege abusive language, false arrest, false imprisonment, harassment, or excessive force by members of BPD. The board may also review BPD's policies and make recommendations to the police commissioner. The following police agencies fall under the jurisdiction of the board: BPD; the Baltimore City School Police; the Housing Authority Police of Baltimore City; the Baltimore City Sheriff's Department; the Baltimore City Watershed Police Force; the police force of the Baltimore City Community College; and the police force of Morgan State University.

Seed Community Development Anchor Institution Fund

Chapter 31 of 2016 established the Seed Community Development Anchor Institution Fund within the Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) to provide grants and loans to "anchor institutions" for community development projects in "blighted areas" of the State. DHCD administers the fund, which consists of money appropriated in the State budget, investment earnings of the fund, and any other money accepted from any other source for the benefit of the fund. For fiscal 2018 through 2022, the Governor must include in the annual operating budget or capital budget an appropriation of \$5.0 million to the fund.

"Anchor institution" is defined as (1) an institution of higher education in the State or (2) a hospital institution in the State. A hospital institution must (1) have at least five physicians organized as a medical staff for the institution; (2) maintain facilities to provide diagnostic and treatment services for two or more unrelated individuals; and (3) admit or retain individuals for overnight care.

A "blighted area" is one in which the majority of buildings have declined in productivity by obsolescence, depreciation, or other cause to an extent that they no longer justify fundamental repairs and adequate maintenance.

To be eligible for a grant or loan, an anchor institution must provide evidence of matching funds from a private source. Grants and loans must be awarded on a competitive basis. Expenditures from the fund may be made only in accordance with the State budget.

Baltimore City Children and Youth Fund

The Baltimore Children and Youth Fund was launched in 2015 by Baltimore City Council President Bernard C. "Jack" Young and approved by Baltimore City voters in November 2016 as a nonlapsing fund. The fund is capitalized with a \$12.0 million set aside from property tax revenue and is dedicated specifically to supporting Baltimore City's children, youth, and young adults.

Maryland Summer Youth Connection Program and the Baltimore City YouthWorks Summer Jobs Program

Established by Chapter 322 of 2005, the Maryland Summer Youth Connection Program in DLLR's Division of Workforce Development and Adult Learning provides summer jobs for youth ages 14 through 21 who are from low-income families, have a disability or special need, or otherwise encounter barriers in the labor market. The director must make grants to local workforce investment areas according to a formula established under the federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) and evaluate the performance of these local areas in fulfilling the goals of the program. Local areas must develop work experiences with public and private nonprofit community-based sites, as well as a limited percentage of private for-profit sites; provide job training and career-exposure activities; and monitor work sites. These local areas must submit a plan detailing their program and submit an end-of-summer report.

Local program costs are authorized to include wages paid to participants, supervision expenses, materials and supplies, reasonable transportation expenses, training expenses, and administrative support. No more than 10% of total local program costs may be used for administrative support services. Participants may not be paid less than the federal minimum wage for each hour worked.

Within Baltimore City, the YouthWorks Summer Jobs Program provides a five-week summer work experience to Baltimore City residents, ages 14 to 21. The program connects young people to summer jobs with private, nonprofit, and city and State government employers throughout Baltimore City. Partners for the program include the City of Baltimore, State of Maryland, local employers, nonprofits, philanthropic contributors, Baltimore City Foundation, and Baltimore Workforce Development Board Youth Committee. Participants develop workplace skills while working 25 hours a week earning the State minimum wage of \$10.10 per hour. The program served 7,152 Baltimore City youth in fiscal 2017 and set a target of 8,000 youth for fiscal 2019. Baltimore City's 2019 fiscal budget appropriated \$7.0 million to YouthWorks, which includes \$2.2 million of Baltimore City general fund expenditures.

For fiscal 2019, DLLR allocated \$1.13 million of general funds for the Baltimore City YouthWorks Summer Program and \$960,000 of general funds for the Maryland Summer Youth Connection statewide activities, of which \$207,456 was allocated to Baltimore City. This funding is provided to supplement WIOA federal funds that DLLR oversees and provides to local workforce entities.

The minimum cost for the Baltimore City YouthWorks Summer Program to handle the youth's payroll is \$1,600 per intern that is working the standard YouthWorks hours of 25 hours a week for five weeks. The Baltimore City YouthWorks Summer Program generally covers the costs for nonprofits, government organizations, and for small

businesses with fewer than five employees, while larger private-sector businesses pay \$1,600 for each intern.

East Baltimore Historical Library

The East Baltimore Historical Library is a community space that preserves and shares the history of east Baltimore. The library collects and makes memories accessible and collaborates with local libraries, youth, community and arts organizations, creative artists, historians, and educators to archive and continually reconstruct the history and culture of the community. The library facilitates education by helping young people explore how information, art, social movement, and political issues flow throughout and within their neighborhoods and the world.

FISCAL IMPACT:

(\$ in millions)	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
SF Revenue	\$0	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$10.00
GF Expenditure	\$0.05	\$5.25	\$5.25	\$5.25	\$5.25
SF Expenditure	\$0	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$10.00
Bond/PAYGO	\$0	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$10.00
Exp.					
Net Effect	(\$0.05)	(\$10.25)	(\$10.25)	(\$15.25)	(\$15.25)

Note:() = decrease; GF = general funds; FF = federal funds; SF = special funds; - = indeterminate increase; (-) = indeterminate decrease

State Effect: General fund expenditures increase by \$46,500 in FY 2020 for DLLR. Beginning in FY 2021, general fund expenditures increase by \$5.3 million, reflecting mandated appropriations under the bill. In addition, general fund pay-as-you-go (PAYGO) and/or general obligation (GO) bond expenditures increase by \$5.0 million in FY 2021 and 2022 and \$10.0 million annually beginning in FY 2023; special fund revenues and expenditures increase correspondingly. This bill increases and makes permanent a mandated appropriation beginning in FY 2021; it establishes additional mandated appropriations, one of which is also permanent, beginning in FY 2021.

Local Effect: Local governments benefit from increased funding available beginning in FY 2021, particularly for revitalization of blighted areas but also for law enforcement agencies that participate in the Cadet Program. Baltimore City receives \$4.5 million in mandated funding each year from FY 2021 through 2024 for two specified programs. Baltimore City may also benefit from JHU establishing a police department.

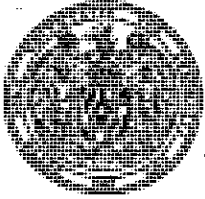
Small Business Effect: Potential meaningful.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Prior Introductions: None.

Cross File: HB 1094 (Delegate Glenn, et al.) - Judiciary.

COUNSEL: Jamie Lancaster (x5372)



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Community Safety and Strengthening Act

SPONSORS: Senator Hayes (By Request)

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION: Favorable with Amendments (7)

SHORT SUMMARY:

As amended, this bill authorizes the Johns Hopkins University (JHU) to establish a police department employing no more than 100 employees, and sets forth requirements for the establishment and functions of a JHU police department. The bill also establishes a Law Enforcement Cadet Apprenticeship Program (Cadet Program) in the Department of Labor, Licensing, and Regulation (DLLR) to award competitive grants to specified law enforcement agencies. In addition, the bill modifies and establishes mandatory appropriations for the Seed Community Development Anchor Institution Fund, Baltimore Children and Youth Fund, Baltimore City YouthWorks Summer Jobs Program, and the Cadet Program. The bill takes effect July 1, 2019. Provisions relating to the authorization for JHU to establish a police department sunset July 1, 2029.

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- require University police officers to wear body-worn cameras; and
- maintain a police department in which at least 25% of the police department's workforce are residents of Baltimore City.

If established by JHU, the JHU police department is subject to a 15-member University Police Accountability Board established by JHU. The purpose of the accountability board is to:

- enable community members to share community concerns regarding the police department directly with police department leadership;
- review police department metrics;
- provide feedback on existing police department policies and practices, including police department standards for hiring and recruitment; and
- suggest ideas for improving police department policies, procedures, and performance, including ideas for community-based public safety initiatives.

Members of the Accountability Board are to be appointed by University leadership and the Mayor of Baltimore City. The appointment of a member by University leadership is subject to the advice and consent of the Senate of Maryland.

In addition, if JHU establishes a police department, JHU must (1) establish at least one specified Police Athletic/Activity League in Baltimore City at its own expense and (2) annually report specified information regarding the structure, functions, employment, and operations of the police department to the Mayor of Baltimore City and the City Council of Baltimore, the General Assembly, and the Accountability Board.

The bill makes law enforcement officers, except the chief of police, in the JHU police department subject to the Law Enforcement Officers' Bill of Rights (LEOBR) with

specified requirements to include voting members of the public on a hearing board. Law enforcement officers in the JHU police department are eligible for certification by MPTSC and subject to review by the Baltimore City Civilian Review Board.

The amended bill provides that the JHU police department shall allow a person or governmental unit to access specified information in the same manner as a person or governmental unit would be able to access a public record of a law enforcement agency under the Public Information Act. The amended bill, however, provides that this provision may not be construed to make an independent institution of higher education subject to the Public Information Act.

Under the amended bill, if the University establishes a police department, the University, the police department, and the officers, employees, and agents of the University or police department are not entitled to immunity under the Local Government Tort Claims Act, the Maryland Tort Claims Act, or common law public official immunity and may not raise the defense of sovereign immunity. The bill further provides that no action may be maintained against the State for the conduct or other acts of the University, the police department, or the officers, employees, or agents of the University or police department.

Before executing a MOU, JHU must:

- post publicly the proposed MOU, as specified;
- provide the Baltimore City Council specified time to review and submit written comments, as specified;
- provide affected individuals, neighborhoods, community groups, and local officials with an opportunity to review and comment on the proposed MOU; and
- host public forums, as specified.

If a final MOU is executed by all parties, JHU must post a copy of the executed MOU on a website available to the public.

Nothing in the bill may be construed to affect the right of employees of the police department to form, join, support, or participate in a labor organization to engage in collective bargaining under applicable federal law.

The amended bill requires the Department of Legislative Services to conduct a preliminary evaluation of a police department established under the bill on or before December 15, 2027, in the same manner as a preliminary evaluation is conducted under the Maryland Program Evaluation Act. Following the preliminary evaluation, the Legislative Policy committee may make a determination as to whether a full evaluation is required. If a full evaluation is necessary, the Department of Legislative Services must conduct a full evaluation and issue a full report in the same manner provided under the Maryland Program

Evaluation Act. The provisions of the Education Article relating to the authorization for JHU to establish a police force sunset under the bill on July 1, 2029.

BACKGROUND:

The Johns Hopkins University – Campus Safety and Security

JHU Campus Safety and Security currently uses a combination of special police officers, security officers, private security, and off-duty BPD officers and deputy sheriffs on campus. Special police officers patrol the campus and adjacent streets; these officers are unarmed, but they can arrest suspects on campus or other JHU property. The campus security officers are also unarmed, but they have no power to make arrests. BPD officers work closely with JHU and have full police authority to make arrests, conduct investigations, and otherwise enforce the law on all property owned or operated by JHU in Baltimore City.

Maryland Police Training and Standards Commission

MPTSC trains and certifies police officers and also approves and certifies police training academies that meet the commission's minimum standards for police officer training. If JHU opts to develop its own training program for its officers, it must meet the commission's standards in order for its officers to have police powers.

Commissioning as a Special Police Officer

Under the Public Safety Article, the Governor may appoint and deputize an individual as a special police officer. Such a commission is granted arrest powers, but the scope of each commission is limited to the property cited in the commission. A special police officer, unless on detective duty, must wear a uniform that gives notice that the special police officer is a special police officer, rather than a law enforcement officer.

Law Enforcement Officers' Bill of Rights

LEOBR was enacted in 1974 to guarantee police officers specified procedural safeguards in any investigation that could lead to disciplinary action. It extends to police officers of 26 specified State and local agencies and includes all of the agencies under the board's jurisdiction. The investigation or interrogation by a law enforcement agency of a law enforcement officer for a reason that may lead to disciplinary action, demotion, or dismissal must be conducted in accordance with LEOBR.

Baltimore City Civilian Review Board

The Baltimore City Civilian Review Board is a permanent, independent agency in Baltimore City that is authorized to process complaints lodged by members of the public who allege abusive language, false arrest, false imprisonment, harassment, or excessive force by members of BPD. The board may also review BPD's policies and make recommendations to the police commissioner. The following police agencies fall under the jurisdiction of the board: BPD; the Baltimore City School Police; the Housing Authority Police of Baltimore City; the Baltimore City Sheriff's Department; the Baltimore City Watershed Police Force; the police force of the Baltimore City Community College; and the police force of Morgan State University.

Seed Community Development Anchor Institution Fund

Chapter 31 of 2016 established the Seed Community Development Anchor Institution Fund within the Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) to provide grants and loans to "anchor institutions" for community development projects in "blighted areas" of the State. DHCD administers the fund, which consists of money appropriated in the State budget, investment earnings of the fund, and any other money accepted from any other source for the benefit of the fund. For fiscal 2018 through 2022, the Governor must include in the annual operating budget or capital budget an appropriation of \$5.0 million to the fund.

"Anchor institution" is defined as (1) an institution of higher education in the State or (2) a hospital institution in the State. A hospital institution must (1) have at least five physicians organized as a medical staff for the institution; (2) maintain facilities to provide diagnostic and treatment services for two or more unrelated individuals; and (3) admit or retain individuals for overnight care.

A "blighted area" is one in which the majority of buildings have declined in productivity by obsolescence, depreciation, or other cause to an extent that they no longer justify fundamental repairs and adequate maintenance.

To be eligible for a grant or loan, an anchor institution must provide evidence of matching funds from a private source. Grants and loans must be awarded on a competitive basis. Expenditures from the fund may be made only in accordance with the State budget.

Baltimore City Children and Youth Fund

The Baltimore Children and Youth Fund was launched in 2015 by Baltimore City Council President Bernard C. "Jack" Young and approved by Baltimore City voters in November 2016 as a nonlapsing fund. The fund is capitalized with a \$12.0 million set aside from property tax revenue and is dedicated specifically to supporting Baltimore City's children, youth, and young adults.

Maryland Summer Youth Connection Program and the Baltimore City YouthWorks Summer Jobs Program

Established by Chapter 322 of 2005, the Maryland Summer Youth Connection Program in DLLR's Division of Workforce Development and Adult Learning provides summer jobs for youth ages 14 through 21 who are from low-income families, have a disability or special need, or otherwise encounter barriers in the labor market. The director must make grants to local workforce investment areas according to a formula established under the federal Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) and evaluate the performance of these local areas in fulfilling the goals of the program. Local areas must develop work experiences with public and private nonprofit community-based sites, as well as a limited percentage of private for-profit sites; provide job training and career-exposure activities; and monitor work sites. These local areas must submit a plan detailing their program and submit an end-of-summer report.

Local program costs are authorized to include wages paid to participants, supervision expenses, materials and supplies, reasonable transportation expenses, training expenses, and administrative support. No more than 10% of total local program costs may be used for administrative support services. Participants may not be paid less than the federal minimum wage for each hour worked.

Within Baltimore City, the YouthWorks Summer Jobs Program provides a five-week summer work experience to Baltimore City residents, ages 14 to 21. The program connects young people to summer jobs with private, nonprofit, and city and State government employers throughout Baltimore City. Partners for the program include the City of Baltimore, State of Maryland, local employers, nonprofits, philanthropic contributors, Baltimore City Foundation, and Baltimore Workforce Development Board Youth Committee. Participants develop workplace skills while working 25 hours a week earning the State minimum wage of \$10.10 per hour. The program served 7,152 Baltimore City youth in fiscal 2017 and set a target of 8,000 youth for fiscal 2019. Baltimore City's 2019 fiscal budget appropriated \$7.0 million to YouthWorks, which includes \$2.2 million of Baltimore City general fund expenditures.

For fiscal 2019, DLLR allocated \$1.13 million of general funds for the Baltimore City YouthWorks Summer Program and \$960,000 of general funds for the Maryland Summer Youth Connection statewide activities, of which \$207,456 was allocated to Baltimore City. This funding is provided to supplement WIOA federal funds that DLLR oversees and provides to local workforce entities.

The minimum cost for the Baltimore City YouthWorks Summer Program to handle the youth's payroll is \$1,600 per intern that is working the standard YouthWorks hours of 25 hours a week for five weeks. The Baltimore City YouthWorks Summer Program generally covers the costs for nonprofits, government organizations, and for small

businesses with fewer than five employees, while larger private-sector businesses pay \$1,600 for each intern.

East Baltimore Historical Library

The East Baltimore Historical Library is a community space that preserves and shares the history of east Baltimore. The library collects and makes memories accessible and collaborates with local libraries, youth, community and arts organizations, creative artists, historians, and educators to archive and continually reconstruct the history and culture of the community. The library facilitates education by helping young people explore how information, art, social movement, and political issues flow throughout and within their neighborhoods and the world.

FISCAL IMPACT:

(\$ in millions)	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
SF Revenue	\$0	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$10.00
GF Expenditure	\$0.05	\$5.25	\$5.25	\$5.25	\$5.25
SF Expenditure	\$0	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$10.00
Bond/PAYGO	\$0	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$10.00	\$10.00
Exp.					
Net Effect	(\$0.05)	(\$10.25)	(\$10.25)	(\$15.25)	(\$15.25)

Note:() = decrease; GF = general funds; FF = federal funds; SF = special funds; - = indeterminate increase; (-) = indeterminate decrease

State Effect: General fund expenditures increase by \$46,500 in FY 2020 for DLLR. Beginning in FY 2021, general fund expenditures increase by \$5.3 million, reflecting mandated appropriations under the bill. In addition, general fund pay-as-you-go (PAYGO) and/or general obligation (GO) bond expenditures increase by \$5.0 million in FY 2021 and 2022 and \$10.0 million annually beginning in FY 2023; special fund revenues and expenditures increase correspondingly. This bill increases and makes permanent a mandated appropriation beginning in FY 2021; it establishes additional mandated appropriations, one of which is also permanent, beginning in FY 2021.

Local Effect: Local governments benefit from increased funding available beginning in FY 2021, particularly for revitalization of blighted areas but also for law enforcement agencies that participate in the Cadet Program. Baltimore City receives \$4.5 million in mandated funding each year from FY 2021 through 2024 for two specified programs. Baltimore City may also benefit from JHU establishing a police department.

Small Business Effect: Potential meaningful.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Prior Introductions: None.

Cross File: HB 1094 (Delegate Glenn, et al.) - Judiciary.

COUNSEL: Jamie Lancaster (x5372)



Voting Record

Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee: 2019 Session

Type of Vote: Amendment

Bill/Resolution Number: SB 793

Pass ☒

Amendment Number: 176413/1

Failed ☐

OR

Explanation of Amendment:

--

Name	Yea	Nay	Abstain	Excused	Absent
Zirkin, Chair					
Smith					
Hough					
Carter					
Ready					
Hester					
West					
Washington					
Waldstreicher					
Cassilly					
Lee					
Totals	11				

Vote Date: 3/8/19

Committee Reporter: [Signature]

Exhibit 4B

SB 793 Bill File, Part 2

000081

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March 1, 2019

Senator Bobby A. Zirkin, Chair
Senator William C. Smith, Jr., Vice Chair
Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee
2 East Miller Senate Building
Annapolis, MD 21401

Delegate Luke Clippinger, Chair
Delegate Vanessa E. Atterbeary, Vice Chair
House Judiciary Committee
House Office Building, Room 101
Annapolis, MD 21401

**RE: Senate Bill 793/House Bill 1094 - Community Safety and Strengthening Act -
OPPOSED**

Dear Senators Zirkin and Smith and Delegates Clippinger and Atterbeary:

On behalf of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. (LDF), we welcome the opportunity to submit to the record written testimony in opposition to Senate Bill 793 (SB 793) and House Bill 1094 (HB 1094). The bills would offer additional funding to Baltimore for community development and youth programs as well as create a law enforcement cadet apprenticeship program, which would allow opportunities for the city's youth to launch a career in law enforcement. This funding is much needed and laudable. We have serious concerns, however, with provisions of SB 793 and HB 1094 authorizing Johns Hopkins University (JHU) to establish its own campus police force based on a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the Baltimore Police Department (BPD).

Last year, we wrote a letter to JHU President Ronald Daniels opposing a similar bill and met with him to engage in productive discussions on the matter.¹ While SB 793 and HB 1094 include more information about how the proposed JHU campus police would operate, they raise new questions and fail to address several of our previous concerns. Specifically, the bills will maintain the status quo as it relates to JHU's security force's ability to respond to violent crime—the primary reason the University presented for the creation of a campus police force—making a change in state law unnecessary; and will allow JHU campus police overly board ability to patrol city streets permitting yet another armed police force to operate in Baltimore without the explicit requirement that it must comply with the accountability measures detailed in the federal consent decree issued in *United States v. Police Department of Baltimore City*.²

Since its founding in 1940, LDF has used litigation, policy advocacy, public education, and community organizing strategies to achieve racial justice and equity in the areas of education,

¹ See Letter from Sherrilyn A. Ifill, President and Director Counsel, LDF, to Ron Daniels, President, JHU, Mar. 22, 2018, <https://www.naacpldf.org/files/about-us/2018-03-22%20-%20NAACP%20LDF%20Letter%20to%20JHU%20President%20-%20Final.pdf>.

² See Consent Decree, *U.S. v. Police Dep't of Baltimore City*, 17-cv-00099-JKB (D. Md. Jan. 17, 2017), http://www.mdd.uscourts.gov/sites/mdd/files/ConsentDecree_0.pdf.

economic justice, political participation, and criminal justice. It has been a separate organization from the NAACP since 1957. Throughout its history, LDF has consistently worked to promote unbiased and accountable policing policies and practices at the national, state, and local levels. For the past four years, we have partnered with local advocates, activists, and attorneys to reform unlawful policing practices in Baltimore City by joining the community call for a federal investigation of the police department,³ advocating for fair provisions in the police union contract,⁴ and calling for more transparency regarding police misconduct complaints.⁵ We have also urged city officials to reconsider its MOU with the Baltimore School Police Force, which allows school police to patrol city streets with little to no oversight.⁶

I. SB 793/HB 1094 will maintain the status quo as it relates to JHU's ability to intervene in violent crimes making a change to state law unnecessary

Public safety is a critical shared goal of everyone who lives, works, and attends school in Baltimore City. Everyone wants safe neighborhoods; and safe neighborhoods are ones that are both free of violent crime *and* unlawful policing practices. Time and again in Baltimore City, we have seen approaches to public safety that have done anything but make low-income communities of color feel safer, such as discriminatory practices against Black residents; unlawful stops, searches, and arrests; and excessive force, all described at length in the U.S. Department of Justice's (DOJ) 2016 report on its investigation of the BPD.⁷

At the request of the Maryland General Assembly, JHU studied various approaches to improving public safety on and off campus. In a recently released report, *Interim Study on Approaches to Improving Public Safety on and around Johns Hopkins University Campuses*, JHU considered several options for strengthening campus security and reducing violent crime, including what it called the "status quo plus option," which would involve JHU making improvements to its current security force without seeking a change in state law that would allow it to create its own police department.⁸ The University rejected this option arguing that its officers would be unable to

³ See Letter from Rev. Dr. S. Todd Yeary, Maryland State Conference of NAACP, and Sherrilyn Ifill, LDF, to President Barack Obama, May 6, 2015, <http://www.naacpldf.org/document/clergy-letter-president-obama-regarding-death-freddie-gray>.

⁴ See Letter from Campaign for Justice, Safety and Jobs to Stephanie Rawlings-Blake, Mayor of Baltimore City and Kevin Davis, Police Commissioner, Baltimore City, July 20, 2016, <http://www.naacpldf.org/document/campaign-justice-safetyand-jobs-ltr-re-baltimore-fraternal-order-police>.

⁵ See Letter from Monique Dixon, Deputy Director of Policy, LDF, to Members of the Maryland House of Delegates regarding support for House Bill 413, Feb. 12, 2019, <https://www.naacpldf.org/wp-content/uploads/NAACP-LDF-Written-Testimony-in-Support-of-HB-413-Public-Information-Act-FINAL.pdf>.

⁶ See Letter from Monique Dixon, Deputy Director of Policy, LDF, to Vanita Gupta, Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, U.S. Dep't of Justice, Sept. 8, 2015, <http://www.naacpldf.org/document/ldf-letter-doj-requesting-expansion-fed-investigation-school-police>. See also, U.S. Dep't of Justice Civil Rights Div., Investigation of the Baltimore City Police Department, 154, Aug. 10, 2016, <https://www.justice.gov/opa/file/883366/download> (finding that Baltimore Police Department fails to appropriately coordinate its efforts with other agencies it has granted authority to exercise concurrent jurisdiction).

⁷ U.S. DOJ, CIVIL RIGHTS DIV., INVESTIGATION OF THE BALTIMORE CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT (2016), <https://www.justice.gov/crt/file/883296/download> [hereinafter "DOJ Investigation"].

⁸ JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY PUBLIC SAFETY INITIATIVES, INTERIM STUDY ON APPROACHES TO IMPROVING PUBLIC SAFETY ON AND AROUND JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY CAMPUSES 34-39 (2018),

intervene in violent crimes and would have to rely on BPD officers to be dispatched to campus, hindering JHU's ability to stop crimes in progress.⁹ Yet, SB 793/HB 1094 provides that BPD, not JHU, appropriately will have primary responsibility for enforcing violent crimes, thus essentially maintaining the status quo.

According to SB 793/HB 1094, JHU may create a campus police force through a MOU with the BPD that mandates Baltimore City police to "have primary responsibility for all investigations and arrests related to Part I offenses specified under the Uniform Crime Reporting Program," i.e., serious offenses such as robbery, aggravated assault, and criminal homicide.¹⁰ There are three exceptions: JHU would be responsible for responding to theft, burglary, and motor vehicle theft.

JHU has justified its need for a campus police force by citing repeatedly to armed robberies, serious assaults, and even a national rise in active-shooter incidents.¹¹ Yet, under SB 793/HB 1094, BPD—not the JHU police force—would have the responsibility to conduct investigations and make arrests regarding these crimes. This squarely contradicts what has been communicated to the public and what JHU has submitted as the basis for needing its own police force. It is unclear why the proposal for this police force has been pressed so urgently as an answer to violent crime on the JHU campus when these officers would not be authorized to address serious, violent crimes.

This leads us to recommend that instead of seeking changes to state law, JHU should adopt its own recommendation by taking steps to enhance its current security force "making improvements where [it] . . . can, but without the capacity to intervene in violent crimes and arrests."¹²

II. The proposed JHU campus police force will needlessly expand the number and jurisdiction of armed campus officers without adequate accountability measures

With the limited number of offenses that would fall under the jurisdiction of the proposed JHU campus police force, one would expect a limit on the number of officers. SB 793/HB 1094, however, is silent on the size of the police force that JHU would establish. Yet, the bills clearly state that a campus police force would be in addition to the private security JHU maintains, which currently includes over 1,000 personnel, including 63 unarmed "special police officers" with arrests powers and 63 armed off-duty Baltimore Police Department officers and deputy sheriffs with arrest

<https://publicsafetyinitiatives.jhu.edu/assets/uploads/sites/8/2018/12/Interim-study-report-FINAL.pdf> [hereinafter "JHU Study"].

⁹ *Id.* at 35-36.

¹⁰ See Maryland General Assembly, SB 793 at 9, <http://mgaleg.maryland.gov/2019RS/bills/sb/sb0793F.pdf>, [hereinafter "SB 793"]; see also, U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigations, UCR Offense Definitions, Jan. 26, 2017, <https://www.ucrdatatool.gov/offenses.cfm>.

¹¹ See, e.g., Scott Calvert, *Johns Hopkins Pushes for Armed Police on Campus*, Wall Street Journal (Feb. 1, 2019), <https://www.wsj.com/articles/johns-hopkins-pushes-for-armed-police-on-campus-11549029601>; Ian Duncan & Talia Richman, *Johns Hopkins University wants its own police department. What would that mean for Baltimore?*, Baltimore Sun (Mar. 18, 2018), <https://www.baltimoresun.com/news/maryland/education/higher-ed/bs-md-ci-johns-hopkins-police-20180315-story.html>.

¹² JHU Study, *supra* note 8, at iii.

powers.¹³ Moreover, with respect to surveillance, JHU maintains over 2,000 security cameras in its “campus areas.”¹⁴ JHU already has a sizeable security force.

Additionally, SB 793/HB 1094 grants campus police officers the overly broad ability to patrol off-campus and creates the unacceptably high risk of campus police being used by the BPD or the Mayor as an auxiliary police force. Specifically, the bills would allow the MOU between BPD and the JHU police force to grant campus police all the powers granted to BPD, not only while on the three university campuses, but also in “areas adjacent to the campus area”¹⁵ and, in a broad set of circumstances, Baltimore streets in general. One circumstance in which JHU campus officers would be authorized to exercise police powers anywhere in the city is if doing so were “[s]pecially requested . . . by the Mayor of Baltimore City.”¹⁶ SB 793/HB 1094 places no procedural or substantive constraints or guidelines on such requests—such as requiring the request be for a limited duration, in a writing explaining the need for the request, or subject to any type of review—inviting and widening the possibility that the proposed JHU campus police force will be used in inappropriate and unintended ways. This is of particular concern in a city that has faced a years-long police shortage.¹⁷

Concerns about campus police exercising their powers inappropriately on the streets of Baltimore are not just hypothetical. For example, in 2013, Baltimore police officers, including a Morgan State University officer, repeatedly beat a man, Tyrone West, with batons until he went into medical distress, was taken to a hospital, and died.¹⁸ Additionally, in its 2016 investigative report of BPD, DOJ criticized BPD for its inappropriate coordination with other agencies, and specifically for signing an MOU with the Baltimore School Police Force that allowed school police to patrol city streets, thus using them “as an auxiliary force to BPD.”¹⁹ DOJ further noted that school police officers were being asked to exercise their powers particularly “in districts that were understaffed,”²⁰ yet BPD failed to adequately oversee arrests made by and complaints filed against school police. This history, along with the City’s chronic police shortage, underscore the concern about the lack of safeguards to prevent JHU campus police officers from acting as auxiliary police to the BPD.

If a JHU campus police force were to be established, the MOU between it and the BPD must require campus police to comply with policies and practices required under the federal consent decree between BPD and DOJ. Indeed, JHU, in its December 2018 study and report to the

¹³ *Id.* at 9.

¹⁴ *Id.* at 10.

¹⁵ SB 793, *supra* note 10, at 10.

¹⁶ *Id.*

¹⁷ See, e.g., Keith Daniels, *City Council Hearing Addresses Baltimore Police Officer Shortage*, Fox 45 News (Sept. 10, 2018), <https://foxbaltimore.com/news/local/city-council-hearing-addresses-baltimore-police-officer-shortage>.

¹⁸ See Mark Rentter, *City to pay \$600,000 to settle Tyrone West lawsuit*, Baltimore Brew (July 26, 2017), <https://baltimorebrew.com/2017/07/26/city-to-pay-600000-to-settle-tyrone-west-death-lawsuit/>.

¹⁹ DOJ Investigation, *supra* note 7, at 154. DOJ detailed BPD’s poor coordination with other agencies in a chapter of the report titled, “BPD Does Not Coordinate with Other Agencies Appropriately.” *Id.*

²⁰ *Id.*

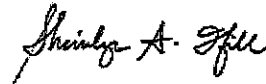
Maryland General Assembly on approaches to improving public safety, has in fact expressed a commitment to exceeding legally required standards, such as those contained in the consent decree: "In keeping with the 'rightful policing' model, these [recommended] best practices often go well beyond what is strictly required by the law and the Constitution, laying out a path for the procedurally just provision of public safety at Johns Hopkins."²¹ JHU should begin applying these best practices to its current security force.

III. Conclusion

We share JHU's commitment to student safety as well as the concerns of JHU faculty and students who say a private campus police force is not the answer.²² We echo the fears of community members, who have assembled in opposition to a JHU campus police force, that any new campus police may lead to an increase in incidents of racial profiling and an influx of firearms on campus.²³ It is imperative that other approaches be explored before opting for the most drastic and high-risk measure.

We respectfully request that Senate and House committee members consider the concerns set forth in our testimony. We strongly believe that these concerns must be addressed and resolved before this bill moves forward.

Sincerely yours,



Sherrilyn A. Ifill
President and Director Counsel

Monique L. Dixon
Deputy Policy Director & Senior
Counsel

cc: Senate Judicial Proceeding Committee Members
House Judiciary Committee Members

²¹ JHU Study, *supra* note 8, at 41.

²² Quinn Lester, Op-ed, *Say 'no' to Hopkins' private police*, Baltimore Sun (Feb. 11, 2019), <https://www.baltimoresun.com/news/opinion/oped/bs-ed-op-0212-jhu-police-20190211-story.html>.

²³ See Catherine Rentz, *Johns Hopkins' latest plan for police force prompts protest from students, faculty, neighbors*, Baltimore Sun (Feb. 13, 2019), <https://www.baltimoresun.com/news/maryland/education/higher-ed/bs-md-students-against-jhu-police-20190213-story.html>.



CAYLIN YOUNG
PUBLIC POLICY COUNSEL

**Testimony for the Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee
February 22, 2019**

**SB 793 Community Safety and Strengthening Act
OPPOSE**

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LIBERTIES UNION
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COLEMAN BAZELON
PRESIDENT

DANA VICKERS SHELLEY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

ANDREW FREEMAN
GENERAL COUNSEL

The ACLU of Maryland opposes the creation of a private police force endowed with state's power of arrest and use of force, including deadly force, whose officers will be shielded from liability by the qualified immunity given to governmental officials. Johns Hopkins University (JHU) has not articulated a legitimate public safety need for such a force, and such a force would lack even the minimal political accountability that currently attaches to state and local police agencies. And despite JHU's claim that its new police force will be a model of police accountability, the accountability mechanisms in the proposed legislation are no different than those applicable to every other governmental police force in the City of Baltimore. We already have a crisis of police accountability in Baltimore, creating a private force accountable to no one but the administration and Board of Trustees of a private university is the last thing we should be considering.

A delegation of the police power in this instance is inappropriate.

Police are the means by which the state uses force to coerce compliance with the legal order. If there was ever a quintessentially state power, that is it. Given that the residents of Baltimore do not currently have the same control over their police department through their elected representatives that every other resident of this state enjoys, because of the BPD's status as a nominal state agency, it is incomprehensible that we are even considering legislation that would give a private entity its own police force.

Hopkins already maintains a sizeable and comprehensive security apparatus. The current budget for all of Johns Hopkins' security is roughly \$50 million dollars. Hopkins' current security force consists of 1,107 people including 63 off-duty Baltimore Police officers and deputy sheriffs.¹ For comparison, BPD reported 809 officers assigned to patrol for the entire city and has only budgeted for 1,102 patrol positions.² Off-duty officers, under current BPD policy, not only may but must carry their weapons during secondary employment. And JHU has the power to hire as many off-duty police officers from Baltimore and surrounding jurisdictions as it wishes, all of whom may carry their weapons during secondary employment.

¹ Mark Reutter, "Johns Hopkins plan for a private police force splits communities and the student body," Baltimore Brew, February 20, 2019 <https://baltimorebrew.com/2019/02/20/johns-hopkins-plan-for-a-private-police-force-splits-communities-and-the-student-body/> (last visited February 22, 2019)

² Baltimore Police Department Staffing Study, August 14, 2018 – This information is recent as of the December 2017 staffing charts for each district. As actual counts of officers assigned can vary over time, in August these numbers were checked against BPD's "Patrol Strength Report 8-9-18" for general consistency.

immunity. *E.g. Fleck v. Trustees of Univ. of Pennsylvania*, 995 F. Supp. 2d 390, 399-403 (E.D. Pa. 2014) (officers of private university's police force created by state law are state actors entitled to qualified immunity for civil rights claims against them); *Romanski v. Detroit Entertainment, L.L.C.*, 428 F.3d 629, 637 (6th Cir.2005) (where private security guards are endowed by law with plenary police power, they are state actors entitled to qualified immunity).

As things currently stand, Hopkins and its security personnel are liable for acting unreasonably. What they want are the powers to act as police with all the limits on liability and accountability law gives to governmental officials, even though JHU has no governmental accountability to its students, staff, or the public at large.

Hopkins' Bill Does Not Create Any New Accountability Mechanisms

JHU claims that the bill would make their new police force more accountable than any other force in the state. This is simply false. The provisions regarding the Civilian Review Board would make the force no different than any other police force operating in Baltimore (and the CRB has no authority to charge discipline any officer, simply to make recommendations to the Chief of the police agency concerning the investigation of certain types of complaints by members of the public). The JHU police officers would be entitled to all the protections of the Law Enforcement Officers Bill of Rights, and thus would be shielded from discipline by their employer unless other JHU police officers sustained the charges in an administrative hearing (unlike every single other JHU employee). And the new Police Accountability Board for JHU police would have no power to hold any officer, or any other Hopkins employee, accountable for anything. They simply make recommendations regarding policies and practices to the JHU administration, which would be free to completely ignore them. It is the illusion of accountability, not its actuality.

Hopkins does not have the support of its own community.

Over 100 professors at Johns Hopkins oppose this legislation.⁸ 75% of students oppose this legislation.⁹ A petition¹⁰ in response to HB 1803 (2018) quickly garnered over 2,000 signatures within hours despite the bill being filed late.¹¹

The origin of these private university police forces comes from the 1960s as response to civil rights and anti-war movements, and the attempts of reactionary university administrators to police the new civic activism on their campuses. Hardly a model for Hopkins to emulate, then or now.

⁸ Meagan Peoples, "Over 100 professors oppose private police." The Johns Hopkins Newsletter, February 21, 2019 <https://www.jhunewsletter.com/article/2019/02/over-100-professors-oppose-private-police> (last visited February 22, 2019)

⁹ Reutter, *supra*

¹⁰ Petition Against a Johns Hopkins Private Police Force <https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLScUyHR6WitJY71RUKW0JVGerWTsBhraUSRpaeLxDiYVBWINBg/viewform> (last visited February 22, 2019)

¹¹ Brandon Soderberg, "What A Private Police Force Would Mean For Johns Hopkins University and Baltimore." The Real News Network, March 13, 2018 <https://therealnews.com/columns/what-a-private-police-force-would-mean-for-johns-hopkins-university-and-baltimore> (last visited February 22, 2019)

OPPOSE SB 793

MATT PETROS IN ABSENTIA:

~~DEAR DELEGATES:~~

~~I THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND ATTENTION TODAY.~~
~~I WRITE TO YOU TODAY TO OFFER TESTIMONY REGARD-~~
~~ING A PROPOSAL BY JOHNS HOPKINS FOR A PRIVATE~~
~~POLICE FORCE. I UNDERSTAND THERE ARE A NUMBER~~
~~OF PEOPLE ON BOTH SIDES OF THIS ISSUE. I WRITE TO~~
~~YOU BOTH AS A PRIVATE CITIZEN AS WELL AS A QUAD~~
~~REPRESENTATIVE OF QUAD 3 OF THE CHARLES VILLAGE~~
~~BENEFITS DISTRICT. AFTER FIRST HEARING THE PROPOSAL~~
~~LAST YEAR, I WAS OPPOSED TO THE NOTION THAT A PRIVATE~~
~~ENTITY COULD BE GIVEN WHAT ARE ^{RIGHTFULLY} ~~USUALLY~~ STATE~~
~~SANCTIONED DUTIES. AFTER READING THE BILL AS SUBMITTED~~
~~TO THE STATE LEGISLATURE, I AM MORE CEMENTED IN MY~~
~~POSITION IN OPPOSITION TO THIS BILL.~~

HOPKINS IS ASKING FOR STATE FUNDING FOR A
CADET PROGRAM, WHOSE FRUIT, WILL BE FED DIRECTLY
INTO THE USE OF A PRIVATE INSTITUTION. THIS IS A GOOD
THAT WILL NOT BE SHARED BY ALL EVEN THOUGH, BECAUSE
OF PUBLIC FUNDING, THE COST IS SHARED BY ALL. THE
CONCLUSION THAT COMES FROM THIS IS EXTRA OR SPECIAL
RIGHTS FOR THIS PARTICULAR INSTITUTION. WHILE THERE IS
CURRENTLY UNEVEN POLICE PROTECTION THROUGHOUT THE CITY,
IT SEEMS HARDLY APPROPRIATE TO OFFER ADDITIONAL POLICE
PROTECTION & SERVICES CONCENTRATED IN A PARTICULAR
AREA WHERE CRIME HAS STATISTICALLY DECREASED YEAR
AFTER YEAR.

ANOTHER ISSUE OF CONCERN IS THAT THE BILL OFFERS FLEXIBILITY TO INCREASE THE BOUNDARIES OF THE HOPKINS POLICE FORCE AS WELL AS GIVING THE MAYOR AND GOVERNOR ABILITIES TO COMMANDEER THEIR SERVICES. HOPKINS HAS STATED THAT THEY ONLY WANT IMMEDIATE BOUNDARIES AROUND 3 LOCATIONS IN THE CITY HOWEVER THIS LANGUAGE WILL ALLOW THEM TO REVISIT, ON AN ANNUAL BASIS, THE ABILITY TO INCREASE THEIR PATROL BOUNDARIES. ~~THAT~~ THIS IS REINFORCED BY LANGUAGE THAT ALLOWS THEM TO PATROL AS PROPERTIES OWNED, OPERATED, AND LEASED BY JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY. IF HOPKINS IS A GROWING INSTITUTION, AS IT HAS STATISTICALLY SHOWN ITSELF TO BE, IT STANDS TO REASON THAT ITS POLICE FORCE, IF GIVEN AUTHORITY, WILL GROW AS WELL.

IN ADDITION, I WOULD LIKE TO ADD THAT PRIVATE POLICE FORCES ARE NOT SUBJECT TO THE SAME FOIA REQUESTS AS A PUBLIC INSTITUTION. THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, WHILE RELEASING ^{CERTAIN} INFORMATION AND STATISTICS REGARDING HOW IT POLICES ITS CAMPUS AND SURROUNDING COMMUNITY, HAS HEADED OFF A BILL THAT WOULD HAVE REQUIRED IT TO RELEASE THE SAME INFORMATION THAT MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENTS ARE REQUIRED TO. REPORTERS HAD MADE REQUESTS OF UOFC, NORTHWESTERN, AND LOYOLA TO PROVIDE THEIR DEPARTMENTS POLICIES AND PROCEDURES AND ALL 3 DENIED THEIR REQUESTS, CITING THIS WAS NOT A BEST PRACTICE BUT OBAMA'S

THEY ALSO STATED THAT AS PRIVATE COLLEGES, THEY ARE EXEMPT FROM FOIA REQUESTS. EVEN IF A LAW IS CREATED TO ALLOW THIS, WHO IS TO SAY ~~THE~~ ANY PRIVATE ENTITY IN QUESTION WILL NOT CHALLENGE THIS LAW AND CALL FOR EITHER (A) ITS REPEAL OR (B) THAT LIMITATIONS BE PLACED UPON IT WHICH WOULD NOT ALLOW THE LAW TO OPERATE IN SPIRIT BUT ONLY BY ITS LETTER.

IN LIGHT OF ALL THIS, WE HAVE A SYSTEM BEFORE US, THAT, WHILE FLAWED, IT ACTUALLY WORKS. WE HAVE PROCEDURES IN PLACE THAT TRAIN POLICE TO PROTECT AND SERVE EVERYONE AND IT OPERATES IN A SYSTEM THAT ALLOWS FOR MODIFICATION AND CORRECTION. IT'S WORKING. ~~WE'RE~~ OUR POLICE ARE BETTER TRAINED THAN EVER BEFORE. THE CONSENT DECREE IS WORKING. IF WE MOVE POLICING ^{POLICY} OUT OF THE PUBLIC REALM, IT WILL MOVE BEHIND CLOSED DOORS AND THE PUBLIC, THE ~~STATE~~ CITY COUNCIL, AND MARYLAND'S DELEGATES WILL BE SHUT OUT OF THE POLICY PROCESS, IF AND WHEN PROBLEMS ARISE. 21ST CENTURY POLICING ~~CAN~~ DOES EXIST IN POLICING POLICY.

IF WE SHUT THE PUBLIC AND IT'S ELECTED OFFICIALS OUT OF POLICY AND PROCESS, THEN I CAN'T UNDERSTAND WHY ANNAPOLIS SHOULD EVEN EXIST. THANK YOU AND SINCERELY,



**MOUNT
VERNON
BELVEDERE
ASSOCIATION**

January 30, 2019

The Honorable Senators and Delegates of Maryland Districts 40 and 45

Via Email: Senator Antonio Hayes (antonio.hayes@senate.state.md.us); Senator Cory McCray (cory.mccray@senate.state.md.us); Delegate Talmadge Branch (talmadge.branch@house.state.md.us); Delegate Frank Conaway (frank.conaway@house.state.md.us); Delegate Cheryl Glenn (cheryl.glenn@house.state.md.us); Delegate Nick Mosby (nick.mosby@house.state.md.us); Delegate Stephanie Smith (stephanie.smith@house.state.md.us); Delegate Melissa Wells (melissa.wells@house.state.md.us)

Reference: MVBA Support for Johns Hopkins University Police Department

Dear Honorable Members of the 40th and 45th Delegations:

In follow-up to my letter dated March 28, 2018, I am writing again on behalf of the board of the Mount Vernon-Belvedere Association (MVBA) to share our unanimous support of Johns Hopkins University and their desire to create a university police department that would not only serve their campuses, but adjacent communities such as ours. Johns Hopkins representatives have been engaging MVBA and our community members on this topic, and we feel confident that they listened to their students, faculty, staff and community stakeholders and will set high standards for their university police department.

As you all are aware, crime in Baltimore and in Mount Vernon is disturbingly violent negatively impacting our residents, business owners and visitors as well as the overall morale and image of our neighborhood and city. One of MVBA's priorities is maintaining a safe community and while we have a solid working relationship with all of our Central District Baltimore Police Department representatives, staffing shortages are a real concern. We would welcome any additional public safety resources and patrols provided by a Johns Hopkins University police department.

We strongly encourage you all to support Johns Hopkins University's Police Department. Accordingly, please accept this letter as verification of our support, and please do not hesitate to reach out to me with any questions via email at president@mvba.org or via phone at (410) 227-4853. Thank you in advance for your consideration of this important matter.

Sincerely,

Michele Richter, President
Mount Vernon-Belvedere Improvement Association

cc: File



MIDTOWN BALTIMORE

January 21, 2019

Hon. Cory McCray

315 House Office Building
6 Bladen Street
Annapolis, MD 21401

Dear Senator McCray,

On behalf of the Midtown Community Benefits District, which represents the Bolton Hill, Charles North, Madison Park, and Mt. Vernon/Belvedere communities, I am writing to express support for Johns Hopkins University's efforts to establish a university police department that would not only serve their campuses, but adjacent communities. The Midtown Community Benefits District is a neighborhood advocacy and improvement group authorized by a taxpayer approved property tax surcharge to provide supplemental services and programs for the 144-block area. The district's ongoing efforts in the clean, green and safe sectors make the neighborhoods stronger, better places to live and work.

Public safety is everyone's responsibility. I am glad Johns Hopkins has stepped up their efforts in recent months and wants to do even more. I strongly believe that adding a highly-trained university police department that can focus on the needs of the university and its neighbors will help the safety situation in, and around, the Johns Hopkins campuses and be an asset to the city. I am confident that Johns Hopkins will work closely with their neighbors and communities, and will set high standards for their university police department.

As an organization that represents nearly 3,000 properties and 17,400 residents, I strongly encourage you to support Johns Hopkins University Police Department.

Sincerely,

Adrian Harpool
Board Chair

Dear Honorable Members of the Baltimore City Delegation,

I am writing to express my very strong support for Johns Hopkins University's efforts to create a university police department.

As a Baltimore City resident and voter, the parent of an undergraduate student at JHU, and a patient of doctors at JHU Hospital, I think that a JHU police force is a brilliant idea! Most urban colleges and universities have their own police forces and crime has universally decreased in the areas around those campuses. In fact, both Morgan State and the University of Towson both have their own private police forces. It makes no sense that JHU does not.

I strongly believe that adding a highly-trained, community oriented university police department that can focus on the needs of the university and its neighbors will help the safety situation in and around the Homewood Campus and will be an asset to the city. In a perfect world, all of Baltimore would be adequately and efficiently policed. Since that is not the case, at least let's have SOME areas which are safe!

It is Baltimore's best interest that JHU continues to attract talented students and brilliant professors. Those students and professors won't come to JHU if they don't feel safe. Also, JHU is the largest private employer in the state of MD. This police force will protect all those employees as well as the students. Finally, there are thousands of patients who visit JHU hospitals each year from out of town and overseas. They spend a lot of money at Baltimore hotels and restaurants! They should feel safe while they are here.

Public safety is everyone's responsibility, especially given the current level of crime in Baltimore City. I believe that adding a highly-trained, community oriented university police department that can focus on the needs of the university and its neighbors will help the safety situation in and around the Homewood Campus and be a great asset to the city.

I urge you to support the creation of a Johns Hopkins University Police Department. Let's all support Hopkins' efforts to make our city safer.

Thank you,
Jen Britton

Jen Britton
jbritton@mcdonogh.org
410-818-9939

Support Letter for Johns Hopkins University Police Force

Maryland General Assembly
Baltimore City Delegation
100 State Circle
Annapolis, MD 212401-1925

January 18, 2019

RE: Letter of Support for a Johns Hopkins University Police Department

Dear Honorable Members of the Baltimore City Delegation;

I am writing to express my support for Johns Hopkins University's efforts to create a university police department.

I own a home in Baltimore City not far from the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Upper Fells Point and both my wife and I work for Johns Hopkins University. She works at the East Baltimore campus whereas I work off-site in the Inner Harbor. However, the Johns Hopkins police force has dramatic impacts on both of our lives both at work and at home.

At home, we have noticed over the last several months that our community is beginning to decline in terms of safety and security. The Johns Hopkins Hospital is in an area that has historically been known for crime, which places a large drain on the Baltimore City Police Department to cover. The campus itself brings in a large amount of foot traffic everyday with people from Baltimore City, the surrounding counties, and across the globe as foreign individuals come here for medical treatment and research.

With crime the way that it is, the location of hospital creates a barrier for prospective patients, employees, and students to be interested in making the most of the amazing facilities that the Johns Hopkins Enterprise has to offer. Furthermore, it is a deterrent for individuals to be interested in staying invested in the city through real estate. Based on the decline in safety with no additional support from the BPD, my wife has considered finding another job in a different location and we have considered selling our home and moving outside of the city.

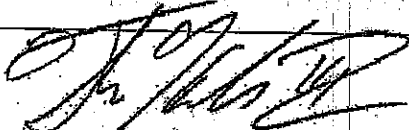
A Johns Hopkins police department should not only alleviate some of the stress put on the Baltimore City Police Department, but it should improve the livelihood and day-to-day functions of the individuals that frequent the Johns Hopkins Enterprise. In my opinion, it would make me feel more safe and comfortable as an employee and as the husband of an employee to be in and around the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

As an active member of my neighborhood's community association, Upper Fells Point Improvement Association, safety has become a sad but necessary topic to discuss at all monthly meetings. Between vandalism, assault, and armed robberies, our neighborhood has been taking a turn without appropriate law enforcement support. The Baltimore City Police Department has proven that it is overwhelmed and not capable of keeping up with the crime, which only encourages more crimes to be committed as there is no fear of consequence.

If there is anything that will help free up more resources for the city's police officers, then I believe that it should be explored, especially during these tumultuous times. Baltimore has seen regular record crime rates over the past few years and it is evident that there needs to be additional support to quell the violence and crime. If a historically friendly neighbor organization is willing to offer a helping hand, then I believe it would be unreasonable to not accept that assistance. Simply put: what is going on in Baltimore now in terms of crime prevention and law enforcement is *not* working, so it is clear that other options should be pursued to keep people safe, happy, and to prevent even more population loss.

I urge you to support the creation of a Johns Hopkins University Police Department.

Thank you,



Thomas O'Keefe

From: george fisher <gfisher74@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 13, 2019 10:26 AM
To: mary.washington@senate.state.md.us; Maggie McIntosh <maggie.mcintosh@house.state.md.us>;
regina.boyce@house.state.md.us; curt.anderson@house.state.md.us;
antonio.hayes@senate.state.md.us; cheryl.glenn@house.state.md.us;
bobby.zirkin@senate.state.md.us; nancy.king@senate.state.md.us
Cc: Mary Pat Clarke <MaryPat.Clarke@baltimorecity.gov>; Jennifer Mielke <jmielke3@jhu.edu>
Subject: Support for Johns Hopkins Police Department SB 793 and HB 1094

Dear Senators and Delegates,

My name is George Fisher. I have lived at 3416 Guilford Terrace in Baltimore, a few blocks east of the Homewood Campus, for nearly 18 years, and have been a part of the Hopkins community since 1959, first as a graduate student, then as a faculty member, and -- for four years in the 1980's -- Dean of the School of Arts and Sciences. I've been retired since 2005, but still spend time on campus regularly.

As a member of both the Oakenshawe and Hopkins communities, I feel strongly that Hopkins needs a small, well trained university police department that would benefit both the university and the surrounding community. Universities are targets for several kinds of violent crimes that require rapid and effective response by armed police, which neither the BCPD nor the existing Campus Police are able to provide. Such a police force would greatly reduce the risk of tragedy at Hopkins and would lessen demands on BCPD resources.

I ask you to give these bills your strongest support.

Thanks very much for your attention,

George Fisher
3416 Guilford Terrace
Baltimore, MD 21218

Letter of Support from Deborah Brinley – Submitted to Delegation on Jan 15, 2019

January 15, 2019

RE: Letter of Support for a Johns Hopkins University Police Department

Dear Honorable Members of the Baltimore City Delegation;

I am writing to express my support for Johns Hopkins University's efforts to create a university police department.

My name is Debbie Brinley and I am a native of the Baltimore area, having been born at Johns Hopkins hospital. My father was a professor there years ago and I worked for a few years for the law firm of Piper & Marbury downtown. My daughter is a freshmen this year at Johns Hopkins and is already involved in the community around her. This amazing university is a such a blessing to the Baltimore community, bringing in brilliant minds, tons of volunteers and students with vision to help solve Baltimore's various issues. All cities have them and the incredible work at Hopkins can help address them.

As a former prosecutor, I can tell you that community based policing is the most effective type of law enforcement in a university setting.

Johns Hopkins is full of young adult students, many with little experience in cities like Baltimore. Students need to feel safe at their new home away from home. And their parents need to know they are safe so they will feel comfortable sending their children there.

Hopkins has a long history of community engagement and service. I would imagine that is something everyone wants to continue. No one wants to isolate Hopkins from the rest of the city. However, giving Hopkins and the surrounding area its own police force familiar with young adults and the unique environment of a university and its interface with the neighborhood around it can better provide security while allowing appropriate integration into the Baltimore community.

Public safety is everyone's responsibility, especially given the climate in Baltimore City. I believe that adding a highly-trained, community oriented university police department that can focus on the needs of the university and its neighbors will help the safety situation in and around the Homewood Campus and be an asset to the city.

I urge you to support the creation of a Johns Hopkins University Police Department.

Thank you,

Debbie Brinley, Esq.

Parent, Mediator, and Believer in community based policing

Maryland General Assembly
Baltimore City Delegation
100 State Circle
Annapolis, MD 212401-1925

February 5, 2019

RE: Letter of Support for a Johns Hopkins University Police Department

Dear Honorable Members of the Baltimore City Delegation:

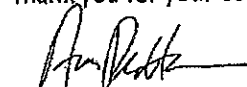
I am writing to express my strong support for Johns Hopkins University's efforts to create a university police department. I previously completed a bachelor's degree in public health at the Homewood campus in 2017 and am a current graduate student in the School of Public Health at the East Baltimore Campus. During the past 6 years where I have been a member of the Hopkins community, I have been involved in a variety of public safety efforts including providing emergency medical services on the Homewood campus, working closely with the current JHU Campus Police Officers and working in the Hospital's Office of Emergency Management. Outside of Hopkins I have worked in emergency management for the federal government and have facilitated courses on topics such as active shooter preparedness. It is from the combination of these experiences that I unequivocally believe the creation of a JHU Police Department is in the best interests of the community.

While the university has made valiant strides to ensure our campuses are safer, my greatest fear is an active shooter event on one of our campuses. As I'm sure you are aware, active shooter events are often only a few minutes in duration and require swift action to limit the loss of lives. The presence of armed police officers who are intimately familiar with our campuses is critical to being able to interrupt such an event. In working with other local public safety agencies as they responded to emergencies on Hopkins property, I've seen countless examples where the external response is dramatically slower than the Hopkins response. Further, external officers typically need an escort to the incident location as they're not familiar with our buildings. I fear in such a horrible event, the lost time from an external police response would compound the tragedy.

At the same time, I recognize and appreciate the community's concerns about a private police department. Oversight of all law enforcement agencies is critical to ensuring civil rights are upheld and community standards enforced. Yet in reading the university's proposals I'm confident that those protections will be in place. By allowing the students, faculty, staff and the community at large to participate in oversight forums, ensuring our officers receive the very best training in community orientated policing and are held accountable for their actions, we can improve the safety situation on our campuses and be an asset to the city. All with the necessary oversight that I expect from the General Assembly and community.

I urge you to support the creation of a Johns Hopkins University Police Department.

Thank you for your consideration,



Andrew Rosenblum.

January 16, 2019

Honorable Senator Cory McCray
Honorable Delegate Talmadge Branch
Honorable Delegate Cheryl Glenn
Honorable Delegate Stephanie Smith
100 State Circle
Annapolis, MD 212401-1925

RE: Letter of Support for Johns Hopkins University Police Department

Dear Senator and Delegates,

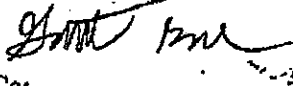
My name is Garrett Patrick and I live in the CARE Community. Our block is a diverse mix of long-time residents and new arrivals, Hopkins students and non-affiliates. Our neighborhood has had significant problems with crime and I support Hopkins efforts to create a university police department and their continued and increased investment in our community's safety in the face of these troubled times.

One of the unfortunate realities in our city is that crime rates, particularly rates of violent crime, are some of the highest in the country. I strongly believe that adding a highly-trained university police department that can focus on the needs of the university and its neighbors will make the areas in and around the campuses safer and help improve the city's situation. I am confident that Johns Hopkins will listen to their neighbors and community and set high standards for their university police department.

I urge you to support a Johns Hopkins University Police Department.

Thanks,

Garrett Patrick



Cc:

State Senator Antonio Hayes
City Councilwoman Shannon Sneed

Honorable Senator Cory McCray
 Honorable Delegate Talmadge Branch
 Honorable Delegate Cheryl Glenn
 Honorable Delegate Stephanie Smith

We, the residents of the 200 block of N. Madeira Street, located in the CARE neighborhood adjacent to Johns Hopkins Hospital, are supportive of Johns Hopkins's efforts to create a university police department. We feel that we would benefit from additional patrols and resources provided by a Johns Hopkins University police department in and around our community and therefore urge you to support a Johns Hopkins University Police Department.

NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS
Garrett Patrick	<i>Garrett Patrick</i>	223 N. Madeira
Philip Prados	<i>Philip Prados</i>	2206 E Fayette
CRAIG Young	<i>Craig Young</i>	222 N. MADEIRA ST
Robert Wallace	<i>Robert Wallace</i>	215 N. Madeira St
ROXANA RAVENSCOE	<i>Roxana Ravenscoe</i>	215 N. Madeira St
ROSE, MARYRAE ENGAGE	<i>Rose, Maryrae Engage</i>	215 N. Madeira St
MATT ROBERTSON	<i>Matt Robertson</i>	227 N. Madeira St
Peter Ray Henry	<i>Peter Ray Henry</i>	211 N. Madeira St
Jamie Henry	<i>Jamie Henry</i>	211 N. Madeira St
Alison Randall	<i>Alison Randall</i>	227 N. Madeira St
ROCHEL DOLIVER	<i>Rochel Doliver</i>	223 N. Madeira St

Cc:
 State Senator Antonio Hayes
 City Councilwoman Shannon Sneed

Honorable Senator Cory McCray
 Honorable Delegate Talmadge Branch
 Honorable Delegate Cheryl Glenn
 Honorable Delegate Stephanie Smith

We, the residents of the 1500 block of North Caroline Street, located in the Oliver neighborhood north of Johns Hopkins Hospital, are supportive of Johns Hopkins University's efforts to create a university police department. We feel that we would benefit from additional patrols and resources provided by a Johns Hopkins University police department in and around our community and therefore we urge you to support Senate Bill #793 and House Bill #1094.

NAME	SIGNATURE	ADDRESS
Brenda WEBB	Brenda Webb	1501 N. Caroline St 21213
Rachel Holmes	Rachel Holmes	1518 N. Caroline St 21213
Lyonne Wilson	Lyonne Wilson	1518 N. Caroline St
KATHY WILSON	Kathy Wilson	
Dorothy Coleman	Dorothy Coleman	1527 W. Caroline St 21213
William Fingrove	William Fingrove	1527 N. Caroline St
Constance Howard	Constance Howard	1529 N. Caroline St 21213
Symetha Myles	TINETTA MYLES	1531 N. Caroline St 21213
ERTHA MYLES	Ertha Myles	1531 N. Caroline St 21213
HARRY JONES	Harry Jones	1531 N. Caroline St 21213
ROBERT WILLIAMS	ROBERT WILLIAMS	1533 N. CAROLINE ST 21213

Cc:
 State Senator Antonio Hayes
 City Councilwoman Robert Stokes

February 20, 2019

The Honorable Senator Mary Washington
The Honorable Delegate Maggie McIntosh
The Honorable Delegate Curt Anderson
The Honorable Delegate Regina Boyce
The Honorable Senator Antonio Hayes
The Honorable Delegate Cheryl Glenn
The Honorable Senator Bobby A. Zirkin
The Honorable Delegate Luke Clippinger

RE: Letter of Support for Johns Hopkins University Police Department SB 793 and HB 1094

Dear Honorable Senators and Delegates, and Committee Chairs;

My name is David Brown and I own several businesses in the Harwood community, which is near the Homewood Campus. The addresses of my buildings are: 2600 Mathews Street, 2551 Boone Street, 2707/2709/2711 Greenmount Ave, 2721/2723 Greenmount Ave, 2731 Greenmount Ave and 2733/2735 Greenmount Ave. My business partner and I are heavily vested in this community. We have been working in the community for the past three years and have been active with the Harwood Community Association for the past two years. My business partner and I have participated in every meeting, three community cleanups (Two of which we provided 30 yard dumpsters) time working on the community garden, time working on the community vacant house board up program and plan on help with the planting of trees this spring. We feel like we are doing what we can to make the community a better place to live and work but the crime is out of control. Illegal dumping, broken car window theft, muggings, drug dealing, constant littering and homicides have become the norm in our area. I'm reaching out to share my support for SB 793 and HB 1094, which would allow Johns Hopkins to form a university police department.

As a business owner, I know too well the challenges our city faces when it comes to crime – this reality is undeniable and unacceptable. SB 793/HB 1094 offers a range of solutions to address this problem through improving security and strengthening public safety, including allowing Johns Hopkins to create a community oriented, highly trained university police department. I strongly support this bill – it is smart, comprehensive, and responds to the feedback of the community.

I strongly believe that a small, transparent and publicly accountable university police department will improve the safety situation on and around Johns Hopkins campuses, including in the Harwood community and serve as an asset to the city. I am encouraged that university leaders engaged with their neighbors, students, faculty and staff on this issue. I hope and expect that Johns Hopkins will continue to listen to their community to set high standards for their university police department.

I urge you to support SB 793 and HB 1094.

Thank you,

David Brown
443-992-5292



February 20, 2019

Senator Mary Washington
 Delegate Regina Boyce
 Delegate Antonio Hayes
 Senator Bobby Zirkin
 Delegate Luke Clippinger

Delegate Maggie McIntosh
 Delegate Curtis S. (Curt) Anderson
 Delegate Cheryl Glenn
 Senator Nancy King

Members of the Maryland State Baltimore City Delegation
 Ron Daniels, President, Johns Hopkins University

**RE: House Bill 1094 Community Safety and Strengthening Act and
 Senate Bill 793 Community Safety and Strengthening Act**

To: Members of the Maryland General Assembly and JHU President Ron Daniels

The Charles Village Civic Association (CVCA) has a long history of strong support for major safety improvements in cooperation with the Northern District Police, Charles Village Community Benefits District and Johns Hopkins University Security. As an immediate neighborhood to the Johns Hopkins Homewood Campus, Charles Village is heavily impacted by the university's police department proposal.

Over the past 15 months, CVCA hosted multiple open community safety meetings and events and members participated in community forums and discussions related to the proposed JHU police department. From February 1-10, CVCA surveyed its membership and found that 77% of responding members support the proposed JHU police department. Please find the complete survey report attached.

Tonight, the CVCA Board of Directors voted to urge support for House Bill 1094 and Senate Bill 793.

Sincerely,

Kirsch M. Jones

Kirsch Jones

CVCA President

2828 Guilford Avenue, Baltimore, MD 21218

Attachment: **Results of the CVCA Membership Survey on the Proposed JHU Police Department**

CC: Catherine Pugh, Mayor, Baltimore City

Bernard "Jack" Young, President Baltimore City Council

Robert Stokes, Baltimore City Council, 12th District

Mary Pat Clarke, Baltimore City Council, 14th District

Jennifer J. Mielke, Director, Local and Community Affairs, Johns Hopkins University & Medicine

Nondie Hemphill, Associate Director of Local Government and Community Affairs

CVCA Officers

President:

Vice-President:

Treasurer:

Recording Secretary:

Membership Secretary:

Kirsch Jones

Paul Weber

Richard Walther

Maya Munoz

Jarice Davis

kirsch.jones@gmail.com

www.charlesvillage.net
 like us on FB: Charles Village Life

membership@charlesvillage.net

CVCA Board Members

Melanie Byrd

Ryan Myers

John Spurrier

John Fink

Reggie Parker

Katherine Good

Sandy Sparks

Valdome Kuciauskas

Jennifer Spencer Heilman

Results of the CVCA Membership Survey on the Proposed JHU Police Department

On February 1, 2019, the Charles Village Civic Association Board of Directors emailed a survey to CVCA Members regarding the proposed JHU Police Department.

Bottom Line Up Front

77% of responding Members somewhat support, support, or strongly support the proposed JHU Police Department.

70% of responding Members agree or strongly agree that the proposed JHU Police Department will improve public safety in and around its campuses and facilities.

81% of responding Members in favor of the JHU PD support the existing JHU patrol zone in Charles Village.

Background

Responses from members (those who had completed membership by January 31) are presented herein, as well as responses from everyone completing the survey by the survey close date of February 10.

The day before CVCA planned to mail the survey, a non-member conducted a targeted campaign to sign up like-minded new CVCA members to participate in the survey, with some having met the January 31 membership deadline determined earlier by the CVCA Board. In keeping with the CVCA Board's intent to survey membership as of January 31, responses from those completing membership signup by January 31 are included as Members in the survey results.

Though it was not the CVCA Board's intent to use the survey to recruit new members, responses from those missing the January 31 signup deadline, as well as responses from respondents who never completed membership signup, are included in All Responses in the survey results.

Results

Members had a 24% response rate. There were 47 respondents of 200 members.

All Respondents had a 30% response rate. There were 64 respondents of 217 emailed.

Four questions request written responses, which are invaluable in understanding respondent concerns, preferences, ideas, and recommendations. The 64 individual responses can be viewed at this link:

https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/a7c7f9_f1a6c66a182c427d8d3a8a0a5a32ca3b.pdf

Question 1: The first question collected information to verify respondent CVCA membership.

Question 2: The second question was about privacy of personal information: 60% of Members asked to have their names withheld from the results; 55% of All Respondents asked to have their names withheld from the results.

Question 3: Have you read the proposed enabling legislation for the JHU Police Department, the Johns Hopkins University Police Department Proposal Summary, the Johns Hopkins University Police Department timeline, or the Interim Study on Approaches to Improving Public Safety on and around

Johns Hopkins University Campuses, or have you participated in public discussions or forums regarding the proposed JHU police Department?

87% of Members read some of the listed material, participated in some of the discussions or forums, or did both. (41 yes, 6 no)

91% of All Respondents read some of the listed material, participated in some of the discussions or forums, or did both. (58 yes and 6 no)

Which and why?

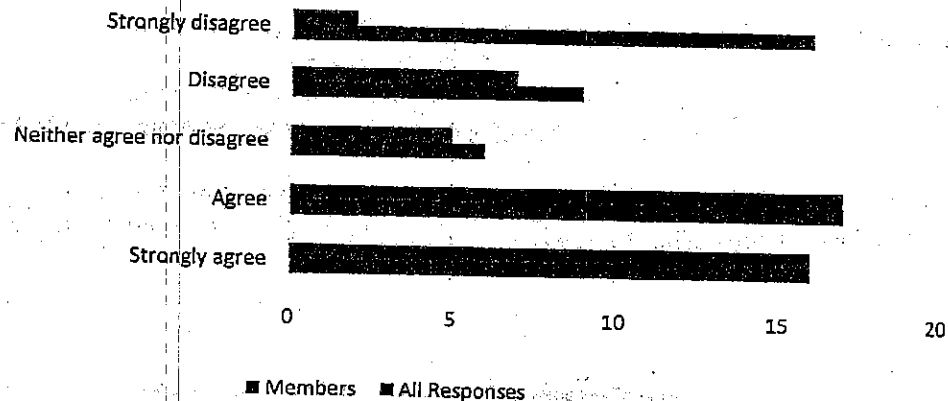
Responses: https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/a7c7f9_f1a6c66a182c427d8d3a8a0a5a32ca3b.pdf

Question 4: Do you agree that the proposed JHU Police Department will improve public safety in and around its campuses and facilities?

70% of Members agree or strongly agree. 19% of Members disagree or strongly disagree.

52% of All Respondents agree or strongly agree. 39% of All Respondents disagree or strongly disagree.

Do you agree that the proposed JHU Police Department will improve public safety in and around its campuses and facilities?



Question 5: In your opinion, how will the proposed JHU police department improve public safety or not improve public safety?

Responses: https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/a7c7f9_f1a6c66a182c427d8d3a8a0a5a32ca3b.pdf

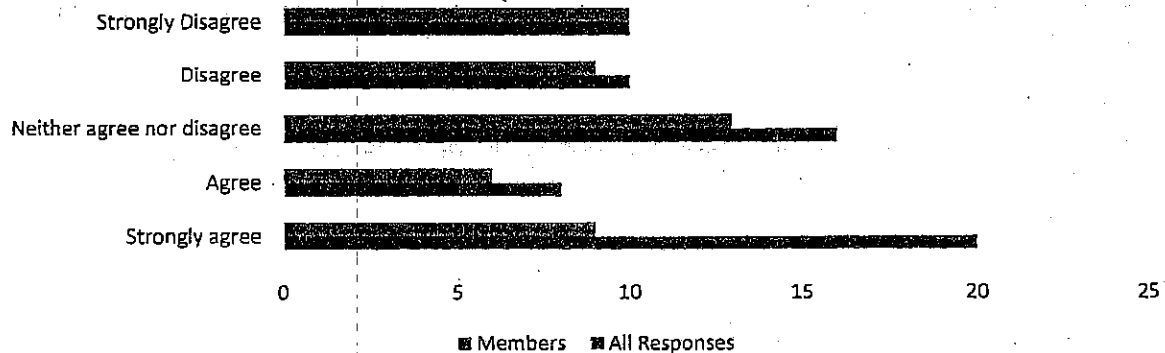
Question 6: JHU proposes police officers who are regularly assigned to specific campuses and facilities and who are thoroughly trained to respond at those campuses and facilities. Do you believe that there is a more effective approach to counter violent crime at those campuses and facilities?

32% of Members agree or strongly agree. 40% of Members disagree or strongly disagree.

44% of All Respondents agree or strongly agree. 31% of All Respondents disagree or strongly disagree.

JHU proposes police officers who are regularly assigned to specific campuses and facilities and who are thoroughly trained to respond at those campuses and facilities.

Do you believe that there is a more effective approach to counter violent crime at those campuses and facilities?



If agree or strongly agree, what is that alternative?

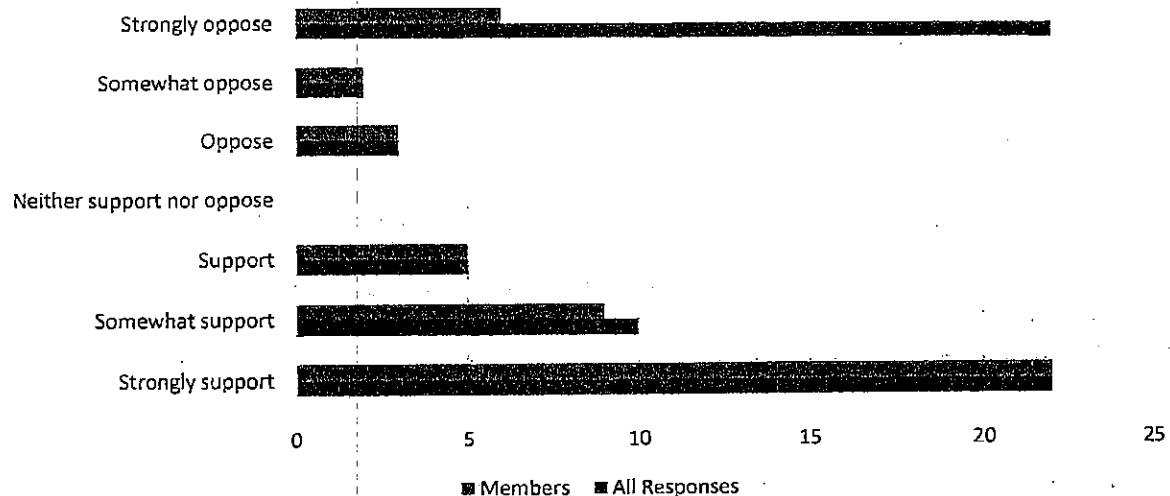
Responses: https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/a7c7f9_f1a6c66a182c427d8d3a8a0a5a32ca3b.pdf

Question 7: Do you support or oppose the proposed JHU Police Department?

77% of Members somewhat support, support, or strongly support the proposed JHU Police Department.
23% of Members somewhat oppose, oppose, or strongly oppose the proposed JHU Police Department.

58% of All Respondents somewhat support, support, or strongly support the proposed JHU PD.
42% of All Respondents somewhat oppose, oppose, or strongly oppose the proposed JHU PD.

Do you support or oppose the proposed JHU Police Department?



Question 8: Why do you support or oppose the proposed JHU Police Department?

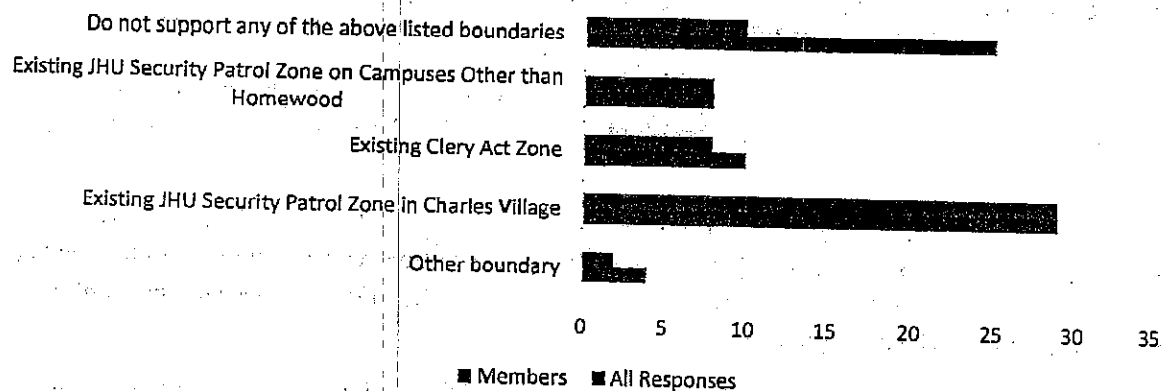
Responses: https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/a7c7f9_f1a6c66a182c427d8d3a8a0a5a32ca3b.pdf

Question 9: If you support the proposed JHU Police Department, which boundary(ies) do you believe should be adopted?

81% of Members in favor of the JHU PD support the existing JHU patrol zone in Charles Village.
 22% of Members in favor of the JHU PD support the existing Clery Act zone.
 22% of Members in favor of the JHU PD support the existing JHU security patrol zone on campuses other than Homewood.
 6% of Members in favor of the JHU PD proposed larger boundaries or phased boundaries.

78% of All Respondents in favor of the JHU PD support the existing JHU patrol zone in Charles Village.
 27% of All Respondents in favor of the JHU PD support the existing Clery Act zone.
 22% of All Respondents in favor of the JHU PD support the existing JHU security patrol zone on campuses other than Homewood.
 5% of All Respondents in favor of the JHU PD proposed larger boundaries or phased boundaries.

If you support the proposed JHU Police Department, which boundary(ies) do you believe should be adopted?



Legislative Context

JHU's proposed legislation did not include appropriations. Since the survey was emailed, funding has been added to the House Bill and the Senate Bill for the Baltimore Children and Youth Fund, the Baltimore City YouthWorks Summer Jobs program, cadet apprenticeship grants, and a community development fund to provide grants and loans to anchor institutions for community development projects in blighted areas of the State.

21 February 2019

By email

Maryland General Assembly
Baltimore City Senate and House Delegation
100 State Circle
Annapolis, MD 212401-1925

RE: Johns Hopkins University Police Department SB 793 and HB 1094

Dear Honorable Members of the Baltimore City Delegation and Committee Chairs Zirkin, King, and Clippinger,

I am a graduate of Johns Hopkins University and then Harvard Law School and now reside in the UK where I am a barrister practicing in London in the field of criminal law.

My son Danny went to JHU as well, but unfortunately, he had to take an extended leave of absence as a direct result of having been the victim of one of the gunpoint robberies so prevalent in the immediate vicinity of JHU. In the aftermath of the incident, I enquired into Police coverage of the area and learned that unlike the University of Chicago (armed Police department significantly having reduced crime there), Hopkins had no similar force. As a result, the same areas around JHU were suffering repeat armed robberies, on a weekly basis if not more often.

I was therefore relieved to hear that JHU is finally trying to do something about the problem. I am writing to express my strong support for Johns Hopkins University's efforts to create a University police department.

While ideally of course Baltimore would enact legislation similar to New York and remove handguns from the city altogether, SB 793/HB 1094 does offer a range of solutions which would strengthen public safety, including allowing Johns Hopkins to create a small, community-oriented police department. I strongly support this bill – it is a good start.

I urge you to support SB 793 and HB 1094. I must tell you that although I have always supported JHU, given the present crime situation in Baltimore, unless this bill is passed and something is done about the handguns, going to university there is not a good idea.

Thank you

Carole Fern (original signed)

Carole Fern, Blackfriars Chambers, London (carole.fern@blackfriarschambers.com)



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20515

ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS
SEVENTH DISTRICT
MARYLAND

February 20, 2019

Delegate Cheryl Glenn
Chair, Baltimore City Delegation
301 House Office Building
6 Bladen Street
Annapolis, MD 21401
Email: Cheryl.glenn@house.state.md.us

Dear Chairwoman Cheryl Glenn and Members of the Baltimore City Delegation:

I appreciate this opportunity to offer my support and observations regarding the proposed *Community Safety and Strengthening Act [HB1094/SB793]*. Doing all that we can to protect the people of our State from violent crime-- and doing so in a constitutionally sound manner in which law enforcement remains accountable to the public whom we all are pledged to serve-- is a shared duty and concern for us all.

I will leave it to the sponsors and others to outline the details of this proposal to allow Johns Hopkins-- in cooperation with the Baltimore City Police Department-- to supplement the Baltimore City Police with additional police officers at its own expense. Rather, as neighbors in Baltimore City, I will ask each of you to reflect upon whether you and your families currently feel safe from violent crime-- and, as you do so, to consider these realities:

Homicides and other serious crimes in Baltimore City remain at levels that are unacceptable. Moreover, despite an annual public safety budget of about \$500 million, the Baltimore City Police, by their own acknowledgement, have been unable to keep enough police officers on our streets to afford the people of Baltimore a reasonable degree of confidence that they are protected from violent crime.

Under these circumstances, we all can understand why Johns Hopkins would request State approval for an official police force to provide additional protection, doing so in coordination with the Baltimore City police. Their need in this regard is no different than that of our public universities.

In response to these realities, Johns Hopkins already retains armed, off-duty Baltimore City Police Officers and Sheriff's Deputies to provide protection on their Baltimore campuses. So, in my view, the proposed legislation would speak to the public safety duty that we share-- and police accountability at Johns Hopkins would also be enhanced.

Madam Chair and my Colleagues, if you conclude that more public accountability is required than is provided in the proposed legislation, it is within your power to make those changes. I am hopeful, however, that you will respond positively to this proposal, even as you may amend it. In all respect, however, I do not believe that we can afford to do nothing.

Please include these comments in the official record of your proceedings on this legislation.

Respectfully submitted,

Congressman Elijah Cummings

cc: Senator Antonio Hayes
Antonio.Hayes@senate.state.md.us



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20515

ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS
SEVENTH DISTRICT
MARYLAND

February 20, 2019

Delegate Cheryl Glenn
Chair, Baltimore City Delegation
301 House Office Building
6 Bladen Street
Annapolis, MD 21401
Email: Cheryl.glenn@house.state.md.us

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Respectfully submitted,

Congressman Elijah Cummings

cc: Senator Antonio Hayes
Antonio.Hayes@senate.state.md.us



NAACP

Maryland
STATE CONFERENCE

Jo Saint-George
Co-Chair, Political Action Committee
NAACP Maryland State Conference
legislative.naacpmc@gmail.com

SB793/ HB 1094
House Judiciary
Senate Judicial Proceedings
House Searing – 2/22/2019 @ 11:30am
Senate Hearing – 2/22/2019 @ 12:00am

Position: UNFAVORABLE

Chair, Vice Chairs and members of the Senate and House Judicial Proceedings Committee and Judiciary Committee, the NAACP Maryland State Conference Opposes for the following

According to National Vital Statistics, in 2016 2.7 Americans died and that death rate increased to 2.8 in the most recent report for 2017. The top10 leading causes of deaths, in order, were Heart Disease, Cancer, Unintentional Injuries, Chronic lower Respiratory Disease, Stroke, Alzheimer's disease, Diabetes, influenza and pneumonia, kidney disease, and suicide. The top causes of death for the residents of Marylanders in the most recent reports for 2016 were the same causes as the national average. What is not on this list of top killers of residents is "homicides" or fire arm deaths which in 2016 only accounted for 579 deaths due to homicides, which are crime related deaths, and 707 deaths due to fire arms, which are not crime related. When we compare the top causes of death in the U.S. which took the lives of 2.8 million people and Maryland (which took the lives of approximately 35,000 people) to the causes of death caused by crime, which only accounts for 579 deaths in Maryland, we have to admit that the state of Maryland major problem is not violent crimes or gun violence, but our problem is a public health problem related to "fork violence".

According to John Hopkins website titled "The Connections between Diet, People and Planet"

"There is mounting evidence that a healthy, sustainable diet protects public health, the planet and our climate. But what, exactly, qualifies as a healthy, sustainable diet? That's a tall order! A healthy, sustainable diet provides good nutrition and safe food; uses natural resources with a conservation mind-set; aims to reduce the incidence of non-communicable diseases associated with obesity and poor diets; rebuilds and nurtures ecosystems; and, we hope, mitigates climate change."¹

¹ See Quote on John Hopkins Website at - https://www.jhsph.edu/research/centers-and-institutes/johns-hopkins-center-for-a-livable-future/projects/meatless_monday/MM-EAT-food-forum.html

John Hopkins is a billion dollar organization that is in the "health care business". Our legislature must focus on give them support in doing what they do best and that is provide health care to address the "fork violence" that is truly killing our people at alarming rates.

John Hopkins is not in the business of provide police services and should not be authorized to do so. So to give Hopkins such power would cause them to loose their mission of providing healthy and sustainable communities. When any entity looses its core mission, they end up not doing what they are called to do best. Do not allow Hopkins to take on a responsibility that is not their mission and is not their responsibility.

Tax payers pay law enforcement to do the single job of keeping out communities safe and Baltimore should have that right to meet the demands of their community without interference by any entity whose core mission is not to meet that task.

Finally, as we are all aware, Baltimore entered into a Consent Decree with the Department of Just, which tasked the city to focus on the following: building community trust, creating a culture of community and problem-oriented policing, prohibiting unlawful stops and arrests, preventing discriminatory policing and excessive force, ensuring public and officer safety, enhancing officer accountability and making needed technological upgrades. One of the main goals BPD adopts a policing approach that is community-oriented and based on problem solving principles. How that is accomplished

Baltimore as asked this legislature for the right to meet the goals and objective of this consent decree by having the autonomy to self-direct their policing efforts with its new commission. To allow John Hopkins to then create their own police force would undermine the requirements of the Consent Decree and would impede Baltimore ability to create a community of trust because Hopkins could create a police force that has a different mission, as there is nothing in the Consent Decree that subjects the hospital to those obligations.

Therefore, the NAACP Maryland State Conference opposes SB793 and HB109 and requests that the committees give an unfavorable report. Please let Hopkins stay focused on what they do best and that is to save lives through the healthcare and lifestyles.

Data table for Figure 2. Age-adjusted death rates, by race and ethnicity and sex:
United States, 2016 and 2017

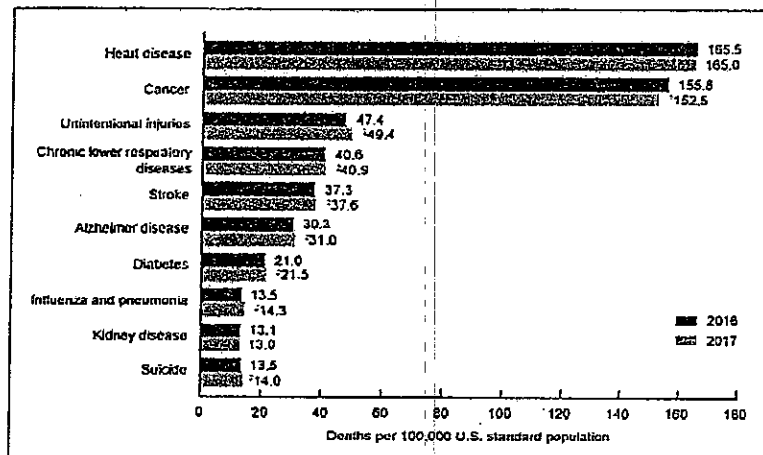
Race and ethnicity and sex	2016		2017	
	Number	Rate ¹	Number	Rate ¹
Total	2,744,248	728.8	2,813,503	731.9
Non-Hispanic black male	168,750	1,081.2	174,403	1,083.3
Non-Hispanic black female	158,060	734.1	161,264	728.0
Non-Hispanic white male	1,077,362	879.5	1,102,838	885.1
Non-Hispanic white female	1,056,101	637.2	1,077,019	642.6
Hispanic male	103,532	631.8	108,579	631.8
Hispanic female	84,722	436.4	88,670	434.2

¹Deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard population.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality.

2

Figure 4. Age-adjusted death rates for the 10 leading causes of death: United States, 2016 and 2017



¹Statistically significant decrease in age-adjusted death rate from 2016 to 2017 ($p < 0.05$).

²Statistically significant increase in age-adjusted death rate from 2016 to 2017 ($p < 0.05$).

NOTE: A total of 2,813,503 resident deaths were registered in the United States in 2017. The 10 leading causes accounted for 74.0% of all deaths in the United States in 2017. Causes of death are ranked according to number of deaths. Rankings for 2016 data are not shown. Data table for Figure 4 includes

² Tables -- provided by NCHS Vital Statistics System -
https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db328_tables-508.pdf#4

Death rates: For 2017, based on population estimates for July 1, 2017, that are consistent with the April 1, 2010, census. These population estimates (as well as population figures for the 2010 census) are available on the National Center for Health Statistics' (NCHS) website.

MD Leading Causes of Death, 2016	Deaths	Rate***	State Rank*	U.S. Rate**
1. <u>Heart Disease</u>	11,390	164.3	21st	165.5
2. <u>Cancer</u>	10,911	156.5	29th	155.8
3. <u>Stroke</u>	2,709	39.7	16th	37.3
4. <u>Accidents</u>	2,271	35.7	47th	47.4
5. <u>Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease</u>	2,072	30.5	46th (tie)	40.6
6. <u>Diabetes</u>	1,358	19.6	34th	21.0
7. <u>Alzheimer's disease</u>	1,178	17.4	49th	30.3
8. <u>Flu/Pneumonia</u>	1,025	15.1	13th (tie)	13.5
9. <u>Septicemia</u>	875	12.8	15th (tie)	10.7
10. <u>Kidney Disease</u>	823	12.1	27th (tie)	13.1

Maryland Mortality Data	Deaths	Rate**	U.S. Deaths	U.S. Rate***
<u>Firearm Deaths</u>	707	11.9	38,658	11.8
<u>Homicide</u>	579	10.1	19,103	6.1
<u>Drug Overdose Deaths</u>	2,044	33.2	63,632	19.8

Maryland Death rates³

Respectfully submitted,

³ Maryland Death Rates located at <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/states/maryland/maryland.htm>

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Anushka R Aqil, Student at Johns Hopkins University
February 20, 2019

My name is Anushka R Aqil. I am a student at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, a Baltimore City resident in East Baltimore, and a registered voter in Maryland's 46th district. **I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.**

First, a greater police presence in the communities around Hopkins property would have a marked increase in danger for students of color and non-Hopkins community members, who would be actively surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling that they do not belong at Hopkins or are already criminals. In fact, the presence of more police could immediately lead to an increase in the crime rate, as a police presence leads to arrests for activities that previously were not seen as criminal by the community, such as drinking and disruptions of public order by college students.

Second, as a private institution there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself will only have the ability to *suggest* changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. Finally, as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests, and so there would be little recourse at all for learning about what exactly a Hopkins police force would be doing to whom or assessing the accuracy of Hopkins own numbers, which have already proven to be inaccurate in other cases, such as measuring sexual assaults on campus.

Third, the boundaries of operation for a JHU Police Department are still incredibly unclear in this bill. It cites operation on campus property for educational and institutional use without defining these terms. Officers would have the right to pursue a suspect or operate anywhere in the city at the Mayor's request. There is no definition of which neighborhoods exactly surround Hopkins property and what are the boundaries of these neighborhoods. There is a process for *expanding* the number of neighborhoods potentially covered but no process for a neighborhood to remove itself from coverage by a Johns Hopkins police force. Arguments that a force will only patrol Clery boundaries is inaccurate, as Clery boundaries change whenever new property is bought by the University, and Johns Hopkins is an active property developer around its campuses. Potentially then, Johns Hopkins private police could operate anywhere in the city with no right to recourse by citizens or oversight.

Finally, Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Navya Ravoori, Student Johns Hopkins University/Tuscany-Canterbury
Resident/Concerned Community Member
February 21, 2019

My name is Navya Ravoori. I am a student at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, a Baltimore City resident in Tuscany- Canterbury, and a registered voter in Maryland's 14th district. **I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.**

First, a greater police presence in the communities around Hopkins property would have a marked increase in danger for students of color and non-Hopkins community members, who would be actively surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling that they do not belong at Hopkins or are already criminals. The framing around the bill has largely been a conversation of Hopkins guarding itself against an "unsafe" Baltimore. However, many of the crimes occurring on and around campuses are perpetuated by Johns Hopkins affiliates and the University has already proven itself incompetent in protecting its students against the injustices that occur, particularly in the case of sexual assault. With a record like this, we are only left to understand that the new policing that comes with this bill will target students, faculty, staff and non-affiliates from marginalized communities.

Second, as a private institution there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself will only have the ability to *suggest* changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. Finally, as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests, and so there would be little recourse at all for learning about what exactly a Hopkins police force would be doing to whom or assessing the accuracy of Hopkins own numbers, which have already proven to be inaccurate in other cases, such as measuring sexual assaults on campus.

Finally, Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. As a student at the JHU School of Public Health, I have seen continuous discussion backed with evidence showing the limitations and failures of private policing in different states. While the bill may have been written with a positive intent, it is the execution of the bill and the lack of accountability that must be of primary focus.

As a student and as a citizen, I strongly urge all representatives, especially those from my own 14th district, to do the right thing and oppose HB1094/SB793. Thank you.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Christopher Bilal, Member of Washington Hill Community Association and
Washington Hill Mutual Homes
[2.22.2019]

Happy Black History Month everyone, although I doubt that Malcolm, Martin, Baldwin, Bayard, Angela, Ella and Henrietta are happy about your willingness to legislate to create new slaves.

I was listening to Jay-Z's song Legacy this morning and he and Donny Hathaway got me thinking about legacies, particularly the legacy of Johns Hopkins a slave owner who's namesake would go onto dominate black people via scientific racism, segregated health facilities and the use of eminent domain to uproot thousands of black families causing what professor Marisela Gomez called "root shock."

Descendants of slaves and abolitionists should be asking themselves today do we want to challenge Johns Hopkins legacy of dispossessing our people, uprooting our people, demolishing our communities. Or will we give up and stop fighting choosing money over integrity. Its important to remember that They didn't desecrate their facilities until 1963.

Jay testifies

"Generational wealth, thats the key
 My parent aint have ish, so that shift started with me

His testimony reminds me that by making folks miss days of work for court, by making African American americans pay fines and taxes and put up property for bails for the crime of being poor, our generational wealth and genius are historically stripped from our community by occupying police and military forces. Hopkins police force would continue the legacy of stripping black folks of their assets through broken windows policing. Those with misdemeanors for nonviolent crimes are mostly barred from sustainable employment and with a record it is impossible to own a home or vote to create a legacy. Our parents in Baltimore didn't have ish because Hopkins keeps forcibly removing families and uprooting entire communities of relationships. Our families didn't have ish because Hopkins treated black pain and black mental health differently, the mistreatment of which can cause people to apprehend from crime.

In February we explore the legacies of black folk, particularly the undying legacies of folks who resisted domination, displacement and white supremacy. Lets start with the stories from The Save Middle East Action Committee or SMEAC, honor the immortal life of Henrietta Lacks and remember the advocacy of Washington Hill's Betty Hyatt.

In 2001, my neighbors in SMEAC began learning that they would have to give up their homes and move out of their community to make room for a new redevelopment project. Hopkins never received community input at first so many residents discovered the news by reading about in the paper or after seeing reports on television.

The same inability to engage communities is happening now.

In 2001 early meetings held by Hopkins were frustrating form family members who were unable to attend and who wanted to know exactly what lay ahead for them. Try family found information shared at the meetings to be inconsistent, incomplete, and unclear. Many folks left uncertain how and where to gather facts about what was being planned. Many were left feeling in the dark.

18 years later this uneven power dynamic persists. My neighbors in the Washington Hill Mutual Homes Association and the Washington Hill Community Association felt confused, worried, and ignored and they

were looking for opportunities to work together and collaborate with Hopkins. However Hopkins, white savior, doesn't value our expertise about what safety and renewal looks like for us.

in 2001 An elder said, "We weren't even notified, that's the sad part about it, that eminent domain had been imposed upon us and they were taking our homes.. They didn't even have enough respect to notify us."

I feel the same way. Hopkins policing boundaries and powers across the city have established a form of eminent domain. Michael Preston still has not had the respect enough to notify us on how their policies would impact perceived immigrants particularly the large amount of families who are perceived of Latinx and worried about Hopkins million dollar contracts with ICE. Michael Preston had not had enough respect to notify us about the LEOBR, Ron Daniels has not had enough respect to notify us about how Hopkins and not the state could hire more black and brown people to work in their medical facilities studying and researching biotechnology, bioinformatics, and coding.

When we explore the legacies of resistance to domination and violence in Baltimore it is impossible not to be proud of the residents, who across space and time have resisted an institution that mastered segregation, demolished thousands of families homes, denied admission and created mass inequality, Johns Hopkins.

PERSONAL TESTIMONY of JOAN FLOYD on SB 793 - OPPOSED

Dear Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee:

My testimony against SB 793 is an appeal to **put the rights of citizens before the desires of a large corporate institution**. While that alone should be a sufficient basis for you to vote down SB 793, here are some specific wrongs caused by its passage:

- SB 793 means a future in which residents of certain neighborhoods will not be able to leave their home without entering a Hopkins police zone.
- SB 793 means a future in which Hopkins will have access to private and personal information of people who are not affiliated with the institution.
- SB 793 means the strong likelihood (if not the certainty) of Hopkins' electronic surveillance recording every move of anyone who sits on a porch, walks down a street, enters a home, or visits with a neighbor in particular neighborhoods.
- SB 793 means a future in which some citizens will no longer call the police for assistance, because they know the officers who respond might be from Hopkins.
- SB 793 means a future of increased resentment and distrust between many Baltimore citizens and Hopkins.
- SB 793 means that some police officers will be subject to the Federal Consent Decree while others — even those responding to the same incident — will not.
- SB 793 means an extraordinary extension of LEOBR to a private institution, at a time when reasonable voices are calling for LEOBR to be reformed.
- Sb 793 means that our Constitution's prohibition on "special laws" can be ignored when Hopkins decides it wants a special law.
- SB 793 means opening up Baltimore to wrongdoing at the hands of private law enforcement, like the scandal that rocked Tulane University Police last year.

All of this will have happened **without the informed consent** of those whose daily lives will never be the same. People are fearful of this future, with good reason.

Law enforcement agencies must be operated by government, not the private sector. We are public citizens of Baltimore, not subjects of a powerful Board of Trustees. SB 793 tells ordinary citizens that they are powerless. I ask again that you **put the rights of citizens before the desires of a corporation**. Citizens must come first.

Joan Floyd - Registered Voter, District 43

2828 N. Howard Street

Baltimore, MD 21218

(Resident homeowner in one of Hopkins' proposed "patrol zones")

000120
ANTONIO HAYES
Legislative District 40
Baltimore City

Finance Committee



THE SENATE OF MARYLAND
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

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February 22, 2019

Testimony of Senator Antonio Hayes on SB 793 – Community Safety and Strengthening Act of 2019

SB 793 would authorize Johns Hopkins University (JHU) to establish a university police department, the Johns Hopkins Police Department (JHPD). Members of the JHPD would qualify as police officers with the legal authority to make arrests, and the JHPD would be obligated to meet requirements that govern all state-authorized law enforcement agencies. This bill was submitted in response to a request by Johns Hopkins, and there are several witnesses who will share the institution's thoughts and reasoning behind this legislation.


First, I think it is apparent that Johns Hopkins took seriously the charge of the Judiciary Committee last year to research the issue and listen to their many constituents. A number of elements of the bill flow directly from those conversations, to address specific concerns. For example, the bill contains several provisions designed to improve the safety of communities – and a police department is just one of them – because policing cannot and should not be the only option. The root causes of crime must be addressed at the same time.

JHU also heard loud and clear that accountability and transparency is critical. They will explain how this proposed police department will be subject to three different types of oversight: Hopkins proposes to create a 15-member Accountability Board to oversee policies and review metrics; the department would be subject to the City's Civilian Review Board; and hearing boards in cases of officer discipline would include up to two voting civilians.

SB 793 also includes detailed types of reporting and the posting of documents on publicly available websites. And there are a number of opportunities for ongoing community input and engagement. This proposal lays out clear expectations and standards for training, because we know that racial profiling and excessive use of force is a real worry for many communities.

I urge a favorable report on SB 793. Thanks for your consideration.

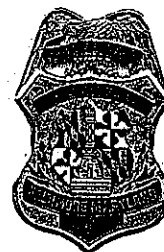
Respectfully,


Senator Antonio L. Hayes
40th Legislative District - MD



Catherine Pugh
Mayor

BALTIMORE POLICE DEPARTMENT



Michael Harrison
Interim Police Commissioner

SB793

February 22, 2019

To: The Honorable Chair and Members of the Judicial Proceedings Committee

From: Andrew Smullian, Baltimore Police Department

Re: SB793, Community Safety and Strengthening Act

Position: **SUPPORT W/ AMENDMENTS**

Chairman Zirkin, Vice-Chairman Smith, and members of the committee, please be advised that the Baltimore Police Department (BPD) **supports with amendments** SB793.

SB793 has several components. It requires funding for the "Seed Community Development Anchor Institution Fund," the "Baltimore Children and Youth Fund," and "Baltimore City Youthworks Program," and establishes the "Law Enforcement Officer Cadet Apprenticeship Program." All of these programs are positive and benefit our anchor institutions, our City youth, as well as BPD's own cadet program.

Additionally, the Bill authorizes the establishment of the Johns Hopkins University Police Department. Currently, there are several public educational institutions in Baltimore City that have their own police departments, including Coppin State University, Morgan State University, the University of Baltimore, and the University of Maryland, Baltimore.

BPD works cooperatively and effectively with those departments, and consider them force multipliers that allow additional resources to be focused in particular areas of the City. We believe that extending this authority to the Johns Hopkins University, with additional police resources covering the Homewood, Peabody and the medical school campuses, as well as adjacent areas, would similarly be effective and advantageous.

Our interim Commissioner Michael Harrison, has many years of experience partnering with university police. In New Orleans there are seven universities that have police departments, with four of them operating at private universities. That experience has

informed the Commissioner's and BPD's position on this bill. Should the legislation move forward, the Department will insist upon a comprehensive and strict memorandum of understanding, as referenced in the legislation, which clearly defines the roles and expectations of both Departments.

Moreover, BPD supports this bill contingent upon the addition of one amendment. Section 24-1208 of the bill provides for certain annual reporting requirements for the University Police Department. We have no issue with the section itself. However, we believe it should be enumerated in the bill that the University Police Department must report all incident reports to BPD using our standard reporting policies and systems. The University Police Departments reporting and data should not be separate from that of BPD and should be incorporated as such.

Accordingly, we request a favorable report as amended for Senate Bill 793.

**Written Testimony Submitted for the Record to the
Maryland General Assembly
Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee
House Judiciary Committee
Baltimore City Delegation
For the Hearings held on February 22, 2019 Concerning SB 793 & HB 1094
Community Safety and Strengthening Act**

OPPOSE

The Abell Improvement Association opposes SB 793/HB 1094 because this bill would eliminate public accountability for certain law enforcement officers in our neighborhood through the creation of a privatized police force. The Abell Improvement Association (AIA) represents approximately 550 households in the Abell neighborhood of Baltimore City. Our neighborhood is located three blocks away from the Johns Hopkins University (JHU) Homewood Campus in the 43rd Legislative District. Therefore, this bill would have a direct and immediate impact on our community.

On January 25, 2019 our association concluded a survey of our membership to determine public opinion on the creation of a new JHU police department. 32 people responded with 65% of respondents in opposition to the creation of a JHU police force. The association then conducted a public meeting on January 26, 2019 in which the present attendees voted 40-0-3 to oppose the creation of a JHU police department. Based on the survey of our members and the public meeting, our association has a clear mandate to oppose this bill.

Based on the responses to the survey and the testimony at our public meeting, the AIA opposes this bill on the following grounds:

1. The JHU website claims that this force will be "accountable to the public and to local government." But this is a gross mischaracterization of the actual legislation. The bill provides no option for the Baltimore City Council to advise and consent in the creation of the proposed community MOU.
2. The so-called "Accountability Board," as proposed in this bill, is little more than an advisory committee, at best. This board would have no authority to correct any police misconduct and 13 of its 15 members would be selected by the university itself. In short, JHU proposes holding the leash to its own watchdog. This is a clear absurdity.
3. It is a fundamental right of the citizens to have democratic authority over the enforcement of its own body of laws. This bill would delegate oversight of the most basic of public services—law enforcement—to an unelected, private institution with absolutely no accountability to the taxpayer.

4. The Baltimore City Police Department needs improvement and reform in light of the ongoing Consent Decree with the U.S. Justice Department. This bill would create a second redundant police force rather than improving the existing police force for this jurisdiction. This disincentivizes JHU from participating in BPD reforms and has the potential to poach talent from the BPD by providing alternative employment opportunities within the JHU police force.
5. The Maryland taxpayer is required under this bill to provide funding for community programs such as the YouthWorks program as a condition of granting JHU their police department. Combining the appropriation of funding and the creation of a private police department violates the single-subject rule for legislation.

The AIA respectfully submits an attached document that provides a line-by-line analysis of the myriad flaws in this bill with proposed amendments. We further attach additional detailed analysis of the issues that have arisen with similar private university police forces across the United States. This analysis has been prepared by one of our members, Dr. Jo Ann Robinson, a JHU alumna.

Does Baltimore have an issue with crime? Yes, obviously. Our neighbors are the people who bear the burden of these crimes most directly. But we are opposed to this bill because it creates another problem much larger than fighting crime. It undermines the integrity of law enforcement as a public service.

To the committee members who represent districts beyond the vicinity of the Johns Hopkins University campuses, you might be inclined to think that this legislation has no impact on you or your constituents. But make no mistake, the privatization of basic public services is an issue that concerns every person in this state.

The precedent set by this bill will signal to every private organization, institution, and business in Maryland that if it lobbies hard enough, it too can obtain the power to arrest citizens. No private institution should have the powers granted by this bill. We say to the honorable members that if this committee advances this bill, it will be abdicating its own responsibility to protect the rights of Marylanders for years to come.

For the reasons outlined above, the AIA Executive Committee encourages your strong opposition of SB 793/HB 1094.

Testimony submitted on behalf of Abell Improvement Association Executive Committee

Dr. Kelly M. King, MPH
Acting President

Proposed Amendments to Senate Bill 793/ House Bill 1094

Article- Housing and Community Development 4-509

(j)(3)- page 5, lines 9-11:

"FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021 AND EACH FISCAL YEAR THEREAFTER, THE GOVERNOR SHALL INCLUDE IN THE ANNUAL BUDGET BILL OR THE CAPITAL BUDGET BILL AN APPROPRIATION OF \$10,000,000 FOR THE FUND."

Here the "fund" refers to the Seed Community Development Anchor Institution Fund, which will provide grants and loans to anchor institutions for community development projects in "blighted areas" across the State of Maryland.

- \$4 million in 2019
- \$5 million per year in 2020, 2021 & 2022
- \$10 million per year from 2021 onward

The Seed Community Development Anchor Institution Fund represents the first part of the proverbial "carrot" associated with the creation of a Johns Hopkins University (JHU) private, armed police force. This money, however, is not coming from Johns Hopkins University but rather from the State/tax payer dollars. The Seed Community Development Anchor Institution Fund will be distributed across the State, without a financial investment specifically earmarked for Baltimore City. There is currently no proposed plan for coordinated investment of these funds.

Article- Human Services, Subtitle 12. Baltimore City Programs 8-1201

(A)(1-2)- page 5, lines 15-20:

"FOR FISCAL YEARS 2021, 2022, 2023, AND 2024, THE GOVERNOR SHALL INCLUDE IN THE STATE BUDGET AN APPROPRIATION OF NOT LESS THAN: (1) \$3,500,000 FOR THE BALTIMORE CHILDREN AND YOUTH FUND; AND (2) \$1,000,000 FOR THE BALTIMORE CITY YOUTHWORKS SUMMER JOBS PROGRAM."

This represents s second financial incentive tied to the creation of a JHU private, armed police force. Again, as mentioned above, this money is not coming from JHU but rather from State/tax payer dollars. Moreover, all Baltimore City specific funding will only be for 4 years (2021-2024), however, the JHU armed, private police force will have the legal grounds to exist and operate in perpetuity.

Proposed Amendments 1-3:

- JHU shall be required to pay an administrative fee that represents 50% of the total annual police force budget, every year it is in existence.
- This 50% administrative fee shall fund community development projects in affected neighborhoods within Baltimore City.

- A Community Board will be established to guide the oversight of this funding. Funding priority areas will be structured around root antecedents of crime, including but not limited to: after school programs + community centers, education, affordable housing, economic opportunity.

Article- Education 24-1201

(C)(1)(I-II)- page 8, lines 25-28 & page 9, line 1:

"CAMPUS AREA" MEANS ANY PROPERTY THAT IS: (I) OWNED, LEASED, OPERATED BY, OR UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE UNIVERSITY IN THE HOMEWOOD, EAST BALTIMORE, AND PEABODY CAMPUSES OF THE UNIVERSITY; AND (2) FOR EDUCATIONAL OR INSTITUTIONAL PURPOSES."

(C)(2)(I-II)- page 9, lines 2-6:

"CAMPUS AREA" INCLUDES THE PUBLIC PROPERTY THAT IS ADJACENT TO THE CAMPUS, INCLUDING: (I) A SIDEWALK, A STREET, OR ANY OTHER THOROUGHFARE; AND (II) A PARKING FACILITY."

The current language defining the "campus area" is vague (e.g., it is unclear what is meant by "adjacent" or "institutional purposes") and defers final determination of policing boundaries to the Memorandum of Understanding.

Proposed Amendment 4:

The "campus area" must be clearly defined and constrained to "any property that is owned, leased, or operated by the University AND used for educational purposes ON the Homewood, East Baltimore, and Peabody Campuses of the University" OR align with existing the CLERY boundaries.

Article- Education 24-1202

(B)(1)(I-III)- page 9, lines 20-27:

"THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING SHALL REQUIRE THAT THE BALTIMORE POLICE DEPARTMENT: HAVE PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY FOR ALL INVESTIGATIONS AND ARRESTS RELATED TO PART I OFFENSES SPECIFIED UNDER THE UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM, EXCEPT (I) THEFT; (II) BURGLARY; AND (III) MOTOR VEHICLE TAKING"

The Baltimore Police Department will still need to respond to all crimes not specified above, including assaults (both physical & sexual). As a result, it is confusing as to how the JHU armed, private police will "BUILD TRUST BETWEEN VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT AND THE POLICE DEPARTMENT AND OTHER UNIVERSITY OFFICIALS, CONSISTENT WITH UNIVERSITY POLICY AND FEDERAL AND STATE LAW," as asserted in 24-1203

(3)(VIII)- page 12, lines 4-6. It is also unclear how this bill, as written, will provide any additional authority for JHU to protect their campus against mass casualty incidents (e.g., "active

shooter situation”), which has been lauded as a primary justification for the creation of the JHU private, armed police force.

(B)(2)(I)(2)- page 10, lines 8-14:

“A UNIVERSITY POLICE OFFICER MAY EXERCISE THESE POWERS ONLY: (1) ON THE UNIVERSITY’S CAMPUS AREA; AND (2) CONCURRENTLY WITH THE BALTIMORE POLICE DEPARTMENT, WITHIN AREAS ADJACENT TO THE CAMPUS AREA, AS SPECIFIED IN AN EXECUTED MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING DEVELOPED WITH INPUT FROM THE RELEVANT COMMUNITY.”

Again, as noted above, the determination of policing boundaries is deferred to the Memorandum of Understanding. While the proposed legislation claims the Memorandum of Understanding will be “developed with input from the relevant community,” there is currently no formal approval process to guarantee that community interests and preferences will be respected.

Proposed Amendment 5:

All JHU armed, private police activity must be restricted to the defined CLERY Area.

Article- Education 24-1203

(3)(I)- page 11, lines 9-10:

The University shall “PROMOTE RECRUITING AND HIRING DIVERSE CANDIDATES USING LOCAL HIRING AND RESIDENCY INITIATIVES”

Merely “promoting” the recruitment and hiring of diverse candidates does not ensure that “diverse candidates” or Baltimore residents will be hired for these positions.

Proposed Amendment 6:

The proposed legislation shall require that over half of the individuals hired onto the JHU private, armed police force must be Baltimore residents, women, or minorities.

(3)(IX)(2)- page 12 lines 11-13:

Promote community engagement, including “ESTABLISHING A PROCESS TO CONSIDER COMMUNITY OR UNIVERSITY REQUESTS FOR ADDITIONAL JURISDICTION FOR THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.”

Proposed Amendment 7:

The Baltimore City Council and Accountability Board shall approve any changes to the jurisdiction of the JHU police outside of the defined CLERY boundaries.

(3)(X)(2)- page 12 lines 14-19:

“ESTABLISH A PROCESS TO: ALLOW ANY PERSON, INCLUDING MEMBERS OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT, TO FILE COMPLAINTS AGAINST UNIVERSITY POLICE OFFICERS; AND (2) ENSURE TIMELY INVESTIGATION OF ALL COMPLAINTS REGARDING THE POLICE DEPARTMENT AND ITS EMPLOYEES”

Proposed Amendment 8:

The Baltimore City Council and Accountability Board shall approve any proposed process for filing complaints against University police officers, as well as the timely investigation of all complaints. This must include a mechanism to file complaints to the civilian review board, and specify appropriate documentation procedures (e.g., contact cards).

(4)- page 12 lines 20-22: The University shall

"SEEK ACCREDITATION BY THE COMMISSION ON ACCREDITATION FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CAMPUS LAW ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATORS, OR A SIMILAR ORGANIZATION."

Proposed Amendment 9:

The University shall "GAIN ACCREDITATION BY THE COMMISSION ON ACCREDITATION FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CAMPUS LAW ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATORS, OR A SIMILAR ORGANIZATION" prior to operating a private, armed police force.

Article- Education 24-1204

Page 12, lines 24-27:

"IF THE UNIVERSITY ESTABLISHES A POLICE DEPARTMENT UNDER THIS SUBTITLE, THE UNIVERSITY SHALL CONTINUE TO MAKE USE OF UNIVERSITY SECURITY PERSONNEL OR BUILDING GUARDS IN ADDITION TO THE POLICE DEPARTMENT."

Proposed Amendment 10:

The University shall "CONTINUE TO MAKE USE OF UNIVERSITY SECURITY PERSONNEL OR BUILDING GUARDS AT RATES EQUIVALENT TO OR EXCEEDING THOSE THAT CURRENTLY IN PLACE."

Article- Education 24-1205

(C)(1-2)- page 13, lines 13-26:

"THE ACCOUNTABILITY BOARD SHALL BE COMPOSED OF 15 INDIVIDUALS," including:

- JHU students, faculty & staff
- Baltimore City community members from neighborhoods adjacent to campus areas
 - Including at least one community representative (unaffiliated with JHU), from each of the neighborhoods adjacent to the JHU: Homewood Campus; East Baltimore Campus; AND Peabody Campus

(C)(4)(I)- page 14, lines 1-3:

- 1 individual appointed by the Mayor of Baltimore City AND 1 individual appointed by the Baltimore City Council President

(C)(3)- page 13, lines 27-29:

"EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN PARAGRAPH (4) OF THIS SUBSECTION [Baltimore City Mayor + City Council President appointments], UNIVERSITY LEADERSHIP SHALL APPOINT THE INDIVIDUALS TO THE ACCOUNTABILITY BOARD."

(C)(4)(II) page 14, lines 4-6:

"UNIVERSITY LEADERSHIP, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE BALTIMORE CITY COUNCIL, SHALL APPOINT THE COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVES SPECIFIED UNDER PARAGRAPH (2) OF THIS SUBSECTION."

As written, JHU has the authority to appoint 13 of the 15 members of the proposed Accountability Board, with the exception of the two appointments made by the Baltimore City Mayor and Baltimore City Council President. As a result, all accountability related to the JHU armed, private police force will rely on self-regulation.

Proposed Amendment 11:

Every neighborhood where the JHU armed, private police force enters shall have representation on the Accountability Board. Community representatives shall be appointed by respective neighborhood associations/community groups. Appointments may also be made by Baltimore City Council members, Delegates and State Senators who represent impacted communities.

As drafted, the University Leadership will consult with the Baltimore City Council, however, the Baltimore City Council has no legal authority to approve or reject the Accountability Board members proposed by JHU.

Proposed Amendment 12:

The Baltimore City Council, or any other entity outside of JHU Leadership, shall approve the final appointment of individuals to the Accountability Board.

(D)(1-3)-page 14, lines 7-12:

"THE ACCOUNTABILITY BOARD SHALL HAVE THE AUTHORITY TO: (1) REVIEW POLICE DEPARTMENT METRICS INVOLVING CRIME; (2) REVIEW CURRENT AND PROSPECTIVE POLICE DEPARTMENT POLICIES, PROCEDURES, AND TRAINING; AND (3) PROVIDE RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE UNIVERSITY ON CURRENT AND PROSPECTIVE POLICE DEPARTMENT POLICIES, PROCEDURES, AND TRAINING."

Proposed Amendment 13:

In addition to the above language, the Accountability Board shall have the authority to: (1) review all police reports and data gathered in the course of business; (2) recommend disciplinary action, subject to law enforcement bill of rights; (3) vote to withdraw JHU armed, private police force from certain neighborhoods; and (4) review, subject to certain

redactions, any and all body camera footage. The Accountability Board shall also approve any proposed increases to the number police officers, in order to supervise rate of growth.

Article- Education 24-1208

(A)(2)-page 15, lines 9-10: The University shall report:

"THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CRIMES THAT RESULTED IN A UNIVERSITY POLICE OFFICER ARRESTING AN INDIVIDUAL."

Proposed Amendment 14:

Additionally, the University shall report: (1) the total number and types of JHU armed, private police force interactions, not solely those resulting in arrest.

(A)(8)(I)-page 15, lines 14-10:

The University shall report: "THE NUMBER, TYPE, AND DISPOSITION OF COMPLAINTS FILED AGAINST UNIVERSITY POLICE OFFICERS."

Proposed Amendment 15:

The University shall also report: (1) the number of lawsuits filed against the JHU armed, private police; and (2) the number of allegations of excessive force, whether or not an official complaint was filed.

(B)(2)-page 16, lines 4-6:

The information required under subsection (A) of this section shall be "REPORTED IN A MANNER, CONSISTENT WITH FEDERAL LAW, THAT PROTECTS THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL WHO FILED THE COMPLAINT TO THE EXTENT POSSIBLE.

Proposed Amendment 16:

"To the extent possible" shall be removed from the proposed language above so that it reads: The information required under subsection (A) of this section shall be "REPORTED IN A MANNER, CONSISTENT WITH FEDERAL LAW, THAT PROTECTS THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL WHO FILED THE COMPLAINT."

(C)-page 16, lines 7-13:

"THE UNIVERSITY SHALL REPORT THE INFORMATION SPECIFIED IN SUBSECTION (A) OF THIS SECTION TO: (1) THE MAYOR OF BALTIMORE CITY; (2) THE BALTIMORE CITY COUNCIL; (3) IN ACCORDANCE WITH § 2-1246 OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT ARTICLE, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY; AND (4) THE ACCOUNTABILITY BOARD.

Proposed Amendment 17:

Additionally, the information specified in Subsection (A) of this section "SHALL BE PUBLISHED ON A WEBSITE AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC."

Article- Public Safety 3-107

(C)(3)(III)-page 18, lines 8-13:

A hearing board shall "INCLUDE TWO VOTING MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC WHO HAVE RECEIVED TRAINING ADMINISTERED BY THE MARYLAND POLICE TRAINING AND STANDARDS COMMISSION ON THE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS' BILL OF RIGHTS AND MATTERS RELATING TO POLICE PROCEDURES."

Proposed Amendment 18:

This hearing board shall "INCLUDE TWO VOTING MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC, APPOINTED BY THE NEIGHBORHOOD ORGANIZATION OR CAMPUS WHERE THE INCIDENT OCCURED, WHO HAVE RECEIVED TRAINING ADMINISTERED BY THE MARYLAND POLICE TRAINING AND STANDARDS COMMISSION ON THE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS' BILL OF RIGHTS AND MATTERS RELATING TO POLICE PROCEDURES."

Article 4- Baltimore City 16-42

Section 3 (a-c)-page 20, lines 5-28:

"BEFORE EXECUTING A MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING UNDER SECTION 2 OF THIS ACT THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY SHALL...."

Proposed Amendment 19:

Language shall be added that prior to being executed, the Memorandum of Understanding under Section 2 of this Act 'MUST RECEIVE APPROVAL FROM THE BALTIMORE CITY COUNCIL.'

Section 5-page 21, lines 4-5:

"SECTION 5. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this Act shall take effect July 1, 2019."

Proposed Amendment 20:

Section 5 shall be edited to read: "AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, THAT THIS ACT SHALL TAKE EFFECT UPON: (1) APPROVAL OF THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BY CITY COUNCIL; AND (2) ACCREDITATION BY THE COMMISSION ON ACCREDITATION FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CAMPUS LAW ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATORS, OR A SIMILAR ORGANIZATION."

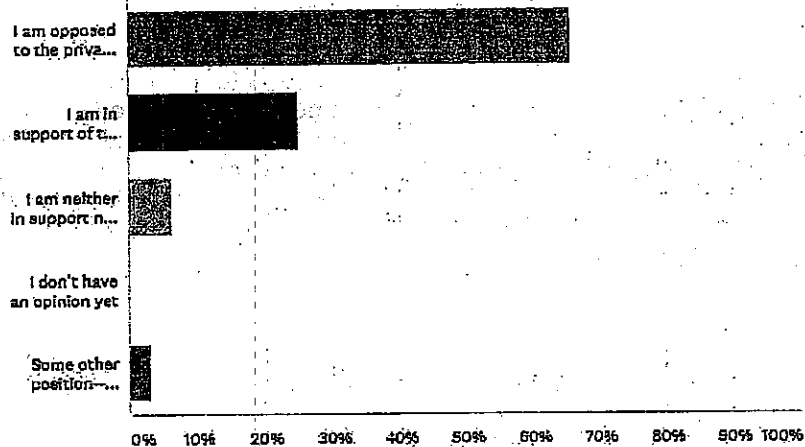
Proposed Amendment 21:

If enacted, this Act shall be reviewed by the Maryland General Assembly on an annual basis to determine necessary adjustments.

AIA JHU Police Survey Summary January 25 2019

What is your position on the proposed private police force?

Answered: 32 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
▼ I am opposed to the private police force	65.63% 21
▼ I am in support of the private police force	25.00% 8
▼ I am neither in support nor opposed	6.25% 2
▼ I don't have an opinion yet	0.00% 0
▼ Some other position-- please provide brief details in the space below. There is additional space in the next section for full commentary.	Responses: 3.13% 1

RESPONSES (1) WORD CLOUD TAGS (0)

☐ Add tags ▼
 ☐ Filter by tag ▼

Search responses



Showing 1 response

☐ Support, but only with strong and guaranteed community input/oversight.

1/15/2019 12:10 PM



COMMENTS:

Police is a public service. We need to strengthen our existing police force in nearly every way, one of them being response time. Hopkins guards can call police when they need armed assistance, as well as be available to make sure police find their way around. Not only does a private police force ultimately lack accountability to anyone other than those who have hired them, it is also in their interest to cover up problems in order to maintain their contract. Finally - we don't need more guns around here.

E

SWORN CAMPUS POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND COMMUNITY SAFETY

by

Dr. Jo Ann Robinson

SUBJECT: Research and analysis on private university police forces generally in response to SB 793/HB 1094. Prepared on behalf of the Abell Improvement Association.

Introduction

I accept that the proponents of a Johns Hopkins University police department honestly believe that they can establish a force of limited size and sterling quality that will become a model for policing in Baltimore and beyond. I seek to understand why they think it is necessary to do so. I wonder if such a model force is indeed possible. As I consider these things I bear in mind the epidemic of police violence, which is part of a larger epidemic of violence rooted in injustice which challenges our city and country.

Regarding the Homewood Campus

An overwhelming percentage of all homicides in Baltimore occur in a small fraction of the city's neighborhoods. The neighborhoods surrounding the Hopkins Homewood campus are not part of that fraction. They are located in the city's Northern Police District, which has one of the lowest overall crime rates in the city and a Major in charge who has instituted foot patrols, implements many strategies of community policing and is expert at adjusting officer deployments in response to outbreaks of crime in given areas. The university's own security system, with unarmed car and foot patrols, has been evolving toward more effective crime deterrence. The security arm of the Charles Village Community Benefits District adds yet another layer of patrols and response capability. Northern District, JHU and CVCBD have established a radio-contact system that further enhances responses to crime reports. After the crime spike that apparently panicked

Hopkins administrators into wanting their own police department, the combination of markedly increased foot and car patrols hired by the university brought down Incidences of assaults in very short order. Yet the university report on which the administration bases its case for a police department does not include the crime statistics for 2018 when this decrease (which still holds) occurred.¹

I must leave to the other neighborhoods where Hopkins operates to determine whether having patrols of sworn campus police makes sense in their circumstances. It does not make sense for the neighbors of the Homewood campus.

Philadelphia and Chicago Campus Police as Models

Representatives of JHU who visited Philadelphia and Chicago returned with glowing reports regarding the campus police at the private University of Pennsylvania and University of Chicago campuses. In Philadelphia, they may not have spoken with the Defender Association of Philadelphia, (professional organization of public defenders) or the local office of the ACLU who document recurring incidents of racial profiling and of “two different versions of justice — one for students and one for the residents next door” and complain that “privately run departments operate behind a veil of secrecy, enjoying the benefits of police power with far less accountability to the public.”

Hopkins visitors to Chicago, home of the other model force extolled by campus police advocates, may have missed learning about the Campaign for Equitable Policing (CEP). A coalition of students and residents of communities surrounding the university, CEP was formed in 2013 to press the University of Chicago Police Department (UCPD) to become accountable and transparent. Increasing incidents of racial profiling, the shooting in April 2018 by campus police of a student experiencing a mental health crisis, and growing awareness of “the broader context of police violence in Chicago and across the country” have led CEP to gear up to persuade lawmakers to “disarm, defund and disband” UCPD.²

Accident and Escalation Incidents³

¹ “Shoot to Kill: Some Baltimore neighborhoods condemned to endure a shocking degree of violence,” *Baltimore Sun*, October 6, 2016. “Baltimore’s Most Violent Neighborhoods,” Duboff and Associates, <https://dubofflawgroup.com/author/joel-duboff/> March 21, 2017. “Safety in the Community”, *Abell Improvement Association Newsletter*, <https://www.abellimprovement.org> October 2018. Personal note: I served for a number of years as chair of the Abell safety committee and still attend the monthly Safety Council meetings of CVCBD. I have thus followed local developments re crime and safety very closely.

² “Secretive Campus Cops Patrol Already Overpoliced Neighborhoods,” *The Appeal*, October 15, 2018. “The Fight Over Chicago’s Largest Private Police Force,” *South Side Weekly*, July 16, 2018.

³ Mark Bond, <https://inpublicsafety.com/2014/01/academic-analysis-should-armed-security-forces-defend-our-nations-schools-against-gun-violence/> January 8, 2014. Gordon Crews. “Should Campus Security Have Guns? N.J. Colleges Are Split,” *New Jersey Real-Time News*, October 18, 2015. “Reports on College Crime Are Deceptively Inaccurate,” *Columbia Dispatch*, September 30, 2014. “Why the Prevalence of Campus Sexual Assault is so Hard to Quantify,” *Atlantic*, January 26, 2016. “Keeping Up With the Clery Act,” *Inside Higher Ed*, July 27, 2017. “Lack of Transparency in

Many sources indicate that available data about campus policing is unreliable because of faulty reporting from colleges and universities. We cannot know how many instances of armed campus police action ending in controversy and/or tragedy have actually occurred. The following list samples instances that have been reported in public media. They may be viewed in the context of observations from such experts as Mark Bond, Professor of Criminal Justice at American Military University ("The presence of armed campus security means the presence of firearms already on campus and the potential for accidents occurring or an escalation of violence once an incident starts.") And Dr. Gordon Crews, Dean of the School of Criminal Justice and Social Sciences at Tiffin University in Ohio (Armed campus security creates a "false sense of security," promotes a "combustible environment" and runs counter to the freedom of thought which is a central goal for college communities. The more of a police presence you place in any environment that is just going to dampen people's openness, their creativeness.")

- Rice University, August 10, 2013: non-student Ivan Joe Waller, charged with misdemeanor for bike theft, beaten by campus police with batons.
- Arizona State University, 2014: Faculty member Ersula Ore in dispute over jay-walking, body-slammed by campus police.
- Yale University, January 26, 2015: Black student Charles Blow held at gunpoint by campus police who later apologized that they didn't realize Blow was a student.
- University of Pennsylvania, April 28, 2015: report of 7 cases brought against campus police since 2012 for excessive use of force and/or civil rights violations.
- University of Cincinnati, July 2015: Sam DuBose, unarmed African American killed by campus police.
- Georgia Tech University, September 16, 2017: Scout Schultz, LGBTQ activist in mental distress killed by campus police.
- Loyola University, Chicago, February 24, 2018: Students Alan Campbell, African American, and Paloma Fernandez, Latina, detained by campus police using questionable tactics. Students sued and lost.
- University of Chicago, April 3, 2018: Student Charles Thomas with mental health issues shot by campus police. He survived the shooting.
- Temple University, May 2018: Joyce Quaweay, roommate of Temple campus policeman Marquis Robinson and girlfriend of Aaron Wright, Temple campus policeman until 2013, murdered by Robinson and Wright.

Rice Arrest Angers Lawmaker," *Houston Chronicle*, December 2, 2013. "Body Slammed Arizona State Professor Sues for \$2M," *Inside Higher Ed*, January 14, 2015. "Library Visit, Then Held at Gunpoint," *New York Times*, January 26, 2015. "Penn Police sensitivity trainings aim to combat excessive force," *Daily Pennsylvanian*, April 28, 2015. "Campus Cops: Authority Without Accountability," *The American Prospect*, November 2, 2015. "Call About Suspicious Man Was Made by Georgia Tech Student Killed by Police Investigators Say," *Washington Post*, September 18m 2017. "Students Sue Loyola, Allege Civil Rights Violations," *Loyola Phoenix*, April 17, 2018. "University of Chicago Student Brandishing Stake Pole Shot by Campus Police," <https://studybreaks.com>, April 17, 2018. "Two Ex-Temple Cops Found Guilty of Beating Woman to Death," *US News* May 3, 2018. "2 Portland State University Officers Cleared in Jason Washington Shooting," Oregon Public Broadcasting, <https://www.pbs.org?station=KOPB>, September 14, 2018.

- Portland State University, June 29, 2018: Jason Wright, African American Navy veteran, postal worker and father of three, killed by campus police. University administration is reviewing policy of having armed police. Officers cleared while community and students outraged.

Expansionism and Weaponry

If legislation should enable any kind of additional security force on the campuses of Johns Hopkins I would hope that it would contain safeguards against both the kind of expansionism characteristic of campus police forces nationwide and the potential for militarization that began to develop in the 1990s and has recently strengthened.

While asserting that their plan is for a small force, the authors of the Hopkins proposal have taken the universities of Chicago and Pennsylvania as their models. The University of Chicago's force is "second only to the Vatican in size," and Pennsylvania boasts of the "largest private police department in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania [and] the second largest number of full-time sworn police officers amongst private universities across the United States."

Expansionism is a trait shared by these organizations and their counterparts on other U.S. campuses. The federal Department of Justice reported in 2015 that "between the 2004-2005 and 2011-2012 school years, at a total of 717 four year campuses, the increase in full-time campus law enforcement employees (16%) outpaced the increase in student enrollment (11%)."

The same report catalogued the weapons available to the majority of sworn officers. These included sidearms, batons, chemical/pepper spray, rifles and shotguns. A few campuses also supplied "conducted energy devices" according to the report.

Beginning in 1990 the federal government through the "1033 Program" provided surplus military equipment to both civilian and campus police. Under the Obama administration the program was curtailed. However, the Trump administration reinstituted it. Before Obama, over 100 colleges and universities had acquired "guns, vehicles and even grenade launchers." "Americans were shocked by scenes from the Ferguson protests that flooded their screens – the police looked more like military units. The same scenes could emerge from a college campus," warned journalist Nathalie Baptiste in *The American Prospect*.⁴

Beyond Violent Response

⁴ "Campus Cop: Authority Without Accountability", *The American Prospect*, November 2, 2015. University of Pennsylvania Public Safety, <https://www.publicsafety.upenn/about/uppd>. "Campus Law Enforcement, 2011-2012," www.ojp.usdoj.gov. NCJ1248028, January 2015. "Trump to Restore 1033 Program, Giving Military Equipment to Police," *Campus Safety*, August 29, 2017. "Campus Militarization: The Facts," *Million Hoodies Movement for Justice*, <http://www.millionhoodies.net/pressroom2017/10/25>.

The author of a November 20, 2018 letter to the *Baltimore Sun* offered the fact that “the effects of structural racism are going to take a long time to fix” as a reason for creating a new private police force. This is how we always signal our concerns and regret over how things are, as we simultaneously retreat from the bold and determined actions that would signal a real intent to dismantle apartheid in Baltimore. It is time for the best minds in Baltimore -- at all the universities and colleges, all the non-profits, all the philanthropic agencies and wherever creative thinkers are at work -- to come together to meet the challenge posed by Morgan State University Professor Lawrence Brown : to dismantle the violent apartheid that is the source of and provides the fuel for the violence that no amount of policing is ever going to cure. Of course this will “take a long time” but the time will only get longer if we continue to evade the challenge.

At the same time I urge lawmakers, higher education administrators, faculty and students to explore other models of providing for the safety of college students and employees, and for that matter, students and educators at all levels of schooling. The Trustees and President of the Massachusetts College of Art and Design in Boston recently reaffirmed their longstanding policy of unarmed campus security. In a February 12, 2019 Facebook message replying to my query about this, the Office of the President, David Nelson, indicated that the Board had conducted “extensive research and consulted national experts in college campus safety” and that the “Public Safety staff and entire community shared in the process of making this decision.”

In Oregon, after installing an armed force against strong opposition from students at Portland State, President Rahmet Shoureshi is reconsidering that decision, in the wake of the death of an innocent community resident at the hands of his campus police. PSU students have delved into and continually advocated for their school “to lead the way in creating trauma-informed, holistic alternatives to traditional campus security and police.”⁵

When students, faculty and community residents asked Johns Hopkins administrators to examine alternatives to the police force first proposed at the end of the last legislative session, at least some effort might have been made to look at campuses without sworn police forces and to at least acknowledge that there are ways to protect and defend short of lethal weapons.

I urge lawmakers to vote against empowering Johns Hopkins University to establish a private, armed police force and to use the authority with which you have been entrusted to lead us out of,

⁵ Lawrence Brown, “Violence in Baltimore is Rooted in Baltimore’s Invisible & Violent Apartheid,” <https://Medium.com@Bmore.Doc/violence-in-baltimore-is-rooted-inBaltimore’s-Invisible-&-violent-apartheid>, June 13, 2017. “Are Reparations Baltimore’s Fix for Redlining, Investment Deprivation?”, City L Fab, www.citylab.com, February 14, 2019. “Mass. College Votes to Prohibit Cops From Having Guns,” *Boston Herald*, February 6, 2019. “Portland State University Campus Police Shoot and Kill Black Navy Veteran Who Was Trying to Break Up a Fight,” *The Root*, July 3, 2018. “PSUSU to President Rahmat Shoureshi,” February 6, 2019, www.facebook.com/psustudentunion.

rather than deeper into, the present culture of violence and the foundation of injustice on which it rests.

Jo Ann O. Robinson

3012 Abell Avenue

Baltimore MD 21218

410 338 1552

Johns Hopkins University M.A. 1968

Johns Hopkins University Ph.D 1972

Washington, Mary Senator

From: no-reply@mlis.state.md.us
Sent: Thursday, February 7, 2019 8:54 AM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate
Subject: **EMAIL FROM CONSTITUENT IN YOUR DISTRICT - Opposition to Hopkins Private Police Force

Name: Stephanie Baker Phone Number: 2403677133 Address: 727 Melville Ave City: Baltimore Zip Code: 21218 Email Address: emailstephaniebaker@gmail.com I'm reaching out to ask that as my representatives you oppose any efforts for Johns Hopkins to establish its own private police force. Hopkins holds an immense amount of power and privilege in the city, and as a private entity, should not be granted even more power. It is unacceptable to let a private entity be armed, have arrest powers, and essentially have their own boutique police force to protect private interests but have public enforcement powers. As a former Hopkins employee and a neighbor to the Homewood campus, I don't see why them having access to alot of money and power should give them the right to enforce public laws. Please oppose this in anyway possible as my representatives. Thank you, Stephanie Baker

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Sophia Franchi <sophia.franchi@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, February 7, 2019 8:32 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate
Subject: PLEASE VOTE NO ON HOPKINS POLICE BILLS

To the elected officials of my district,

I am writing today to emphatically urge you to vote "NO" on SB0717 and SB0793, and against any future crossfiles of these bills in the House of Delegates.

Johns Hopkins has, for two years now, made their case to the communities that a private police force would impact, and, for two years, has heard a resounding "NO!" from Baltimoreans who know that more police is not a formula for less crime.

I am a voter in your district. I live on the 100 block of W University Pkwy in 21210. I will be sincerely disappointed if you ignore the will of your constituents and the will of the people of Baltimore in favor of Johns Hopkins' interests.

Sincerely,
Sophia Franchi

Washington, Mary Senator

From: no-reply@mlis.state.md.us
Sent: Friday, February 8, 2019 11:03 AM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate
Subject: **EMAIL FROM CONSTITUENT IN YOUR DISTRICT - Please reject the Hopkins Private Police Bill

Name: Rachel Butler Phone Number: 202-213-4858 Address: 3900 N Charles Street City: Baltimore Zip Code: 21218 Email Address: racheldbutler@gmail.com I am a Johns Hopkins University PhD student and a proud resident of District 43. I am writing to let you know I oppose JHU's forthcoming bill to create its own private police force. I share the concerns of many of the residents this proposal would affect. Among these concerns are the possible harm, including racial profiling and escalation of force, a private police would cause students and community members. Moreover, a private entity like JHU cannot be truly accountable to the people it would police when the University's own interests will always be its first priority, as opposed to the neighborhoods it borders. I am asking you to reject this bill when it is proposed.

Washington, Mary Senator

From: no-reply@mlis.state.md.us
Sent: Sunday, February 10, 2019 3:30 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate
Subject: **EMAIL FROM CONSTITUENT IN YOUR DISTRICT - No to JHU Private Police

Name: Nadia Nurhussein Phone Number: 413-531-6178 Address: 2823 Guilford Avenue, Baltimore City: Baltimore Zip Code: 21218 Email Address: nnurhus1@jhu.edu Dear Mary Washington and Maggie McIntosh, I am one of your constituents, a resident of Baltimore's Charles Village. I am also one of the very few black tenured professors at Johns Hopkins University. I recall meeting both of you during your recent campaigns, when you stopped at my residence (then in Remington), and I was very proud to give both of you my vote in November. I am writing to let you know I oppose JHU's forthcoming bill to create its own private police force. Such a force would cause harm to my community, for as we have seen in numerous public and private forces throughout the country, it would likely cause an increase in racial profiling and surveillance of residents and risk escalation of force in interactions with officers. Moreover, a private entity like JHU cannot truly be accountable to me and others in my community when the University's own interests will always be its first priority, as opposed to the neighborhoods it borders. I do not want this private police force, and I am asking you to reject this bill when it is proposed. Thank you, Nadia Nurhussein

Washington, Mary Senator

From: wdepalma@earthlink.net
Sent: Monday, February 11, 2019 10:16 AM
To: Washington, Mary Senator
Subject: Hopkins Police

To assist us in responding as quickly and comprehensively as possible, please include the following information.

NAME: Winifred De Palma
HOME ADDRESS AND ZIP CODE: 628 E. 31st Street 21218
PHONE NUMBER: 410 467 0901

Thank you for your efforts to prevent the creation of a private police force at (and adjacent to) Johns Hopkins University. I agree completely that exercise of the power to police should be limited to governmental entities that are ultimately answerable to the electorate.

Washington, Mary Senator

From: marilyn carlisle <carlmari23@yahoo.com>
Sent: Monday, February 11, 2019 12:03 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator
Subject: Please oppose private Hopkins police force!

Dear Senator Washington:

I am writing today to emphatically urge you to vote "NO" on SB0717 and SB0793, and against any future crossfiles of these bills in the House of Delegates.

Johns Hopkins has, for two years now, made their case to the communities that a private police force would impact, and, for two years, has heard a resounding "NO!" from Baltimoreans who know that more police is not a formula for less crime.

Our police need to respond to their employers, US!

I am a voter in your district. I will be sincerely disappointed if you ignore the will of your constituents and the will of the people of Baltimore in favor of Johns Hopkins' interests.

Sincerely,

Marilyn Carlisle
1238 Ramblewood Road
21239

Washington, Mary Senator

From: no-reply@mlis.state.md.us
Sent: Monday, February 11, 2019 8:30 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate
Subject: **EMAIL FROM CONSTITUENT IN YOUR DISTRICT - JHU Police Force

Name: Bentley Allan Phone Number: 6142977907 Address: 2938 Guilford Ave City: Baltimore Zip Code: 21218 Email Address: Bentley.allan@gmail.com Dear Senators and Delegates, I live in Charles Village, directly adjacent to JHU. I should, the university says, support their proposal. But I am writing to let you know I oppose the bill and the police force. The governance and accountability mechanisms in the bill are extremely vague and weak. So we have no assurance that the abuses of police power that are plaguing our city and our country will not simply be repeated. A police force cannot be granted on trust or on good will to the University. I urge you to reject the bill. Bentley Allan

Washington, Mary Senator

From: no-reply@mlis.state.md.us
Sent: Saturday, February 2, 2019 4:44 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator
Subject: **EMAIL FROM CONSTITUENT IN YOUR DISTRICT - Keep on supporting the community against JHU private police!

Name: Sarah Ross Phone Number: 7036556643 Address: 2907 Guilford Ave City: Baltimore Zip Code: 21218
Email Address: SarahRoss89@gmail.com Dear State Senator Washington, I am a Johns Hopkins University doctoral student, and a five-year resident of Charles Village in your district who was extremely happy to vote for you at the last election. You are doing an incredible job, and I write in particular to thank you for your thorough and vocal opposition to the JHU private police bill and scheme. It's very clear, as your office has said, that this measure neglects to consider the numerous ways Hopkins could improve relationships with their non-affiliate neighbors while promoting and aiding public safety--every way except the private police route, which directly benefits them while raising enormous concerns and inequalities on top of those existing around JHU property in this city. Many of my fellow residents are writing to our elected officials who are unspoken about or in support of the private police bill, in the hopes that together you and they can stop this measure before it gets going. Hopkins has shown little respect and great greed in its now multiple attempts to create this pocket of exclusive power within the city. I can only hope this fails to come, and that the justice the city needs can happen across university and non-affiliate borders, rather on the walls of them. Thank you for all you do! We notice and appreciate it. (And I hope you have the opportunity to pay a full-time social media worker in your office: I'd love to hear and see more of your hard work across these news and media platforms, so that people could hear what you have to say and how much you've already been doing.) Respectfully yours, Sarah Ross

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Mark Hall <markhall@carpethaus.com>
Sent: Sunday, February 3, 2019 7:06 AM
To: Washington, Mary Senator
Subject: Fwd: Armed John Hopkins Police

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Categories: Constituent Emails

Subject: Armed John Hopkins Police

Sen Washington,

If you are concerned about private college police accountability to the public you should be. A case in Texas surrounding the killing of an unarmed student off campus by a private University of the Incarnate Word Officer has demonstrated the lack of accountability. (Redus vs. UTW. Cameron Redus.)

The family has been fighting for over five years just to start discovery into the facts surrounding the shooting which are sealed.

This incident at the time (Dec. 2013) was an international story (CNN, NBC, DRUDGE) and has been a test of laws covering private university police spanning state and federal courts including the 5th circuit and is now in the Texas Supreme Court for the second time.

If you have concerns you should take a look at this case. Arming private police begs for an avenue of accountability that at this point does not exist in Texas.

Take Care,
 Mark Hall
 713-553-5154 cell
 281-427-6226 store
 281-428-8769 home
Markhall@carpethaus.com
Mhall@lee.edu
Carpethaus Flooring America
 1415 N Pruett Baytown 77520
"Where friends Send friends"
 281-427-5945 fax

Washington, Mary Senator

From: no-reply@mlis.state.md.us
Sent: Sunday, February 3, 2019 4:40 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate
Subject: **EMAIL FROM CONSTITUENT IN YOUR DISTRICT - Opposing JHU's private police force!

Name: William R Ryerson Phone Number: 4436300841 Address: 3305 Guilford Ave. City: Baltimore Zip Code: 21218 Email Address: will.ryerson@gmail.com Dear Legislators, I am one of your constituents, a proud resident of District 43, which is right next to Johns Hopkins University (JHU). I am writing to let you know I oppose JHU's forthcoming bill to create its own private police force. Such a force would cause harm to my community. As we have seen in numerous public and private forces throughout the country, it would likely cause an increase in racial profiling and surveillance of residents and risk escalation of force in interactions with officers. Moreover, a private entity like JHU cannot truly be accountable to me and others in my community when the University's own interests will always be its first priority, as opposed to the neighborhoods it borders. Furthermore, it is unacceptable for JHU to propose such a force when the Baltimore Police Department (BPD) is in crisis mode of corruption and scandal, and facing a federal mandate with which it is NOT complying. I do not want this private police force, and I am asking you to reject this bill when it is proposed. Thank you, -will

Washington, Mary Senator

From: no-reply@mlis.state.md.us
Sent: Tuesday, February 5, 2019 9:43 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate
Subject: **EMAIL FROM CONSTITUENT IN YOUR DISTRICT - Please vote NO on Johns Hopkins private police force

Name: Jon Sussman Phone Number: 9178655951 Address: 3607 Rexmere rd City: Baltimore Zip Code: 21218
Email Address: Jonmsussman@gmail.com Dear Sen. Washington and Delegates McIntosh, Boyce, and Anderson, I am an Ednor Gardens resident and I am writing to strongly urge you to vote NO on any bill to establish a Johns Hopkins private police force. A JHU police force will negatively impact the quality of life for residents who are already over-policed. Let me state my concerns briefly: - A JHU police force will be deeply unaccountable to residents. - In an environment where the Baltimore Police Department is already racked by scandal and corruption, simply adding another force will not help induce needed reforms - especially if officers are sourced from an already-understaffed BPD. - The JHU force would be incentivized to push crime outside of its boundaries - for instance, towards where I live in Ednor Gardens - instead of preventing it. In short, a JHU police force will be a serious detriment to the quality of life of residents like myself, and should not be authorized. Thank you, Jon Sussman

Washington, Mary Senator

From: debra <debra@vrg.org>
Sent: Monday, February 11, 2019 1:38 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator
Subject: Against JHU Private Police Force

I just wanted to ask you to continue opposing the creation of a Private Police Force near JHU Homewood campus. I have lived across the street from JHU on the Remington side of the campus since 1990. Throughout my time living here I've witnessed JHU Security harassing kids that live in our neighborhood (including white children; not only minorities). As a result, historically most of our neighborhood kids have a bad feeling towards JHU (which is a shame since most of them have gone or eventually go to POLY, etc. for high school). For example, when a group of teens walk together even on Museum drive to go to a store on St. Paul Street, they are often stopped and questioned as to what they are doing. When skateboarding on city property in Charles' village, they are threatened by JHU security and harassed. I can go on and on. Personally, I feel the security guards standing on corners the past 2 years have been the best we've ever had (they are personable and want to know the neighbors living here). The guys driving around in JHU security cars continue to be nasty and not helpful even when there has been crime (which is very rare these days in our neighborhood). Please oppose the creation of a JHU Private Police Force. Thanks!

Sincerely

Debra Wasserman

To assist us in responding as quickly and comprehensively as possible, please include the following information.

NAME: Debra Wasserman

HOME ADDRESS AND ZIP CODE: West 31st St. 21211

PHONE NUMBER: unlisted

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Anton Woronczuk <anton.woronczuk@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 13, 2019 12:44 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator
Subject: Please reject Private Police bill

Dear Delegate Washington,

I am one of your constituents, a resident of District 43. I am writing to let you know I oppose JHU's forthcoming bill to create its own private police force. Such a force would cause harm to my community, for as we have seen in numerous public and private forces throughout the country, it would likely cause an increase in racial profiling and surveillance of residents and risk escalation of force in interactions with officers. Moreover, a private entity like JHU cannot truly be accountable to me and others in my community when the University's own interests will always be its first priority, as opposed to the neighborhoods it borders. I do not want this private police force, and I am asking you to reject this bill when it is proposed.

Thank you,
Anton Woronczuk

Washington, Mary Senator

From: no-reply@mlis.state.md.us
Sent: Friday, February 15, 2019 10:21 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate
Subject: **EMAIL FROM CONSTITUENT IN YOUR DISTRICT - Opposing Hopkins Private Police

Name: Sean McFarland Phone Number: 4102922477 Address: 329 W 30th St City: Baltimore Zip Code: 21211
Email Address: komuarashi@gmail.com Dear Representatives, I am writing to you in opposition to SB0793 and HB1094. Both bills have a provision for a Hopkins private police force. Johns Hopkins has heard feedback from the community over the last year and is in full knowledge to the degree that we do not wish to have anything of the sort in our community. I am a Remington resident and a Johns Hopkins student and I believe that there is truly no need to increase security in or around my neighborhood. We are at all times watched by a Hopkins security force, which seems to work extremely inefficiently already. The private police force would likely be staffed by BPD officers, which is already one of the most problematic police departments in the country. I can imagine that because of this, a police force dedicated to the Hopkins campuses would increase racial profiling of students, employees, and community members of color. We absolutely must develop a better system of accountability for our own police city's police force before we let a private company with the gravitas of Hopkins to step in. I propose that this money instead be directed towards internal community policing initiatives. I hope you make the right decision and vote against these bills. Thank you very much for your time.
Sincerely, Sean McFarland

Washington, Mary Senator

From: no-reply@mlis.state.md.us
Sent: Monday, February 18, 2019 1:15 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate
Subject: **EMAIL FROM CONSTITUENT IN YOUR DISTRICT - Please Oppose SB 793

Name: James Lynch Phone Number: 9162078459 Address: 3301 Beech Ave. City: Baltimore Zip Code: 21211
Email Address: jlynchlaw@gmail.com Dear Legislators: As a resident and new homeowner in Baltimore, I urge you to oppose SB 793, which would authorize Johns Hopkins University to establish a police force. My wife is a professor at the JHU Homewood campus and joined dozens of her colleagues in signing an open letter of opposition to the bill. My greatest concern is that if SB 793 becomes law and JHU creates a police force, the students and members of the community will be at greater risk of violence. Despite provisions that suggest the contrary, I worry that such a police force will be insufficiently accountable to the community, and that JHU will become ever more alienated from the community in which it is situated. Rather, I urge you to support systematic reforms of the Baltimore Police Department, and with your colleagues, make vital investments in the community that will reduce incidences of violence throughout our city and communities throughout Maryland.
Sincerely, James Lynch

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Molly Radwell <mhradwell@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 13, 2019 12:46 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator
Subject: Vote NO on Hopkins Police Bill

Dear Senator Washington,

I am one of your constituents, a proud resident of District 43. I am writing to let you know I oppose JHU's forthcoming bill to create its own private police force. Such a force would cause harm to my community, for as we have seen in numerous public and private forces throughout the country, it would likely cause an increase in racial profiling and surveillance of residents and risk escalation of force in interactions with officers. Moreover, a private entity like JHU cannot truly be accountable to me and others in my community when the University's own interests will always be its first priority, as opposed to the neighborhoods it borders. I do not want this private police force, and I am asking for this bill to be rejected when it is proposed.

Thank you for taking the time to listen.

Sincerely,
Molly Radwell

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Jonathan Rochkind <jonathan@dnil.net>
Sent: Monday, January 28, 2019 8:04 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator
Subject: please oppose the Hopkins police force

At the Waverly Improvement Association meeting on December 4th, from a presentation by Hopkins security, I learned of some reasons Johns Hopkins is not ready to run a police force: They are only at the beginning of a multi-year process to get accreditation for their existing security departments; they're not willing to share their existing internal security policies before future revisions. I was surprised they don't think either of these things are first necessary to show themselves qualified to handle state-authorized police power.

However, even if Hopkins were prepared to run a police force, Baltimore City is not ready for any additional police forces of any sort.

We are in the middle of a crisis of emergency proportions in lawful and trustworthy policing in Baltimore. We are only at the very beginnings of the Department of Justice consent decree process — entered into after the DOJ found illegality and violations of rights by the Baltimore Police to be widespread and routine. These aren't just words, they mean the documented ongoing routine terrorization and brutalization of Baltimore residents — especially Black residents — by a police force which is literally out of control.

And existing state legislation contributed to this environment of no accountability or transparency, and is impeding efforts at reform.

The Community Oversight Task Force specifically pointed out legislation — including the Law Enforcement Officer Bill of Rights (LEOBOR) — that require changes to support transparency and accountability of policing in Baltimore.

(<https://consentdecree.baltimorecity.gov/sites/default/files/117%20COTF%20Report.pdf?fbclid=IwAR0oasIV2w3qbUYIXpYMFfpbjUVJxG5kp-7-E3oWKO25A30PjWeYIFEqYT4>).

They aren't alone, the role of state legislation in shielding the police from transparency and accountability comes up time and time again. In December, Deborah Katz Levi, director of special litigation for the Baltimore City Office of the Public Defender, suggested that state legislation impeding access to police misconduct records has provided an environment where police misconduct and illegality flourishes shielded from any scrutiny, and that changes to state legislation should be considered.

(<https://www.marylandmatters.org/2018/12/19/officials-lawyers-lament-inability-to-root-out-police-corruption/>)

These same state laws which are widely recognized to inhibit police transparency and accountability and protect illegality and corruption — would apply to a new Hopkins force too.

Two years into the consent decree, the residents of Baltimore have yet to see anything change from this process. We have yet to see any legislation from the city or state to increase transparency and accountability in police discipline. And have seen scandal after scandal continue to come to light: from officers running drug trafficking and other violent criminal enterprises for their own profit, to illegal surveillance and arrests, to routine practices of fraudulent overtime. Over and over. The Baltimore Police department is an organization gone rogue.

Instead of our elected officials taking action to address this emergency, we see them acting to further block transparency and accountability. Baltimore City engaged in a fight try to keep the Civilian Review Board from having access to the materials they need to do their job (<https://www.baltimoresun.com/news/opinion/oped/bs-ed-op-1019-20181018-story.html>). The city has been misleading the public on police staffing data (<https://www.baltimorebrew.com/2018/08/14/bpd-has-been-misleading-the-public-on-staffing-data-council-members-say/>) and interfering with the work of auditors looking into recruitment. (https://www.baltimoresun.com/news/maryland/baltimore-city/bs-md-ci-police-recruitment-audit-20181217-story.html?fbclid=IwAR3HEYp4_Ru8835JbRMNzMqOo6AakH2QNs5iaH32BHoVM3qZggnJmmyb4mQ). The mayor is proceeding with a police commissioner selection process devoid of meaningful public input. The ambiguously divided responsibility for BPD between city and state governments lets our officials throw the issue back and forth and avoid democratic accountability. Introducing a third entity responsible for a police force in Baltimore — Hopkins, with no democratic accountability to Baltimore residents at all — will further weaken democratic control of policing in Baltimore.

For Hopkins to lobby for a new police force in this environment — and for legislators in Annapolis to support that effort while doing nothing to address the current emergency in lawful and accountable policing — shows a profound disrespect for the residents of Baltimore.

Annapolis should be working on fixing the legislative environment to allow and require transparent, accountable, legal and constitutional, civilian-controlled policing in Baltimore, and Hopkins should be lobbying for that, not a new boutique police force added into this broken situation. Once we're there, and have seen results in changed policing, only then we can even begin to consider any additional police forces in Baltimore. In the current environment, adding another police force into the mix won't make me or my neighbors any safer, it'll do the reverse. It's time for our representatives to start treating our rogue police force like the emergency it is, it's entirely inappropriate to add more police into this broken legislative environment.

Jonathan Rochkind
755 Melville Ave
773 230 5779

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Maggie Eminizer <margaret.eminizer@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 13, 2019 1:02 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate
Subject: PLEASE VOTE NO ON HOPKINS POLICE BILLS

Dear Sen. Washington and Reps. McIntosh, Anderson, and Boyce,

I am writing today to emphatically urge you to vote "NO" on SB0717 and SB0793, and against any future crossfiles of these bills in the House of Delegates.

Johns Hopkins has, for two years now, made their case to the communities that a private police force would impact, and, for two years, has heard a resounding "NO!" from Baltimoreans who know that more police is not a formula for less crime. I am a PhD student at Johns Hopkins University and a member of the hundreds-strong Students Against Private Police (SAPP) coalition through my affiliation with the graduate student union Teachers and Researchers United (TRU). I am also a transgender woman, and I (like many members of my community) already face discrimination and harassment from police. Allowing Johns Hopkins University to establish its own private police department would simply offload and obfuscate the responsibility of ALL law enforcement to address discrimination in policing rather than ameliorate these issues as they're already realized in Baltimore.

Hopkins has told the city of Baltimore that they know what's best for its residents since their establishment, but Baltimoreans know that those assurances are merely a front (and a racist and classist front, at that) to allow the University to impose its will on the city that supports and houses it. Hopkins is not approaching this measure in good faith with its students, faculty, or staff, and it's certainly shown time and again that it must not be given the responsibility of managing and overseeing its own police force, let alone in the campus areas around Homewood, East Baltimore, and Peabody.

I am a voter in your district. I live at 2821 Saint Paul Street in ZIP code 21218. I will be sincerely disappointed if you ignore the will of your constituents and the will of the people of Baltimore in favor of Johns Hopkins' interests. I urge you to kill these bills and any of their future iterations to send a strong message to Johns Hopkins University that the city is not its playground and its citizens are not merely a problem to be forced away through gentrification.

Sincerely,
 Margaret Eminizer

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Alex Scott <alexscott44@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, February 8, 2019 6:02 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator
Subject: Hopkins Police Force

Hi Mary,

I'm a resident of Oakenshawe, and I'm writing you to express my concerns about the possibility of a Hopkins Police Force. I've lived near the Hopkins campus since 1986, and I go running every day at Homewood Field. I also frequently visit the Hopkins Eisenhower Library. I worked as a physician for Johns Hopkins for 20 years, and was on the part-time faculty.

As an African American male, I'm concerned that I might be looked at with suspicion or undue scrutiny by Hopkins police officers who aren't familiar with the neighborhood. I'm concerned I might be told that I don't belong on the Johns Hopkins campus or that I'm trespassing on campus property. Inexperienced police officers might attempt to bar me from entering the library or exercising on Homewood Field. I might also be subjected to undue questioning or followed around the neighborhood by inexperienced police officers. I might also be stopped for no reason by Hopkins police. I don't think I would feel any safer if Hopkins had its own police force—on the contrary, I would feel less safe and would likely be oppressed by the police presence.

Thank you for being my representative in the Maryland Senate.

Sincerely,

Dr. Nathan Scott
3427 Guilford Terrace
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Mac McComas <j.e.mccomasiii@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, February 7, 2019 9:37 AM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate
Subject: Vote NO on Hopkins Police Bills

To the elected officials of my district,

As an employee at Johns Hopkins Homewood campus who also owns a home on the 2900 block of Huntingdon Avenue near the campus, I am writing today to ask you to vote "No" on SB0717 and SB0793, and against any future version of these bills in the House of Delegates.

I share many of the concerns of Hopkins faculty, students, and residents in Hopkins' surrounding communities about the potential harm that could result from the passage of these bills. Specifically, I am concerned about issues around recent incidents of Baltimore police corruption, the effects of racial bias on students, faculty and staff of color, the idea that policing is the most cost effective way to reduce crime, the fact that a predictable spatial deployment will displace crime and criminal activities to other places in Baltimore and raise crime there, and the difficulties of oversight, accountability and added levels of bureaucracy.

Recent research from sociologist Patrick Sharkey at NYU looked at 264 cities over 20 years from 1990-2010 and estimated a casual effect that every 10 additional local nonprofit organizations focusing on crime and community life in a city with 100,000 residents led to a 9% reduction in the murder rate, a 6% reduction in the violent crime rate, and a 4% reduction in the property crime rate. Let's shift our focus to investing in people and communities that know the solutions to their problems but remain under-resourced.

Sincerely,
Mac McComas

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Francois Furstenberg <f.furstenberg@jhu.edu>
Sent: Tuesday, February 12, 2019 11:10 AM
To: Washington, Mary Senator
Subject: JHU Police Force

Dear Senator Washington :

I'm writing to thank you for your efforts in opposition to a JHU police force.

I have many reasons for opposing the formation of such a force. Perhaps most to the point, I have read the report that JHU put out and it is very hard for me to see how an armed campus police would actually reduce the number of crimes discussed in the report and the appendices. All of the crimes are of very short duration (mostly muggings) and it is very unclear how an armed officer would have made any difference relative to an unarmed officer. The crime is over long before an officer, armed or unarmed, arrives on the scene.

What is more, in the list of "major crime incidents," appendix C, the report has lumped in some very serious crimes with some much less serious ones. When I look at appendix B I see little evidence of a sustained rise in any type of crime across the campuses.

There are many other points to make. What are the optics of a major and powerful private institution getting its own private police force? Particularly since crime on JHU campuses is infinitesimal relative to crime elsewhere in the city. Wealthy and predominantly white populations in the city already benefit from major disparities in policing and crime deterrence. Assuming it would be effective (a dubious assumption), why should that disparity be increased with this proposed police force?

Finally I have a major concern about what happens if, god forbid, a young unarmed black man were to be killed by an armed police officer. I think the fallout would pose an existential threat to the university.

Let me emphasize that I have the highest regard for Johns Hopkins. I am an employee of the institution as well as an alumnus. I think it is a great and important institution that does enormous amounts of good in the world. But sometimes an institution take a false turn and it falls to its very best friends and strongest supporters to speak out to set it on a better path. I believe continuing with unarmed security is that better path.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely yours,

Francois Furstenberg

To assist us in responding as quickly and comprehensively as possible, please include the following information.

NAME: Francois Furstenberg
HOME ADDRESS AND ZIP CODE: 2122 E Pratt St., Baltimore MD 21231
PHONE NUMBER: 410-878-2734

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Nicholas Rodricks <ndrodricks@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 6, 2019 12:56 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator
Subject: Opposition to the Community Safety and Strengthening Act

Senator Washington,

I just called your office, but wanted to follow up with an e-mail to voice my opposition to the Community Safety and Strengthening Act. I find the name of this bill both ironic and condescending, as we all know the "community" which it is talking about (the people that actually live in Hopkins' designated zones) will be less safe in the long run.

I am a student at Bloomberg School of public health, and fully understand the concerns of my peers who feel that the campus is unsafe. However, i'm also a Baltimore native and understand that ultimately, our students and faculty are not the ones that will experience the long term consequences of increased policing. After extensive research and (ironically learned at Hopkins) an understanding of public health from a justice perspective, the following issues arise:

1. Hopkins has no experience with a police force in this capacity. I understand your potential counter bill would suggest combining forces with existing campus police forces in order to keep Hopkins' force public. However, it should be clear that experiments in law enforcement will ultimately put people in danger...some students and faculty may feel momentarily safer, but in the long run it is the local communities that will suffer.
2. With that inexperience, comes the inevitability of racial profiling and disproportionate arrests of people of color. I cannot, in good conscience, support an increase in policing in my city when so much of our social and racial strife is sparked by police forces. Furthermore, with Hopkins' already questionable treatment of Baltimore communities in research settings, I have little faith that the institution is properly equipped to police Baltimore in a just manner.
3. For an institution that prides itself on the scientific method, Hopkins has done a poor, if not entirely irrelevant job of proving the efficacy of policing in a campus setting. This is not something that should be done so we can "see how it goes." Again, we cannot experiment with policing...faculty, students and staff will not see the true burden of that experiment. The reverberations, however, will be seen in our neighboring communities. For the two meager studies that Hopkins sites, I can find you numerous studies refuting the efficacy of hotspot policing. For the most part, policing in this manner increases paranoia and fear and can likely backfire, causing spikes in crime. Don't be fooled by this institution, the evidence is not on their side. Simply pointing to what other institutions do is insufficient; as we know in the case of Lavar Douglas...people will be hurt and killed.

This is all to say that the institution of Hopkins is operating on gut instinct, under the presumption that they will get their way. Associates of the institution have a right to feel safe, but not at the expense of the communities who will actually be staying in Baltimore long term. In essence, supporting this bill would be supporting an experiment on our city, one I do not believe will have positive outcomes for our neighborhoods.

Thank you for your time and concern. I hope you will speak up and oppose this bill and not simply give Hopkins their way. Sugar coating this bill with youth development programming cannot disguise what it is...a clear power grab that will put people at risk.

000162

Nick Rodricks

443 600 6721

43rd District

Washington, Mary Senator

From: American Diplomat1990 <americandiplomat1990@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, February 8, 2019 5:27 PM
To: senatormarywashington@gmail.com; Washington, Mary Senator
Subject: Thanks For Keeping Up The Fight

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Categories: JJU Letter

Brandon Mitchell
 2056 East Belvedere Avenue
 Baltimore, MD 21239

February 8, 2019

State Senator Washington:

Good Day to you Madam State Senator. I want to first wish you a Happy New Year and secondly, congratulations on beating State Senator Conway. It was the privilege of a lifetime to campaign for you and work the polls for you last year. Christine Senteno did a fantastic job, so did Nick London.

Thank you for fighting the Hopkins Private Police Force proposal. It would lead to more discrimination and racial profiling of Black men in the Homeland-Homewood community. Implementation of such bill would also lead to many Baltimore Policemen leaving to work at the more peaceful confines of JHU. Privatization never works, example being the privatization of water in Flint, Michigan and Atlantic City, New Jersey. The water rates went up expeditiously and the quality of the water lessened.

I hope the Mayor stops fighting your efforts on the water billing crisis in Baltimore because I need that bill to pass. The water bill is a major source of stress for me. I simply cannot afford it as a unemployed Grad Student. I'm afraid of losing my home over my own water bill. It is unfair to take someone's home over a drastic natural, human need the likes of water. Its unheard of and unreal in a democracy. Baltimore already has an extensive homeless populace and we cannot afford more.

Hope to see you soon in Annapolis or around Baltimore. Annapolis can be a far trip. Keep fighting for liberal, progressive values. We need it Senator. Never give up. You're doing exquisite thus far.

Thanks for reading, Madam Senator.

Sincerely,

Brandon Mitchell
 Graduate Student
 Morgan State University

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Maya Monroe <mmonro10@jhu.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, February 13, 2019 3:51 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate
Subject: Constituent Opinion on Hopkins Police Bills

To my elected officials,

I am a Johns Hopkins University graduate student, a member of the JHU Student Advisory Committee for Security, and a new resident of District 43. I am writing to let you know I oppose JHU's forthcoming bill to create its own private police force. My own research into comparative crime rates between Johns Hopkins University and other urban universities has emphasized that JHU students are no more unsafe than students at universities with private police forces. This research is supported by other data, as described in the Washington Post, that suggests that police forces do not inherently make communities safer. Given the limited benefit to student safety that the implementation of such a force would provide and the large possibility that it could lead to racial profiling, escalation of force, and a feeling of hostility towards minority faculty, students, and staff, I adamantly oppose the creation of such a force.

While supporters of this proposal claim that it would create a legal obligation for JHU to hold the police force accountable to community members, JHU has repeatedly failed to live up to other legal obligations, including those that pertain to Title IX legislation. These shortcomings demonstrate the ineffectiveness of legislative measures at holding JHU accountable. Ultimately, members of the police force will feel beholden to the people who hire them, pay their salary, and fire them. As a result, officers will always prioritize the interests of the University administration rather than the interests of the University's students, faculty, and staff and the community members of the bordering neighborhoods. When I brought these concerns to President Ron Daniels, his only response was to tell me, "don't scowl when you say the word administrator. we're people too." I believe this inappropriate and sexist comment speaks volumes about the administration's lack of commitment to creating a police force that is accountable to anyone other than themselves and is indicative of the indifferent manner in which the administration will respond to negative feedback of the force.

Furthermore, as a former resident of Blacksburg, VA who lived through the loss of community members and the parents of friends during the Virginia Tech Massacre, I reject the claim that such a force is needed to protect university members in the event of an active shooter on campus. If protecting students from such an incident is truly their goal, then JHU should be focused on efforts that have been shown to actually decrease the loss of life during such situations. Over the last 19 years, armed resource officers have successfully halted a school shooting once, whereas seven school shootings over the same period were stopped by malfunctioning weapons or the gunman's inability to handle the firearm. A survey conducted by Johns Hopkins University revealed that the most effective measures at minimizing harm were simple protocols like well-practiced lockdown and evacuation strategies. Despite their own findings, JHU has failed to implement mandatory active shooter training and has ignored my comments to the Security Advisory Committee about the need to do so and the impossibility of securing my own safety in my glass office and lab. It is true that JHU has made online active shooter training courses available to students, but they have barely promoted these courses and many of my colleagues are unaware of their existence. The fact that JHU has failed to take simple, cost-effective steps that have been shown to improve chances of survival during an active shooter situation demonstrate that their alleged concern for student safety in the event of an attempted mass shooting is just a cover-up to justify their desire for an armed police force.

I am asking you all to reject this bill when it is proposed. I also would like you to know that I am not sharing this information with you in confidence and that you have my permission to discuss and distribute the content of this email with your fellow legislators. I am happy to clarify my stance and discuss my opinions in further detail if needed or desired. Thank you for taking the time to read my correspondence and for the work you do as my representatives.

Best,
 Maya Monroe

February 21, 2019

To: The Honorable Bobby A. Zirkin, Chair
Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee
Maryland Senate
2 East, Miller Senate Office Building
11 Bladen Street
Annapolis, MD 21401

Re: Community Safety and Strengthening Act
Position: Oppose

Dear Chairman Zirkin & Committee Members:

I oppose SB 793, Community Safety and Strengthening Act.

I am a resident in the 43rd District of Baltimore City and a 2016 alumnus of Johns Hopkins University. I oppose the establishment of a private police force for Johns Hopkins for several reasons:

- It will not be accountable to the public, but to its board of trustees.
- Most of the community associations within the geographic jurisdiction oppose it.
- There are no mechanisms for effective oversight by City Council or a civilian entity.
- Over 60 Johns Hopkins faculty signed a letter opposing it.
- The authority it is seeking is not subject to any expiration or sunset.
- The \$10 million annual appropriation subsidizes a university with a \$3.8 billion endowment.
- There are no stipulations detailing where the \$10 million annual appropriation is spent.
- The \$3.5 million YouthWorks and \$1 million for the Baltimore Children and Youth Fund are only being used to garner support for this bill and expire in four years.

Rather than address the concerns about safety on its campuses with a private police force, Johns Hopkins University should use its great influence to persuade city and state leaders to establish more accountability, oversight, and effectiveness in the Baltimore City Police Department. Johns Hopkins University should also follow its own public health research and advocate for approaches and investments that improve the quality of life and prevent crime in Baltimore City.

I oppose this bill and ask that you give it an unfavorable report.

Respectfully,



Anikwenze Ogbue
1320 Northview
Road Baltimore, MD
21218

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Shane Bryan <shane.scott.bryan@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, February 18, 2019 8:25 AM
To: Zirkin, Bobby Senator; Smith, Will Senator; Carter, Jill Senator; Cassilly, Bob Senator; Hester, Katie Fry Senator; Hough, Michael Senator; Lee, Susan Senator; Ready, Justin Senator; Waldstreicher, Jeff Senator; Washington, Mary Senator; West, Chris Senator
Subject: Opposition to SB 793 & HB 1094, Community Safety and Strengthening Act

Good morning Chair Zirkin, Vice Chair Smith and Members of Judicial Proceedings,

The Community Safety and Strengthening Act (SB 793 & HB 1094) will give away a public good to a private institution. This bill has three main areas: funding for Baltimore City from the State, a police cadet training program such as the one Coppin is interested in hosting, and the Hopkins Police bill. Stacking these separate issues into one bill is a political stunt, especially when each one of these topics is worthy of their own bill and democratic debate. The discrepancies in the bill along with my fundamental opposition to privatizing public goods are my leading reasons for opposing this legislation to which I will describe in greater detail below.

There are four types of funding allocations established or supported in this bill. The first type of funding would allocate \$10,000,000 of State dollars to a the Seed Community Development Anchor Institution Fund annually with no end date. This fund is ONLY for institutions of higher education or hospitals (Johns Hopkins is both) and can ONLY be used by said institutions for development of blighted areas. The second type of funding is \$750,000 of State dollars with some additional small grants to support the cadet program annually with no end date. The third type of funding is for youth programming in Baltimore City that would allocate \$3,500,000 of State dollars to Baltimore Children and Youth Fund and \$1,000,000 of State dollars to the Baltimore City YouthWorks Summer Jobs Program, but these funds will only be allocated for fiscal years 2021- 2024. The fourth and final type of funding is a one-time \$100,000 allocation of State dollars to the East Baltimore Historical Library, but those one-time funds will only be allocated if Johns Hopkins provides matching funds.

The funding structure is problematic, to say the least. Besides funding for the East Baltimore Historical Library, there are no funds directly allocated to community organizations. While the funds for Baltimore Children and Youth Fund and YouthWorks will trickle down to community, they will only last for four years. This legislation both gives policing powers away forever to a private institution along with funds that are only allocated to institutions of higher education and hospitals for more development projects every single year moving forward. We need sustainable, long-term community funding that goes directly to community to benefit and is managed by community. It is inequitable to give larger institutions great sums of money on an ongoing basis while youth and community programs are only afforded limited, short-term funding.

I fundamentally oppose non-governmental agencies and organizations that are not accountable to the public having control and ownership of public goods. Policing is one of the most powerful public goods in society. Senate Bill 793 and House Bill 1094 allows Johns Hopkins to create their own Police Department. Johns Hopkins is a private institution, one of the largest organizations in the State of Maryland and the largest employer in Baltimore City. An institution with non-profit status, Johns Hopkins is accountable to a board of trustees, not the people of Baltimore, the State of Maryland or even students, faculty or staff of their organization. Allowing this institution policing powers will open the doors to other influential organizations throughout our state.

Giving away police powers to a private institution will create further divide between those with great resources and those with less. Many of us in Baltimore City are very passionate and care deeply about our communities. We need allies across the city and state to do things better. Baltimore City is making progress. With the many bills being considered in this session of the General Assembly that will provide steps toward reforming the Baltimore City Police Department, we should not create greater division and confusion by adding yet another

policing entity into our City. We need every player at the table to make sure we get the best police department for the entire city, not for just one campus or neighborhood or company. We all deserve better. Giving Hopkins their own police force separates them from the lived reality of rest of the City. We want and need Hopkins to work with us to help reform the police department for the betterment of all of Baltimore City.

A compromise I could support would be a partnership between the State or Baltimore City to create either a special unit or special district of the Baltimore City Police Department or a neighboring State University campus police department to work with Hopkins and provide a state-run policing program for their campus, paid for by Hopkins. While I do not believe more cops or guns will create a safer environment for everyone and I do believe there are much better options to deter crime, I understand the need for compromise and would look forward to working with Hopkins on a greater public health approach to addressing root causes of crime and public safety.

As the bill has been introduced, I ask you to oppose SB 793 and HB1094. Make the funding for youth programming in Baltimore ongoing without sunseting the funding in four years. Either strike the Hopkins Police bill language or amend it to give Hopkins the options of a special unit or district with Baltimore City Council having final approval of any MOU Hopkins and the City or State police entity agree to in the end. Do not rush through this legislation, we only have one chance to get this right and we deserve to take our time and consider the ramifications of such legislation.

Greatly appreciate your service and commitment to our communities and our State!

Best,

Shane

--

Shane Bryan

3701 Elkader Rd, Baltimore, MD 21218

P. 605-730-1294 | E. shane.scott.bryan@gmail.com

[LinkedIn](#) | [Facebook](#)



**GREATER REMINGTON
IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION**
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www.griaonline.org

**Phong Le
President**

**Leah Irwin
Vice President**

**Aaron Brewer
Secretary**

**Nellie Power
Treasurer**

Board Members at Large
Bill Cunningham
Josh Greenfield
Maryanne Kondratenko
Peter Morrill
Emma Simpson
Jed Weeks
Aden Weisel

February 7th, 2019

Dear City Delegation and other Representatives,

The Greater Remington Improvement Association (GRIA) writes in opposition to proposed legislation authorizing a Johns Hopkins Police Department described in Senate Bill 793. Over the past several months, we held three meetings to discuss the proposed legislation. The first two, in November and December, were held without Johns Hopkins present to better allow residents to speak freely. The final meeting in January was held with representatives from Johns Hopkins available to answer questions. Johns Hopkins has also met with several of our board members to discuss the initiative in addition to these community-wide meetings.

In these meetings and via emailed testimony, Remingtonians expressed significant concerns with a Johns Hopkins Police Department. Residents felt a JHPD would "...harm [the] relationship between the city and the school." Others felt this initiative was "short-sighted," and many more expressed a desire for Johns Hopkins to support existing efforts to reform and rebuild the Baltimore Police Department rather than create another policing entity. Concerns around accountability and trust were a central theme in these conversations.

We acknowledge the tremendous common ground we share with Johns Hopkins, both literally in the properties owned and leased in Remington, and figuratively in our shared vision of stability, vitality and security for our neighborhood. We also acknowledge and appreciate the tremendous financial support Johns Hopkins has provided to Remington by investing in real estate, relocating and expanding Hopkins enterprises, and directly contributing to GRIA's operating and programming needs. However, residents of our community do not support a Johns Hopkins police force, so we must stand with them. Regardless of the outcome of this legislation, we look forward to continuing our partnership with Johns Hopkins in Remington.

Thank you,

**Phong Le
President
Greater Remington Improvement Association**

Police will make me feel less safe in my neighborhood.

I'm certain that introducing more police and more guns into our neighborhood is not going to improve safety or reduce crime. Johns Hopkins should stay out of law enforcement and focus instead on using their strengths to help our city. Johns Hopkins should focus on education to help Baltimore students, and research on effective ways to reduce crime. In cases where research and education are not enough, Johns Hopkins should share their immense wealth by investing in community nonprofits that strengthen neighborhoods.

Current proposal puts forward review board, but unclear if this is effective unless given real oversight and ability to recommend sanction/dismissal power. Will officers assist the community and the crime impacting it or be restricted to student issues? If a conflict between JHU student/staff and community member arises and JHUPD responds, what recourse does the community have?

I do not believe that an armed private police force operating in perpetuity is an appropriate response to a localized uptick in the number of armed robberies. I think the unarmed patrol is more appropriate. If the University wants to spend money to address Baltimore's crime rate, it should first consider paying city taxes. The institution is heavily subsidized by Baltimore taxpayers.

I really just wish that Hopkins paid property taxes like we all do- then all that money could go towards hiring and training city police and towards incentives for bpd officers to live in the city.

Why do we need it? What will the private police force do that the current unarmed security does not? Armed people with no accountability don't appear to be an improvement to the current situation.

Hopkins has a reputation to protect and that gives us more oversight power than any government mandate could on the Baltimore PD. BPD has proven itself to be all the things you concerned about, Hopkins PD would almost certainly be better. Additionally, I want more police in this neighborhood -- I would love to feel safer walking by myself (at all times, day or night)!

I would like more info on where the JHU police force would be able to patrol outside of the campus and what effect this would have on existing campus security and city police service in the neighborhoods near the campus.

I don't think a Hopkins police force is needed, particularly not if the main goal is having security personnel with guns. Having the JHU security guards patrolling by foot at night has been a huge help—I think it's really deterred a lot of crime. I don't think adding guns to the picture will do any good (and would likely do harm unfortunately). I've heard Hopkins argue that a benefit of them having their own police force is that it would be a police force based on the best, progressive practices for policing. Whether or not that's true, it seems that if Hopkins has the resources to invest in that, it should do so to ensure that the police our entire city interacts with has those best practices in place (why should the rest of the city settle for a bad police force). I also think Hopkins can invest in the safety of surrounding communities in other ways—funding recreation programs, for example. One neighbor had a great idea—what if instead of a security guard on every corner, Hopkins employed a street performer. The deterrence effect would likely be the same, but there'd also be some amusement and joy out of it (and likely confusion). While this is a joke, I think it goes to show there are many different ways to make our communities safer other than more policing or more guns.

Armed employees will not make us safer. There are many aspects of the safety initiative that I support, but I do not support arming Hopkins employees.

I am nervous about any privatized armed police force, I am confused about how the presence of the JHU police force would effect our current Police Presence; and how the two would communicate and overlap with each other. I recognize the crime problem in this area, but I would prefer to see Hopkins invest in the community in more community empowering and less authority-minded ways. (Ex: additional funding for our neighborhood schools and afterschool programming, recreation; etc)

I think the private police force will be more accountable and less dysfunctional than the regular police force.

Just the negative reputation this City has screams for stability, safety and justice for all of its citizens. Charles Village hues young and old alike. Both deserve a safe area to grow, play and work in.

Safety has improved in my immediate neighborhood (Abell & 30th St) since the Hopkins security teams were deployed. Lots of eyes on the streets. But there are still lots of incidents occurring in the larger Charles Village area. Hopkins is a huge resource and employer in Baltimore City. Students and staff need to be safe for the institution to thrive.

There are so many police forces in our neighborhood, and crime is still high. I haven't seen anything to suggest that increasing policing will solve the problem, and I fear it will bring new ones.

I'd rather have actual trained police around than the "security" guards our neighborhood is now overrun with.

There is no data that shows that more police correlates or causes safer streets. As a university institution, Hopkins should know this. It is divesting in the safety and care of our people.

I am opposed to Hopkins getting a private, armed police force for a couple of reasons: I don't believe more guns is the answer to the increasing violence in our city and I am greatly concerned about the accountability of a private force. I am willing to discuss the issues more at the AIA meeting tomorrow, 1/25/19.

The Johns Hopkins University obfuscates the fact that they are requesting authority for an armed private police department in the interim study report and in their presentation to the November meeting of the Abell Improvement Association. The report does not analyze alternatives sufficiently well to justify their recommendation. For example, on p. 36, the report states that "those officers do not have the same intimate knowledge of our campuses - and how to traverse it quickly - as would our own officers." If Hopkins were to build a much larger security force with enough coverage to provide immediate tactical intelligence to Baltimore police, then this would enable a rapid police response, without the need for an armed Hopkins police.

My opposition is multi faceted, but all hinges on the theme of us vs them. I don't like a force that is stationed primarily to protect the students. I don't like the message it sends to people coming through the neighborhood or to the entire city. I definitely opposed an armed private force. I could go on for days...

I don't mind the current unarmed security at all, and I think their presence in the neighborhood is a net positive. But I don't want armed campus police, and would much rather see Hopkins through its resources and institutional influence behind a campaign to abolish and replace the Baltimore Police Department, following the successful example of Camden.

I am NOT comfortable with a privately operated police force in my neighborhood. Not comfortable at all with what I see as essentially campus security with guns. I think JHU could spend that money in much better ways by helping improve the school system and providing community programs to deter crime in the first place. I'd rather see them invest in the neighborhoods with culture and education rather than policing. I am fine with the security force that currently loiters around the neighborhood street corners at night since its nice to just have some extra eyes on the street...but considering the relative lack of training they seem to be getting I'm not confident in Hopkins employing security with guns.

Will this replace the security guards? The guards aren't responsive, leave litter around (mostly hand warmer trash or drink containers) and seem extremely untrained. The city has a long list of problems with the police force. The Hopkins hiring pool will basically be the same as the city? How will the training and management differ from the city to ensure that this is the better strategy? Will your hiring of quality officers hurt the current police force candidates? Will the police forces overlap jurisdictions? If so, who takes precedent on scene? Given the numerous spread out properties throughout the city, why not make a contribution to the city for improvement of the current police systems in place instead of initializing a whole new, costly program and an all new management structure? The current system of security guards and supplemented city officers on OT is definitely not working. Adding a full unit of unqualified, armed officers on top of the city's isn't the answer.

I do not agree with Hopkins' proposal for a campus police force. The security guards that have been in place for the last year or so have been poorly managed, poorly trained, and unwanted/unhelpful to the neighborhood. If Hopkins cannot train and manage a team of unarmed security guards, how can they expect to manage an armed police force? As an AIA resident for the last decade and a current Hopkins graduate student I would rather see Hopkins focus their money and energy on community improvements such as after school programs. If Hopkins thinks they have a solution to crime in our neighborhood, maybe they should work with the BCPD and help them do their job better.



OPPOSE SB 793/HB 1094: The Community Safety and Strengthening Act

February 19, 2019

Senator Bobby A. Zirkin, *Chair*
 Senator William C. Smith, Jr., *Vice-Chair*
 Judicial Proceedings Committee

Delegate Luke Clippinger, *Chair*
 Delegate Vanessa E. Atterbeary, *Vice Chair*
 Judiciary Committee

Dear Senators Zirkin, and Smith and Delegates Clippinger and Atterbeary:

Thank you for the opportunity to provide written testimony on SB 793/HB 1094, *The Community Safety and Strengthening Act*. The Harwood Community Association is a Baltimore City community organization that improves the quality of life for every resident in the Harwood Community in central Baltimore. Harwood sits east of Charles Village, south of Abell, west of Waverly and north of Barclay. Its boundaries are Guilford Avenue and Matthews Street to the east and west, and 25th and 29th Streets to the north and south.

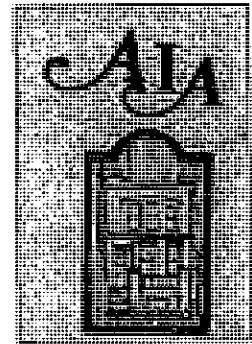
SB 793/HB 1094 would impact members of the Harwood community, some of which live within and many of which regularly travel throughout the Cleary Zone. **For the reasons below, the Harwood Community Association opposes SB 793/HB 1094 and requests an unfavorable Committee report.**

- **Difficulties with transparency and oversight:** As a private institution JHU would not be required to comply with State or Federal Freedom of Information Act requests. Therefore, there would be little recourse for accessing information. Furthermore, processing citizen complaints through the Civilian Review Board has the potential to be problematic, due to the dissention between the Baltimore City Solicitor and the Civilian Review Board covered by the *Baltimore Sun*.
- **Disproportionate targeting of students and community members of color:** As Students Against Private Police (SAPP) reports, there is already a gross disparity in the race of people reported as suspects by the Hopkins Homewood Security: 75.9% are black while just 1.9% of suspects are white. Furthermore, Harwood residents expressed concerns about targeting of non-Hopkins community members – particularly people of color and young people – by a private police force.
- **Additional funds create a false choice:** Funding community development, Youth Works, and the Baltimore City Youth Fund are worthy objectives and fitting use of taxpayers' dollars. However, attaching such funding to the JHU armed police provision places lawmakers in an untenable dilemma. Lawmakers who are not in favor of the establishment of the JHU armed police department, risk being perceived as opposing funds to help communities that are in need.

Thank you for your consideration. Please do not hesitate to contact us with the information provided below.

Harwood Community Association | 25th to 29th Street, Guilford to Matthews, Baltimore, MD

410-989-1143 | info@harwoodbaltimore.com | facebook.com/harwoodHCA



Senator Mary Washington
102 James Senate Office Building
11 Bladen Street
Annapolis, MD 21401

Dear Senator Washington,

During the last Abell Improvement Association general membership meeting, held on Saturday, January 26, 2019 at the Enoch Pratt Free Library Waverly Branch, the leadership and members had an extensive discussion about the Johns Hopkins University proposal to create a private, armed police force. Over 40 Abell Improvement Association members participated in this discussion, and a wide range of viewpoints were heard and considered.

Among the members who spoke were current and former students and employees of Johns Hopkins University. At the end of the meeting, members voted on a resolution to oppose the Johns Hopkins University proposal, which passed with 40 votes in favor, 0 opposed, and 3 abstentions.

The Abell Improvement Association opposes the proposal for a private, armed Johns Hopkins University police force. The membership requested that the Executive Committee send a letter, expressing this opposition, to Johns Hopkins University Community Relations, the Maryland State legislative delegation, and the Baltimore City Council delegation covering the Districts that will be affected by the proposed legislation.

We herewith convey to you the opposition of the Abell Improvement Association to the establishment of a private, armed police force for Johns Hopkins University.

Respectfully,

Kelly M. King

Dr. Kelly M. King, MPH
Vice President
Abell Improvement Association

The Abell Improvement Association

**TESTIMONY OF FRANK D. LoMONTE
BEFORE THE SENATE JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS COMMITTEE
OF THE MARYLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY
FOR HEARING OF FEBRUARY 22, 2019
SENATE BILL 793: COMMUNITY SAFETY AND STRENGTHENING ACT**

I appreciate the opportunity to share some information with the Committee about the law that governs public access to information about law enforcement agencies. Because I have practiced, written and taught in the field of open-government law for most of my 19-year legal career, I was asked by a committee member to provide some analysis of Senate Bill 793 and its impact on the public's right of access to information. I am pleased to do so, with the understanding that my testimony is provided in my individual capacity as an academic researcher and legal practitioner, and not as a representative of my university or the Center that employs me.

Senate Bill 793 would enable Johns Hopkins University to establish a police department that is, in all material respects, indistinguishable from those at cities and counties across Maryland. It would have full state-delegated authority to exercise arrest power and otherwise operate in place of a city or county police force. Policing is recognized as a core governmental function, and the ability to make arrests and use deadly force is reserved exclusively to government. While that authority can be delegated to deputized private actors, as Senate Bill 793 contemplates, the law typically recognizes that, when a private actor accepts state authority, that actor becomes an arm or instrumentality of the state, subject to the same disclosure requirements as the government itself.¹ Maryland courts have consistently given a broad understanding to the scope of the Public Information Act to effectuate its purpose of assuring the public that essential public functions and services are being delivered honestly and efficiently, even when the entity delivering the service is nominally "private."²

Senate Bill 793 provides some limited degree of transparency, and some of the data that is contemplated by the legislation would be quite helpful for the public to have. But there is no

¹ "[W]hen a public entity delegates a statutorily authorized function to a private entity, the records generated by that private entity's performance of that duty become public records." *B & S Utilities v. Baskerville-Donovan, Inc.*, 988 So.2d 17, 22 (Fla. Dist. Ct. App. 2008) (requiring engineering firm that oversaw management of municipal wastewater plant to abide by Florida public records act). See also *SWB Yankees LLC v. Wintermantel*, 45 A.3d 1029 (Pa. 2012) (corporate manager of minor-league baseball park was subject to Pennsylvania's open-records act because it was "deputized as agent" of government and "performed an essential government function"); *Clarke v. Tri-Cities Animal Care & Control Shelter*, 181 P.3d 881 (Wash. App. 2008) (corporation became "functional equivalent" of state agency for purposes of Washington's public records act, when its officers took an oath to enforce state and local animal-control laws and assumed police powers).

² See, e.g., *A.S. Abell Pub. Co. v. Mezzanote*, 297 Md. 26 (1983) (holding that, for purposes of Maryland's Public Information Act, an insurance guaranty association exercising state-delegated powers was an "instrumentality" of state government subject to public-records requests).

substitute for real-time access to the "incident reports" that police generate when they respond to reported crimes, and those documents (among others) do not appear to be covered by the disclosure requirements of SB 793, so that the same records that the Baltimore Police Department would be obligated to produce to the public could be withheld by Johns Hopkins police.

Although the public does not generally have access to the records of private colleges under state freedom-of-information laws, police departments are an exceptional case. Increasingly, states are requiring police agencies operated by private colleges and universities to meet the same transparency standards as their municipal counterparts, since they are doing the same work. Either by way of legislation or by way of court interpretation, the public is entitled to inspect incident reports and other such records at private-college police departments in Connecticut, Georgia, North Carolina, Ohio, Texas and Virginia. There has been no indication in any of those states that public access in any way interferes with the ability of police to do their jobs or causes people to report fewer crimes.

Access to incident reports is important both to ensure that police are responding promptly and without favor to reports of crime, and to alert people of trends and patterns in crimes, in time for them to protect themselves or come forward to investigators with tips. Some courts have even found a constitutional entitlement to the narrative portion of incident reports, because of the unique importance of public oversight of policing authorities. As a Texas appellate court explained:

The importance of these records to the press for use in the reporting of crimes of interest to the public is undisputed..... [T]he press has an obligation to the public to inform them of police activities. In order to accomplish this it must obtain the news. When a paper can no longer obtain the news it cannot remain a successful newspaper. The Offense Reports represent a handy vehicle at a central location which enables a reporter on a criminal beat to evaluate the newsworthiness of the crime in question, the newsworthiness of the persons involved, and the effectiveness of our law enforcement agencies and ultimately our judicial processes.³

While Senate Bill 793 contemplates periodic reporting on crimes handled by campus police that result in arrest, the *failure* to make an arrest is at times of comparable public interest and concern. To cite one especially vivid example, college journalists at Southern Methodist University were able to use access to police reports to document that 99 out of 100 sexual assault cases reported by SMU students ended with no successful criminal prosecution of the assailant.⁴ That type of reporting would be impossible if campus police release only the records of crimes closed by arrest.

³ Houston Chronicle Pub. Co. v. City of Houston, 531 S.W.2d 177, 180-81 (Tex. App. 1975).

⁴ See Patricia Boh et al., *Sweeping rape under the rug*, The Daily Campus, May 1, 2012, available at <https://www.smudailycampus.com/news/sweeping-rape-under-the-rug>.

Transparency of law enforcement agencies has never been more important. The public's trust has been shaken by questionably well-founded shootings and by highly publicized deaths of people in police custody, including the Freddie Gray "rough ride" death here in Maryland. Secrecy breeds suspicion and distrust, as the Brechner Center for Freedom of Information explained in our June 2018 research report, "Transparency and Media Relations in High-Profile Police Cases," which states in part:

Access to reliable public information promotes informed civic participation and enables community members to play their oversight role in a democratic society. Further, transparency strengthens, and the perception of secrecy weakens, public confidence and trust in law enforcement.

The federal Clery Act⁵ requires some modest degree of transparency from campus police agencies, but the mandatory disclosures are quite limited. A one-sentence entry in a daily log stating "Theft, 11 p.m., Jones Hall" would fully satisfy a university's disclosure obligations under the Clery Act, but as you can see, that degree of detail is inadequate for journalists to discern whether a newsworthy event has occurred – or for members of the community to protect themselves. Was a \$10 skateboard stolen, or a \$2,000 computer? Was the item snatched from a purse, or from the drawer of an unattended desk? Details about the nature of the crime are at times decisive, but neither existing federal law nor the disclosure contemplated by SB 793 would afford the public access to that critical degree of detail.

It bears noting that, in 1992, Congress amended the federal student privacy law (FERPA, the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act) specifically to afford the public access to the records of campus police agencies. FERPA now states that records created for law enforcement purposes are not to be treated as confidential "education records."⁶ This change was made in recognition of the unique importance of keeping the public fully informed about the activities of police, so that people can take sensible precautions to protect themselves from crime. The change was brought about by a U.S. district court ruling in Missouri, *Bauer v. Kincaid*,⁷ which found that access to campus police records is so essential to the public that withholding the reports on privacy grounds implicates the First Amendment. The court held that the minimal amount of disclosure provided by police at Southwest Missouri State University – comparable to what Senate Bill 793 contemplates here – was constitutionally inadequate, both because it denied the public essential information about crime, and because it created a

⁵ 20 U.S.C. § 1092(f).

⁶ See 20 U.S.C. § 1232g(a)(4)(B) (B), which provides in pertinent part: "The term 'education records' does not include ... records maintained by a law enforcement unit of the educational agency or institution that were created by that law enforcement unit for the purpose of law enforcement."

⁷ 750 F. Supp. 2d 575 (W.D. Mo. 1991).

disadvantaged class of college students who are denied the same level of safety information about their communities as citizens of any other community.⁸

Finally, it bears noting that the overwhelming weight of legal authority holds that, for purposes of a federal civil-rights claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a police department housed within a private entity is still a "state actor" governed by constitutional limitations to the same degree as a state, county or city police force.⁹ It would be anomalous to treat a privatized police force as a "state actor" for liability purposes but not for disclosure purposes.

I am sorry that a prior commitment prevents me from being in Annapolis to speak with you personally, but the legal resources of the Brechner Center for Freedom of Information are always freely available to state and local governments to assist with drafting language addressing issues of public access to information. We would be pleased to serve as a resource to this Committee now and in the future.

For more information:

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⁸ See *id.* at 592-93.

⁹ See, e.g., *Romanski v. Detroit Ent'mt, LLC*, 428 F.3d 619 (6th Cir. 2005) (applying "public function test," private security guards licensed by the state and given plenary police powers by statute were state actors for purposes of § 1983 civil-rights claim); *Payton v. Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke's Med. Ctr.*, 184 F.3d 623 (7th Cir. 1999) (hospital security guards commissioned under state statute as "special officers" with full police powers were state actors for purposes of § 1983 civil-rights claim); *United States v. Hoffman*, 498 F.3d 879 (7th Cir. 1974) (railroad police statutorily commissioned to exercise full police powers could be convicted under statute criminalizing use of state authority to violate civil rights); *Finger v. State*, 799 N.E.2d 528 (Ind. 2003) (police at private university in Indiana were subject to the same constitutional standards as are municipal police when exercising state-delegated police power); *Torres v. Univ. of Notre Dame*, No. 3:11-CV-209 (N.D. Ind. March 23, 2012) (same); *Boyle v. Torres*, 756 F. Supp. 2d 983 (N.D. Ill. 2010) (police at private Illinois college were acting "under color of state law" when they used statutorily delegated arrest powers, for purposes of § 1983 civil-rights claim).

¹⁰ Affiliation provided for purposes of identification only.

SWORN CAMPUS POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND COMMUNITY SAFETY

I accept that the proponents of a Johns Hopkins University police department honestly believe that they can establish a force of limited size and sterling quality that will become a model for policing in Baltimore and beyond. I seek to understand why they think it is necessary to do so. I wonder if such a model force is indeed possible. As I consider these things I bear in mind the epidemic of police violence, which is part of larger epidemic of violence rooted in injustice which challenges our city and country.

Regarding the Homewood Campus

An overwhelming percentage of all homicides in Baltimore occur in a small fraction of the city's neighborhoods. The neighborhoods surrounding the Hopkins Homewood campus are not part of that fraction. They are located in the city's Northern Police District, which has one of the lowest overall crime rates in the city and a Major in charge who has instituted foot patrols, implements many strategies of community policing and is expert at adjusting officer deployments in response to outbreaks of crime in given areas. The university's own security system, with unarmed car and foot patrols, has been evolving toward more effective crime deterrence. The security arm of the Charles Village Community Benefits District adds yet another layer of patrols and response capability. Northern District, JHU and CVCBD have established a radio-contact system that further enhances responses to crime reports. After the crime spike that apparently panicked Hopkins administrators into wanting their own police department, the combination of markedly increased foot and car patrols hired by the university brought down incidences of assaults in very short order. Yet the university report on which the administration bases its case for a police department does not include the crime statistics for 2017 when this decrease (which still holds) occurred. ¹

I must leave to the other neighborhoods where Hopkins operates to determine whether having patrols of sworn campus police makes sense in their circumstances. It does not make sense for the neighbors of the Homewood campus.

Philadelphia and Chicago Campus Police as Models

Representatives of JHU who visited Philadelphia and Chicago returned with glowing reports regarding the campus police at the private University of Pennsylvania and University of Chicago campuses. In Philadelphia, they may not have spoken with the Defender Association of Philadelphia, (professional organization of public defenders) or the local office of the ACLU who document recurring incidents of racial profiling and of " two different versions of justice – one for students and one for the residents

¹ "Shoot to Kill: Some Baltimore neighborhoods condemned to endure a shocking degree of violence," *Baltimore Sun*, October 6, 2016. "Baltimore's Most Violent Neighborhoods," Duboff and Associates, <https://dubofflawgroup.com/author/joel-duboff/> March 21, 2017. "Safety in the Community", *Abell Improvement Association Newsletter*, <https://www.abellimprovement.org> October 2018. Personal note: I served for a number of years as chair of the Abell safety committee and still attend the monthly Safety Council meetings of CVCBD. I have thus followed local developments re crime and safety very closely.

next door" and complain that "privately run departments operate behind a veil of secrecy, enjoying the benefits of police power with far less accountability to the public."

Hopkins visitors to Chicago, home of the other model force extolled by campus police advocates, may have missed learning about the Campaign for Equitable Policing (CEP). A coalition of students and residents of communities surrounding the university, CEP was formed in 2013 to press the University of Chicago Police Department (UCPD) to become accountable and transparent. Increasing incidents of racial profiling, the shooting in April 2018 by campus police of a student experiencing a mental health crisis, and growing awareness of "the broader context of police violence in Chicago and across the country" have led CEP to gear up to persuade lawmakers to "disarm, defund and disband" UCPD.²

Accident and Escalation Incidents³

Many sources indicate that available data about campus policing is unreliable because of faulty reporting from colleges and universities. We cannot know how many instances of armed campus police action ending in controversy and/or tragedy have actually occurred. The following list samples instances that have been reported in public media. They may be viewed in the context of observations from such experts as Mark Bond, Professor of Criminal Justice at American Military University ("The presence of armed campus security means the presence of firearms already on campus and the potential for accidents occurring or an escalation of violence once an incident starts.") And Dr. Gordon Crews, Dean of the School of Criminal Justice and Social Sciences at Tiffin University in Ohio (Armed campus security creates a "false sense of security," promotes a "combustible environment" and runs counter to the freedom of thought which is a central goal for college communities. The more of a police presence you place in any environment that is just going to dampen people's openness, their creativeness.")

² "Secretive Campus Cops Patrol Already Overpoliced Neighborhoods," *The Appeal*, October 15, 2018. "The Fight Over Chicago's Largest Private Police Force," *South Side Weekly*, July 16, 2018.

³ Mark Bond, <https://inpublicsafety.com/2014/01/academic-analysis-should-armed-security-forces-defend-our-nations-schools-against-gun-violence> January 8, 2014. Gordon Crews. "Should Campus Security Have Guns? N.J. Colleges Are Split," *New Jersey Real-Time News*, October 18, 2015.

"Reports on College Crime Are Deceptively Inaccurate," *Columbia Dispatch*, September 30, 2014. "Why the Prevalence of Campus Sexual Assault is so Hard to Quantify," *Atlantic*, January 26, 2016. "Keeping Up With the Clery Act," *Inside Higher Ed*, July 27, 2017.

"Lack of Transparency in Rice Arrest Angers Lawmaker," *Houston Chronicle*, December 2, 2013. "Body Slammed Arizona State Professor Sues for \$2M," *Inside Higher Ed*, January 14, 2015. "Library Visit, Then Held at Gunpoint," *New York Times*, January 26, 2015. "Penn Police sensitivity trainings aim to combat excessive force," *Daily Pennsylvanian*, April 28, 2015. "Campus Cops: Authority Without Accountability," *The American Prospect*, November 2, 2015. "Call About Suspicious Man Was Made by Georgia Tech Student Killed by Police Investigators Say," *Washington Post*, September 18m 2017. "Students Sue Loyola, Allege Civil Rights Violations," *Loyola Phoenix*, April 17, 2018. "University of Chicago Student Brandishing Stake Pole Shot by Campus Police," <https://studybreaks.com>, April 17, 2018. "Two Ex-Temple Cops Found Guilty of Beating Woman to Death," *US News* May 3, 2018. "2 Portland State University Officers Cleared in Jason Washington Shooting," *Oregon Public Broadcasting*, <https://www.pbs.org?station=KOPB>, September 14, 2018.

- Rice University, August 10, 2013: non-student Ivan Joe Waller, charged with misdemeanor for bike theft, beaten by campus police with batons.
- Arizona State University, 2014: Faculty member Ersula Ore in dispute over jay-walking, body-slammed by campus police.
- Yale University, January 26, 2015: Black student Charles Blow held at gunpoint by campus police who later apologized that they didn't realize Blow was a student.
- University of Pennsylvania, April 28, 2015: report of 7 cases brought against campus police since 2012 for excessive use of force and/or civil rights violations.
- University of Cincinnati, July 2015: Sam DuBose, unarmed African American killed by campus police.
- Georgia Tech University, September 16, 2017: Scout Schultz, LGBTQ activist in mental distress killed by campus police.
- Loyola University, Chicago, February 24, 2018: Students Alan Campbell, African American, and Paloma Fernandez, Latina, detained by campus police using questionable tactics. Students sued and lost.
- University of Chicago, April 3, 2018: Student Charles Thomas with mental health issues shot by campus police. He survived the shooting.
- Temple University, May 2018: Joyce Quaweay, roommate of Temple campus policeman Marquis Robinson and girlfriend of Aaron Wright, Temple campus policeman until 2013, murdered by Robinson and Wright.
- Portland State University, June 29, 2018: Jason Wright, African American Navy veteran, postal worker and father of three, killed by campus police. University administration is reviewing policy of having armed police. Officers cleared while community and students outraged.

Expansionism and Weaponry

If legislation should enable any kind of additional security force on the campuses of Johns Hopkins I would hope that it would contain safeguards against both the kind of expansionism characteristic of campus police forces nationwide and the potential for militarization that began to develop in the 1990s and has recently strengthened.

While asserting that their plan is for a small force, the authors of the Hopkins proposal have taken the universities of Chicago and Pennsylvania as their models. The University of Chicago's force is "second only to the Vatican in size," and Pennsylvania boasts of the "largest private police department in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania [and] the second largest number of full-time sworn police officers amongst private universities across the United States."

Expansionism is a trait shared by these organizations and their counterparts on other U.S. campuses. The federal Department of Justice reported in 2015 that "between the 2004-2005 and 2011-2012 school years, at a total of 717 four year campuses, the increase in full-time campus law enforcement employees (16%) outpaced the increase in student enrollment (11%)."

The same report catalogued the weapons available to the majority of sworn officers. These included sidearms, batons, chemical/pepper spray, rifles and shotguns. A few campuses also supplied "conducted energy devices" according to the report.

Beginning in 1990 the federal government through the "1033 Program" provided surplus military equipment to both civilian and campus police. Under the Obama administration the program was curtailed. However, the Trump administration reinstituted it. Before Obama, over 100 colleges and universities had acquired "guns, vehicles and even grenade launchers." "Americans were shocked by scenes from the Ferguson protests that flooded their screens – the police looked more like military units. The same scenes could emerge from a college campus," warned journalist Nathalie Baptiste in *The American Prospect*.⁴

Beyond Violent Response

The author of a November 20, 2018 letter to the *Baltimore Sun* offered the fact that "the effects of structural racism are going to take a long time to fix" as a reason for creating a new private police force. This is how we always signal our concerns and regret over how things are, as we simultaneously retreat from the bold and determined actions that would signal a real intent to dismantle apartheid in Baltimore. It is time for the best minds in Baltimore – at all the universities and colleges, all the non-profits, all the philanthropic agencies and wherever creative thinkers are at work – to come together to meet the challenge posed by Morgan State University Professor Lawrence Brown : to dismantle the violent apartheid that is the source of and provides the fuel for the violence that no amount of policing is ever going to cure. Of course this will "take a long time" but the time will only get longer if we continue to evade the challenge.

At the same time I urge lawmakers, higher education administrators, faculty and students to explore other models of providing for the safety of college students and employees, and for that matter, students and educators at all levels of schooling. The Trustees and President of the Massachusetts College of Art and Design in Boston recently reaffirmed their longstanding policy of unarmed campus security. In a February 12, 2019 Facebook message replying to my query about this, the Office of the President, David Nelson, indicated that the Board had conducted "extensive research and consulted national experts in college campus safety" and that the "Public Safety staff and entire community shared in the process of making this decision."

In Oregon, after installing an armed force against strong opposition from students at Portland State,

⁴ "Campus Cop: Authority Without Accountability", *The American Prospect*, November 2, 2015. University of Pennsylvania Public Safety, <https://www.publicsafety.upenn/about/uppd>. "Campus Law Enforcement, 2011-2012," www.ojp.usdoj.gov NCJ1248028, January 2015. "Trump to Restore 1033 Program, Giving Military Equipment to Police," *Campus Safety*, August 29, 2017. "Campus Militarization: The Facts," *MillionHoodies Movement for Justice*, <http://www.millionhoodies.net/pressroom2017/10/25>.

President Rahmet Shoureshi is reconsidering that decision, in the wake of the death of an innocent community resident at the hands of his campus police. PSU students have delved into and continually advocated for their school "to lead the way in creating trauma-informed, holistic alternatives to traditional campus security and police."⁵

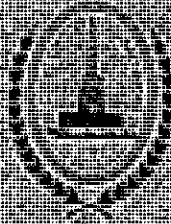
When students, faculty and community residents asked Johns Hopkins administrators to examine alternatives to the police force first proposed at the end of the last legislative session, at least some effort might have been made to look at campuses without sworn police forces and to at least acknowledge that there are ways to protect and defend short of lethal weapons.

I urge lawmakers to vote against empowering Johns Hopkins University to establish a private, armed police force and to use the authority with which you have been entrusted to lead us out of, rather than deeper into, the present culture of violence and the foundation of injustice on which it rests.

Jo Ann O. Robinson
3012 Abell Avenue
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410 338 1552

Johns Hopkins University M.A. 1968
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⁵ Lawrence Brown, "Violence in Baltimore is Rooted in Baltimore's Invisible & Violent Apartheid," <https://Medium.com@Bmore.Doc/violence-in-baltimore-is-rooted-inBaltimore's-Invisible-&-violent-apartheid>, June 13, 2017. "Are Reparations Baltimore's Fix for Redlining, Investment Deprivation?", CityLab, www.citylab.com, February 14, 2019. "Mass. College Votes to Prohibit Cops From Having Guns," *Boston Herald*, February 6, 2019. "Portland State University Campus Police Shoot and Kill Black Navy Veteran Who Was Trying to Break Up a Fight," *The Root*, July 3, 2018. "PSUSU to President Rahmat Shoureshi," February 6, 2019, www.facebook.com/psustudentunion.



1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem. This involves gathering information about the situation and understanding the needs of the stakeholders involved.

[illegible]

Office of Government Relations
55 State Circle
Amherst, Maryland 21401

2000

[illegible]

TO: Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives

FROM *Journal of the American Academy of Business* 34(4)

SECRET 811741 Community Safety and Security in Asia

FUNCTIONS SUPPORT

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[illegible]

Testimony taken by the commission in the days leading up to the report contained a number of interesting insights into police work and the general state of affairs in the country. In the first of these, the commission met with the young women who had been abducted and held captive for a year and a half. They were already pregnant and, in the absence of proper supervision in Baltimore, were forced like the men to work for a living. The young State Capital State, the University of Maryland, and the University of Baltimore all employ their own defense police force.

and the other two at the same time. The three different methods of analysis of the data resulted in variability and wide spread in the estimated variability. This extensive uncertainty, including more variability than the state-of-the-art, can be seen with a more detailed breakdown of the data and is illustrated in Figure 1.

the Mayor and School Board. Some decisions about future City have funds have been left to the small handful of Board members. It is clearly time to separate the City from the Board, giving the Board no direct control over the City and its universities and medical centers, and a reduced involvement in the City's public works, health and safety issues. A City Board of Health and Safety should be created to deal with these issues, and provide a faster response to an active threat, and can focus on the specific needs of the university community. Moreover, should this foundation pass, the Baltimore Board of Health would require a similar vote of confidence from and with the community, and clearly define the roles, jurisdictions and expertise of both Boards.

The ability to recruit and manage staff is vital. All of our members have a sizeable staff, and it is essential to have a good working relationship with your campus community. A fellow student at Kent University established a relationship with a local business, and important steps are being taken to develop a local business.

Keywords: *depression; mood disorder; bipolar disorder*

TO: Honorable Bobby Zirkin
Chair, Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee

Honorable Nancy King
Chair, Senate Budget & Tax Committee

FROM: Anthony A. Anderson
Johns Hopkins University, Board of Trustees

DATE: February 22, 2019

Dear Committee Members,

I am writing to express my strong support for SB793, the *Community Safety and Strengthening Act*.

I am a graduate of the class of 1976 at Johns Hopkins University. Over the past 40 years, I have remained closely engaged with the University, currently serving on the JHU Board of Trustees for three years and on the Board's Advisory Committee on Security.

I have been a part of discussions around the university police department proposal from its inception. I have advised President Daniels and his senior team at each stage of this process, and I can say with confidence that SB 793 is a progressive and thoughtful legislative package that will benefit not just Johns Hopkins, but the communities around our campuses and the broader City of Baltimore.

We know the challenges that Baltimore faces around violent crime. The statistics are startling, and despite our best efforts – through partnerships with local organizations, city and state government, and our direct financial support of innovative strategies to address the root causes of crime – we have not been able to interrupt this trend of violence across the city.

With this legislation, we have an opportunity to take one further step to address that crime and improve public safety in Baltimore in a way that seeks to be a model for community-based, lawful policing. We are proposing to build a university police department that is grounded in the principles of community policing that were articulated in President Obama's Taskforce on 21st Century Policing. That includes public accountability and transparency, ongoing community engagement and collaboration, and officer recruitment, hiring, and training that adhere to national best practices. Our officers will receive specialized training in de-escalation techniques, alternatives to arrest, preventing racial profiling, and assisting individuals in crisis. They will be subject to state standards that govern all law enforcement officers, and they will be required to meet the even higher standards set forth in the legislation before you.

This police department will be accountable to the public, to the City, to this legislature, and to those of us who serve on JHU's Board of Trustees. As an African-American man who has experienced racial profiling at the hands of law enforcement, I know what is at stake. This issue is personal to me, and as a Trustee, I will continue working to ensure that this department is recruited, trained, and held accountable to the highest possible standards of respectful, constitutional, and equitable policing. I have faith that what we are proposing is right for Baltimore, and I urge a favorable report on SB 793.

**Testimony before the Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee
On SB 793**

Friday, February 22, 2019

Ellen Janes, Executive Director
Central Baltimore Partnership



Mr. Chair and Members of the Committee,

Thank you for the opportunity to speak with you today.

Public conversations in our neighborhoods and in Annapolis with respect to public safety and Johns Hopkins' proposal for a university police department seem to divide the issue into an either/or choice between policing now or longer-term efforts to create opportunity and economic mobility. In Central Baltimore, this is not a choice. Both approaches are part of an ambitious, holistic revitalization strategy.

Public safety is a critical element in our ambitious and comprehensive revitalization effort, but I am not here today to state a position on SB 793. Instead, I want to give a sense of the way Hopkins has served as a powerful resource supporting community-driven efforts to strengthen our neighborhoods to benefit all residents, particularly the most economically challenged members of our community.

The Central Baltimore Partnership—where Johns Hopkins joins over 100 active partners to revitalize 10 neighborhoods—has been recognized for our success bringing over 200 vacant properties back to life and for generating cultural activity and investment momentum in the heart of the city. Not as visible, but even more important, is our work to create economic mobility in the neighborhoods we serve. Johns Hopkins is one of our strongest partners in this respect, too.

Here are significant examples of Hopkins contribution to Central Baltimore Partnership priorities in improving public education, reducing vacancy, creating jobs, expanding local businesses, supporting youth, increasing health services and making environmental improvements for the most challenged families and neighborhoods we serve.

JHU's efforts to improve education for public school students includes their multi-year, multi-million-dollar commitment to Margaret Brent and Barclay Elementary/Middle Schools to transform them into interactive STEM-learning environments. JHU's \$10 million collaboration with the Central Baltimore Partnership on the Homewood Community Partners Initiative Action Plan has been instrumental in reducing by over half—from over 400 to just over 200—the number of vacant properties in our neighborhoods, through support ranging from homeownership incentives to funds for neighborhood parks and playgrounds, and use of Hopkins leases to help redevelop long vacant landmarks. HopkinsLocal promotes employment in economically-stressed areas of the city and has resulted in new jobs for 470 city residents and \$86.1 million in purchases from locally-owned businesses.

Most recently, JHU faculty, staff and students have been ardent supporters of CBP's Front and Center: A 5-Year Equity Plan for Central Baltimore. This equity framework, launched last year, created a plan that aims to realize the priorities shared by more than 200 residents of our most distressed neighborhoods. JHU has teamed up with job training and placement providers, six community centers, neighborhood leaders and other stakeholders to develop and realize strategies to create new opportunities for youth, long-term unemployed workers, and low-income seniors. These residents believed the best public safety strategy would expand activities for youth, and we are working together to identify gaps and possibilities in programming and the needs of centers who serve our youth.

JHU has been part of a collaborative of many organizations to create an innovative Wellness Center at the J. Van Story Branch (JVSF) Senior Apartments, the City's largest remaining public housing tower, which is now being renovated. This effort is in response to the priorities of JVSF residents, who were extensively interviewed by JHU researchers, and is being guided by Hopkins public health specialists and physicians.

Hopkins' engagement with the community extends beyond financial or programmatic support. Students and faculty are active as community volunteers and leaders offering everything from subject area expertise to tutoring youth to tree-plantings. No doubt they have wide-ranging thoughts on the policing proposal. But they bring pride and commitment to the investment Hopkins is making in our neighborhoods' jobs, education, healthcare, youth programs, and overall quality of life.

Our Partnership's members range from neighborhood organizations to MICA and the University of Baltimore, artists and small businesses to City and State agencies. Via over twenty task forces and work groups, our partners are working toward shared goals for our neighborhoods. Public safety is a primary goal, alongside preserving affordability, expanding opportunity, and creating a healthy, diverse community where everyone feels included. In every aspect of our work, we've seen that when stakeholders come together, the solutions they develop are the most idealistic and ambitious, and the most achievable.

Improving public safety is one of the most intractable challenges we face. Our organization is dedicated to the idea that creating pathways among all our stakeholders allows for the best possible outcomes. We have the highest hopes and confidence that, together, in Baltimore and in Annapolis, the many stakeholders in Central Baltimore will chart a promising path forward.



Yale Law School

TRACEY L. MEARES - *Walton Hale Hamilton Professor of Law*

February 21, 2019

Honorable Bobby A. Zirkin, Chair
Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee
2 East
Miller Senate Building
Annapolis, MD 21401

Dear Senator Zirkin and Members of the Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee,

I understand the Maryland General Assembly is considering legislation to enable Johns Hopkins University to create a sworn police force. I have discussed this issue with Johns Hopkins president, Ronald Daniels, his staff and members of the Johns Hopkins community. I write to express my opinion regarding the benefits of a sworn campus police force for a university in a city as well as my opinion of the enabling legislation.

For context regarding my expertise in the relevant matters, legislators might want to know that I have been a law professor since 1995, first at The Law School at The University of Chicago and currently at The Yale Law School, where I am Walton Hale Hamilton Professor and Co-Founding Director of the Justice Collaboratory. My research focuses on how people understand and make decisions about the fairness of legal authorities such as police and other criminal justice actors, and I have published in both academic and popular outlets about these topics. Recently, I had the honor of serving on President Obama's Task Force on 21st Century Policing. I am also a member of the Baltimore Police Department monitoring team where I serve as team lead for impartial policing.

Sworn police forces in universities in urban areas have become more common. I am very familiar with the forces at USC, Penn, The University of Chicago and Yale. The best of these forces are assets to the cities in which they are located providing key resources, leadership and technical assistance to their partner city forces. Because the universities that house these forces are well-resourced and typically motivated to pursue leading edge approaches to policing, such forces can and often do provide the critical infrastructure to advance local policing generally. For example, the former chief of Yale's force initiated training in theories of procedural justice and implicit bias for Yale's force years before such trainings took place in New Haven police department, and the chief generously extended invitations to members of the local force to attend. Additionally, executive leadership of the university's sworn force can play a role

in advancing state training requirements. Updating state training requirements has been a special project of the current chief of Yale police, Chief Ronnell Higgins. The existence of Yale's force, then, plays a direct role in improving the status and training of all Connecticut police officers.

Given the history of policing in Baltimore and the recent findings of the U.S. Department of Justice concerning myriad constitutional violations by the city's police, it is not a surprise that some are reluctant to see an expansion of the footprint of sworn police in Baltimore. This reluctance is difficult for others who see an increase in police presence as a safety enhancement to understand. Why would someone want to deny themselves the benefit of a public good such as policing in the face of rising crime? One would not deny themselves clean water, good streetlighting or national security. How is this different?

I have provided one answer recently in the pages of the *Boston Review*, which I quote here:

Security, unlike streetlighting and clean water, is necessarily experiential. We know when we are secure only when we are free from *insecurity*, and we reach such a psychological conclusion only by interpreting our experiences of living the solution to a social problem – crime. When the public at large experiences the “good” of policing only by concentrating the costs of producing that good on a small group – especially when that group is marked by race and gender – it is hard to say that the good is “good” or even truly public. We need to create a kind of policing that we *all* can enjoy.

It is critical to understand that for many in Baltimore, it is not obvious that more police will make them safer, and there is a distinct legitimacy deficit of police in the city right now.

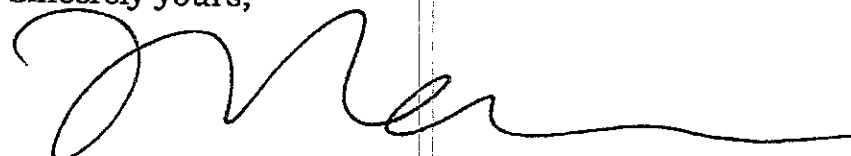
President Obama's Task Force on 21st Century Policing outlined 59 concrete steps that police forces can take to improve trust and confidence in policing while maintaining public safety. The foundation to that work was our first pillar, building trust and legitimacy. Research makes clear that adhering to principles of procedural justice within police agencies and between the agency and the communities that they serve are keys to promoting legitimacy. See Tracey L. Meares, *The Path Forward: Improving the Dynamics of Police-Community Relationships to Achieve Effective Law Enforcement Policies*, 117 *Colum. L. Rev.* 1355 (2017). Training, accountability and mechanisms for community input into the everyday practices of the agency's work all are important to achieve this vision.

I find the proposed enabling legislation for Johns Hopkins's police force to be particularly progressive and forward looking in several respects. First, the

enabling legislation establishes critical baselines of constitutional, impartial and trust-based policing from the outset as standards that are further reinforced by training. Second, the footprint of the force is clearly limited to Johns Hopkins property and cannot be expanded by the mayor; rather, the force's footprint can only be expanded by legislation or by the governor in the context of an official emergency or through an MOU process with the Baltimore Police Department requiring community participation and consent. I think this is worth noting given Baltimore's strained resources. The mayor of Baltimore is explicitly prohibited from making the Johns Hopkins police an adjunct to the Baltimore Police force. Finally, the legislation provides an important structure for community guidance.

This last point may be the most important. A perennial problem with creating accountable police is identifying structures that properly reflect the actual relationship between the police and the communities that they serve. The reality is that police are *agents* and community members are *principals*, but too often the relationship is upended and reversed, undermining trust and legitimacy. Finding structures that allow community members to articulate their goals and projects for police forces so that they may be carried out properly is not an easy task. Across the country, different cities are trying different approaches. Los Angeles, Seattle and now Chicago all have instituted new models. Should Johns Hopkins be successful in this endeavor, the model the university creates will be an important guide star for the city as it journeys toward police reform.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Tracey L. Meares', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Tracey L. Meares

Testimony in Support of SB793/HB1094

Fred Lazarus

February 22, 2019

I am Fred Lazarus. I live two blocks from the Johns Hopkins Homewood Campus, am a board member and founding Chair of the Central Baltimore Partnership, and President Emeritus of the Maryland Institute College of Art. I am here to testify in favor of SB793/HB1094, the bill to authorize the creation of the Johns Hopkins Police Department and encourage your support of this legislation.

About a dozen years ago, in my capacity as President of MICA, I began working with Hopkins, the University of Baltimore and over two dozen community organizations on an effort to revitalize the neighborhoods south and east of the Homewood campus down to Penn Station. This effort led to the creation of the Central Baltimore Partnership. This organization over the last decade has carried out a broad agenda that had included job training/employment, strengthening in and after school programs, housing, safety and code enforcement and commercial revitalization. Throughout this time, Hopkins has been a critical partner investing tens of millions of dollars as well as lots of human resources to implement this agenda. These efforts have and are making a difference, but they have not curtailed the challenges of increased crime.

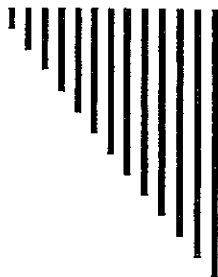
Crime today represents one of the greatest threats to the residents, the businesses and the institutions in the area. It is in this context that Hopkins has developed its plan to establish a police department. As the former President of MICA, I fully understand the importance of security and the perception of security to a college community and the neighborhoods that surround a college, and how security impacts the very viability of both. I also know the challenges that Baltimore City's crime rates have created for both the colleges and the communities. This is why this legislation is both necessary and essential.

The General Assembly did the right thing a year ago in forcing JHU to go through a public process. That process has led to changes in the legislation that will make the department accountable and responsive to the needs of the community and will make it much more effective.

During this process, some have argued that the solutions to crime are not more police, but more and better programs to address the issues that cause individuals to turn to crime. They are correct, and we need to expand these programs. However, as we expand these programs, we also have to provide adequate security. It is not either/or. It is both.

It is because of this that I am asking you to support this legislation that is before the General Assembly.

Fred Lazarus



The Mfume Group LLC.

Ten East Lee Street
Suite 2508, North Tower
Baltimore, MD 21202

Phone: 410-659-5353
Fax: 410-788-8855
executive@themfumegroup.com



February 21, 2019

Maryland General Assembly
State House
Annapolis, Maryland

Dear Committee Members,

I write to you today to express my strong support for Senate Bill 793 and House Bill 1094, the Community Safety and Strengthening Act.

I have lived in Baltimore my entire life and have had the great privilege of serving its residents as a Baltimore City Council member, as a five-term United States Representative and now as the Chairman of the Board of Morgan State University. It is a vibrant city whose residents have always displayed the tenacity, creativity and boundless optimism to achieve and succeed whatever the obstacles.

Yet today we face a challenge that demands a new level of cooperation and investment from all of us who call Baltimore home. Violent crime in our city has risen to staggering heights. Too many citizens know the tragedy of losing a loved one to violence, or the daily worry of being out at night. This situation demands new solutions like the comprehensive approach proposed in Senate Bill 793 and House Bill 1094 currently under consideration.

I understand the trepidation of those who oppose the prospect of reducing violent crime by adding more police. As the former President and CEO of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), I know firsthand the painful history of abuse of power by law enforcement that has overwhelmingly impacted people of color. Yet it is precisely that raw and real history that gives me hope about the draft legislation you are considering.

We cannot police our way out of poverty, economic stratification or any of the other ills that fuel violent crime in our city or our country. The bills recognize this complex reality and propose both long-term and short-term solutions. Over the long-term, the bills help address the root causes of crime by spurring additional investment in youth engagement, job training and economic development. These are badly needed investments that hold the promise of steering people away from crime by offering a path out of poverty.

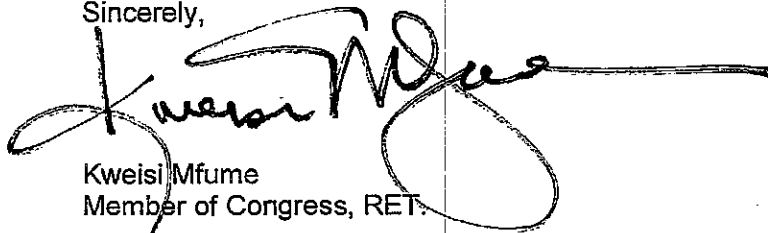
The draft legislation also reflects lessons learned about how law enforcement should be held accountable to the public that it serves. The bills authorize our city's largest employer and anchor institution, Johns Hopkins University, to convert its existing contingent of off-duty Baltimore City police officers into a small, university-focused police department. This would be

entirely consistent with the university police departments of Baltimore's other educational institutions including Coppin State University, Morgan State University and the University of Baltimore, whose police departments are finely attuned to the unique needs of campuses and their neighborhoods. But this bill goes further, by requiring a Hopkins police department to be held to greater public accountability and oversight standards than any other law enforcement agency in the state.

Over the last year, Johns Hopkins has demonstrated its sincere desire to engage the community, listen to the input of its many stakeholders, adapt its proposal in light of their input and find a solution rooted in best practices of community-based policing. If the bills are passed and signed into law, the university will have statutory obligations to publicly report their data, equip officers with body worn cameras, include members of the community in oversight and disciplinary boards and remain accountable to the residents of Baltimore.

For our city to succeed, attract new business, spur innovation and empower all of its residents to achieve their greatest potential, we must all address the challenge of violent crime. Senate Bill 793 and House Bill 1094 do precisely that. I urge you to support them in committee and on the floor.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kweisi Mfume', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Kweisi Mfume
Member of Congress, RET.

Exhibit 4C

SB 793 Bill File, Part 3

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Wagner Gaines, Amber <awagnergaines@friendsbalt.org>
Sent: Thursday, February 7, 2019 10:45 AM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate
Subject: PLEASE VOTE NO ON HOPKINS POLICE BILLS

To the elected officials of my district,

I am writing today to emphatically urge you to vote "NO" on SB0717 and SB0793, and against any future crossfiles of these bills in the House of Delegates.

Johns Hopkins has, for two years now, made their case to the communities that a private police force would impact, and, for two years, has heard a resounding "NO!" from Baltimoreans who know that more police is not a formula for less crime. Such a police force would not make JHU students or our city safer, and it would undoubtedly bring harm to the neighbors, especially neighbors of color, who live in areas bordering JHU.

I am a voter in your district. I live on the 700 block of E 36th Street in 21218. I will be sincerely disappointed if you ignore the will of your constituents and the will of the people of Baltimore in favor of Johns Hopkins' interests.

Sincerely,
Amber Wagner Gaines

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Natalie Elder <natalie.elder81@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, February 7, 2019 11:15 AM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate
Subject: Please vote NO on SB0717 AND SB0793 police force for Johns Hopkins

Dear District 43 Legislators,

Despite their assertions, Johns Hopkins has done little to engage with the community regarding an armed police force for the Homewood and medical campuses. They have not demonstrated how more police will lower the crime in either of these areas. I am a resident of the 43rd district, on the 3200 block of Abell Ave., and I work often on the Hopkins' East Baltimore medical campus.

I know that university leadership is working to appease donors and nervous parents--those are their constituents. As your constituents, I hope you will listen to the many Baltimoreans who do not want another police force that will further segregate communities. I will be sincerely disappointed if you ignore the will of your constituents and the will of the people of Baltimore in favor of Johns Hopkins' interests. Thank you for listening to my concerns.

Sincerely,

Natalie Elder

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Noelle Dubay <noelledubay@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, February 7, 2019 1:00 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate
Subject: PLEASE VOTE NO ON HOPKINS POLICE BILLS

To the elected officials of my district,

I am writing today to emphatically urge you to vote "NO" on SB0717 and SB0793, and against any future crossfiles of these bills in the House of Delegates.

Johns Hopkins has, for two years now, made their case to the communities that a private police force would impact, and, for two years, has heard a resounding "NO!" from Baltimoreans who know that more police is not a formula for less crime.

I am a voter in your district. I live on the 2500 block of N Calvert St. in 21218. I will be sincerely disappointed if you ignore the will of your constituents and the will of the people of Baltimore in favor of Johns Hopkins' interests.

Sincerely,
Noelle Dubay

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Quinn Lester <lester.quinn@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, February 7, 2019 1:57 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate
Subject: PLEASE VOTE NO ON HOPKINS POLICE BILLS

To the elected officials of my district,

I am writing today to emphatically urge you to vote "NO" on SB0717 and SB0793, and against any future crossfiles of these bills in the House of Delegates.

Johns Hopkins has, for two years now, made their case to the communities that a private police force would impact, and, for two years, has heard a resounding "NO!" from Baltimoreans who know that more police is not a formula for less crime.

I am a voter in your district. I live on the 3100 block of Remington Avenue in 21211. I will be sincerely disappointed if you ignore the will of your constituents and the will of the people of Baltimore in favor of Johns Hopkins' interests.

Sincerely,
Quinn Lester

--
Quinn Lester
PhD Candidate
Department of Political Science
Johns Hopkins University

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Maura Dwyer <maurasdwyer@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, February 7, 2019 7:07 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate
Subject: PLEASE VOTE NO ON HOPKINS POLICE BILLS

Dear Representatives,

First, I want to say thank you Senator Washington for taking a PUBLIC stand against the private police bill. I am writing today to emphatically urge everyone else to vote "NO" on SB0717 and SB0793, and against any future crossfiles of these bills in the House of Delegates. Hopkins students, the very people the university is claiming to want to protect, do NOT support or desire this bill. I emphatically believe it will do the opposite of its intention.

Johns Hopkins has, for two years now, made their case to the communities that a private police force would impact, and, for two years, has heard a resounding "NO!" from Baltimoreans who know that more police is not a formula for less crime.

I am a voter in your district, I live right by Johns Hopkins on 21st and St. Paul. I will be sincerely disappointed if you ignore the will of your constituents and the will of the people of Baltimore in favor of Johns Hopkins' interests.

Sincerely,
Maura Dwyer

--
Maura Dwyer
Multidisciplinary Artist/Educator
www.spectrumstudio.org

Washington, Mary Senator

From: no-reply@mlis.state.md.us
Sent: Saturday, February 9, 2019 11:40 AM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate
Subject: **EMAIL FROM CONSTITUENT IN YOUR DISTRICT - Reject JHU private police

Name: Stephanie Erev Phone Number: 9142174529 Address: 3022 Mathews Street City: Baltimore Zip Code: 21218 Email Address: stepherev@gmail.com I am one of your constituents, a proud resident of District 43. I am writing to let you know I oppose JHU's forthcoming bill to create its own private police force. Such a force would cause harm to my community, for as we have seen in numerous public and private forces throughout the country, it would likely cause an increase in racial profiling and surveillance of residents and risk escalation of force in interactions with officers. Moreover, a private entity like JHU cannot truly be accountable to me and others in my community when the University's own interests will always be its first priority, as opposed to the neighborhoods it borders. I do not want this private police force, and I am asking you] to reject this bill when it is proposed.

Washington, Mary Senator

From: no-reply@mlis.state.md.us
Sent: Saturday, February 9, 2019 1:08 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate
Subject: **EMAIL FROM CONSTITUENT IN YOUR DISTRICT - Oppose JHU private police force

Name: Zach Wood-Doughty Phone Number: 608-561-1829 Address: 3419 keswick rd City: Baltimore Zip Code: 21211 Email Address: zach@cs.jhu.edu Dear elected representative of district 43, I am a PhD student at Johns Hopkins University student and a proud resident of District 43. I am writing to let you know I OPPOSE the forthcoming bill to create a JHU private police force. I share the concerns of many of the residents this proposal would affect. Among these concerns are the possible harm, including racial profiling and escalation of force, a private police would cause students and community members. Moreover, a private entity like JHU cannot be truly accountable to the people it would police when the University's own interests will always be its first priority, as opposed to the neighborhoods it borders. I am asking to reject this bill when it is proposed. Thank you for your consideration, Zach Wood-Doughty zach@cs.jhu.edu

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Laura Grothaus <laura.e.grothaus@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 9, 2019 4:17 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate
Subject: PLEASE VOTE NO ON HOPKINS' POLICE BILLS

To the elected officials of my district,

I am writing today to emphatically urge you to vote "NO" on SB0717 and SB0793, and against any future crossfiles of these bills in the House of Delegates.

Johns Hopkins has, for two years now, made their case to the communities that a private police force would impact, and, for two years, has heard a resounding "NO!" from Baltimoreans who know that more police is not a formula for less crime.

I am a voter in your district. I live on the 600 block of Venable Ave. in 21218. I will be sincerely disappointed if you ignore the will of your constituents and the will of the people of Baltimore in favor of Johns Hopkins' interests.

Sincerely,
Laura Grothaus

Laura Grothaus
Laura.E.Grothaus@gmail.com
513.213.2046

Washington, Mary Senator

From: no-reply@mlis.state.md.us
Sent: Sunday, February 10, 2019 11:15 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate
Subject: **EMAIL FROM CONSTITUENT IN YOUR DISTRICT - Progressive priorities: minimum wage, no Hopkins police, and healthcare for all

Name: Zackary Berger Phone Number: 6462671786 Address: 2736 N Calvert St City: Baltimore Zip Code: 21218 Email Address: zackarysholemberger@gmail.com Hello, As a physician and Baltimore City resident, and your constituent, I hope you will support a minimum wage of \$15 for all Marylanders; oppose armed private police unaccountable to residents; and support healthcare for all Maryland residents via HB 1087/SB 871. Thank you, Zack Berger

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Mary Kambic <mary.kambic@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, February 11, 2019 1:58 PM
To: Boyce, Regina T. Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Washington, Mary Senator

To the elected officials of my district,

I am writing today to emphatically urge you to vote "NO" on SB0717 and SB0793, and against any future crossfiles of these bills in the House of Delegates.

Johns Hopkins has, for two years now, made their case to the communities that a private police force would impact, and, for two years, has heard a resounding "NO!" from Baltimoreans who know that more police is not a formula for less crime.

I am a voter in your district. I live on the 1700 block of [Wadsworth Way) in 21239. I will be sincerely disappointed if you ignore the will of your constituents and the will of the people of Baltimore in favor of Johns Hopkins' interests.

Sincerely,
Mary Kambic

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Rachel McGrain <rmcgrain@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, February 11, 2019 4:38 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator
Subject: Thank you for your strong stance against a private Hopkins police force

Dear Senator Washington,

I am writing today to thank you for your decisive position against SB0717 and SB0793.

As you know, Johns Hopkins has made their case to the communities for two years that a private police force would have a positive impact, and, for two years, has heard a resounding "NO!" from Baltimoreans who know that more police is not a formula for less crime.

I am a voter in your district. I live on the 300 block of Lorraine Ave in 21211. I applaud your efforts to stand firmly with your constituents on this issue.

Sincerely,
Rachel McGrain

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Zackary Sholem Berger <zackarysholemberger@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 13, 2019 12:42 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate
Subject: PLEASE VOTE NO ON HOPKINS POLICE BILLS

To the elected officials of my district,

I am writing today to emphatically urge you to vote "NO" on SB0717 and SB0793, and against any future crossfiles of these bills in the House of Delegates.

Johns Hopkins has, for two years now, made their case to the communities that a private police force would impact, and, for two years, has heard a resounding "NO!" from Baltimoreans who know that more police is not a formula for less crime.

I am a voter in your district. I live on the 2700 block of Calvert St in 21218. I will be sincerely disappointed if you ignore the will of your constituents and the will of the people of Baltimore in favor of Johns Hopkins' interests.

Sincerely,
Zackary Berger

Washington, Mary Senator

From: david heilker <davidj.heilker@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, February 18, 2019 8:31 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate
Subject: VOTE AGAINST JHU POLICE FORCE

To the elected officials of my district,

I am writing today to emphatically urge you to vote "NO" on SB0793, SB0717, and HB1094.

Johns Hopkins has, for the past two years, ignored the input of the communities that they serve in order to establish a private police force.

We've said it before, and we're saying it again now. NO PRIVATE HOPKINS POLICE. If we cannot trust JHU to hear our loud and clear message over the last two years, how will we trust them with GUNS and ARREST POWER?

I am a voter in your district. I live on the 2700 block of Huntingdon Ave in 21211. I will be sincerely disappointed if you ignore the will of your constituents and the will of the people of Baltimore in favor of Johns Hopkins' interests.

Sincerely,
Dave Heilker

Sent from my iPhone

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Xabi McAuley <xvmcauley@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 13, 2019 1:30 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate
Subject: PLEASE VOTE NO ON HOPKINS POLICE BILLS

To the elected officials of my district,

I am writing today to emphatically urge you to vote "NO" on SB0717 and SB0793, and against any future crossfiles of these bills in the House of Delegates.

Johns Hopkins has, for two years now, made their case to the communities that a private police force would impact, and, for two years, has heard a resounding "NO!" from Baltimoreans who know that more police is not a formula for less crime.

I am a voter in your district. I live on the _____ block of [YOUR STREET] in [YOUR ZIP CODE]. I will be sincerely disappointed if you ignore the will of your constituents and the will of the people of Baltimore in favor of Johns Hopkins' interests.

Sincerely,
[YOUR NAME]

Sent from my iPhone

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Social Media <socialmedia@jhunewsletter.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 13, 2019 1:30 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate
Subject: PLEASE VOTE NO ON HOPKINS POLICE BILLS

To the elected officials of my district,

I am writing today to emphatically urge you to vote "NO" on SB0717 and SB0793, and against any future crossfiles of these bills in the House of Delegates.

Johns Hopkins has, for two years now, made their case to the communities that a private police force would impact, and, for two years, has heard a resounding "NO!" from Baltimoreans who know that more police is not a formula for less crime.

I am a voter in your district. I live on the 33rd block of Charles St in 21218. I will be sincerely disappointed if you ignore the will of your constituents and the will of the people of Baltimore in favor of Johns Hopkins' interests.

Sincerely,
Sam Farrar

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Bentley Addison <bentleyaddison28@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 13, 2019 1:31 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate
Subject: PLEASE VOTE NO ON HOPKINS POLICE BILLS

To the elected officials of my district,

I am writing today to emphatically urge you to vote "NO" on SB0717 and SB0793, and against any future crossfiles of these bills in the House of Delegates.

Johns Hopkins has, for two years now, made their case to the communities that a private police force would impact, and, for two years, has heard a resounding "NO!" from Baltimoreans who know that more police is not a formula for less crime.

I am a voter in your district. I live on the 3300 block of North Charles in District 43. I will be sincerely disappointed if you ignore the will of your constituents and the will of the people of Baltimore in favor of Johns Hopkins' interests.

Sincerely,
Bentley Addison

Sent from my iPhone

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Zoya Sattar <zoyasattar@hotmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 13, 2019 1:31 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate
Subject: PLEASE VOTE NO ON HOPKINS POLICE BILLS

To the elected officials of my district,

I am writing today to emphatically urge you to vote "NO" on SB0717 and SB0793, and against any future crossfiles of these bills in the House of Delegates.

Johns Hopkins has, for two years now, made their case to the communities that a private police force would impact, and, for two years, has heard a resounding "NO!" from Baltimoreans who know that more police is not a formula for less crime.

I am a voter in your district. I live on the 9th block of 33rd Street in 21218. I will be sincerely disappointed if you ignore the will of your constituents and the will of the people of Baltimore in favor of Johns Hopkins' interests.

Sincerely,
Zoya Sattar

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Thaara S. Shankar <thaara.shankar@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 13, 2019 1:31 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate
Subject: PLEASE VOTE NO ON HOPKINS POLICE BILLS

To the elected officials of my district,

I am writing today to emphatically urge you to vote "NO" on SB0717 and SB0793, and against any future crossfiles of these bills in the House of Delegates.

Johns Hopkins has, for two years now, made their case to the communities that a private police force would impact, and, for two years, has heard a resounding "NO!" from Baltimoreans who know that more police is not a formula for less crime.

I am a voter in your district. I live on N. Charles St. in 21218 block of I will be sincerely disappointed if you ignore the will of your constituents and the will of the people of Baltimore in favor of Johns Hopkins' interests.

Sincerely,
Thaara Sumithra Shankar

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Nar.elsaid <nar.elsaid@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 13, 2019 1:31 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate
Subject: PLEASE VOTE NO ON HOPKINS POLICE BILLS

To the elected officials of my district,

I am writing today to emphatically urge you to vote "NO" on SB0717 and SB0793, and against any future crossfiles of these bills in the House of Delegates.

Johns Hopkins has, for two years now, made their case to the communities that a private police force would impact, and, for two years, has heard a resounding "NO!" from Baltimoreans who know that more police is not a formula for less crime.

I am a voter in your district. I live on the 2200 block of Maryland Ave in 21218. I will be sincerely disappointed if you ignore the will of your constituents and the will of the people of Baltimore in favor of Johns Hopkins' interests.

Sincerely,

Nariman El Said
Charles Village Resident

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Jason S <jason.souvaliotis@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 13, 2019 1:31 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate
Subject: PLEASE VOTE NO ON HOPKINS POLICE BILLS

To the elected officials of my district,

I am writing today to emphatically urge you to vote "NO" on SB0717 and SB0793, and against any future crossfiles of these bills in the House of Delegates.

Johns Hopkins has, for two years now, made their case to the communities that a private police force would impact, and, for two years, has heard a resounding "NO!" from Baltimoreans who know that more police is not a formula for less crime.

I am a voter in your district. I live on the 3000 block of Charles St in 21218. I will be sincerely disappointed if you ignore the will of your constituents and the will of the people of Baltimore in favor of Johns Hopkins' interests.

I'm a student, and nobody on campus wants this. Not the students, not the faculty, not the staff!

Sincerely,
Jason Souvaliotis

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Isabel Grant-Funck <isabelbryn.ib@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 13, 2019 1:32 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate
Subject: PLEASE VOTE NO ON HOPKINS POLICE BILLS

To the elected officials of my district,

I am writing today to emphatically urge you to vote "NO" on SB0717 and SB0793, and against any future crossfiles of these bills in the House of Delegates.

Johns Hopkins has, for two years now, made their case to the communities that a private police force would impact, and, for two years, has heard a resounding "NO!" from Baltimoreans who know that more police is not a formula for less crime.

I am a voter in your district. I live at 3510 N Charles St. I will be sincerely disappointed if you ignore the will of your constituents and the will of the people of Baltimore in favor of Johns Hopkins' interests.

Isabel Grant-Funck

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Ty Andrews <tandre11@jhu.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, February 13, 2019 1:32 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate
Subject: PLEASE VOTE NO ON HOPKINS POLICE BILLS

To the elected officials of my district,

I am writing today to emphatically urge you to vote "NO" on SB0717 and SB0793, and against any future crossfiles of these bills in the House of Delegates.

Johns Hopkins has, for two years now, made their case to the communities that a private police force would impact, and, for two years, has heard a resounding "NO!" from Baltimoreans who know that more police is not a formula for less crime.

I am a voter in your district. I live on the 200 block of Calvert Street in 21218. I will be sincerely disappointed if you ignore the will of your constituents and the will of the people of Baltimore in favor of Johns Hopkins' interests.

Sincerely,
Ty Andrews

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Melissa Eustache <melissaeustache917@icloud.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 13, 2019 1:32 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate
Subject: PLEASE VOTE NO ON HOPKINS POLICE BILLS

To the elected officials of my district,

I am writing today to emphatically urge you to vote "NO" on SB0717 and SB0793, and against any future crossfiles of these bills in the House of Delegates.

Johns Hopkins has, for two years now, made their case to the communities that a private police force would impact, and, for two years, has heard a resounding "NO!" from Baltimoreans who know that more police is not a formula for less crime.

I am a voter in your district. I live on the _____ block of [YOUR STREET] in [YOUR ZIP CODE]. I will be sincerely disappointed if you ignore the will of your constituents and the will of the people of Baltimore in favor of Johns Hopkins' interests.

Sincerely,
[YOUR NAME]

Sent from my iPhone

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Dan Parker <danparker611@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 13, 2019 1:32 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate
Subject: PLEASE VOTE NO ON HOPKINS POLICE BILLS

To the elected officials of my district:

I am writing today to emphatically urge you to vote "NO" on SB0717 and SB0793, and against any future crossfiles of these bills in the House of Delegates.

Johns Hopkins has, for two years now, made their case to the communities that a private police force would impact, and, for two years, has heard a resounding "NO!" from Baltimoreans who know that more police is not a formula for less crime. The passage of this bill can only hurt the most vulnerable in our communities.

I am a voter in your district. I live on the 3200 block of N. Charles Street in Charles Village. I will be sincerely disappointed if you ignore the will of your constituents and the will of the people of Baltimore in favor of Johns Hopkins' interests.

Sincerely,
Daniel Parker

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Mimi Olusina <mimi.sangosina@yahoo.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 13, 2019 1:33 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate
Subject: PLEASE VOTE NO ON HOPKINS POLICE BILLS

To the elected officials of my district,

I am writing today to emphatically urge you to vote "NO" on SB0717 and SB0793, and against any future crossfiles of these bills in the House of Delegates.

Johns Hopkins has, for two years now, made their case to the communities that a private police force would impact, and, for two years, has heard a resounding "NO!" from Baltimoreans who know that more police is not a formula for less crime.

I am a voter in your district. I live on the 33rd block of Saint Paul in 21218. I will be sincerely disappointed if you ignore the will of your constituents and the will of the people of Baltimore in favor of Johns Hopkins' interests.

Sincerely,

Ayomide Olusina
Johns Hopkins University – Class of 2019
Natural Science Major: Pre-Medicine
Asangos1@jhu.edu
[404-423-0446](tel:404-423-0446)

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Matt Chodaczek <mchodaczek@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 13, 2019 1:33 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate
Subject: PLEASE VOTE NO ON HOPKINS POLICE BILLS

To the elected officials of my district,

I am writing today to emphatically urge you to vote "NO" on SB0717 and SB0793, and against any future crossfiles of these bills in the House of Delegates.

Johns Hopkins has, for two years now, made their case to the communities that a private police force would impact, and, for two years, has heard a resounding "NO!" from Baltimoreans who know that more police is not a formula for less crime.

I am a voter in your district. I live on 33rd and Charles. I will be sincerely disappointed if you ignore the will of your constituents and the will of the people of Baltimore in favor of Johns Hopkins' interests. Please keep the citizens of Baltimore safe with your vote.

Sincerely,
Matt Chodaczek

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Ethan Tardio <emptynest15@icloud.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 13, 2019 1:33 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate
Subject: PLEASE VOTE NO ON HOPKINS POLICE BILLS

To the elected officials of my district,

I am writing today to emphatically urge you to vote "NO" on SB0717 and SB0793, and against any future crossfiles of these bills in the House of Delegates.

Johns Hopkins has, for two years now, made their case to the communities that a private police force would impact, and, for two years, has heard a resounding "NO!" from Baltimoreans who know that more police is not a formula for less crime.

I am a voter in your district. I live on the 29 block of St. Paul in 21218. I will be sincerely disappointed if you ignore the will of your constituents and the will of the people of Baltimore in favor of Johns Hopkins' interests.

Sincerely,
Ethan Tardio

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Chloe Warren <chloemariewarren@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 13, 2019 1:33 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate
Subject: PLEASE VOTE NO ON HOPKINS POLICE BILLS

To the elected officials of my district,

I am writing today to emphatically urge you to vote "NO" on SB0717 and SB0793, and against any future crossfiles of these bills in the House of Delegates.

Johns Hopkins has, for two years now, made their case to the communities that a private police force would impact, and, for two years, has heard a resounding "NO!" from Baltimoreans who know that more police is not a formula for less crime.

I am a voter in your district. I live in the Charles village Bradford apartments on Saint Paul and 33rd in 21218. I will be sincerely disappointed if you ignore the will of your constituents and the will of the people of Baltimore in favor of Johns Hopkins' interests.

Sincerely,
Chloe warren

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Matthew Scotti <mbslax@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 13, 2019 1:33 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate
Subject: PLEASE VOTE NO ON HOPKINS POLICE BILLS

To the elected officials of my district,

I am writing today to emphatically urge you to vote "NO" on SB0717 and SB0793, and against any future crossfiles of these bills in the House of Delegates.

Johns Hopkins has, for two years now, made their case to the communities that a private police force would impact, and, for two years, has heard a resounding "NO!" from Baltimoreans who know that more police is not a formula for less crime.

I am a voter in your district. I live on the 200 block of 31st Street in 21218. I will be sincerely disappointed if you ignore the will of your constituents and the will of the people of Baltimore in favor of Johns Hopkins' interests.

Sincerely,
Matthew Scotti

Sent from my iPhone

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Maleka Walker <malekawalker@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 13, 2019 1:33 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate
Subject: PLEASE VOTE NO ON HOPKINS POLICE BILLS

To the elected officials of my district,

I am writing today to emphatically urge you to vote "NO" on SB0717 and SB0793, and against any future crossfiles of these bills in the House of Delegates.

Johns Hopkins has, for two years now, made their case to the communities that a private police force would impact, and, for two years, has heard a resounding "NO!" from Baltimoreans who know that more police is not a formula for less crime.

I am a voter in your district. I live on the 26th block of North Charles in 21218. I will be sincerely disappointed if you ignore the will of your constituents and the will of the people of Baltimore in favor of Johns Hopkins' interests.

Sincerely,
Maleka Walker

Sent from my iPhone

Washington, Mary Senator

From: savanna thompson <savannathompson@sbcglobal.net>
Sent: Wednesday, February 13, 2019 1:32 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate
Subject: PLEASE VOTE NO ON HOPKINS POLICE BILLS

To the elected officials of my district,

I am writing today to emphatically urge you to vote NO on SB0717 and SB0793, and against any future crossfiles of these bills in the House of Delegates.

Johns Hopkins has, for two years now, made their case to the communities that a private police force would impact, and, for two years, has heard a resounding NO! from Baltimoreans who know that more police is not a formula for less crime.

I am a voter in your district. I live on 3339 N Charles St in 21218. I will be sincerely disappointed if you ignore the will of your constituents and the will of the people of Baltimore in favor of Johns Hopkins interests.

Sincerely,
Savanna Thompson

Sent from Yahoo Mail on Android

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Daniel Despins <danielidespins@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 13, 2019 1:34 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate
Subject: PLEASE VOTE NO ON HOPKINS POLICE BILLS

To the elected officials of my district,

I am writing today to emphatically urge you to vote "NO" on SB0717 and SB0793, and against any future crossfiles of these bills in the House of Delegates.

Johns Hopkins has, for two years now, made their case to the communities that a private police force would impact, and, for two years, has heard a resounding "NO!" from Baltimoreans who know that more police is not a formula for less crime.

I am a student at Johns Hopkins, and the outcome of this legislation will affect me personally. I will be sincerely disappointed if you ignore the will of your constituents and the will of the people of Baltimore in favor of Johns Hopkins' interests.

Sincerely,
Daniel Despins

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Edidiong Ekpo <eekpo2@jhu.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, February 13, 2019 1:35 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate
Subject: PLEASE VOTE NO ON HOPKINS POLICE BILLS

To the elected officials of my district,

I am writing today to emphatically urge you to vote "NO" on SB0717 and SB0793, and against any future crossfiles of these bills in the House of Delegates.

Johns Hopkins has, for two years now, made their case to the communities that a private police force would impact, and, for two years, has heard a resounding "NO!" from Baltimoreans who know that more police is not a formula for less crime.

I am a student in your district. I live on campus at Homewood. I will be sincerely disappointed if you ignore the will of your constituents and the will of the people of Baltimore in favor of Johns Hopkins' interests.

Sincerely,
Edidiong Ekpo

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Jevon Campbell <jcampb92@jhu.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, February 13, 2019 1:37 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate
Subject: PLEASE VOTE NO ON HOPKINS POLICE BILLS

To the elected officials of my district,

I am writing today to emphatically urge you to vote "NO" on SB0717 and SB0793, and against any future crossfiles of these bills in the House of Delegates.

Johns Hopkins has, for two years now, made their case to the communities that a private police force would impact, and, for two years, has heard a resounding "NO!" from Baltimoreans who know that more police is not a formula for less crime.

I am a voter in your district. I live on Johns Hopkins Homewood Campus in the 21218 zip code. I will be sincerely disappointed if you ignore the will of your constituents and the will of the people of Baltimore in favor of Johns Hopkins' interests.

Sincerely,
Jevon Campbell

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Jack O'Donnell <jackod852@icloud.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 13, 2019 1:32 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate
Subject: PLEASE VOTE NO ON HOPKINS POLICE BILLS

To the elected officials of my district,

I am writing today to emphatically urge you to vote "NO" on SB0717 and SB0793, and against any future crossfiles of these bills in the House of Delegates.

Johns Hopkins has, for two years now, made their case to the communities that a private police force would impact, and, for two years, has heard a resounding "NO!" from Baltimoreans who know that more police is not a formula for less crime.

I am a voter in your district. I live on 34 St in 21218. I will be sincerely disappointed if you ignore the will of your constituents and the will of the people of Baltimore in favor of Johns Hopkins' interests.

Sincerely,
Jack O'Donnell

Sent from my iPhone

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Julia Duvall <duvall@jhu.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, February 13, 2019 1:47 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate
Subject: PLEASE VOTE NO ON HOPKINS POLICE BILLS

To the elected officials of my district,

I am writing today to emphatically urge you to vote "NO" on SB0717 and SB0793, and against any future crossfiles of these bills in the House of Delegates.

Johns Hopkins has, for two years now, made their case to the communities that a private police force would impact, and, for two years, has heard a resounding "NO!" from Baltimoreans who know that more police is not a formula for less crime.

I am a voter in your district. I live on the _____ block of Charles village in 21218. I will be sincerely disappointed if you ignore the will of your constituents and the will of the people of Baltimore in favor of Johns Hopkins' interests.

Sincerely,
Julia

Enviado desde mi iPhone

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Norah Wilson <nhwilson121@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 13, 2019 2:02 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate
Subject: PLEASE VOTE NO ON HOPKINS POLICE BILLS

To the elected officials of my district,

I am writing today to emphatically urge you to vote "NO" on SB0717 and SB0793, and against any future crossfiles of these bills in the House of Delegates.

Johns Hopkins has, for two years now, made their case to the communities that a private police force would impact, and, for two years, has heard a resounding "NO!" from Baltimoreans who know that more police is not a formula for less crime.

I am a voter in your district. I live on N. Charles Street in 21218. I will be sincerely disappointed if you ignore the will of your constituents and the will of the people of Baltimore in favor of Johns Hopkins' interests.

Sincerely,
Norah Wilson
Sent from Mail for Windows 10

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Rayyan Gorashi <rgorashi@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 13, 2019 1:31 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate
Subject: PLEASE VOTE NO ON HOPKINS POLICE BILLS

To the elected officials of my district,

I am writing today to emphatically urge you to vote "NO" on SB0717 and SB0793, and against any future crossfiles of these bills in the House of Delegates.

Johns Hopkins has, for two years now, made their case to the communities that a private police force would impact, and, for two years, has heard a resounding "NO!" from Baltimoreans who know that more police is not a formula for less crime.

I am a voter in your district. I live on the _____ block of [YOUR STREET] in [YOUR ZIP CODE]. I will be sincerely disappointed if you ignore the will of your constituents and the will of the people of Baltimore in favor of Johns Hopkins' interests.

Sincerely,
[YOUR NAME]

Envoyé de mon iPhone

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Karnika <kreechre1118@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 13, 2019 1:31 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate
Subject: PLEASE VOTE NO ON HOPKINS POLICE BILLS

To the elected officials of my district,

I am writing today to emphatically urge you to vote "NO" on SB0717 and SB0793, and against any future crossfiles of these bills in the House of Delegates.

Johns Hopkins has, for two years now, made their case to the communities that a private police force would impact, and, for two years, has heard a resounding "NO!" from Baltimoreans who know that more police is not a formula for less crime.

I am a voter in your district. I live on the Homewood campus and will be sincerely disappointed if you ignore the will of your constituents and the will of the people of Baltimore in favor of Johns Hopkins' interests.

Sincerely,
Karnika Mehrotra

Sent from my iPhone

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Jon Smeton <jon.smeton@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 13, 2019 2:51 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate
Subject: PLEASE VOTE NO ON HOPKINS POLICE BILLS

To the elected officials of my district,

I am writing today to emphatically urge you to vote "NO" on SB0717 and SB0793, and against any future crossfiles of these bills in the House of Delegates.

Johns Hopkins has, for two years now, made their case to the communities that a private police force would impact, and, for two years, has heard a resounding "NO!" from Baltimoreans who know that more police is not a formula for less crime.

I am a voter in your district. I live on the _____ block of [YOUR STREET] in [YOUR ZIP CODE]. I will be sincerely disappointed if you ignore the will of your constituents and the will of the people of Baltimore in favor of Johns Hopkins' interests.

Sincerely,
[YOUR NAME]

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Zachary Byrd <zajbyrd@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 13, 2019 2:55 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate
Subject: PLEASE VOTE NO ON HOPKINS POLICE BILLS

To the elected officials of my district,

I am writing today to emphatically urge you to vote "NO" on SB0717 and SB0793, and against any future crossfiles of these bills in the House of Delegates.

Johns Hopkins has, for two years now, made their case to the communities that a private police force would impact, and, for two years, has heard a resounding "NO!" from Baltimoreans who know that more police is not a formula for less crime.

I am a voter in your district. I live on the 3500 block of St. Paul Street in 21218. I will be sincerely disappointed if you ignore the will of your constituents and the will of the people of Baltimore in favor of Johns Hopkins' interests.

Sincerely,
Zachary Byrd

Sent from my iPhone

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Karen Chen <chen.karen.m@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 13, 2019 7:19 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate
Subject: PLEASE VOTE NO ON HOPKINS POLICE BILLS

To the elected officials of my district,

I am writing today to emphatically urge you to vote "NO" on SB0717 and SB0793, and against any future crossfiles of these bills in the House of Delegates.

Johns Hopkins has, for two years now, made their case to the communities that a private police force would impact, and, for two years, has heard a resounding "NO!" from Baltimoreans who know that more police is not a formula for less crime.

I am a voter in your district. I live on the 100 block of West University Parkway in 21210. I will be sincerely disappointed if you ignore the will of your constituents and the will of the people of Baltimore in favor of Johns Hopkins' interests.

Sincerely,

Karen Chen

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Allison F. <allison.e.fischbach@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 13, 2019 8:23 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate
Subject: PLEASE VOTE NO ON HOPKINS POLICE BILLS

Ms.Mary Washington, Ms.Maggie McIntosh, Mr.Curt Anderson, and Ms.Regina Boyce,

I am writing today to emphatically urge you to vote "NO" on SB0717 and SB0793, and against any future crossfiles of these bills in the House of Delegates.

Johns Hopkins has, for two years now, made their case to the communities that a private police force would impact, and, for two years, has heard a resounding "NO!" from Baltimoreans who know that more police is not a formula for less crime. The formation of a private Hopkins police would lead to an armed force that would be unaccountable to government agencies and the public whom it would directly impact. I am a member of the public. I will not support an unaccountable armed force in my neighborhood.

I am a voter in your district. I live on the 2600 block of North Charles Street in 21218. I will be sincerely disappointed if you ignore the will of your constituents and the will of the people of Baltimore in favor of Johns Hopkins' interests.

Sincerely,
Allison Fischbach

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Mitchell Cram <mccram1@jhu.edu>
Sent: Friday, February 15, 2019 7:39 AM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate
Subject: PLEASE VOTE NO ON HOPKINS POLICE BILLS

To the elected officials of my district,

I am writing today to emphatically urge you to vote "NO" on SB0717 and SB0793, and against any future crossfiles of these bills in the House of Delegates.

Johns Hopkins has, for two years now, made their case to the communities that a private police force would impact, and, for two years, has heard a resounding "NO!" from Baltimoreans who know that more police is not a formula for less crime.

I am a Baltimorean in your district and an employee of Johns Hopkins. I live on the 100 block of W 39th St in 21210. I will be sincerely disappointed if you ignore the will of your constituents and the will of the people of Baltimore in favor of Johns Hopkins' interests.

Sincerely,
Mitchell Cram

Washington, Mary Senator

From: peter matchette <petermatchette@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, February 15, 2019 8:10 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate
Subject: PLEASE VOTE NO ON HOPKINS POLICE BILLS

To the elected officials of my district,

I am writing today to emphatically urge you to vote "NO" on SB0717 and SB0793, and against any future crossfiles of these bills in the House of Delegates.

Johns Hopkins has, for two years now, made their case to the communities that a private police force would impact, and, for two years, has heard a resounding "NO!" from Baltimoreans who know that more police is not a formula for less crime.

I am a voter in your district. I live on the 400 block of 31ST Street in 21218. I will be sincerely disappointed if you ignore the will of your constituents and the will of the people of Baltimore in favor of Johns Hopkins' interests.

Sincerely,
Peter Matchette

Sent from my iPad

Washington, Mary Senator

From: no-reply@mlis.state.md.us
Sent: Sunday, February 17, 2019 8:49 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate
Subject: **EMAIL FROM CONSTITUENT IN YOUR DISTRICT - SB793

Name: David Rawle Phone Number: 4109490876 Address: 13 southfield place City: Baltimore Zip Code: 21212 Email Address: drawle13@hotmail.com I urge you not to support the Hopkins' privatized police force (SB 793). The ability to exercise police powers should never be given to a private institution. Rather, Hopkins should be required to pay more in payments in lieu Of taxes and the City's police force should be required to provide additional officers to the Hopkins' areas. Thank you, David Rawle

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Kathleen Long <kathleenlong317@gmail.com>
Sent: Friday, February 15, 2019 10:37 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator
Subject: Thank you for standing strong against the proposed Hopkins private police force

Dear Senator Washington,

As one of your constituents, a proud resident of District 43, I wanted to thank you for continuing to oppose the proposed Hopkins private police force. Like you, I believe it would cause harm to my community through racial profiling and a lack of accountability to the community. I am grateful that you have an understanding of these issues, and please know that I fully support your opposition to SB0793.

Thank you,
Kathleen Long

Washington, Mary Senator

From: no-reply@mlis.state.md.us
Sent: Sunday, February 3, 2019 2:16 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator
Subject: **EMAIL FROM CONSTITUENT IN YOUR DISTRICT - JHU Private Police Force

Name: Jishnu Guha-Majumdar Phone Number: 7134017466 Address: 23 E 21st Street City: Baltimore Zip Code: 21218 Email Address: jguham1@jhu.edu Dear Senator Washington, I am a Johns Hopkins University graduate student and a 5-year resident of District 43. I am writing to thank you for your opposition to JHU's forthcoming bill to create its own private police force. I share the concerns of many of the residents this proposal would affect. Among these are racial profiling and escalation of force and the fact that a private entity like JHU cannot be truly accountable. Please keep up the good work fighting for the people of Baltimore! Thank you, Jishnu Guha-Majumdar

Washington, Mary Senator

From: no-reply@mlis.state.md.us
Sent: Sunday, February 3, 2019 3:23 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate
Subject: **EMAIL FROM CONSTITUENT IN YOUR DISTRICT - Opposing the Hopkins police bill

Name: Rollin Hu Phone Number: 6033203346 Address: 3510 N Charles Street City: Baltimore Zip Code: 21218 Email Address: rollihu88@gmail.com Dear legislators, I am a Johns Hopkins University student and a proud resident of District 43. I am writing to let you know I oppose JHU's forthcoming bill to create its own private police force. I share the concerns of many of the residents this proposal would affect. Among these concerns are the possible harm, including racial profiling and escalation of force, a private police would cause students and community members. Moreover, a private entity like JHU cannot be truly accountable to the people it would police when the University's own interests will always be its first priority, as opposed to the neighborhoods it borders. I am asking for you to reject this bill when it is proposed. Thank you, _____

Washington, Mary Senator

From: no-reply@mlis.state.md.us
Sent: Sunday, February 3, 2019 7:16 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator
Subject: **EMAIL FROM CONSTITUENT IN YOUR DISTRICT - Johns Hopkins Private Police Force

Name: Sabrina Axster Phone Number: 9174235781 Address: 3100 Saint Paul Street City: Baltimore Zip Code: 21218 Email Address: sabrina.axster@gmail.com Dear Senator, I am a Johns Hopkins University student and a proud resident of District 43. I am writing to let you know I oppose JHU's forthcoming bill to create its own private police force. I share the concerns of many of the residents this proposal would affect. Among these concerns are the possible harm, including racial profiling and escalation of force, a private police would cause students and community members. Moreover, a private entity like JHU cannot be truly accountable to the people it would police when the University's own interests will always be its first priority, as opposed to the neighborhoods it borders. I am asking you, Senator Washington, to reject this bill when it is proposed. Thank you, Sabrina Axster

Washington, Mary Senator

From: no-reply@mlis.state.md.us
Sent: Wednesday, February 6, 2019 8:51 AM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate
Subject: **EMAIL FROM CONSTITUENT IN YOUR DISTRICT - JHU Police Bills

Name: Kara Harris Phone Number: 4435404926 Address: 2539 N HOWARD STREET City: Baltimore Zip Code: 21218-0000 Email Address: karamaex@gmail.com Hi, I am a JHU employee and a resident of the community and I absolutely oppose the backward-thinking idea that JHU should have a private police force, for many reasons: 1) I haven't seen any evidence showing it will actually reduce crime 2) As a neighbor and employee, this type of thing further alienates me from my neighbors and makes me uncomfortable in the city i've lived in for 20 years. Yet another thing that makes me want to leave 3) I support the pre-existing security staff who are a nonviolent and friendly presence throughout the neighborhood 4) I have had enough bad encounters with police myself to know that this will not only have a negative impact on my black neighbors but it will create a bad message for visitors as well, making our neighborhoods seem like an unfriendly and dangerous place. Please put your foot down and stop this craziness, I can't believe it is still being put forward despite all the outcry. Thanks, Kara Harris

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Joel Andreas <jandreas@jhu.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, February 6, 2019 8:52 AM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate
Subject: JHU private police

Dear Senator Washington and Delegates Anderson, Boyce, and McIntosh,

I am writing to express my opposition to the bill that would grant Johns Hopkins University permission to operate a private police force with jurisdiction in communities outside of the university's campuses. As a member of the university faculty, I am very concerned about the relations between the university and the communities around the university. There is no way that establishing a private police force run by the university to patrol the neighboring communities can improve these relations. Such a police force could never actually be made accountable to members of these communities, and without accountability, university employees should not have police powers outside the university. I strongly urge you to oppose this highly undemocratic proposal.

Sincerely,

Joel Andreas
Associate Professor
Department of Sociology
Johns Hopkins University
3400 N Charles Street
Baltimore, MD 21212, USA

Washington, Mary Senator

From: no-reply@mlis.state.md.us
Sent: Wednesday, February 6, 2019 12:51 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate
Subject: **EMAIL FROM CONSTITUENT IN YOUR DISTRICT - JHU police force

Name: Alicia Puglionesi Phone Number: 6107648905 Address: 2705 miles ave City: Baltimore Zip Code: 21211 Email Address: puglionesi@gmail.com I am a Johns Hopkins University professor and a homeowner in the 43rd District. I am writing to let you know I oppose JHU's forthcoming bill to create its own private police force. I am concerned about the possible harm, including racial profiling and escalation of force, a private police would cause students and community members. Moreover, a private entity like JHU cannot be truly accountable to the people it would police when the University's own interests will always be its first priority. Until the Baltimore City Police Department undergoes major reforms and shows true community accountability, permitting private police forces to proliferate will only increase the corruption and inequality of law enforcement in this city. I am asking you to reject this bill when it is proposed. Thank you, Alicia

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Corey Payne <cpayne@jhu.edu>
Sent: Wednesday, February 6, 2019 1:10 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator
Subject: Opposition to JHU private police

Dear Senator Washington,

My name is Corey Payne. I've been a resident of the 43rd District and a Johns Hopkins student for 6 years. Two years ago, I started in the sociology PhD program here-- where we're very proud to have your name on our wall!

I know you've been in touch with some of my peers in Students Against Private Police, but I just wanted to write you myself to thank you for your powerful and eloquent opposition to JHU's proposed private police force. As a student activist, I have been involved in several campaigns against this university administration over workers' rights, racism, and the militarization of our campus-- and never had we had such important support from our elected officials. Your Facebook post on December 18th outlining your opposition was widely shared and much appreciated.

I've heard that you are considering introducing a competing bill that would prohibit the formation of a private police force. I would like to urge you to do so!

Thank you for representing me, my neighbors, and my colleagues well. We appreciate your hard work on our behalf!

Regards,
Corey Payne

Corey Payne
Ph.D. Student, Department of Sociology
Johns Hopkins University
The Arrighi Center for Global Studies

Washington, Mary Senator

From: no-reply@mlis.state.md.us
Sent: Wednesday, February 6, 2019 1:13 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate
Subject: **EMAIL FROM CONSTITUENT IN YOUR DISTRICT - JHU Police Force

Name: Marguerite Kendall Jenkins Phone Number: 2525315311 Address: 2729 Atkinson Street City: Baltimore Zip Code: 21211 Email Address: mkjenkins2010@gmail.com Good Afternoon! I am one of your constituents, a proud resident of District 43. I am writing to let you know I oppose JHU's forthcoming bill to create its own private police force. Such a force would cause harm to my community, for as we have seen in numerous public and private forces throughout the country, it would likely cause an increase in racial profiling and surveillance of residents and risk escalation of force in interactions with officers. Moreover, a private entity like JHU cannot truly be accountable to me and others in my community when the University's own private interests will always be its first priority, as opposed to the neighborhoods it borders. I do not want this private police force, and I am asking you to reject this bill when it is proposed. Thank you, Marguerite Jenkins

Washington, Mary Senator

From: no-reply@mlis.state.md.us
Sent: Wednesday, February 6, 2019 9:42 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate
Subject: **EMAIL FROM CONSTITUENT IN YOUR DISTRICT - JHU private police.

Name: Sara Anderson Phone Number: 4438025847 Address: 3612 elkader City: Baltimore Zip Code: 21218
Email Address: Sarameg.1@gmail.com I am one of your constituents, a proud resident of District 43. I am writing to let you know I oppose JHU's forthcoming bill(s) to create its own private police force. Such a force would cause harm to my community, for as we have seen in numerous public and private forces throughout the country, it would likely cause an increase in racial profiling and surveillance of residents and risk escalation of force in interactions with officers. Moreover, a private entity like JHU cannot truly be accountable to me and others in my community when the University's own interests will always be its first priority, as opposed to the neighborhoods it borders (like mine.) I do not want this private police force, and I am asking you to reject this/these bill(s) when proposed. Thank you, Sara Anderson

HB 1094/SB 793 Support

Members of the Maryland State Legislature, good morning/afternoon.

My name is David Tian and I am a Ph.D student in the department of political science at Johns Hopkins University.

I am writing to provide testimony to my experiences with the police department of the university I attended for my undergraduate studies. For the purposes of preventing any pre-existing bias, I will decline to name that university.

I have had at least a few interactions with the police department of that university, all of which had been positive. For example, one time I was being followed home by a stranger, and a university police unit noticed and pulled over. Other instances included typical college student behavior such as loud parties that got out of hand, in which the officers of the university politely and professionally simply asked students to keep things quiet, with no other punitive measures put in place. I do not believe that city police would have been as accommodating. There is one incident, however, that stands out from the rest, and has forever influenced the way I look at and think about police officers and campus policing.

In the summer of 2013, I stayed in the city that hosts my undergraduate university instead of going abroad. During that time, I stayed with a fellow undergraduate who was one year below me and was subleasing the apartment.

That same summer, another student had recently drowned in the lake near the university, and many people were very distraught. The individual with whom I lived seemed to be particularly influenced by that event, for reasons that were not entirely clear to me until it was too late.

During the summer, the individual with whom I lived and I would have frequent discussions in the living room about various topics that typical college students would discuss, including life plans and academic interests. While in retrospect there were many early warning signs that something was amiss, I, having little to no experience or skills in the mental health field, had failed to recognize them properly. The individual would frequently say things to me like "My biggest regret in life is being born." or "I want to be like that student who drowned in the lake." or "I just want to end the pain." These statements are, to the best of my memory and ability, verbatim or nearly verbatim of typical statements he would make throughout the summer.

One evening, I believe in August 2013, I was sitting in the living room while typing away at my computer. That same night, the individual with whom I lived purchased some alcohol and was drinking it in the living room while I was on my computer. I do not recall the exact type of alcohol he was consuming.

At first, the evening was just like any other. We were having what I thought to be a normal conversation, with the typical stress and anxiety of soon-to-be graduates looking for jobs or internships. As the night went on, however, and as he consumed more and more alcohol, I

HB 1094/SB 793 Support

noticed that the content of what he was saying became increasingly alarming and that he became more and more emotionally charged. Part way through the conversation, he began talking about the student who had drowned in the lake again, and how he wanted to be like that student. He also began discussing the topic of suicide, in addition to a litany of grievances about his own difficult life, including having not known his father, and some other childhood trauma that I cannot recall at this moment.

At that point, I started to become alarmed, and I had made a mental note to call the dean of the college the next morning, as it was late at night. However, the situation was not improving, and was in fact declining quite rapidly. That individual started to become more passionate, and began shedding tears. At one point, in the midst of sobbing, he abruptly stood up and headed out the back door of the apartment, expressing the desire to go to the lake and drown himself. It is at this point that I, someone with absolutely no training whatsoever in dealing with these kinds of situations, completely panicked. I have told this story to a few people in my life, and some of them asked me why I did not simply just stop him from going outside. Perhaps I could have prevented him from heading outside, but unfortunately, I had seconds to react and I froze.

As soon as I could, I pulled out my cell phone to call the university police department. I notice that the individual was still within earshot, and having gotten to know him throughout the summer, I know that he is the type of individual who would rather not inconvenience others. If he were to attempt to end his own life, he would want to do so with as little disturbance as possible. Thus, I locked the door to prevent him from possibly coming back in as I was making the phone call because I had feared that he would attempt to overpower me and prevent that phone call. To this day, I question whether the decision to lock the door was the right one, but again, I had panicked, and had not ever been prepared for such a situation.

On the phone, I gave the dispatcher a description of the situation, as well as a detailed description of the individual. At first, I could barely speak coherently because of the level of panic in my voice, but the dispatcher asked me to calm down and describe the individual. Race? Height? Weight? Clothing? After the phone call, I went back to the backdoor to see if he was still there, but alas, he was not.

Within minutes, the university sent several units to the front of my apartment complex. If I recall correctly, there were five units who responded. One of the officers, a female officer, invited me to get in her car as we drove around the area of the city where he might be in search of him.

Approximately halfway to the lake, the officers found him and asked me to confirm if it was him. At first, I almost didn't recognize him and said no it was not, but then I got a better look and exclaimed, "Yes that's him!" I cannot even begin to describe the feeling of relief I felt when I realized that the individual would have been safe, because he had been found by well-trained, courageous first responders.

HB 1094/SB 793 Support

After we found him, one of the officers exited his car and walked slowly and calmly toward the individual with open body language and open hands and asked him what was going on. To the best of my memory, the officer asked him questions such as, "Are you okay? Is there a reason that your friend should be worried about you right now? You weren't planning to hurt yourself today, were you?" After the officers spoke with him, they escorted him to the university hospital where he was evaluated. At that point, the dean of the college also arrived on scene, along with a university psychiatrist. The medical staff on scene learned that he had a BAC level of 0.15 (I am certain of this).

After that, I stayed next to his side in the hospital the whole night until the morning, and brought him books and food when he asked for them. I was exhausted and very shaken, but am eternally grateful to those officers who responded to the scene and brought him to the hospital. After his hospital overnight stay, the university found a rehabilitation center for him to stay in for a length of time, either one or two weeks. When he got out, he called me and asked me if when he comes back to the apartment I can give him a hug.

That night, I saw those police officers not as forces of oppression, not as handguns with legs, but rather as brave heroes who would willingly place themselves in dangerous situations to protect the lives of strangers. The officers were able to assist and save someone's life that day without touching their guns, and without even using any force whatsoever.

To this day, I still get a little nervous just thinking about the events of that night, and just thinking about the fact that I witnessed a suicide attempt unfold right in front of me. Had it not been for the university police officers who responded to my call, I truly believe that my summer roommate, who was in the moment determined to end his own life and was indeed heading toward the lake when he was found, may not have made it out alive, and I would have had to deal with the permanent trauma of having witnessed a successful suicide as it unfolded in front of me, powerless to do anything.

Thank you for taking the time to read or listen to my testimony.

Sincerely,

David Tian
Johns Hopkins University, department of political science

HB 1094/SB 793 Support

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HB 1094/SB 793 Support

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HB 1094/SB 793 Support

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Thank you for taking the time to read or listen to my testimony.

Sincerely,

David Tian
Johns Hopkins University, department of political science

**Johns Hopkins Police Department
General Assembly Testimony
February 21, 2019**

Dear Committee Members,

We write to you today to express our strong support for two bills currently under consideration by the Maryland General Assembly: Senate Bill 793 and House Bill 1094, the Community Safety and Strengthening Act.

We both have a deep connection to Maryland and, in particular, the city of Baltimore, which we briefly summarize below.

In 1972, I, Theo, moved to Baltimore and soon thereafter founded my company, which has thrived in the city for 42 years. My company owns property on both the east and west sides of the city, and has developed student housing at Coppin State University, Morgan State University, University of Maryland, Baltimore, and Bowie State University. I am also involved with a number of community-focused organizations in the city, including the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra, Baltimore Community Foundation, Baltimore Educational Scholarship Trust, and Healthy Neighborhoods. In addition, I am a co-sponsor of the Police Athletic/Activities League (PAL) program at the University of Maryland Baltimore.

I was born in Baltimore, and I've spent my whole life in this area. My great-grandfather, Charles Seward, and several others founded Rosedale Federal 110 years ago with \$71 so people could borrow money to build their homes. Today, I'm the Chair of Rosedale. We have tens of millions of dollars in loans in Gardenville, Canton, Patterson Park, Harbel, Highlandtown and throughout the city. We believe that homeowners should have the opportunity to raise their children in safe communities with access to good public education and health.

But our commitment to this effort reaches beyond our personal connection to our hometown. As trustees of Johns Hopkins University and Johns Hopkins Medicine, we have a duty to ensure that Johns Hopkins continues to foster the open and diverse dialogue and the vibrant intellectual pursuits that have been its hallmark for more than a century. Central to the institution's ability to do this work are safe and secure campuses where our students, faculty, staff, patients and visitors can pursue these goals without fear of violence.

Johns Hopkins has always approached this challenge on a dual track. First, and most importantly, it has invested decades and hundreds of millions of dollars working to support the communities around its campuses. Through direct investment, community development grants, hiring and healthcare initiatives, no single institution has done more to improve the lives of Baltimoreans and create greater opportunities for shared prosperity.

At the same time, Johns Hopkins has invested significant resources in a university security operation. Today, this includes a contingent of armed off-duty Baltimore police officers along with more than 1,000 personnel who work hard every day to keep our campuses and neighboring communities safe.

Unfortunately, recent crime trends demonstrate that more must be done. Senate Bill 793 and House Bill 1094 would allow Johns Hopkins to join every other university in Baltimore, and most of its peer institutions around the country, in developing a small, public-facing, publicly-accountable university police department. The legislation would allow Hopkins to replace its

armed off-duty BPD officers with a department of sworn officers, highly trained in the unique realities of our university campus and accountable to greater civilian oversight than any other law enforcement agency in the state.

We well know the at-times fraught history of Johns Hopkins in Baltimore; our institution has not always been a good neighbor. But the process of this proposal illustrates our ongoing commitment to partner with our neighbors and our hometown. Over the past year, we have sought a vast amount of research on best practices in policing. We asked for community input in the form of more than one hundred community meetings and extensive outreach and listening sessions. The result of this community engagement is the proposal before you today. It incorporates three levels of civilian oversight, requires the use of body-worn cameras and commits university police officers to an extensive list of cultural awareness and sensitivity training. In short, it offers a model in university, and municipal, policing.

We recognize that a 25 shift-per-day contingent of university police officers will not solve the grinding problem of violent crime in Baltimore. But it's a necessary step, along with greater investments in youth engagement and economic development initiatives proposed in the bills, to building a safer, more prosperous Baltimore for all its residents.

Sincerely,

Theo C. Rogers

Charles P. Scheeler

TO: The Honorable Bobby Zirkin, Chair
The Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee

FROM: Joseph Victor Sakran, M.D., M.P.A., M.P.H.
Director, Emergency General Surgery
Assistant Professor of Surgery
Johns Hopkins Medicine

DATE: February 22, 2019

Dear Committee Members,

I write to you today to offer my strong support for Senate Bill 793, the *Community Safety and Strengthening Act*.

The issue that this legislation seeks to address affects me and my colleagues personally and directly. As a 17-year old high school student, I was shot in the throat by a .38-caliber bullet after a high school football game. As a survivor of gun violence and as a board member of the Brady Campaign to Prevent Gun Violence, I have firsthand experience with the terrible epidemic that plagues our country. In my role as director of emergency general surgery and trauma surgeon at Johns Hopkins Hospital, I see on an almost-daily basis how this violence has affected the residents of our city. It is my team's duty to care for those individuals who have been harmed, too often fatally, by violent behavior. And as a colleague and professor at Johns Hopkins Medicine, I am all too familiar with the violent crime that many of my colleagues and students live with on a daily basis as they commute to our hospital or classrooms.

The two level 1 trauma centers in Baltimore are found at the University of Maryland Medical Center and Johns Hopkins Hospital. Only one of these facilities is protected by a dedicated university police department. In recent weeks, a shooting occurred at UMMC that highlights the clear value of university police. When a gunman opened fire just outside the hospital's ambulance bay, University of Maryland Baltimore police were on the scene and able to quickly apprehend the suspect on foot, and without further violence. Unfortunately, this is not an isolated incident. With tragic regularity, and despite the University's significant investments in physical and human security protocols and procedures, the Hopkins community has experienced violent incidents on our Hopkins East Baltimore campus, including at the hospital.

This status quo is untenable. More must be done to ensure the safety of the patients, families, students, staff, and faculty who come to our campuses in search of education, healing, and comfort.

Doctors and nurses in trauma work closely with first responders including police officers and rely on their efforts to save lives. They are expertly trained professionals, and I have seen firsthand the importance of the work they do every day and the tremendous sacrifices that law enforcement officers make to keep our communities safe.

All of us at Johns Hopkins take the issue of firearms and other weapons on our university and medical campuses very seriously. Possession of a firearm is, rightly, strictly prohibited on our university and medical premises. The only exceptions permitted under this policy are for law enforcement officers and for those acting under the authority of the vice president for security.

That critical distinction exists because there is a clear and fundamental difference between armed civilians and what SB 793 would allow: a small university-based police department committed to best practices in constitutional and community-oriented policing that would directly replace the armed off-duty BPD officers and sheriff's deputies who currently form part of Johns Hopkins' security operation.

When untrained civilians are armed, research shows that the presence of a handgun greatly increases the likelihood that a confrontation between them will escalate into lethal violence. Hopkins police officers would be trained and certified to carry firearms in the course of their duties, similar to other university police departments in Baltimore City. Hopkins police officers would also be extensively trained on de-escalation and other techniques for making responsible decisions regarding the use of a firearm in highly stressful situations. Apart from this small police department, the overwhelming majority of the Hopkins security organization (approximately 1,000 personnel) would remain unarmed.

There should be no mistake about this: a proposed Johns Hopkins police department is *not* an effort to fight violent crime by putting more guns on campus as some opponents of the bill have argued. Instead, it is a comprehensive piece of legislation that seeks to address a very real crisis facing our city and our campuses through a range of critical long-term and short-term solutions. In addition to committing a Johns Hopkins police department to adhere to a strict level of accountability and community oversight, it also commits additional necessary funds to investments in economic development, youth engagement and more.

I am confident that developing a small, accountable, community-oriented university police department as one component of our overall security operation will strengthen public safety and protect our communities. I urge you to support both SB 793 in committee and on the floor.

Sincerely,
Joseph Victor Sakran, M.D., M.P.A., M.P.H.
Director, Emergency General Surgery
Assistant Professor of Surgery
Johns Hopkins Medicine

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Juliette Seymour <seymour.juliette@gmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, February 7, 2019 10:17 AM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate
Subject: PLEASE VOTE NO ON HOPKINS POLICE BILLS

To the elected officials of my district,

I am writing today to emphatically urge you to vote "NO" on SB0717 and SB0793, and against any future crossfiles of these bills in the House of Delegates.

Johns Hopkins has, for two years now, made their case to the communities that a private police force would impact, and, for two years, has heard a resounding "NO!" from Baltimoreans who know that more police is not a formula for less crime.

I am a voter in your district. I live on the 2200 block of St. Paul St in 21218. I will be sincerely disappointed if you ignore the will of your constituents and the will of the people of Baltimore in favor of Johns Hopkins' interests.

Sincerely,
Juliette Seymour

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Richard Elliott <rellio17@jhu.edu>
Sent: Thursday, February 7, 2019 9:55 AM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate
Subject: PLEASE VOTE NO ON HOPKINS POLICE BILLS

To the elected officials of my district,

I am writing today to emphatically urge you to vote "NO" on SB0717 and SB0793, and against any future crossfiles of these bills in the House of Delegates.

Johns Hopkins has, for two years now, made their case to the communities that a private police force would impact, and, for two years, has heard a resounding "NO!" from Baltimoreans who know that more police is not a formula for less crime. I am also a Hopkins graduate student and will feel much less safer on campus if JHU, or other jurisdictions, get private police. We should not increase policing and militarization.

I am a voter in your district. I live on the 3000 block of East Darby Street in 21211. I will be sincerely disappointed if you ignore the will of your constituents and the will of the people of Baltimore in favor of Johns Hopkins' interests.

Sincerely,
Richard DeShay Elliott
JHU Political Science Ph. D Fellow

Washington, Mary Senator

From: david heilker <davidj.heilker@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 6, 2019 9:17 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina.T. Delegate
Subject: PLEASE VOTE NO ON HOPKINS POLICE BILLS

To the elected officials of my district,

I am writing today to emphatically urge you to vote "NO" on SB0793 and against any future crossfiles of these bills in the House of Delegates.

Johns Hopkins has, for two years now, made their case to the communities that a private police force would impact, and, for two years, has heard a resounding "NO!" from Baltimoreans who know that more police is not a formula for less crime.

I am a voter in your district. I live on the 2700 block of Huntingdon Ave in 21211. I will be sincerely disappointed if you ignore the will of your constituents and the will of the people of Baltimore in favor of Johns Hopkins' interests.

Thank you for your continued attention to this matter.

Sincerely,
Dave Heilker

Sent from my iPhone

Washington, Mary Senator

From: no-reply@mlis.state.md.us
Sent: Wednesday, February 6, 2019 12:50 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate
Subject: **EMAIL FROM CONSTITUENT IN YOUR DISTRICT - JHU Private Police Force

Name: Jenny Young Phone Number: 443-614-5724 Address: 2816 Maryland Ave City: Baltimore Zip Code: 21218 Email Address: enjoy.gunny@gmail.com To whom it may concern: I am one of your constituents, a proud resident of District 43. I am writing to let you know I oppose JHU's forthcoming bill to create its own private police force. Such a force would cause harm to my community, for as we have seen in numerous public and private forces throughout the country, it would likely cause an increase in racial profiling and surveillance of residents and risk escalation of force in interactions with officers. Moreover, a private entity like JHU cannot truly be accountable to me and others in my community when the University's own interests will always be its first priority, as opposed to the neighborhoods it borders. I do not want this private police force, and I am asking you to reject this bill when it is proposed. Thank you, Jenny Young

Washington, Mary Senator

From: Elinore Krell <erkrell@yahoo.com>
Sent: Saturday, February 2, 2019 6:33 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator
Subject: Johns Hopkins University Private Police

Dear Senator Washington,

I am one of your constituents in District 43. I am writing to let you know I oppose JHU's forthcoming bill to create its own private police force. Such a force would cause harm to my community, for as we have seen in numerous public and private forces throughout the country, it would likely cause an increase in racial profiling and surveillance of residents and risk escalation of force in interactions with officers. Moreover, a private entity like JHU cannot truly be accountable to me and others in my community when the University's own interests will always be its first priority, as opposed to the neighborhoods it borders. I do not want this private police force, and I am asking you to reject this bill when it is proposed.

Thank you,

Elinore Krell
3811 Canterbury Rd.
Baltimore MD 21218

Washington, Mary Senator

From: no-reply@mlis.state.md.us
Sent: Saturday, February 2, 2019 2:20 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate
Subject: **EMAIL FROM CONSTITUENT IN YOUR DISTRICT - against a private police force for JHU

Name: Owen Gardner Phone Number: 4432551375 Address: 3305 GUILFORD City: Baltimore Zip Code: 21218 Email Address: lindley.moffat@gmail.com I am writing to let you know I oppose JHU's forthcoming bill to create its own private police force. Such a force would cause harm to my community, for as we have seen in numerous public and private forces throughout the country, it would likely cause an increase in racial profiling and surveillance of residents and risk escalation of force in interactions with officers. Moreover, a private entity like JHU cannot truly be accountable to me and others in my community when the University's own interests will always be its first priority, as opposed to the neighborhoods it borders. I do not want this private police force, and I am asking you to reject this bill when it is proposed.

Washington, Mary Senator

From: no-reply@mlis.state.md.us
Sent: Saturday, February 2, 2019 2:01 PM
To: Washington, Mary Senator; Anderson, Curt Delegate; Boyce, Regina T. Delegate; McIntosh, Maggie Delegate
Subject: **EMAIL FROM CONSTITUENT IN YOUR DISTRICT - Hopkins private police force

Name: Megan McShea Phone Number: 4435312442 Address: 3748 Ellerslie Ave City: Baltimore Zip Code: 21218 Email Address: megan.mcshea@gmail.com I am one of your constituents, a proud resident of District 43. I am writing to let you know I oppose JHU's forthcoming bill to create its own private police force. Such a force would cause harm to my community, for as we have seen in numerous public and private forces throughout the country, it would likely cause an increase in racial profiling and surveillance of residents and risk escalation of force in interactions with officers. Moreover, a private entity like JHU cannot truly be accountable to me and others in my community when the University's own interests will always be its first priority, as opposed to the neighborhoods it borders. I do not want this private police force, and I am asking you to reject this bill when it is proposed. Thank you, Megan McShea

Jo Saint-George
 Co-Chair, Political Action Committee
 NAACP Maryland State Conference
 legislative.naacpmssc@gmail.com

SB793/ HB 1094
House Judiciary
Senate Judicial Proceedings
House Searing – 2/22/2019 @ 11:30am
Senate Hearing – 2/22/2019 @ 12:00am

Position: UNFAVORABLE

Chair, Vice Chairs and members of the Senate and House Judicial Proceedings Committee and Judiciary Committee, the NAACP Maryland State Conference Opposes for the following

According to National Vital Statistics, in 2016 2.7 Americans died and that death rate increased to 2.8 in the most recent report for 2017. The top10 leading causes of deaths, in order, were Heart Disease, Cancer, Unintentional Injuries, Chronic lower Respiratory Disease, Stroke, Alzheimer's disease, Diabetes, influenza and pneumonia, kidney disease, and suicide. The top causes of death for the residents of Marylanders in the most recent reports for 2016 were the same causes as the national average. What is not on this list of top killers of residents is "homicides" or fire arm deaths which in 2016 only accounted for 579 deaths due to homicides, which are crime related deaths, and 707 deaths due to fire arms, which are not crime related. When we compare the top causes of death in the U.S. which took the lives of 2.8 million people and Maryland (which took the lives of approximately 35,000 people) to the causes of death caused by crime, which only accounts for 579 deaths in Maryland, we have to admit that the state of Maryland major problem is not violent crimes or gun violence, but our problem is a public health problem related to "fork violence".

According to John Hopkins website titled "The Connections between Diet, People and Planet"

"There is mounting evidence that a healthy, sustainable diet protects public health, the planet and our climate. But what, exactly, qualifies as a healthy, sustainable diet? That's a tall order! A healthy, sustainable diet provides good nutrition and safe food; uses natural resources with a conservation mind-set; aims to reduce the incidence of non-communicable diseases associated with obesity and poor diets; rebuilds and nurtures ecosystems; and, we hope, mitigates climate change."¹

¹ See Quote on John Hopkins Website at - https://www.jhsph.edu/research/centers-and-institutes/johns-hopkins-center-for-a-livable-future/projects/meatless_monday/MM-EAT-food-forum.html

John Hopkins is a billion dollar organization that is in the "health care business". Our legislature must focus on give them support in doing what they do best and that is provide health care to address the "fork violence" that is truly killing our people at alarming rates.

John Hopkins is not in the business of provide police services and should not be authorized to do so. So to give Hopkins such power would cause them to loose their mission of providing healthy and sustainable communities. When any entity looses its core mission, they end up not doing what they are called to do best. Do not allow Hopkins to take on a responsibility that is not their mission and is not their responsibility.

Tax payers pay law enforcement to do the single job of keeping out communities safe and Baltimore should have that right to meet the demands of their community without interference by any entity whose core mission is not to meet that task.

Finally, as we are all aware, Baltimore entered into a Consent Decree with the Department of Just, which tasked the city to focus on the following: building community trust, creating a culture of community and problem-oriented policing, prohibiting unlawful stops and arrests, preventing discriminatory policing and excessive force, ensuring public and officer safety, enhancing officer accountability and making needed technological upgrades. One of the main goals BPD adopts a policing approach that is community-oriented and based on problem solving principles. How that is accomplished

Baltimore as asked this legislature for the right to meet the goals and objective of this consent decree by having the autonomy to self-direct their policing efforts with its new commission. To allow John Hopkins to then create their own police force would undermine the requirements of the Consent Decree and would impede Baltimore ability to create a community of trust because Hopkins could create a police force that has a different mission, as there is nothing in the Consent Decree that subjects the hospital to those obligations.

Therefore, the NAACP Maryland State Conference opposes SB793 and HB109 and requests that the committees give an unfavorable report. Please let Hopkins stay focused on what they do best and that is to save lives through the healthcare and lifestyles.

**Data table for Figure 2. Age-adjusted death rates, by race and ethnicity and sex:
United States, 2016 and 2017**

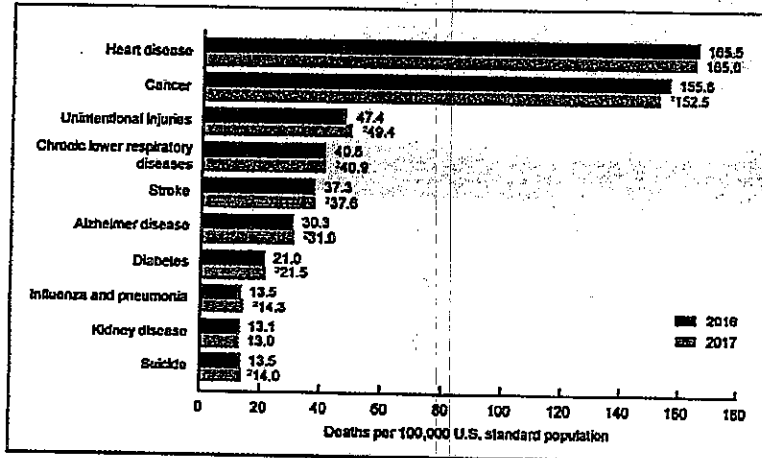
Race and ethnicity and sex	2016		2017	
	Number	Rate ¹	Number	Rate ¹
Total	2,744,248	728.8	2,813,503	731.9
Non-Hispanic black male	168,750	1,081.2	174,403	1,083.3
Non-Hispanic black female	158,060	734.1	161,264	728.0
Non-Hispanic white male	1,077,362	879.5	1,102,838	885.1
Non-Hispanic white female	1,056,101	637.2	1,077,019	642.8
Hispanic male	103,532	631.8	108,579	631.8
Hispanic female	84,722	436.4	88,670	434.2

¹Deaths per 100,000 U.S. standard population.

SOURCE: NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality.

2

Figure 4. Age-adjusted death rates for the 10 leading causes of death: United States, 2016 and 2017



¹Statistically significant decrease in age-adjusted death rate from 2016 to 2017 ($p < 0.05$).

²Statistically significant increase in age-adjusted death rate from 2016 to 2017 ($p < 0.05$).

NOTE: A total of 2,813,503 resident deaths were registered in the United States in 2017. The 10 leading causes accounted for 74.0% of all deaths in the United States in 2017. Causes of death are ranked according to number of deaths. Rankings for 2016 data are not shown. Data table for Figure 4 includes

² Tables – provided by NCHS Vital Statistics System -
https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db328_tables-508.pdf#4

Death rates: For 2017, based on population estimates for July 1, 2017, that are consistent with the April 1, 2010, census. These population estimates (as well as population figures for the 2010 census) are available on the National Center for Health Statistics' (NCHS) website.

MD Leading Causes of Death, 2016	Deaths	Rate***	State Rank*	U.S. Rate**
1. <u>Heart Disease</u>	11,390	164.3	21st	165.5
2. <u>Cancer</u>	10,911	156.5	29th	155.8
3. <u>Stroke</u>	2,709	39.7	16th	37.3
4. <u>Accidents</u>	2,271	35.7	47th	47.4
5. <u>Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease</u>	2,072	30.5	46th (tie)	40.6
6. <u>Diabetes</u>	1,358	19.6	34th	21.0
7. <u>Alzheimer's disease</u>	1,178	17.4	49th	30.3
8. <u>Flu/Pneumonia</u>	1,025	15.1	13th (tie)	13.5
9. <u>Septicemia</u>	875	12.8	15th (tie)	10.7
10. <u>Kidney Disease</u>	823	12.1	27th (tie)	13.1

Maryland Mortality Data	Deaths	Rate**	U.S. Deaths	U.S. Rate***
<u>Firearm Deaths</u>	707	11.9	38,658	11.8
<u>Homicide</u>	579	10.1	19,103	6.1
<u>Drug Overdose Deaths</u>	2,044	33.2	63,632	19.8

Maryland Death rates³

Respectfully submitted,

³ Maryland Death Rates located at <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/pressroom/states/maryland/maryland.htm>



Testimony for the Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee
February 21, 2019

CAYLIN YOUNG
PUBLIC POLICY COUNSEL

**SB 793 Community Safety and Strengthening Act
OPPOSE**

The police power is the quintessential State power.

The police power is inherent in every sovereignty.¹ It is precisely the power to govern.² It is the power of the state to prescribe reasonable regulations necessary to preserve the public order, health, comfort, general welfare, safety, and morals of the community, subject to the limitations of the State and Federal Constitutions.³ Police power inheres exclusively in the legislature, and can be exercised by its creatures only to extent that it has been delegated.⁴

A delegation of the police power in this instance is inappropriate.

Police are the means by which the state uses force to coerce compliance with the legal order. If there was ever a quintessentially state power, that is it. Consideration of this bill illustrates a failure to prioritize within our leadership. If this body has the audacity to authorize Johns Hopkins, a private entity, to control a police department before it gives the citizens of Baltimore, which includes the Hopkins community, full control and oversight over BPD then it will articulate a clear disrespect for the perennial needs and requests of the people you serve.

Hopkins already maintains a sizeable and comprehensive security apparatus. The current budget for all of Johns Hopkins' security is roughly \$50 million dollars. Hopkins' current security force consists of 1,107 people including 63 off-duty Baltimore Police officers and deputy sheriffs.⁵ For comparison, BPD reported 809 officers assigned to patrol for the entire city and has only budgeted for 1,102 patrol positions.⁶ Off-duty officers, under current BPD policy, may carry their weapons during secondary employment.

¹ *Tighe v. Osborne*, 149 Md. 349, 131 A. 801, 802 (1925)

² *VNA Hospice of Maryland v. Department of Health and Mental Hygiene*, 406 Md. 584, 961 A.2d 557 (2008); *Salisbury Beauty Schools v. State Bd. of Cosmetologists*, 268 Md. 32, 300 A.2d 367 (1973); *Stevens v. City of Salisbury*, 240 Md. 556, 214 A.2d 775 (1965); *Allied Am. Mut. Fire Ins. Co. v. Commissioner of Motor Vehicles*, 219 Md. 607, 150 A.2d 421 (1959).

³ *Stevens v. City of Salisbury*, 240 Md. 556, 214 A.2d 775 (1965); *Tighe v. Osborne*, 150 Md. 452, 133 A. 465, 46 A.L.R. 80 (1926).

⁴ *State Roads Comm'n v. Jones*, 241 Md. 246, 216 A.2d 563 (1966)

⁵ Mark Reutter, "Johns Hopkins plan for a private police force splits communities and the student body," Baltimore Brew, February 20, 2019 <https://baltimorebrew.com/2019/02/20/johns-hopkins-plan-for-a-private-police-force-splits-communities-and-the-student-body/> (last visited February 22, 2019)

⁶ Baltimore Police Department Staffing Study, August 14, 2018 – This information is recent as of the December 2017 staffing charts for each district. As actual counts of officers assigned can vary over time, in August these numbers were checked against BPD's "Patrol Strength Report 8-9-18" for general consistency.

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COLEMAN BAZELON
PRESIDENT

DANA VICKERS SHELLEY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

ANDREW FREEMAN
GENERAL COUNSEL

Hopkins security personnel already enjoy the arrest powers requested.

Common law arrest authority: Common law arrests are governed by common law, as there is no statute on the matter in Maryland. The two leading cases are *Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co. v. Paul* and *Stevenson v. State*. Maryland case law holds that a private person may make an arrest if: (a) they have reasonable grounds or probable cause to believe that a felony was committed by that person, or (b) that in the arrestee's presence, the arrestee is guilty of a misdemeanor amounting to a breach of the peace.⁷

Scope of authority/liability: In terms of the contours of this authority, *Giant Food Inc. v. Scherry* seems to be the leading case. In the case, an armed guard shot a third party when responding to a suspected armed robbery. "A person authorized to make an arrest may use reasonable or 'necessary' force to accomplish that result," but "in attempting to make a warrantless arrest, a person has, in effect, a double responsibility - one to the prospective arrestee not to use unnecessary force against him, and one to the public at large to use even reasonable force in a reasonable manner."

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The "reasonableness" of the context is the touchstone for whether the arrestee will be held liable for harm inflicted. In this case, the Court held that there was enough uncertainty of the armed guard's reasonableness because he was literally shooting into the dark at a rapidly moving target that a trier of fact could rationally conclude that it was unreasonable.

Given this threshold of reasonableness, it is clear that Hopkins' security personnel, as currently constituted, have wide latitude to make arrests under the common law.

This bill would extend immunity from liability to Hopkins' police actions

Hopkins security already has detention power and the power to use force but they do not have the immunities granted by law to police. Under state law, police officers enjoy immunity from liability⁸ for certain wrongful acts unless they clearly violate an established right.⁹ Private actors are bound by the reasonableness analysis above whereas public officers are given wider latitude such that even where the force might be unreasonable, they would not be liable.¹⁰

The doctrine of *qualified immunity* protects government officials "from liability for civil damages insofar as their conduct does not violate clearly established statutory or constitutional rights of which a reasonable person would have known."¹¹ Qualified immunity balances two important interests—the need to hold public officials accountable when they exercise power irresponsibly and the need to shield officials from harassment, distraction, and liability when they perform their duties reasonably.¹² The protection of qualified immunity applies regardless of whether

⁷ *Stevenson v. State*, 222 Md. App. 118, 112 A.3d 959 (2015); *Great Atl. & Pac. Tea Co. v. Paul*, 256 Md. 643, 261 A.2d 731 (1970)

⁸ Md. Code Ann., Crim. Proc. § 2-102

⁹ *Pearson v. Callahan*, 555 U.S. 223, 231, 129 S. Ct. 808, 815, 172 L. Ed. 2d 565 (2009)

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ *Harlow v. Fitzgerald*, 457 U.S. 800, 818, 102 S.Ct. 2727, 73 L.Ed.2d 396 (1982).

¹² *Id.*

the government official's error is "a mistake of law, a mistake of fact, or a mistake based on mixed questions of law and fact."¹³

In other words, a Hopkins officer may violate the rights of a person and under this bill that Hopkins officer would enjoy the same immunity because they are full "police officers" under the Criminal Procedure Article.¹⁴

Under the current scheme, Hopkins is strictly liable for acting unreasonably.¹⁵ Furthermore, off-duty officers are not shielded by qualified immunity when working private security.¹⁶ What they want are these powers with all the limits on liability and accountability law gives to regular police.

Hopkins does not have the support of its own community.

Over 100 professors at Johns Hopkins oppose this legislation.¹⁷ 75% of students oppose this legislation.¹⁸ A petition¹⁹ in response to HB 1803 (2018) quickly garnered over 2,000 signatures within hours despite the bill being filed late.²⁰

The origin of these private police forces comes from the 1960s as response to civil rights and anti-war movements.²¹ Nevertheless, Hopkins has not needed a private police force throughout its long history in Baltimore despite the King riots, the crack epidemic, the war on drugs, tough on crime 90s, the O'Malley mayoral administration, and Freddie Gray.

For the foregoing reasons the ACLU of Maryland urges an unfavorable report on SB 793.

¹³ *Groh v. Ramirez*, 540 U.S. 551, 567, 124 S.Ct. 1284, 157 L.Ed.2d 1068 (2004) (KENNEDY, J., dissenting) (quoting *Butz v. Economou*, 438 U.S. 478, 507, 98 S.Ct. 2894, 57 L.Ed.2d 895 (1978), for the proposition that qualified immunity covers "mere mistakes in judgment, whether the mistake is one of fact or one of law").

¹⁴ "Once it is established that the individual is a public official and the tort was committed while performing a duty which involves the exercise of discretion, a qualified immunity attaches; namely, in the absence of malice, the individual involved is free from liability." *Lovelace v. Anderson*, 366 Md. 690, 705, 785 A.2d 726, 734 (2001).

¹⁵ *Id.* at 713.

¹⁶ *Id.* at 714. See also *DiPino v. Davis*, 354 Md. 18, 48 n. 6, 729 A.2d 354, 370 n. 6 (1999); *James v. Prince George's County*, 288 Md. 315, 322, 418 A.2d 1173, 1182 (1980) ("the master remains liable for the servant's conduct even though the servant is himself not liable because of a personal immunity").

¹⁷ Meagan Peoples, "Over 100 professors oppose private police." The Johns Hopkins Newsletter, February 21, 2019 <https://www.jhunewsletter.com/article/2019/02/over-100-professors-oppose-private-police> (last visited February 22, 2019).

¹⁸ Reutter, *supra*.

¹⁹ Petition Against a Johns Hopkins Private Police Force <https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLScUyHR6WItJY71RUKW0JVGerWTsBhraUSRpaeLxDiYVBWInBg/viewform> (last visited February 22, 2019).

²⁰ Brandon Soderberg, "What A Private Police Force Would Mean For Johns Hopkins University and Baltimore." The Real News Network, March 13, 2018 <https://therealnews.com/columns/what-a-private-police-force-would-mean-for-johns-hopkins-university-and-baltimore> (last visited February 22, 2019).

²¹ International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators "FAQs for the Media" <https://www.iaclea.org/faqs-for-the-media#q12> (last visited February 22, 2019).

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Quinn Lester, Graduate Student at Johns Hopkins University
02/20/2019

My name is Quinn Lester. I am a graduate student at the Johns Hopkins Krieger School of Arts and Sciences, a Baltimore City resident in Remington, and a registered voter in Maryland's 43rd district. **I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.**

First, does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? As a scholar focusing on policing in America, there is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. This is especially true for crimes related to property theft, which are the primary category of crimes this bill authorizes Hopkins to investigate. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

Second, Hopkins likes to cite research that campus policing leads to decreases in crime around campuses. Yet the studies they highlight are incredibly narrow and apply only to the University of Pennsylvania. These studies also do not account for socio-economic changes in Philadelphia during this time that more directly correlates to crime rates. Nor does it explain why schools with private police for decades, such as Yale and University of Southern California, continue to have high crime rates. In fact, as scholars we know very little about the actual effects of campus police at private universities. This is mainly because campus police at private schools are not required to respond to FOIA requests or other forms of oversight commonly applied to public police departments. What we do know about campus police at private schools would imply that they are just as prone to racial profiling, abuses of power, and corruption as public police but without any of the governmental authority to check or address such problems.

Third, another thing we definitely know from scholarship on policing is that a greater police presence on Hopkins campuses and in the communities around Hopkins property would have a marked increase in danger for students of color and non-Hopkins community members, who would be actively surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling that they do not belong at Hopkins or are already criminals. In fact, the presence of more police could immediately lead to an increase in the crime rate, as a police presence leads to arrests for activities that previously were not seen as criminal by the community, such as drinking and disruptions of public order by college students.

Fourth, as a private institution there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself will only have the ability to *suggest* changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill.

Fifth, the boundaries of operation for a JHU Police Department are still incredibly unclear in this bill. It cites operation on campus property for educational and institutional use without defining these terms. Officers would have the right to pursue a suspect or operate anywhere in the city at the Mayor's request. There is no definition of which neighborhoods exactly surround Hopkins property and what are the boundaries of these neighborhoods. There is a process for *expanding* the number of neighborhoods potentially covered but no process for a neighborhood to remove itself from coverage by a Johns Hopkins police force. Arguments that a force will only patrol Clery boundaries is inaccurate, as Clery boundaries change whenever new property is bought by the University, and Johns Hopkins is an active property developer around its campuses. Potentially then, Johns Hopkins private police could operate anywhere in the city with no right to recourse by citizens or oversight.

Sixth, since Columbine the police presence in schools has skyrocketed, but police have never managed to actually stop a school shooting. In fact, Hopkins administrators have repeatedly failed to implement even the simplest and cost-effective measures to deal with scenarios such as active shooters. What research by Hopkins professors has shown, and endorsed by President Ron Daniels, is that more guns equal more violence, period. There is reason to believe that a greater police presence would increase the insecurity of students and residents, who would then have little recourse to question, challenge, or seek redress from a private force that Hopkins is forcing onto the city, rather than working with the city to directly address the issues that actually contribute to crime, such as rampant inequality and economic segregation.

Finally, Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Alicia Badea, Student at Johns Hopkins University/Remington Resident
Wednesday, February 20, 2019

Position: Oppose

My name is Alicia Badea, and I am a junior undergraduate student at the Johns Hopkins University Krieger School of Arts and Sciences, a Baltimore City resident, and a concerned citizen. **I am testifying to urge the committee to oppose HB 1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish private police forces.**

Establishing a private police force runs a high risk of exacerbating racial profiling and excessive use of force experienced by both students and Baltimoreans of color. Hopkins has been turning to its "peer universities" as models for its own private police force. And yet we see campus police repeatedly perpetuate harm. The University of Chicago's police department (UCPD) has long been accused of racial profiling. As recently as 2016, 93% of pedestrians stopped by UCPD have been African-American, while only 59% of the population in the department's jurisdiction is of that demographic (Newman). Yet racial profiling and excessive use of force often go together, even when directed towards students. Police at the University of California Los Angeles repeatedly tasered student Mostafa Tabatabaiejad for not providing identification while in the library (Glover). Officers at the Loyola University of Chicago forced onto the ground, searched, handcuffed, and detained Alan Campbell, a Black student, for acting as a witness to a search of two Black non-affiliates (Chappell). Moreover, campus police at the University of Cincinnati and Morgan State have been involved in the killings of Samuel Dubose and Tyrone West, both Black non-affiliates, by excessive and fatal escalation of force (Peña; Duncan and Campbell). What we see is not merely a cluster of isolated incidents, but a systemic pattern of detrimental behavior by university police which harms campus and surrounding communities alike. No amount of cultural competency or diversity awareness trainings can entirely eradicate the inherent biases of individual officers which become manifest on a large-scale, especially when incidents of racial profiling and excessive use of force remain unaddressed in a substantial manner.

Police forces pose similar risks to other vulnerable populations. A Georgia Tech officer shot transgender student Scout Schultz, who was in the midst of a mental breakdown and required the intervention of mental health professionals, not police (Stack). Police also have a history of mistreating members of the LGBT community, especially transwomen, which may deter these individuals from calling upon security forces, seeking the services they need, and participating in research studies on campus. This is similarly true for people with mental illnesses. The vast majority of police officers are not mental health professionals and should not be expected to serve in that dual capacity. Yet they are the ones often called upon to deal with minor disturbances which are the symptoms or results of mental illnesses, which can lead to arrest for trivial infractions of either law or campus policy (Margolis and Shtull). In more serious situations, police are similarly ill-equipped to address the behavior of a person with a mental illness who may be a danger to themselves or others, leading to harm for the person rather than a de-escalation of the problem.

A private police force cannot be truly accountable nor fully transparent. Despite the University's assurances to the contrary, a police force managed by a private institution which places its own interests first cannot be genuinely accountable to the surrounding communities it will ultimately impact. Community members have repeatedly emphasized the fact that they do not want a private Johns Hopkins

force in their neighborhoods in the first place. Moreover, there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself will only have the ability to *suggest* changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. As a private institution, Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom of Information Act requests, and so there would be little recourse at all for learning about what exactly a Hopkins police force would be doing to whom or assessing the accuracy of Hopkins own numbers, which have already proven to be inaccurate in other cases, such as measuring sexual assaults on campus. We should not place Baltimoreans' quality of life in the assumed altruism of Johns Hopkins University. As an institution of higher education, it understandably has other priorities, motives, and interests to attend to—one of which is image.

Allowing private institutions of higher education to form police departments which will not be transparent and will hardly be accountable places students and Baltimore residents at risk of racial profiling and excessive use of force. **For these reasons, I urge you to vote NO on HB1094/SB793.**

Thank you for your time and consideration,

Alicia Badea

Johns Hopkins University, Krieger School of Arts and Sciences '20

Member of Students for a Democratic Society and Students Against Private Police

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793**House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings****Sammy Alqasem, Baltimore City Resident and Member of Baltimore Palestine Solidarity
February 17, 2019**

My name is Sammy Alqasem. I am a Baltimore City resident in the Ednor Gardens-Lakeside Community, a member of Baltimore Palestine Solidarity and a registered voter in Maryland's 43rd district. I am writing today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

More police does not mean more safety, and that is especially true here in Baltimore. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. A greater police presence in the communities around Hopkins property would however pose an additional danger for students of color and non-Hopkins community members. These are people who would be disproportionately surveilled, targeted and arrested, much like poor Black communities here in Baltimore face with the Baltimore City Police Department.

I believe Johns Hopkins only wants a private police force to assuage the concerns of wealthier students and future students whom Johns Hopkins sees as a significant source of revenue. Instead of satisfying the concerns of only one group of people, Johns Hopkins can use its vast wealth and resources to improve the quality of life in Baltimore and satisfy everyone's concerns. This can be done by supporting community activists who are already addressing crime through solutions focusing on addressing poverty. Johns Hopkins can also use its resources to help community activists in their efforts to ensure all Baltimore residents have access to affordable food, housing, healthcare, transportation, and education.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Sabrina Epstein, Undergraduate Student at Johns Hopkins University
February 22, 2019

My name is Sabrina Epstein. I am an undergraduate student at the Johns Hopkins Krieger School of Arts and Sciences, and a Baltimore City resident in Charles Village. I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

I am here to represent Advocates for Disability Awareness, a student group supporting and advocating for the hundreds of students on my campus who receive accommodations from Student Disability Services. I am disabled, and I am scared. Almost half of people killed by police have a disability of some type, according to a report published last year by the Ruderman Family Foundation. I do not want my friends to end up part of this statistic.

In April of 2018, a University of Chicago police officer, a force that Johns Hopkins has often cited as a peer institution, shot a student. This officer had undergone 40 hours of crisis training, including mental health training, yet he still shot a student in a mental health crisis. The student was left with a broken shoulder blade and a collapsed lung, and the officer was placed on administrative leave. At this point, it is unclear whether the officer has been fired due to the lack of public accountability in their private police force.

In Frederick, Maryland, in 2013, a young man with Down Syndrome slipped back into a movie theater after the movie ended to watch it again. The security alerted three off duty police officers in the area, who in the ensuing scuffle, fractured the young man's larynx, killing him. The police officers were not charged with the young man's murder, and five years later, the young man's family reached a settlement. Police in our state killed a man over a \$12 movie ticket, and it took five years to reach a settlement. Imagine this situation in a police force with even less public oversight.

Last year, in an apartment building entirely populated by Hopkins students, campus security received a false report that a student was trying to hurt herself. The frightening security presence triggered my friend, and she had a panic attack. The campus security proceeded to berate my friend for being upset, repeatedly yelling at her "you're irate." Rather than de-escalating a situation caused by a false report, the Johns Hopkins security officers, who supposedly received hours of training on this topic, caused a panic attack, inflicting more trauma on my friend. Police and security should not be the default response in mental health crisis, and if this bill passes, the already flawed response will include guns.

I am scared. I am scared that if my friend is in a mental health crisis that I do not know how to de-escalate, my only option will be to call an armed private police officer and put my friend at further risk. I am scared that an officer will be unable to communicate with my deaf friend, mistaking their lack of verbal communication for resistance. We know that mental health is a massive problem at Johns Hopkins. The Task Force on Student Mental Health and Well-being in Spring 2018 reported that nearly 30 percent of undergraduates and over 15 percent of graduate students said they had seriously considered suicide. The situations that I just described are not some far off hypotheticals when it comes to my campus. They are the reality of a university where administrators already do not listen to student needs, instead spending their time pushing legislation that 75% of undergraduates oppose.

For all these reasons, I, along with the board of Advocates for Disability Awareness at Johns Hopkins, oppose HB1094/SB793. Thank you.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
William Kenworthy, Old Goucher Resident/Concerned Citizen/Graduate Student at JHU
Wednesday, February 20, 2019

My name is William Kenworthy, a registered voter in Maryland's 43rd district, a Baltimore city resident in Old Goucher, and a graduate student at Johns Hopkins University. As someone immediately affected by the creation of a private police force operated by Johns Hopkins, I am testifying today to voice my strong opposition to HB1094/SB793 and urge the committee to reject the bill.

Hopkins has failed to show the need for its own police department, as crime around the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses has been decreasing. There is little evidence that an increased police presence would increase safety on campus. Increased police presence would in fact pose a threat to students and staff of color. The private police department would be unaccountable to the community, as Hopkins would be able to appoint the vast majority of the accountability board, and the board would have no significant oversight or enforcement authority.

I also condemn the cynical ploy of tying state funding for youth engagement programs to the creation of a private police force. This move by the university to use state monies to paper over the flaws in this bill is staggering, and goes against the consistent demands of students, workers, and community members for Hopkins itself to invest in neighboring communities.

The university administration cannot be relied upon to accurately represent the needs the Hopkins community in this matter, and as a graduate student, worker, and neighbor of Hopkins, I do not trust them with the responsibility for enforcing the law around my home and work. The operation of a private police force will inevitably erode what trust exists between Hopkins administration and the Baltimore city population. "Town/Gown" relations are always fraught and the introduction of armed, unaccountable police officers beholden only to the university administration will poison any relationship with the city of Baltimore.

For all these reasons, I strongly oppose HB1094/SB793 and urge lawmakers to reject this bill.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Judah Adashi, Faculty at Johns Hopkins University
February 22, 2019

My name is Dr. Judah Adashi. I am a Professor at the Peabody Institute of the Johns Hopkins University, a near-lifelong Baltimore City resident, and a registered voter in Maryland's District 46. I offer the testimony below to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793. Private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

As the 2016 Justice Department Report on the Baltimore Police Department and the 2018 Gun Trace Task Force trial have affirmed, policing in Baltimore has done great harm, disproportionately traumatizing Black citizens, families, and neighborhoods. The prospect of adding police of any kind, particularly a force developed by working closely with the Baltimore Police Department, is deeply troubling. The proposed initiative, and the manner in which it has been rolled out, has already caused significant distress. Considered alongside Johns Hopkins' fraught history with Baltimore's Black community, this effort is very much at odds with our university's expressed desire to become more connected to the city. A similar process is unfolding in my own neighborhood, Federal Hill, where businesses are hiring private security to patrol our streets. The message – especially to Black students at nearby Digital Harbor High School, already dotted with BPD vehicles during dismissal – is loud and clear. It is even louder and clearer on our neighborhood association's Facebook page. I value safety and security as much as anyone, especially when it comes to our students, but not at the continued expense of Baltimore's most vulnerable people and communities. It is long past time for us to acknowledge that policing is the problem, not the solution, in Baltimore.

JHU's Interim Study on Approaches to Improving Public Safety, and the community conversations that informed it, appeared to represent an improvement over the initial rollout of the university's private policing initiative, at least with respect to process. But the timing (12/21, the Friday afternoon before Christmas) and tone of the document's release felt painfully similar, confirming my sense of that process as more dutiful than meaningful.

I found it particularly notable that all of the graphics in the report highlight crime statistics. While the disproportionate, negative impact of policing on marginalized groups is acknowledged in both the body of the report and the bibliography, this issue is not similarly highlighted. The name Freddie Gray appears once in 160 pages.

I am profoundly opposed to JHU's efforts to establish a university police force via HB1094/SB793. Thank you for your time and consideration, and for all that you do for Baltimore.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Lindsey Sanborn, Alumna of Johns Hopkins University
02/20/19

My name is Lindsey Sanborn. I am an alumna of the Johns Hopkins Krieger School of Arts and Sciences. I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

During my time as an undergraduate at Johns Hopkins, I never felt that my university had to *protect* me from the city of Baltimore. While I personally never felt unsafe, I recognize that narratives that pathologize black people in Baltimore as inherently criminal largely contribute to the university's myth of requiring an armed force to foster a safe space for students. Beyond the fact that this narrative rests on fear and racism, it also disavows Johns Hopkins' role in blatantly dispossessing the people of Baltimore and playing a key role in exacerbating inequality.

I cannot sit idly by while the university proposes instituting an armed police force that would only further institutionalize discriminatory systems of surveillance. As a white woman on campus, I always had the privilege of automatically being identified as a Johns Hopkins student, worthy of the protection of law enforcement. The same cannot be said for students and faculty of color at Hopkins, who must constantly prove their membership to the Hopkins community so as not to be targeted or victimized by police profiling. The establishment of an armed police force would only force these marginalized groups to operate in constant fear of their physical safety.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Sincerely,

Lindsey Sanborn

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Jonathan Rochkind, Waverly Resident
Wednesday, February 20, 2019

My name is Jonathan Rochkind. I'm a 13-year resident of Waverly, not far from the Hopkins Homewood campus.

We are in the middle of a crisis of emergency proportions in lawful and trustworthy policing in Baltimore. We are only at the very beginnings of the Department of Justice consent decree process — entered into after the DOJ found illegality and violations of rights by the Baltimore Police to be widespread and routine. These aren't just words, they mean the documented ongoing routine terrorization and brutalization of Baltimore residents — especially Black residents — by a police force which is literally out of control.

Two years into the consent decree process, we residents of Baltimore have seen no changes and no legislative actions to address the situation. Many feel like their elected representatives are ignoring this emergency, not taking it seriously.

Why is this relevant to this bill?

Because it is widely recognized that existing state legislation — which would apply to a Hopkins police force too — contributed to this environment of illegality and lack of accountability and form barriers to addressing it.

For instance, the Community Oversight Task Force in their June 2018 report specifically pointed out legislation — including the Law Enforcement Officer Bill of Rights (LEOBOR) — that require changes to support transparency and accountability of policing in Baltimore.

For instance, in December 2018 Deborah Katz Levi, director of special litigation for the Baltimore City Office of the Public Defender, was quoted in Maryland Matters suggesting that state legislation impeding access to police misconduct records has provided an environment where police misconduct and illegality flourishes shielded from scrutiny, and recommending that changes to state legislation should be considered.

These same state laws which are widely recognized to inhibit police transparency and accountability and protect illegality and corruption — would apply to a new Hopkins force too. Introducing a new police force into the existing environment which lacks legislative support for accountability, transparency, and civilian control — is simply reckless.

For this body to be considering adding another police force into Baltimore City in this environment—is throwing kindling onto the fire. For this body to be doing that while having taken no action to address the police emergency in Baltimore City shows a profound disrespect to the residents of Baltimore. It makes it seem like Hopkins doesn't care about Baltimore residents' dignity, safety, and right to respectful, legal, transparent and accountable policing, and that our representatives care more about Hopkins' priorities than they do about Baltimore.

Please. Pass reforms to the Maryland Public Information Act to allow transparency for police misconduct investigations. Give control of the Baltimore Police Department to Baltimore City, to provide democratic civilian control of our police. Pass a bill to create a Civilian Review Board with the legal authority, independence, and resources to do it's job, instead of the current limited and nearly powerless entity. Reform the Law Enforcement Office Bill of Rights to allow police accountability and civilian control of police. There are bills to do some, but not all, of these things introduced this session.

All of these reforms are necessary before it can be safe to create ANY new police force in Baltimore, rather than adding more police into the current broken legislative environment for policing.

Do these things FIRST. Then wait a year or two to see how well they work to establish transparent, accountable, and legal policing in Baltimore, police who respect the rights and basic dignity of all residents. If we find these reforms don't get us there, do more. Then, if you are successful, in a future session we can talk about introducing an additional police force into Baltimore city. Please, take this emergency situation seriously, and work seriously to address it.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Maya Monroe, Graduate Student Johns Hopkins University
02/21/2019

My name is Maya Monroe. I am a graduate student at the Johns Hopkins Whiting School of Engineering, a member of the JHU Student Advisory Committee for Security, a member of the graduate student union (Teachers and Researchers United), a general council representative in the Graduate Representative Organization, and a Baltimore City resident in Charles Village. I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

My own research into comparative crime rates between Johns Hopkins University and other urban universities has emphasized that JHU students are no more unsafe than students at universities with private police forces. I have included my research into comparative university crime statistics in the table below. This research is supported by other data, as described in the Washington Post, that suggests that police forces do not inherently make communities safer. The Interim Study on approaches to Improving Public Safety on and around Johns Hopkins University Campuses produced by the university administration is filled with misleading statistics intended to create the illusion of a crisis on JHU's campuses and to promote the power of police forces to correct the issues that the city of Baltimore faces. The year to year comparisons (2017 to 2016 and 2014) in the report fail to take into account the natural annual fluctuation of crime that many campuses experience as students become complacent. Averaging four-year periods would provide a more accurate overview for comparison, but the university has failed to do that or to acknowledge the cycle of crime that clearly occurs at all universities. Instead the interim report chooses to only mention comparative statistics that suggest that crime is increasing at Johns Hopkins University, burying in Appendix B the full data that shows that overall crime has decreased from 2016 to 2017 and even 2014 to 2017 on the Homewood Campus. Furthermore, the interim study omits all data from peer institutions that does not support the administration's claim that JHU is more dangerous than other universities. Page 12 of the interim study report references figures 4 and 10 in Appendix G to demonstrate that police departments at peer institutions have reduced violent crime, but these figures do not exist and Appendix G is merely a table of peer institutions and descriptions of their police forces. The statistics given on page 25 and 26 of the interim report regarding the lower percentage of violent crime within the patrol zones of the University of Pennsylvania and University of Chicago Police departments fail to demonstrate that this crime reduction is a result of university police when there are many other factors that could affect this difference in crime rate. Moreover, it is shameful that a research university with as outstanding a reputation as JHU would imply that correlation is causation in any formal report. Figure 9 of the interim report is a miniscule sample size of people who provided online feedback. I did not even know the university was soliciting online feedback and consequently did not participate. Clearly there was a lack of advertisement on the university's part to participate in this survey. Because of the small sample size of the group surveyed (96 individuals total), these survey results cannot be used to represent the overall views of the campus community. Instead the Student Government Association survey of undergraduate students that gathered more than 2000 responses is a much better reflection of sentiment. These are just a handful of the issues present in the interim study upon which JHU is basing its decision to pursue legislation that would enable the establishment of a sworn police force. If this interim report was submitted to me for review for publication in a scientific journal I would reject it for its blatant data manipulation and if this was a report submitted by a student I would fail them. The interim report is not only sloppy and manipulative, it fails to prove that a police force is needed on campus or that it would be able to achieve the desired results with respect to crime reduction. Given the limited benefit to student

safety that the implementation of such a force would provide and the large possibility that it could lead to racial profiling, escalation of force, and a feeling of hostility towards minority faculty, students, and staff, I adamantly oppose the creation of such a force.

While supporters of this proposal claim that it would create a legal obligation for JHU to hold the police force accountable to community members, JHU has repeatedly failed to live up to other legal obligations, including those that pertain to Title IX legislation. These shortcomings demonstrate the ineffectiveness of legislative measures at holding JHU accountable. Ultimately, members of the police force will feel beholden to the people who hire them, pay their salary, and fire them. As a result, officers will always prioritize the interests of the University administration rather than the interests of the University's students, faculty, and staff and the community members of the bordering neighborhoods. When I brought these concerns to President Ron Daniels, his only response was to tell me, "don't scowl when you say the word administrator, we're people too." I believe this inappropriate and sexist comment speaks volumes about the administration's lack of commitment to creating a police force that is accountable to anyone other than themselves and is indicative of the indifferent manner in which the administration will respond to negative feedback of the force.

Furthermore, as a former resident of Blacksburg, VA who lived through the loss of community members and the parents of friends during the Virginia Tech Massacre, I reject the university's claim that a private force is needed to protect university members in the event of an active shooter on campus. If protecting students from such an incident is truly their goal, then JHU should be focused on efforts that have been shown to actually decrease the loss of life during such situations. Over the last 19 years, armed resource officers have successfully halted a school shooting once, whereas seven school shootings over the same period were stopped by malfunctioning weapons or the gunman's inability to handle the firearm. A survey conducted by Johns Hopkins University revealed that the most effective measures at minimizing harm were simple protocols like well-practiced lockdown and evacuation strategies. Despite their own findings, JHU has failed to implement mandatory active shooter training and brushed off my comments to the Security Advisory Committee about the need to do so and the impossibility of securing my own safety in my glass office and lab. It is true that JHU has made online active shooter training courses available to students, but they have barely promoted these courses and many of my colleagues are unaware of their existence. The fact that JHU has failed to take simple, cost-effective steps that have been shown to improve chances of survival during an active shooter situation demonstrate that their alleged concern for student safety in the event of an attempted mass shooting is just a cover-up to justify their desire for an armed police force. In fact, there is a pattern of the university administration neglecting to take simple measures to address crimes it claims to be concerned about. They mention concern about the rising number of burglaries, yet they leave the external doors to my office building unlocked at all hours of the day and night. These failures to take simple steps to address issues that the administration claims to be so troublesome in the interim report should raise red flags about the administration leveraging their concern for student safety as justification for the establishment of an armed police force.

Finally, Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Christina Damon, Student at Loyola University Maryland
2/21/19

My name is Christina Damon. I am a student at Loyola University Maryland and a registered voter in Maryland's 4th legislative district. I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

First, does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

Second, a greater police presence in the communities around Hopkins property would have a marked increase in danger for students of color and non-Hopkins community members, who would be actively surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling that they do not belong at Hopkins or are already criminals. In fact, the presence of more police could immediately lead to an increase in the crime rate, as a police presence leads to arrests for activities that previously were not seen as criminal by the community, such as drinking and disruptions of public order by college students.

Third, as a private institution there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself will only have the ability to *suggest* changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. Finally, as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests, and so there would be little recourse at all for learning about what exactly a Hopkins police force would be doing to whom or assessing the accuracy of Hopkins own numbers, which have already proven to be inaccurate in other cases, such as measuring sexual assaults on campus.

These reasons are deeply concerning to me as a member of Loyola University Maryland as with the new policy would allow Loyola to create an armed police force as well, for which the same reasons against the act apply. I stand with members of Johns Hopkins' and the Baltimore communities.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793**House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings****Mackenzie D. Wright, Student at Loyola University Maryland****[2/21/2019]**

My name is Mackenzie Wright. I am a student at Loyola University Maryland, a Baltimore City resident on West Cold Spring Lane, and a registered voter in Maryland's 4th legislative district. I am also a graduate of a Maryland Public High School. I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

As a Maryland resident, student, and voter, I recall the events that unfolded at Great Mills High School in Saint Mary's County last March all too well. On March 20th, four days short of my 18th birthday, and the first March for our Lives, organized after the tragedy in Parkland, Florida just one month prior, two Maryland students died due to gun violence. I remember driving home from Frederick Community College that morning, listening to the news about the shooting on the radio. Never again, we thought. "Things like this don't happen here," I remember telling myself over and over again about the situation. School shootings weren't something I thought I needed to worry about in the Maryland suburbs, but apparently they were.

I was only a freshman at Walkersville High School, when news about a shooting at a basketball game, in my county, rang out. Two boys were injured at basketball game between rival Governor Thomas Johnson High School, and Frederick High School, due to gun violence. When we got the email about the shooting freshman year, I never thought I'd see another shooting in Maryland make the news, but I was sorely mistaken.

More guns on college campuses, by way of a private police force, will not make students or residents feel more safe. There is little evidence that increased police presence equals increased safety. Guns don't make students feel safe, guns scare them, because a good guy with a gun and a bad guy with a gun, look the same until they start shooting.

Finally, Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their

mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force. Please consider my testimony as a resident of Maryland, a student, and a concerned community member.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094 / SB793
Corey Payne, Graduate Student at Johns Hopkins University
February 22, 2019

My name is Corey Payne. I am a sociology Ph.D. student at Johns Hopkins University, an alumnus of JHU's undergraduate program, and a six-year resident of Baltimore's 43rd district. I am testifying today to strongly urge the delegation to oppose HB1094/SB793. Private institutions, no matter their import, should not be permitted to establish armed private police forces.

As a student, my university has encouraged a sense of solidarity with my peers and my Baltimore neighbors that leads me to have grave concerns about the marked increase in danger for students of color, non-affiliate community members, and the majority Black service work force at Hopkins. Despite promises that the JHU private police force would overcome implicit biases, I have seen no evidence of JHU's ability to accomplish this with other affiliates (such as staff, faculty, and students) despite their many years of efforts. I fear that a private police force would unduly target individuals who did not "appear to belong" to the Hopkins community. I have witnessed JHU security ask a Black visiting faculty member why he was in his office after business hours. I remember receiving a "shelter in place" order on the day after the first protests following the death of Freddie Gray in 2015, when three non-affiliated Black boys with bicycles dared to wander onto our "open" campus. I remember sitting in meetings following this incident in the Office of Multicultural Affairs where my Black friends and peers discussed the need to wear JHU-logoed shirts and sweatshirts to avoid similar encounters. As a student, I do not trust Johns Hopkins to create a private police force that would overcome racial profiling.

As a social scientist, my university has taught me to value evidence and reject the idea that the simplest solution is always the best one. While my own research is not on policing, this bill has forced many of us to read more deeply about crime-prevention and police. There is no scholarly consensus that increasing the number of police increases the safety of residents. In most crimes, police are not present until after the incident is over. Visible police presence generally focuses on minor crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of property-owners. Moreover, the largest proportion of crimes involving JHU affiliates are alcohol violations and sexual assault. These crimes are largely perpetrated by JHU affiliates *against* JHU affiliates. The university largely frames this private police force as if it were guarding a fortress (JHU) against an enemy (Baltimore), when the evidence does not support that perspective. Despite JHU's fear-mongering, the public data available shows a decrease in crime around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses. As a social scientist, it is not clear to me that drastic solutions such as this one need are needed—or even that there is a crime problem to be solved.

As a researcher, my university has taught me the importance of ethical conduct, of the unbiased presentation of evidence, and of good faith interactions. In this regard, I have been disappointed to see Johns Hopkins fail to live up to the standards it expects of its students and researchers. The university administration has continued to publicly declare that it has received "mostly positive feedback" on this bill, despite overwhelming opposition. 75% of undergraduates oppose the bill, according to a poll by the student government. Over one hundred faculty members have signed a letter in opposition. Student organizers have over 2,600 signatures on a petition. One large on-campus labor union and the plurality of adjacent neighborhood associations oppose this measure. The administration cites a single survey of only 96 individuals (students, staff, faculty, and community residents) to support its claim to "largely positive feedback." That's bad research practice. At forums which JHU purportedly held to discuss this police force proposal, there was little open discussion. Johns Hopkins instead used these events to try to sell

community members and affiliates on the idea of a private police force. Yet now, JHU cites these as listening sessions—as if the university leaders' minds were not already made up a year ago. What's more, the decision to pair state authorization of this private police force with state funding for youth programs is cynical and deceitful. This money would fund anchor institutions (like JHU) and only indirectly fund Baltimore's children. Any expansion of Johns Hopkins power—such as the establishment of a private police force—should be accompanied by an expansion of Johns Hopkins' duties to the community. That starts with paying taxes to fund programs like these. Johns Hopkins University has acted with bad research practice, with disingenuity, and with bad faith. **As a researcher, I'm compelled to condemn my university's conduct.**

Finally, as a citizen of Baltimore, my largest concerns come from the privatization of state functions and the lack of accountability to the community. This bill, as written, is anti-democratic. The bill does not provide any true measures to hold JHU accountable to the communities it will be policing. The university will appoint the overwhelming majority of the members to the so-called accountability board. The board itself, as written, is largely toothless—only able to suggest changes to JHU's private police force and without any means to oversee or enforce the conduct of officers. There is no mechanism to sanction or punish JHU—or abolish the private police force—if it fails to comply with any of the specifications in this bill. Private institutions like Hopkins are not compelled to comply with Freedom of Information Act requests, and recent scandals such as the failure to address reports of sexual assault demonstrate JHU's inability to faithfully report data. Perhaps most stunning about this bill is the remarkable lack of clarity regarding the boundaries of operation for this private police force. The bill's language is imprecise and, if Clery Act boundaries are followed, would allow for Hopkins to police the city largely without limits, as JHU purchases new properties each year. In truth, this private police force would be accountable only to the university president and the unelected board of trustees. **As a citizen, I strongly oppose a panel of out-of-state multi-millionaires dictating Baltimore's policing policies.**

In the six years that I have been a student at Johns Hopkins, I have watched my university make harmful decisions regarding some of the most pressing issues of our time. On workers rights, on climate change, on immigration, on addressing racism, and on justice for sexual assault victims, Johns Hopkins has time and again decided to take the expeditious and lucrative road at the expense of its students, workers, and neighbors. I believe this bill is another example of Johns Hopkins staking a claim on the wrong side of history. In the end, this bill amounts to JHU saying: "Trust us." Trust us to be accountable. Trust us to overcome racism. Trust us to carry guns. Trust us to respect the citizens of Baltimore and their rights. **While I appreciate the good things Johns Hopkins does, I cannot in good conscience trust my university with an armed private police force.** As a student, a social scientist, a researcher, and a citizen, I strongly urge all representatives—especially my own from the 43rd district—to do the right thing for Baltimore and oppose this bill. Thank you.

Exhibit 4D

SB 793 Bill File, Part 4

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Ibtehaaj Beg, Student at Loyola University, Baltimore Resident
Thursday, February 21, 2019

Greetings, Maryland House Judiciary committee and Senate Judicial Affairs Committee. I am a student from Loyola University and it has been brought to my attention that with the passing of HB1094 and SB793, it would allow private universities, such as Johns Hopkins and Loyola University to create a private armed police force. I would like to say that Loyola University already has campus police, and furthermore, we already have the Baltimore City police. To have the power to create a private ARMED police force is outright unjust. We do not need such measures for security. The fact that this idea has even gotten this far, is beyond scary. Police relations with students and especially with people of color including myself in America are at a all time low, and to have a police force that acts under the jurisdiction of the University would ruin the entire chemistry and the enjoyment to even attend these beautiful campuses. My time at Loyola has been nothing short than amazing and satisfactory, and to have an armed militia running around, and monitoring us would be the same as placing the University under martial law. This would be a complete waste of funds and would only result in students being more scared of the police. Instead of doing this how about you invest in creating more meaningful relations between students and the police, instead of threatening us with the possibility that this police force was created to investigate us.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793

House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings

Lawrence Jackson, Bloomberg Distinguished Professor of English and History, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore Resident

Thursday, February 21, 2019

While a faculty caucus agreed to the points we detailed in the letter that I signed, I am responding to you now in my individual personal capacity as a faculty member and person who has lived in three of the city's neighborhoods-West Arlington 1968-1990, Park Heights 1997-2002, and Homeland 2016-present. In its broadest contours, my opposition to the creation of a campus police force stems from the recognition that it symbolizes the final tool (after epistemic and economic force, condign force) necessary to endow a fully colonial model of resource extraction and exploitation. While the university administration argues that private police are necessary to safeguard Hopkins students and employees, I believe that their primary role inevitably will be to safeguard private property, keep open commercial corridors, and intimidate political opposition. The colonial model concentrates economic, technological, and human resources in one zone, while it optimizes the extraction of value from another zone. This process of dominating resources is complicated by dynamics of territorial expansion and spatial incorporation and the history of slavery, race, and labor exploitation in the city. In Baltimore since the end of slavery in 1865, these prerogatives of power have often appeared formally in terms of a devastating and obvious racial logic. That is my fundamental understanding of the existence of legally legitimized "deadly force" in Baltimore historically, where the police force and constabulary owed their early existence to the enforcement of codes designed to curtail the free movement of the enslaved and free black population (Adam Malka's *Mobtown* tackles this dynamic head-on). The best research I am aware of compellingly shows, endorsing the view of 20th century black intellectuals like W.E.B. Du Bois, Horace Cayton, Fannie Lou Hamer, and Martin Luther King Jr., that fundamental initiatives by the federal government and impacting state and municipal decision-making during the New Deal era of the 1930s and the Great Society era of the 1960s created black urban ghettos and transformed a War on Poverty into a War on Crime which began the growth of a "prison industrial complex." (Hinton, " 'A War within Our Own Boundaries': Lyndon Johnson's Great Society and the Rise of the Carceral State"; Rothstein, *The Color of Law*.)

Baltimore City already apportions the lion's share of its budget to public safety, a model which has produced colossal-scale corruption and destroyed public education. While I do not view public education as neutral or unproblematic in its work, it is yet a key to producing citizens who can both secure long-term employment and participate in the management of city government. The creation of yet more police to reduce or to prevent crime thus seems highly questionable. The episodes of criminality used to justify a police force on the Homewood campus at least, seem better addressed to me by social workers, recreational specialists, and youth outreach workers. However, I am even more concerned about the principle of private force that has already gained strength in the neighborhoods around Hopkins. The very concept of a private entity responsible to a group of employees hired by the Hopkins board of trustees bears strong correspondence to the practices of wealthy elites in so-called "failed states" and indicates the instability of the rule of law in Baltimore. The problem of unprosecuted criminal behavior is not necessarily even diminished by the creation of such a force, which uses a logic of law enforcement and protection of the elite developed zone against the undeveloped region; thus wealth, status, and even race become the prime criteria for the application of force. Unfortunately, a more democratic response, to me, would be a government declaration of emergency and the deployment of the Maryland National Guard, which obviously happened in 2015.

The university creates and disseminates knowledge, but it is also a private entity, structured like a corporation, and the largest private institution in the state. It negotiates and brokers for resources and territory and it adjudges itself successful by the metric of influence and expansion, increasing its buildings and territories and its student and staff populations. Probably its highest paid employees in aggregate live outside of Baltimore City; thus, its direct contribution to the city as an institution that pays no taxes and primarily engages residents in lower paying jobs is largely symbolic. The university resides in a yet mostly black city, but, until I was hired in 2016, it had only vaguely been interested in a racially diverse faculty. All of the higher ranking nonwhite people working on the Homewood campus that I will name-Provost Sunil Kumar, SOBA Professor Martha Jones, Herbert Baxter Adams Professor Nathan Connolly, Associate Dean Darlene Saporu, Vice Provost Fenimore Fisher, Assistant Professor Jessica-Marie Johnson, Bloomberg Distinguished Professor Vesla Weaver, Associate Professor Chris LeBron, Professor Robbie Shilliam, Associate Professor Nadia Nurhussein, Assistant Professor Danielle Evans-were hired after my arrival. (Professor Connolly was technically on leave at NYU but returned to the faculty with a new position.) Prior to 2016, Hopkins was unique nationally in comparison to peers like Duke and University of Pennsylvania in its putative disinterest in assembling a diverse faculty. This disinterest in faculty and upper administrative staff diversity, also reflected in the student population itself, had been historically perhaps the most glaring reflection of the racial dimension of its colonial model. This model depresses wages and real estate values in the areas that the developed center expands into and contracts unskilled labor from, while being either resistant to or disinterested in developing higher-level skill employees from historically disadvantaged (as in enslaved) minority communities at the upper end. A similar dynamic is obvious in its Baltimore Scholars scholarship to students graduating from Baltimore City Public Schools. The majority of its winners often come from the households of white elites. Arguably it might be said that Hopkins had heretofore not been in any relation with the black city, until the Uprising of 2015 and the popularization of the biography of Henrietta Lacks.

As the university expands, it settles further into nonwhite, historically poorer neighborhoods which are attractive to students and early career professionals. When it has created coalitions with neighborhood groups, it has attempted to create property requirements for participation (See the work of Baltimore Redevelopment Action Coalition for Empowerment in East Baltimore). To create a police force then to "protect" settlers looking for economic value, a group brought to Baltimore by the university, has a couple of obvious outcomes. It is easy for police to arrest black boys and charge them with crimes; in fact, this is a key method of the historic model of creating and resolving solving crime in America (See Muhammad, *The Condemnation of Blackness*, Alexander Mass Incarceration; Coates, "The Black Family in the Era of Mass Incarceration.") This is the method extolled by President Trump. The arrests increase the population fueling mass incarceration. It also enables the creation of services and economic relations that benefit the professional community of the university primarily and rejects and obliterates the historical past and contributions of non-elite communities specifically. All of this culminates with a new generation of better economically positioned agents or investors to "gentrify" or improve the built structure of surrounding neighborhoods after securing bank loans which previously had been unavailable to longer-residing residents. There are multiple national scandals regarding the treatment of black citizens by the banking industry. (See NPR report of Philadelphia neighborhoods surrounding Univ of Pennsylvania; and, for a very sad laugh, read the articles on the mis-transcribed court transcripts of black Philadelphians remanded to the criminal justice system). I believe that, ultimately, far beyond the university administration of any single person or group of persons, a privately directed police force will primarily ensure a resource flow from the periphery back to the center, until the time comes that the peripheral communities can be absolutely displaced, as is thoroughly in evidence in Washington, DC between two neighborhoods, Columbia Heights and Shaw-Howard.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Dr. Linda D. Green, Member of Medical Care Section of American Public Health Association
February 21, 2019

My name is Dr. Linda Green. I am a member of the APHA and a registered voter in Maryland's district 47. I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

In November, 2018, the American Public Health Association passed a resolution entitled Law Enforcement Violence As A Public Health Issue. After three years of discussion and modification this was passed by an 87-13 vote of the Governing Council which represents the 25,000 member organization. The resolution can be found on the APHA website or at endingpoliceviolence.com. The analysis, references and action steps are in line with the detailed comments by the Students Against Private Policing.

A greater police presence in the communities around Hopkins property would increase danger for students of color and non-Hopkins community members, who would be actively surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling that they do not belong at Hopkins or are already criminals.

Civilian review boards, body cameras and additional training have not been shown to decrease law enforcement violence and are mostly wishful thinking on the part of administrators looking for easy solutions. Funding for police is already too great a percentage of budgets. More funding for community development, housing, education and mental health are examples of much more useful budgetary items to decrease crime. Hopkins should be working with the city to directly address the issues that actually contribute to crime such as inequality and economic segregation. To this end the Bloomberg School of Public Health should be active in developing these type of proposals and programs.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Taylor Smith-Hams, Old Goucher Resident/Concerned Community Member
February 21, 2019

My name is Taylor Smith-Hams and I'm a Baltimore City resident in the Old Goucher neighborhood. I'm a registered voter in Maryland's 43rd district. I am writing to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793. Private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

More police does not equal an increase in safety. In reality, a greater police presence in the communities around Hopkins property would have a marked increase in *danger* for students of color and non-Hopkins community members of color, who would be actively surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling. Since there is no definition of which neighborhoods exactly surround Hopkins property and what the boundaries of these neighborhoods are, a Johns Hopkins private police force could operate anywhere in the city with no oversight or right to recourse by residents.

As a private institution, there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself will only have the ability to *suggest* changes to a JHU private police force and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any specifications in this bill. And as a private institution, Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests. This means there would be little recourse to gain information about the activities of a Hopkins police force or assess the accuracy of their reporting, which have already proven to be inaccurate in other cases, such as measuring sexual assaults on campus.

Overall, the creation of a private police force would likely decrease safety for students and residents, who would then have little recourse to question, challenge, or seek redress from said private force. Rather than forcing an unaccountable private police force onto the city, Hopkins should instead work with the city to directly address the issues that actually contribute to crime, such as rampant inequality and economic segregation.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Students of the Johns Hopkins University School of Nursing
2/20/2019

This joint testimony is submitted on behalf of the undersigned Johns Hopkins School of Nursing Students. We are testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

As future nurses, we recognize increased police presence as a public health threat to students and East Baltimore neighbors who are people of color, people with mental illness, and immigrants. We believe that active surveillance, targeting, and arrests based on police profiling will have deleterious effects on the health of our neighborhood while doing nothing for the safety of our community. We know from our public health education that police violence disproportionately affects those already marginalized communities and does little to improve quality of life for those who are most vulnerable.

We actively encourage Hopkins to consider the complicated legacy it has with communities of color in Baltimore already, and to invest in evidence-based practices for building safer communities that do not rely on the zeitgeist of policing as panacea to economic and social hardship.

Second, as a private institution there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint members to its own accountability board, while the board itself can only *suggest* changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. Finally, as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom of Information Act requests, leaving little recourse for learning about what exactly Hopkins police officers are doing or assessing the accuracy of Hopkins own numbers.

There is reason to believe that a greater police presence would increase the insecurity of students and residents, who would have little recourse to question, challenge, or seek redress from a private force that Hopkins is forcing onto the city, rather than working with the city to directly address the issues that actually contribute to crime, such as rampant inequality and economic segregation.

Perhaps most importantly, private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force.

As future nurses, our duty is to care for all regardless of circumstance or background. We believe that a community's health is predicated on the trust and strength of community bonds. We believe in evidence-based programs that center the needs of the most vulnerable. We believe in giving back to our community, not punishing it. We seek to strengthen bonds with our neighbors, not destroy them.

For all these reasons, we oppose HB1094/SB793.

The undersigned:

Bianca Palmisano, Nursing Student

Alison Butler, Nursing Student

Hillary Chu, Nursing Student

Jaskiranjot Brar, Nursing Student

Rachel Bollens, Nursing Student

Rebecca Lange, Nursing Student

Libby Cronican, Nursing Student

Maya Robinson, Nursing Student

Dominique Randle, Nursing Student

Navpreet Sandher, Nursing Student

Shannon Garrett, Nursing Student

The Board of Nursing Students for Harm Reduction

Henry Nwosu, Nursing Student

Tatiana Maria Gallego, Nursing Student

T Taylor, Nursing Student

River Kalaitzidis, Nursing Student

Hadley Gray, Nursing Student

Alyssa Murad, Nursing Student

**Testimony Opposing HB
1094/SB793**

**House Judiciary/Senate
Judiciary Proceedings**

Teachers and Researchers United (TRU) Affiliate of SEIU Local 500

February 20th, 2019

We are Teachers and Researchers United, a union of graduate workers and researchers at Johns Hopkins University, and we **strongly oppose HB1094 and SB793**. Over the past year, JHU has been confronted by demands for greater transparency and accountability by students, faculty, staff, nurses and community members. Unfortunately, whether the issue is union-busting nurses, maintaining odious contracts with Immigrations and Customs Enforcement, mishandling of sexual violence on campus, or bringing about an armed private police force, the university administration's standard operating procedure is to steamroll over dissenting voices and push headlong toward its own goals. In its advocacy for this legislation, the university regularly touts its "multifaceted community engagement process", including a series of public forums where pro-private police panels helped to lay out the university's case for a JHU police force. Several of our members were present at those events and can report that if the aim was to assuage community fears or have a meaningful debate over the issue, these events were a complete failure. Yet, as the "Report to the Maryland General Assembly" dated December 21st makes painfully clear, the purpose of these events was to check some box for "community engagement" before going ahead with what the university desired all along. Part IV of that report makes a mockery of providing any kind of honest representation of the voluminous criticisms the university was directly confronted with at those meetings. For the university administration, engagement with the community means laying out your plans and telling the community to get in line behind them.

As an organization dedicated to expanding the avenues for students and workers to hold the administration accountable, we are deeply concerned with the university's pursuit of a private police force. We strongly encourage the university to step away from this unilateral effort and genuinely collaborate with its students, workers and the communities that disproportionately bear the risks of private police violence. Unfortunately, the university administration has shown time and again that these kind of open and democratic discussions are not how it does business. Thus, we come to you, our elected and accountable representatives, to ensure that this lack of accountability and one-sided imposition is finally checked. We may be employed by a private university, but we are also citizens, and we cannot sit by while administrators purporting to act in our name engage in this deeply undemocratic behavior. A private police force will not serve to protect us as workers and students. It can only consolidate the unelected and unaccountable power of the university administration. That is why we, the graduate student workers of Teachers and Researchers United, **strongly oppose HB 1094/SB793**.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
United Workers Association
February 21, 2019

My name is Terrel Askew, I am a Baltimore City resident and a Leadership Organizer with United Workers. I'm also a registered voter in Maryland's 43rd district. I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

United Workers is a human rights organization based in Baltimore City. As a community rooted, membership based organization of the poor, we recognize fully the dangers that increased policing have on people living in the city, especially persons of color and those who are poor and low income. My work has primarily been around housing. In the past several decades, there has been not only increased surveillance of those in disinvested communities and those who are unstably housed, but an outright criminalization of the poor and homeless communities.

As a resident and member of United Workers, I can share that we utilize a human rights framework to critique what harms us as human and to envision what could heal us, cultivate real justice, and enable us to thrive. For us, this boils down into five unique principles by which we live and strive to govern not only our actions toward one another, but how our communities are shaped. These are equity, universality, accountability, transparency, and participation; a Hopkins police force violates all of them. Equity speaks to the human right that everyone should be afforded the same rights and opportunities in life; as policing in Baltimore has unfairly targeted people of color and their communities, how can this policy uphold their right to safety within these communities. As to universality, the right to have every person's human rights upheld, how can legislation like this create that kind of experience when it will knowingly perpetuate racial and low income criminalization in the name of best practices. How can there be accountability, when this police force has zero community oversight and residents have no meaningful ways to ensure that operate justly? Transparency, how can there be, when this opaque police entity was created in an opaque manner wherein residents had no access to the legislation ahead of time, deep community outreach within communities consisted of one-off community association meetings, and no one has the knowledge of the operation's boundaries or the ability to reject its negative presence within their community? No one from any of the affected communities was brought in as the legislation was drafted or had an opportunity to engage Hopkins on how it should look or be implemented within their neighborhoods; this cannot be the definition of participation.

There are many ways in which Hopkins could have achieved their desire for greater public safety and not violate these principles, but they simply didn't care. As a large and powerful institution, they could provide living wage jobs and benefits to all their workers; full-time, part-time, contracted and subcontracted alike. They could include community residents in their development projects instead of aggressively displacing whole neighborhoods and rebranding them. They could recognize and prioritize resident led visions and support these ideas with resources. They could take measures at the neighborhood level and also the political one to alleviate the disparities in this City, in incomes, in health outcomes, in education, and in general well being. Simply put, Hopkins could be a good neighbor and work alongside communities instead of treating them as afterthoughts.

As a member of a human rights organization, as a city voter and life-long resident, and as someone who has been racially profiled on the Homewood campus many times, I urge you as legislators (our voices for the communities we hold so dear) to reject this most undemocratic act and not force another occupation on our overburdened communities when we already stand in the shadow of a consent decree caused by the current one. Thank you.

- Nicholas Cruz, Sophomore, Black and Hispanic Man.
 - I went to the varsity to meet up with my friends to study. Since I don't have clearance, I waited for someone to come down and let me in. Also important to note, my phone had died prior to this. A patrolling white cop stopped me and said that I was trespassing. I told him that my friend had invited me and he told me to show him the text. I told him that my phone had died but if he let me in to charge it, I would be happy to show him the text. He ignored what I said and told me that I either show him the text or have the friend open the door for me. I told him okay and proceeded to walk back to my dorm. He told me that I better not try to go in through one of the side doors because he would be on my like a hawk and he would be right behind me if I tried anything.
- Barbara Wyche, Class of 1972, Black Woman.
 - I do not trust those Hopkins hires as security or police. When I was a student at Hopkins 70-72, I lived in McCoy Hall right across from the library. I was always in the library. I was stopped going into the library; stopped again if I went to get a soda or snacks and tried to return to the library. If I forgot to take my card with me I was not allowed to return to the library even to get my stuff inside. One reason I left MD was I had a son and did not want him to be lined up against a wall, or lined up sitting on a curve/sidewalk. Still I do not think Hopkins needs a private force until it handles its many problems with those who are not in the majority, or begin to make an authentic effort to deal with its problems with race and gender.
- Kwame Alston, Alumni, Black Man.
 - My name is Kwame Alston. I am currently the president of the Johns Hopkins Black Student Union and the president of the class of 2018. The summer after my freshman year I worked for a program called Hop-In. From 9-5PM I worked in the office and from 7PM-2AM I was an RA. Because I had my own housing I did not live in the building with the other RA's and students. I had to be signed in every day. People are not normally allowed to stay after midnight; however, I was given expressed written consent because of my position. The Hop Cop at the door however was new and did not know this. So she went to knock on the door of the person who signed me and got no response because we were all in the common room with the students. This apparent went on for a few minutes. She then called the Summer Conference department who then called more Hop Cops to have my removed because they thought I was "hiding out" in the room. When the other Hop Cops arrived they brought with them Baltimore City Police because "it was a slow night and they knew the BPD around Hopkins got bored." As all of this is happening I am playing UNO with my students downstairs. Finally after they have been banging on the door of an empty room thinking I was resisting, a student worker from the summer conferences office comes to the common room in the basement and tells me very rudely I had to leave. I did not want to start any trouble so I just got my stuff and went upstairs to leave. To my surprise there were 2 Hop Cops and a 3 BPD offices lined up upstairs to remove me from the dorm. This was the summer after the death of Freddie Gray so in my mind this could have been my final moments. I froze for a second and then left the building saying bye to my students and being embarrassed at the situation. As I walked home I began to cry because in that moment I realized that the school I go to had called the police to remove me from my own job. I did not know these details until my boss caused an entire scene calling office to see why I was removed. I never received an apology from the Hop Cops for this incident. I don't believe a Hopkins private police force would be useful because moment like these could happen more often. These Hop Cops created a situation where they felt that I was resisting leaving and then escalated the situation by involving armed BPD officers. I don't have faith that a Hopkins Private Police force would be any better than the ones we have now.
- Andrew Okeke, Senior, Black Man.
 - There have been numerous times in which Hopkins students, let alone Hopkins security, did not think I went to school here. I believe a private Hopkins task force would be detrimental to the small subset of black students who go here and increase the sense of oppression that we feel. Thankfully, the run ins I have had with Hopkins security officers, which have all been based upon the assumption that I was entering a building that I

"wasn't supposed to go into", did not have any negative consequences. There was even an instance that I experienced in which Hopkins security guard questioned me for walking into my own residence. Now, if a real police officer was introduced into this equation, coupled with the fact that there is already a negative racial bias towards black people within police departments, the negative consequences that were not once there could now become apparent.

- Zachary Byrd, Senior, Black Man.

- Walking while Black at Hopkins already feels like a crime and/or alienating in itself. Being from Baltimore already, I feel lucky enough that I can actually solace in Hop Cops because they are usually minorities from the city who I actually know or are nice enough to talk. One of the workers, who I was actually friends with in high school, one day told me to be careful because student calls filled with fear come in all the time about them feeling followed or possibly in danger. These calls are massively disproportionate in the sense that black men are the perpetrators. I have personally seen the discomfort in my "peers" when walking home late at night or just trying to get a late night meal, where I cannot even smile at them in acknowledgement without them fearing for their lives. I know for a fact that at least one of the calls were about me. I keep my Hopkins ID on my person at all times as if it were my freedom papers. Having an actual police force would alienate, dehumanize, and criminalize my character even more just because as a black man, I do not look the part of a student. I can't begin to imagine how much more I (and we as a people) will be profiled, as this rolls out.

- Ambreanna Arneus, Junior, Black Woman.

- Since being a student here, I've become involved with Hopkins Emergency Response Unit (HERU) and have become a licensed EMT. During my training, and continually now that I am an official part of the unit, I have had to meet in the HERU squad room which is located in Homewood building, but is accessed by going into the alley adjacent to the Student Health and Wellness Center. One night it was raining so I had my hood up and was about to make the turn to head to the alley until I saw two BPD cars stationed outside of the Health and Wellness center. I froze, I immediately felt like I looked suspicious. I could feel my heart beating through my chest, I didn't have my backpack on, usually the only thing that sets me apart from being a JHU student and another Baltimore resident (unfortunately, that matters.) It was around 10 p.m. so it was dark. I immediately removed my hood and walked as slowly as possible in front of the cars hoping nothing bad would happen. I hadn't done anything wrong, but just the presence of BPD alone made me anxious and uncomfortable. Thankfully, nothing happened. But just the presence of these two police cars made the simple task of going to the squad room a dreadful one for me.



CHARM CITY LAND TRUSTS

2424 McElderry St. | Baltimore, MD 21205 | info@charmcitylandtrusts.org

Testimony Opposing HB1094

House Judiciary Proceedings

February 22, 2019

Charm City Land Trusts is a community land trust in East Baltimore near the Johns Hopkins Medical Campus. We have stewarded green space in McElderry Park neighborhood of East Baltimore, just four blocks east of the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, for the past two decades. We are a nonprofit organization dedicated to preserving green space and affordable housing in East Baltimore, comprised of residents and stakeholders with roots in the East Baltimore community. We do not believe that a private police force established and operated by Johns Hopkins would make our community safer, and in fact believe it could do concrete harm to our community and the people who live in it. We urge the committee to oppose HB1094 and reject the idea that Johns Hopkins should operate its own private police force within Baltimore City.

We are concerned that the boundaries in which a JHU police department would be authorized to operate are still incredibly unclear in this legislation. There is no definition of which neighborhoods count as surrounding Hopkins property, and what are the boundaries of these neighborhoods. Our neighborhood of McElderry Park contains Hopkins-owned properties within it, and ranges from three to nine blocks away from the Hopkins medical campus proper; would the entire neighborhood be considered as surrounding Hopkins property and subject to patrol by private police? If subject to such patrol, would neighborhood residents have the ability to demand an end to the private patrols? There is a process for expanding the number of neighborhoods potentially covered but no process for a neighborhood to remove itself from coverage by a Johns Hopkins police force. That oversight is unacceptable. Arguments that a force will only patrol Clery boundaries is inaccurate, as Clery boundaries change whenever new property is bought by the University, and Johns Hopkins is an active property developer around its campuses – particularly in our area of East Baltimore. Potentially then, Johns Hopkins private police could operate throughout our neighborhood and even anywhere in the city with no right to recourse by residents of the impacted areas.

If Johns Hopkins private police were patrolling our neighborhood, we believe they would have the potential to do meaningful harm to our neighborhood and its residents. A greater police presence by a police force even less accountable than the Baltimore Police Department in our neighborhood could lead to neighborhood residents being surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling that they do not belong at or around the Johns Hopkins campus. Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses. But a strong potential exists for a private police force to focus on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but may be seen as harming Johns Hopkins's image and the image of the neighborhoods surrounding it. This would do concrete harm to members of our community.

Finally, as a private institution, there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself will only have the ability to suggest changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. There is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. So, as the state legislature, you are faced with the prospect of authorizing an unaccountable police force, with no end date or process for creating an end, against the wishes of the impacted communities.

For all of these reasons, the Board of Charm City Land Trusts opposes HB1094 and urges the legislature to reject the idea that Johns Hopkins should operate its own private police force within Baltimore City. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Board of Directors

Charm City Land Trusts

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Linda Tchernyshyov, Graduate Student at Johns Hopkins University
February 21st, 2019

My name is Linda Tchernyshyov. I am a Ph.D. Candidate in History at Johns Hopkins University, an international student, and a Baltimore City resident living in District 41. I am **testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: Johns Hopkins University should not be permitted to establish its own police force.**

I am focusing today on my experience as an Executive Board member of the Graduate Representative Organization (GRO) from 2012 to 2018.¹ I was the Health Concerns Chair for three years, served for one year as Secretary and co-chaired for two years. Due to my long-term involvement with this organization, I have had significant experience with several members of JHU's administration, mostly on Homewood Campus, and I have been a member of different advisory committees. Such committees often exist to review policies, provide feedback, and to make recommendations. I doubt that the university will be able to be "more accountable to the public than any other police department in Maryland," as it says in a sponsored announcement published on Facebook.

In Fall 2016, the university founded the Campus Safety Advisory Committee, chaired by Lee James, at that time the Executive Director for Campus Security. According to a presentation at the first meeting, "CSAC acts as an advisory forum for reviewing and improving campus safety and security policies, procedures, practices, programs, and initiatives."² It was meant to address a range of "safety and security concerns that can "impact the university community."³ However, it only met once.⁴

"University community" was explicitly defined as "students, faculty, staff, and visitors both 'on' and 'off' campus."⁵ This language from 2016 was also prominent last year in President Daniels's March 16th, 2018 presentation to the Baltimore City Delegation: "Most importantly for us, university police can focus on and meet the specific needs of the university community."⁶

¹ The GRO represents all full-time graduate student on Homewood Campus.

² "Campus Safety Advisory Committee," Presentation by Lee James, November 17th, 2016, slide 2.

³ Ibid.

⁴ According to the overview, "[t]he CSAC committee shall meet four times per year (twice in the Fall semester, and twice during the Spring semester)." "Campus Safety Advisory Committee," Presentation by Lee James, November 17th, 2016, slide 2.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Meeting of the Baltimore City Delegation, March 16th, 2018, transcript by Linda Tchernyshyov.

The suggested Accountability Board makes clear that Johns Hopkins still focuses on its own priorities: University leadership appoints 13 out of 15 members. In addition, the university considers the surroundings of a Hopkins campus to be a single, unified neighborhood that can be adequately represented by a single person. The accountability board description leaves out a large and important set of people on Hopkins campuses: the service and contract workers, who at the level of benefits and university committees are not considered to be staff.

President Daniels also spoke about active shootings on campus in March 2018: "[W]e found that this was something that our peers were very concerned about and wanted to have capacity on the campuses to deal with."⁷ But already in November 2016, a presentation slide "Focus Areas for Consideration" mentioned the topic "Armed versus Unarmed – How prepared are we to respond to an Active Shooter."⁸ We were urged not to talk about it. So far, Hopkins is pushing for a police force without taking basic steps to preventing shooting casualties, such as drills and evacuation route posts.

The meeting in November 2016 was not the only time a member of the GRO's Executive Board was asked to withhold critical information. On December 1st, 2017, the Chair and Secretary met with university administration about proposed tax increases for graduate students. They heard for the first time about possible approaches and solutions the university was working on but were not allowed to share this information with any community members, not even the Co-Chair or the rest of the Executive Board.

Last Monday, the General Council of the GRO voted to oppose the current legislation.

Since Johns Hopkins University is not even forthcoming with its own student leaders, I am opposing HB1094/SB793 and I am asking you to reject this proposed legislation.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ "Campus Safety Advisory Committee," Presentation by Lee James, November 17th, 2016, slide 11.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Mira Wattal, Undergraduate at Johns Hopkins University/Charles Village Resident/Concerned
Community Member
2/21/19

My name is Mira Wattal. I am an undergraduate math major at the Johns Hopkins Krieger School of Arts and Sciences, a Baltimore City resident in Charles Village, and a registered voter in Maryland's 43rd district. I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces. Below are my reasons:

Hopkins likes to push a truly pernicious narrative that Baltimore is unsafe, that Baltimoreans are unsafe, that we, Hopkins students, the supposed paradigms for innocence, should be afraid of Baltimore and Baltimoreans. One way that they have tried to push this narrative is by justifying the creation of a private police force on fabricated claims about crime near campus. Hopkins claims that crime has increased by 200% between 2014 and 2017. However, public data banks report that crime within the Homewood Patrol Zone, East Baltimore Patrol Zone, and Peabody neighborhood, areas subsuming these boundaries, experienced an uptick *and* a downtick that is statistically insignificant. To put it bluntly, the data that Hopkins uses as *evidence* for the need for a private police force has *no* statistical correlation with the evidence that is publicly accessible. And to make matters worse, Hopkins has *not* been forthcoming with their method of research, how they have collected data, what data they have chose to consider, and what data they have chosen to analyze. So, what there is there to do?

Though some of us might be convinced by my testimony if I continue to ramble on about Hopkins failure to produce mathematically rigorous research, I think that it would far more meaningful if I gave you all a personal anecdote. Over the summer, I had the distinct pleasure to work with a Baltimore-based organization called United Workers, a 5013(c) that you might all be familiar with through their leadership on the Affordable Housing Trust Fund Ballot Initiative. Because my internship took place during the strategic summer months of the initiative, naturally, I was tasked with collecting petition signatures. (Collecting 10,000 is no easy feat, let me tell you.) My work took me from McElderry to Sandtown to Barclay to Mondawmin. My work forced me to do things that I should have never been comfortable within, given Hopkins' socialization. I took the MTA. I petitioned on the subway. I stood alone outside of Hopkins' boundaries.

Now, I would be lying if I said that I always felt safe. But, I would also be lying if I said that I felt unsafe for legitimate reasons. If I never worked for United Workers, if it weren't for these uncomfortable experiences, I never would have had the chance to wrestle with the implicit biases about Baltimoreans that Hopkins has instilled in me. I never would have had chance to be uncomfortable with the fact that I was disrespecting the humanity of Baltimoreans. That I was complicit in the pernicious narrative that was denying Baltimoreans of their humanity. So, what is there to do?

As legislators, you have two choices. Either you agree with Hopkins' proposal, thereby agreeing with their portrait of Baltimore, or you resist against Hopkins' proposal, thereby reaffirming your constituents'

dignities. Whatever *you* choose to do, your decision is not a reflection of you, but a reflection of how you view your constituents.

Thank you for taking the time to read my testimony. I look forward to engaging with you all in person at Annapolis on Friday.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Sebastian Link Chaparro, Member of the Student Advisory Committee for Security,
Graduate Student of Sociology Johns Hopkins University, and Concerned Community
Member
02/21/2019

My name is Sebastian Link Chaparro and I come from Chile. I am a member of the Student Advisory Committee for Security and a Graduate Student of Sociology at the Johns Hopkins Krieger School of Arts and Sciences, and I live at Baltimore City in Charles Village. **I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.**

Since the first day I arrived to Hopkins, its authorities and official emails have promoted the fear towards Baltimoreans. The first descriptions I have heard about Baltimore were related with its dangers. At a discursive level, it seemed that I was arriving to a city full of criminals that were interested in attacking the Hopkins community. Such a feeling was reinforced by the emails we received almost every week, in which Hopkins described the age and race of the raiders, two variables that would hardly help me in identifying potential menaces but that definitely would racialize the fear.

Since then, I have met other students from Hopkins, both graduate and undergraduate students. I have been impressed in how afraid they are of Baltimoreans, who they usually portrayed as dangerous people. Therefore, Hopkins is actively building a fear towards Baltimore within its community. In this context, the proposal of a private police force is bringing to another level the fear politics that Hopkins is displaying among its students. And such a policy has consequences.

The demand for a private police force at Hopkins, in that vein, is anchored in a situation that Hopkins had built actively. On the one hand, Hopkins students do not face the crimes that other members of the community of Baltimore face. Consequently, a private police could resonate within some students exactly because Hopkins has told us to be afraid.

On the other hand, there is no clarity about which is the responsibility that Hopkins has in the production of crime in the city. I asked to the Vice-President of Security at Hopkins if they had any knowledge about the role that gentrification -to put an example as a process gathered by Hopkins and that would be strengthened by its own police force- have had over Baltimore community and the production of crime. Furthermore, I asked if there was any awareness about our responsibility on the actual situation of the city given that Hopkins was the main contractor and landowner in Baltimore. For both questions I received a negative as answer. If Hopkins is not aware about the consequences of its acts over the city, how could we trust in its awareness about the consequences of a private police force?

The demand for a private police at Hopkins is distancing us from the community. We are already isolated, and they are telling us to be afraid. Criminal menace has increased, they say, because in our times our surrounding communities are a menace.

A Hopkins police is not the solution, and I am afraid that such a police would radicalize the fear of Hopkins to Baltimoreans. Hopkins is not aware in how it is producing fear among its students. Such a process could have dangerous consequences in the future, both for the Hopkins and Baltimore communities. Furthermore, such a police will make more difficult to develop networks between students and the Baltimore community, because non-Hopkins community members could be easily profiled as a menace if we invite them to our facilities. After all, and according to Hopkins narrative, they have a probability of being one of the criminals that the stories of Hopkins are telling us to be afraid of. In such conditions, any activity that we would like to have inside the walls of Hopkins with non-Hopkins community members will need to address the danger of profiling, of attacking the dignity of our potential guests.

Recently, Hopkins tried to show a good disposition towards the community with its public forums and its attempts of producing an accountable police. However, there is no certainty that once our authorities change such a good intention would persist -in fact, we have no certainty that such networks would be maintained if the bill is accepted. Furthermore, our authorities went to the community only once they had a proposal, not to ask to our neighbors how to improve safety conditions, but to inform them that a private police force was going to be proposed. In such a way, they tried to use in their favor the fears and sufferings of surrounding communities, knowing that a private police force in Hopkins would have as its first goal to protect its own community, not the surrounding areas. This is not the first time that Hopkins takes advantage of Baltimoreans, and I am afraid that it will not be the last time either.

For these reasons and more, which have been acknowledged by other students and organizations, as the lack of accountability and the technical flaws of the bill, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

February 21 2019

House Judiciary Committee
House Office Building, Room 101
6 Bladen St., Annapolis, MD 21401

Marisela B Gomez
Social Health Concepts and Practices Inc
920 St. Paul Street 1C
Baltimore MD 21202

RE: Testimony against HB1094

Dear esteemed members of the House Judiciary Committee,

I am glad you are there representing us.

This communication encourages you to vote no on the current HB1094, establishment of a private police force by the Johns Hopkins University and Hospital in Baltimore city, in its current iteration.

This bill shows great disrespect for the Maryland General Assembly. Its format is not dissimilar to the format of the previous bill introduced in the 2018 General Assembly. The Johns Hopkins Conglomerate was encouraged to revise the previous bill, gain community input, and provide more substance and alternative process. It has not done of these.

Firstly, no private institution, especially one as powerful of the Johns Hopkins Conglomerate, should be authorized state police powers in our city. This is different police powers than most corporations. They plan to police not only inside their boundaries, but in the neighborhoods peripheral to their campuses. As you are aware, many of these neighborhoods have historic and current distrust of the conglomerate. The Johns Hopkins Conglomerate has treated its low income black neighbors poorly, to great disadvantaged, landbanking their homes and businesses, harassing them until they sell. The Medical campus in East Baltimore has displaced more than 2000 households (since the 1950s) from their peripheral neighborhoods, to extend their footprint. Many of these households had *no* opportunity to return in the gentrified area. It is within this context of oppression and disrespect that the institution proposes to implement police powers. In communities that do not trust this powerful conglomerate, there is great potential for greater violence to ensue. We must guard against this likelihood by containing any security measure by the Johns Hopkins conglomerate to remain within its boundaries.

The Johns Hopkins Hospital has penalized their neighbors with medical debt, pursuing them and garnishing their wages and bank accounts, while not advising them of different opportunities

for free or reduced care during the medical visits resulting in these medical debts. And while they have done so, they have not provided the amount of charity care congruent with the amount of subsidies they have received to provide such community benefits. This behavior again, has created a context of distrust and disrespect between the Conglomerate and its neighbors. (National Nurses United, 2018)

As a medical student in the 1990s, I remember protesting along with residents from the Madison East End Community, on the streets and sidewalks of Monument in front of the hospital. The Hospital's security guards told us we could not peacefully protest because the street and the sidewalks were owned by the institution. It is a sad day when non-violent protest, the back bone of the 1960s Civil Rights Movement, is not allowed on public streets. Our protest against the institution was due to Johns Hopkins construction projects that were not hiring local residents. More than 20 years later, these same unethical hiring practices of ignoring the neighboring residents in favor of a labor pool that is more easily exploited continues. Let's replay that scene, with a police force with actual state powers to legally patrol, arrest, and violate, the rights of citizens who choose to express their freedom of speech. This bill is not a democratic process and places more power in the hands of a private institution which currently and historically views its low income black neighbors as an eyesore, a cancer, to be rooted out, and displaced.

Secondly, the public health implications of violent policing have been studied and confirms that neighborhoods that are fragmented, like many of the neighborhoods surrounding the Johns Hopkins Conglomerate, are prone to police violence and unhealthy outcomes. A study conducted in the neighborhoods surrounding the Johns Hopkins Medical Campus-Madison East End, Clifton-Berea, Middle East Baltimore- documents the following:

"Results of this study suggest that Baltimore's poor, African-American neighborhoods, which have been disinvested and fragmented, are prime targets for the "War on Drugs" policies. This hyper-targeting of neighborhoods increases the risk of police violence. Residents felt that these conditions of disinvestment and deterioration were havens for police violence. Police violence was enacted through racial profiling, corruption, and insufficient training. Residents felt that police violence increased fragmentation and decreased cohesion and healthy social networks. Stress and worry, resulting from fear of police harassment and a sense of disempowerment, were reported as contributors to community fragmentation and poor health. Residents felt that the criminal justice system lacked transparency and accurate data collection. They felt it needed accountability to acknowledge the history of police violence and identify ways to remedy and prevent its continuation. Residents also recognized that the systems that maintain disinvestment in education, employment, housing, recreation, criminal justice, and segregation needed to be changed." (Gomez, 2016, J Urban Health)

It would be unethical for this private corporation to be granted state police powers to address existing outcomes of historic disinvestment and segregation. No, we require more humane ways to address this co-created history. This institution cannot sit on its prestige, be left of the hook of responsibility, and use police violence to address the current situations of poverty and

disinvestment created by its forefathers and current leadership. This is not justice. This is not health equity. This is structural violence and we cannot have this.

This bill, in its current iteration, goes against health equity, democratic governance, the equal rights of civil society, and equitable distribution of public resources. Not only do they want police powers, but they want a \$10 million slush fund to implement what they feel is necessary to implement their police powers. Why would our government give in to such dictatorial demands?

We require a process to address safety in our streets, for all of Baltimore, not just the white ivory tower of the Johns Hopkins Conglomerate. We need a cross-sectoral process, with community input, that will re-build our city with equitable health and assets, right the wrongs of the past, and bring us into the 21st century with respect for all our citizens.

Thank you for taking the time to look deeply and diligently at how corporate corruption continues unchecked in our city. And blaze a path forward that insists on humane treatment of all our citizens.

Respectfully yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Marisela B Gomez', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Marisela B Gomez, MS MPH PHD MD

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Peter Weck, Graduate Student at Johns Hopkins University
2/20/2019

My name is Peter Weck. I am currently pursuing a PhD at the Johns Hopkins Krieger School of Arts and Sciences, and am a Baltimore City voter in the 40th district. **I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793**, because I believe that Johns Hopkins should not be permitted to create an armed private police force.

I have been closely following the university's attempts to create a police force since last Spring, and the past year has left me more convinced than ever that if this force is created, it will operate with little real accountability, cause greater harm to minority students, staff, faculty, and community members, and do nothing to address the root causes of crime in our neighborhoods. Furthermore, I am disappointed to say that the Johns Hopkins has repeatedly and consistently ignored, trivialized, and generally disregarded the will of the community, as well as its own students and workers. The university has used forums and community meetings not as a legitimate opportunity to listen, but as reputational check mark so that it can proceed to advance the interests of its donors, trustees, and administrators over those of the working people of this city. This process has been deeply undemocratic, and I will not let this institution speak for me on this issue of such vital importance.

The inability of this police force to address the root causes of crime can be better explained by my colleagues in the social sciences (I myself am a physicist). The impact that a Johns Hopkins police force would have on minority community members also can be better stated by others- for example, my advisor, an African faculty member who is concerned for his own safety should this force be created. I will thus conclude my testimony by instead addressing the lack accountability the Johns Hopkins police force would have to the communities it would supposedly serve. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself will only have the ability to *suggest* changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. Finally, as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom of Information Act requests, and so there would be little recourse at all for learning about what exactly a Hopkins police force would be doing to whom or assessing the accuracy of Hopkins own numbers, which have already proven to be inaccurate in other cases, such as for sexual assaults on campus.

Johns Hopkins' crusade to create this police force against the interest, the will, and the protest of a broad coalition of students, workers and community members is reprehensible. The creation of a private university police force would be deeply undemocratic, and place the tools of state violence in fundamentally unaccountable private hands. For these reasons **I adamantly oppose HB1094/SB793**.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Anne L. Hollmuller, Alumna of Johns Hopkins University
February 20, 2019

My name is Anne L. Hollmuller. I am a recent alumna of the Johns Hopkins Krieger School of Arts and Sciences at the Master's level.

I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

First, does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

Second, a greater police presence in the communities around Hopkins property would have a marked increase in danger for students of color and non-Hopkins community members, who would be actively surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling that they do not belong at Hopkins or are already criminals. In fact, the presence of more police could immediately lead to an increase in the crime rate, as a police presence leads to arrests for activities that previously were not seen as criminal by the community, such as drinking and disruptions of public order by college students.

Third, as a private institution there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself will only have the ability to *suggest* changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. Finally, as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests, and so there would be little recourse at all for learning about what exactly a Hopkins police force would be doing to whom or assessing the accuracy of Hopkins own numbers, which have already proven to be inaccurate in other cases, such as measuring sexual assaults on campus.

Fourth, the boundaries of operation for a JHU Police Department are still incredibly unclear in this bill. It cites operation on campus property for educational and institutional use without defining these terms. Officers would have the right to pursue a suspect or operate anywhere in the city at the Mayor's request. There is no definition of which neighborhoods exactly surround

Hopkins property and what are the boundaries of these neighborhoods. There is a process for *expanding* the number of neighborhoods potentially covered but no process for a neighborhood to remove itself from coverage by a Johns Hopkins police force. Arguments that a force will only patrol Clery boundaries is inaccurate, as Clery boundaries change whenever new property is bought by the University, and Johns Hopkins is an active property developer around its campuses. Potentially then, Johns Hopkins private police could operate anywhere in the city with no right to recourse by citizens or oversight.

Finally, Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission.

Having studied history at the undergraduate and master's level at Johns Hopkins University, I undertook a variety of projects that enabled me to gain greater awareness of the ongoing tensions between Johns Hopkins and the larger Baltimore community. My research into the erection and removal of the city's Confederate monuments has made me keenly aware of how historical geographies of inclusion and exclusion continue to be mapped across the city. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

TESTIMONY OPPOSING HB 1094

Community Safety and Strengthening Act

To: Chairman Luke Clippinger and Members of the House Judiciary Committee

From: Students at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine*

Date: February 22nd, 2019

We are students at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine writing in opposition to HB 1094, which would allow Johns Hopkins University to create a private campus police force based on a Memorandum of Understanding with the Baltimore Police Department.

We enrolled at Johns Hopkins with the understanding that this hospital was founded in an underserved neighborhood, specifically to take care of the population that lives here. As part of our curriculum, we have learned about a number of serious mistakes that our university has made since its establishment, including unethical and inhumane research,^{1,2,3} displacing residents from their homes to enable expansion,^{4,5} and walling off the campus with a barbed wire fence during the 1950s, forcing community members to walk around the campus until it was torn down in 1986.⁶ We are concerned that the proposed private police force would serve as a modern iteration of a barbed wire fence, keeping the community out and discouraging the most vulnerable among us from seeking medical aid. We appreciate that our university has explicitly taught us about its tense history with the East Baltimore community, such that we may prevent these mistakes from happening in the future; that is exactly what we hope to do now.

As medical students, the safety of our campus is of great significance to us. We have also been taught the importance of evidence-based interventions, and are disappointed that Johns Hopkins is pursuing a police force with potentially dangerous consequences. We wish the university would direct the funds earmarked for its police force toward a more data-driven approach to improving safety. Just one option of many is supporting the successful Safe Streets program, which is currently limited to four locations in Baltimore due to financial constraints.⁷ The Safe Streets program was, in fact, a result of research performed at the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health;⁸ unfortunately, Johns Hopkins no longer funds this project, despite its current status as a successful program run by the city of Baltimore. In December 2018, Johns Hopkins reduced the hours during which students could use a popular pilot program that provides free Lyft rides to students; students were informed in an email that the program was cut down because it was financially unsustainable. Funds intended for a police force may be better directed at maintaining or even expanding the Lyft program, which instills a true sense of safety by assuring that students have a safe ride home beyond the borders of campus.

In the neighborhood around the East Baltimore campus, where the medical school is located, 60% of families are living in poverty and 88.4% of residents are Black.⁹ Maryland taxpayers

already spend over 9 million dollars each year to incarcerate people from this community.¹⁰ The over-policing of poor Black communities in the United States has created a system of discriminatory mass incarceration that has devastated and disenfranchised generations of people;^{11,12} there is no evidence suggesting that a university police force would be immune to the racial biases that underlie these serious consequences. In fact, records released from the University of Chicago's private police force showed that out of 166 people stopped and questioned on foot, all but 11 were Black.¹³ For these reasons, police must be accountable to the public, and not to a private corporation—particularly one with a track record like that of Johns Hopkins.

Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint 13 out of 15 members to its own proposed accountability board, including its three community representatives, while the board itself will only have the ability to suggest changes to Johns Hopkins and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of Johns Hopkins police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of the specifications in this bill. Finally, as a private institution, Johns Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests. Accordingly, there would be little recourse to assess how the police force is functioning, whether it is disproportionately impacting marginalized communities as other university forces have, or whether the statistics Johns Hopkins chooses to release are accurate.

While the police force would initially be restricted to operating in the vaguely defined "university campus area," officers may engage in policing activity outside these boundaries if authorized by the Mayor of Baltimore or if ordered by the Governor of Maryland. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has continued to expand its property in Baltimore. Foreseeably, this private police force could operate anywhere in Baltimore with minimal oversight or right to recourse by residents.

We are also concerned about how an armed police force would affect students on our campus, particularly students of color. Comparable universities with private police departments, including those that Johns Hopkins administration has cited as model examples,¹⁴ have faced multiple allegations of racial profiling, combined with an unwillingness to make records publicly available.^{13, 15, 16} At the school of medicine, where minority students remain severely underrepresented,¹⁷ we believe that diversity recruiting is of the utmost importance and worry that a private police force would only deter students of color from coming to this campus.

Finally, we are concerned that this bill sets a dangerous precedent. The Center City Coalition, a new group of Baltimore property and business owners, have voiced their interest in funding their own private police force to patrol downtown Baltimore should Johns Hopkins be allowed to

establish a force.¹⁸ We cannot allow a system to develop in which Baltimore is policed by officers employed by multiple private organizations with varied goals.

In our view, the proposed police force is a poor solution to safety concerns since less costly alternative measures remain unfunded; the proposed force would be insufficiently accountable to the community it would police; the legislation may further divide the Johns Hopkins and East Baltimore communities, whose history is fraught; and the negative externalities of the police force would disproportionately impact people of color, including our classmates and our patients. Therefore, we urge you to vote against HB 1094.

Respectfully submitted,

Jareatha Abdul-Raheem
Abia Abia
Lydia Adnane
Theresa Aguilar
Jia Ahmad
Sandra Ahn
Sean Allgood
Danielle Amundsen
Neha Anand
Jeremy Applebaum
Kingsley Asiedu
Lyla Atta
Jake Awtry
Andrianna Ayiotis
Jacquelyn Bedsaul
Benjamin Bigelow
Jack Bliamptis
Alexander Blum
Caitlin Bowen
Alyssa Bowling
Derek Braverman
Larisa Breden
Thomas Burnett
Veronica Busa
Jonathan Callan
Nicole Marie Carter
Aneesha Cheedalla
Eric Chen

Jenny Chen
Jonlin Chen
Annie Cho
Margaret Chow
Cody Cichowitz
Michelle Colbert
Amira Collison
Katie Conlon
Conisha Cooper
Zoe Cosner
Christopher Counts
Karina Covarrubias
Nick Daneshvari
Sophia Diaz
Lindsay Dickerson
Andy Ding
Macy Early
Jeffrey T. Ehmsen
Tina Esfandiary
Holly Everett
Kene Ezeigwe
Ashley Farris
Francis Fordjour
Miriam Fox
Priyal Gandhi
Jack Gatti
Julia Gips
Colin Gliech

Anna Goddu
Anna Gong
Dana Goplerud
Adriana Gonzalez
Thomas Gracie
Joshua Gray
Evelyn Gurule
Sara Haile
Dylan Hardenbergh
Michelle Harran
Robert Hawthorne
Lily Hayes
Jared Hinkle
Paul Hook
Michael Hopkins
Pauline Huynh
Kayla Ingram
Hulai Jalloh
Meghana Jami
Sahana Jayaraman
Jasmin Jeffery
Benjamin Johnson
Amanda Jones
Darius Johnson
Noore-Sabah Khan
Nivedha Kannapadi
Borna Kassiri
Maya Koretzky
Neel Koyawala
Boateng Kubi
Grant Kusick
Isabel Lake
Thomas Le
Andrew Lea
Brian Lee
Brian Lentz
Jason Liew
Albert Liu
Elizabeth Liu
Emily Lo

Gilberto Lobaton
Gina LoMastro
Alexandra Lombardo
Ryan Longchamps
Justin Lowenthal
Eva Luderowski
Kevin Mackrell
Laura Mafla
Heba Mahjoub
Malcolm Matheson
Bridgette McCormick
Glory Mgboji
Marisa Mitchell-Flack
Mohamed Mohamed
YoonJi Moon
Alexa Mullins
Omar Najjar
Bernat Navarro
Jaclyn Nguyen
Alexandra Norton
Oluseye Oduyale
David Ottenheimer
Sharon Pang
Nisha Parikh
Mary Elizabeth Peeler
Austin Peer
Zaw Phyo
Kevin Pineault
Cara Plott
Laura Pugh
Jennifer Qin
Nivedha Ram
Amancio Romero
Mary Rostom
Antonio Salas
Awa Sanneh
Laura Scott
Helia Seifikar
Manuel Alejandro Semán Senderos
Ashton Shaffer

Yesha Shah
 Galen Shi
 Marc Shi
 Rohanit Singh
 Stephanie Slania
 Daniel Smith
 Ayodeji Sotimehin
 Rachael Sparklin
 Alina Spiegel
 Melissa Stanley
 Marie Stoltzfus
 Sriram Sudarsanam
 Eric Sung
 Stephanie Sweitzer
 Eva Szymanski
 Ainsley Taylor
 Derek Teng
 Blossom Tewelde
 Debebe Theodros
 James Ting
 Monica Tung
 Adaobi Ugochukwu

Elizabeth Uhlig
 Cecilia Vichier-Guerre
 Miguel Vivar-Lazo
 Marah Wahbeh
 Julia Wainger
 Abby Wang
 Robert Wardlow
 Samuel Warner
 Eric Weaver
 Alan Wei
 Kurt Weir
 Daniel Weng
 Leah Weston
 Maxwell White
 Kaitlin Williams
 Beza Woldemeskel
 Sean Yanik
 Catherine Yip
 Shanna Yue
 Lily Zheng
 Insia Zufer

**The views presented herein are those of the signatories and not necessarily those of the Johns Hopkins University or Johns Hopkins Medicine.*

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Testimony Opposing Johns Hopkins' Private Police Force (HB1094/SB793)
House Judiciary & Senate Judicial Proceedings Committees
Kenneth Feder, Doctoral Candidate, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health,
February 22nd, 2019

Members of the Committee: My name is Kenneth Feder. I am a Doctoral Candidate at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, a Charles Village resident, and a registered voter in Maryland's 43rd district. I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: Johns Hopkins should not be permitted to establish its own private police force.

Last year, I submitted testimony (attached) raising concerns that Hopkins' proposed private force would be unaccountable to elected officials and the public, and would erode trust between Johns Hopkins Hospital and the community it serves. Many others also raised concerns about potential harm resulting from real or perceived racial bias in policing and mishandling of mental health episodes. The details of HB1094/SB793 make clear these concerns were warranted.

The broad jurisdictional boundaries adopted in this legislation would allow Hopkins police to arrest city residents using public spaces and services necessary to live and work. This is because public bus stops and metro stations, restaurants, gas stations, and churches are all located on sidewalks adjacent to University property. Simply by commuting, working, or using these public accommodations near Hopkins, residents would be put at risk for arrest by a private law enforcement agency not directly accountable to any elected official.

Further, the proposed bill expands the law-enforcement authority of Hopkins' officers without geographic limit if officers are in pursuit of a suspect, exacerbating this problem. Hopkins' medical campus is located only steps away from a large public housing complex and several city public schools. It is easy to imagine even the most well-trained officer in pursuit of a suspect accidentally wrongfully arresting or injuring someone in their own home or school.

No clear recourse is available to people or communities who believe they are wrongfully arrested, discriminated against, or subjected to force by the proposed Department. Officers would work for University officials not chosen by city residents, and be accountable to Hopkins Trustees comprised mostly of people who do not even live in Baltimore or Maryland. The proposed Accountability board would be mostly appointed by University leadership, mostly made up of University affiliates, and would only have power to "suggest" improvements to the Department.

A new, private, armed force will disproportionately endanger African American and disabled members of the community. This is not a criticism of Johns Hopkins, nor of the officers it intends to hire. It is just the unfortunate reality of operating a private, armed force on a hospital campus, in one of the poorest, most African American neighborhoods of a highly segregated city, and then charging that force to prioritize protecting the interests of a powerful and rich private institution. Accidents, injuries, and incidents of profiling are inevitable. Johns Hopkins should not be permitted to impose this new risk and burden on Baltimore residents so that it can protect its own property; the legislature should not privilege the interests of Baltimore's most affluent institutions over its most disenfranchised residents.

The hiring and training standards enumerated in Sec. 24-1203 do not address these civil rights concerns. Indeed, these standards just list basic norms required of all police departments

under the Constitution, accompanied by aspirational statements about how police misconduct and bias will be prevented through training. Sec. 24-1203 fails to acknowledge two basic realities: First, modern science shows that the root of most racial and gender bias is implicit and subconscious, and will persist even after training. And second, even the best-trained, best-regulated force will eventually make mistakes. Indeed, this is why law enforcement power is supposed to be restricted to public agencies in a democratic society – so that, even when inevitable mistakes occur and legal protections fail, voters still have the recourse of demanding change at the ballot box.

In Baltimore, the inevitable reality that even a well-trained Hopkins police force will eventually wrongfully arrest or injure someone has the potential to spark severe consequences. This is particularly true because Baltimore's existing police department has a well-known toxic relationship with city residents dating back decades – BPD is currently under federal court oversight for racial profiling, abuse of power, and mishandling sex crimes. When a city resident is wrongfully harmed or a community unfairly profiled by Hopkins' new police force, this could redirect Baltimore's frustration with police toward Johns Hopkins. This would severely damage the relationship between city residents and Hopkins – an anchor institution many residents turn to for employment, medical services, and education.

The concerns presented here cannot be satisfactorily addressed by even the most detailed memorandum of understanding. This is because these concerns are not rooted in the technical details of how a police department should operate. These concerns also do not arise from any grand, idealistic objection to the existence of police *per se*. Instead, they stem from the simple fact that a private, armed police force is inconsistent with a basic principle of self-government – that anyone who has the power to arrest me or my neighbors should be directly and ultimately accountable to someone whom we can vote for or against.

It is essential the General Assembly not only reject this proposed legislation, but make clear to Johns Hopkins that a private police force will not be approved at any point in the future. Open letters and petitions from dozens of faculty and thousands of students, and polls showing nearly three-quarters of students oppose a private Hopkins police department, should make clear that this Department is not wanted by the people whom it is designed to serve. Yet the University has now invested almost two years and hundreds of hours attempting to improve through tinkering a proposal that is both flawed at its core and unpopular. While undoubtedly well-intended, this paternalistic approach has left me, and I suspect many of my peers, feeling exhausted, overwhelmed, and powerless. I worry Hopkins' leadership intends to come back year after year, waiting us out as we graduate, and grinding down opposition until eventually this proposal is approved and there is no turning back. To break out of this counterproductive struggle, it is essential the Committee clearly state that Maryland will never approve the proposed private police force, because private police forces are inherently flawed. This will allow Hopkins and the General Assembly to begin a more productive exploration of new ideas to improve campus and community safety; ideas consistent with the high priority students, faculty, and city residents place on respect for democracy and civil rights.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify, and I welcome your questions.

APPENDIX: TESTIMONY OPPOSING HB 1803 (2018)

House Judiciary Committee

Kenneth Feder, PhD Candidate, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health
March 16th, 2018

Thank you, Rep. Vallario, Rep. Dumais, distinguished members of the Committee:

My name is Kenneth Feder. I am a PhD student at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, a Baltimore City resident, and a registered voter in Maryland's 43rd district. I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB 1803: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek medical care or participate in research. This is particularly true in my specialty area -- mental health and substance use. Community members may not seek treatment or participate in studies if they fear that University police could arrest them for their drug use or erratic behavior.

Private police will not be accountable to the community. What will happen when a city resident is wrongly arrested or shot by a University police officer? These are not hypotheticals -- even the best trained officers will eventually make mistakes. With a public police department, city residents can hold elected officials like the Mayor accountable for its actions. Johns Hopkins is private. City residents will have no democratic recourse to address real or perceived abuses by University police. This violates basic principles of self-government.

To establish a private police force, Johns Hopkins would need a memorandum of understanding with the troubled Baltimore Police Department. As this committee knows, BPD is under a federal consent decree for racial profiling, abuse of power, and mishandling sex crimes. It is irresponsible to authorize BPD to oversee and partner with a new private police force until it can demonstrate its own policing is constitutional and exit from federal court oversight.

There are real concerns about safety at Hopkins' East Baltimore Campus, but there is no reason to believe this bill would address those concerns. Johns Hopkins already has a large and visible security presence, which helps deter crime, and which it could expand. The reason that existing security is inadequate is not because those officers don't carry guns or have arresting power. It is because Baltimore is an impoverished city where violent crime is endemic and trust in law enforcement is anemic. Baltimore City justifiably would like Hopkins, which pays no taxes, to shoulder more of the cost of public services. As a university and hospital, the most appropriate way to do this would be for Hopkins to make a greater investment in public health and education in Baltimore, addressing the root causes of crime in our city. By contrast, granting the University policing powers raises so many conflicts of interests that these risks outweigh any hypothetical gains.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB 1803. It is unfortunate this hearing is being held during Hopkins' spring break, because I believe many of my peers who could not be here feel similarly, and I hope our concerns will be heard. Thank you, and I welcome your questions.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Bentley Addison, Student at Johns Hopkins University
February 21, 2019

My name is Bentley Addison. I am an undergraduate student at the Johns Hopkins Krieger School of Arts and Sciences, a Baltimore City resident, and a registered voter in Maryland's 43rd district. I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

First, a greater police presence in the communities around Hopkins property would have a marked increase in danger for students of color and non-Hopkins community members, who would be actively surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling that they do not belong at Hopkins or are already criminals. We've seen, in June 2018, a Portland State University police officer shoot and kill a 45-year-old Black navy veteran who was breaking up a fight. The man killed, Jason Washington, had a registered and legal concealed carry permit on him. The officers faced no criminal charges.

Also, this bill contains no measures to hold Johns Hopkins properly accountable for this police force, and it is doubtful that Hopkins ever could be held accountable as a private institution. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself will only have the ability to *suggest* changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. Finally, as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests, and so there would be little recourse at all for learning about what exactly a Hopkins police force would be doing to whom or assessing the accuracy of Hopkins own numbers, which have already proven to be inaccurate in other cases, such as measuring sexual assaults on campus.

Third, the boundaries of operation for a JHU Police Department are still incredibly unclear in this bill. It cites operation on campus property for educational and institutional use without defining these terms. Officers would have the right to pursue a suspect or operate anywhere in the city at the Mayor's request. There is no definition of which neighborhoods exactly surround Hopkins property and what are the boundaries of these neighborhoods. There is a process for *expanding* the number of neighborhoods potentially covered but no process for a neighborhood to remove itself from coverage by a Johns Hopkins police force. Arguments that a force will only patrol Clery boundaries is inaccurate, as Clery boundaries change whenever new property is bought by the University, and Johns Hopkins is actively purchasing and developing properties around its campuses. Potentially then, Johns Hopkins private police could operate anywhere in the city with no right to recourse by citizens or oversight.

Sixth, since Columbine the police presence in schools has skyrocketed, but police have never managed to actually stop a school shooting. There is reason to believe that a greater police

presence would increase the insecurity of students and residents, who would then have little recourse to question, challenge, or seek redress from a private force that Hopkins is forcing onto the city, rather than working with the city to directly address the issues that actually contribute to crime, such as rampant inequality and economic segregation.

Finally, Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught because of decades of abuses and misdeeds on the part of the University.. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.



OPPOSE SB 793/HB 1094: The Community Safety and Strengthening Act

February 19, 2019

Senator Bobby A. Zirkin, *Chair*
 Senator William C. Smith, Jr., *Vice-Chair*
 Judicial Proceedings Committee

Delegate Luke Clippinger, *Chair*
 Delegate Vanessa E. Atterbeary, *Vice Chair*
 Judiciary Committee

Dear Senators Zirkin, and Smith and Delegates Clippinger and Atterbeary:

Thank you for the opportunity to provide written testimony on SB 793/HB 1094, *The Community Safety and Strengthening Act*. The Harwood Community Association is a Baltimore City community organization that improves the quality of life for every resident in the Harwood Community in central Baltimore. Harwood sits east of Charles Village, south of Abell, west of Waverly and north of Barclay. Its boundaries are Guilford Avenue and Matthews Street to the east and west, and 25th and 29th Streets to the north and south.

SB 793/HB 1094 would impact members of the Harwood community, some of which live within and many of which regularly travel throughout the Cleary Zone. **For the reasons below, the Harwood Community Association opposes SB 793/HB 1094 and requests an unfavorable Committee report.**

- Difficulties with transparency and oversight: As a private institution JHU would not be required to comply with State or Federal Freedom of Information Act requests. Therefore, there would be little recourse for accessing information. Furthermore, processing citizen complaints through the Civilian Review Board has the potential to be problematic, due to the dissention between the Baltimore City Solicitor and the Civilian Review Board covered by the *Baltimore Sun*.
- Disproportionate targeting of students and community members of color: As Students Against Private Police (SAPP) reports, there is already a gross disparity in the race of people reported as suspects by the Hopkins Homewood Security: 75.9% are black while just 1.9% of suspects are white. Furthermore, Harwood residents expressed concerns about targeting of non-Hopkins community members – particularly people of color and young people – by a private police force.
- Additional funds create a false choice: Funding community development, Youth Works, and the Baltimore City Youth Fund are worthy objectives and fitting use of taxpayers' dollars. However, attaching such funding to the JHU armed police provision places lawmakers in an untenable dilemma. Lawmakers who are not in favor of the establishment of the JHU armed police department, risk being perceived as opposing funds to help communities that are in need.

Thank you for your consideration. Please do not hesitate to contact us with the information provided below.

Harwood Community Association | 25th to 29th Street, Guilford to Matthews, Baltimore, MD

410-989-1143 | info@harwoodbaltimore.com | facebook.com/harwoodHCA

TESTIMONY IN OPPOSITION TO HB1094 / SB793

TO: Members of the Judicial Matters Committee / Members of the Senate Judiciary Committee
FROM: Brigitte Dumais, Founder, Social Justice Advocacy Group

My name is Brigitte Dumais. I live in Charles Village. I'm starkly opposed to Johns Hopkins attaining a private police force and urge the committee to issue an **UNFAVORABLE** Report.

Johns Hopkins University is ill equipped to run its own police force. A recent report from National Nurses United found that Johns Hopkins Hospital is guilty of using shoddy equipment, dysfunctional planning, union busting, and creating poor working conditions for staff that ultimately lower the overall quality of patient care. If Johns Hopkins can't run its own hospital efficiently, we can expect their private police force to mirror these same problems.

There are numerous examples from around the country of university private police forces abusing their power¹. Johns Hopkins touts that they are reviewing other campus police forces to come up with a "best practices" model, yet we need to look no farther than Baltimore city for evidence of the harm university police forces can cause. On July 18th 2013, Morgan State University campus police and the Baltimore City Police Department murdered Tyrone West. Mr. West was unarmed and non violent.

The Department of Justice issued a damning report detailing the extensive corruption in the BPD, including well documented incidents of racial profiling and lack of transparency in cases of police brutality. The Johns Hopkins police force would draw from the same pool of officers, use the same training programs, and have the same oversight procedures as the BPD. Johns Hopkins has not been able to prove that their police force will not replicate the corruption of the BPD.

Increased police presence will only serve to divide Baltimore further at a time when our city needs to heal. Even with the proposed amendments that water down the original bill, I remain opposed to HB1094 / SB793 and respectfully urge the Committee to vote **NO**.

Respectfully,

Brigitte Dumais
410-693-3313, brigettekimberly@gmail.com

¹ In 2009, campus police officers in Charleston shot an unarmed student in the back as he fled. Fortunately, the student survived the shooting. Officers claim the student was breaking into cars but the student was actually putting flyers on the windshields. On November 18, 2011, a private campus police officer at University of California, Davis, pepper-sprayed students who were non-violent protesters at point blank. In 2013 a campus police officer in Texas illegally entered the dorm room of a female student to question her about an incident. A few months later, in December 2013, that same campus police officer shot and killed an unarmed student named Cameron Redus. These are only a few of many examples of violent campus police misconduct that have occurred in other states.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Holly Bracher, Registered Nurse at Johns Hopkins
February 21, 2019

My name is Holly Bracher. I am a Hopkins Alumnae and Registered Nurse at the Johns Hopkins Hospital (East Baltimore Campus), a Baltimore City resident in Charles Village (beside the Homewood campus), and a registered voter in Maryland's 12th district. I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

As a bedside nurse at Johns Hopkins Hospital, I work closely with the community that this police force would most impact. I work shoulder-to-shoulder with East Baltimore residents in caring for patients and, additionally, much of my patient population comes from the neighborhoods directly surrounding the hospital. From my years of experience working with, caring for, and listening to members of this community, I can confidently state that **the East Baltimore community is terrified of this police force**. The people of East Baltimore have experienced firsthand how Hopkins exploits and manipulates their neighborhoods. They have deep distrust in both Hopkins and the city's police force, and have no trust in what Hopkins will do once it operates a police force with little accountability to the public.

As a nurse caring for the community, I am most concerned that a privately run police force will lead to racial and economic profiling and actions that will deepen the dramatic racial and economic divide that plagues our city. I am concerned that East Baltimore residents – some of those who suffer most severely from inequalities in the social determinants of health – will be reluctant to seek medical care at Johns Hopkins because they think their lives will be threatened by a private police force.

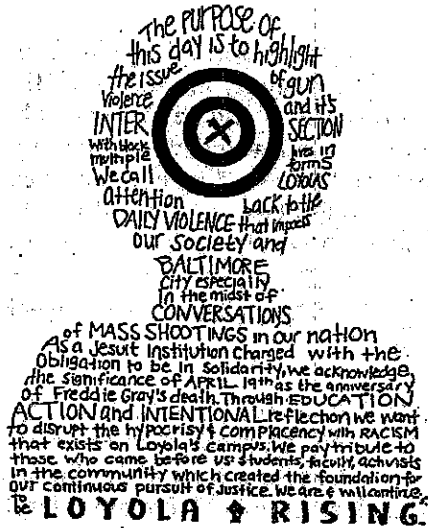
Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order. As a nurse organizing a nursing union at Johns Hopkins Hospital, I have experienced firsthand how the hospital administration has utilized their security guards to target, intimidate, and surveil nurses as we are exercising our federally protected right to organize. In my own place of work, I have been escorted off of units and out of meeting rooms because the administration did not want me there. Were these police officers instead of security guards, one can speculate how those interactions could have escalated.

The mission of a Hopkins police force would be to serve the interests of the institution, not the public interest or the needs of our city. It's officials would also work for and answer to the leaders of the institution, not the residents of our city.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Loyola Rising, Jesuit students address John's Hopkins University's desire for armed private police

BY RACHAEL MARTINES AND KASSINA DWYER



As members of Loyola Rising, we stand in solidarity with the Students Against Private Police (SAPP) at Johns Hopkins University as they demand that Johns Hopkins retract support for the Community Safety and Strengthening Act, cross listed as House Bill (HB) 1094 and Senate Bill (SB) 793. This proposed legislation would authorize Johns Hopkins University to create an armed private police force. This document will be submitted as formal written testimony for the February 22nd, 2019 General Assembly hearing on this legislation.

Who are Students Against Private Police (SAPP)?

The Students Against Private Police (SAPP), a coalition of Johns Hopkins graduate students, undergraduate students, and community partners, was founded in 2018 when the first iteration of this legislation was introduced. To quote the SAPP petition, "On March 30th, 2018, legislators announced that they would not support the bill that would enable Johns Hopkins to establish a private police force at the time. After a period of interim study, Johns Hopkins has again decided to pursue legislation that would allow the university to create a private police force. New draft legislation was released on January 30th, 2019." This is the legislation which Loyola Rising is denouncing in this solidarity statement with SAPP.

Loyola Rising

Loyola Rising is a student-led movement at Loyola University Maryland. It was founded in April 2015 after the murder of Freddie Gray at the hands of Baltimore City Police. As members of the Baltimore community rose up to protest systemic violence against Black lives, Loyola students felt called to rise in solidarity. Since then, Loyola Rising has manifested in various forms to break through our university's silence on issues impacting the Black community and disrupt our institution's complacency with racism on our campus, in Baltimore City, and our greater world.

As SAPP has stated, "Black and brown students and Baltimoreans are already disproportionately targeted [by police]. Private police on campus are likely to exacerbate racial profiling, with even more dangerous and potentially fatal consequences." Further, both SAPP and Loyola Rising recognize the diversity of voices and perspective at Johns Hopkins University. Such diversity is often a product of intersectional identities and, as can be observed in cases like Charles Kinsey or the consistent misgendering of transgender victims by police, these identities often fall under further scrutiny by law enforcement in ways that can be violent and, in some cases, deadly.

Relevancy to Loyola University Maryland

Loyola University Maryland is located less than two miles away from Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland. The safety of our Loyola community, especially the safety of Black and Brown students and Black and Brown employees of the university, would be threatened by an armed private police force operating in such close proximity to our own campus. Armed private police at universities have notoriously antagonized students and surrounding communities. For example, the armed private police at the University of Chicago has been found guilty of heavily using racial profiling. A University of Chicago private police officer shot a student. Here in Baltimore, a Morgan State police officer was one of the police officers that beat Tyrone West to death in 2013. His sister, Tawanda Jones, continues to organize West Wednesdays, a weekly protest against police brutality in memoriam of her brother.

Morgan State, as a public university, is legally permitted to have armed police officers. Other Baltimore schools that have armed police officers include Coppin State and University of Baltimore. HB1094/SB793 potentially sets a dangerous precedent for the creation of armed private campus police forces at other private institutions, such as Loyola University Maryland. Such a force would differ drastically from the current Department of Public Safety at Loyola and result in even heavier surveillance of Loyola students and community members. Loyola University Maryland has previously declined interest in creating such an armed private police force, and we affirm this public statement. However, this does not guarantee that in the future Loyola would continue to reject this notion. The present and future safety of the Loyola community is immediately at stake with this proposed legislation.

Relevancy to Jesuit Institutions

In October 2000, Fr. Peter-Hans Kolvenbach, S.J., 29th Superior General of the Society of Jesus, gave a historic keynote address at the Santa Clara University conference on the "Commitment to Justice in Jesuit Higher Education" in which all twenty-eight Jesuit universities attended. This address has since been used by Jesuit institutions as a moral compass. In this address, Kolvenbach admits that, "the character of our universities—how they proceed internally and how they impact on society" is the most difficult topic to confront between what he delineates as the three "complementary divisions" of Jesuit higher education: who our students become, what our faculty do, and in how our university proceeds. Loyola Rising demands that Loyola University Maryland consider these three dimensions in addressing, as Kolvenbach describes, "the actual world as it unjustly exists," presently with the proposed legislation HB1094/SB793.

Action Items

Loyola Rising calls the Loyola University Maryland community to take the following steps in regards to HB1094/SB793 and the resistance efforts of SAPP:

1. We call upon students and other members of the Loyola community to fill out this google form to sign this statement as well as the SAPP petition to support the efforts of the Students Against Private Police (SAPP) at Johns Hopkins University.
2. We call upon the faculty of Loyola University Maryland to craft and submit a testimony against HB1094/SB793 in solidarity with Johns Hopkins University faculty and publish it as an open letter with signatures identifying signing faculty members.
3. We call upon President Fr. Linnane, S.J. to release a public statement to the Loyola University Maryland community informing the community of the imminent threat of an armed Johns Hopkins University private police force. We ask that he, on behalf of the institution of Loyola, denounce the proposed legislation and the creation of such a private police force.

Endorsed by,

Rachael Martinez '18, '19 of Loyola Rising
Kassina S. Dwyer '19 of Loyola Rising

Loyola University Maryland
Loyola University Maryland

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Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Jason Souvaliotis and Sydney Thomas, Students at Johns Hopkins University & Charles
Village Residents
February 21, 2019

Turn on the TV, and you'll hear pundits lamenting the death of productive civil discussion, a common catch-all complaint. These complaints are valid; discourse is important, but while change begins with conversation, it certainly does not end there.

On March 6th, 2018, Johns Hopkins University introduced a bill in the Maryland General Assembly that would allow it to create its own private police force.¹ The community was not notified prior to the bill's introduction. After strong opposition, including a petition with several thousand signatures, the bill was pulled. However, Hopkins has renewed its push to pass the measure. In an effort to "get the best possible advice [they could] at an early stage," the administration held community forums and discussion panels.²

At the East Baltimore forum in November, community leaders in favor *and* in opposition repeatedly emphasized that they were not consulted before the forum.³ The delay in these conversations raises concerns about Hopkins' motivation for hosting them now. Asking for input after a bill is written is completely different from granting community members seats at the table during a bill's drafting, showing that Hopkins may not grasp the gravity of the current issue.

Community distrust of Hopkins should come as no surprise; twenty years ago, Hopkins introduced a comprehensive redevelopment program for the Middle East neighborhood without consulting the residents who would be affected. The residents learned of their intended relocation through the newspaper and had to fight for input.⁴ The process of adding a force has occurred in a similar manner, indicating that Hopkins has failed to learn from this mistake.

Hopkins' institutional mistakes are not a thing of the past. The Office of Institutional Equity, which deals with cases of sexual assault and misconduct, recently announced that it mistakenly blocked eighteen reports submitted over two years,⁵ adding to a stream of criticism regarding the OIE's perceived inability to effectively address student cases.⁶ This gross negligence of current safety resources casts doubts on Hopkins' ability to oversee armed officers with arrest powers. Since the existing problems have yet to be addressed despite calls for action, students wonder if their voices are being heard in the police process.

It is still unclear why Hopkins wants a private police force. The University has created a "Public Safety Initiatives" website meant to answer questions surrounding the force. The website states, without a source, that crime around the Homewood campus has increased by 75%.⁷ However, according to Baltimore

¹ Glenn 2018.

² Parekh 2018, "Daniels contemplates the future of Hopkins."

³ JHU Office of Communications 2018. "Community Forum 2"

⁴ Gomez 2013.

⁵ Mitter 2018.

⁶ Rentz 2018.

⁷ Parekh 2018, "On their own."

⁸ Johns Hopkins News-Letter Editorial Board 2018.

Police Department data, victim-based crime in the Homewood area has remained relatively consistent, actually decreasing from a peak in 2013.¹⁰ Without a full explanation of this reported uptick in crime, an open dialogue is difficult.

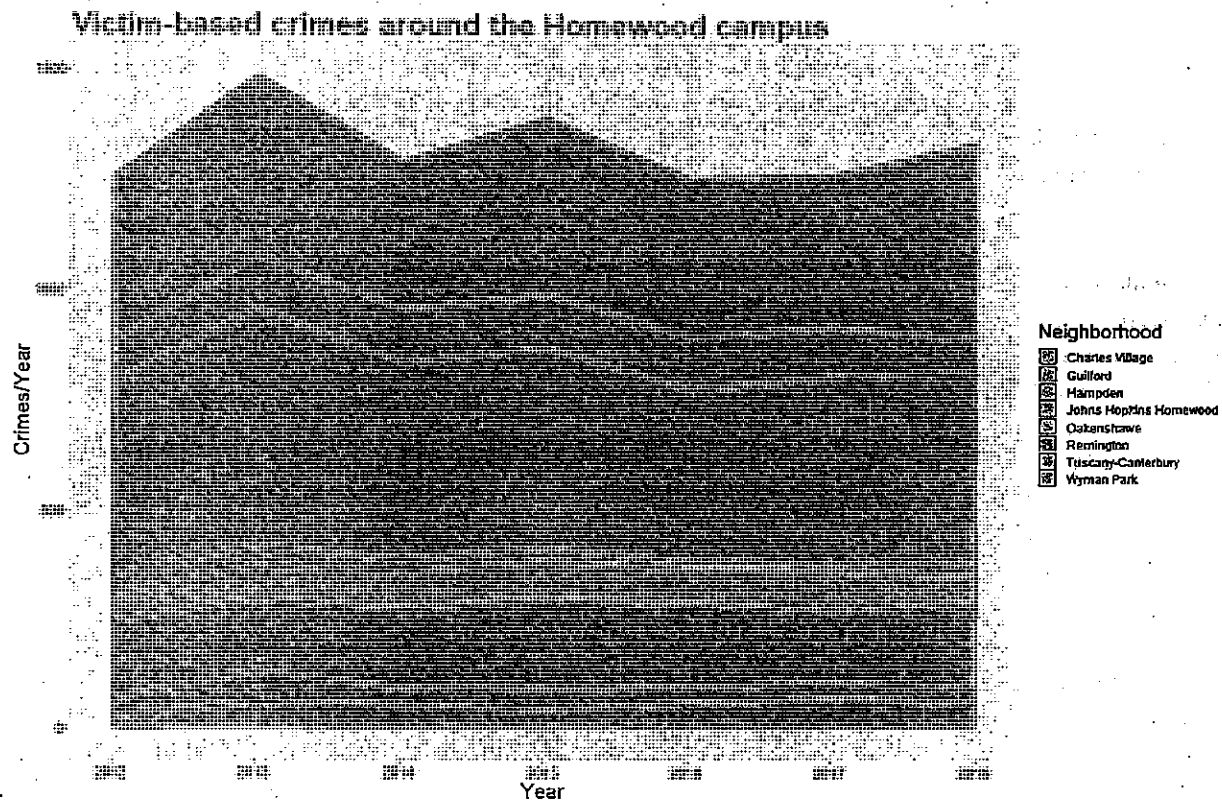


Figure 1. Victim-based crimes (assault, arson, burglary, homicide, rape, robbery, etc.) around the Homewood campus by neighborhood, 2012-2018. Data source: Baltimore Police Department 2018, figure ours.

Details surrounding implementation and accountability of a force also remain unclear. For example, when addressing the cost of a force and potential tuition increases as a result, the website mentions “leveraging existing resources and savings” without giving a numerical cost estimate or specifying a source of funding.¹¹ Racial profiling by university officers is also a major concern for students and residents alike. In response, the university has stated that the proposed force would undergo diversity and inclusion training. However, this assertion seems inadequate in light of student reports of racial profiling by existing security staff, who undergo similar training.¹² It is difficult to productively discuss a force while such questions remain unanswered.

What’s more, Hopkins has emphasized that the proposed force will be in close collaboration with the Baltimore Police Department, which was recently investigated by the Department of Justice. The

¹⁰ JHU Office of Communications 2018, “Frequently Asked Questions.”

¹¹ Baltimore Police Department 2018.

¹² JHU Office of Communications 2018, “Frequently Asked Questions.”

¹³ Britton 2018.

investigation revealed "systemic deficiencies" leading to unconstitutional practices, use of "excessive force," and racially targeted enforcement strategies.¹³ This and incidents like the widely-publicized death of Freddie Gray have alienated the BPD from the community. Stronger ties with the BPD only stand to deepen divides between Hopkins and Baltimore.

This is not a condemnation of open discussion. These town halls and newly increased transparency could be an excellent beginning to productive dialogue, but this potential will be lost if Hopkins refuses to thoroughly engage with the community. Additionally, the forums only came after the initial bill failed. Until Hopkins acknowledges its past institutional mistakes in its dealings with the community, the effectiveness of the forums will remain in question.

Hopkins has shown *neither* need *nor* ability to establish a truly beneficial private police force, and should thus be stopped from doing so. While opening a dialogue is a gesture of goodwill, it will be empty unless Hopkins meaningfully listens to stakeholders and adjusts its decision-making process accordingly.

¹³ United States Department of Justice 2016.

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POSITION STATEMENT

TESTIMONY PRESENTED TO THE SENATE JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS COMMITTEE AND
SENATE BUDGET AND TAXATION COMMITTEE

SENATE BILL 793 – COMMUNITY SAFETY AND STRENGTHENING ACT

February 22, 2019

DONALD C. FRY
PRESIDENT & CEO
GREATER BALTIMORE COMMITTEE

Position: Support

The Greater Baltimore Committee (GBC) supports granting Johns Hopkins University the authority to create a police department. The public benefit of Senate Bill 793 is clear - it allows staff, students and surrounding communities to benefit from increased public safety. The GBC maintains that this bill is a practical approach to improving public safety on and around Johns Hopkins University campuses.

Senate Bill 793 proposes a police department similar to what is already allowed at other public higher education institutions in Maryland and peer urban campuses throughout the United States. This bill places Johns Hopkins on a level playing field with peer institutions in how they provide for the safety of students, faculty and those in surrounding neighborhoods. Modeling Senate Bill 793 after the current police force's best practices that are already in place at Maryland's public universities and colleges further provides for the oversight and accountability needed.

The GBC contends that there is a direct relationship between public safety and economic competitiveness. As a major employer in Baltimore City, Johns Hopkins University plays a pivotal role in the success of the Greater Baltimore region's economy. Thousands of direct and indirect jobs are attributable to Johns Hopkins University and its impact on regional economic activity is significant. For these reasons, it is important to address Johns Hopkins University's concerns about the public safety on and around its campuses.

Improving public safety has been identified by the GBC as the most important issue facing Baltimore City and one that needs to be urgently addressed. The GBC has recommended a two-pronged approach to reduce violent crime. The first prong focuses on crime control through programs in areas of improved policing, better technology and other enhanced public safety initiatives. Senate Bill 793 fits within that priority prong by helping to improved policing on and around Johns Hopkins University campuses.

The GBC strongly advocates that a second prong – focused on crime prevention – be instituted simultaneously with crime control efforts. It is critically important to address the root societal causes of crime with programs that address poverty, lack of employment, need for workforce and job training programs, an increase in after-school programs, etc. The GBC equally backs crime prevention initiatives with the same weight afforded to crime control strategies. Johns Hopkins University, through this legislation and its outreach to the surrounding communities around its campuses, has demonstrated that it also supports the concept that public safety can also be improved through crime prevention strategies.

GREATER BALTIMORE COMMITTEE

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Senate Bill 793 is consistent with the principles contained in the GBC's *2019 Legislative Priorities* that identifies public safety as an important priority to address to grow jobs and promote a higher quality of life, including the need for communication and collaboration at all levels of government to ensure that public safety partners are working together and utilizing the most effective methods to prevent and reduce violent crime. Authorizing the creation of a Johns Hopkins University police force to enhance public safety is consistent with this important priority.

For these reasons, the Greater Baltimore Committee urges a favorable report on Senate Bill 793.

The Greater Baltimore Committee (GBC) is a non-partisan, independent, regional business advocacy organization comprised of hundreds of businesses – large, medium and small – educational institutions, nonprofit organizations and foundations located in Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, and Howard counties as well as Baltimore City. The GBC is a 64-year-old, private-sector membership organization with a rich legacy of working with government to find solutions to problems that negatively affect our competitiveness and viability.

I am writing to oppose SB793. As an Upper Fells Point resident in District 46, I see the effects that crime has on our community and completely agree that the area around a first class institution like Hopkins needs to feel safe and inviting. However, creating a splinter police department is not the answer.

The Baltimore Police Department is currently under a consent decree that is putting in place policies and practices that are making constitutionally complaint after a long history of corruption and abuse. Hopkins has sold it's police department as a way to create a force that does not have that history. But this legislation has nothing in it that protects against this new department going down the same path that the BPD did. The language in this bill talks aspirationally about being a good department, but has no requirement for that.

As a member of the community relations team on the Independent Monitor for the consent decree, I have seen the amount of work that has gone into reforming the BPD. This will likely take longer than the five years that was originally budgeted, and will take thousands of man hours by subject matter experts. Reform is hard work, and this new department would not be subject to any of these reforms.

This legislation was rejected last year, in part, because Hopkins had not done enough to engage the community. My neighborhood, Upper Fells Point, is a block and a half from the southernmost Hopkins building on Broadway. Despite the fact that I am a member of our Safety Committee, an advocate for the BPD reform, a former member of the monitoring team, and the spouse of a Hopkins employee, the first time I saw Hopkins' outreach was at our February community meeting. Despite commenting on the white paper on their website, all I got was a form response thanking me for my comments.

Coming to a community meeting after the legislation has been introduced is not outreach; it's marketing. Because of the lack of outreach, there are a lot of misconceptions about what this bill would do, and Hopkins is happy to let people think whatever they want because most people assume that it means more police, as opposed to the fact that it will only replace the BPD patrols that are already there. This is not about getting feedback, but forcing the same bill that they wanted in the first place. That is why much of the support comes from out of towners like Mr Bloomberg.

In the white paper that Hopkins released last year, they listed a few options for increasing security on their campuses. One was creating their own department, but another was the "BPD option". Many of the reasons they said it would not work was because of things like a lack of trust in the department, or corruption. These issues were identified in 2016 by the Department of Justice, and are the basis for the legally mandated consent decree the BPD is currently under. Instead of Hopkins acting as a leader in our community and leaning into the BPD reforms, they are trying to opt out and reinforce the Hopkins bubble a little more.

I have been to many, many consent decree related meetings and events, and never seen a Hopkins representative there. That's a travesty for an institution that says it cares about being a part of the city.

This legislation is flawed, as it has very little independent oversight. There are few mechanisms to deal with corruption, as it relies on the Civilian Review Board, which has been a toothless enforcement tool for most of its existence. It also has an oversight board, but that is filled mainly by Hopkins. We could be in the position in ten years where we have a reformed BPD, and a corrupt Hopkins police force.

Please vote to reject this bill.

Thank you,

Brian Seel
46th district constituent

Washington Hill Community Association
washhillca@gmail.com

Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee
House Judiciary Committee

February 22, 2019

SB0793/HB1094 - Concerns and Thoughts - Washington Hill Community Association

Dear Members of the Committee:

I am writing on behalf of the Washington Hill Community Association (WHCA). We are one of the direct southern neighbors of Johns Hopkins' medical campus. Our northern boundary of Fayette Street stretches between Central Avenue and Washington Street.

Representatives from Johns Hopkins University (JHU) presented at our WHCA meetings on December 6, 2018 and February 7, 2019. At the first meeting, their representatives discussed the police force in only broad strokes and deferred on answering questions until the legislation had been written. It was not until February 7 that a representative of JHU described in JHU's desire for legislation to authorize a private police force in any specific detail. At these two meetings, as well as an additional meeting on February 18, 2019, the members of WHCA in attendance discussed the Hopkins proposal and raised a number of thoughts, questions, and concerns about the legislation, as outlined below.

Crime in the neighborhood - Certainly many WHCA members are deeply concerned about crime and safety in the community and feel that crime has increased in recent years. Some WHCA members wanted an increase in officers deployed to our community and were interested in JHU's proposal because of its potential to make our community safer. However, many community members are not convinced that SB0793 / HB1094 would be the most effective way to address those concerns. Some of us do not understand how replacing the same number of off-duty BPD officers that JHU currently employs with private JHU officers would have an impact in reducing crime. Other community members were concerned that the natural consequence of JHU's long history of displacement in East Baltimore is that many residents are living in deep poverty and have inadequate access to basic human needs, such as food, water, and shelter. Some WHCA members expressed a desire for JHU to invest more money in affordable housing, jobs, and other economic and social factors that lead to crime.

Lack of accountability in JHU's Proposed Police Force - Many WHCA members were concerned that a private police force operated by JHU would mean that those officers are not accountable in the same way that state officers, such as Baltimore Police Department (BPD) are accountable. There were concerns that JHU did not voluntarily agree to comply with the terms of the federal consent decree. Similarly, some WHCA members expressed concern over JHU's proposed hearing procedure—particularly given that the JHU police chief would have discretion to ignore a guilty finding of the hearing board—and lack of involvement of enough community members in the "Accountability Board," which is itself problematic due to concerns about the lack of community representation and its lack of ability to actually hold police accountability for misconduct.

Community members expressed deep concerns that the "Accountability Board" would only be able to suggest policy changes, which can be ignored by JHU. Should a private officer engage in police misconduct or excessive force, residents would not have the same recourse as they would if it was BPD. For example, residents could not obtain information using the Maryland Public Information Act. Even giving the Civilian Review Board oversight of the troublingly limited type of complaints against JHU officers would be insufficient because the CRB has no power to determine liability or discipline members of the BPD. Unfortunately, in light of how implicit biases have resulted in racialized profiling and unnecessary police brutality in the past, the lack of accountability is a significant concern given the number of Black and Latinx residents in our community.

Potential Partnership with JHU and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) – Some WHCA members expressed concern over the relationship between a JHU private police force and ICE. We would not want JHU private police to partner or exchange information with ICE. Despite our question on this to the JHU representative at our meeting, JHU did not address how it would operate its police if privatized and whether it would have an agreement with ICE, and there is no language in the bill that would prohibit such a partnership.

Lack of Community Involvement in Creation of this Proposal – Some WHCA members expressed frustration that JHU did not approach the community earlier or solicit our input in the drafting of the legislation. JHU's response to this concern was that we should request amendments to the bill. However, it is concerning that the drafting of this bill was not collaborative in any way and our community members felt that they did not have a voice in the creation of this proposal. It bears noting that many community members in attendance at our meetings strongly objected to this proposal at an inherent level, and others were more supportive. However, because JHU did not establish trust with WHCA earlier in the process and failed to truly collaborate with us and other communities in the drafting of this proposal, we never had an opportunity to work together with JHU to develop a mutually agreed upon plan of how to adequately address crime in the area.

Thank you for your time and consideration of our communities thoughts and deep concerns with JHU's proposed police force.

Respectfully,



Christopher J. Madaio
President, Washington Hill Community Association

cc: Senator Bill Ferguson, Delegate Robbyn Lewis, Delegate Brooke Lierman, Delegate Luke Clippinger

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Henri Garrison, Station North Resident, 45th district, Graduate Student at Johns Hopkins
Bloomberg School of Public Health,
February 21, 2019

The decision for a private police force is both misguided in its effectiveness and willfully ignorant of the realities facing not only the surrounding areas of campus but the community members and students themselves. The leadership of the Johns Hopkins University believe that its students deserve better protections than the city of Baltimore, to the point that it would so totally separate itself from the surrounding communities in this way to literally police them instead of collaborate with them.

- I am a black, transgender student of the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health and I have been in Baltimore since 2016. Already with the current security interventions, I see Baltimore police presence on the school at all hours of the day. It is not uncommon to pass by canine units. It is not uncommon to see the Sheriff's car parked out front of a building. The addition of a private police would not increase effectiveness given that we are already a highly policed area of the city. While the leadership of the University may have one believe that we therefore need more police to reduce crime, this is the sunk cost fallacy at its finest. Throwing more armed officers at a problem will not solve it if, already, I cannot think of one day I have gone not seeing armed law enforcement already on campus.

. In addition, the cost to the community and even students and faculty themselves is too great given these meager returns. I have seen transgender faculty be interrogated by security officers already. As a researcher who has worked with predominantly Black, predominantly poor transgender women in Baltimore, even having them come to the school for research interviews becomes a challenge given their concerns about identification and being singled out as suspicious for being on our campus. Even I, myself, know that no amount of education or credentials can protect one from police brutality and racial profiling. At my undergraduate institution, Harvard College, we had multiple scandals with our private police force being overly critical of black students, humiliating them by constantly checking their identification and breaking up registered, pre-planned student events. While these may seem relatively benign, this is because Harvard operates in a rich part of Cambridge, Massachusetts with a gated campus. Johns Hopkins Medical Campus does not. Not only will students and faculty—those who the University leadership purport this police force is for—feel uncomfortable at best, and harassed and bullied at worst, but the spillover effect into East Baltimore will be extremely detrimental to an already vulnerable community. As the University expands its real estate, who will define the border of the police's jurisdiction? And if they overstep that, what actual accountability is there?

These questions remain unanswered. While the new legislation remains an improvement over the old, it falls far from the mark. The accountability measures are toothless and hollow, and the University would have you rubber-stamp their flagrant hubris. They say the officers will be trained, but they fail to say how they will be trained, and how the effectiveness of that training will be monitored. They say the officers will improve on the Baltimore Police Department's model, but they fail to say what will be so drastically different than a department being sued for their civil rights violations. These facts alone should make the current proposal dead upon its arrival to the legislative floor, before inevitable private police misconduct leads to a dead community member turning up instead.

If they truly cared about and were beholden to the community, they would invest the money of a private police force into actual measures to improve the surrounding areas using evidence. As a student of the School of Public Health, I feel only shame that this is the University's next step in public safety, against clear evidence of violence and harm reduction methods. Please do what the University is unwilling to do and behave with compassion to the community, hold justice for the vulnerable as the necessary standard, and vote against this proposal.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Christopher Mills, Sales Manager & Baltimore Resident
2/21/2019

My name is Christopher Mills and I hereby announce that I oppose any request made by John Hopkins University to enlist a "private police force".

As a born and raised Baltimore Native, I take a personal offense to the toxic nature of this bill, as well as the damaging effects it will certainly have on its surrounding communities. A community largely populated by "Black and Brown" residents who are already battling their fair share of racial profiling, local injustice, and police brutality inflicted by the same departments sworn to protect them too. These claims are supported by statistics that have been recorded within Baltimore as well as neighboring states that have "lost the trust" of those same disenfranchised communities, by implementing similar barbaric policies. As it relates to the student residents of John Hopkins University, particularly the demographic that reflects the neighboring community, I find that this Bill will act as a self serving targeting system that will only benefit its non black and brown students. I hope this plea for transparency and human decency will help force John Hopkins to reflect on the largely negative possibilities of this action, and reconsider a more compassionate approach to protecting "all" of its students and staff; one that includes the opinion and concern of the students and community members it effects the most. I have been a witness and a victim of these effects and it saddens me to see clear ignorance of the issuing party, as I have always been proud of the growth and development of John Hopkins University.

Lastly, it is important for John Hopkins University not to continue its perpetuating argument that falsely suggest that higher police presence and guns will protect its students, when in fact, Baltimore's current police departments and state officials have already been compromised; failing to protect the "innocent" black and brown citizens in those same criminally characterized communities.

My vote to oppose this action is a hopeful attempt to put a stop to the universities "conscious" or "unconscious" agenda to disproportionately target or associate more black and brown student for fitting the negative profile placed on men and women of color.

Best,
Leo

February 22, 2019

Re: SB 793 – Community Safety and Strengthening Act – Oppose

Dear Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee:

I am a Baltimore City resident in the Washington Hill neighborhood – in the shadow of Johns Hopkins East Baltimore campus – and a registered voter in Maryland Legislative District 46. I **strongly urge the committee to reject this deceptively titled bill, which is not directed at community safety but at more intensive policing of Hopkins' property, and which will undermine rather than strengthen the ability of communities adjacent to Johns Hopkins to come together to determine how they want to live in their own neighborhoods.**

In my professional capacity as a researcher on a National Institute of Justice project examining the impact of Department of Justice (DOJ) intervention and civilian oversight on police accountability, I am well acquainted with the literature on policing generally, the impact of police numbers and crime, and police misconduct. I have also gathered one of the most extensive longitudinal databases to date on police misconduct, adjudications, and discipline in jurisdictions with civilian review boards, both with and without a DOJ settlement or collaborative agreement. While we are just beginning the analysis phase of our project, the correlation between the size of the black population and the volume of misconduct complaints is already striking. (We use complaints as a proxy for misconduct, with the knowledge that this represents only the tip of the iceberg since surveys show that only some 13% of people who believe an officer subjected them to excessive force file formal complaints.) These data point to pervasive racially discriminatory policing across the board, regardless of training, early warning systems, explicit policies prohibiting profiling, disciplinary matrices, and civilian oversight. This last – civilian oversight – appears to be effective only at the margins unless the jurisdiction is one in which there is no Law Enforcement Officers Bill of Rights (LEOBR) or comparable provisions in the collective bargaining agreement with the police union. This is not the case for Baltimore, where the immunities conferred by the LEOBR render civilian review virtually irrelevant.

SB 793 creates a private police force, not subject to the Maryland Public Information Act, not subject to the processes available in civil democracies, immune from § 1983 lawsuit, with officers who are protected from discipline even by Hopkins' own personnel department by the LEOBR. While the bill does place the Hopkins police force under the jurisdiction of the Baltimore Civilian Review Board, the CRB has no authority to impose a finding of misconduct or disciplinary action. It is under-resourced, restricted to investigating only five types of allegations, unable to interrogate an accused officer, and powerless to get a response from the police chief when it issues a finding and disciplinary recommendations. The fact that this "oversight" mechanism has been so woefully inadequate to address misconduct within the Baltimore Police Department makes it an absurdly poor guarantor of "accountability" in the proposed private police force. The two additional mechanisms put forth to ensure oversight – an Accountability Board and a hearing board – do not have meaningful oversight responsibilities, if any. The Accountability Board can do no more than review policies, procedures and training; review crime statistics; and recommend policy, procedure and training changes – none of which

has to be considered by the chief. Indeed, the chief is not required to respond at all. The hearing board, notwithstanding its two voting members from the community, may have an unlimited number of voting members from the police department itself, one of which (under LEOBR) must be the same rank as the accused officer. Moreover, the decision of the hearing board is not binding on the chief if the board finds guilt. Thus, the accountability measures in SB 793 are no more than skimpy window dressing.

The bottom line is that this is a dangerously regressive bill – in the sense that it represents the privatization of policing, which harks back to the 18th and early 19th century – that will put the power to use lethal force in the hands of a private entity with virtual immunity from legal liability and beyond the democratic reach of the residents under its authority. The Baltimore Police Department is currently under a consent decree that is designed to improve policing and reestablish trust with the community. We should be investing our energy and money in making our own police force more effective and trustworthy, not farming out police functions to private interests that in the end will only serve their own needs. Baltimore made history last year as the first major city in the nation to prohibit the privatization of its water utility. Voters approved this charter amendment because water is so essential to life that they could not risk entrusting the water system to a private company beholden only to its shareholders. They saw the disastrous results of water privatization in cities such as Detroit, where prices skyrocketed even as water quality deteriorated dangerously.

Public safety is also crucial to life. Do not put the welfare of Baltimore residents at risk by privatizing police operations to benefit a major corporate entity that has only its own welfare at heart. I urge you to oppose SB 793.

Respectfully,

Jillian Aldebron
14 N. Bond Street
Baltimore, MD 21231

Testimony Opposing SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Rachel Bollens, Student at Johns Hopkins University School of Nursing/Mount Vernon
Resident/ and Concerned Community Member
February 21, 2019

My name is Rachel Bollens. I am a nursing at the Johns Hopkins University School of Nursing, a Baltimore City resident in Mount Vernon, and a registered voter in Maryland's 45th district. **I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.**

I endorse and echo the concerns and reasons for opposition articulated by the Students Against Private Police group and the open letter opposing these bills submitted by JHU faculty members.

I will add that as a future nurse set to work in a very broken healthcare system, this legislation is exactly what Johns Hopkins University research argues against: this is asking for the growth of a practice that we already know is not evidence based, that we already know is harmful. The grand ambitions and projected image of Johns Hopkins University and Hospital must not afford it the opportunity to take actions that these same institutions argue against in classrooms and highbrow academic journals.

For these reasons I oppose SB793.

**Testimony Concerning SB0793 "Community
Safety and Strengthening Act" Submitted to
the Senate Judiciary Proceedings February 15,
2019**

Position:

Oppose

LEAD, an informal collective students, staff, faculty, and alumni, of Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, strongly opposes SB0793, which will allow private institutions of higher education, including Johns Hopkins University (JHU), to retain their own private police force. It is **shameful** to title this legislation "Community Safety and Strengthening" when, in actuality, it proposes no such thing.

As a collective dedicated to raising awareness of and dismantling unequal power distributions and its presence in our lives and in public health practice, an increased police presence not only contradicts our mission, and the mission of our institution, but has tremendous potential to perpetuate harm. We, as public health practitioners at the world's premiere institution, are disappointed and deeply concerned.

We know through existing data and anecdotes that this bill, and increased militarization of our campuses, could lead to many negative outcomes for the communities in and around JHU. This leaves us with a number of concerns, including:

- A private police force would have the authority to bring weapons on to campus, including guns, military grade pepper spray and K-9 units. Weapons on campus increase fear and do not make us safer.
- Furthermore, the Department of Justice revealed that school campuses with a private police force have more arrests and patrol duties outside of their jurisdictions - this would be exacerbated on a campus that has ill-defined boundaries.¹
- Police are more likely to criminalize minor disciplinary incidents, such as drinking and noise complaints, which may result in more arrests, prosecutions, and serious legal consequences.
- Research has shown that increased police presence and subsequent policing leads to increased anxiety and reported trauma.²
- These negative consequences will disproportionately impact our Black and Brown students, staff, faculty, and neighbors.

Most critically, as an institution invested in evidence-based practice, Johns Hopkins University has continually obscured and misrepresented data to substantiate the claim that this would improve safety on or off of its many campuses. There has been a shocking continued lack of transparency and exclusion of the communities this bill would affect, particularly those in opposition. JHU has consistently demonstrated they are incapable of comprehending the meaning of "community", of "safety", and this bill should be dismissed accordingly.

In solidarity and power, LEAD [Liberate,
Eradicate, Activate, to Dismantle]
leadathopkins@gmail.com

¹U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division. (2016). Investigation of the Baltimore City Police Department [Report]. ²Geller, A., Fagan, J., Tyler, T., & Link, B. G. (2014). Aggressive policing and the mental health of young Urban Men. *American Journal of Public Health*, 104(12), 2321-2327.

Testimony Concerning HB1094/SB0793
"Community Safety and Strengthening Act"
Submitted to the Senate Judiciary Proceedings
February 22, 2019

Position: Oppose

My name is Rachel Viquiera, I am an alumnus of Johns Hopkins University, both at the undergraduate and Master's level, and I currently live and work in Baltimore as a program evaluator at the Maryland State Health Department. I have lived in the 46th district of Baltimore City for nearly 3 years. I speak on my own behalf today from the perspective of a public health professional and a citizen deeply concerned for the safety of my community as a result of this bill.

During my six-year tenure at JHU, I regularly witnessed the University demonize the communities surrounding the campuses. The university increasingly published misleading crime alerts and presented misleading statistics at orientations and meetings to justify heavy security presence. Actions like this distanced JHU affiliates from the Greater Baltimore Community.

I witnessed the administration instill this fear while simultaneously neglecting actual threats to community safety - suppressing reports of sexual assault, failing to provide mental health support, refusing to divest from fossil fuels, preventing employees from unionizing under terrible working conditions, and remaining in partnership with US Immigration and Customs Enforcement. I am not alone when I say that Johns Hopkins University is practiced in instilling fear of Baltimore within its walls. The University has historically used that fear to excuse its neglect of the communities within and surrounding its many campuses and it uses that fear today to continue its exploitation of those communities, unimpeded.

It is shameful for this bill to be named "The Community Safety and Strengthening Act" when the substance of this bill almost exclusively ensures no such strengthening could occur. How can \$10 millions dollars for Hopkins, a private police force exclusively for the benefit of Johns Hopkins University property and affiliates fortify a community, except that of Hopkins' Board of Trustees? When we allow a private, unaccountable, institution to implement a police force, we are saying that endangering the lives of our neighbors, without their consent, is an acceptable price to pay in exchange for the *appearance* of safety. None of this is strengthening communities.

Community strengthening is a continuous, comprehensive process in partnership with community. Real community strengthening develops self-determination, cultivates health, and reconciles the historical, harmful policies of the institution. It goes far beyond the odd community-grant or day of service. **HB1094/SB0793 does not offer a single, authentic community strengthening plan, and instead chooses to continue the legacy of destruction that Johns Hopkins University has wrought on Baltimoreans.**

It is for these reasons I oppose HB1094/SB0793.

Rachel Viqueira, MHS
2108 E. Pratt St., Baltimore, MD 21231

STAND UP Against JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY Private Police!

The Johns Hopkins University wants to build a private police force. We must STAND UP against this effort. Here is why.

Hopkins says a private police force would make communities safer. This is incorrect: A private police force would make our communities *less safe*.

Hopkins does not view Baltimore as their home, and they do not view Baltimoreans as their neighbors.

Instead, they *refuse* to be accountable to nearby communities.

They have demonstrated a sense of entitlement over Baltimore. Entitlement over Baltimore land, Baltimore homes, and Baltimore people.

A private police force would only work to protect Hopkins resources.
If Hopkins cannot profit from you, then they do not care about you.

A private police force would especially hurt our immigrant communities.
Hopkins currently works with U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) through programs at the School of Medicine.

A Hopkins private police force would work with ICE to tear families apart by sharing information with authorities and detaining mothers and fathers under a lie called "security".

They already throw their own immigrant staff under the bus to look good in front of the Trump administration.

They would do the same to immigrants in Baltimore.

Protect our communities.

Stand against Hopkins Private Police.

Say **NO HB1094 / SB793**

**The planned Johns Hopkins police force
and JHU's partnership with ICE
represent the same problem:**



Increasingly militarized policing of our community

The Hopkins Coalition Against ICE **opposes** an armed JHU Police Force **because:**

- Baltimore's immigrant community needs more legal defense support and better access to affordable healthcare from Hopkins, ***not more armed police.***
- More interactions with private police officers endowed with arrest powers ***could lead to more frequent detentions by ICE,*** with little public oversight.
- The millions of dollars JHU has earned from training ICE employees through over a decade of partnership should go to supporting the community - ***not*** creating a police force against its express will.

We join over 100 JHU faculty members, 75% of undergraduates, Students Against Private Police (SAPP), numerous community members, campus workers, and others in saying

NO to HB1094/SB793!

no.ice.at.jhu@gmail.com - Instagram @noiceatjhu - Facebook @ICEoutJHU

Partner organizations of the Hopkins Coalition Against ICE include: American Civil Liberties Union (Maryland), Teachers and Researchers United (JHU), International Socialist Organization (Baltimore), Students Against Private Police (JHU), Party for Socialism and Liberation (Baltimore), Industrial Workers of the World (Baltimore), Jews United for Justice, Students for Justice in Palestine (JHU), Democratic Socialists of America (Baltimore)

Exhibit 4E

SB 793 Bill File, Part 5

JOHNS HOPKINS

UNIVERSITY & MEDICINE

Government and Community Affairs

SB 793

Support

TO: The Honorable Bobby A. Zirkin, Chair
Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee

FROM: Ronald J. Daniels, President

DATE: February 22, 2019

Johns Hopkins University and Medicine strongly support **Senate Bill 793 – Community Safety and Strengthening Act**, which would (1) authorize Johns Hopkins to establish a university police department in Baltimore City similar to all public universities in the State, contingent on a Memorandum of Understanding with the Baltimore Police Department, and (2) require investments in community development, youth engagement, and economic opportunity to help address the root causes of crime. This comprehensive approach to public safety will strengthen our communities while also upholding the highest standards of transparent, constitutional, community-based and publicly accountable policing.

Beginning in the spring of 2018, per the request of the House Judiciary Committee, we engaged in a deeply collaborative and comprehensive process to hear a broad range of viewpoints on the issue of security on and around our campuses. We held more than 125 stakeholder meetings and a series of public discussions and open forums. Johns Hopkins completed extensive research that included a review of academic literature about public safety and university policing, peer benchmarking, and identification of local and national best practices. We also reviewed numerous scholarly articles on the root causes of violent crime and the impact of policing approaches on different groups of people. Best practices emerged from the months of careful study and community discussions, which are reflected in Senate Bill 793 and discussed in detail in our Interim Study Report.

This bill would be a critical step in a comprehensive process through which (1) Johns Hopkins could enhance safety and security at our university campuses in the city, while continuing its ongoing investments in our communities, and (2) the State and Johns Hopkins could concentrate additional resources on community and youth development.

Security on and around our campuses remains one of our top priorities. We have steadily increased our investment in security measures. However, with the recent rise in the frequency and severity of crime around our campuses, and the disturbing trend of active shooters in Maryland and across the U.S. targeting schools, hospitals, and places of employment, it is critical that we are authorized to proceed with continuing to increase security measures. Public universities in Baltimore—including the University of Maryland, Baltimore; the University of Baltimore; Morgan State University; and Coppin State University—already have university police departments, as do most public universities and private research universities located in urban settings around the country. SB 793 would allow JHU to establish a university police that is public-facing, public-serving and publicly accountable.

A Johns Hopkins University police department would enhance public safety by:

1. Providing a stronger and more visible deterrence to street crime, as evidence shows;
2. Improving our ability to respond more quickly and effectively to an active shooter threat, in coordination with our city, state, and federal law enforcement partners;

JOHNS HOPKINS

UNIVERSITY & MEDICINE

Government and Community Affairs

In addition to our testimony, we would like to submit the attached appendices to provide further context for why we urge a favorable report for SB793/HB 1094.

1. Interim Study on Approaches to Improving Public Safety on and around Johns Hopkins University Campuses
2. Police Reporting and Accountability Requirements for BPD, MD University Police, and JHU (proposed)
3. Current Patrol Area Maps
4. Letters of Support

**Interim Study on
Approaches to Improving Public Safety
on and around Johns Hopkins University Campuses**

December 21, 2018

**Report to the Maryland General Assembly on HB 1803
(from the 2018 Legislative Session)**

This report is available online at: <https://publicsafetyinitiatives.jhu.edu/>

Executive Summary

This report contains the results of the interim study that Johns Hopkins undertook in response to the House Judiciary Committee's request to explore approaches to improving public safety on and around our university campuses. The Committee Chair specifically asked that we seek input from stakeholders, conduct research on public safety operations in academic settings, and identify the characteristics of a best-in-class security structure for a university and its immediate surroundings. The report demonstrates our efforts to follow up on these requests, and we hope its findings and recommendations are useful as you consider this important set of issues.

Allow us to briefly summarize the process we undertook and our key findings and recommendations:

Community Engagement Process. Over the past several months, Johns Hopkins has led a multi-pronged community engagement process that has included numerous stakeholder meetings, a series of public discussions and open forums, and online resources for Hopkins students, faculty, staff, and neighbors.

We sought the input of community members early and often, through group meetings and one-on-one conversations. We met with various faculty, student, and staff organizations – formally and informally – and invited their participation in public discussions. Similarly, we met with elected officials from the state and city in one-on-one meetings and in larger gatherings; through these conversations, we were able to hear their perspectives and their constituents' concerns about potential changes to Johns Hopkins' security operation. All told, Johns Hopkins has held over 125 stakeholder meetings so far with neighbors, students, faculty, and staff.

To draw members of the community into dialogue, we held a three-part public discussion series, "The Challenges of 21st Century Policing," which brought in local and national experts to address different aspects of policing issues in Baltimore and the United States that are relevant to university safety and security. These three events drew over 400 attendees from Johns Hopkins and the wider community, and were watched live online by nearly 300 viewers. We also held a pair of open forums with university leadership – one in East Baltimore and one near our Homewood campus – designed to give neighbors, students, faculty, and staff additional opportunities to share their experiences, recommendations, and concerns about public safety. These forums drew 227 attendees from across the university and the affected communities (with an additional 156 watching via the livestream).

To gather additional community input and share resources, we also launched a new, dedicated website, <https://publicsafetyinitiatives.jhu.edu>. The website features a prominent feedback submission form on every page, and links to all our public events, with archived videos of past events. The website also provides information on our current explorations, including crime data for our Baltimore campuses, relevant research on university public safety approaches, and extensive FAQs tailored to address common questions from the community.

Peer Benchmarking and Research. To better understand prevailing approaches to public safety in academic settings, we surveyed the security models at over 50 peer universities, with a

particular focus on urban peers. This survey included all 21 of Johns Hopkins' peers in the Baltimore area and the Washington, DC area, both public and private. We also examined the practices of select municipal and county police departments – both in Maryland and nationally – that have strong reputations for fair and impartial policing and/or recent, innovative approaches to police reform.

In exploring how best to augment our public safety strategies, we also undertook an extensive review of the relevant academic literature. Some of the many research topics we explored include:

- Root causes of violent crime;
- Alternatives to traditional public safety approaches;
- Impacts of various public safety approaches on minority communities;
- Impacts of various public safety approaches on youth;
- Impacts of various public safety approaches on persons with mental health issues;
- Impacts of various public safety approaches on levels of crime;
- Impacts of various public safety approaches on the distribution of crime;
- Elements of procedural justice in interactions with law enforcement;
- Best practices for transparency and public accountability in public safety operations; and
- Best practices for recruiting, hiring, and training persons empowered to uphold public safety

We are pleased to share the results of that work in this report and appendixes.

Findings from our Peer Benchmarking, Research, and Community Engagements. Our examination of peers and the relevant academic literature yielded a number of valuable insights around how public safety organizations are structured, what values should guide our public safety approaches, and which practices work best at reducing violent crime and advancing procedural justice. These findings are described in detail in Parts III and IV of the report, and briefly summarized here.

Nearly all of the urban university peers we surveyed have, as part of their security operations, a university police department with officers who are authorized by the state to intervene in crimes, stop and search citizens, and make arrests if necessary. We did identify a small handful of colleges and universities that have obtained sworn police coverage through an arrangement with their municipal police department, but all of them are either in much smaller communities, cities with much lower crime rates, or cities whose citizens have better relations with their municipal police department.

Regarding the values that should guide Johns Hopkins' approach to public safety, both our research and our community feedback made clear that trust-building and procedural justice are first among them. The people and practices we put in place for public safety matter as much as the outcomes we seek. If we reduce crime but do so at the expense of personal dignity and community cohesion, it is a hollow success. Second, the community needs to be involved and heard – all people who come into contact with public safety officers should be protected, respected, and listened to. Third, our policies and procedures for public safety should reflect the values and unique needs of our diverse university and medical community and the

neighborhoods around us. Fourth, and essential for an educational institution like ours, our public safety efforts should be preceded by rigorous education and training.

From our community conversations, we have come to see that there is no singular community perspective on the public safety strategies being considered by the university. Even within individual neighborhoods and on our campuses, community members have shared a variety of different views. However, as this process proceeded, specific themes emerged from these discussions that have both shaped and informed our recommendations, among them:

- (1) Protection from violent crime is a shared concern within our communities;
- (2) There is strong support for greater community engagement within our existing and future public safety operations;
- (3) Opposition to a university police department is deeply linked to broader concerns about the state of policing in Baltimore and the United States;
- (4) While fewer supporters weighed in during public events, a significant number of individuals expressed support through one-on-one conversations and online communications;
- (5) Community members advocated for increased community investments, including those targeting root causes of crime; and
- (6) Training, transparency, and civilian oversight are viewed as tools to help prevent racial profiling, excessive force, and other abuses of police power.

These themes are explored in depth in Part IV of the report.

Recommendations. Johns Hopkins has carefully weighed all the findings and community input and has arrived at a diverse set of recommendations for ways to augment public safety on and around our campuses. These are described in detail in Part V of the report. First and foremost, over the long term, Johns Hopkins' primary public safety strategy will continue to be our investments in the communities we call home. Second, Johns Hopkins will continue to look for non-security interventions that reduce violent crime, like the Roca program we helped bring to Baltimore and the summer jobs program that research has linked to decreases in violence. Third, we will build in the values of trust, procedural justice, and community accountability into any public safety strategies we pursue.

Through our extensive research and peer benchmarking, we have identified four different options for strengthening our security operation in the near-term to enable us to reduce violent crime:

- (1) Continue on the path we are on now – making improvements where we can, but without the capacity to intervene in violent crimes and make arrests (“status quo plus option”);
- (2) Supplement our security operation with private armed security guards (“private armed security option”);
- (3) Seek dedicated officers from the Baltimore Police Department (“BPD option”); or
- (4) Establish an independent, state-authorized university police department (“JHPD option”).

The benefits and drawbacks of these various options are discussed at length in the body of this report. Based on our analysis, we recommend pursuing a Johns Hopkins Police Department. As explained in more detail in the report, creating a JHPD would enable us to reduce violent crime while advancing our commitments to procedural justice and community accountability.

Johns Hopkins has identified a number of best practices, across a range of issues, which if implemented by a Johns Hopkins Police Department would advance the values discussed above and assist in protecting our community. In the report we have organized our recommended best practices around the set of issues that was raised most frequently by our students, faculty, staff, and neighbors:

- (1) Recruiting, hiring, and training;
- (2) Treatment of community members during police contacts;
- (3) Use of arrest and alternatives to arrest;
- (4) De-escalation and use of force;
- (5) Transparency in the conduct of policing;
- (6) Internal accountability (handling of complaints and discipline); and
- (7) Community accountability structures.

Our planned commitments on each of these issues are discussed in detail in Part V of the report.

In light of the foregoing, we recommend that a Johns Hopkins Police Department be authorized to serve both the Johns Hopkins campuses and a limited area beyond the campuses, determined through an MOU process with Baltimore City, that would include our current patrol zone and/or additional streets based on community input and an assessment of our staffing capacity. We would commit to starting small – seeking to hire enough officers to fill and supervise the patrol posts for which we currently rely on armed off-duty BPD officers and deputy sheriffs. We also would commit to measuring the impact of this department before growing further.

It is our firm conviction that a community-oriented, research-backed police department – one that is authorized by the state and accountable to the public and to local government – would greatly enhance our efforts to improve public safety and would be beneficial to our students, faculty, staff, and neighbors in the surrounding community.

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I. Introduction & Overview

This report is being submitted to the Legislature at the request of the House Judiciary Committee. During the 2018 Legislative Session, the Committee considered HB 1803, a Johns Hopkins-supported bill to authorize independent institutions of higher education in Baltimore City to follow in the footsteps of their peer public institutions and establish sworn police departments, based on a memorandum of understanding with Baltimore City. The Committee ultimately determined that further study was needed on this issue, and requested that Johns Hopkins University (JHU) undertake an interim review and community engagement process and report its findings and recommendations before the next Legislative Session.

In his letter to the university (see Appendix A), the Committee Chair specifically requested that JHU take the following actions as part of its interim study:

- Solicit input from JHU students, faculty, staff, campus guests, and neighbors to learn their main concerns and recommendations around public safety;
- Conduct research that reviews the public safety approaches and experiences of Johns Hopkins' public peers in Maryland and private peers around the nation, and that examines the relevant academic literature on concerns and best practices associated with police departments; and
- Based on that research and input, identify the core characteristics of an accountable, transparent, and best-in-class security structure for a university and its surrounding community.

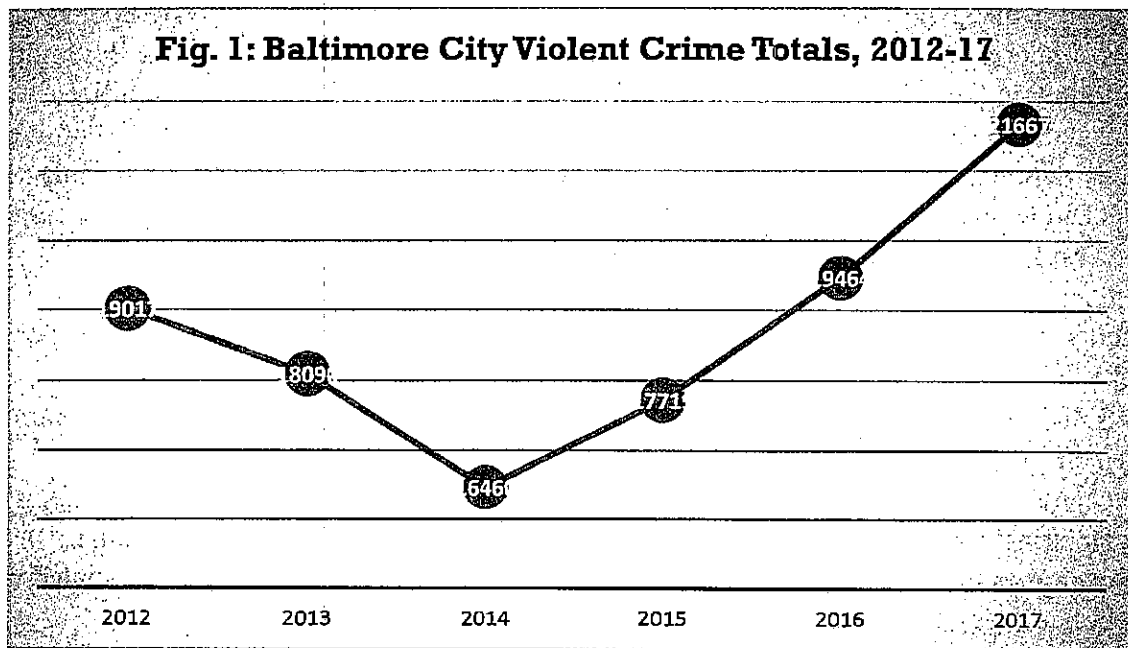
In the pages that follow, the report will provide an accounting of Johns Hopkins' activities and findings in these areas. Part II will describe the engagement and research process undertaken by JHU; Parts III and IV will present the findings from our research and community feedback; and Part V will offer our recommendations, based on what we learned and heard, for improving public safety on and around our campuses. The recommendations flow from a broad understanding of public safety, and therefore include strategies Johns Hopkins intends to deploy not only for reducing and responding to violent crimes but also for addressing the root causes of crime, such as economic insecurity, addiction, and insufficient supports and opportunities for our youth. Part VI will discuss anticipated next steps.

a. Overview of Public Safety Concerns

It is important to first describe the factors that led Johns Hopkins leadership to recommend HB 1803. Baltimore City has been experiencing high levels of violent crime for several years. In 2014, when violent crime was at its lowest level in the past five years, the city still had the sixth highest violent crime rate among U.S. cities with over 250,000 people.¹ Violent crime began to

¹ CBS Chicago, "FBI's Violent Crime Statistics for Every City in America," Oct. 22, 2015, <https://chicago.cbslocal.com/2015/10/22/violent-crime-statistics-for-every-city-in-america/>.

spike in 2015, and unfortunately, years later, it has not receded. A *Baltimore Sun* analysis shows that the city experienced nearly 32% more violent crime in 2017 than in 2014.² See Fig. 1.³



By the summer and fall of 2017, Johns Hopkins affiliates and neighbors were experiencing a continued rise in violent crime on and around the Homewood, East Baltimore, and Peabody campuses relative to prior years, in particular aggravated assaults and armed street robberies. This rise was happening while other peer universities in the city were seeing their rates of violent crime decrease. In the view of Johns Hopkins leadership, the level of violent crime on and around our campuses called out for decisive near-term steps to reduce violent crime, above and beyond the steps Johns Hopkins was already taking (see Section I.b for an overview of those).

At the same time, the nation was facing a rise in active shooter incidents, including in Maryland. Thirty active shooter incidents occurred in 2017, compared to 20 the year before.⁴ See Fig. 6 below. Seven of these occurred in educational environments, and two occurred at medical centers. Between 2016 and 2017, Maryland experienced three active shooter incidents, more than 44 other states: one in Landover (March 2016); one in Edgewood, which killed three and wounded two (October 2017); and one in Baltimore, which wounded three (December 2017).⁵

These two trends – discussed more below – informed Johns Hopkins’ efforts to identify ways to augment its public safety operation.

² Jin Bae Kim, “Violent Crime in Baltimore, 2012-2017,” *Baltimore Sun*, <http://data.baltimoresun.com/news/violent-crime-2017/>.

³ *Id.* Data pulled by the *Baltimore Sun* from the Baltimore Police Department Victim-Based Crime Data, 2012-12/30/2017.

⁴ U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), *Active Shooter Incidents in the United States in 2016 and 2017* (April 2018), <https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/active-shooter-incidents-us-2016-2017.pdf/view>.

⁵ *Id.* at 3 & 9-16.

i. High rates of violent crime within our Clery Act boundaries

As a federally supported university, Johns Hopkins is subject to a federal law known as the Clery Act, which requires us to monitor and publicly report crimes on and immediately adjacent to our campuses. These annual reports show an overall increase in violent crime in recent years on and around our Baltimore campuses.

Within our Clery Act boundaries⁶ (see Appendix B for maps), aggravated assaults – which include non-fatal shootings – increased 350% across all Johns Hopkins Baltimore campuses from 2014 to 2017, and robberies – which include armed robberies and carjackings – increased 250%. See Figures 2 and 3 below; Hopkins Clery areas are shown in blue. On the East Baltimore campus, we ended 2017 with 33 reported aggravated assaults within our Clery Act boundaries, up from only nine the year before. This represents a dramatic 1,000% increase from 2014. A listing of aggravated assaults and other major crimes from 2017 and 2018 is attached at Appendixes C1 through C3. These include multiple shootings and carjackings and dozens of gunpoint robberies. Victims included not only students, faculty, and staff, but also neighbors and visitors.

Notably, the violent crime trend at Johns Hopkins' Baltimore campuses (Homewood, East Baltimore, and Peabody) is increasing relative to the trend at surrounding colleges and universities with police departments, namely Baltimore City Community College (BCCC), Coppin State University, Morgan State University, the University of Baltimore, and the University of Maryland, Baltimore. See Figs. 2 and 3. Clery-reported aggravated assaults, in particular, have increased at Johns Hopkins in recent years, while decreasing at these five other Baltimore institutions.

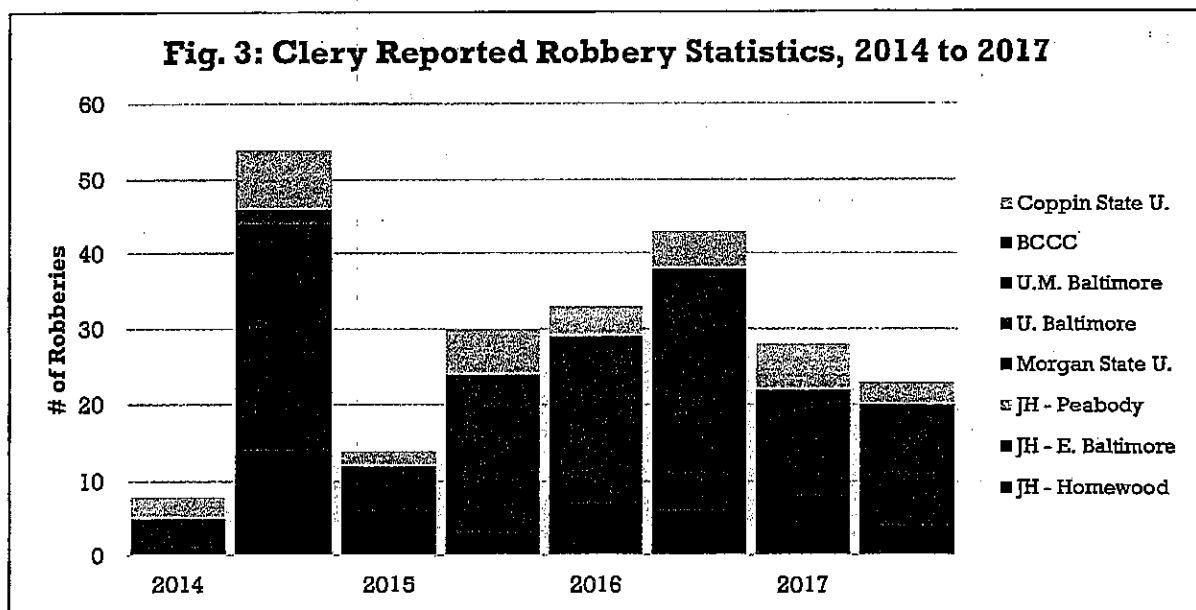
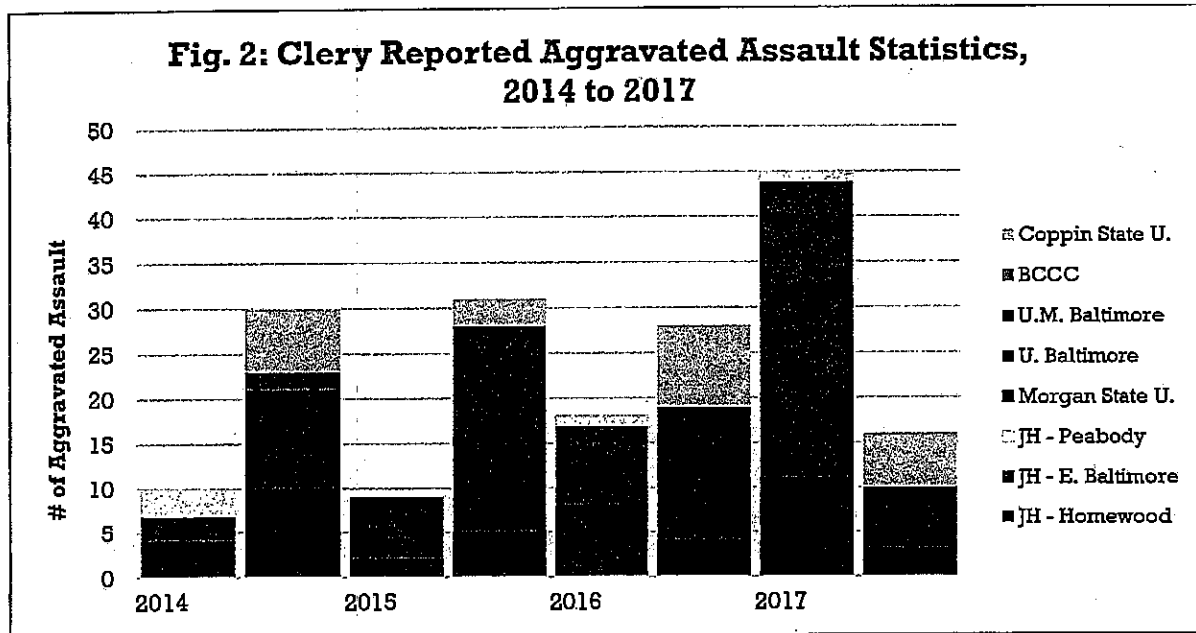
For example, in 2014, aggravated assaults at Hopkins campuses totaled 10, while these other Baltimore institutions, combined, totaled 30. In 2017, Hopkins campuses had four times as many aggravated assaults compared to 2014, with a total of 45, compared to these other Baltimore institutions, which had a combined total of 16. Accordingly, Johns Hopkins accounted for fully 74% of all aggravated assaults reported across all six Baltimore universities in 2017. See Fig. 2. Johns Hopkins has been experiencing a disproportionate number of robberies as well: In 2017, 55% of the robberies reported across all six Baltimore universities occurred on a Johns Hopkins campus. See Fig. 3.

Even taking into account the relative size of these different campuses, the aggravated assault trend lines are moving in the wrong direction for Johns Hopkins relative to these peers. For example, the University of Maryland, Baltimore – at 60 acres⁷ the closest in size to Johns Hopkins' 80-acre East Baltimore campus – experienced five aggravated assaults in 2017, down from 11 in 2014, compared to 33 at our East Baltimore campus, up from just three in 2014.

⁶ "Clery Act boundaries" cover the three geographic areas for which the Clery Act requires this crime reporting:

- (1) On campus (including on-campus residence halls);
- (2) On public property within or immediately adjacent to the campus;
- (3) In or on non-campus buildings or property that the university owns or controls.

⁷ http://www.medschool.umaryland.edu/MD_MPH/About-Baltimore/.



This level of violent crime within Johns Hopkins' federal Clery boundaries is also disproportionate to that of our urban peer universities in other cities with police departments. In general, these peers have not been experiencing comparable levels of violent crime. See Fig. 4 below. For example, in 2017, Hopkins experienced more aggravated assaults than Brown, Duke, Harvard, Howard, Tulane, the University of Chicago, the University of Pennsylvania, and Washington University in St. Louis. It also experienced more robberies than nearly all those institutions.

Fig. 4: Clery Data⁸ on Rape, Robbery, and Aggravated Assault at Urban Private Peers with Police Departments, 2014-2017

University	2014				2015				2016				2017			
	Rape	Rob.	Agg. Ass't	Total	Rape	Rob.	Agg. Ass't	Total	Rape	Rob.	Agg. Ass't	Total	Rape	Rob.	Agg. Ass't	Total
Brown U.	44	4	1	49	16	4	4	24	41	4	2	47	24	2	0	26
Duke U.	11	2	9	22	13	5	1	19	17	6	10	33	19	3	7	29
Harvard U.	33	10	7	50	36	13	16	65	28	10	23	61	34	15	31	80
Howard U.	6	21	12	39	16	20	19	55	16	22	5	43	21	23	11	55
Johns Hopkins U.	4	8	10	22	13	14	9	36	7	33	18	58	13	28	45	86
Tulane U.	17	0	0	17	14	6	4	24	15	2	3	20	18	0	0	18
U. Chicago	6	7	3	16	6	8	5	19	15	8	10	33	10	5	7	22
U. Pennsylvania	8	25	13	46	11	30	11	52	16	29	18	63	9	28	18	55
Wash. U. St. L.	21	1	3	25	17	1	0	18	36	13	9	58	23	5	0	28

ii. High rates of violent crime in neighborhoods around our campuses

Johns Hopkins also currently patrols some of the neighborhoods around our campuses to help deter violent crime for our neighbors, our students, faculty and staff who live there, and for visitors to these areas. A review of the publicly available victim-based crime data from Open Baltimore⁹ shows that the neighborhoods surrounding the Homewood campus,¹⁰ combined, experienced a 33% increase in violent crime from 2014 through 2017, with overall robberies increasing 62%.¹¹ The neighborhoods surrounding the East Baltimore campus,¹² combined, experienced a 40% violent crime increase, with overall robberies increasing 36% and aggravated assaults increasing 46%. Finally, Mount Vernon, the neighborhood surrounding Peabody, also experienced a 67% increase in violent crime, while overall robberies increased 79% and aggravated assaults increased 70%. See Appendix B for more extensive crime data (compiled from Open Baltimore), and Appendixes D1 and D2 for communitywide emails Johns Hopkins sent out on the issue last fall.

If we combine the Clery data and the neighborhood data (without duplicating incidents), at and around the East Baltimore campus there were 72 aggravated assault victims in 2017, a 242% increase compared to 21 in 2014. There were fewer aggravated assaults reported at and around the Homewood campus: 15 in 2017.

Street robberies at and around the Homewood campus totaled 41 victims in 2017 which is an increase of 32% compared to 31 in 2014. Eight-five percent of those victims were robbed with a weapon, with 63% of those occurring with a firearm. The East Baltimore campus also experienced a 42% increase in street robberies, from 12 in 2014 to 17 in 2017.

⁸ Clery data include total incidents reported within the Clery boundaries and therefore include incidents involving Hopkins students, faculty, staff, and non-affiliates.

⁹ <https://data.baltimorecity.gov/Public-Safety/BPD-Part-1-Victim-Based-Crime-Data/wsfq-mvjj>.

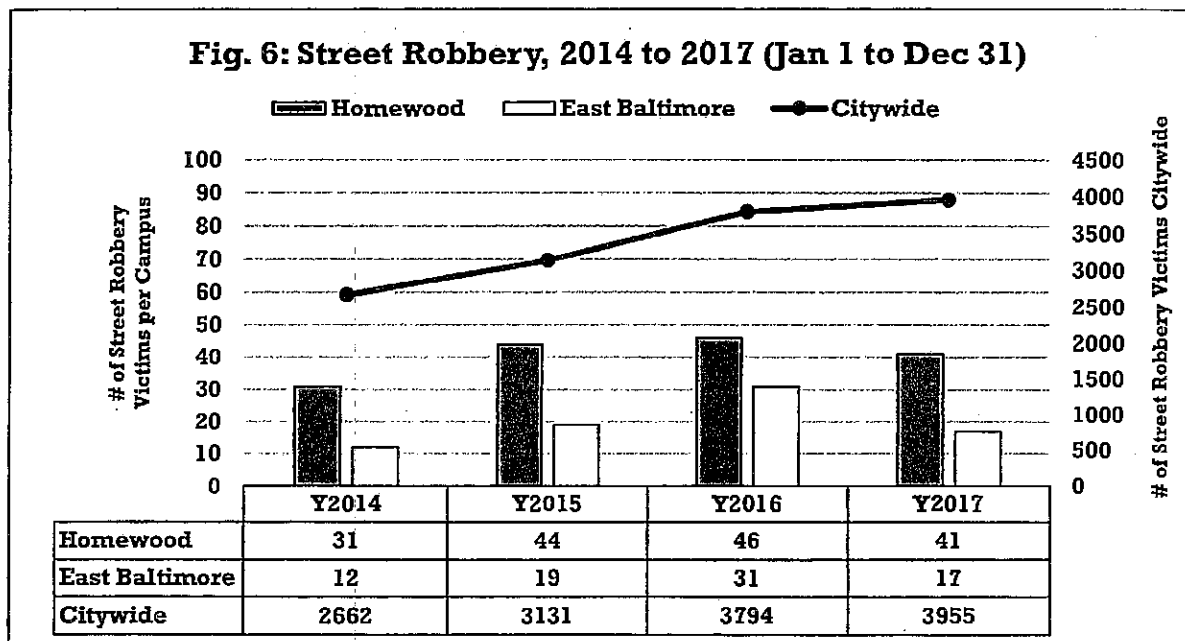
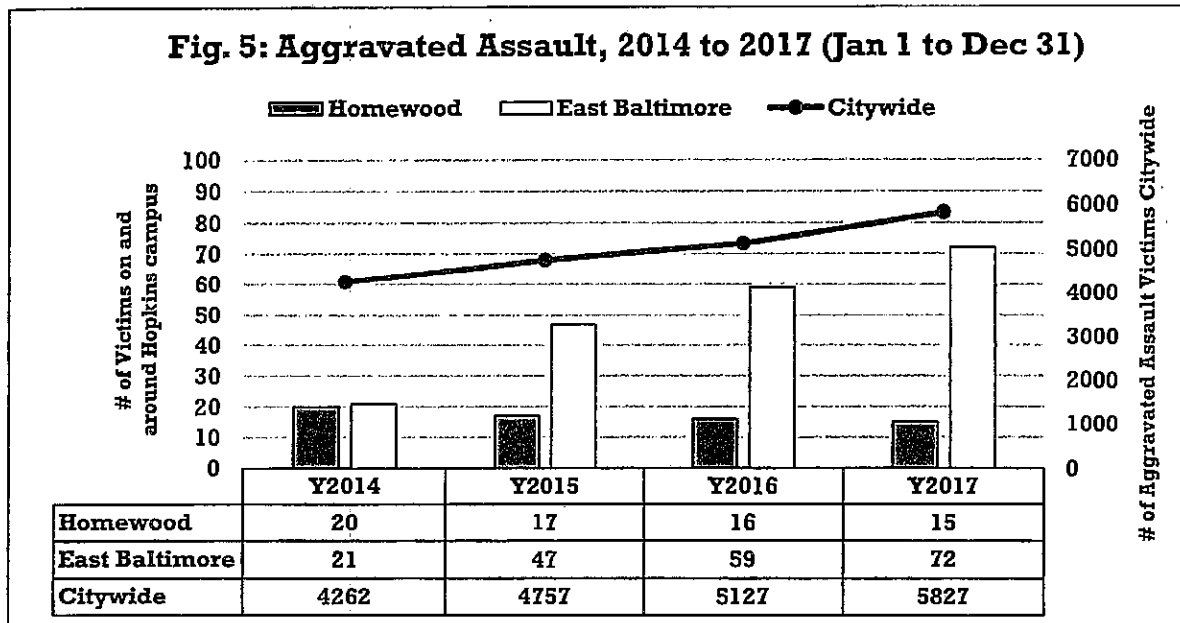
¹⁰ These are Abell, Better Waverly, Charles Village, Guilford, Hampden, Harwood, Oakenshawe, Remington, Roland Park, Tuscany-Canterbury, Waverly, and Wyman Park.

¹¹ "Violent crime" includes homicides, rapes, aggravated assault (attacks or threats to harm typically with a weapon, including nonfatal shootings), and overall robberies. "Overall robberies" includes carjacking, residential, commercial, and street robberies.

¹² These are Butchers Hill, CARE, Dunbar-Broadway, Gay Street, Middle East, and Washington Hill.

iii. High rates of violent crime citywide

This increase in violent crime on and around Hopkins campuses was taking place in the context of a rise in citywide violence. Baltimore City saw a 47% increase in violent crime from 2014 to 2017, when 2014 levels of violent crime were already unacceptably high. Tragically, 131 more city residents were victims of homicides in 2017 than in 2014, a 62% increase over an already distressingly high 2014 number (211). Shootings in 2017 totaled an alarming 704 victims, representing a 91% increase from 369 in 2014. Street robberies also increased 49%, from 2,662 in 2014 to 3,955 in 2017, and aggravated assaults increased 37%. See Fig. 5 for a comparison of aggravated assaults reported to BPD in and around the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses and citywide, and Fig. 6 for a similar comparison of street robberies.



Unfortunately, high levels of violent crime have continued in Baltimore in 2018. So far this year, street robberies have increased 141% from the year before at and around the East Baltimore campus, and aggravated assaults are up 100% at and around the Homewood campus. There have also been 10 non-affiliate shooting victims on the streets immediately around our East Baltimore campus. All this crime is unfolding despite significant increases in our security investments, as detailed below.

iv. Rise in active shooter incidents nationally

This rise in local crime has been unfolding during a period in which active shooter incidents have been increasing nationwide and in Maryland. See Fig. 7. These are incidents where an individual is actively engaged in killing or trying to kill multiple people in a populated area.¹³ As mentioned, Maryland had three active shooter incidents in 2016 and 2017, and tragically has had four so far in 2018: at Great Mills High School in St. Mary's County in March, which killed two and injured one;¹⁴ at the Capital Gazette in Anne Arundel County in June, which killed five;¹⁵ at a drugstore distribution center in Harford County in September, which killed four and injured three;¹⁶ and at a restaurant supply business in Baltimore City in December, which injured one.¹⁷

On college campuses, the FBI reports that there were 15 active shooter incidents between 2000 and 2017, with 70 people killed and 73 injured; 13 of these occurred within the last 10 years.¹⁸ Four others were reported at medical centers, with three killed and 12 wounded; all of these occurred within the last 10 years.¹⁹

This rise in active shooter incidents nationally and in the state of Maryland is another critical security issue for the Johns Hopkins University and Medicine communities. Currently, Johns Hopkins must rely on BPD officers, who are located off campus and not fully familiar with our complex facilities, to get to Johns Hopkins and neutralize any active shooter. (See further discussion of this issue in Section V.b below.)

¹³ U.S. Department of Justice, Domestic Security Alliance Council, <https://www.dsac.gov/topics/active-shooter-resources>.

¹⁴ Pamela Wood, Talia Richman, and Kevin Rector, "Sheriff: Maryland high school shooter died by shooting himself in the head," *Baltimore Sun*, Mar. 26, 2018.

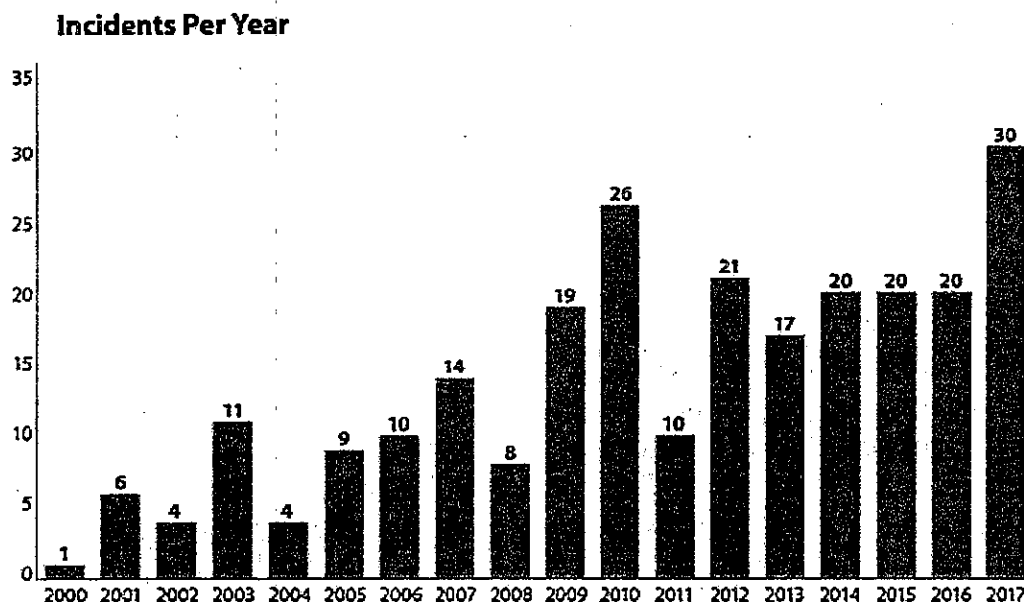
¹⁵ Kevin Rector and Nicholas Bogel-Burroughs, "Five dead in 'targeted attack' at Capital Gazette newspaper in Annapolis, police say; Laurel man charged with murder," *Baltimore Sun*, June 29, 2018.

¹⁶ Jean Marbella, Erika Butler, Jessica Anderson, and Colin Campbell, "Police: Temporary employee shoots 7, kills 4, including self, at Maryland Rite Aid warehouse," *Baltimore Sun*, Sept. 20, 2018.

¹⁷ Mike Hellgren, "Armed Men At Large After Shooting Worker in Robbery," *CBS Baltimore*, Dec. 5, 2018. See generally Jessica Anderson, "2018 crime: Violence touches a school, a newsroom, a warehouse in Maryland," *Baltimore Sun*, Dec. 20, 2018.

¹⁸ U.S. Department of Justice, FBI, *Active Shooter Incidents in the United States from 2000-2017* (as of April 27, 2018), <https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/active-shooter-incidents-2000-2017.pdf/view>.

¹⁹ *Id.*

Figure 7: 250 Active Shooter Incidents in the United States, 2000–2017²⁰

v. Public safety as a chief concern for our community

It should go without saying that the data above paint a portrait of unacceptable levels of violence across our city, at and around Hopkins, and in the neighborhoods nearby. Leaders across the city have lamented the violence and called for more investments in public safety. Baltimore residents consider public safety to be a critical priority, consistently rating it as central to improving life in the city. The City of Baltimore Community Survey, conducted annually until 2015, illustrates the desire for greater safety among Baltimore's residents. In both 2013 and 2015, residents were asked an open-ended question about the single most important thing that would improve life in Baltimore, and responses related to public safety accounted for the highest percentage both years (25%).²¹ In 2014, violent crime was considered the most serious problem for the city, with 86% of residents reporting this issue as a very serious or serious problem.²²

Furthermore, violent crime is undermining the ability of Baltimore City employers like Johns Hopkins to recruit and retain their workforce. In the 2014 City Citizen Survey, the top reason given by residents who indicated they were likely to leave the city was the high crime rate

²⁰ U.S. Department of Justice, FBI, *Quick Look: 250 Active Shooter Incidents in the United States From 2000 to 2017*, <https://www.fbi.gov/about/partnerships/office-of-partner-engagement/active-shooter-incidents-graphics>.

²¹ Schaefer Center for Public Policy, *Baltimore City Citizen Survey* (2013), at 24, <https://bbmr.baltimorecity.gov/sites/default/files/Baltimore%20Citizen%20Survey%20Report%202013%20FINAL-01-29-2014.pdf>; and The Melior Group, *City of Baltimore Community Survey, Report of Findings* (2015), at 15, https://bbmr.baltimorecity.gov/sites/default/files/2015%20CITIZEN%20SURVEY%20FINAL%20REPORT_1.pdf.

²² The Melior Group, *City of Baltimore Citizen Survey, Report of Findings* (2014), at 18, <https://bbmr.baltimorecity.gov/sites/default/files/2014%20CITIZEN%20SURVEY%20FINAL%20REPORT.pdf>.

(32%),²³ with this percentage increasing to 39% in 2015.²⁴ Given that violent crime has increased or remained at the high level of 2015, it is appropriate to assume that concerns about violent crime by city residents remains high. We also know from our community engagement and feedback process (described below in Part IV) that violent crime is a prevalent concern.

b. Overview of Johns Hopkins' Public Safety-Related Investments

Johns Hopkins views public safety as being not only about crime but also about the health of the city as a whole, including its underlying disparities, and we have made substantial investments in both areas.

i. Johns Hopkins' campus-area investments in public safety

During this period of prolonged violent crime, Johns Hopkins has been proactive, persistent, and vigorous in using the tools at our disposal to address public safety concerns on and around our campuses. Our total security investments have grown by nearly \$20 million over the last five years. In FY19, Johns Hopkins will spend over \$58 million on security costs in Baltimore City alone. This significant increase in investment reflects our vigilant effort to use every tool at our disposal to ensure the safety of our campus environment.

Over the last two years, Johns Hopkins has increased the number of full-time Baltimore-based security personnel from 931 to 1,107. This contingent includes 232 unarmed security officers and 63 unarmed Special Police Officers²⁵ employed directly by Johns Hopkins, as well as 812 unarmed contract security officers. These security personnel play an important role in our multi-layered security operation, acting as our "eyes and ears," but unlike sworn police officers they are not authorized to intervene in crimes or serious incidents. Our Special Police Officers have some limited ability to make arrests but only on the institution's private property.

In addition to these personnel, Johns Hopkins employs off-duty Baltimore Police Department officers and deputy sheriffs (collectively "off-duty officers"), who are armed and have full arrest powers (approximately 63 people covering 25 shifts per day).²⁶ It is important to note that, due to staffing challenges in their home police departments, the rates at which off-duty officers show up for their shift are inconsistent, creating a challenge for continuity in staffing coverage. For example, in October of this year, the show-up rate for off-duty officers on the Homewood campus was 69%, meaning that for every 10 off-duty officers scheduled, approximately three off-duty officers did not show up. The off-duty arrangement is also less than ideal because we

²³ The Melior Group, *City of Baltimore Citizen Survey, Report of Findings* (2014), at 24, <https://bbmr.baltimorecity.gov/sites/default/files/2014%20CITIZEN%20SURVEY%20FINAL%20REPORT.pdf>.

²⁴ The Melior Group, *City of Baltimore Community Survey, Report of Findings* (2015), at 19, https://bbmr.baltimorecity.gov/sites/default/files/2015%20CITIZEN%20SURVEY%20FINAL%20REPORT_1.pdf.

²⁵ In Maryland, "Special Police Officers" are individuals, at least 18 years of age, who hold a commission granted by the governor authorizing them to exercise police powers like arrest on the private property described in their commission. Md. Code Ann., Public Safety § 3-307.

²⁶ Across Johns Hopkins' Baltimore campuses, there are 25 8-hour shifts to cover. Consistently staffing one 8-hour shift with an employee 7 days a week requires 2.5 FTEs, when one factors in sick days, holidays, and vacation leave. Thus approximately 63 people are needed to cover the 25 shifts.

do not control the supplemental training these officers receive, and so, for example, we cannot be assured they are receiving training pertinent to the campus environment.

Johns Hopkins' recent and extensive investments in security in and around our Baltimore campuses also include other tried-and-true approaches to enhancing security:

- **Cameras:** Over 2,000 security cameras in our East Baltimore and Homewood campus areas for increased detection and deterrence;
- **Blue light emergency phones:** Approximately 337 emergency call stations in our East Baltimore and Homewood campus areas;
- **Lighting:** Over \$160,000 provided to Baltimore City for off-campus pedestrian light installations, repairs, and upgrades, to provide improved visibility to street life and encourage greater foot traffic, which is associated with reduced criminal behavior;
- **Tree trimming:** Improvements to properties to prune trees/shrubs and add exterior lighting to bolster the effects of improved lighting and to increase lines of sight, further deterring criminal behavior;
- **Hopkins-provided transportation:** Extensive Blue Jay Shuttle network to limit risks from walking alone at odd hours, serving a growing ridership that is expected to increase from 105,000 in FY17 to 250,000 by FY19, with an annual budget that has doubled from \$943,000 in FY17 to \$1.8 million in FY 19;
- **Additional transportation:** As of January 2018, Lyft was added as an additional transportation option for Hopkins affiliates to further limit risks, and to date, 21,500 rides have been provided to employees, faculty, and students around the city at a total cost of just over \$160,000.

ii. Johns Hopkins' city investments in public safety

Beyond measures we have taken to protect our campuses, Johns Hopkins also has long recognized the importance of fostering the capacity of the city to address public safety risks for all its citizens. This work happens through research, advisory services, and financial support for innovative violence reduction efforts, including:

- **The Johns Hopkins–Baltimore Collaborative for Violence Reduction:** A faculty-led partnership to assist the Baltimore Police Department in the development of policies to improve the quality, acceptability, and accountability of proactive gun law enforcement²⁷;
- **Safe Streets Baltimore:** Johns Hopkins faculty member Daniel Webster serves as the co-chair of the advisory board for Safe Streets, a public health program that performs targeted outreach to high-risk 15- to 24-year olds, and serves as its lead external evaluator along with colleagues in the Johns Hopkins Center for Gun Policy and Research²⁸.

²⁷ See Alicia Samuels, "Hot spot policing focusing on guns is most effective strategy for reducing gun violence in Baltimore, study finds," Johns Hopkins Hub, Jan. 11, 2018, <https://hub.jhu.edu/2018/01/11/how-to-reduce-gun-violence-in-baltimore-city/>.

²⁸ See Webster, Daniel W., Shani A.L. Buggs, and Cassandra K. Crifasi, *Estimating the Effects of Law Enforcement and Public Health Interventions Intended to Reduce Gun Violence in Baltimore*, Johns Hopkins Center for Gun Policy and Research (Jan. 2018) (evaluating Safe Streets' impacts on gun violence).

- **Roca Baltimore:** Johns Hopkins contributed \$2 million to help bring to Baltimore this proven anti-violence program, which offers support and skills to 18- to 24-year olds at high risk of being involved in violence;
- **Baltimore Child Development-Community Policing Program (CDCP):** A partnership with the Baltimore City Police Department, the Johns Hopkins Hospital Division of Child Psychiatry Community Programs, and Baltimore communities, which aims to interrupt the cycle of violence by providing a rapid and effective response for children, families and communities exposed to violence;
- **Operation PULSE (People United to Live in a Safe Environment):** A crime prevention program, developed by CURE (Clergy United for Renewal in East Baltimore) through a partnership with John Hopkins Medical Institutions in 1992, which has trained over 1,000 volunteers from CURE churches, community residents, and other individuals, and whose members volunteer to patrol in East Baltimore neighborhoods in addition to conducting a variety of other crime prevention programs;
- **Eager Park Patrols:** Provide the equivalent of six public safety officer positions in the Eager Park neighborhood near the East Baltimore campus, all but one of which is 24 hours/seven days a week.

These safety-related commitments do not capture the many other investments we are making in Baltimore City to address the deep-seated economic and social issues that play into the city's violent crime problems. Johns Hopkins spends over \$100 million each year on jobs, programs, and initiatives to create opportunity and build a stronger Baltimore.

To generate economic opportunities for underserved adults and youth, Johns Hopkins has made 1,000 new hires from distressed communities over the past three fiscal years, and has hired over 400 returning citizens during that time, modeling best practices to remove barriers to gainful employment. We have also provided over 3,500 paid summer internships for Baltimore youth through our Johns Hopkins Summer Jobs Program, including over 450 in 2018 alone, the highest of any private employer in the city. See Appendix E.

To help address the health care needs of our city residents, Johns Hopkins provides \$54.9 million in charity care in Baltimore annually, including more than 100,000 clinic visits. We also seek out partnerships to promote health in other ways, like our collaboration with Baltimore City, Vision To Learn (VTL), and Warby Parker to provide school-based vision services to the city's elementary and middle school students. That program, Vision for Baltimore (V4B), has provided over 43,000 vision screenings, over 6,400 eye exams, and over 5,100 pairs of glasses to those in need.

True to our educational mission, we also seek out ways to expand educational opportunities for city youth. We contributed \$21 million toward the \$43 million cost of the Henderson-Hopkins school, the first public school built in East Baltimore in over 20 years, operated by our School of Education in partnership with Morgan State University. We also launched a partnership with Paul Laurence Dunbar High School, Kaiser Permanente, and the University of Maryland, Baltimore, to offer two-year health sciences degrees to students enrolled in a Pathways in

Technology Early College High School (P-TECH) program. And we have offered \$28 million in scholarships for over 300 public high school students in the city to attend Johns Hopkins tuition-free, as Baltimore Scholars, since 2005.

These are just some of the many ways in which Johns Hopkins works to support the health and advancement of city residents. A comprehensive listing of key investments is provided at Appendix F.

c. Peer Benchmarking & Research Prior to the 2018 Legislative Session

In fall 2017, in the face of rising violent crime despite these increased investments in the city as a whole and in our own security, we decided we needed to take further action. Among other things, we looked to see what peer institutions in Baltimore and other major urban areas are doing to tackle crime. This included site visits to several peers and extensive discussions with their security counterparts there. What we found was that nearly all of our university peers in Baltimore, including every public peer, have sworn police departments as part of their multi-layered security operations, ranging in size from 35 officers at Morgan State University to 69 officers at the University of Maryland, Baltimore. We also learned that nearly all of our university peers in major cities across the country have sworn police departments. The peers we visited in Philadelphia, Chicago, and Los Angeles each oversee departments with around 100 officers.

More importantly, we learned that these departments make a difference in reducing violent crime. See Appendix G; Figs. 4 and 10. Two of the peer university police departments we visited have been studied by experts, and research shows that the presence of the university police departments is associated with substantial reductions in violent crime in the area. (See Subsection III.b.ii below.) This supports research in general pointing to the impact of sworn law enforcement officers on crime. (See *id.*)

After concluding our visits and discussions with peers, and examining the effectiveness of their sworn police departments at containing violent crime, university leadership determined we should seek authorization to pursue a sworn police department for Johns Hopkins. Given the stakes – with violent crime victimizations continuing unabated – leadership felt compelled to pursue this approach at the earliest opportunity.

d. Summary of 2018 Legislative Session Effort

On March 5, 2018, House Bill 1803 and Senate Bill 1241 were introduced by Delegate Cheryl Glenn and Senator Joan Carter Conway, respectively. The original bills mirrored much of the statutory language currently in place for police departments at public institutions of higher education in Maryland and provided for a memorandum of understanding between Johns Hopkins and the Mayor or Police Commissioner of Baltimore City.

Johns Hopkins was invited to address the Baltimore City House Delegation on March 16, where President Daniels and other leadership presented the bill and the factors that led us to this

point. On March 20, 2018, HB 1803 was heard in the House Judiciary Committee. JHU leadership testified in support of the bill and answered numerous questions from the committee members. Several community and business entities also testified in person or in writing to the committee. Opposition testimony was presented by some community groups and by student organizations.

During the month of March, JHU representatives worked diligently to understand the concerns and questions of elected officials and other stakeholders, to determine the ways to best address them. The result of this effort was a series of amendments that Johns Hopkins was prepared to offer and support to add specific detail to our commitment to build a community-oriented and publicly accountable model police department. However, the opportunity to actually move on these amendments never materialized. A mock-up of the bill as it would have been amended is posted on the Johns Hopkins Public Safety Initiatives website, <http://publicsafetyinitiatives.jhu.edu>, to clearly demonstrate the statutory commitments that Johns Hopkins was prepared to make.

It became clear that there was insufficient support to move forward with the bill at that time, so on March 30, an agreement was reached with House Judiciary Committee Chairman Joseph Vallario to refer the matter to this interim study.

II. Community Engagement and Research Process

Since the end of the 2018 Legislative Session, Johns Hopkins has undertaken an extensive engagement and research process, seeking input from the community and across our campuses, and from locally and nationally recognized scholars and practitioners on security, policing, and the root causes of crime. These efforts are described below.

The university also surveyed peer universities, examined policies and procedures at an array of police departments, reviewed promising practices proposed by a variety of organizations involved in public safety, and studied the academic literature on numerous aspects of public safety, seeking out evidence of which current strategies are harmful and which are effective. A comprehensive bibliography of academic works consulted is at Appendix H, and a list of organizations whose materials we reviewed is available at Appendix I.

a. Community Engagement

In creating a community engagement plan that reflected the feedback received in the spring, university leadership took steps to ensure that our engagement with Hopkins students, faculty, and staff was not separated from our engagement with neighbors in the Baltimore communities around our campuses. The Hopkins community is part of the Baltimore community – nearly 40,000 employees work in the city and over 16,200 live here, and we are deeply committed to our neighbors with no direct Hopkins affiliation. All would be affected by a change in Hopkins' security operation. Johns Hopkins affiliates have much to learn from our city neighbors when it comes to security concerns in Baltimore, and neighbors requested the benefit of hearing from

and speaking to the experts we brought to campus. What follows is a description of the major elements of our engagement process with all affected communities.

i. Stakeholder meetings

Starting in the summer and continuing through the fall, members of Johns Hopkins senior leadership and staff have met individually or in small groups with 28 neighborhood and community associations and approximately 37 faculty, staff, and student organizations. We also have sought the input of community members early and often through group meetings and one-on-one conversations, including several facilitated by Baltimoreans United in Leadership Development (BUILD). President Daniels has personally knocked on doors and visited with community members where they live in order to hear their perspectives on public safety and a possible change in Johns Hopkins' role in providing it. See Appendix J. All told, Johns Hopkins has held over 125 meetings with neighbors, students, faculty, and staff since launching our concerted engagement process. A list of community groups and others whom we visited and sought input from is attached at Appendix K.

Outreach to faculty has included deans' meetings, meetings with faculty committees, including faculty senates, and meetings with faculty members who are strongly opposed to any additional security. We have also invited faculty with concerns to meet with an expert on fair and impartial policing and to help lead the public discussions we have hosted about this set of issues (see below). Outreach to students has included meetings encompassing representatives of over 20 graduate and undergraduate student groups university-wide, including eight governing bodies. Several of these have been with President Daniels, including meetings with the Black Student Union and the Student Government Association. Some of these meetings were specifically about student feedback on the proposed sworn police department and others were more general in nature, providing student representatives an opportunity to meet new security leadership, hear about their vision, and ask questions (many of which were about a potential police department). Outreach to staff has included the President's Diversity Leadership Council, the offices of Multicultural Affairs, Women and Gender Resources, LGBTQ Life, Campus Ministries (Homewood), and the Center for Social Concern (Homewood). See Appendix K. In our communications to stakeholders on and off campus, we have invited interested parties to request meetings, and we have been able to meet every request.

Lastly, our leadership has met directly with elected leaders in order to hear their perspectives and their constituents' concerns about potential changes to Johns Hopkins' security operation. In October, President Daniels and Mayor Pugh convened a meeting of Baltimore City senators and delegates, both returning and incoming members, to discuss issues of public safety in general. Johns Hopkins leadership also presented to the Baltimore City Council in early December, outlining the need to take action to address violent crime in our communities, and describing the outreach and research we are doing. In addition, both the Baltimore City House delegation and the Baltimore City senators held town hall-style listening sessions in December, at which representatives of Johns Hopkins shared information on our efforts to address the root causes of crime as well as our interest in enhancing our current capabilities. These larger convenings were supplemented by one-on-one meetings between leadership, members of the

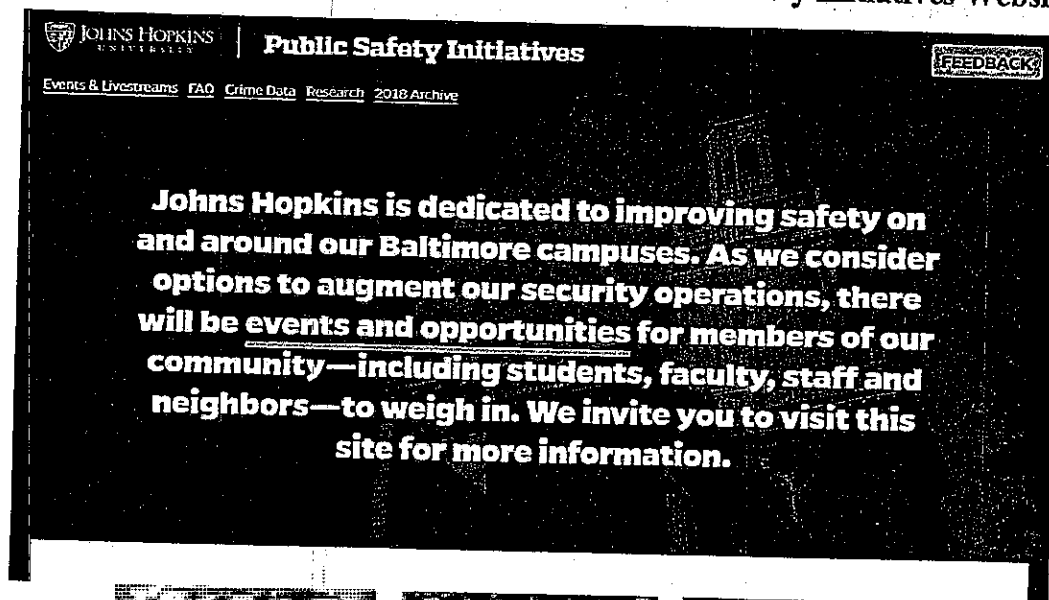
Hopkins Government and Community Affairs team, and nearly every member of the Baltimore City Council and the Baltimore City delegation to the General Assembly. The questions and issues raised in all of these meetings have been critical in shaping our thinking about how best to move forward.

ii. Public safety initiatives website

Starting in early fall, we renewed our efforts to collect feedback from our community by launching a new website, <https://publicsafetyinitiatives.jhu.edu/>, which provides a dedicated "Feedback" button on every page. See Fig. 8. We announced the fall exploration process and this new website via a message to students, faculty, staff, and neighbors from President Daniels and Johns Hopkins Medicine CEO Paul Rothman, and in that message invited everyone to send input or request meetings via that online comment box. See Appendix L. As of December 14, we have received 96 messages through that channel. See Fig. 9 below in Section IV.a.

The website also provides information on the events and forums (see Fig. 8 below), crime data for our Baltimore campuses, research on university public safety approaches, and extensive FAQs to address questions from the community. The website also provides an archive of the 2018 legislative effort, for full transparency into our process to date.

Fig. 8: Screenshot of the Top Portion of the Public Safety Initiatives Website



Discussion series concludes Dec. 5

The "Challenges of 21st Century Policing" discussion series concludes Wednesday, Dec. 5, with a conversation about the root causes of crime and solution-oriented strategies from a public health perspective. The event will be open to the public, recorded, and live-streamed.



Exploring the Future of JHU Security

On Oct. 15, President Daniels and Dean Rothman shared upcoming opportunities for dialogue about the future of JHU security in a message to Johns Hopkins students, faculty, staff, and neighbors.



Meet Melissa Hyatt

Melissa R. Hyatt has made a career out of getting to know Baltimore, spending more than 20 years working her way up through the ranks of the Baltimore Police Department before joining Johns Hopkins as our vice president for security, serving both the university and medicine communities.

iii. Discussion series and open forums

Concurrent with the launch of the website, we announced a series of public events throughout the fall, both on and off campus, to provide opportunities for students, faculty, staff, and other community members to hear expert perspectives on different aspects of modern policing and crime and share their own input in-person with university leaders. See Appendix M. Nearly all of these events were attended by President Daniels and Vice President for Security Melissa Hyatt, with other senior university leaders attending as many as possible. All events were livestreamed on the public safety initiatives website, with videos archived for those who could not attend. Every event included a question-and-answer period, and those attending via livestream were able to ask questions online.

One component of these events was a three-part discussion series, “**The Challenges of 21st Century Policing**,” which brought in Baltimore and national experts to address different aspects of policing issues in Baltimore and the United States that are relevant to university safety and security. These three events drew over 400 attendees from Hopkins and the community, and were watched online by nearly 300 viewers.

- **Session 1, “Current Landscape of University Policing,”** was moderated by Larry Jackson, Bloomberg Distinguished Professor of English and History at JHU, and featured as panelists:
 - Cedric Alexander, Deputy Mayor of the City of Rochester;
 - Leonard Hamm, Director of Public Safety, Coppin State University;
 - Sue Riseling, Executive Director of the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators (IACLEA); and
 - Maureen Rush, Vice President for Public Safety and Superintendent of Penn Police, University of Pennsylvania.

Archived livestream link: <https://publicsafetyinitiatives.jhu.edu/events-livestreams/discussion-series-session-1/>

- **Session 2, “Constitutional Policing and Police Accountability,”** was moderated by Daniel Webster, Bloomberg Professor of American Health and Professor of Health Policy and Management at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Director of the Johns Hopkins Center for Gun Policy and Research, and Co-Director of the Johns Hopkins Center for the Prevention of Youth Violence, and featured as panelists:
 - Nancy La Vigne, Vice President for Justice Policy at the Urban Institute;
 - Christy Lopez, Distinguished Visitor From Practice, Georgetown Law School; Former Deputy Chief in the Special Litigation Section of the Civil Rights Division at the U.S. Department of Justice; and
 - Vesla Weaver, Bloomberg Distinguished Associate Professor of Political Science and Sociology at JHU and a 2016–17 Andrew Carnegie Fellow.

Archived livestream link: <https://publicsafetyinitiatives.jhu.edu/events-livestreams/discussion-series-session-2/>

- **Session 3, “Root Causes of Crime and Solution-Oriented Strategies—A Public Health Perspective,”** was moderated by Lisa Cooper, the James F. Fries Professor of General Internal Medicine at Johns Hopkins School of Medicine and a Bloomberg Distinguished Professor who focuses on America’s health disparities, and featured as panelists:
 - Jens Ludwig, an economist at University of Chicago whose work focuses on how urban poverty and social conditions affect a range of outcomes;
 - JT Timpson, who directed one of the sites of Baltimore’s Safe Streets violence interrupters program and currently leads Baltimore Roca, an anti-violence nonprofit;
 - Carla Shedd, a sociologist at the City University of New York whose work focuses on how young people’s institutional experiences shape their path with the criminal justice system;
 - John Rich, a public health physician and professor of health management and policy at the Drexel University Dornsife School of Public Health and co-director of the Center for Nonviolence and Social Justice at Drexel, whose work focuses on health challenges faced by young African-American men; and
 - Erricka Bridgeford, who directs Baltimore Ceasefire, a community-based organization that organizes ceasefire weekends and other community outreach, advocacy, and life-affirming events in Baltimore around reducing gun violence.

Archived livestream link: <https://publicsafetyinitiatives.jhu.edu/events-livestreams/discussion-series-session-3/>

Speaker biographies for this discussion series are attached at Appendix N. Findings from this series are described in Part IV.

Johns Hopkins also held a pair of open forums with university leadership, one near our Homewood campus and one near our East Baltimore campus, to complement the multiple small-group and one-on-one meetings. These were designed to give neighbors, community members, students, faculty, and staff additional opportunities to share their experiences, recommendations, and concerns about public safety directly with President Daniels, Vice President for Security Melissa Hyatt, JHU Senior Vice President for Finance and Administration Daniel Ennis, and JHM Senior Vice President, CFO, and COO Robert Kasdin. These forums, each over two hours long, drew 227 attendees from across the university and the affected communities (with an additional 156 watching via the livestream). Links to the archived livestreams for these forums are here:

- **Homewood area** (29th Street Community Center):
<https://publicsafetyinitiatives.jhu.edu/events-livestreams/community-forum-1-homewood-area/>
- **East Baltimore** (Del. Hattie Harrison Community Center):
<https://publicsafetyinitiatives.jhu.edu/events-livestreams/community-forum-2-east-baltimore/>

b. Peer Benchmarking

Violent crime on and around university campuses is not a new phenomenon, particularly in urban settings where violent crime rates tend to be higher.²⁹ So as part of our exploration of new security approaches, Johns Hopkins surveyed the security models at scores of peer universities, with a particular focus on urban peers. This survey included all 21 of JHU's peers in the Baltimore area and the Washington, DC area, both public and private. A table summarizing the security models at 46 relevant peers is at Appendix G.

The university also examined the practices of select municipal and county police departments – both in Maryland and nationally – that have strong reputations for constitutional policing and/or recent, innovative approaches to police reform. These included:

- Howard County Police Department
- Montgomery County Police Department
- New Orleans Police Department
- San Francisco Police Department
- Seattle Police Department

Lastly, the university reviewed the draft policies emerging from the court-supervised consent decree process with the Baltimore Police Department.³⁰ These draft policies reflect input from the BPD Monitoring Team,³¹ which includes respected practitioners and subject matter experts on fair and impartial policing, as well as from the Baltimore City community and national organizations like the NAACP Legal Defense Fund. They are also required to be submitted to the court for approval. As such they warrant careful consideration.

Findings from this peer benchmarking are reported below in Part III.

c. Research

The many aspects of public safety and its impacts – on violent crime rates, on neighborhoods, and on individuals – have been the subject of intensive study by scholars. In exploring how best to augment our public safety strategies at Johns Hopkins, we undertook an extensive review of the relevant academic literature.³² As mentioned previously, a comprehensive bibliography of scholarly works consulted is at Appendix H. Some of the many research topics we explored include:

- Root causes of violent crime;
- Alternatives to traditional public safety approaches;

²⁹ U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Victims of Crime (OVC), *2017 National Crime Victims' Rights Week Resource Guide: Urban and Rural Victimization Fact Sheet*, https://ovc.ncjrs.gov/ncvrw2017/images/en_artwork/Fact_Sheets/2017NCVRW_UrbanRural_508.pdf.

³⁰ <https://www.baltimorepolice.org/transparency/draft-policies>.

³¹ <https://www.bpdmonitor.com/about/>.

³² One caveat is that the literature on *university* public safety, in particular, is quite limited, so not all lessons drawn by scholars about public safety, broadly speaking, are applicable to university settings. In general, however, we assumed that knowledge could be gained from all relevant scholarship.

- Impacts of various public safety approaches on minority communities;
- Impacts of various public safety approaches on youth;
- Impacts of various public safety approaches on persons with mental health issues;
- Impacts of various public safety approaches on levels of crime;
- Impacts of various public safety approaches on the distribution of crime;
- Elements of procedural justice in interactions with law enforcement;
- Best practices for transparency and public accountability in public safety operations; and
- Best practices for recruiting, hiring, and training persons empowered to uphold public safety.

Public safety is also a topic of study and advocacy by many institutes, government and nonprofit organizations, and advocacy organizations – from the Police Executive Research Forum to the Center for Policing Equity to the ACLU to Campaign Zero, a police reform campaign launched by activists in the Black Lives Matter movement. The diverse perspectives of these groups provided us many useful insights. A list of organizations whose materials we reviewed, including key reports, is available at Appendix I.

III. Peer Benchmarking & Research Findings

Our examination of peers and the relevant academic literature yielded a number of valuable insights that have informed our understanding of how we can best address violent crime at and near Johns Hopkins in both the near term and the long term. Before presenting those findings, we want to stress that we did not look at this complex set of issues in a vacuum.

We are sensitive to Baltimore City's long and troubled history with efforts to address violent crime, a history well-documented in the U.S. Department of Justice's Civil Rights Division in its 2016 report that preceded the BPD consent decree.³³ This history includes tragic episodes of city police perpetuating violence and not preventing violence, particularly in communities of color. We are also aware that Johns Hopkins is viewed by some as having a mixed record on addressing crime, with some residents viewing the institution as complicit in the health and economic disparities that contribute to it, and with some students, faculty, staff, and alumni having had negative experiences with Johns Hopkins' current security operation. We know that we cannot simply assume that approaches to violent crime reduction that work well elsewhere will work or be acceptable here. There are no easy answers when it comes to addressing violent crime in this city and at our campuses, and any approach taken must directly address skepticism of police-based approaches and fear of illegal and unconstitutional police practices.

We came at this peer benchmarking and research with that context in mind, and with the intention to learn not only from peer institutions and scholars but also from our community. Accordingly, the findings that follow should be read in tandem with the findings from our community engagement process in Part IV.

³³ U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, "Investigation of the Baltimore City Police Department," Aug. 10, 2016, <https://www.justice.gov/crt/file/883296/download>.

a. How Peer University Public Safety Organizations Are Structured

Nearly all the urban university peers³⁴ we surveyed have as part of their security operations a police department with officers who are authorized by the state to intervene in crimes, stop and search citizens, and make arrests. See Appendix G. This is consistent with patterns nationwide; over two thirds of U.S. four-year colleges and universities with 2,500 or more students use sworn police officers.³⁵ These organizations usually have investigators on staff so that they can spend time following up on campus crimes without relying on the available investigative resources of the corresponding municipal police department. The on-staff investigators can also follow up on lesser crimes reported to their officers, like wallet and phone theft, that may not get attention from municipal police, given the volume and severity of matters they need to attend to.

In Baltimore City, all of our public peers have had sworn police departments for decades.³⁶ Because they are state-authorized police departments, they are subject to the state's regulations on police, which include numerous data collection and reporting requirements, for things like race-based traffic stops,³⁷ discipline against officers,³⁸ and deaths involving officers.³⁹ They also include restrictions on their use of arrest and citation powers (quotas are prohibited),⁴⁰ and on their use of captured license plate data.⁴¹

Although our private peers, like JHU, are not currently authorized to form police departments, several employ Special Police Officers, who are empowered by the state to intervene in crimes and make arrests but only on campus property, and who cannot share use of computer aided dispatch (CAD) with officers who serve as part of a police department. Johns Hopkins currently employs 63 unarmed Special Police Officers across all our Baltimore campuses.

Women and men who serve in state-authorized university police departments, in Maryland and elsewhere, are required to undergo the same state-sanctioned training as other state law enforcement officers before they can be certified as police officers.⁴² The universities often provide additional training tailored to their specific needs. See Appendix G. Note that special

³⁴ We define "urban university peers" conservatively as colleges and universities located within cities with populations of 250,000 or more. Ivy Plus peers like Cornell University (Ithaca, NY), Dartmouth College (Hanover, NH), Princeton University (Princeton, NJ), and Stanford University (Stanford and Palo Alto, CA) are not included.

³⁵ U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Special Report: Campus Law Enforcement, 2011-12 (Jan. 2015), <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/cle1112.pdf> (this is the most recent report available).

³⁶ The University of Maryland, Baltimore Police Force dates back to 1948. University of Maryland, Baltimore, Police and Public Safety, "History," <https://www.umaryland.edu/publicsafety/about-us/history/>.

³⁷ Md. Code Ann., Transportation § 25-113.

³⁸ Md. Code Ann., Public Safety § 3-518 (requires each law enforcement agency to annually report (1) the number of serious officer-involved incidents; (2) the number of officers disciplined; and (3) the type of discipline administered to each officer who was disciplined).

³⁹ Md. Code Ann., Public Safety § 3-507 (includes data and reporting on officer-involved deaths – shootings, sudden in-custody deaths, etc. – and officer line-of-duty deaths).

⁴⁰ Md. Code Ann., Public Safety § 3-504.

⁴¹ Md. Code Ann., Public Safety § 3-509.

⁴² See Md. Code Ann., Public Safety § 3-209.

police officers in Maryland are not required by law to undergo state-sanctioned training unless the Secretary of State Police deems it necessary.⁴³

The jurisdiction of university police departments at urban peers varies, but it is common for departments in densely populated areas to have primary jurisdiction on their property and concurrent jurisdiction with the local police department – agreed through an MOU – for portions of the neighborhoods nearby their campuses. Examples of this arrangement include the University of Baltimore, the University of Maryland, Baltimore, Drexel University, Tulane University, the University of Chicago, the University of Pennsylvania, Washington University in St. Louis, and Yale University. This arrangement is also used by university peers in less densely populated areas; for example, the University of Maryland, College Park, has concurrent jurisdiction over all of downtown College Park.⁴⁴ This concurrent jurisdiction is viewed as a benefit to both the communities within the university patrol area – because the university officers can back up and assist local officers in an emergency – and to communities beyond the patrol area – because it frees local police departments from focusing on campus issues and permits them to commit more time and resources to neighborhood patrol.

A handful of our urban peer university police departments also are accredited by either the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) or the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators (IACLEA), a rigorous process of improving policies and procedures that takes years to complete.⁴⁵ These include the Brown University Department of Public Safety, the University of Chicago Police Department, the Drexel University Department of Public Safety, the Duke University Police Department, the University of Pennsylvania Police Department, and the Tulane University Police Department. See Appendix G. This accreditation is available whether or not a security operation is sworn, and Johns Hopkins is currently preparing to seek IACLEA accreditation in 2019.

In our peer benchmarking, and at the request of a member of the state legislature, we looked for and were able to identify a small handful of colleges and universities that have obtained sworn police coverage on campus through an arrangement with their municipal police department. See Appendix G. All the institutions we identified with this arrangement are either in much smaller communities, cities with much lower crime rates, or cities whose citizens have better relations with their municipal police department. Of this handful of institutions, only one, Colorado College, is a private institution, and it serves a student body of ~2,000 compared to Johns Hopkins' over 24,000 students. All the others are public, and so have a greater expectation of municipal police on campus because their grounds are public property.

The remaining colleges and universities we surveyed generally have a public safety organization structured like ours, composed mainly of unarmed security guards who act as “eyes and ears,”

⁴³ Md. Code Ann., Public Safety § 3-303.

⁴⁴ Aaron Davis, “University of Maryland Police Expands Its Concurrent Jurisdiction,” UMPD News, Sept. 16, 2013, <https://umpdnews.umd.edu/node/122>.

⁴⁵ IACLEA, *Accreditation FAQs*, <https://www.iaclea.org/accreditation-faqs>; see Gerald W. Schoenle, Jr., “Progressive Policing in the 21st Century: A Blueprint for Change,” *Campus Law Enforcement Journal* 47(3) 16-19 (May/June 2017), <https://www.iaclea.org/assets/uploads/pdfs/CLEJ-2017-03-ProgressivePolicing.pdf>.

sometimes supported by armed off-duty police officers used on a contractual basis, and otherwise relying on their municipal police department. Baltimore- and DC-area examples include Goucher College (unarmed security guards only) and Stevenson University (unarmed security guards supported by off-duty police officers who can carry firearms). Some also augment their security organization through use of privately contracted armed security guards. An example is George Washington University, which uses private armed security guards for its Virginia Science and Technology Campus.

Sensitive to concerns expressed about the increased risks that might come from having a sworn police department, Johns Hopkins also reviewed all publicly reported incidents across all Maryland university police departments over the period from January 1, 2007, through January 30, 2018. During that roughly 10-year period there have been four reported incidents of firearms discharges, three reported incidents of alleged excessive force, and one reported incident of racial profiling. These findings are not shared to suggest that problems do not exist but rather to highlight that the track record of Maryland's university police departments is quite distinct from the track record of its municipal police departments.⁴⁶

b. Research on Public Safety Approaches

What does research tell us about which public safety approaches work best – not just those in use at university peers but also others? To answer this question, we first need to identify what we as an institution mean by “work best.” Do we mean work best at violent crime reduction? If so, as Drexel University Professor John Rich said at our event on root causes of crime, “We have to think about who are we protecting, [and] who from whom?” Protecting only those on Johns Hopkins campuses or also those in the surrounding neighborhoods? And protecting them from wrongdoers within the Hopkins community or wrongdoers in the city or both?

How we at Johns Hopkins approach public safety – who we hire, how we train, where and how we patrol, with what authority – all impacts the “insider/outsider” issues inherent in any effort to protect a particular community. These include what Professor Carla Shedd describes as the “criminal gaze” that some members of our community experience on account of their age, gender identity, dress, or skin color.⁴⁷ Particularly when contemplating whether to build a university police department with authority to make stops, searches, and arrests, and to use force when necessary, we need to be deeply thoughtful and informed by our values, constitutional requirements, and best practices in how we determine the best way forward.

i. Research on values that should guide our public safety approach

Leading scholars and practitioners have identified a set of core values that should guide modern public safety efforts, based on study and observation of citizens' experience interacting with law enforcement. These values can be grouped under the banner of what Tracey Meares, Yale Law School professor and Baltimore consent decree monitoring team member, calls “rightful

⁴⁶ See, e.g., U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, “Investigation of the Baltimore City Police Department,” Aug. 10, 2016, at 8.

⁴⁷ Shedd, Carla, *Unequal City: Race, Schools, and Perceptions of Injustice*, New York: Russell Sage (2015), at 99.

policing.⁴⁸ Rightful policing goes beyond constitutional policing, which seeks to ensure that citizens receive equal protections of the law.⁴⁹ Constitutional policing is necessary, and a critical priority for any police department, but it alone may be insufficient to ensure public safety that is perceived by the community as legitimate. As Christy Lopez, a speaker in one of our events remarked, "You can be lawful but awful." Rightful policing also goes beyond effective policing, which seeks to ensure that steps taken in the name of public safety actually reduce crime. Again, while necessary and important, effective policing in and of itself may be insufficient to ensure legitimacy.

First among the values of "rightful policing" are trust and procedural justice.⁵⁰ Effective public safety relies on building strong mutual trust between citizens and law enforcement officers, and establishing a shared perception of procedural justice.⁵¹ As President Obama's Task Force on 21st Century Policing explained:

Decades of research and practice tell us that the public cares as much about how police interact with them as they care about the outcomes that legal actions produce. People are more likely to obey the law when they believe those who are enforcing it have the right—the legitimate authority—to tell them what to do. Building trust and legitimacy, therefore, is not just a policing issue. It involves all components of the criminal justice system and is inextricably bound to bedrock issues affecting the community such as poverty, education, and public health.⁵²

In short, the people and practices we put in place for public safety matter as much as the outcomes we seek.⁵³ If we reduce crime but do so at the expense of personal dignity and community cohesion, it is a hollow success. We have unfortunately seen this in Baltimore at several points in its history, and we must learn from that history, particularly its damage to communities of color.⁵⁴ We must therefore seek to build trust and prioritize procedural justice in all interactions with our public safety operation.

⁴⁸ Meares, Tracey L., "The Good Cop: Knowing the Difference Between Lawful or Effective Policing and Rightful Policing—And Why It Matters," 54 *William & Mary Law Review* 1865, 1875-1880 (2013).

⁴⁹ Police Executive Research Forum, "Constitutional Policing as a Cornerstone of Community Policing" (April 2015), at 2.

⁵⁰ See, e.g., Haas, Nicole E., Maarten Van Craen, Wesley G. Skogan, and Diego M. Fleitas, "Explaining officer compliance: The importance of procedural justice and trust inside a police organization," *Criminology & Criminology Justice*, 15(4), 442-463 (Jan. 2015); Blader, Steven L., and Tom R. Tyler, "A Four-Component Model of Procedural Justice: Defining the Meaning of a 'Fair' Process," *Personality & Social Psychology Bulletin* 29(6): 747-58 (June 2003).

⁵¹ Meares, Tracey L., "The Good Cop: Knowing the Difference Between Lawful or Effective Policing and Rightful Policing—And Why It Matters," 54 *William & Mary Law Review* 1865, 1875-76 (2013).

⁵² President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing, *Final Report*, at 5 (2015).

⁵³ See Meares, Tracey L., "The Good Cop: Knowing the Difference Between Lawful or Effective Policing and Rightful Policing—And Why It Matters," 54 *William & Mary Law Review* 1865 (2013).

⁵⁴ U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, "Investigation of the Baltimore City Police Department," Aug. 10, 2016, <https://www.justice.gov/crt/file/883296/download>; see Soss, Joe, and Vesla Weaver, "Police Are Our Government: Politics, Political Science, and the Policing of Race-Class Subjugated Communities," *Annual Review of Political Science* (May 2017); Weitzer, Ronald, Steven A. Tuch, and Wesley G. Skogan, "Police-Community Relations in a Majority-Black City," *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 45(4): 398-428 (Nov. 2008).

Second, and flowing from these primary values, public safety can only be effective if the community buys into it.⁵⁵ This means putting an emphasis on protecting, respecting, and listening to all people who come into contact with law enforcement (the “guardian” model) rather than pitting law enforcement against communities (the “warrior” model).⁵⁶ We should be mindful in this context that, for many people, sadly, public safety providers inspire sensations of fear, not safety (see Section IV.c below).⁵⁷ And it means giving the community opportunities to participate in the law enforcement operation, both in shaping its standards and in reviewing its missteps.⁵⁸

Third, research suggests that public safety must be grounded in policies and procedures that reflect the values and unique needs of the community being served.⁵⁹ For the Johns Hopkins community, which has among its central missions the treatment of the sick and injured, our public safety policies must prioritize reducing harm and preserving life over punishing those who inflict harm.⁶⁰ Johns Hopkins and its surrounding neighborhoods make up a diverse community, and so our policies must also encourage practices that ensure non-discrimination and foster respect, so that all are treated as equal partners in reducing crime.⁶¹ Lastly Johns Hopkins is an institution that serves young people, so in our public safety practices we must take particular care to lift up rather than unintentionally victimize youth, avoiding tactics that would stigmatize youth or put them at risk.

Fourth, and essential for an educational institution like ours, public safety efforts must be preceded by rigorous education and training. Public safety as a profession is in many ways unique in that the women and men in the profession are expected to play a number of roles well, from crime stopper to first responder to social worker.⁶² Often they have to make quick

⁵⁵ See, e.g., Skogan, Wesley G., “Citizen Satisfaction with Police Encounters,” *Police Quarterly* 8:298-321 (Sep. 2005); Fontaine, Jocelyn, David Leitson, Jesse Jannetta, and Ellen Paddock, “Mistrust and Ambivalence between Residents and the Police: Evidence from Four Chicago Neighborhoods,” Urban Institute Justice Policy Center (Aug. 2017).

⁵⁶ See Soughton, Seth W., “Principled Policing: Warrior Cops and Guardian Officers,” 51 Wake Forest L. Rev. 611, 612-13 (2016); President’s Task Force on 21st Century Policing, *Final Report*, at 3 (2015); see also Meares, Tracey L., “The Good Cop: Knowing the Difference Between Lawful or Effective Policing and Rightful Policing—And Why It Matters,” 54 *William & Mary Law Review* 1865, 1875-76 (2013).

⁵⁷ See, e.g., Clevinger, Amanda M., Heather M. Kleider-Offutt, and Erin B. Tone, “In the eyes of the law: Associations among fear of negative evaluation, race, and feelings of safety in the presence of police officers,” *Personality and Individual Differences* 135(1): 201-2016 (Dec. 2018) (finding that how one views interactions with police may influence whether or how often a citizen seeks police protection as well as the nature of those interactions); Bryant-Davis, Thema, “The Trauma Lens of Police Violence against Racial and Ethnic Minorities,” *Journal of Social Issues* 73(4): 852-871 (Dec. 2017).

⁵⁸ See Meares, Tracey L., “The Good Cop: Knowing the Difference Between Lawful or Effective Policing and Rightful Policing—And Why It Matters,” 54 *William & Mary Law Review* 1865 (2013); see also National Association for Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement, “Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement: A Review of the Strengths and Weaknesses of Various Models” (Sept. 2016).

⁵⁹ President’s Task Force on 21st Century Policing, *Final Report*, at 2 (2015).

⁶⁰ See, e.g., Obasogie, Osagie K., and Newman, Zachary, “Police Violence, Use of Force Policies, and Public Health,” *American Journal of Law & Medicine*, 43 (2017): 279-295; Open Society Foundations, “Police & Harm Reduction: How Law Enforcement Can Advance Public Safety, Public Health, and Public Confidence” (2018).

⁶¹ See Meares, Tracey L., “The Path Forward: Improving the Dynamics of Community-Police Relationships to Achieve Effective Law Enforcement Policies,” 117 *Columbia Law Review*, 1355 (June 2017).

⁶² See President’s Task Force on 21st Century Policing, *Final Report*, at 3 (2015).

assessments of rapidly unfolding situations, determining who is in danger and who is posing a danger to others and then determining how best to offer support or neutralize any danger. All these roles and skills require regular education and training on how to make decisions and deploy law enforcement tools in ways that maintain legitimacy in the community.⁶³ Mistakes can be made in these complex situations, but frequent and effective training can help reduce the risk, and prevent inadvertent poor judgments based on prejudices and preconceptions, emotion, or lack of experience.⁶⁴ And continuing education and training can help reinforce important lessons and teach new ones.⁶⁵

ii. *Research on impacts of university public safety departments on violent crime*

If an institution can build a best-in-class public safety operation, enshrining the values described above, the question still remains: Will it succeed at the task of reducing violent crime? Research suggests it will, if the right strategies are deployed. A recent report by the National Academies of Science, Engineering, and Medicine found that a number of policing strategies are effective at reducing violent crime.⁶⁶ For example, “problem-oriented” policing, which seeks to respond to crime problems by combining a variety of techniques, from traditional policing to fixing lighting to improving recreational opportunities for youth, was found to lead to short-term reductions in violent crime.⁶⁷ “Hot spots” policing, which deploys law enforcement officers to particular areas, was found to produce short-term violent crime reduction effects without simply displacing crime into surrounding areas.⁶⁸ In U.S. cities nationwide, recent estimates suggest that each dollar spent on police is associated with approximately \$1.60 in reduced victimization costs.⁶⁹

What about university-based public safety programs? There are far fewer studies in this area than regarding municipal policing; however, those that exist provide strong evidence that university police departments are effective in reducing violent crime. A 2012 study of the University of Pennsylvania Police Department (UPPD) found a 60% decrease in violent crime

⁶³ Tracey Meares points out that rookie police officers are too often trained only on what the law requires, and “not correspondingly trained about how to conduct themselves so as to create and maintain their legitimacy in the community.” Meares, Tracey L., “The Good Cop: Knowing the Difference Between Lawful or Effective Policing and Rightful Policing—And Why It Matters,” 54 *William & Mary Law Review* 1879 (2013).

⁶⁴ See, e.g., Miles-Johnson, Toby, Lorraine Mazerolle, Sharon Pickering, and Paul Smith, “Police Perceptions of Prejudice: How Police Awareness Training Influences the Capacity of Police to Assess Prejudiced Motivated Crime,” *Policing and Society* 28:730-745 (2016).

⁶⁵ See, e.g., Compton, M.T. and V.H. Chien, “Factors related to knowledge retention after crisis intervention team training for police officers,” *Psychiatric Services* 59:1049-1051 (Sept. 2008).

⁶⁶ National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, *Proactive Policing: Effects on Crime and Communities*, Washington, DC: The National Academies Press (2018).

⁶⁷ *Id.* at 138-9 (see Jacksonville, Florida intervention, which was associated with a 33 percent drop in street violence during the 90-day post-intervention assessment period).

⁶⁸ *Id.* at 127 (discussing the 23-percent reduction in violent crime over three months resulting from the Philadelphia Foot Patrol Experiment); *id.* at 129 (“The available research evidence suggests that hot spots policing interventions generate statistically significant crime-reduction impacts without simply displacing crime into areas immediately surrounding the targeted locations.”); see also Braga, Anthony, Andrew Papachristos, and David Hureau, “Hot Spots Policing Effects on Crime,” *Campbell Systematic Reviews* 2012:8 (June 2012).

⁶⁹ Chalfin, Aaron and Justin McCrary, “The Effect of Police on Crime: New Evidence from U.S. Cities, 1960-2010,” *National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper* 18815 (2013).

within the UPPD patrol boundary.⁷⁰ Combined with decreases in property crime and street crime associated with the department, this translates into an average of 27 fewer crimes per year on blocks inside the university patrol area than blocks outside the university patrol area.⁷¹ A 2016 study of the University of Chicago Police Department (UCPD) found that the presence of UCPD officers has a large long-term impact on crime, particularly violent crime.⁷² From April 2004 through May 2012, the coauthors found that there were 63% fewer violent crimes in the UCPD's patrol area than outside it, and they found that blocks patrolled by both city police and UCPD had even fewer crimes. (These studies are available on our website, at <https://publicsafetyinitiatives.jhu.edu/research/>.)

It is important to stress that these studies, and those cited by the National Academies, show that adding police to a particular area does not displace crime to areas outside their patrol zone.⁷³ A recent review of the relevant research found, instead, that "crime control benefits may diffuse into the areas immediately surrounding the targeted locations."⁷⁴

IV. Findings from Community Engagement

Our community engagement process provided us with a range of opportunities to dialogue directly with neighbors and Hopkins affiliates who would be impacted by changes to our security operation. We included community members in each stage of this exploratory process and solicited feedback – in-person and online – on strategies to improve safety both on and around our campuses.

During these many discussions, community members shared their personal experiences with violent crime in Baltimore or elsewhere and in interacting with our university security personnel, and they frequently urged us to consider new ways to strengthen our existing operations and deepen our investments in the community. Likewise, our panel discussions allowed us to learn from national experts on such issues as constitutional policing, police training, racial bias, treatment of sexual assault survivors, root causes of crime, and police accountability. These conversations have been invaluable, helping to guide our further engagement processes and providing much-welcomed advice on this very important issue.

⁷⁰ MacDonald, John M., Jonathan Klick, Ben Grunwald, "The Effect of Privately Provided Police Services on Crime," *Faculty Scholarship*, Paper 430 (2012), <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/5dfe/a751f2c74c492abc61729e8dfd75aca04954.pdf>.

⁷¹ *Id.*

⁷² Heaton, Paul, Priscillia Hunt, John MacDonald, and Jessica Saunders, "The Short- and Long-Run Effects of Private Law Enforcement: Evidence from University Police," *The Journal of Law and Economics* 59(4):889–912 (Nov. 2016), <https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/abs/10.1086/690732>.

⁷³ National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, *Proactive Policing: Effects on Crime and Communities*, Washington, DC: The National Academies Press (2018), at 6.

⁷⁴ Braga, Anthony, Andrew Papachristos, and David Hureau, "Hot Spots Policing Effects on Crime," *Campbell Systematic Reviews* 2012:8 (June 2012), at 6; see National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, *Proactive Policing: Effects on Crime and Communities*, Washington, DC: The National Academies Press (2018), at 6 & 125-126.

From these community conversations, we have come to see that there is no singular community perspective on the 2018 legislation or the other public safety strategies being considered by the university. Even within individual neighborhoods and on our campuses, community members have shared a variety of complementary – and often conflicting – views. However, as this process proceeded, specific themes emerged from these discussions that have both shaped and informed our final recommendations. Below is a detailed discussion of those themes and broader findings from our community engagement.

a. Protection from Violent Crime is a Shared Concern within Our Communities

Community members frequently expressed concerns about violence and crime and their desire to live in safer communities. This issue of safety was frequently raised in small group meetings, online comments, and at the open forums, which were jointly hosted by Johns Hopkins and community stakeholders and held at off-campus locations. At the first forum, one of the earliest comments came from a community member who had been a victim of violent crime. He spoke of being robbed at gunpoint not far from the Homewood campus and stressed that he “just wanted his community to be safe.” While that community member opposed the 2018 legislation, another community member at the East Baltimore forum explained that the ongoing crime had led him to support the proposal. One lifelong East Baltimore resident commented that “we had four police commissioners, and they cannot really put a damper on crime. I’m in favor of whatever will help.”

This sentiment was echoed by several community members who spoke about worsening neighborhood crime. They also urged university leadership to consider whether any security proposal could potentially displace crime, moving it to surrounding communities (see research on this issue above in Section III.b). They encouraged the university to engage with neighborhoods to determine how they could work together to address their shared interests in improving safety on campus and in surrounding communities.

A clear majority of those who weighed in online were supportive of the concept of a university police department, though there were many who voiced strong opposition. See Fig. 9 below. It is important to note that even those commenters who opposed or were largely neutral on the proposal still frequently mentioned concerns about crime in their feedback. This view was shared by community members, faculty, students, and staff on all campuses and was emphasized in nearly all the comments submitted by parents.

The university also conducted a Gallup survey of staff earlier this year, which included the following open-ended question: “Please add any comments about your engagement at Hopkins here.” This question yielded dozens of unsolicited comments expressing concerns for staff safety, like the one at right. See Appendix O. Some of these comments also explicitly requested additional police protection (e.g., “We need more security around the campus”; “We need more security when walking to our cars”). In response to the question, “How can

“While I feel safe in the School’s buildings, I struggle to feel safe walking around campus. I wish more could be done to improve community safety for our employees and students.”

Hopkins work to successfully meet the needs of the staff and community in ways that are inclusive for all?" we received over a dozen answers asking for more safety and security (e.g., "Security needs to make more of a presence around campus to cut back on crime"; "I would like to see armed police on the campus of JHU").

Fig. 9: Online Feedback by Position on University Policing and Community Affiliation

Online Feedback by Position on University Policing

	<i>Count</i>
Pro	54
Neutral	32
Con	10
Total	96

Online Feedback by Affiliation

	<i>Count</i>	<i>Pro</i>	<i>Neutral</i>	<i>Con</i>
Faculty	13	6	6	1
Student	13	6	4	3
Staff	34	20	12	2
Alumni	3	2	1	0
Parent	11	10	1	0
Community	15	8	4	3
Not Given	7	2	4	1
Subtotal: Faculty, Student, Staff	60	32	22	6
Total	96	54	32	10

b. There is Strong Support for Greater Community Engagement within Our Existing and Future Public Safety Operations

In conversations with both supporters and opponents of the 2018 legislation, Johns Hopkins leadership has been encouraged to adopt a more community-oriented approach to safety and security. Community members cited the historical distrust of Johns Hopkins that has existed within the community and stressed that they wanted to ensure that the university continues to solicit their feedback and that they have opportunities to weigh in as new policies and initiatives are developed. This view was shared in both on-campus and neighborhood meetings with stakeholders.

During the first open discussion session, which focused on the landscape of university policing, a former member of the JHU administration urged university leadership to make a sincere effort to engage with the community. He was especially interested in the university bringing Baltimore Ceasefire, a local organization that is a part of the city's peace movement, to the table during these discussions.

Also during that meeting, panelist Cedric Alexander spoke of his work helping to reform the Ferguson Police Department following the death of Michael Brown. He highlighted the community policing model in which officers are integrated into the community and place relationship-building at the core of their work. He also noted that similar recommendations are included in the Final Report of the President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing, of which Alexander was a member.

A community member representing the Guardian Angels made a similar reference to community policing at the second forum in East Baltimore. She mentioned that the Baltimore Consent Decree places a strong emphasis on community policing and questioned whether Johns Hopkins was willing to have an open dialogue around this strategy. In response, Melissa Hyatt, Johns Hopkins' Vice President for Security, shared her commitment to community policing, noting that successful public safety has to be about community collaboration. Further, she emphasized that she was currently engaged in those conversations and intended to move forward with implementation of this model even if the university does not establish a police department.

Some community members expressed concerns that there were not enough opportunities to provide in-person feedback at the public forums and discussions we hosted. They asked us to shorten university leadership presentations and instead provide more time for questions and answers. In response, we streamlined the meeting agendas and set aside more time at the end of each meeting for public comment and questions. We also decided, as a matter of policy, to extend meetings beyond the planned end time so that all stakeholders had the opportunity to ask their questions before we concluded. Ultimately, we found that, whether they supported or opposed the proposal, stakeholders consistently encouraged us have more opportunities for public dialogue and to continue these conversations next year if we decide to seek legislation to establish a university police department.

c. Opposition to a University Police Department Is Deeply Linked to Broader Concerns about the State of Policing in Baltimore and in the United States

We heard a wide range of community perspectives on the 2018 legislation and the concept of a university police department generally. There are members of the community who, as a matter of principle, oppose the establishment of a university police department at Johns Hopkins. For many of those individuals, opposition to a university police department reflects their larger concerns about the state of policing in Baltimore City and around the country. Their comments often echoed the growing national dialogue around police brutality and excessive force elsewhere. They mentioned Freddie Gray and Ferguson, and community members often pointed to the unfolding circumstances in Baltimore City around the Gun Trace Task Force to support their conviction that policing, corruption, and abuses of power go hand in hand.

There are also others who pointed to the long history of interactions between communities of color and law enforcement when explaining their concerns about the 2018 legislation. During the second expert panel discussion on constitutional policing, panelist Vesla Weaver, JHU Bloomberg Distinguished Associate Professor of Political Science and Sociology, began her remarks with a reading of archived personal accounts of black Baltimoreans, sharing their early

memories of interactions with police officers. She noted that the history of policing in the United States has been a source of generational trauma that has fueled distrust between black and brown communities and law enforcement. For those reasons, she questioned whether “we have the models in the country today of what would constitute fully humane, just, democratic policing.”

An East Baltimore resident and community leader spoke at the first open forum about the community’s distrust of BPD and questioned whether a university police department could ever rebuild that trust. She subsequently expressed her view that Johns Hopkins needed a university police department, while other community members – for similar reasons – urged us to discontinue our use of off-duty BPD officers on campus while also opposing any effort to replace those officers with university police.

Community members also spoke of their experiences with racial profiling or being unfairly targeted because of their race, ethnicity, or immigration status. During the first on-campus community discussion, moderator Larry Jackson, a JHU Bloomberg Distinguished Professor of English and History, discussed being racially profiled and having violent encounters with police as a teenager growing up in West Baltimore. Later in that same meeting, a JHU alumnus and Baltimore City resident recounted his own experiences being stopped by police and JHU campus security when he was a student in the 1970s. He stressed that even today, mistreatment of people of color by law enforcement is still far too common, and he feared that black students would actually be improperly targeted by university police officers. In individual and small group meetings, a number of community members shared similar concerns and explained that their fear and distrust law enforcement led them to oppose the 2018 legislation.

For others, however, their opposition to the 2018 legislation and the concept of a university police department is rooted in concerns about fairness and equity. They question whether the ongoing expansion of non-municipal policing within more affluent communities will actually lead to more inequalities in policing because those with political or financial influence may no longer have an incentive to advocate for improvements within the city police department. They urged university leadership to invest in reforming the BPD, and at least one elected official proposed establishing a university-specific unit within BPD that would provide services at all colleges and universities in Baltimore – public as well as private. That model of policing is discussed in more detail in Part V of this report.

d. While Fewer Supporters Weighed in during Public Events, a Significant Number of Individuals Expressed Support through One-on-One Conversations and Online Communications

Our community engagement plan provided stakeholders with a range of opportunities to share their views on the 2018 legislation and other options under consideration. In-person group meetings were held on and off campus in the evenings and afternoons to accommodate the schedules of both students and working individuals. University leadership held dozens of one-on-one meetings and conversations with community members to get their feedback. We also established an email account through which stakeholders always had the option to submit

comments online. This approach helped us to connect with a larger number of community members, including those who supported the 2018 legislation. Below is a summary of our findings from those communications.

First, stakeholders, especially parents, alumni, and trustees, who are part of the Johns Hopkins community but may live out of state, were very engaged and interested in this topic, specifically around the issues of crime and safety. They watched the livestream recordings of each of the five large group meetings, and they frequently weighed in online in support of the proposal. They were also more likely to send letters or call university leadership to encourage them to continue to move forward with the proposal.

Second, many students expressed feeling uncomfortable speaking in support of the proposal at the larger public meetings and appreciated having alternative ways to register their opinions. Many indicated that they feared that they would be ridiculed or ostracized by their peers for their views, so they preferred to share them privately. We found, in turn, that though not a prominent voice at open community meetings, supporters of the university police department proposal took advantage of some of these other opportunities to submit feedback. As noted above, from mid-October to mid-December, 96 comments were submitted online through the Johns Hopkins public safety website, and a clear majority were supportive of the 2018 legislation. See Fig. 9.

Third, in many one-on-one conversations, community members – especially residents in East Baltimore – were supportive of the idea of establishing a university police department at Johns Hopkins. As mentioned, university leadership, including President Daniels, participated in door-knocking and neighborhood walks in East Baltimore with members of Baltimoreans United in Leadership Development (BUILD). They had the opportunity to speak with market vendors, long-term residents, and neighborhood small business owners. Of those approximately 20 conversations, a strong majority indicated support for a university police department.

Lastly, there were several instances where community members' comments and criticisms were incorrectly perceived as marking their opposition instead of their support. In fact, at the last forum in East Baltimore, a neighborhood member returned to the microphone to clarify what he believed was a misunderstanding that "criticism of the initiative is equal to lack of support for the initiative." He stressed that he and his neighbors want Hopkins to be a model of good police practices emulated around the country, but they were pushing the institution to establish ongoing community engagement and public accountability. Viewed together, comments shared online and in-person provide a more complete picture of the community's perspective on the 2018 legislation.

e. Community Members Advocated for Increased Community Investments, including Those Targeting Root Causes of Violent Crime

Johns Hopkins leadership frequently heard from members of the community that we should not rely on law enforcement-based solutions alone to solve our violent crime problems. Instead, they urged us to also commit to strengthening our community investments and supporting initiatives that target the root causes of crime and promote public health approaches to violence prevention.

During the first panel discussion, an East Baltimore pastor shared the following remarks, which illustrate this sentiment:

I want to say emphatically that I, we, support the university police -- policing for Johns Hopkins, and with the power to make arrests. But I think also simultaneously what has to be done is an infusion of research and resources to the very troubled communities and neighborhoods that surround Johns Hopkins, so that the community doesn't continue to feel that it is a walled-off, gated palace that is insulating itself from the community. But, the community, from my conversations, wants to welcome that resource into our communities for public safety and amenities within the neighboring communities.

At a discussion session Johns Hopkins hosted on the root causes of crime (see Section II.a above), panelists spoke about the importance of supporting initiatives that target young children as well as teenagers and young adults. They also pointed to programs, such as Roca, Baltimore Ceasefire, and Baltimore Safe Streets, that have shown great promise in interrupting violence within the community. Finally, they spoke about the ways in which trauma, poverty, and structural racism can contribute to violence and stressed that Johns Hopkins must include within our recommendations, support for initiatives that focus on addressing these root causes of crime. Similar views were shared by several community members in the audience, and in discussions with faculty and graduate students, we further heard about the need and opportunity for research and field work that integrate public health with public safety and law enforcement strategies.

f. Training, Transparency, and Civilian Oversight Are Viewed as Tools to Help Prevent Racial Profiling, Excessive Force, and Other Abuses of Police Power

While there is a wide-ranging community perspective on the 2018 legislation and the concept of a university police department, both supporters and opponents have consistently encouraged Johns Hopkins to couple any university police department proposal with significant training, clearly articulated policies, oversight, and other safeguards to promote public accountability.

During the discussion series, several panelists stressed the importance of implementing training programs that exceed state and accreditation mandates. These included Christy Lopez, a Distinguished Visitor from Practice at Georgetown Law School and former deputy chief in the Civil Rights Division of the U. S. Department of Justice who led the investigation of the Ferguson Police Department. Professor Lopez recommended considering “active bystandership” training, which has been modeled in the New Orleans Police Department and teaches police officers how to intervene in order to prevent or interrupt misconduct by fellow police officers. Community members also urged university leadership to provide officers with trainings focused on improving interactions with vulnerable populations, including those with mental illness. Diversity and cultural competency trainings were also suggested, and others spoke about the need to ensure that officers receive training around sexual assault and intimate partner violence.

At the first panel, Sue Riseling, Executive Director of the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators (IACLEA), gave examples of how she used body-worn cameras when she was Chief of Police at the University of Wisconsin–Madison (a position she held for 25 years) to record her officers and then provide targeted training to address any

observed deficiencies, including racial profiling. This type of ongoing training, she argued, can help to improve the quality of officers within a department by helping to identify both those officers who need additional training and those who do not share the department's commitment to fair, just, and constitutional policing and should therefore be removed.

Transparency is another topic that was frequently discussed in these meetings. At the first discussion, a former University of Chicago student shared the challenges he encountered when he requested data from the university police department. He noted that it "took several years of protests, FOIA requests to get even daily reports from the university. For a long time they didn't have to report anything to the public." Similar concerns about transparency and inadequate data-sharing were often cited by Students Against Private Policing (SAPP).

In her comments at the constitutional policing discussion, panelist Nancy LaVigne, Vice President for Justice Policy at the Urban Institute, stressed that police departments should be transparent in reporting data on the activities of their police officers. Reports should be shared with on and off campus communities. This view was also shared by Vice President Hyatt in her response to a question at the East Baltimore forum about whether university leadership would commit to including requirements around transparency and access to data and body camera footage in any legislation put forth by the university. Hyatt indicated that such data-sharing and transparency are in line with best practices and would have her support.

Finally, community members also had significant interest in oversight issues. They frequently spoke in favor of a review process that promotes public accountability. They stressed that there should be civilian members of the review board and that the board should have the authority to investigate claims against officers. Likewise, a community member at the second forum encouraged Vice President Hyatt to establish a review board that is independent of the department. University leadership committed to considering these recommendations.

V. Recommendations for Improved Public Safety

Johns Hopkins has carefully weighed all the findings and community input described above and has arrived at a diverse set of recommendations for ways to augment public safety on and around our campuses. We are mindful that there is no single solution to reducing crime and improving community peace and prosperity. As Jens Ludwig said at our community discussion about root causes of crime, with public safety we cannot be "looking for . . . a single vaccine where one thing will single-handedly address the problem," but rather "different elements of a portfolio of things that can collectively help." What follows is a mix of recommendations for both longer-term and near-term elements of that portfolio.

a. Public Safety Strategies Generally

First and foremost, Johns Hopkins' primary public safety strategy must continue to be our investments in the health and opportunities of the communities it calls home. Our jobs and educational programs, public health efforts like addiction treatment, economic inclusion initiatives, and neighborhood investments all attack the root causes of crime and create the conditions for lasting community peace. These investments, more than any specific security

investment, remain central commitments of the university and are critical to the long-term health and vibrancy of our university and our city. No investments that Johns Hopkins makes in public safety will come at the expense of our investments in these areas.

Second, Johns Hopkins must continue to look for and support non-security interventions that reduce violent crime. By this we mean continued investments in programs like Roca, which we were instrumental in bringing to Baltimore and which has been shown to divert high-risk youth away from involvement in violence, as well as new investments in similar efforts to treat the conditions that lead to violent crime before it occurs. Another example is summer jobs, which have also been shown to reduce violence among disadvantaged youth.⁷⁵ Johns Hopkins is proud to be the city's leader in providing paid summer jobs to youth and will continue to place as many youth as it can. We also have heard from our faculty and students a desire for Johns Hopkins to conduct research regarding the integration of public health research and practice with public safety and law enforcement strategies, and will look for opportunities to support those efforts.

Third, Johns Hopkins must continue investing in neighborhood assets that contribute to safety, like improved street lighting, access to transportation, and support for street-level retail in business districts near our campuses, which boosts foot traffic. By reducing the incidence of crime, these tools help reduce the need for other security measures.

Fourth, any security operation Johns Hopkins pursues must be guided by the values of rightful policing described in Section III.b: building trust and procedural justice into our practices, ensuring community participation and accountability, reflecting the needs of our institution and our community in our policies and procedures, and requiring rigorous education and training. Our goal in augmenting our security operation is harm reduction, not punishment; reducing community trauma, not perpetuating it. A set of strategies driven by rightful policing can allow for what Professor John Rich called "ventilation and validation," where our public safety officers can assist our community members in ways that allow them to express their needs and feel validated in their experience.

b. Public Safety Strategies Specific to Johns Hopkins' Security Operation

Through our research and examination of the public safety organizations at scores of university peers, we have identified four different options for strengthening our security operation in the near term:

- (1) Continue on the path we are on now – making improvements where we can, but without the capacity to intervene in crimes ("status quo plus option");
- (2) Supplement our security operation with private armed security guards ("private armed security option");
- (3) Seek dedicated officers from the Baltimore Police Department ("BPD option"); or

⁷⁵ Heller, Sarah B., "Summer jobs reduce violence among disadvantaged youth," *Science* 346(6214): 1219-1223 (Dec. 2014) (finding, in a randomized controlled trial among 1634 disadvantaged high school youth in Chicago, that assignment to a summer jobs program decreases violence by 43% over 16 months).

(4) Establish an independent, state-authorized university police department (“JHPD option”).

In the pages that follow, we describe these options and evaluate them on a number of metrics, including their potential for meaningfully reducing violent crime and how they comport with the values we seek to uphold in any solution, like accountability, community participation, and rigorous training.

i. Status Quo Plus Option

Under the “Status quo plus” option, we would focus on making improvements to our existing security operation, with no effort to obtain the legal authority to establish a university police department. We would, for example, move forward with our plan to seek IACLEA accreditation. And we would continue with our existing efforts to both expand and improve the training provided to our security personnel, including de-escalation and anti-discrimination training, while also working to strengthen our partnerships and collaborations with the community.

We are already hard at work in this area. For example, Hopkins Security will soon be the first non-sworn organization to undergo training in integrating communications, assessment, and tactics (ICAT), which provides first responding police officers with the in-the-moment decision-making skills and tools they need to successfully and safely assess and defuse a range of critical incidents.

There are a number of clear downsides of this approach, however. Most importantly, we would continue to be unable to intervene in violent crimes and detain perpetrators where needed beyond campus boundaries. That inability has prevented us from proactively responding to crimes in progress on a number of occasions and has also reduced the deterrent power of our existing operation. Compare our record to that of our Baltimore City peers with police departments, which have seen lower rates of violent crime in the last four years than we have. See Figure 10.

Fig. 10: Clery Data⁷⁶ on Rape, Robbery and Aggravated Assault at Baltimore City Peers with Police Departments, 2014-2017

University	2014				2015				2016				2017			
	Rape	Rob.	Agg. Ass't	Total	Rape	Rob.	Agg. Ass't	Total	Rape	Rob.	Agg. Ass't	Total	Rape	Rob.	Agg. Ass't	Total
BCCC	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coppin State U.	3	8	7	18	3	6	3	12	2	5	9	16	3	3	6	12
JH - Homewood	4	1	4	9	12	6	2	20	6	7	8	21	11	8	11	30
JH - Peabody	0	3	3	6	1	2	0	3	0	4	1	5	1	6	1	8
JH - E. Baltimore	0	4	3	7	0	6	7	13	1	22	9	32	1	14	33	48
JH - Total	4	8	10	22	13	14	9	36	7	33	18	58	13	28	45	86
Morgan State U.	3	14	5	22	4	3	5	12	4	6	4	14	5	4	3	12
U. Baltimore	0	10	5	15	1	6	8	15	0	5	1	6	0	5	2	7
U.M. Baltimore	0	20	11	31	0	15	15	30	1	27	14	42	0	11	5	16

⁷⁶ Clery data include total incidents reported within the Clery boundaries and therefore include incidents involving Hopkins students, faculty, staff, and non-affiliates.

Because we would be unable to intervene in crimes, the bulk of our security personnel would continue to rely on 911 to dispatch the Baltimore Police Department to our campus areas when crimes occur. Given that it takes BPD an average of 15.9 minutes to respond to high-priority calls for service,⁷⁷ and that the average robbery occurs in under five minutes,⁷⁸ this reliance hampers our ability to stop crimes in progress.

We would also continue to need to wait for the BPD to arrive to help us in an active shooter situation on or near one of our campuses, since the security personnel under our direct supervision are not equipped to use force, if necessary, to stop active shooters. In situations where timing matters, not having people on staff and on campus who can respond immediately could have devastating consequences. An FBI study of all U.S. active shooter incidents between 2000 and 2013 found that, in the 63 incidents where the duration could be ascertained, 69.8% ended in five minutes or less, with over half of those ending in two minutes or less.⁷⁹ Johns Hopkins regularly conducts active assailant exercises with BPD officers, but the reality is that those officers do not have the same intimate knowledge of our campuses – and how to traverse them quickly – as would our own officers.

Given the state of violent crime in our city and our campus and surrounding environment, this option is untenable and indefensible. It keeps us from deploying tools that we know can further limit crimes, and is therefore not responsive to the legitimate desire of students, faculty, staff, patients and visitors to see us adopt an approach that affords greater protections.

ii. *Private Armed Security Option*

To address some of the concerns described above, Johns Hopkins could also pursue a private option, specifically contracting with a private armed security guard agency. Maryland law allows private property owners to hire security guards to provide armed protection on and at the borders of their property.⁸⁰ These guards may use the same level of force as a private citizen when acting in self-defense on their property, including deadly force when warranted.⁸¹ They may also make citizen's arrests on their property under certain circumstances.⁸²

⁷⁷ Police Foundation, *Baltimore Police Department Staffing Study* (Aug. 14, 2018), at 44-45 (“high-priority,” described in the report as “Priority 1,” means “high priority emergency-type calls and those involving serious crimes such as shootings, aggravated assaults, or robbery”), <https://www.baltimorepolice.org/sites/default/files/General%20Website%20PDFs/BPD%20Staffing%20Study%20Report%20for%20Website.pdf>.

⁷⁸ See, e.g., Gale, Julie-Anne, and Timothy Coupe, “The Behavioural, Emotional and Psychological Effects of Street Robbery on Victims,” *International Review of Victimology* 12: 1-22 (2005), at 6 (survey data from street robbery victims in the UK indicating that street robberies lasted an average of 3 minutes, with 60% lasting less than 2 minutes).

⁷⁹ U.S. Department of Justice, FBI, *A Study of Active Shooter Incidents in the United States Between 2000 and 2013* (2014), at 8, <https://www.fbi.gov/file-repository/active-shooter-study-2000-2013-1.pdf>.

⁸⁰ Md. Code Ann., Business Occupations § 19-101 *et seq.*

⁸¹ See *State v. Faulkner*, 301 Md. 482, 485 (1984); *Lee v. State*, 193 Md. App. 45 (2010) (describing when security guards can use force).

⁸² See Maryland State Police Licensing Division, *Advisory LD-SSU-15-002: Security Guard – Scope of Certification* (July 14, 2015), <https://mdsp.maryland.gov/Organization/Documents/Advisory%20LD-SSU%20%2015-002%20-%20Scope%20of%20Security%20Certification.pdf>.

Some private university peers use armed security guards,⁸³ as do a number of private businesses and neighborhoods in Baltimore. Johns Hopkins could pursue this option today, without any state or local legislative approval. We have concluded, however, that this option lacks the rigor and public accountability that comes from a state-authorized and regulated police department (see Section III.a above and Subsection V.b.iv below). For one, our institution would not be able to select the women and men who serve as private security guards, nor would we be able to hold them accountable for misconduct against our community members; those matters ultimately would be under the control of the security company that we use. Second, we would have limited control over their training, and private security guard agencies are not subject to the same training requirements that state police departments are. Third, if Hopkins used private armed guards, the community would not get the benefit of the multiple reporting requirements for state police departments,⁸⁴ another important tool for public accountability.

Accountability issues aside, it is also unclear whether private armed guards would be effective in the goal of reducing violent crime. Because they would be limited to our property, private armed guards would not be helpful in reducing and deterring crime beyond our campuses, which is as important to us as reducing and deterring crime on them. For reference, in 2017, 13 out of the 14 Clery-reported robberies in the East Baltimore area and all eight Clery-reported robberies in the Homewood area occurred on public property. This has been the pattern in prior years as well. And because private armed guards are not considered state law enforcement agencies, they would not be privy to CAD data used by law enforcement when responding to 911 calls, and so may not even know about these crimes until after they have transpired.

iii. BPD Option

As noted in our peer benchmarking, a small handful of colleges and universities have obtained sworn police coverage through a contractual arrangement with their municipal police department, in which the department designates some of its officers to perform a campus safety function full-time. See Appendix G.

This arrangement could, in theory, take the following form: having a unit of multiple officers from the municipal police department stationed on campus, sometimes based out of a substation that is shared with the educational institution's non-sworn security operation. It could also involve an arrangement where the municipal police department guarantees dedicated officers during particular hours. These officers would be hired and paid by the municipal police department, though it is likely that the schools would be required to pay funds to support this obligation.

⁸³ Examples include the University of Bridgeport, which uses Securitas (<https://www.bridgeport.edu/student-life/student-services/campus-safety>), and Tennessee Temple University, which uses Eagle Force One (<http://www.tntemple.edu/security-on-campus>).

⁸⁴ See Md. Code Ann., Transportation § 25-113 (requires reporting of data on race-based traffic stops); Md. Code Ann., Public Safety § 3-518 (requires each law enforcement agency to annually report (1) the number of serious officer-involved incidents; (2) the number of officers disciplined; and (3) the type of discipline administered to each officer who was disciplined); Md. Code Ann., Public Safety § 3-507 (includes data and reporting on officer-involved deaths – shootings, sudden in-custody deaths, etc. – and officer line-of-duty deaths).

If Johns Hopkins were to pursue such an arrangement with the BPD, it would demonstrate our commitment to investing in city services and personnel. If we were able to assist BPD with recruitment, hiring, and training of those officers detailed to our campuses, it also would enable us to model best practices in rightful policing. And, of course, this option would lower our capital costs, as we would have no need to create new physical infrastructure and make equipment purchases associated with additional staff of our own.

The BPD option raises a number of serious concerns, however. These include:

- **Low community trust in municipal policing** – As described above in Part IV, the issue of trust in BPD and in police generally is one we heard repeatedly from members of our community, including nearby neighborhood residents;
- **No ability to ensure appropriate staffing levels** – A key goal for Johns Hopkins is to augment existing security operations, but BPD is facing severe staffing shortages, with over 300 officer vacancies,⁸⁵ so there is no guarantee the BPD option would be appropriately staffed at all times, defeating that goal;
- **Concern about diverting BPD officers from communities with greater needs** – More importantly, given BPD staffing shortages and urgent citywide needs to deter and respond to crime, it would be hard to justify sending newly hired BPD officers into this university-campus-focused unit and not into the general patrol division;
- **Equity concerns among city universities** – If BPD establishes this dedicated unit, equity concerns would be raised about its use of city funds to focus on Johns Hopkins and not other city universities;
- **No ability to ensure continuity of personnel** – Effective community-oriented policing relies on the relationships that officers build with community members over repeated interactions, but BPD frequently has to rotate its officers off certain patrol areas to deal with crises or address staffing shortages, precluding those relationships from forming;
- **No final control over recruitment, hiring, and discipline** – Because this would be a BPD unit, BPD would be ultimately responsible for employment decisions, preventing Hopkins from implementing enhanced officer screening processes, relying on Johns Hopkins' reputation as an employer as a draw for recruitment, and proactively addressing complaints against officers;
- **Limited control over training and associated patrol needs** – There is no guarantee that Johns Hopkins would be able to provide supplemental training to these officers on issues like implicit bias, cultural competency, trauma-informed approaches, and mental health crisis interventions, and no guarantee that BPD would be able to maintain sufficient coverage while officers are trained;
- **Challenges in meeting the need for unified command** – It is essential that officers serving our campuses be part of a seamless and integrated structure that is accountable to Johns Hopkins' VP for Security, particularly in emergency situations, yet this new unit would necessarily be accountable to BPD's chain of command;

⁸⁵ Police Foundation, *Baltimore Police Department Staffing Study* (Aug. 14, 2018), at 55 (showing 320 officer vacancies as of August 2018).

- **Limited information sharing** – We would have to rely on BPD to provide information on the response to crimes impacting our community, including the identities and university affiliations of those involved, a situation that may lead to conflicts between Hopkins and the BPD regarding appropriate transparency to the community about ongoing investigations;
- **No control over the transparency and effectiveness of officer complaint process** – Complaints against officers in the new unit would necessarily be handled by BPD, and community trust in both the transparency and effectiveness of BPD's existing complaint processes is currently low; and
- **Reduced ability to protect immigrant populations** – Johns Hopkins strongly supports its immigrant populations, including undocumented (i.e., DACA) students and undocumented patients, but with BPD serving as its security force, there is concern that a future change in BPD enforcement priorities might put immigrants on our campuses at heightened risk.

Johns Hopkins is committed to using our research and educational resources to support BPD efforts to reduce violent crime citywide; however, the BPD option lacks the degree of reliability, consistency, and accountability our institution seeks in augmenting our own public safety operation.

iv. JHPD Option – Recommended

The final option available to Johns Hopkins is to establish our own independent, state-authorized police department ("JHPD"), with powers to intervene in crimes, stop and search suspects, and make arrests. This option would enable Johns Hopkins to recruit, hire, and train our own public safety organization to address violent crime, using our own resources, with built-in accountability both to our community and to the state.

As described above in Section III.a, the vast majority of our urban university peers have as part of their security operations a police department whose officers can exercise state-authorized police powers. This includes all of our public peers in Baltimore City and across Maryland. Indeed, a police department is a clear best practice across the country, adopted in part because it is effective at reducing crime and in part because it gives colleges and universities the ability to design a public safety operation that can respond to the specific needs of a campus environment while also furthering public safety goals in their communities. For Johns Hopkins to establish such a department, it would require state legislation to grant Johns Hopkins the same authority already provided to these institutions.

By virtue of being a state-authorized entity, this department would be certified through the Maryland Police Training Commission, which certifies and mandates training requirements for all police departments in Maryland, and trained in accordance with state laws mandating standards of training for police officers. This department also would be accountable to the state through numerous reporting requirements and restrictions regarding arrests, citations, and

surveillance encoded in state law. (See Section III.a for more detailed descriptions of the state regulations.)

Establishing a police department would tie Johns Hopkins directly to these state-mandated standards and accountability measures in ways the other three options would not. Even more importantly, it would allow us to go above and beyond what the state requires in our policies and procedures, and build a model for public safety that is informed by research and national best practices, and accountable to the communities it serves.

Unlike the BPD option, this option would enable us to pursue this model independently, from the moment we write the job description for the first members of the department. We would be able to control the recruiting, vetting, and hiring of sworn officers ourselves, including setting local and diverse hiring goals similar to what we do for our Hopkins Local program – something we could not do with the BPD option or the private armed security option. We would also be able to control how complaints are addressed and (to the extent permitted by Maryland's Law Enforcement Officers' Bill of Rights) how to handle officer misconduct. And we would be able to offer modes of community input that do not currently exist for BPD (more on this below).

This ability to design a university police department from the ground up to meet the specific needs of our community would also support our multiyear effort currently underway to prevent and address sexual assault and misconduct. As a matter of general practice, reports to law enforcement have been and will remain the decision of the victim, and we have found that when victims make reports to campus security authorities, they rarely opt to also report these offenses to municipal law enforcement agencies. This may be due to a number of factors, including concerns about interacting or being believed by municipal law enforcement. In the course of our study process, we were encouraged to learn that several experts credited university police departments with being more effective than municipal police departments in addressing campus sexual assault due to their ability to adopt specific training and practices that are trauma-informed, to provide victim support, and to aid in investigations.

In short, the JHPD option would give us all the security benefits of the BPD option and the private armed security option, but with more accountability than is possible with those options and more attentiveness to the needs specific to a university setting. The JHPD option also avoids the multiple additional drawbacks – both for Hopkins and for the city – that come with the BPD option. And it would give us a rare opportunity to build a more progressive, inclusive public safety operation in Baltimore.

For all of the reasons discussed above, we recommend pursuing a Johns Hopkins Police Department.

c. Best Practices for a Johns Hopkins Police Department

Through our research and peer benchmarking of university, municipal, and county public safety organizations, Johns Hopkins has identified a number of best practices, across a range of issues, which advance the values discussed earlier and assist in protecting our community. Many of these best practices are contained in the city's consent decree agreement with the Baltimore Police Department. Below we describe in general terms the practices we recommend for the Johns Hopkins Police Department, informed by our research and organized around the set of issues that was raised most frequently by our students, faculty, staff, and neighbors:

- (1) Recruiting, hiring, and training;
- (2) Treatment of community members during police contacts;
- (3) Use of arrest and alternatives to arrest;
- (4) De-escalation and use of force;
- (5) Transparency in the conduct of policing;
- (6) Internal accountability (handling of complaints and discipline); and
- (7) Community accountability structures.

In keeping with the "rightful policing" model, these best practices often go well beyond what is strictly required by the law and the Constitution, laying out a path for the procedurally just provision of public safety at Johns Hopkins.

i. *Recruiting, hiring, and training*

An organization cannot achieve a community-oriented, harm-reducing vision of public safety if its employees do not endorse it and feel a sense of shared ownership in it. For this reason, quality, community-informed recruitment and hiring strategies are among the most important components of a best-in-class public safety operation. Community-informed practices at this stage also foster accountability. When an organization ensures that those being policed can influence the qualities and training of those doing the policing before they are deployed, it demonstrates a commitment to community accountability at the design level.

If granted the authority to establish a police department, Johns Hopkins will solicit feedback from community members on qualities to look for in selecting new officers. In a university setting, those qualities should include experience serving college-age populations and youth and experience serving diverse groups. We will also recruit diverse candidates across racial, ethnic, gender identity, and sexual orientation lines.

In accordance with best practices, we will conduct a rigorous screening process that includes a pre-employment medical examination, psychological examination, background investigation, criminal history investigation, and polygraph examination for each officer candidate. And once hired, each new officer will be placed on an extended probationary period, to ensure that s/he/they is the right fit for service in an urban university setting.

Johns Hopkins will plan to start small, recruiting enough officers to reach a capacity of no more than 100 within the first five years. The 100 officers would include supervisors, command staff, detectives, community relations officers, and 63 patrol officers, the number of patrol positions needed to replace our current contingent of off-duty BPD officers and deputy sheriffs and bring the new hires under our direct supervision. We will then assess the impact of this deployment before growing further.

Quality training is also essential to a successful public safety organization. Johns Hopkins will require newly hired officers to complete training on the following topics:

- Preventing racial profiling and combating implicit bias;
- Cultural competence and LGBTQ competence;
- Community policing, including understanding community expectations and reservations around policing in their city;
- Procedural justice in police-citizen interactions;
- Active bystandership in policing;
- De-escalation techniques, including effective communication with a person perceived to be creating a threat (e.g., integrating communications, assessment, and tactics [ICAT] training);
- Crisis intervention, including detecting behavior that calls for a medical and/or mental health intervention rather than a traditional law enforcement intervention;
- Collaborating with non-police university resources, like requesting assistance from the mental health practitioner on call;
- Trauma-informed practices⁸⁶ for police-citizen contacts, including contacts with youth and victims of sexual assault;
- Understanding youth brain development, youth trauma, and the impacts of police interactions with youth;
- Alternatives to arrest, particularly for youth;
- Free expression in university environments; and
- Clery Act and Title IX.

Before being allowed to dispatch their public safety role on their own, our officers will be required to undergo supervised field training that includes, as a component, an introduction to community leaders, particularly of underserved or traditionally marginalized communities in or near their service area.

Lastly, we will ensure that training does not happen only at the start of their public safety career with Johns Hopkins but regularly, to reinforce important lessons and teach new ones.

Supervision of officers will reinforce the training provided. More details of our recommended approach to recruiting, hiring, and training are provided at Appendix P1.

⁸⁶ "Trauma-informed" practices presume that every individual who comes into contact with the police *may* have a trauma history, and so should be treated as if that is the case. Traumas can be acute, like a loved one's death or a sexual assault, or chronic, like ongoing neglect or physical abuse, or complex, like periods of homelessness. See Wexler, Elizabeth, "Trauma-Informed Policing: A Special Set of Tools for Law Enforcement," Behavioral Health System Baltimore, <https://bha.health.maryland.gov/Documents/Trauma-Informed%20Policing%20-%20Betsy%20Wexler.pdf>.

ii. *Treatment of community members during police contacts*

The central test of a community-oriented, harm-reducing public safety operation is how its staff treat persons they encounter. As mentioned earlier, some in the community understandably view public safety operations as something to be feared, not welcomed. Officers in a Johns Hopkins Police Department, if one is created, will be expected always to act professionally, respectfully, and with restraint, including expressing appreciation for others' cooperation.⁸⁷ They will also be trained to take steps to maintain trust and display procedural justice.⁸⁸ This includes providing their full name and badge number, explaining the purpose of their interaction, and offering help where they can. If asked, JHPD officers will explain the complaint process against them.

To prioritize the health and safety of all with whom JHPD officers interact, we recommend establishing diversion protocols whenever possible to limit negative impacts associated with involvement in the criminal justice system. This will involve working with community partners to identify diversion opportunities for low-level offenses with underlying causes that are often better addressed by public health tools and programs. These protocols would incorporate the development of a crisis and diversion response team composed of case workers, mental health professionals, and peer support specialists to operate in tandem with the JHPD. The team will be equipped to provide crisis intervention, mental health support, and other resources associated with the growing set of best practices related to law enforcement-assisted diversion and harm reduction practices.

When JHPD officers conduct a field interview,⁸⁹ they will follow best practice by keeping the encounter as brief as reasonably possible, permitting the interviewee to end the encounter and leave at any time. They will also be trained to phrase requests using optional words, like "may" and "would you mind," and not orders that imply lack of agency by the interviewee. JHPD officers will be prohibited from initiating field interviews as a means of harassment or coercion (e.g., to get someone to leave a particular area or to agree to a search), and – when off campus in a public place – from escalating a field interview due to a person's failure to carry identification.

When JHPD officers make an investigative stop,⁹⁰ they will follow best practice by stopping the person only for that period of time necessary to achieve the purpose of the stop. Their questions will be limited to those concerning the person's identity, place of residence, and other inquiries necessary to resolve their suspicions. This means, among other things, that JHPD will neither

⁸⁷ Yale Law School Justice Collaboratory, "Principles of Procedurally Just Policing," at 40 (Jan. 2018).

⁸⁸ Tyler, Tom R., and Jeffrey Fagan, "Legitimacy and Cooperation: Why Do People Help the Police Fight Crime in Their Communities?" 6 *Ohio State Journal of Criminal Law* 231, 262 (2008) (finding that police can give a person a ticket or even arrest her while simultaneously enhancing police legitimacy if they are respectful and fair to the person they are dealing with).

⁸⁹ A field interview is when an officer merely approaches a person in a public place, engages them in conversation, and requests information, with the person being free not to answer and walk away. Note that a field interview can become an investigative stop if an officer develops a reasonable articulable suspicion that the person is committing or has committed a crime.

⁹⁰ An investigative stop is a physical or verbal action that involves the delay, hindrance, or holding of a person. Investigative stops can only be done if an officer has reasonable articulable suspicion that the individual has committed, is committing, or is about to commit a crime.

request information regarding citizenship nor enforce federal immigration laws without a specific court order.

Lastly, and importantly, JHPD officers will not use investigative stops as a general crime deterrence strategy.⁹¹ Pat-downs and searches performed as part of an investigative stop will be performed only when warranted by reasonable articulable suspicion and then only in the manner prescribed in the organization's applicable policies and procedures. Prior to any search, JHPD officers will be required to explain the person's rights around consent to search, and to obtain verbal and, if the officer is wearing a body-worn camera, on-camera acknowledgment of (1) the person's understanding of their right to refuse to consent and (2) their consent to search.

Whenever possible, at least one other officer should be present during a JHPD search, and if the person requests to be searched by an officer of a particular gender (e.g., one of the same sex due to a prior traumatic physical encounter involving someone of the opposite sex), that request should be honored whenever possible. Searches for the purpose of assigning gender based on anatomical features will be prohibited. More details of our recommendations for police-citizen contacts are provided at Appendix P2.

iii. Use of arrest and alternatives to arrest

Given the potential short-term and long-term trauma that can result from any encounter with a law enforcement officer, experts recommend that public safety organizations consider alternatives to arrest as a first option. Arrests prolong encounters with law enforcement and may lead to long-term repercussions for the person arrested, while not necessarily aiding in the goal of violent crime. The emphasis should be on alternatives like warnings, civil citations,⁹² crisis interventions,⁹³ and referrals to mental health resources if needed, or to a student-centered office when the person stopped is a student. Pursuing alternatives to arrest is particularly crucial for children and youth, whose lives are forever changed by an arrest,⁹⁴ and for people with mental illness, whose condition may contribute to or be exacerbated by an arrest.⁹⁵ If formed, the Johns Hopkins Police Department will be guided by this expertise, and will prioritize alternatives to arrest. This includes prohibiting the use of arrest quotas and instead utilizing officer performance metrics and incentives that support both public safety, community policing, and health-oriented objectives.

⁹¹ See, e.g., Blanks, Jonathan, "Thin Blue Lies: How Pretextual Stops Undermine Police Legitimacy," 66 *Case Western Reserve Law Review* 931 (2016); Geller, Amanda, Jeffrey Fagan, Tom Tyler, and Bruce G. Link, "Aggressive policing and the mental health of young urban men," *American Journal of Public Health* 104(12), 2321-2327 (2014).

⁹² See International Association of Chiefs of Police, "Citation in Lieu of Arrest: Examining Law Enforcement's Use of Citation Across the United States" (April 2016).

⁹³ See Green, Thomas M., "Police as Frontline Mental Health Workers: The Decision to Arrest or Refer to Mental Health Agencies," *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry* 20(4): 469-486 (Autumn 1997); Franz, Stephanie, and Randy Borum, "Crisis Intervention Teams may prevent arrests of people with mental illnesses," *Police Practice and Research: An International Journal* 12:3, 265-272 (2011).

⁹⁴ See Liberman, Akiva, David S. Kirk, and KiDeuk Kim, "Labeling Effects of First Juvenile Arrests: Secondary Deviance and Secondary Sanctioning," Urban Institute Justice Policy Center (Oct. 2014); see also Brame, R., et al., "Cumulative Prevalence of Arrest from Ages 8 to 23 in a National Sample," *Pediatrics* 129(1):21-27 (Jan. 2012).

⁹⁵ See Charette, Y, Anne G. Crocker, and Isabelle Billette, "Police encounters involving citizens with mental illness: use of resources and outcomes," *Psychiatric Services* 65(4): 511-516 (April 2014).

If an arrest is warranted by probable cause, Johns Hopkins officers must be responsible for the safety and health of the arrestee and all other individuals involved, and ensure, prior to arrest processing, that the arrestee receives any necessary medical attention. If force is required to effectuate the arrest, despite efforts to de-escalate (see below) and after all reasonable alternatives to force have been exhausted, JHPD officers should use only the reasonable amount of force necessary. Excessive force must not be tolerated.

Transporting arrestees must also be done with serious attention to the arrestee's safety and health. JHPD officers conducting the transport will maintain visual contact with arrestees during transport and will be prohibited from intentionally harming or jostling arrestees during transport (e.g., giving a "rough ride"). They will also be prohibited from intentionally diverting, delaying, or otherwise interrupting an arrestee's transport; if an interruption does happen, they will be required to notify dispatch of their mileage, location, and reason why. Transporting officers will also transmit their mileage and destination to dispatch at the beginning of their transports and transmit their arrival and mileage information to dispatch at the end of their transports. See Appendix P3 for more details of our recommendations around the use of arrest and alternatives to arrest by JHPD officers.

iv. De-escalation and use of force

The very term "public safety" conveys the fundamental value of safeguarding human life.⁹⁶ Those authorized by the state to enforce its laws should do so only in ways that value and preserve human life. Therefore, if Johns Hopkins is granted the authority to establish a police department, it will train its officers to reserve the use of force only for those situations when all reasonable alternatives to force have been exhausted (e.g., de-escalation, moving potential victims to a safer position), and no reasonably effective alternative appears to exist.⁹⁷ Alternatives to force should be the first resort.

When force must be used, scholars and practitioners agree that proportionality is critical. JHPD officers will be required to use only the force that is objectively reasonable to remove the threat, and deploy it in accordance with clear guidelines governing the types of force and tools authorized for particular situations. Certain types of force will be prohibited categorically, like chokeholds and "rough rides." Certain types of force will also be prohibited from being used against particular populations, e.g., taser use against children. And certain types of situations will be deemed as never warranting force, e.g., to respond to verbal abuse or purely to punish a person for not following commands. Johns Hopkins will also prohibit force as a tool to respond to nonviolent protest and other expression.

⁹⁶ Police Executive Research Forum, "Guiding Principles on Use of Force" (2016), at 4 ("The preservation of life has always been at the heart of American policing.").

⁹⁷ See Campaign Zero, "Model Use of Force Policy," <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/55ad38b1e4b0185f0285195f/t/5ad8f29d562fa73d36816cd5/1524167325792/Campaign+Zero+Model+Use+of+Force+Policy.pdf>.

To ensure that force is deployed only when warranted, experts recommend building in transparency and accountability tools. These include body-worn cameras,⁹⁸ internal use-of-force review processes, and public reporting requirements for use-of-force incidents such as use-of-force reports.⁹⁹ Current best practice also includes maintaining data on officers' use of force and using that data, and associated internal review findings, as the basis of proactive performance interventions (e.g., additional training or supervision, or referral for counseling). If established, the Johns Hopkins Police Department will adopt these practices.

When force is misused, other JHPD officers – in keeping with their own duty to protect life – must intervene. This means intervening to stop officers whom they witness using excessive force or otherwise using force in violation of law or police department policy, and reporting officers who they learn used excessive force or otherwise used force in violation of law or police department policy. It also means requiring JHPD officers to render medical assistance immediately to anyone who is injured by the use of force. A full description of our de-escalation and use of force recommendations is at Appendix P4.

v. Transparency in the conduct of policing

Transparency is also a critical component of rightful policing. When citizens are kept in the dark about the processes of policing, it breeds mistrust. For victims, it can prolong the trauma they experience. Experts recommend building a number of types of transparency into a public safety operation. If established, the Johns Hopkins Police Department will follow this recommendation at both the organizational level and the officer level.

At the organizational level, JHPD transparency will come in the form of regular, open, and substantive reporting. This includes reporting on how our organization is structured (number of officers, how they are equipped, and where they are deployed); our policies and procedures; how we handle complaints and the volume of those complaints; and how we are carrying out our duties (e.g., number of people stopped by JHPD, number of citations issued, number of arrests made). To do this, experts recommend building data collection and analysis capabilities into the organization, so that its activities – and their impacts – are routinely tracked and can be studied by the community they serve. Transparent reporting of data is one of the ways that public safety organizations can be held accountable. If formed, a Johns Hopkins Police Department will have a dedicated data analysis capability. We will use this capability to do annual reporting on our overall organization (staffing levels, etc.) and activity, including complaints filed against our officers (and by whom) and how they were addressed.

At the officer level, transparency should come through the implementation of visible uniforms and devices like body-worn cameras, which record officers' conduct while they are on duty. We

⁹⁸ Ariel, Barak, William A. Farrar, and Alex Sutherland, "The Effect of Police Body-Worn Cameras on Use of Force and Citizens' Complaints against the Police: A Randomized Controlled Trial," *Journal of Quantitative Criminology* 31:509–35 (2015).

⁹⁹ See, e.g., Montgomery County Police Department, "Annual Use of Force Report 2017" (March 2018), <https://www.montgomerycountymd.gov/POL/Resources/Files/PDF/PDRResources/2017%20Annual%20Use%20of%20Force%20Report.pdf>.

recommend implementing a pilot body-worn camera program for all our JHPD officers. We also plan to release information about police incidents – including body-worn camera footage, arrest report, and officer name – as soon as practicable, with timing of release depending on the particular circumstances of the incident (e.g., whether some delay is needed to aid an active investigation), again subject to statutory privacy restrictions. We understand that the more information we can share about police incidents, the more we can build trust with the community.

vi. Internal accountability (handling of complaints and discipline)

The quality of a public safety organization is measured by how it holds itself accountable for its missteps, and how it treats those who experience them and/or report them. Because sworn public safety organizations are authorized to exercise certain powers that can reduce others' liberty – the powers to stop, search, detain, arrest, and use force – it is paramount that the community trusts that its officers will use those powers appropriately, and that they will be held properly accountable if those powers are abused or misused.

Experts have observed that accountability starts from the moment a complaint is made. Making a complaint should be uncomplicated and user-friendly. Complaints should be received courteously and professionally, with disciplinary consequences for employees who either refuse to assist complainants or retaliate against them. There should be no artificial barriers to making a complaint – e.g., anyone should be able to make a complaint, including community members and university affiliates – and there should be no requirement that complainants identify themselves. Staff should be trained on appropriate, trauma-informed treatment of complainants who self-identify as victims of alleged misconduct. And complaints should be processed in a timely fashion, using a process that allows complainants to check on their status. If established, a Johns Hopkins Police Department will adopt these best practices for complaint intake.

To investigate complaints, best practice is to create an internal affairs unit (IAU) that is housed in a different location from the rest of the organization and that reports directly to its chief.¹⁰⁰ This IAU must be adequately staffed and funded, with funding not determined by employees who may come under its investigation. It must also have the authority to refer a complaint to an independent third party for investigation. Interrogations conducted as part of complaint investigations should also be audio- and/or video-recorded.¹⁰¹ We will plan to form an IAU to investigate complaints against our officers.

When an IAU investigation results in a recommendation of discipline, the disciplinary process should operate in a manner that ensures clarity and respect for all persons involved: officer/employee and victim(s). A Johns Hopkins Police Department will follow the recommended practice of using progressive discipline, with disciplinary actions progressing in severity based on the nature and gravity of the offense at issue, its relationship to the employee's

¹⁰⁰ Maryland's Law Enforcement Officers' Bill of Rights (LEOBR) requires the investigation be done by a sworn law enforcement officer in most cases. Md. Code Ann., Public Safety § 3-104(b).

¹⁰¹ LEOBR requires there be a record of the interrogation that is written, taped, or transcribed. Md. Code Ann. Public Safety § 3-104(k)(2).

assigned duties and responsibilities, the employee's work record, and other relevant factors. It will allow for expedited discipline, such as a Preliminary Discipline Officer (PDO) system, when it is evident that such discipline is necessary to maintain a productive work environment.

Johns Hopkins will make the elements of this process – from complaint to discipline – available to the public online. We will also regularly report complaint data, including number and types of formal complaints received; number and types of complainants (e.g., faculty, student, staff, neighborhood resident); number and type of complaints resulting in officer discipline; and number and types of disciplinary actions taken.

When complaints of officer misconduct are appealed to the state-mandated administrative hearing board, Johns Hopkins will seek authority to place two civilians on that board, the maximum number allowed by state law.¹⁰² These civilians would complement the professional expertise of the officers serving on that board and provide a community perspective. We will plan to provide one seat for a Hopkins affiliate and one for a non-Hopkins affiliate from within the areas patrolled by JHPD. This would make the Johns Hopkins Police Department only the second police department in the state of Maryland to allow the maximum number (after Baltimore, which just recently announced this change). More details about our recommended internal accountability processes are at Appendix P5.

vii. Community accountability structures

For a public safety organization to succeed at truly serving its community, it needs to create meaningful channels of accountability.¹⁰³ Unfortunately, for many Baltimore residents, city police are perceived as unresponsive to community needs and unaccountable for abuses of authority. We learned through our community engagement that in some instances Johns Hopkins' own public safety organization has engendered mistrust.

Community accountability takes many forms, and the best public safety organizations are those that build it in from recruiting all the way through discipline. As described above, community input in recruiting, hiring, and training offers an early accountability channel, and transparency around policies and procedures and complaint dispositions offers another. Community participation in internal complaint review structures is a third.

Beyond these, research suggests that there is value in implementing external community accountability structures: bodies composed in part or in whole of non-officer citizens, which advise the organization and review certain types of misconduct. These bodies provide an important oversight and perspective, in addition to that of police officers themselves, on matters that impact community-police relations.

¹⁰² Md. Code Ann., Public Safety §§ 3-107(c)(3) and 3-107(c)(5).

¹⁰³ See National Association for Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement (NACOLE), "Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement: A Review of the Strengths and Weaknesses of Various Models" (Sept. 2016).

These community bodies can take many forms but generally fall into three categories: (1) investigation-focused; (2) review-focused; and (3) auditor/monitor-focused.¹⁰⁴ Investigation-focused bodies conduct independent investigations of complaints against public safety officers, and may replace or duplicate internal accountability processes. Review-focused bodies review the quality of completed internal accountability processes and make recommendations that may include further investigation or changing the result of the internal process. Some also gather, review, and report on public concerns. Auditor/monitor-focused bodies usually examine broad patterns in complaint investigations, including patterns in the quality of investigations and their outcomes, and promote organizational improvements through that work.¹⁰⁵

Baltimore has a Civilian Review Board (CRB) that is set up to perform both the investigation and review functions primarily for the Baltimore Police Department.¹⁰⁶ The CRB is empowered by the City Code to (1) process, investigate, and evaluate "complaints lodged by members of the public regarding abusive language, false arrest, false imprisonment, harassment, or excessive force by police officers" and (2) review policies of law enforcement units.¹⁰⁷

Two other well-known municipal examples are the Community Police Commission in Seattle and the Board of Police Commissioners in Los Angeles:

- The Seattle Police Department (SPD)'s Community Police Commission – established under a consent decree with the Department of Justice and later made permanent by city legislation – is composed of civilians and reviews and provides input to the Seattle Police Department and other city agencies on the police accountability system, police services, and SPD policies and practices of significance to the public.¹⁰⁸ The CPC does not handle individual cases or complaints but rather focuses more broadly on addressing systemic issues through changes to police policies and practices that support a culture of accountability. That said, it does have access to complaint forms to the extent permitted by law.
- The Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD)'s Board of Police Commissioners functions like a board of directors – setting policies for the LAPD and overseeing its operations.¹⁰⁹ The Board is made up of five civilians, appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the city council, who advance priorities like implementation of recommended reforms, improving police service to the public, reducing crime and the fear of crime, and implementing and supporting community policing programs.

In the university context, two examples are the University of Chicago Independent Review Committee and the University of Pennsylvania Division of Public Safety Advisory Board:

¹⁰⁴ *Id.* at 6-11.

¹⁰⁵ *Id.*

¹⁰⁶ In investigating and reviewing the types of complaints listed above; its jurisdiction extends to the Baltimore Police Department, the Baltimore City School Police, the Baltimore City Sheriff's Department, the Baltimore City Watershed Police / Environmental Police, the Police Force of the Baltimore City Community College, and the Police Force of Morgan State University.

¹⁰⁷ Code of Public Local Laws of Baltimore City § 16-42.

¹⁰⁸ <http://www.seattle.gov/community-police-commission/about-us>.

¹⁰⁹ http://www.lapdonline.org/police_commission/content_basic_view/900.

- The University of Chicago Independent Review Committee is composed of student, faculty, and staff representatives, as well as community members unaffiliated with the university. It reviews complaints of excessive force, violation of rights, abusive language, or dereliction of duty brought against university police (UCPD) officers by members of the university community and the public whom the UCPD serves. It also makes recommendations regarding UCPD's policies and procedures.
- The University of Pennsylvania Division of Public Safety Advisory Board is composed of student, faculty, and staff representatives, and assists the Division of Public Safety with review and reporting of complaint data in the aggregate (number of complaints against police, number of pedestrian and vehicle stops, etc.). It also offers recommendations and criticisms to the VP for Public Safety.

Whatever form they take – whether focused on review, independent investigation, advice, or some combination – these structures provide an additional and valuable mechanism for community input and oversight.

Johns Hopkins recommends providing two public channels for community accountability. The first is a Johns Hopkins police advisory and accountability board. This board would include representation from university faculty, staff, and students, and from community residents living within the boundaries of JHPD's jurisdiction and who are not directly affiliated with Hopkins. The board would meet on a regular basis with the JHPD's Chief of Police to provide feedback, review department metrics, share concerns of fellow community members, and offer ideas for improving police department policies, procedures, and performance, including ideas for community-based public safety initiatives. The board would serve as a formal structure through which to promote transparency and accountability, and through which university and community representatives can share their views and concerns.

Johns Hopkins also recommends submitting the JHPD to a civilian oversight process for police misconduct complaints. It has been suggested that we either submit to the jurisdiction of the city's Civilian Review Board or, given some recent challenges with that body, form our own civilian review body that could serve as model for other police departments going forward. If we were to form our own body, we would ensure that it includes multiple representatives from our faculty and staff, our student body, and from neighborhoods surrounding the Johns Hopkins campuses, all of whom would be voting members.

It is our firm conviction that a community-oriented, research-backed police department – one that is authorized by the state and accountable to the public and to local government – would greatly enhance our efforts to improve public safety, and would be beneficial to our students, faculty, staff, and neighbors in the surrounding community.

VI. Next Steps

Given our continuing challenges with violent crime and the shared desire in our community to address it proactively, we intend to seek legislation authorizing Johns Hopkins to establish an independent police department.

a. Legislative Process

To put forward legislation, Johns Hopkins will seek sponsors in both the State Senate and the House of Delegates. We will work with the sponsors and the legislative bill drafters to craft language that accurately describes the standards and commitments that we are prepared to meet. Any proposed legislation will balance the interest of specificity with the ability to be responsive to emerging best practices and protocols.

Once introduced, we will post the legislation online on our public safety initiatives website and solicit feedback via that website. Feedback would be welcome throughout the legislative process, including via the committee hearings that would be held in both chambers.

Throughout this legislative process, we will continue to provide updates to our community – neighborhoods, students, faculty and staff – through our website. Bill language will be posted online for review and will be fully accessible to the public. If JHU offers amendments, that language will also be posted online.

We will retain the feedback function on our website to ensure that members of the community continue to have a range of options to weigh in on the bill, ask questions, and submit comments.

b. Overview of Post-Legislative Process

If statutory authority is granted, the process to establish a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with Baltimore City would commence in earnest. The MOU would set out operational agreements between the entities, including the specific area of concurrent jurisdiction and how response obligations and equipment, like CAD, would be shared.

On jurisdiction, we will recommend that the JHPD have primary jurisdiction on all the buildings and grounds within our Clery boundaries, and work with the city, through the MOU process, to have concurrent jurisdiction with BPD within a limited area beyond those boundaries. That limited area would include our current patrol zone and additional streets where warranted, based on community input and an assessment of our staffing capability. This is consistent with best practice at the urban university peers we surveyed, both in Baltimore and elsewhere. As previously discussed, it is generally viewed as a benefit because the university officers can back up and assist local officers in an emergency and because it frees local police departments to deploy more of their officers to other areas to patrol.

There will be multiple opportunities for community input on the MOU. First, Johns Hopkins will host two public forums, one on or near the Homewood and Peabody campuses, and one on

or near the East Baltimore campus, to present the draft MOU and the terms it contemplates for implementation of a police department, including our proposed patrol areas. Johns Hopkins will also solicit input on our plans online via the public safety initiatives website.

Second, after drafting the MOU but prior to its adoption, the draft will be publicly posted, with the opportunity for individuals to comment, for 30 days. After comments are received and considered, the MOU would be executed by the parties.

With the legislative authority and operational agreements in place, the elements of public participation that are outlined in either document would be in full effect. These elements, as noted above, include a police advisory and accountability board made up of multiple stakeholder groups, civilian representation on administrative hearing boards, external oversight through a civilian review body, and an annual public reporting mechanism.

VII. Conclusion

Through Johns Hopkins' extensive process of exploration and engagement on strategies for improving public safety on and around our campuses, two things have become clear. First, our neighbors, employees, and students are deeply concerned about their safety and the unacceptable levels of violence in this city. They are also deeply concerned about the ways in which policing has been carried out to contain that violence: Baltimore has a long history of challenges with unaccountable policing, and an uneven – and inequitable – track record on crime reduction. They also see shortcomings with Johns Hopkins' own security operation, including how it has interacted with members of our community both on and off campus, and they want us to aim higher.

Second, we have a unique, once-in-a-generation opportunity to do precisely that: aim higher and create, from the ground up, an accountable public safety operation for a new era. We are rare among our urban university peers in that we do not already have an existing police department, and so we can learn from their best practices and their mistakes, the successes and mistakes of the BPD and other municipal departments, and the latest insights from research, and build an organization that meaningfully advances the principles of rightful policing. And we can do this in ways that complement our ongoing multimillion-dollar efforts to address the root causes of crime and strengthen economic and public health outcomes for our neighbors across the city.

We would like the chance to pursue that opportunity, in partnership with our community and state and city leaders. With the continuing violence in this city, too much is at stake for us not to try a new approach.

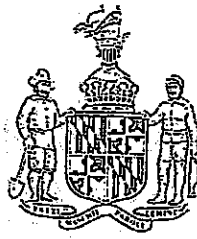
Appendix A

JOSEPH F. VALLARIO, JR.
Legislative District 23B
Prince George's County

Chair
Judiciary Committee

Legislative Policy Committee

Rules and Executive
Nominations Committee



THE MARYLAND HOUSE OF DELEGATES
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401

Annapolis Office
The Maryland House of Delegates
6 Bladen Street, Room 101
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
410-841-3488 • 301-858-3488
800-492-7122 Ext. 3488
Fax 410-841-3495 • 301-858-3495

District Office
5210 Auth Road, Sixth Floor
Suitland, Maryland 21074-4325
301-423-8100

April 17, 2018

President Ronald J. Daniels
Office of the President
242 Garland Hall
The Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland 21218

Dear President Ronald Daniels,

The House Judiciary Committee considered HB 1803 – Baltimore City – Independent Institutions of Higher Education – Police Force during the current Legislative Session. The committee gave serious consideration to the bill but ultimately determined that the issues raised would benefit from additional review and in that regard we are asking Johns Hopkins University to undertake an interim review and community engagement process.

This process would include the University soliciting additional input from students, faculty, staff, neighbors, and guests to their several campuses. Given the research focus of the institution, I would also expect the process to include working with relevant stakeholders to: examine the academic research; review the experiences of Johns Hopkins' public peers in Maryland and private peers around the nation; study best practice in how such departments structure hiring, training, complaint processes and mechanisms of accountability; and lay out the characteristics that define an accountable, transparent, and best-in-class security structure for a university and its immediately surrounding community.

Should the University, as a result of its interim study, determine to introduce legislation next session relating to a campus police force, we will be glad to give it full consideration.

Sincerely,

Joseph F. Vallario, Jr.
Chair

Cc: Dr. Paul B. Rothman, CEO, Johns Hopkins Medicine
Mr. Thomas Lewis, Vice President Gov and Community Affairs, Johns Hopkins University
Ms. Mary Clapsaddle, Director of State Affairs, Johns Hopkins University

Appendix B



JOHNS HOPKINS
UNIVERSITY & MEDICINE
SECURITY



Crime Data

SECTION ONE

Neighborhood & Patrol Zone Crime Data, 2012 to 2018

- These charts present crime data obtained from Open Baltimore to show a comparison of a full calendar year from 2012 to 2017 for the campus Patrol Zones and the neighborhoods surrounding each campus. The Patrol Zone is the area on and around Johns Hopkins campuses where security personnel are assigned security posts. In a separate column is the year-to-date 2018 data (1/1 to 12/1).
- Breakdowns are included for the Homewood Patrol Zone, Homewood Campus Neighborhoods, East Baltimore Patrol Zone, East Baltimore Campus Neighborhoods and the Peabody Campus Neighborhood.

SECTION TWO

Annual Security Report Data, 2011 to 2018

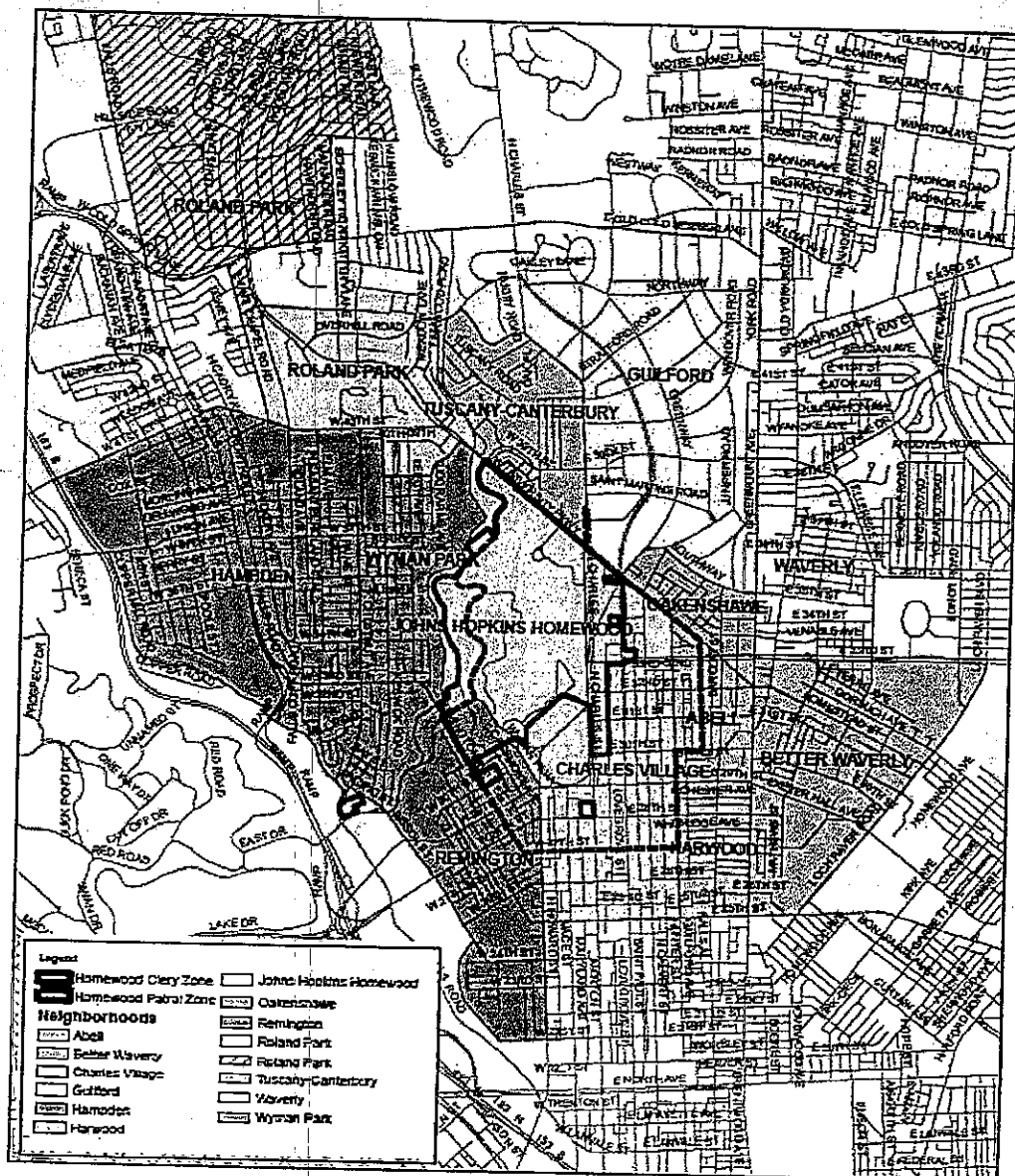
- These charts present the data reported in JHU Annual Security Reports in compliance with the Clery Act for Homicides, Aggravated Assaults and Robberies from 2011 to 2017. This data is broken down by each specific crime per campus by year. The Clery reportable geography for each campus is outlined in red on the maps from Section One.

SECTION ONE: Neighborhood & Patrol Zone Crime Data, 2012 to 2018

These charts break down crime data obtained from Open Baltimore to show a comparison of a full calendar year from 2012 to 2017 for the campus Patrol Zones and the neighborhoods surrounding each campus. The Patrol Zone is the area on and around Johns Hopkins campuses where security personnel are assigned security posts. In a separate column is the year-to-date 2018 data (1/1 to 12/1).

Breakdowns are included for the Homewood Patrol Zone, Homewood Campus Neighborhoods, East Baltimore Patrol Zone, East Baltimore Campus Neighborhoods and the Peabody Campus Neighborhood.

Homewood Campus Map – Clery Geography, Patrol Zone and Neighborhoods



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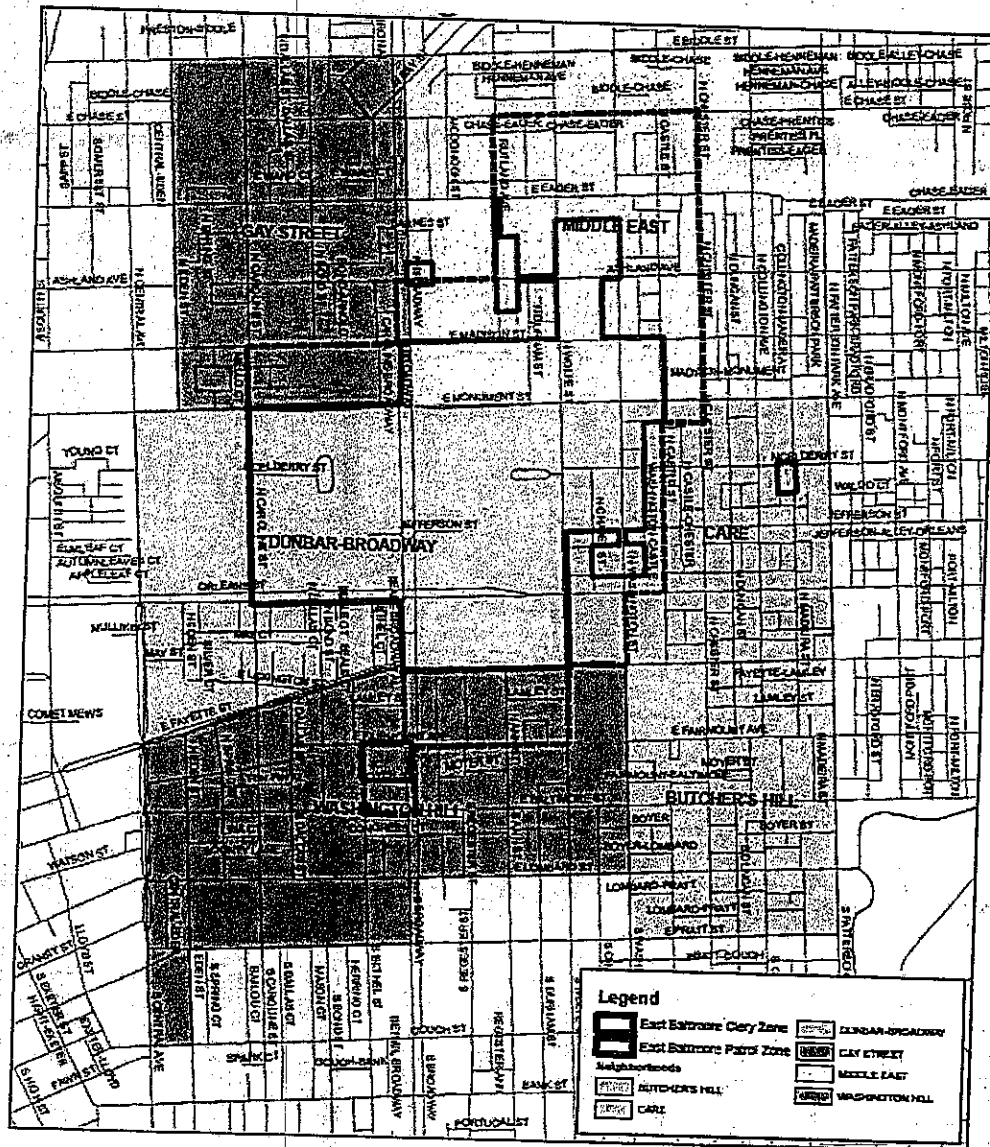
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Appendix B

East Baltimore Campus Map – Clery Geography, Patrol Zone and Neighborhoods



East Baltimore Campus – Patrol Zone Data

EAST BALTIMORE PATROL ZONE, JAN 1 TO DEC 31, 2012 TO 2017										EAST BALTIMORE PATROL ZONE	
CRIME TYPE	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2012 to 2017 Total	2018*	2012 to 2018 Total	2017 vs 2016 % change	2017 vs 2014 % change
VIOLENT CRIME	45	56	42	75	104	103	425	122	547	-1%	-145%
PROPERTY CRIME	173	183	156	228	263	237	1240	205	1445	-10%	52%
COMMON ASSAULT	84	56	55	61	72	77	405	76	481	7%	40%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	29	34	21	47	59	72	262	69	331	22%	243%
SHOOTINGS	1	0	0	3	3	7	14	3	17	133%	#DIV/0!
ARSON	3	0	0	1	0	1	5	1	6	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
AUTO THEFT	12	19	15	18	16	23	103	16	119	44%	53%
BURGLARY	20	18	13	16	21	35	123	15	138	67%	169%
HOMICIDE	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	5	100%	#DIV/0!
LARCENY	95	93	91	146	148	100	673	101	774	-32%	10%
LARCENY FROM AUTO	43	53	37	47	78	78	336	72	408	0%	111%
RAPE	1	3	3	3	5	3	18	4	22	-40%	0%
ROBBERY - CARJACKING	2	1	0	3	3	0	9	0	9	-100%	#DIV/0!
ROBBERY - COMMERCIAL	0	0	5	1	4	9	19	7	26	125%	80%
ROBBERY - RESIDENCE	1	2	1	2	1	0	7	1	8	-100%	-100%
ROBBERY - STREET	12	14	12	19	31	17	105	41	146	-45%	42%
ROBBERY TOTAL	15	17	18	25	39	26	140	41	189	-33%	44%
Grand Total	218	239	198	303	367	340	1665	327	1992	-7%	72%

*Data for 2018 includes crime data from Jan 1 to Dec 1

Violent Crime is the combined total of Aggravated Assault, Homicide, Rape and Robberies (Carjacking, Commercial, Residence & Street)

Property Crime is the combined total of Arson, Auto Theft, Burglary, Larceny and Larceny from Auto

Shootings are counted in the Aggravated Assault totals.

Common Assaults are not counted in the overall Violent, Property or Grand Total number

East Baltimore Campus – Neighborhood Data

EAST BALTIMORE NEIGHBORHOODS, JAN 1 TO DEC 31, 2012 TO 2017										EAST BALTIMORE NEIGHBORHOODS	
CRIME TYPE	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2012 to 2017 Total	2018*	2012 to 2018 Total	2017 vs 2016 % change	2017 vs 2014 % change
VIOLENT CRIME	251	304	257	297	355	361	1825	341	2166	-2%	40%
PROPERTY CRIME	761	789	685	781	821	831	4668	696	5364	1%	21%
COMMON ASSAULT	285	291	254	222	243	256	1551	208	1759	-5%	1%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	132	169	120	153	144	175	893	165	1058	22%	46%
SHOOTINGS	11	10	10	16	16	16	79	22	101	0%	60%
ARSON	4	3	7	5	5	4	29	7	36	-20%	-43%
AUTO THEFT	85	83	68	98	82	103	519	79	598	26%	51%
BURGLARY	168	171	124	140	140	198	941	110	1051	41%	60%
HOMICIDE	2	4	3	5	8	9	31	9	40	15%	200%
LARCENY	273	349	320	350	327	298	1917	260	2177	-9%	-7%
LARCENY FROM AUTO	251	183	166	187	267	228	1262	240	1502	-15%	37%
RAPE	6	6	9	6	11	7	45	7	52	-36%	-22%
ROBBERY - CARJACKING	6	3	3	7	10	7	36	4	40	-30%	133%
ROBBERY - COMMERCIAL	12	11	19	17	21	30	110	20	130	43%	58%
ROBBERY - RESIDENCE	16	13	6	8	18	9	70	3	73	-50%	50%
ROBBERY - STREET	77	98	97	101	143	124	640	133	773	-13%	28%
ROBBERY TOTAL	111	125	125	133	192	170	856	133	1016	-11%	36%
Grand Total	1012	1093	942	1078	1176	1192	6493	1037	7530	1%	27%

*Data for 2018 includes crime data from Jan 1 to Dec 1

Violent Crime is the combined total of Aggravated Assault, Homicide, Rape and Robberies (Carjacking, Commercial, Residence & Street)

Property Crime is the combined total of Arson, Auto Theft, Burglary, Larceny and Larceny from Auto

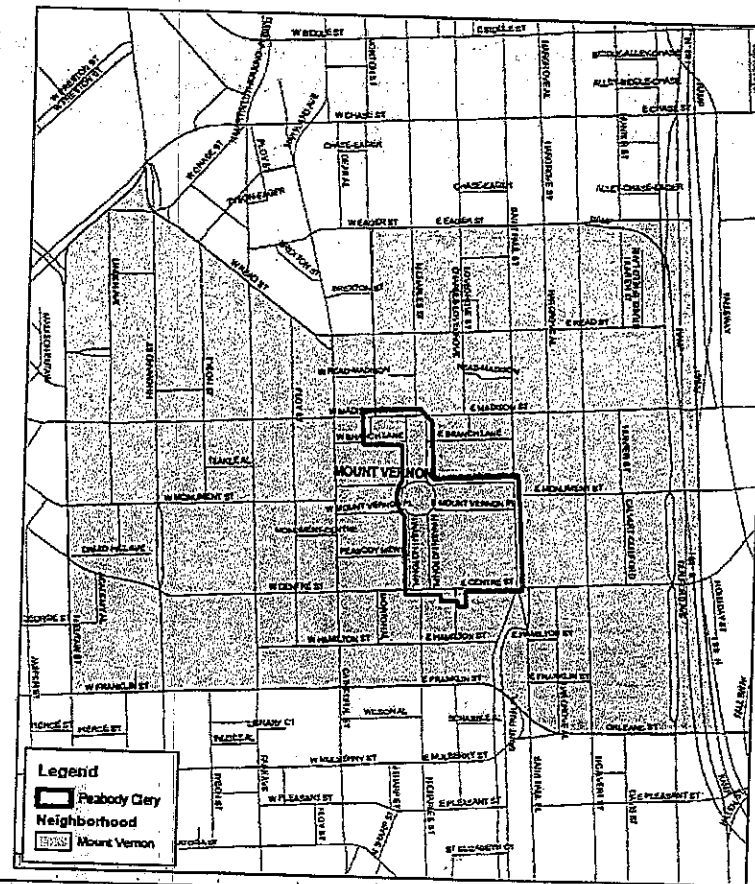
Shootings are counted in the Aggravated Assault totals.

Common Assaults are not counted in the overall Violent, Property or Grand Total number

Exhibit 4F

SB 793 Bill File, Part 6

Peabody Campus – Clery Geography and Neighborhood (Mount Vernon) Data



PEABODY NEIGHBORHOOD, JAN 1 TO DEC 31, 2012 TO 2017										PEABODY NEIGHBORHOOD	
CRIME TYPE	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2012 to 2017 Total	2018*	2012 to 2018 Total	2017 vs 2016 % change	2017 vs 2014 % change
VIOLENT CRIME	48	92	29	105	85	95	454	85	539	-12%	-228%
PROPERTY CRIME	425	363	336	289	350	335	2098	309	2407	-4%	0%
COMMON ASSAULT	61	50	57	55	68	50	341	60	401	-26%	-12%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	16	24	20	30	31	34	155	33	188	-10%	-70%
SHOOTINGS	0	2	1	1	2	0	6	1	7	-100%	-100%
ARSON	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	3	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
AUTO THEFT	26	28	20	17	20	19	130	21	151	-5%	-5%
BURGLARY	34	56	89	79	96	97	451	50	501	-1%	-9%
HOMICIDE	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	#DIV/0!	-100%
LARCENY	132	137	94	101	114	136	714	164	878	-19%	-45%
LARCENY FROM AUTO	232	142	133	91	120	82	800	74	874	-32%	-38%
RAPE	1	2	3	2	2	2	12	0	12	0%	-33%
ROBBERY - CARJACKING	0	4	0	1	2	2	9	0	9	0%	#DIV/0!
ROBBERY - COMMERCIAL	2	10	3	12	6	11	44	4	48	-83%	-257%
ROBBERY - RESIDENCE	3	5	2	3	2	2	17	0	17	0%	0%
ROBBERY - STREET	26	47	5	56	42	44	215	48	263	-5%	#VALUE!
ROBBERY TOTAL	31	66	5	72	52	59	285	48	337	-13%	-1080%
Grand Total	473	455	365	394	435	430	2552	394	2946	-1%	-18%

*Data for 2018 includes crime data from Jan 1 to Dec 1

*Data for 2018 includes crime data from Jan 1 to Dec 1

Penbody neighborhood only includes Mount Vernon

Violent Crime is the combined total of Aggravated Assault, Homicide, Rape and Robberies (Carjacking, Commercial, Residence & Street)

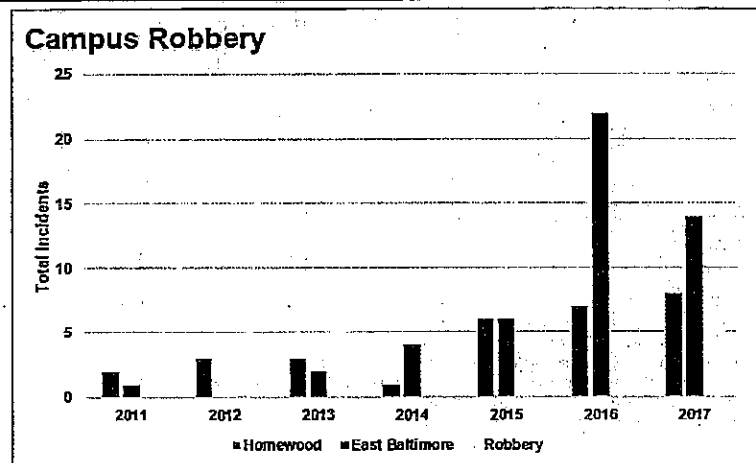
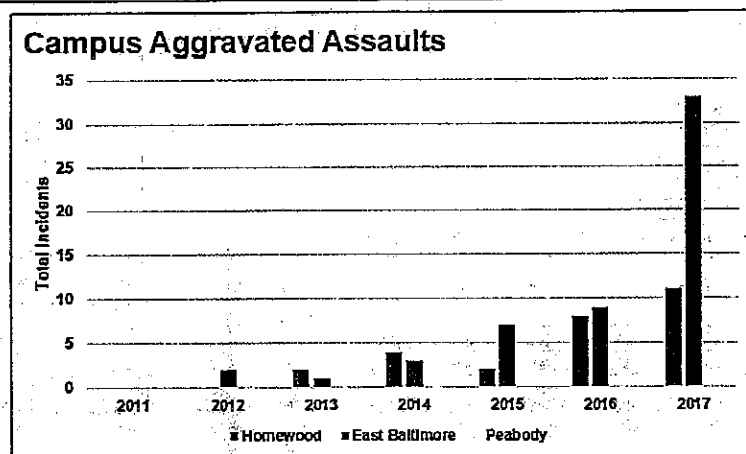
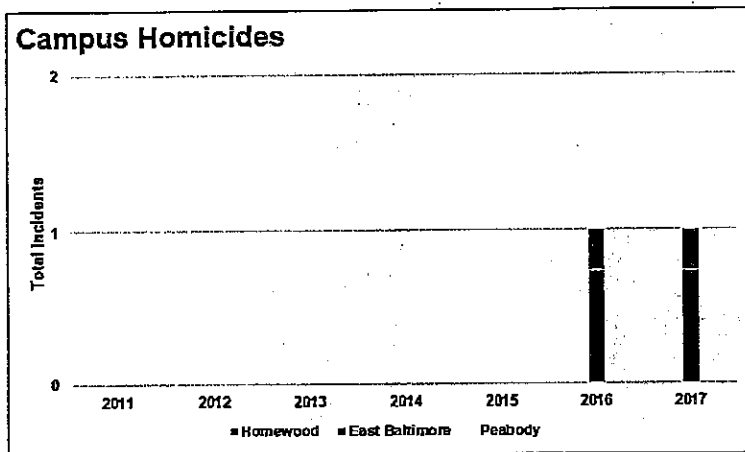
Property Crime is the combined total of Arson, Auto Theft, Burglary, Larceny and Larceny from Auto

Shootings are counted in the Aggravated Assault totals.

Common Assaults are not counted in the overall Violent, Property or Grand Total number

SECTION TWO: Annual Security Report Data, 2011 to 2018

These charts present the data reported in JHU Annual Security Reports in compliance with the Clery Act for Homicides, Aggravated Assaults and Robberies from 2011 to 2017. This data is broken down by each specific crime per campus by year. The Clery reportable geography for each campus is outlined in red on the maps from Section One.



EAST BALTIMORE

Summary of Major Crime Incidents

The following is a summary of assaults, robberies, commercial robberies, and other serious crimes in the areas on and immediately surrounding the Johns Hopkins East Baltimore campus, as reported in alerts issued by Johns Hopkins Security.

2018

DECEMBER

Dec. 3, 2018, 3:50 p.m., 1000 block of N. Washington St. Attempted armed robbery. A Johns Hopkins affiliate was approached from the rear by two juveniles individuals who showed a handgun and demanded that the affiliate "give it up." The victim ran and immediately reported the incident to Security. No property was taken.

NOVEMBER

Nov. 27, 2018, 5:22 p.m., 400 block of N. Washington St. Robbery. A single juvenile individual attempted to take a cell phone from a non-affiliate pedestrian. When the victim resisted, two other juveniles joined the first. Taken: phone and purse.

Nov. 26, 2018, 5:30 p.m., 600 block of N. Washington St. Attempted robbery. A single juvenile approached a Johns Hopkins affiliate at a bus stop, grabbed her purse and attempted to flee. The affiliate resisted and fell to the ground and the juvenile fled without the purse.

Nov. 16, 2018, 7:40 p.m., 1400 block of E. Monument St. Armed robbery. Three juvenile individuals approached a pedestrian Johns Hopkins affiliate; one individual pointed a handgun at the affiliate and demanded cash and a cell phone. The individuals pushed the affiliate to the ground and took his phone by force. The affiliate suffered a bruised knee, but declined treatment. Taken: phone (other juveniles in the area witnessed the robbery, chased the perpetrators and retrieved the phone for the affiliate).

Nov. 15, 2018, 11 p.m., 200 block of N. Caroline St. Carjacking (robbery). Two individuals approached a Johns Hopkins affiliate seated in his car and banged on the window. The affiliate got out of his car and was struck in the back of the head with an unknown object and briefly knocked unconscious. When he regained consciousness, his car had been stolen. He suffered a minor injury. Taken: car.

Nov. 13, 2018, 2:15 p.m., 1500 block of Ashland Ave. Assault and robbery. A Johns Hopkins affiliate was approached from the rear by three individuals and struck with a closed fist. Affiliate suffered a nose injury but declined treatment. Taken: wallet and phone.

Nov. 6, 2018, 11:50 p.m., 500 block of N. Castle St. Carjacking (armed robbery). Individual armed with a handgun robbed non-affiliate and drove away in the victim's car. Victim's shoulder injured when he fell while fleeing the scene; he was taken to Johns Hopkins Hospital emergency department for treatment. Taken: car and personal property.

Nov. 6, 2018, 12:45 p.m., 1900 block of Ashland Ave. Commercial robbery. Individual grabbed money out of the cash register through the service window of a food truck. Taken: cash.

Summary of Major Crime Incidents: East Baltimore

Continued...

OCTOBER

Oct. 20, 2018, 5:45 p.m., 200 block of N. Central Ave. between Fayette and Baltimore streets. Robbery. Individuals robbed a Johns Hopkins affiliate. Taken: personal property.

Oct. 8, 2018, 6:50 p.m., 700 block of N. Eden St. at E. Monument St. Armed robbery. Juvenile individual robbed a non-affiliate pedestrian at gunpoint and fled on foot. Taken: personal property.

Oct. 2, 2018, 9:30 p.m., 1100 block of N. Broadway. Attempted armed robbery. A Johns Hopkins affiliate riding a bicycle northbound on Broadway was approached by four juvenile individuals, one armed with a handgun. They demanded the affiliate's cell phone, wallet, backpack and bike. Baltimore police and Johns Hopkins security vehicles approaching the area activated their emergency lights; the juveniles fled and separated without the affiliate's property.

SEPTEMBER

Sept. 14, 2018, 8:15 a.m., 1600 block of E. Fairmount Avenue. Assault. Johns Hopkins affiliate walking eastbound was approached and was kissed on the cheek by an individual. Circumstances and suspect description were similar to those in the other Sept. 14 incident.

Sept. 14, 2018, 7:55 a.m., 100 block of N. Broadway. Sexual assault. Johns Hopkins affiliate pedestrian waiting to cross an intersection at a traffic light was approached and was kissed on the cheek and touched on the buttocks.

Sept. 6, 2018, vicinity of Bond and Eager streets. Aggravated assault. A gunman in a vehicle opened fire on a group holding a vigil for the victim in the Sept. 3 incident. Three youth – ages 14, 17 and 19 – were wounded. All were taken to Johns Hopkins Hospital and survived.

Sept. 3, 2018, 11:11 p.m., 1600 block of E. Eager Street, near Broadway. Homicide. A non-affiliate was found shot to the head by a firearm. He was transported to a hospital, where he died of his wounds.

AUGUST

Aug. 20, 2018, 5:35 p.m., near the intersection of E. Madison and N. Caroline streets. Aggravated assault. Non-affiliate shot. Police responding to a ShotSpotter alert chased potential suspects and recovered a handgun. Victim transported by ambulance to Johns Hopkins Hospital emergency department.

JULY

July 24, 2018, 8:15 a.m., North Wolfe Street and 1900 block of Ashland Avenue. Assault. Johns Hopkins affiliate standing on the sidewalk was touched on the forearm by an individual who made a suggestive remark and leaned in toward victim making kissing noises.

July 19, 2018, 5:30 p.m., 600 block of North Washington Street. Robbery. Pedestrian affiliate's wireless headphones taken by juvenile individual riding past on a bicycle. Taken: headphones.

JUNE

June 26, 2018, 10:50 p.m., Robbery and assault. 1800 block Orleans Street (near the Orleans Garage entrance). A non-affiliate walking along the street was pushed against a wall by three suspects and struck in the face by one of the three. Another grabbed the victim's bag of fast food. Taken: food.

APRIL

***April 12, 2018, 3:40 p.m.,** Bank robbery (armed). 2000 block E. Monument Street. Wells Fargo bank branch robbed by a male individual carrying a note claiming he had a gun and demanding money. Taken: cash.

FEBRUARY

***Feb. 25, 2018,** late night to early morning. Burglary. Inside commercial business in the Johns Hopkins Hospital complex. This was the latest of a series of burglaries in commercial businesses in the hospital complex on different dates. Arrest warrant obtained for a suspect believed responsible for the burglaries.

Appendix C.i

Summary of Major Crime Incidents: East Baltimore

Continued...

Feb. 15, 2018, 4:30 p.m., Robbery. 700 block N. Broadway. Non-affiliate approached from behind and was threatened with stabbing, though no knife was seen. Taken: phone.

*Feb. 7, 2018, 5:10 p.m., Attempted armed robbery. Washington and Monument streets. Individual attempted to rob a Dunkin' Donuts at gunpoint.

JANUARY

Jan. 30, 2018, 1:20 p.m., Armed robbery. 600 block N. Castle Street. Non-affiliate robbed at knifepoint by three male individuals. Taken: personal property.

Jan. 24, 2018, 7:10 p.m., Armed robbery. 700 block N. Broadway. Non-affiliate grabbed and robbed at knifepoint by two male individuals. Taken: personal property. A Kennedy Krieger security officer and an off-duty Baltimore sheriff's deputy working for Johns Hopkins witnessed the robbery. They chased and arrested one of the perpetrators.

*Jan. 19, 2018, about 12 noon., Aggravated assault (double shooting). Inside 621 N. Duncan St. between Monument and McElderry streets. Reported double shooting; perpetrator fled. No further details.

2017

NOVEMBER

Nov. 13, 2017, 1:35 a.m., Aggravated assault (shooting). 1700 block of E. Monument Street near Broadway. Two eastbound vehicles stopped just past the intersection. One occupant of each car exited vehicles and got into a physical altercation. One pulled a gun and shot the other in the right leg. Victim was later treated at JHH emergency department.

Nov. 9, 2017, 6:05 p.m., Assault. Caroline Street between Jefferson and McElderry streets. Affiliate approached by six or seven male individuals, one of whom struck the victim in the face, causing minor injuries.

Nov. 9, 2017, 4:50 p.m., Property damage. Madison Street at Ensor Street. Affiliate driving west was approached at traffic light by four male individuals, who yelled at the driver and then kicked the rear panel of the vehicle on the driver side, causing significant damage.

OCTOBER

Oct. 24, 2017, 4:40 p.m., Assault and robbery. 1400 block E. Monument Street. Kennedy Krieger affiliate approached from behind by five male individuals, who struck the victim and took his property. Victim suffered minor injuries. Third known incident in three weeks at this approximate location, at approximately the same time with perhaps the same perpetrators.

Oct. 4, 2017, 4 p.m., Assault and robbery. Monument Street at Eden Street. Johns Hopkins affiliate confronted and punched in the face by three male individuals. Taken: purse, wallet, cell phone, tablet. (Purse and wallet recovered by passerby who gave chase.)

AUGUST

Aug. 16, 2017, 11:37 p.m., Aggravated assault (shooting). 300 block N. Broadway (rear). Non-affiliate shot in the left leg. Victim taken by ambulance to a hospital.

*Aug. 2, 2017, 2:45 p.m., Bank robbery. 1800 block E. Monument Street. Bank of America branch robbed by male individual who handed a teller a note and fled with a bag of money. Taken: cash.

Aug. 2, 2017, 12:15 p.m., Aggravated assault (shooting). 900 block N. Broadway. Three non-affiliates shot.

JULY

July 19, 2017, 5:34 p.m., Aggravated assault (shooting). Chester and McElderry streets. Non-affiliate walked from scene to security officer posted at Washington and Monument streets and reported being shot in the left foot.

July 18, 2017, 8:12 p.m., Assault and attempted robbery. 400 block North Central Avenue. Victim sustained injuries. Group of individuals also believed responsible for the other July 18 incident. No further information.

* Not a street crime.

Summary of Major Crime Incidents: East Baltimore

Continued...

July 18, 2017, 7:50 p.m., Assault and attempted robbery. 100 block North Caroline Street. Victim sustained injuries. Group of individuals also believed responsible for the other July 18 incident. No further information.

July 11, 2017, 5:30 p.m., Assault and robbery. 2000 block of East Madison Street. Non-affiliate attacked by eight to 10 male individuals. Taken: athletic shoes.

HOMEWOOD CAMPUS

Summary of Major Crime Incidents

The following is a summary of assaults, robberies, commercial robberies, and other serious crimes in the areas on and immediately surrounding the Johns Hopkins Homewood campus, as reported in alerts issued by Johns Hopkins Security.

2018

DECEMBER

Dec. 10, 2018, 2:00 p.m., 100 block of W. 27th Street. Commercial armed robbery. Two masked individuals armed with handguns entered the Sweet 27 Bakery and Restaurant and demanded money. Taken: cash and customers' personal property.

NOVEMBER

Nov. 22, 2018, 12:30 a.m., 300 block of University Parkway. Assault and robbery. One individual approached a non-affiliate pedestrian from behind, grabbed her shoulder purse, spun her to the ground, punched her and fled with the purse. Taken: purse and personal property.

Nov. 11, 2018, 12:05 p.m., alley behind 300 block of 33rd St. Armed robbery. Two individuals, one with a handgun, approached a non-affiliate walking in the alley. Taken: cash.

OCTOBER

* Oct. 20, 2018, 4:10 p.m., 2700 block of Remington Ave. Commercial armed robbery. Individual with his hand in his pocket as if armed with a gun demanded money from the cashier at a Walgreens store. Taken: cash.

SEPTEMBER

* Sept. 28, 2018, 2:55 p.m., 2700 block of Remington Ave. Commercial robbery. Individual approached bank teller with a note and fled with money. Taken: cash.

* Sept. 10, 2018, 8:14 p.m., 3200 block of St. Paul Street. Commercial armed robbery. Individual appearing to be shoplifting was challenged by a CVS store employee, pulled out a knife and pointed it at the employee. Taken: merchandise.

AUGUST

** Aug. 13, 2018, 1:40 a.m., 300 block of E. 27th Street. Armed robbery. Two individuals approached a non-affiliate, one placing a handgun to the victim's head. The victim was forced to withdraw cash from several ATMs, then was returned to his home, where they assaulted him with pepper spray. Taken: cash.

** Aug. 12, 2018, around 12:01 a.m., 26th Street and Huntington Avenue. Armed robbery. Three individuals armed with handguns robbed two non-affiliates. Taken: wallets and keys.

August 11, 2018, 4 p.m., 3100 block of Remington Avenue. Armed robbery. Two individuals, one armed with a handgun, exited a car parked in an alley and demanded property from two non-affiliate pedestrians. Taken: handbags.

Aug. 10, 2018, 11:20 a.m., 3000 block of Cresmont Avenue. Armed robbery. Individual exited a car, demanded property at gunpoint from an affiliate and his daughter, returned to car and drove away. Taken: phone and wallet.

* Not a street crime. ** Occurred outside Johns Hopkins patrol area

Appendix C.ii

Summary of Major Crime Incidents: Homewood

Continued...

**** Aug. 3, 2018, 12:53 a.m., 2600 block of N. Charles Street.** Armed robbery. Three individuals, one armed with a knife, approached a non-affiliate on the front steps of his residence and attempted to gain entry to the home by pushing the victim through the doorway. The victim pushed back, dropping his house and car keys. Taken: keys.

JULY

July 31, 2018, 2:33 a.m., 300 block E. 32nd Street (between Abell Avenue and Barclay Street). Attempted armed robbery. One individual, carrying a semi-automatic handgun, approached a university contract employee. The employee ran and the individual fell to the ground.

July 29, 2018, 1:30 a.m., 27th Street and St. Paul Street. Armed robbery. Individual, implying he carried a gun, approached non-affiliate and walked her behind a building to two accomplices and from there to an ATM where she was forced to withdraw money. Taken: cash and other property.

July 26, 2018, about 12:01 a.m., 2800 block of St. Paul Street. Carjacking (armed robbery). One individual, implying he had a gun, approached non-affiliate getting out of her car, demanded the car and drove away. Taken: automobile.

July 25, 2018, 1:15 p.m., Calvert Street and 32nd Street to and across Homewood campus to area near Stony Run. Hit-and-run accident and fleeing police. Individual in reportedly carjacked vehicle crashed in multi-vehicle collision and fled from Baltimore police, eventually reaching and crossing the Homewood campus before being arrested in wooded area near Stony Run. JHEA text messages sent ordering those on campus to shelter in place.

**** July 10, 2018, 10:50 p.m., 3400 block of University Place.** Carjacking (armed robbery). Three individuals, one claiming to have a gun, stole a car from a non-affiliate. Taken: automobile.

**** July 1, 2018, 7:50 a.m. 3000 block of Huntington Avenue.** Carjacking (armed robbery). Individual (possibly the same individual involved in a similar nearby crime the previous day) stole a car at gunpoint from a non-affiliate. Taken: automobile and purse.

JUNE

**** June 30, 2018, 4:05 p.m., Rear of the 2600 block of N. Charles Street.** Carjacking (armed robbery). Individual (possibly the same individual involved in a similar nearby crime the next day) stole a car from a non-affiliate at gunpoint. Taken: automobile, wallet and cash.

MAY

May 19, 2018, 1:30 a.m., Corner of N. Charles Street and Art Museum Drive. Aggravated assault. Contract employee standing on the sidewalk was shot at with a paintball gun fired from a passing car. (Employee's backpack was hit.)

May 14, 2018, 8:45 p.m., 200 block E. 32nd Street. Armed robbery. Student robbed at gunpoint by two individuals. Taken: wallet and phone.

APRIL

April 14, 2018, 4:50 p.m., Assault and robbery. Unit block W. University Parkway. Graduate student robbed by three female individuals, who took the student's phone and attempted to forcibly take her purse. Victim was struck in the face. Taken: phone.

April 18, 2018, 3:05 p.m., St. Paul Street at 27th Street. Assault. Student boarding a Johns Hopkins shuttle bus was cursed at and struck in the face by a male individual. Student sustained minor injuries.

FEBRUARY

Feb. 7, 2018, 3:05 a.m., Assault and armed robbery. 100 block W. 29th Street. Two non-affiliates robbed at gunpoint by two male individuals. Victims were struck with handgun and were taken by ambulance to a hospital. Taken: cash.

Appendix C.ii

Summary of Major Crime Incidents: Homewood

Continued...

JANUARY

Jan. 24, 2018, 5:15 p.m., Armed robbery. 300 block E. 31st Street. Two non-affiliates robbed at gunpoint by two male individuals. Taken: phone.

Jan. 18, 2018, 6:20 p.m., Robbery. 2700 block Maryland Avenue. Non-affiliate approached from behind by two male individuals. Taken: backpack, wallet.

Advisory dated Jan. 15, 2018, date and time of incident not listed. Assault and robbery. 300 block Ilchester Avenue. Non-affiliate's backpack grabbed in struggle with victim by three male individuals who had been sitting on steps as victim passed. Victim fell to the ground. Taken: backpack.

2017

DECEMBER

Dec. 19, 2017, 10:45 p.m., Assault and armed robbery. 300 block E. 27th Street. Non-affiliate robbed at knifepoint by two male individuals. Second non-affiliate also robbed after coming to assist first victim. Both victims were knocked to the ground. Taken: phones.

NOVEMBER

Nov. 26, 2017, 1:50 p.m., Armed robbery. 2900 block Guilford Avenue. Non-affiliate robbed at gunpoint by two male individuals. Taken: wallet.

OCTOBER

Oct. 22, 2017, 10:10 p.m., Armed robbery. 2900 block Calvert Street. Non-affiliated food deliveryman robbed at gunpoint after completing a delivery. Taken: unspecified property.

Oct. 11, 2017, 11:15 p.m., Armed robbery. 2900 block Guilford Avenue. Johns Hopkins affiliate and friend robbed at gunpoint while exiting their car by three male individuals (same description as the other Oct. 11 crime). Taken: money, credit cards.

Oct. 11, 2017, 11:07 p.m., Armed robbery. 3100 block Guilford Avenue. Three students robbed at gunpoint by three male individuals. Taken: money, phones, credit cards.

SEPTEMBER

Sept. 26, 2017, 10:20 p.m., Robbery. 200 block E. 31st Street. Student robbed by two male individuals, one of whom grabbed her arm. Taken: phone.

Sept. 23, 2017, around 12 midnight., Armed robbery. Intersection of N. Guilford Avenue and E. 27th Street. Unaffiliated pizza deliveryman robbed at gunpoint by three male individuals while returning to his car after a delivery. Taken: wallet, money.

Sept. 20, 2017, 10:04 p.m., Armed robbery. 200 block E. 33rd Street. Two Johns Hopkins affiliates robbed at gunpoint by three male individuals, one of whom searched the victims' pockets. Taken: wallets, phones.

Sept. 17, 2017, 8:52 p.m., Robbery. 2900 block Guilford Avenue. Student approached from rear by three male individuals, one of whom held an object to the back of student's head and demanded money. Taken: wallet, phone.

AUGUST

* Aug. 24, 2017, 12:10 p.m., Burglary. 3200 block Charles Street. Laptop taken from student residence, reportedly by one male individual.

Aug. 16, 2017, 10:46 p.m., Armed robbery. 300 block E. 30th Street. Non-affiliate in courtyard robbed at gunpoint by one male individual, who then joined two other male individuals and left area. Taken: wallet, phone.

Summary of Major Crime Incidents: Homewood
Continued...

Aug. 15, 2017, 11:15 p.m., Armed robbery. 100 block W. 29th Street. Non-affiliate passenger in a car forced by driver at gunpoint to leave vehicle. Taken: personal property.

Aug. 11, 2017, 11:45 a.m., Armed robbery. 2500 block Maryland Avenue. Non-affiliate robbed at knifepoint by two male individuals. Taken: money.

Aug. 5, 2017, 4:25 p.m., Armed robbery. 200 block Chancery Road. Three students robbed at gunpoint by two suspects who emerged from a vehicle and walked up to the victims. Taken: money, phones. A homeowner who came outside to investigate was also robbed.

**** Aug. 4, 2017, 9:15 p.m.,** Armed robbery. 3500 block N. Calvert Street. University affiliate robbed at gunpoint by two male individuals who emerged from a car that pulled up near victim. Taken: money, phone.

Aug. 4, 2017, 2:15 p.m., Armed robbery. 2900 block Hunter Street (between 29th and 30th streets). Non-affiliate robbed at gunpoint by two male individuals who emerged from a car that pulled up near victim. Armed individual demanded "give me everything." Taken: wallet, car keys, and victim's car, parked nearby on 30th Street.

Aug. 3, 2017, 2:20 p.m., Armed robbery. 200 block E. 30th Street. Student robbed at gunpoint by male individual who fled in car with unknown driver. Taken: phone, money.

*** Aug. 3, 2017, 2 a.m.,** Armed robbery. Apartment in the 300 block E. University Parkway. Graduate student robbed at gunpoint by male individual who had been invited into student's apartment. Taken: wallet, phone.

JULY

July 30, 2017, 2 a.m., Assault and attempted armed robbery. 3200 block Abell Avenue. Non-affiliate pushed against his car while exiting vehicle. Two male individuals demanded victim's property at gunpoint. The armed suspect attempted to grab victim's phone from his hand and struck victim in the head with his fist when the victim resisted.

July 29, 2017, 11:18 p.m., Armed robbery. 200 block E. 27th Street. Two non-affiliates robbed at gunpoint by two male individuals. Taken: backpacks, wallets and a phone.

July 29, 2017, 1:40 a.m., Armed robbery. 2800 block of St. Paul Street. Non-affiliate robbed at knifepoint by three individuals (two male, one female). Taken: backpack with phone, cash and keys.

PEABODY CAMPUS

Summary of Major Crime Incidents

The following is a summary of assaults, robberies, commercial robberies, and other serious crimes in the areas on and immediately surrounding the Johns Hopkins Peabody campus, as reported in alerts issued by Johns Hopkins Security.

2018

AUGUST

Aug. 29, 2018, 7:20 p.m., 600 block of St. Paul Street. Assault. A student was struck in the face while attempting to intervene to stop an individual chasing a non-affiliate.

Aug. 28, 2018, 12:15 p.m., 600 block of N. Charles Street. Aggravated assault. A single individual held a knife for several seconds to the side of a student sitting on a bench at a shuttle stop, then said that the student had been "punked."

JUNE

June 20, 2018, 11:57 a.m., Sexual assault. Unit block E. Centre St. A Peabody Security officer investigating a report of a disturbance was inappropriately touched. The assault was committed by one of two individuals who had allegedly been engaging in aggressive filming of patrons and staff at Maestro's Café, a university-operated food-service establishment.

MAY

May 18, 2018, 12:15 p.m., Aggravated assault. Unit block E. Centre St. Student standing along the block was hit in the right arm, neck and back by a paintball gun fired from a passing car.

May 3, 2018, 11:30 a.m., Assault and robbery. 700 block N. Charles St. Student walking toward Johns Hopkins shuttle stop was pushed by a male individual. Taken: phone.

APRIL

April 30, 2018, 2:25 p.m., Attempted armed robbery. Unit block E. Madison Street between Charles and St. Paul streets. Student approached at knifepoint by one individual, who demanded a phone but left without taking it when he saw the model of phone the student carried. Description of individual similar to that in the other April 30 crime, which occurred shortly before and nearby.

April 30, 2018, 2 p.m., Attempted armed robbery. 600 block St. Paul Street. Student at Johns Hopkins shuttle stop approached at knifepoint by one individual, who demanded money but fled without taking any.

April 29, 2018, 1:45 a.m., Armed robbery. 700 block N. Charles St. Student and friends ordered at gunpoint into an alley, where suspect robbed the student. Taken: wallet, phone.

April 26, 2018, 11:30 a.m., Armed robbery. 500 block St. Paul Street. Student robbed at knifepoint by two individuals. This occurred shortly after crime No. 5, and nearby. The victim's description of the individuals matched that in the other April 26 crime. Taken: phone.

000439
Summary of Major Crime Incidents: Peabody
Continued...

April 26, 2018, 11 a.m., Attempted armed robbery. 600 block St. Paul Street. Student at Johns Hopkins shuttle stop approached by two male individuals who demanded his phone at knifepoint. Individuals fled when others arrived at the shuttle stop.

2017

OCTOBER

Oct. 20, 2017, 7:13 p.m., Assault and attempted robbery, followed immediately by robbery. Unit block E. Mount Vernon Place and nearby. Non-affiliate was struck by individuals who attempted to take his wallet. When victim resisted, individuals ran to the 600 block of St. Paul Street and snatched another non-affiliate's phone. Taken: phone.

SEPTEMBER

Sept. 18, 2017, 8:30 p.m., Assault and attempted robbery. Unit block E. Mount Vernon Place. A Peabody Prep parent was struck in the face by individuals who attempted to take the parent's phone.

AUGUST

Aug. 30, 2017, 11 p.m., Armed robbery. 700 block N. Charles Street. Student robbed by individual who stated that he had a gun. Taken: wallet, phone.

Appendix D.i

From: Johns Hopkins University <[REDACTED]@johnshopkins.edu>

Sent: Wednesday, September 27, 2017 7:37 PM

To: [REDACTED]

Subject: JHU security response after Charles Village robberies

Is this email not displaying correctly? [View it in your browser.](#)



Dear Homewood Students, Faculty, and Staff:

Since last Sunday, Charles Village has experienced a rash of robberies, most of them armed. In the area immediately east of North Calvert Street, six of our students and four of our neighbors have been robbed. Most of these crimes appear to have been perpetrated by two or three assailants, and they have occurred in both the evening and daytime.

The safety and security of our community is and will remain a constant focus at every level of the university. We are working closely with the Baltimore Police Department (BPD) to protect our community and aid BPD in its effort to stem this surge in robberies.

Specifically, BPD's Northern District has shifted significant resources to patrol the neighborhood and investigate these crimes. Johns Hopkins Campus Safety and Security (CSS) also has increased the number of CSS patrols and armed, off-duty BPD police officers in the impacted area, working in coordination with BPD to ensure maximum security coverage.

These steps complement the university's substantial increase in investment in CSS, which has more than doubled in the last four years. In the past eight months alone, CSS has increased its patrol staffing by 20 percent in order to augment a highly visible deterrence to crime in the neighborhoods adjacent to the Homewood campus.

We are very concerned about anyone in our community who is victimized by criminal activity. Homewood Student Affairs has been in touch with the student victims to provide support, including counseling and academic assistance, and is available to help through the post-incident trauma.

For those of you who live in or pass through the neighborhoods where these crimes are occurring, we strongly urge you to take advantage of the university's security and transportation resources—including the [Escort Program](#) and the [LiveSafe smartphone app](#), which puts you quickly in touch with campus security or police in the event of an emergency.

- On the Campus Safety and Security website you will find useful [crime prevention tips](#) and specific suggestions for how to protect yourself if you [encounter a thief](#).
- On the JHU Transportation Services website you will find [Blue Jay Shuttle routes](#) (available from 5:30 p.m. to 3:45 a.m.) and instructions for downloading the TransLoc

Appendix D.i

Rider app, which provides real-time updates on routes and timing, as well as access to Night Ride, an on-demand curb-to-curb service in our area.

We will keep you posted with additional information as needed in the coming weeks. Please do not hesitate to be in touch with us with any questions and/or concerns you may have about campus safety and security.

Sincerely,

Daniel G. Ennis
Senior Vice President for Finance and Administration

Keith Hill
Vice President for Corporate Security

Christina Presberry
Interim Executive Director for Campus Safety and Security

Appendix D.ii

From: President Daniels <[REDACTED]@johnshopkins.edu>

Sent: Monday, October 23, 2017 5:15 PM

To: [REDACTED]

Subject: Homewood campus safety and security update

Is this email not displaying correctly? [View it in your browser.](#)



Dear Homewood Students, Faculty, and Staff:

I am writing to update you on recent efforts to ensure the safety and security of our campus community.

As you know, over the last several months, the neighborhoods near the Homewood campus have experienced a very concerning spate of crimes, including a series of robberies (both armed and unarmed), the most recent of which occurred last night. Most of these robberies have been concentrated near the eastern perimeter of our off-campus patrol area and have followed a similar pattern, with juveniles or young adults approaching one or more students or community members and demanding their wallets and cellphones. In some cases, the robberies were part of a larger wave across the city involving the same group of perpetrators; in others, they appear to be singular events. The Baltimore Police Department (BPD) has made arrests in more than half of these crimes and is actively investigating the others, with our close collaboration and support.

We have been dogged in our determination to keep our campuses safe and secure, and we understand that a comprehensive and visible security presence is the best way to deter crime. As we have communicated in the past, to supplement the efforts of the BPD, our university has invested significant resources in increasing the size of our campus security force and deploying (armed) off-duty police officers and (unarmed) Allied Universal security guards. We constantly re-evaluate our strategy and tactics and recently further intensified our evening security presence in the area to the east of campus, with 12 additional security personnel (including along Guilford Avenue) and three additional car patrols. Also, we have decided to build a special response unit of highly trained former police officers whose mandate and location will be targeted to current or evolving threats. These steps will complement actions by BPD, which has dedicated more on-duty police patrols to our area and prioritized criminal investigations for incidents occurring near our campuses.

Other ongoing investments include upgrading and expanding our extensive network of security cameras, which have proved useful in crime deterrence and investigation, and working closely with the City of Baltimore on improved lighting and safety on city streets adjacent to campus. We are moving forward with plans to build and renovate more on-campus and affiliated housing, in order to provide more close-to-campus options for juniors and seniors. And we know from our own experience (and the experience of other urban universities) that the best long-term strategy to increase the safety of the campus community is to nurture and invest in neighborhoods for stable mixed-income residents, strong schools, green spaces, and good public amenities; we have seen significant improvements in neighborhood safety after completing several major mixed-use development projects, such as 9 East 33rd, Remington Row and RHouse.

Appendix D.ii

In mounting these security-related initiatives, we are consulting closely with local and national experts, and will be guided by the best available evidence on the benefits, risks, and efficacy of different interventions. We know well the challenges posed by the surge in violence in cities across the country, and we are resolutely determined that our campuses and their environs will be places where our students, faculty, and staff are safe, and able to immerse themselves fully in the experience and mission of Johns Hopkins.

Sincerely,

Ronald J. Daniels
President

JOHNS HOPKINS

UNIVERSITY & MEDICINE

Johns Hopkins: *In Baltimore, Of Baltimore, For Baltimore.*

Johns Hopkins' Commitment to Baltimore

"Johns Hopkins' commitment to our city and our neighbors is not new; it is part of who we are, inherent in our work from clinics to classrooms."

- Ronald Daniels, President, Johns Hopkins University

Investing in Baltimore's Economy

Johns Hopkins is an essential economic driver for Baltimore, providing thousands of good-paying, high-quality jobs to city residents, supporting local businesses and fueling the city's booming innovation economy.



48%

New private sector job growth driven by Johns Hopkins between FY14-FY17



+3,200

New jobs in Baltimore between FY14-FY17 - an increase of nearly 9%

Johns Hopkins' average salary is 27% higher than the average salary in Baltimore.

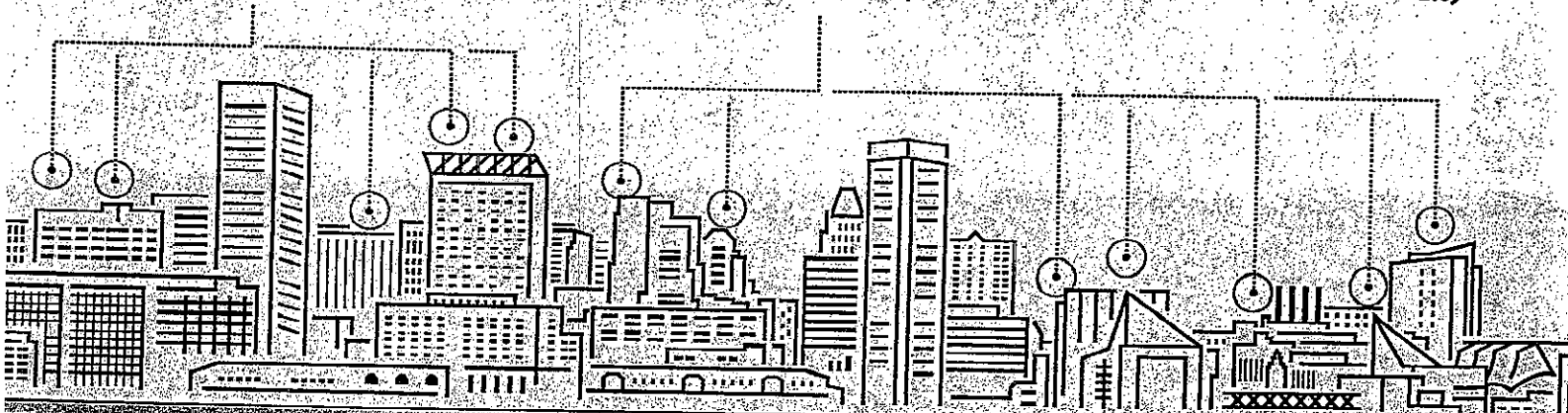


39,263 Employees WORK IN BALTIMORE
totaling \$2.8B in salaries and wages

16,202 Employees LIVE IN BALTIMORE
totaling \$1B in salaries and wages

\$71.5k
Johns Hopkins average salary in FY17

\$59k
average salary in Baltimore City



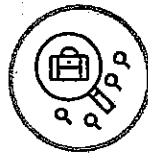
Caring for Baltimore's Communities and Building Ladders of Opportunity

Johns Hopkins works hard for our hometown. We give back in hundreds of ways, including by offering full-tuition scholarships for Baltimore's students, hiring healthcare providers from challenged neighborhoods and helping returning citizens re-enter the workforce with high-quality jobs and a bright career path.



\$28M

In scholarships over the past 5 years for 64 Baltimore high school students to attend Johns Hopkins tuition free



1,000+

New hires from distressed communities in targeted jobs over the past 3 years (FY16-FY18)



400+

Returning citizens hired since FY16, modeling best practices to remove barriers to gainful employment

Supporting Our Employees and Their Families

Our people are our most important resource. Through a comprehensive package of employee benefits and incentives, Johns Hopkins is helping our employees care for their families, build their careers and get ahead. Their success drives our success.

\$68M+

Tuition benefits
paid to more than 6,500 employees and their families for college and university

\$5,000

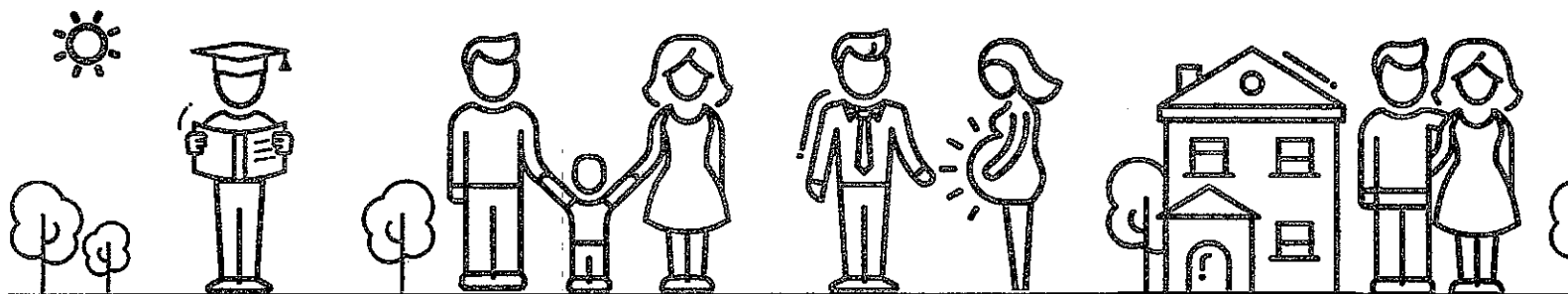
Childcare reimbursement vouchers
available for employees making less than \$50k

6+ WEEKS

Fully-paid parental leave
plus 4 weeks of fully-paid birth recovery leave

\$7.4M+

in grants to buy homes
To date, nearly 1,000 employees have participated in Johns Hopkins' Live Near Your Work program, receiving \$7.4 million in grants to buy homes in Baltimore City



Johns Hopkins is proud of our hometown. As Baltimore's premier anchor institution, we are committed to helping our city succeed and its residents thrive.

Johns Hopkins and Baltimore: Building Our City, Together

Appendix F

Economic Opportunities for Underserved Adults and Youth

- 1,000 new local hires from distressed communities in Baltimore City in targeted jobs at Johns Hopkins over the past 3 years (FY16-FY18);
- Over 400 returning citizens hired since FY16, modeling best practices to remove barriers to gainful employment;
- Over 3,500 paid summer internships for Baltimore youth through the Johns Hopkins Summer Jobs Program, launched 24 years ago, including over 450 in 2018 alone, the highest of any private employer in the city

Healthcare and Addiction Treatment

- \$54.9 million in charity care annually, provided by JH hospitals in Baltimore to uninsured and underinsured patients;
- Suite of services to individuals with substance use disorders, and substantial co-occurring medical, mental health, and social needs, providing over 100,000 clinic visits each year: Johns Hopkins offers group and individual counseling, offer all approved medications for opioid, alcohol and nicotine use disorders, and provides a full continuum of wrap-around services including housing, psychiatric evaluation and treatment, and peer support services;
- **Cornerstone at Helping Up Mission (HUM):** Cornerstone is a substance abuse treatment program within the HUM in East Baltimore. The program is staffed by JHU counselors and a program director who is a full-time JHU faculty member, and Cornerstone provides substance abuse treatment services. Johns Hopkins also provides financial support for the program.
- **Center for Addition and Pregnancy (CAP):** The Johns Hopkins Bayview Medical Center offers one of the few treatment programs for pregnant women, the Center for Addition and Pregnancy (CAP), which helps mothers and infants deal with the physical, emotional, and social problems caused by substance use disorders. Services include: substance abuse treatment, psychiatry, pediatrics, obstetrics/gynecology, and family planning. CAP also offers transportation and methadone maintenance;
- **Vision for Baltimore (V4B):** a collaboration among Baltimore City, Vision To Learn (VTL), Warby Parker, and Johns Hopkins University, which provides school-based vision services to the city's 62,000 elementary and middle school students. Since the program's launch in fall 2016, it has provided: 43,026 vision screenings, 6,646 eye exams for students who failed vision screenings, and 5,153 pairs of glasses to those in need.

Neighborhood and Community Development

- **Homewood Community Partners Initiative:** a commitment of \$10 million over five years to promote neighborhood-driven economic development in ten neighborhoods proximate to the Johns Hopkins Homewood campus;
- **East Baltimore Development Initiative:** a commitment of nearly \$60 million so far to promote a 20-year, \$1.6 billion mixed-use revitalization effort, in partnership with the City and the Annie E. Casey Foundation;
- **Live Near Your Work grants:** nearly 1,000 employees receiving \$7.4 million in grants to buy homes in Baltimore City;

Appendix F

- **Johns Hopkins Neighborhood Fund (JHNF):** supported by JHU employees through United Way pledge designations, JHNF provides grants to support local nonprofits' efforts to build stronger neighborhoods by addressing community needs. Since its creation in 2007, the JHNF has provided over \$2 million to 175 nonprofits located near Johns Hopkins campuses;
- **Blight removal:** Johns Hopkins off-campus leases were critical to the redevelopment of The Centre Theater and Remington Row, and \$5 million in funding secured by JHU for the Parkway Theater enabled the conversion of these large, vacant properties from neighborhood liabilities into assets;
- **Community center assistance:** Immediately after the closing of the Barclay Recreation Center in 2011, JHU played a lead role in supporting Strong City Baltimore with technical, financial, and other assistance to convert the facility into the successful 29th Street Community Center. JHU has continued its engagement with the center and its mission to build and strengthen neighborhoods and people;
- **Neighborhood assets:** In May 2018, JHU provided financial, technical, and labor assistance for the complete rebuilding of the Barclay Playground, adjacent to the Barclay School and 29th Street Community Center

Educational Opportunities for Youth

- **\$28 million in scholarships for over 300 Baltimore City Public Schools high school students** to attend Johns Hopkins University tuition free since 2005;
- **\$21 million toward the \$43 million cost of the Henderson-Hopkins School**, a contract school of the Baltimore City Public Schools System operated by the Johns Hopkins University School of Education in partnership with Morgan State University, and the first public school built in East Baltimore in over twenty years;
- **Pathways in Technology Early College High School (P-TECH):** a partnership among Johns Hopkins, Paul Laurence Dunbar High School, Kaiser Permanente, and the University of Maryland, Baltimore to offer two-year health sciences degrees to students enrolled in the program, launched in 2016;
- **Barclay/Hopkins STEM Partnership:** a partnership between the JHU Whiting School of Engineering and Barclay Elementary/Middle School, launched in 2016, which provides technical and funding assistance for in-school and out-of-school STEM programming, teacher professional development, capital improvements, and enhanced IT capacities, all with a focus on engineering and computer science;
- **Margaret Brent Elementary/Middle School Partnership:** now in its third year, the JHU School of Education has delivered school-wide arts integrated curriculum support, ongoing arts professional development for teachers, student programming – including OrchKids – and funding for capital improvements.

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Safety and Security Models at Ivy Plus Peers and Other Private Urban University Peers Outside of Maryland/DC
See p. 4 for Maryland/DC Peers // See p. 8 for Additional Models

University	Source of authority	Jurisdiction	Arrest power?	Investigatory power?	Who hires?	Who pays?	Who trains?	Accredited? (ACLEA/CALEA)
Brown U. Department of Public Safety	State law, licensed as RI Special Police Officers	"On campus and upon the streets and highways adjacent to campus"	Y	Y	University	University	University & state – must attend a state-certified police academy	Y CALEA
Carnegie Mellon U. Police Department	State law <i>Detectives & Private Police Act ("Act 501")</i>	CMU property (Pittsburgh police patrol city streets that border & pass through campus)	Y	Y	University	University	University & state – must complete state-approved police academy training	N But state accredited
U. Chicago Police Department	State law	On campus and in specifically defined neighborhood area nearby campus	Y	Y	University	University	University & state – must be trained in accordance with IL police training and standards board	Y CALEA
Columbia U. Department of Public Safety	NY State-certified security guards	Columbia University property	N	N	University	University	University & state – must complete NY State security officer training	N
Cornell U. Police Department (nicknamed "Cornell Police")	State law <i>Section 2.20 of the NY State Crim. Pro. Law & as authorized by NY State Ed. Law, §§ 5708–09</i>	"[W]ithin grounds or premises owned or controlled by Cornell U., including any public highway that crosses or adjoins such property"; "shares jurisdiction with local agencies in adjacent areas"	Y	Y	University	University	University & state – Sworn officers complete the 629-hour municipal police training, the certified Basic Course for Police Officers training, and then are assigned to a field training officer to learn about the Cornell environment	Y IACLEA
Dartmouth College Department of Safety and Security	N/A	Dartmouth "College-owned and controlled property"	N	N	University	University	University & state – all uniformed personnel attend the NH Campus Safety Academy	N

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Safety and Security Models at Ivy Plus Peers and Other Private Urban University Peers Outside of Maryland/DC

See p. 4 for Maryland/DC Peers // See p. 8 for Additional Models

University	Source of authority	Jurisdiction	Arrest power?	Investigatory power?	Who hires?	Who pays?	Who trains?	Accredited? - IACLEA/CALEA
Drexel U. Department of Public Safety	State law	On campus and in a specifically defined neighborhood area nearby campus	Y	Y	University	University	University	Y CALEA
Duke U. Police Department	State law	"Property owned by, or under the control of, Duke University, which includes adjacent public streets and sidewalks"	Y	Y	University	University	University & state – university has a professional recruiting and training unit	Y CALEA
Harvard U. Police Department	State law, special state police officers <i>MA Gen. Laws Ch. 22C § 63</i>	On and around Harvard properties; as SSPOs they can respond to any "breach of the peace" on city streets in Cambridge, Somerville, and Boston	Y	Y	University	University	University & state – receive same academy training as Cambridge police (note: no MOU with other local PDs)	N
MIT Police Department (nicknamed "MIT Police")	State law, special state police officers <i>MA Gen. Laws Ch. 22C § 63</i>	MIT property ← NB: They are ALSO sworn in as deputy sheriffs in the 2 relevant counties	Y	Y	University	University	University & state	N
NYU Department of Public Safety	NY State-certified security guards	On and around NYU campuses	N use citizen arrest	N	University	University	University & state – must complete NY State security officer training	N
Northwestern University Police	State law <i>State of Illinois statutes (110 ILCS 1005/0.01-3.0)/Private College Act)</i>	On campus and "in close proximity to campus" when responding to a "student-related incident"	Y	Y	University	University	University & state – must complete state-approved policy academy training	N
U. Penn. Police Department	State law <i>C'wealth of Pennsylvania Munic'l Police Officers Act</i>	On campus and in a specifically defined neighborhood area nearby campus	Y	Y	University	University	University & state – must complete state training and additional university training	Y CALEA

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Safety and Security Models at Ivy Plus Peers and Other Private Urban University Peers Outside of Maryland/DC
 See p. 4 for Maryland/DC Peers // See p. 8 for Additional Models

University	Source of authority	Jurisdiction	Arrest power?	Investigatory power?	Who hires?	Who pays?	Who trains?	Accredited? IACLEA/CALEA
Princeton Department of Public Safety	State law New Jersey statutes (Title 18A, Sections 6-4.2 and 6-4.5)	On campus and at university properties near campus	Y	Y	University	University	University & state – must complete “same police academies and annual training as their municipal counterparts”	Y CALEA
Stanford U. Department of Public Safety	MOU w/ Santa Clara County	Stanford University property	Y	Y	University	University	University & state – includes 24-week police academy, in-field training	N
Tulane U. Police Department	State law La. St. Law Rev. Stat. 17:1805	On campus and in a specifically defined neighborhood area nearby campus	Y	Y	University	University	University & state – must attend a state-certified police academy	Y CALEA
Wash U St. Louis Police Department	State law	On campus and in a specifically defined neighborhood area nearby campus	Y	Y	University	University	University & state – must receive same state-required training as municipal counterparts	N
Yale U. Police Department	State law CT Gen. Statutes, Public Act No. 83-466, § 3*	“[O]n campus and within an extended patrol area as agreed upon by NHPD”	Y	Y	University	University	University & state – 818 hours of basic training + 12 weeks in-field training; Has full-time Training and Professional Standards Unit	N

* “The City of New Haven, acting through its board of police commissioners, may appoint persons designated by Yale University to act as Yale University police officers. Such officers having duly qualified under section 7-294d of the general statutes, and having been sworn, shall have all the powers conferred upon municipal police officers for the city of New Haven. They shall be deemed for all purposes to be agents and employees of Yale University, subject to such conditions as may be mutually agreed upon by the city of New Haven, acting through its board of police commissioners, and Yale University.”

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Safety and Security Models at Baltimore-Area and DC-Area University Peers

University (P=private)	Source of authority	Jurisdiction	Arrest power?	Investigatory power?	Who hires?	Who pays?	Who trains?	Accredited? IACLEA/CALEA
American University ^{pr} Police Department	DC Code & regs re: special police. DC Code § 23- 582 DCMR 6-A12	Property "owned or controlled by" AU	Y	Y	University	University	University – 10-week Campus Public Safety Institute program	N
Baltimore City Community College Department of Public Safety Est. 2006	State law MD Code, Educ. § 16-513/ Crim. Pro. § 2-101	Property owned, leased, operated by, or under the control of BCCC. Works closely BPD NW District to share information and receive first responder support	Y	Y	University	University	University & state – must be trained according to guidelines established by MD Police Training Commission	N
Catholic University of America ^{pr} Department of Public Safety	DC Code & regs re: special police DC Code § 23- 582 DCMR 6-A12	Property "owned or controlled by" CUA	Y	Y	University	University	University – 10-week Campus Public Safety Institute program + 56-hour basic firearms course + semiannual firearms qualification	N
Community College of Baltimore County Department of Public Safety	State law MD Code, Pub. Safety § 3-303 (Special Police Officers)	On CCBC-owned, leased, or rented property as described in the commission	Y	Y	University	University	University & state (see Md. Code, Pub. Safety § 3-303)	N
Coppin State University [†] Police Department	State law MD Code, Crim. Pro. § 2-101 / Educ. § 13-601 / Pub. Safety § 3- 101	Property owned, leased, operated and/or controlled by Coppin Via an MOU, concurrent Jurisdiction and authority in areas "contiguous to the University"	Y	Y	University	University	University & state – must be trained according to guidelines established by MD Police Training Commission	N
George Mason University Police Department	State law	"streets, parking lots, buildings, and grounds" of its campuses Working relationship with state and county police	Y	Y	University	University	University & state – must complete <u>state</u> training	N <i>but state accredited</i>

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Safety and Security Models at Baltimore-Area and DC-Area University Peers

University (^{pr} =private)	Source of authority	Jurisdiction	Arrest power?	Investigatory power?	Who hires?	Who pays?	Who trains?	Accredited? IACLEA/CALEA
George Washington University ^{pr} Police Department	DC Code & regs re: special police DC Code § 23-582 DCMR 6-A12	Property owned, leased, or controlled by GWU Working relationship with Metropolitan PD (frequent info sharing); no MOU	Y	Y	University	University	University – 10-week Campus Public Safety Institute program	Y CALEA
Georgetown University ^{pr} Police Department	DC Code & regs re: special police DC Code § 23-582 DCMR 6-A12	Property owned, leased, or controlled by GU Working relationship with Metropolitan PD (frequent info sharing); no MOU	Y	Y	University	University	University – coordinated by FT Training and Recruitment Sergeant	N
Goucher College ^{pr} Office of Public Safety	N/A	College property Balt. County PD has jurisdiction over the campus for all criminal incidents. (No MOU)	N	Y	University	University	University (all officers have prior security or law enforcement experience/training)	N
Howard University ^{pr} Department of Public Safety	DC Code & regs re: special police DC Code § 23-582 DCMR 6-A12	Properties/facilities owned and operated by HU. Via an MOU, concurrent jurisdiction and authority with Metropolitan PD on HU campuses (except for the North Campus)	Y	Y	University	University	University – 10-week Campus Public Safety Institute program	N
Loyola University Maryland ^{pr} Department of Public Safety	State law MD Code, Pub. Safety § 3-303 (Special Police Officers)	On Loyola-owned, leased, or rented property as described in the commission. Off-duty BDP officers patrol "outlying areas and the perimeter of the campus." BDP patrols area surrounding campus.	Y	Y	University	University	University & state (see Md. Code, Pub. Safety § 3-303)	N
Maryland Institute College of Art ^{pr}	State law MD Code, Pub. Safety § 3-303	On MICA-owned, leased, or rented property as described in the commission.	Y	Y	University	University	University & state – must complete training with certified	N

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Safety and Security Models at Baltimore-Area and DC-Area University Peers

University (^{pr} =private)	Source of authority (Special Police Officers)	Jurisdiction	Arrest power?	Investigatory power?	Who hires?	Who pays?	Who trains?	Accredited? IACLEA/CALEA
Department of Campus Safety		One off-duty BBPD officer patrols the campus during the evening hours when classes are in session. Via an MOU, BPD has primary jurisdiction for investigating crime.					public safety instructors	
Morgan State University Police and Public Safety Department	State law MD Code, Education § 14- 106	On campus and in close proximity to campus for student-related incidents. Via an MOU, BPD provides mutual aid and assistance with the investigation and enforcement of certain crimes both on and off campus.	Y	Y	University	University	University & state – must complete MD Police Training Commission approved course & receive 240 hours field training	N
Notre Dame of Maryland University ^{pr} Office of Public Safety	N/A	Property owned by NDMU. BPD patrols non-campus locations nearby.	N	Y In cooperation with BPD	University	University	University	N
Stevenson University ^{pr} Campus Security	N/A	Greenspring and Owings Mills campuses "and certain non-campus property as appropriate." Currently pursuing an MOU with Balt. County PD	N	N	University	University	University	N
Towson University [†] Police Department (nicknamed Towson "Police")	State law MD Code, <i>Crim.</i> <i>Pro. § 2-101 /</i> <i>Educ. § 13-601 /</i> <i>Pub. Safety § 3- 101</i>	"[A]ll property owned by the university and on the roadways within or immediately adjacent to the campus." MOU w/ Balt. County PD for supplemental staffing	Y	Y	University	University	University & state – must complete MD Police Training Commission approved course	Y IACLEA & CALEA (only PD in state w/ dual accredit'n)
UDC Police Department	DC Code re: mayor-	Buildings and properties owned or controlled by UDC.	Y	Y	University	University	University	N

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Safety and Security Models at Baltimore-Area and DC-Area University Peers

University ([†] =private)	Source of authority	Jurisdiction	Arrest power?	Investigatory power?	Who hires?	Who pays?	Who trains?	Accredited? IACLEA/CALEA
	appointed special police DC Code § 5-129.02 DCMR 6-A12	MPD has primary jurisdiction in all areas off campus, but UDC can respond to student/staff incidents adjacent to it						
UMBC [†] Police Department	State law MD Code, <i>Crim.</i> Pro. § 2-101 / Educ. § 13-601 / Pub. Safety § 3- 101	UMBC property. Via an MOU, Baltimore County PD handles serious criminal investigations (e.g., felony sexual offenses and homicides)	Y	Y	University	University	University & state – must complete MD Police Training Commission approved course	Y CALEA
University of Baltimore [†] Police Department	State law MD Code, <i>Crim.</i> Pro. § 2-101 / Educ. § 13-601 / Pub. Safety § 3- 101	Via an MOU, concurrent jurisdiction and authority with BPD within defined boundaries (approx. 40 square blocks from above Penn Station down to Madison St.)	Y	Y	University	University	University & state – must complete MD Police Training Commission approved course	Y CALEA
University of Maryland, Baltimore [†] Police Force Est. 1975	State law MD Code, <i>Crim.</i> Pro. § 2-101 / Educ. § 13-601 / Pub. Safety § 3- 101	Via an MOU, concurrent jurisdiction and authority with BPD within university boundaries, including streets and sidewalks “immediately adjacent” to campus	Y	Y	University	University	University & state – must complete MD Police Training Commission approved course	Y CALEA
University of Maryland, College Park [†] Police Department	State law MD Code, <i>Crim.</i> Pro. § 2-101 / Educ. § 13-601 / Pub. Safety § 3- 101	Via an MOU, concurrent jurisdiction with Prince George's County PD on campus property and “areas adjacent to the campus” in College Park and Adelphi.	Y	Y	University	University	University & state – must complete MD Police Training Commission approved course	Y CALEA

[†] Part of the University System of Maryland, and therefore under the umbrella of the state-authorized University System of Maryland Police Force.

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Universities that Formally Rely on Municipal Police

University (PR = private)	Police Arrangement	Shared Jurisdiction	Who hires?	Who pays?	Who trains?	NOTES
Auburn University Department of Campus Safety & Security (DCSS)	All campus crimes are reported to and investigated by the City of Auburn Police Division (APD), through a written agreement with the university. *Auburn has 1 campus safety officer as well (unarmed) *APD and a DCSS substation are co-located on a building on campus (as of 2018)	*APD has full jurisdiction over the university campus. DCSS receives accident, incident, and arrest reports, as well as non-traffic citations, from APD for incidents occurring on the university's Clery geography on a regular basis. *DCSS also receives reports of student arrests and serious incidents (to include acts of violence) involving students regardless of location. Sexual misconduct incidents are shared with Auburn's Title IX Coordinator for investigation.	APD	APD	APD	Certain details from reports received from APD, or full reports, involving Auburn students may be shared with the Division of Student Affairs for review and referral to the Office of Student Conduct for potential action, if the behavior documented is in violation of university policy.
Boise State University Department of Public Safety	BSU security officers do building security, grounds security, citizen aid, and emergency response and Boise Police (BPD), though a contract, do crime control *BPD officers serving BSU are stationed at the Public Safety substation	*BPD officers have full law enforcement authority on all property owned or controlled by Boise State University, including streets adjacent to and running through the Boise State University campus, as well as at certain local off-campus locations the University owns or controls, and public property "contiguous" to campus	BPD	BPD	BPD	Although BPD patrols on campus, "[t]he Department of Public Safety . . . has administrative responsibility for law enforcement activities on campus," including emergency response
Colorado College ^{PR} Department of Campus Safety	Combines full-time, professional, unarmed Campus Safety patrol officers with armed police officers contracted through a written agreement with the Colorado Springs Police Department (CSPD)	*1 full-time, armed campus resource officer is stationed on campus during reg. business hours *Additional patrol of border zones by armed CSPD officers in vehicles *On Friday and Saturday nights, extra-duty CSPD officers patrol throughout the campus and the surrounding neighborhoods	CSPD	CSPD	CSPD	First piloted in 2010; Board of Trustees approved it on ongoing basis in 2015
Colorado Mesa University	Combines 2 full-time sworn police officers with 4 Grand Junction PD officers and 1	*Grand Junction PD has full jurisdiction over campus and surrounding neighborhoods.	Grand Junction PD	Grand Junction PD	Grand Junction PD	Campus Safety Officer Program started in 2016

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Universities that Formally Rely on Municipal Police

University (P = private)	Police Arrangement	Shared Jurisdiction	Who hires?	Who pays?	Who trains?	NOTES
Campus Safety and Student Conduct (article here)	PD sergeant, assigned to campus for a 3-year term *Grand Junction PD has a substation on campus	*CMU's sworn police officers patrol campus in conjunction with Grand Junction PD.				In 2017, these officers "almost doubled the amount of time spent on proactive policing at the college, with over 700 hours spent on foot and bicycle patrol on and around campus."
Community College of Allegheny County Safety and Security	*CCAC has 4 directors of security – 1 per campus – who are sworn police officers who report to their campus presidents *Pittsburgh PD and Allegheny Sheriff's Office provide the additional police protection, through contracts w/ CCAC *CCAC also uses contract security guards	Not publicly available	Pittsburgh PD & Allegheny Sheriff	CCAC (via contract with Pittsburgh PD & Allegheny Sheriff)	Pittsburgh PD & Allegheny Sheriff	
Missouri State University Department of Safety and Transportation	*Non-commissioned Public Safety Officers (PSOs) work in tandem with sworn officers from the Springfield Police Department (SPD), under a written agreement *SPD has a substation on campus with 10 officers	The SPD Officers have full police power including authority to investigate any and all reports of criminal activity – including full powers of arrest, and power to search – on any property owned, leased, or controlled by MSU, and any other properties within the city limits of the City of Springfield.	SPD	SPD	SPD	Apart from 911 calls, all crimes on MSU property are reported first to MSU's Director of Safety and Transportation, who then reports them to SPD. SPD officers at MSU are "assigned to serve through community oriented policing with a focus on prevention."
Oregon State University Department of Public Safety	Department of Public Safety provides security services, including asking for ID and has authority to enforce university policies and do citizen arrests, while Oregon State Police or municipal police enforce state and federal law	Corvallis campus: Oregon State Troopers have full police power and may enforce state and federal statutes on campus. Cascades campus: City of Bend PD has full police power and may enforce municipal, state, and federal statutes on campus.	OSP or BPD	OSP or BPD	OSP or BPD	

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Appendix I

Organizations Consulted

ACLU

- Numerous sources; see generally: "Reforming Police Practices"

California Partnership for Safe Communities

- "Notes from the Field: Strengthening Community-Police Relationships: Training as a Tool for Change" (undated)

Campaign Zero

- "Community Oversight" (undated)
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Council of State Governments Justice Center

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George Mason University Center for Evidence-Based Crime Policy

- "Education and Training" (undated Web resource)
- "Transforming Field Training" (undated Web resource)

International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators

- "IACLEA Accreditation Standards Manual" (May 2018)

International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP)

- "Citation in Lieu of Arrest: Examining Law Enforcement's Use of Citation Across the United States" (April 2016)
- "Field Interviews and Pat-Down Searches – Model Policy" (May 2000)
- "Internal Affairs: A Strategy for Smaller Departments" (2001)
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NAACP Legal Defense Fund

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National Association for Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement (NACOLE)

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National Initiative for Building Community Trust & Justice

- Numerous sources

Appendix I

Police Executive Research Forum (PERF)

- "About ICAT" (2016)
- "Constitutional Policing as a Cornerstone of Community Policing" (April 2015)
- "Executive Guidebook: Practical Approaches for Strengthening Law Enforcement's Response to Sexual Assault" (2018)
- "Guiding Principles On Use of Force" (2016)
- "Legitimacy and Procedural Justice: A New Element of Police Leadership" (March 2014)
- "Promoting Excellence in First-Line Supervision: New Approaches to Selection, Training, and Leadership Development" (Oct. 2018)
- "Re-Engineering Training on Police Use of Force" (August 2015)

Policing Project at NYU School of Law

- "Beyond the Conversation: Ensuring Meaningful Police-Community Engagement" (2017)

President's Task Force on 21st Century Policing

- Final Report (May 2015)
- Implementation Guide: Moving from Recommendations to Action (2015)

The Sentencing Project

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- "Citizen Review of Police: Approaches & Implementation" (March 2001)
- "Police Discipline: A Case for Change," *New Perspectives in Policing* (June 2011)
- "Race, Trust and Police Legitimacy" (last modified July 2016)

U.S. Department of Justice, Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)

- "Building Relationships of Trust: Recommended Steps for Chief Executives" (2014)
- "Collaborative Reform Initiative: An Assessment of the San Francisco Police Department" (Oct. 2016)
- "Emerging Use of Force Issues: Balancing Public and Officer Safety" (March 2012)
- "Gender, Sexuality, and 21st Century Policing: Protecting the Rights of the LGBTQ+ Community" (2017)
- "How to Support Trust Building in Your Agency," *Police Perspectives: Building Trust in a Diverse Nation No. 3* (2016)
- "Identifying and Preventing Gender Bias in Law Enforcement Response to Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence: A Roundtable Discussion" (2016)
- "Mobilizing the Community for Minority Recruitment and Selection" (2003)
- "Strengthening the Relationships between Law Enforcement and Communities of Color" (2014)

U.S. Department of Justice, Community Relations Service (CRS)

- "Law Enforcement and the Transgender Community: Training Preview" (2007)

Vera Institute of Justice

- "Civilian Oversight of Policing: Lessons from the Literature" (May 2002)

Yale Law School Justice Collaboratory

- "Principles of Procedurally Just Policing" (Jan. 2018)

Hopkins president sets out to garner community support for a university police force



Johns Hopkins president Ron Daniels, on lower step, and BUILD volunteer Henry Coleman speak with LaKisha Jones about a proposed Hopkins police force. (Baltimore Sun)

By **Sun Staff**
The Baltimore Sun

DECEMBER 8, 2018, 4:45 PM

Clipboard in hand, the president of Johns Hopkins knocked on rowhouse doors in East Baltimore on Saturday to hear how residents feel about the university's revived plan to establish a police force for its three city campuses, including the vast medical complex several blocks to the south.

"I'm Ron Daniels, the president of Johns Hopkins," he said as he and members of Baltimoreans United in Leadership Development, the influential coalition of churches and community groups, approached homeowners along the 1400 block of N. Eden St. Other BUILD members conducted surveys nearby — an effort to measure local sentiment about a Hopkins police force, something that community leaders said the university should have done when it first raised the idea.

At a Baltimore City Council hearing last week, Daniels said the university plans to again ask the Maryland General Assembly for police powers. He acknowledged missteps in the way the institution initially pursued the

idea, ~~prompting~~ what he called a “backlash.”

In March, Assembly leaders did not endorse his plan, and the leader of the city’s delegation to Annapolis said Hopkins had not established sufficient community support.

Daniels tried to correct that Saturday by participating in a BUILD-organized “listening session” at Knox Presbyterian Church. He sat in the front pew and heard several community leaders and BUILD volunteers express concerns about Hopkins having, within five years, 100 sworn officers assigned to the Homewood and Peabody Conservatory campuses, as well as the medical complex in East Baltimore.

A typical concern: Once Hopkins establishes a police force and its campuses become safer, crime will move to other areas of the city.

Regina Hammond, who organized ReBuild Johnston Square to revitalize that east-side neighborhood, expressed concern about a “spillover” as Hopkins police officers push crime away from the streets around the hospital. “Crime will move to unsecured communities while Hopkins becomes more secure,” she said.

Pauline Charles, a resident of Darley Park, expressed the same fear and asked Daniels for assurances that a Hopkins police force would work with Baltimore police to prevent crime from spreading to areas of the city already experiencing problems.

Some speakers used the opportunity to complain generally about crime in their neighborhoods, if well beyond the streets a Hopkins police force would patrol.

Celena Owens, a homeowner in Oliver, said she frequently hears gunshots in her neighborhood. “We’re tired of the drug markets and violence near a liquor store,” she said.

LaKisha Jones, one of the residents Daniels met while knocking on doors, told the Hopkins president she favored the university having a police force because it was bound to help deter crime. More immediate to her home on Eden Street, Jones said, was the need for better street lighting. While that would be a project for the Baltimore City Department of Transportation, Daniels made a note of it.

Speaking inside the church, the Hopkins president said crime was an urgent problem in Baltimore. “We all know what a cloud it puts over the prospects for the city,” he said, noting a high rate of armed robberies near Hopkins campuses during a three-month period last year.

He said he was convinced that the university needs its own police.

“But we recognize that things have changed when it comes to perceptions of policing in America,” he said. Other universities have had police departments for years, he said, but, in 2018, those institutions would face the same questions and demands for accountability that Hopkins has had to confront in trying to gain support for its plan.

Appendix J

Daniels said a Hopkins police force, built with community support, could become a "demonstration project" for how to do policing right, making streets on and near Hopkins campuses safer while embracing the principles of Baltimore's federal consent decree to protect civil rights.

"We know this is a key partnership moment," Daniels said, and he set off to knock on doors.

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Appendix K

List of Community, Student, and Faculty/Staff Organizations With Which Johns Hopkins Leadership Engaged *(sometimes as a group, sometimes with representatives)*

Community Associations	Student Organizations	Faculty/Staff Organizations
Abell Improvement Association	Advocates for Disability Awareness (Homewood)	Black Faculty and Staff Association (BFSA)
Abell Street Fair	Athletics Student Advisory Board (Homewood undergraduates)	Bloomberg School of Public Health – Committee on Equity, Diversity & Civility (CEDC)
Bayview Community Association	Black Graduate Students Association	Bloomberg School of Public Health – Faculty Senate
Better Waverly Community Organization	Black Student Nursing Association	Center for Social Concern (Homewood)
Brewers Hill Neighbors	Black Student Union	Centro Sol (Johns Hopkins Medicine)
Butcher's Hill Association Crime Prevention Committee	BSPH Student Assembly	Diversity Leadership Council (DLC)
Canton Community Association	Community Impact Internships Program Students, Peer Mentors Only (Homewood)	DLC – Campus Security and Community Engagement Subcommittees
CARE Community Association	Diverse Sexuality and Gender Alliance (Homewood)	Hopkins Familia (Johns Hopkins Medicine)
Central Baltimore Partnership	Graduate Representative Organization (Homewood)	Spectrum Diversity and Inclusion (Homewood)

Appendix K

**List of Community, Student, and Faculty/Staff Organizations
With Which Johns Hopkins Leadership Engaged**
(sometimes as a group, sometimes with representatives)

Community Associations	Student Organizations	Faculty/Staff Organizations
Charles Village Community Benefits District	Interfaith Council	Women Faculty Forum
Charles Village Civic Association	Graduate Student Association (SOM)	The Latino Alliance
Eastern District Community Council	Interfraternity, Intercultural, and Panhellenic Councils (Homewood undergraduates)	Homewood Student Experience Meeting
Greater Greektown Neighborhood Alliance	Latino Public Health Network (Nuestra America)	Homewood Student Experience Meeting
Greater Remington Improvement Association	Medical Student Senate (SOM)	Sexual Violence Advisory Committee
Harwood Community Association	Multicultural Leadership Council	University Student Affairs Strategy and Planning Committee
Historic East Baltimore Community Action Coalition	News-Letter	
Homewood Student Experience Meeting	School of Nursing LatinX Chapter	
McElderry Park Community Association	SON Student Senate Exec Board	

Appendix K

List of Community, Student, and Faculty/Staff Organizations With Which Johns Hopkins Leadership Engaged (sometimes as a group, sometimes with representatives)

Community Associations	Student Organizations	Faculty/Staff Organizations
New Broadway East Community Association	Student Organization Council (Peabody)	
Midtown Community Benefits District	Student Government Association Homewood	
Mt. Vernon Belvedere Association	Student National Medical Association	
Oakenshawe Improvement Association	Students for a Positive Academic partnership with the East Baltimore Community	
Oliver Community Association	Student Outreach Resource Center staff (SOM, SON, BSPH)	
Tuscany Canterbury Neighborhood Association		
Upper Fells Point Community Association		
Washington Hill Community Association		
Waverly Improvement Association		
Wyman Park Community Association		

Appendix L

From: President Daniels and Dean Rothman <jhucommunications@johnshopkins.edu>
Sent: Monday, October 15, 2018 5:05 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Subject: Opportunities for dialogue about the future of JHU security

Is this email not displaying correctly? [View it in your browser.](#)



JOHNS HOPKINS
UNIVERSITY

Dear Johns Hopkins Students, Faculty, Staff, and Neighbors:

In March of this year—following a sustained increase in armed robberies and other criminal activity on and around our Baltimore campuses—Johns Hopkins sought the enactment of state legislation on an urgent basis that would have allowed us to add a sworn police unit to our current security operation, with powers and responsibilities similar to those of other universities in Baltimore and across the country.

This legislation was met with intense interest on and off campus, and we and the legislature decided that the proposal needed a more comprehensive and deliberative discussion with members of our community and surrounding neighborhoods.

While there was broad agreement that the level of crime around our campuses and across our city is untenable, there was less consensus on how this threat should be addressed. Many of those we heard from appreciated Hopkins' willingness to take on added responsibility and cost in order to enhance the protection of our campuses and nearby communities, particularly given the challenges facing the Baltimore Police Department (BPD). Others were concerned that Hopkins might become too closely affiliated with the BPD and expressed a general distrust of police, particularly with regard to bias or profiling. Some shared negative experiences with our current security personnel that needed to be addressed. And some were concerned this effort might cause us to pull back on our university's commitment to support efforts to address the root causes of violence in our city.

All of these perspectives are legitimate and deserving of further clarification, debate, and discussion. In fact, the common theme across all of the feedback we received was the desire to learn more about the options and best practices for improving safety and to have greater input in the university's decision-making.

In that spirit, we recently restarted informal conversations with students, faculty, staff, neighbors, and city leaders. We also want to share with you a number of upcoming opportunities for dialogue and engagement, including:

- A discussion series on policing with local and national experts;
- Open forums for dialogue with university leaders;
- Web posting of events and information; and
- An online comment box to send input or request meetings.

Appendix L

Crime has not abated since last year, and we have not wavered in our belief that Hopkins must take steps to augment our capacity to protect our campuses and surrounding areas. Establishing a model university police unit that sets the bar for constitutional and accountable policing remains one of the most promising options we see. But there are a number of approaches that peer universities have taken, and we are actively looking for and open to alternative models and solutions.

Our objective in doing so is this: To explore options for augmenting our current security operation so that we can respond as effectively as possible, 24-7, to the crime we face locally, and the threat of active shooter incidents we see nationally—and to ensure that every step we take is driven by the values of this institution and the community at large, and shaped by the input of the Hopkins community and our neighbors.

Here's how you can participate in this important dialogue:

- **Discussion Series.** Our first event will be a public panel discussion on the current landscape in university policing on October 29 at the Schafner Auditorium on the Homewood campus. This will be followed by events to discuss topics such as constitutional and community policing, law enforcement accountability, public safety training and technology, and understanding and addressing the root causes of crime.
- **Open Forums.** Public events with university leaders will include forums in Charles Village on November 13 at the 29th Street Community Center and in East Baltimore on November 26 at HEBACAC (Historic East Baltimore Community Action Coalition).
- **Small Group Meetings.** University leaders and security personnel have scheduled small group meetings through the fall with a broad range of student, faculty, and community organizations, and would welcome the opportunity to meet with others upon request.
- **Information and Materials.** A dedicated website will be updated regularly to include applicable research and crime data, draft proposals, and documentation of the feedback and recommendations we receive in meetings and forums.

It is our expectation that these multiple avenues for discussion and input will allow us to fully examine relevant research, consider the pros and cons of security models adopted by other universities, and gain a deeper understanding of the concerns that have been raised and how best to address them. We are mindful of the pressing nature of the security issues we currently face, and therefore are committed to preparing and circulating by early 2019 a full report on our consultations and to proposing a path forward.

We look forward to hearing from you and hope to see you at one of the upcoming meetings.

Sincerely,

Ronald J. Daniels
President

Paul B. Rothman
Dean of the Medical Faculty
CEO, Johns Hopkins Medicine

JOIN THE CONVERSATION



Exploring the Future of Johns Hopkins Security

Please join the conversation as Johns Hopkins considers how to improve its safety and security operations.

Discussion Series: The Challenges of 21st Century Policing

Session 1: Current Landscape of University Policing
Monday, Oct. 29, 6 p.m., Homewood Campus

Session 2: Constitutional Policing and Police Accountability
Friday, Nov. 9, 11 a.m. Johns Hopkins Hospital

Session 3: Root Causes of Crime and Solution-Oriented Strategies—A Public Health Perspective
Date and location: TBD

Open Forums

Community Forum 1: Homewood Area
Tuesday, Nov. 13, 6 p.m., 29th Street Community Center

Community Forum 2: East Baltimore
Monday, Nov. 26, 6 p.m.
Weinberg Community Center

Small Group Campus and Neighborhood Meetings

30+ scheduled to date. Please use the online feedback form at PublicSafetyInitiatives.jhu.edu to schedule a meeting for your organization.

Online Feedback and Information

Visit PublicSafetyInitiatives.jhu.edu to share your feedback and find other information.

All events are open to students, faculty, staff and community members. Most will be live-streamed, and videos will be archived at PublicSafetyInitiatives.jhu.edu. During a livestream, you may submit questions to jhulive@jhu.edu.

Appendix N

Current Landscape of University Policing

Bloomberg Center for Physics and Astronomy, Norman I. Schafner Auditorium

October 29, 2018 6:00PM-8:00PM

MODERATOR



Dr. Lawrence Jackson is the Bloomberg Distinguished Professor of English and History at Johns Hopkins University. He is the author of *My Father's Name: A Black Virginia Family after the Civil War* (Chicago 2012), *The Indignant Generation: A Narrative History of African American Writers and Critics* (Princeton 2010) and *Ralph Ellison: Emergence of Genius, 1913-1952* (Wiley 2002).

Two of his books have been finalists for the Hurston-Wright Prize and *The Indignant Generation* won the 2011 William Sanders Scarborough Prize from the Modern Language Association and the Black Caucus of the American Library Association 2012 award for non-fiction. *Harper's Magazine*, *N+1*, *New York Times Book Review*, *Los Angeles Review of Books*, *Baltimore Magazine*, *New England Quarterly*, *Massachusetts Review*, *Antioch Review*, *Washington Post*, *American Literature*, *American Literary History* and *Best American Essays* have published his criticism and non-fiction.

Professor Jackson earned a PhD in English and American literature at Stanford University, and has held fellowships from the National Humanities Center, the W.E.B. Du Bois Institute at Harvard University, the Stanford Humanities Center, the Ford Foundation, and the William J. Fulbright program at the Council for International Exchange of Scholars. He began his teaching career at Howard University in 1997. Professor Jackson's biography of Chester Himes was published by W.W. Norton in July 2017.

PANELISTS



Dr. Cedric L. Alexander serves as the Chief Operating Officer for the City of Rochester and has oversight of many departments.

Prior to being appointed as Deputy Mayor, he was appointed as Chief of Police for the DeKalb County Police Department in April 2013, and in December 2013, as the Deputy Chief Operating Officer in the Office of Public Safety he was responsible for the DeKalb County Police/Fire Department, Medical Examiner's Office, and Animal Services as well as 911 Communications.

Prior to joining the DeKalb County Police Department, Dr. Alexander was appointed by the Transportation Security Administration as the Federal Security

Appendix N

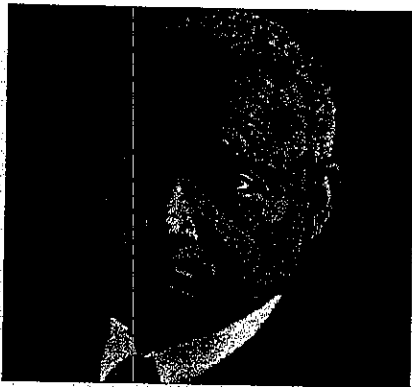
Director (FSD) for Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport (DFW), the third busiest airport in the world, in September 2007.

Before joining TSA, Dr. Alexander served as the Deputy Commissioner for the Office of Criminal Justice at the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services in Albany, New York. From 2002 – 2005, he served as Rochester's Police Chief and Deputy Chief under Mayor William A. Johnson Jr.

In 1992 Dr. Alexander chose to pursue a doctoral degree in clinical psychology from Wright State University, Dayton Ohio. Further academic training includes: a clinical psychology internship at the University of Miami/ Jackson Memorial Medical Center, Postdoctoral Training at the University of Rochester School of Medicine/ Department of Psychiatry in Rochester, New York and Leadership Training at Cornell University. Currently, Dr. Alexander is a clinical professor at the University of Rochester Medical Center, Department of Psychiatry.

Dr. Alexander served on numerous community boards and civic organizations in upstate New York. He is currently serving as Past President of the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE); and he also holds a membership with the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP). Dr. Alexander is also a member of the Federal Investigation (FBI) National Academy Training Committee.

While serving on President Barack Obama's Task Force on 21st Century Policing, in March of 2015, he met with the President to discuss the 21st Century Task Force Report that contained recommendations on how to enhance and improve community-police relations.



Leonard Hamm is the Director of Public Safety at Coppin State University, as well as a frequent speaker within the local community. He is a former leader of the 13th largest police agency in the country, where he served the department for over 40 years.

Chief Hamm grew up in Baltimore's Cherry Hill neighborhood, and attended the renowned Baltimore City College High School. He later became the first African American to command the Central District at the Baltimore Police Department.

He holds a number of certifications and has been published in multiple journals and magazines within the public safety arena. His latest book is entitled *Hamm Rules*.

Appendix N



Sue Riseling, serves as Executive Director for the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators (IACLEA)

Ms. Riseling leads IACLEA with over 4,100 members in 15 countries. E.D. Riseling retired from UW-Madison as the Associate Vice Chancellor and Chief of Police in August of 2016. She held the UW-Madison position for 25 years. During her time at UW-Madison Chief Riseling was an IACP Vice President. The IACP is the world's largest police leadership organization with close to 30,000 members in 120 countries.

Ms. Riseling is the Past President of the Dane County Chiefs of Police, the Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Association and the first woman and first University Police Chief to hold that particular position. She is the Past President and founder of the National Association of Women Law Enforcement Executives. In 2003 Sue was awarded the Motorola Law Enforcement Executive of the Year. In 2015, the UW-Madison bestowed the Chancellor's Award to Sue for her work serving students, staff and faculty. She was awarded the Police Executive Research Forum prestigious Leadership Award in June of 2017 and in July of 2017 she was honored to receive "The Woman of the Year for Philanthropy" from the United Way.

In 2013 Ms. Riseling's first book "A View From the Interior – Policing the Protests at the Wisconsin State Capitol" was published. The book was awarded the Midwest book of the year.



Maureen S. Rush is the Vice President for Public Safety and Superintendent of the Penn Police Department. Ms. Rush joined the Division of Public Safety in 1994 as the Director of Victim Support & Special Services. Ms. Rush then served as the Chief of the Penn Police Department from 1996 through 2000. She was appointed Vice President for Public Safety at the University of Pennsylvania in 2000. As the CEO of the agency her duties include directing the tactical and strategic focus of the Division of Public Safety and all aspects of Law Enforcement, Safety and Security Technology, and Emergency Preparedness. She is responsible for managing a budget of over \$38 million dollars and encompassing eight departments totaling 181 Penn employees and over 550

Allied Universal Security Officers. The Division of Public Safety is responsible for all Emergency

With 120 police officers, the Penn Police Department is the largest private police department in the state of Pennsylvania. In March 2001, the Penn Police Department was awarded national accreditation from the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc. (CALEA), thereby, becoming the first nationally accredited campus police agency within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. In 2016, Ms. Rush received the Egon Bittner Award for Excellence in Leadership of a CALEA Accredited Law Enforcement Agency for 15 consecutive years.

Appendix N

Prior to coming to the University of Pennsylvania, Ms. Rush had a distinguished eighteen-year law enforcement career with the Philadelphia Police Department from 1976 through 1994. Ms. Rush served in various positions, namely: the Patrol Division, the Anti-Crime Unit, the Narcotics Unit, and the Training Bureau. In 1976, Ms. Rush was one of the first 100 women police officers hired to serve the City of Philadelphia on "street patrol" in a pilot program directed by the United States Department of Justice. Women now comprise twenty-five percent of the Philadelphia Police Department, with approximately 1,650 officers, as a result of that successful pilot program.

Under Ms. Rush's leadership, the University of Pennsylvania's Division of Public Safety was recognized as the number one Public Safety in the Higher Education vertical market, as ranked by Security Magazine's Security 500 Survey for 11 years in a row.

Ms. Rush holds a M.S. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in Organizational Dynamics. She has also completed the John F. Kennedy School of Government, the Northwestern School of Staff & Command and the FBI's Law Enforcement Executive Development Program. In 2004, Ms. Rush completed a year-long program with Philadelphia Leadership, Inc. a regional leadership think tank and during the same year, earned a Certified Protection Professional (CPP) certification from the American Society for Industrial Security (ASIS) International Professional Certification Board. In 2009 Ms. Rush completed a Security Executive certification program sponsored by the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School and the American Society for Industrial Security (ASIS). Ms. Rush is a Fellow with the University of Pennsylvania's Fox Leadership Program within the School of Arts and Sciences.

Constitutional Policing and Police Accountability

Hurd Hall, Johns Hopkins Hospital

Friday, November 9, 2018 11:00AM-1:00PM

MODERATOR



Daniel W. Webster, ScD, MPH is Professor of Health Policy and Management at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health. Dr. Webster is Director of the Johns Hopkins Center for Gun Policy and Research and Co-Director of the Johns Hopkins Center for the Prevention of Youth Violence. He leads the Johns Hopkins-Baltimore Collaborative for Violence Reduction and holds a joint appointment as Professor in the School of Education's Division of Public Safety Leadership at Johns Hopkins.

Dr. Webster is one of the nation's leading experts on firearm policy and the prevention of gun violence. He is co-editor and contributor to *Reducing Gun Violence in America: Informing Policy with Evidence and Analysis* (JHU Press, 2013). He has published numerous articles on firearm policy, the prevention of gun violence, intimate partner violence, and youth violence prevention. He has studied the effects of a variety of violence prevention interventions including firearm and alcohol policies, policing strategies, street outreach and conflict mediation, and school-based curricula. Dr. Webster teaches Understanding and Preventing Violence and Graduate Seminar in Injury Research and Policy.

Appendix N

PANELISTS



Nancy La Vigne is vice president for justice policy at the Urban Institute. She publishes research on prisoner reentry, criminal justice technologies, crime prevention, policing, and the spatial analysis of crime and criminal behavior. Her work appears in scholarly journals and practitioner publications and has made her a sought-after spokesperson on related subjects.

Before being appointed vice president, La Vigne was a senior research associate at Urban, directing groundbreaking research on prisoner reentry. Before joining Urban, La Vigne was founding director of the Crime Mapping Research Center at the National Institute of Justice. She later was special assistant to the assistant attorney general for the Office of Justice Programs within the US Department of Justice. She has also been research director for the Texas sentencing commission, research fellow at the Police Executive Research Forum, and consultant to the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

La Vigne was executive director for the bipartisan Charles Colson Task Force on Federal Corrections Reform and was founding chair of the Crime and Justice Research Alliance. She served on the board of directors for the Consortium of Social Science Associations from 2015 through 2018. She has testified before Congress and has been featured on NPR and in the *Atlantic*, *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, and *Chicago Tribune*.

La Vigne holds a BA in government and economics from Smith College, an MA in public affairs from the LBJ School at the University of Texas at Austin, and a PhD in criminal justice from Rutgers University.



Christy E. Lopez is a Distinguished Visitor from Practice at Georgetown University Law Center, where she teaches courses on police reform and criminal justice. She also co-leads Georgetown's Program on Innovative Policing, which in 2017 launched the Police for Tomorrow Fellowship. From 2010-2017, Professor Lopez served as a Deputy Chief in the Special Litigation Section of the Civil Rights Division at the U.S. Department of Justice. She led the Section's Police Practice Group, which conducted pattern-or-practice investigations of police departments and other law enforcement agencies; litigated related cases; and negotiated and implemented police reform settlement agreements. She also helped coordinate the Department's broader efforts to ensure constitutional policing.

While with the U.S. Department of Justice, Ms. Lopez led civil rights investigations of many law enforcement agencies, including the Ferguson Police Department. She was a primary drafter of the Ferguson Report and negotiator of the Ferguson consent decree. She also led investigations of the Chicago Police Department, the New Orleans Police Department, the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department, the Newark (New Jersey) Police Department, and the Missoula, Montana police department, campus police, and prosecutor's office.

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Professor Lopez received her J.D. from Yale Law School and her undergraduate degree from the University of California at Riverside.



Vesla Weaver (Phd, Harvard, Government and Social Policy) is the Bloomberg Distinguished Associate Professor of Political Science and Sociology at Johns Hopkins University and a 2016-17 Andrew Carnegie Fellow. She has contributed to scholarly debates around the persistence of racial inequality, colorism in the United States, the causes and consequences of the dramatic rise in prisons, and the consequences of rising economic polarization.

Despite being advised that punishment was not a core concern of political science during her early years as a graduate student, Weaver argued that punishment and surveillance was central to American citizenship in the modern era, played a major role in the post-war expansion of state institutions, was a key aspect of how mostly disadvantaged citizens interact with government, and was a political "frontlash" to make an end-run around civil rights advances. Authoring the first article in nearly two decades on the topic of punishment to be published in her discipline's top journal, she shortly thereafter published an award-winning book with Amy Lerman, *Arresting Citizenship: The Democratic Consequences of American Crime Control*, the first large-scale empirical study of what the tectonic shifts in incarceration and policing meant for political and civic life in communities where it was concentrated.

Weaver is also the co-author of *Creating a New Racial Order: How Immigration, Multiracialism, Genomics, and the Young Can Remake Race in America* (with J. Hochschild and T. Burch). Her research has been supported by fellowships from the Russell Sage Foundation, National Science Foundation, the Ford Foundation, and the Brookings Institution. She has served on the Harvard/NIJ Executive Session on Community Corrections, the APSA Presidential Taskforce on Racial Inequality in the Americas, and the Center for Community Change's Good Jobs for All initiative and has written in the *New York Times*, *Boston Review*, *Marshall Project*, and *Slate*. She is at work on a new project that will map patterns of citizenship and governance across cities and neighborhoods called the *Faces of American Democracy* using an innovative technology that creates digital 'wormholes' called Portals.

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Root Causes of Crime and Solution-Oriented Strategies – A Public Health Perspective

Bunting Meyerhoff Interfaith and Community Center

December 5, 2018 1:00PM-3:00PM

MODERATOR



Lisa A. Cooper is a Bloomberg Distinguished Professor at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine and Bloomberg School of Public Health. She is also the James F. Fries Professor of Medicine in the Division of General Internal Medicine and a core faculty member in the Welch Center for Prevention, Epidemiology, and Clinical Research, and she holds a joint appointment in the School of Nursing. Dr. Cooper was born in Liberia, West Africa, where she witnessed the effects of social deprivation on the health of many of her fellow citizens and developed the passion for her career in medicine and public health.

A general internist, social epidemiologist, and health services researcher, Dr. Cooper was one of the first scientists to document disparities in the quality of relationships between physicians and patients from socially at-risk groups. She then designed innovative interventions targeting physicians' communication skills, patients' self-management skills, and healthcare organizations' ability to address needs of populations experiencing health disparities. She is the author of over 180 publications and has been the principal investigator of more than 15 federal and private foundation grants. She has also been a devoted mentor to more than 60 individuals seeking careers in medicine, nursing, and public health.

Currently, Dr. Cooper directs The Johns Hopkins Center for Health Equity, where she and her transdisciplinary team work with stakeholders from healthcare and the community to implement rigorous clinical trials, identifying interventions that alleviate racial and income disparities in social determinants and health outcomes. The Center also provides training to a new generation of health equity scholars and advocates for social change with policymakers.

A compassionate physician, prolific researcher, and devoted mentor, Dr. Cooper has received several honors for her pioneering work. These include a prestigious 2007 MacArthur Fellowship, elected membership in the National Academy of Medicine, the American Society for Clinical Investigation, the Association of American Physicians, and Delta Omega Public Health Honor Society. She has been listed on Thomson Reuters' top 1 percent "most cited" list for Social Sciences several times. Dr. Cooper has received the George Engel Award from the American Academy on Communication in Healthcare, the James D. Bruce Memorial Award for Distinguished Contributions to Preventive Medicine from the American College of Physicians, the Herbert Nickens Award from the American Association of Medical Colleges for outstanding contributions to promoting social justice in medical education and health care equity, and the Helen Rodriguez-Trias Social Justice Award from the American Public Health Association.

In 2011, Dr. Cooper was appointed by Governor Martin O'Malley to the Maryland Health Care Quality and Costs Council where a special workgroup on disparities made recommendations leading to the passage of the Maryland Health Improvement and Disparities Reduction Act of 2012. She has testified at U.S. Congressional hearings regarding health disparities, diversity in the healthcare workforce, cultural competency training of health professionals, and funding for biomedical research.

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Dr. Cooper received her B.A. in Chemistry from Emory University and her M.D. from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. She completed her internship and residency in Internal Medicine at the University of Maryland Medical Center. She received her M.P.H. from the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health while completing a postdoctoral fellowship in general internal medicine at the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine.

PANELISTS



Erricka Bridgeford directs Baltimore Ceasefire, a community based organization that organizes ceasefire weekends and other community outreach, advocacy, and life-affirming events in Baltimore around reducing gun violence. She previously served as director of training for the Baltimore Community Mediation Center and started a program to provide prison inmates with mediation training.

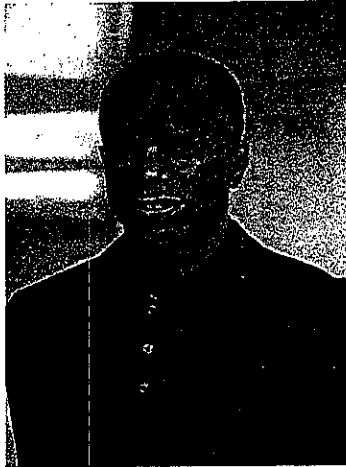
She has been an activist to repeal the death penalty in Maryland and a proponent of funding for programs that support survivors of homicide victims. She has been on the leadership team of the 300 Men March Movement and coordinated community activism for Baltimore Girls, and she was recognized as 2017's Marylander of the Year by the *Baltimore Sun*.



Jens Ludwig is the McCormick Foundation Professor of Public Policy at the University of Chicago, co-director of the National Bureau of Economic Research's working group on the economics of crime, and director of the University of Chicago Crime Lab, which he helped found 10 years ago to work closely with local government agencies to reduce both crime and the harms of the criminal justice system. Crime Lab research has helped inform a number of policy decisions in the cities of Chicago and New York, among others, and was credited by the Washington Post as one of the motivating factors behind President Obama's My Brother's Keeper initiative.

Crime Lab projects have been featured in national news outlets such as the New York Times, Wall Street Journal, NPR and PBS News Hour; the Crime Lab is also a past recipient of a \$1 million MacArthur Award for Creative and Effective Institutions, the organizational equivalent of the foundation's "genius prize" for individuals. Ludwig serves on the editorial board of the American Economic Review, is a member of the National Academy of Sciences Committee on the Neurobiological and Socio-behavioral Science of Adolescent Development and Its Applications, and is an elected member of the National Academy of Medicine.

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John A. Rich is Professor and former Chair of the Department of Health Management and Policy at the Drexel Dornsife University School of Public Health. He is also the Co-Director of the Drexel Center for Nonviolence and Justice, a multidisciplinary effort to address violence and trauma to improve physical and mental health. Dr. Rich's work has focused on issues of urban violence and trauma, health disparities, particularly as they affect the health of men of color. Dr. Rich is also an expert in qualitative research methods and narrative analysis. In 2006, Dr. Rich was awarded a prestigious MacArthur "Genius" Fellowship. In awarding this distinction, the Foundation cited his work to design "new models of health care that stretch across the boundaries of public health, education, social service, and justice systems to engage young men in caring for themselves and their peers."

Prior to joining Drexel University, Dr. Rich served as the Medical Director of the Boston Public Health Commission where he led the city's initiatives on Men's Health, Cancer, Cardiovascular Health and Health Disparities. As a primary care doctor at Boston Medical Center, he created the Young Men's Health Clinic and initiated the Boston HealthCREW, a program to train inner city young men as peer health educators. His book about urban violence titled *Wrong Place, Wrong Time: Trauma and Violence in the Lives of Young Black Men* (The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2009) has drawn critical acclaim.

Dr. Rich earned his A.B. degree in English from Dartmouth College, his M.D. from Duke University School of Medicine, and his M.P.H. from the Harvard School of Public Health. He completed his internship and residency in primary care internal medicine at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, and a fellowship in general internal medicine at the Harvard Medical School. In 2009, Dr. Rich was elected to the National Academy of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences. He currently serves on several boards including the Philadelphia Board of Health and the Board on Population Health of the National Academy of Medicine. He previously served on the Board of Trustees for Dartmouth College from 2008-2016.



Carla Shedd is Associate Professor of Sociology & Urban Education at The Graduate Center, City University of New York (CUNY) whose research and teaching focus on: crime and criminal justice; race and ethnicity; law and society; social inequality; and urban policy. Dr. Shedd's first book, *Unequal City: Race, Schools, and Perceptions of Injustice* (Russell Sage, 2015), is the winner of multiple academic awards, including the prestigious C. Wright Mills Award given to the top book in sociology on the topic of social inequality. *Unequal City* examines the symbiosis between public school systems and the criminal justice system, specifically highlighting the racially stratified social and physical terrain youth traverse between home and school in Chicago.

Dr. Shedd's second book project, *When Protection and Punishment Collide: America's Juvenile Court System and the Carceral Continuum*, draws on her one-of-a-kind empirical data to interrogate how NYC schools and juvenile justice courts deftly intertwine the contexts of urban schools, urban neighborhoods, and juvenile justice courts, in this dynamic moment of NYC public policy shifts

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(e.g., school choice, educational segregation/stratification, "Raise the Age," and "Close Rikers.").



James (JT) Timpson is the Director of Youth Work and Crisis Intervention for Roca Baltimore. In his last role as Liaison Officer for Safe Streets Baltimore he was responsible for providing oversight and technical assistance to the directors of five community Safe Streets sites. JT is the former Site Director for Safe Streets Park Heights in Baltimore.

While Director, JT led a staff of six Outreach Workers/Violence Interrupters in preventing and reducing homicides in Baltimore's Northwest District. Prior to joining Safe Streets, JT worked in the Mayor's Office of Baltimore City for over 12 years in different capacities, such as Assistant Director of The Mayor's Office of Employment Development's Re-Entry Center. There the focus of his work was helping ex-offenders transition back into society. In his last position as an Investigator for The Mayor's Office on CitiStat, he was responsible for improving the quality of life for the citizens of Baltimore by responding to complaints and ensuring they were resolved in a timely fashion.

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2018 JHU Gallup Survey: Verbatim Comments Regarding Security Concerns

This report captures the verbatim comments from the 2018 Gallup survey for the verbatim questions that had specific comments that mentioned security and/or safety concerns. There were two different verbatim questions asked of all staff (except SOM), and one verbatim question asked of staff from SOM.

Note: Comments were copied directly as written, and only content not related to security concerns were removed.

Verbatim Question 1: Please add any comments about your engagement at Hopkins here (all Divisions except SOM):

1	Security is lacking around the East Baltimore campus. There have been multiple OD's right in front office buildings. We are constantly harrassed for money from the homeless and druggies that hang around the area. Security seems to have a policy of not getting involve to move them along or care if we are harrass. The homeless will sleep on the sidewalks, alcoves and doorways. There is a lack of security in the area because they seem to prefer to hide in booths or visit their friends in other buildings. If another security officer report that someone is not doing their job, the that person is label a squealer and is treated bad by all. If supervisors do their jobs then I would not be catching security on cell phones, surfing the internet and sleeping on the job. Their is no reason for this happing. We are prisoners in our office building.
2	Although the security is very present, I would feel more safe if I were not approached for money when walking to the garage. Some peddlers are very scary, even when I've given food, they are not very nice.
3	I'm concerned with how much crime has encroached upon the medical campus.
4	Safety is important but there are many times that I do not feel safe coming to or leaving work. The guards do not pay attention to what is going on around them. Most of the employees in my office do respect each other but there is always one who is so disrespectful that it brings down moral in the office
5	The question "I feel safe in my work environment" was answered previously in regards to the actual office space that I work in. If the question were to include the entir environment (B City), then my answer would change to a "1", as I do not feel safe in the City. More of a real security presence is needed JH-wide.
6	At my office we are forced to park on the street in a nearby neighborhood. Sometimes I feel unsafe walking alone.
7	While I feel safe in the School's buildings, I struggle to feel safe walking around campus. I wish more could be done to improve community safety for our employees and students.
8	Safety outside of the buildings but on campus is a problem.
9	Hopkins definitely needs to advanced security. I do not feel safe at the east Baltimore campus.
10	Hopkins is a great place to work. Also we need more security around the campus.
11	I believe Hopkins is an extraordinary place to work and go to school. So many opportunities to learn, grow, be educated, and interact with the community.. If there was

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	a shuttle that came closer to my building, perhaps I could do more things at the other campuses. But I'm not really trying to walk far around here because of the crime that occurs frequently in broad daylight.
12	I feel safe in the building, but we get at least 2 notifications per month about people being robbed in and around our campus. This is a bastion of hyper-educated, well-off people in an area that's struggling, but it's disturbing that we are not safe outside, even during daylight hours.
13	Re: safety in E. Balt? We get Corporate Security emails every time something happens (sometimes multiple times a day). Complaints to security about beggars only yields shrugs. Also, the stickers (prohibiting weapons on campus) is clearly just legal.

Verbatim Question 2: Please add any comments about your engagement at Hopkins here (SOM Only):

1	For the question "Do you feel safe in your work environment?" I answered 3 out of 5. The reason for this is not that I feel unsafe while I'm at work inside a building but walking between buildings and the entire area surrounding work if extremely unsafe.
2	I wrote I do not feel safe at the Hopkins east Baltimore campus and that the community is not understood or trusted
3	I have serious concerns about safety (walking to and from the garage). I should not have to request an escort. I feel that security should be in the booths at all times.
4	I have felt increasingly unsafe traveling to and from and being at Hopkins during the day. Security has had little effect on slowing down the on-campus crimes and assaults.
5	Safety in the community around Hopkins is a constant issue and I am often scared to go outside.
6	I do not feel that the campus is safe. There are very few security guards on the street. They do not pay any attention to the area surrounding them and are rarely at their stations. Those that work at the desks in the buildings do a poor job checking for identification; most times they do not even look at you to even see if you have an ID. The East Baltimore campus is surrounded by a dangerous neighborhood and patients and employees should feel secure.
7	I do not feel safe in my office. The reason that I say this is because there is no security in our buildings during the day, also, we are not given the same learning opportunities as the Hospital. For example we should have active shooter drills for our office, not only take a mylearning course.
8	I feel unsafe here, if there was a fire I would not know as there is no alarm in my office or within adequate earshot
9	Do not like working on the East Baltimore campus due to the surrounding community and crime. I feel it is not a safe environment.
10	I do not feel safe walking down monument street by the market and across from the bank. Honestly, I hate walking around at hopkins, and I have to every day. Who knows how many guys I pass who have a knife or gun hidden.

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11	I do not feel safe or protected while walking on the East Baltimore Medical Campus. I feel safe in the Buildings but on the street I don't feel personally protected.
12	Concern about safety at work has more to do with the population we serve than anything else. Unfortunately, the surrounding neighborhoods are not safe but I feel strongly that our organization is addressing the issue as best they can.
13	I hate going to Hopkins because crime has gotten so bad, and we cannot defend ourselves. This is one reason why I'm considering leaving.
14	I would like to get a discount on the parking here on campus. the neighborhoods surrounding the east Baltimore campus are not safe to walk alone after the sun sets and sometimes during the daylight. we must pay for parking for our physical safety. the cost rises each year but my salary does not rise to compete with the cost of parking for safety. I think that the administration could consider a cost reduction for parking or a capped price for parking for staff member's that have worked in the east Baltimore location for more that 10 years? some type of relief, please?
15	Higher pay, more state of the art cameras available to all locations (including satellites)
16	Campus safety is at it's worst. No longer is it an inviting, pleasant, clean environment to work in or visit. It appears to many that the leadership is much more engaged with and concerned about the well fare of the local community than it's employees, which is too bad.
17	We need more security when walking to our cars especially when it is dark or shuttles could can come more frequently.
18	Why is the parking lot cost so high for employees? there is a safety issue in this area.

Verbatim Question 3: How can Hopkins work to successfully meet the needs of the staff and community in ways that are inclusive for all? (All divisions except SOM)

1	Security needs to make more of a presence around campus to cut back on crime
2	Environment security for staff on the street to the parking garages/shuttle bus stop/metro station.
3	Safety is a very SERIOUS concern and at the very least, Hopkins could provide a stipend or contribute to the very costly parking to incentivize working in such a dangerous work environment.
4	Increased security and better parking options
5	University Police Force
6	I do not feel safe in my work environment. I feel as though Security should take a more active part in the not only the students but the employees safety.
7	There is currently a lot of crime in the nearby areas. I think that Hopkins is making steps to get that under better control. I believe that is essential to keep Hopkins as a top tier workplace and teaching institution.
8	Provide the means for safe streets around the campus
9	I want to feel safe at work.
10	A better job needs to be done by Hopkins and local law enforcement in regards to the amount of robberies that happen almost weekly on site. Self defense classes should be offered to employees and students. E-Force Defensive Tactics, LLC is a great local and affordable business that would be helpful. They can be found on Facebook.
11	I would like to see armed police on the campus of jhu.

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12	more security
13	The way to the office from the parking area is too scary early in the morning(when outside is dark). I want more security near the parking area and streets.
14	Support local residents instead of policing and displacing them. I feel the most unsafe around the university premises because I know many residents have very legitimate reasons for disapproving of Hopkins' actions. It's what makes me the most upset about working at Hopkins
15	I think Hopkins already done a lot to successfully meet the needs of the staff and community in ways, if really need to think one, i believe if safety get improve more, that will be appreciated.
16	Stricter security measures



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UNIVERSITY & MEDICINE
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ISSUE PAPER

Recruiting, Hiring and Training of JHPD Officers

Johns Hopkins University & Medicine ("Johns Hopkins") is exploring creating an independent, professional police department to augment its existing safety and security operation. Currently, the majority of our campus public safety contingent serves to help deter crime by observing and reporting urgent needs, but lacks the capacity to intervene in unfolding crimes.

Creating a Johns Hopkins Police Department (JHPD) would allow the university to build a campus public safety contingent that can provide more visible deterrence and respond more quickly and effectively to crimes and campus-specific threats like active shooter incidents. A sworn police department would be able to stop and arrest persons engaged in crimes on Johns Hopkins properties, use lights and sirens, access law enforcement data bases, and communicate with local law enforcement through shared radio frequencies. It would also afford Johns Hopkins a trained police contingent that is prepared to meet the unique needs of a university community, all in coordination with city, state and federal law enforcement partners.

We see this as a critical and unique opportunity to build a model university police department that reflects contemporary best practices in community policing, and upholds in every way the core values of our institution – including an unwavering commitment to equity and inclusion, a deep respect for freedom of expression, and a meaningful connection to our neighbors – undergirded by our commitment to transparency and accountability.

Core Institutional Values Informing JHPD Approach to Recruiting, Hiring, and Training

Johns Hopkins' commitment to excellence is reflected first and foremost in the rigorous standards it maintains in recruiting, hiring, and training of its employees. We are highly selective in who we hire, and seek out as employees persons who have the expertise and maturity to advance our mission while upholding our core values, like diversity and inclusion.

Once hired, we expect each and every member of the University community to maintain the highest standards of integrity and ethical behavior and conduct, and avoid unethical actions and the appearance of unethical conduct. This expectation holds equally for their interactions with Hopkins affiliates and non-affiliates, on-duty and off-duty.

Lastly, as an institution founded to train scholars and clinicians, we are committed to a workforce that is highly and appropriately trained for the services it provides to others. This is especially the case for employees who are entrusted with others' health and safety. Just like we would not allow our surgeons to operate on patients without receiving high-quality initial training and continuing education in their specialty, we will not allow our police personnel to serve the community without receiving the same.

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Rationale for Recruiting, Hiring and Training General Orders for JHPD Employees

If authorized by the state, members of our security operation would be entrusted with police powers that include the authority to interfere with others' freedoms, whether it be by stopping them on the street for questioning (based on reasonable articulable suspicion), searching their belongings and detaining them (based on probable cause), or in rare cases using force against them to affect an arrest (based on probable cause). These powers cannot be exercised lightly; every use has potentially significant and long-term consequences for the citizen involved. Accordingly it is critically important that we have policies and procedures to ensure we are identifying and hiring JHPD candidates who are up to weighty responsibilities of their role; training them to serve the unique needs of the community in ways that maintain trust and avoid unnecessary confrontation; and holding them accountable when they violate our policies and procedures.

Best Practices that Will Be Adopted by the Johns Hopkins Police Department

The University has surveyed policies and general orders for recruiting, training, and hiring at municipal police departments, county police departments, and peer university police departments across the country, and has also consulted the work of leading research and advocacy organizations involved in policing, both from the law enforcement perspective and the citizen perspective. The following best practices are ones that uphold Johns Hopkins' core institutional values and therefore will be incorporated into the JHPD general orders for recruiting, hiring, and training:

Recruitment

Recruitment Plans

- Have an active recruitment campaign, including a strong Web presence and diversified advertising strategy, to ensure ability to attract a pool of the most highly qualified candidates;
- Ensure that the recruitment plan is informed by Johns Hopkins' equal opportunity statement, and that recruitment efforts seek diverse candidates across racial, gender, gender identity, and sexual orientation lines;
- Make efforts to recruit bilingual officers to assist with interactions with people for whom English is not their primary language;
- Where possible, recruit candidates who advance the Johns Hopkins' local hiring goals;
- Involve community members in the recruiting process for new officers, through targeted community outreach and solicitation of input

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***Pay and Benefits***

- Offer a mix of pay and benefits that is competitive with high-performing police departments and attractive to high-quality candidates;
- Make all JHPD positions eligible for Live Near Your Work grants;
- Make all JHPD positions eligible for tuition assistance for continuing education

Selection and Hiring***Initial Selection***

- Solicit feedback from community members – through the Student Advisory Committee for Security and the broader community advisory group(s) – on qualities to look for when selecting new officers;
- To the extent permitted by law, prioritize candidates who have a demonstrated history of positive interactions with diverse groups;
- To the extent permitted by law, prioritize candidates with experience serving college-age populations and youth;
- Welcome candidates with non-law-enforcement backgrounds, e.g., persons currently working in public health or education;
- Mentor candidates through the application process, particularly applicants from underrepresented backgrounds;
- Require officer candidates to have either:
 - An associate's degree or equivalent – 60 college credits or 90 college quarter hours at the time of application and at least two years of full-time professional work experience; or
 - Three years of active duty military service with an honorable discharge; or
 - Three years of full-time law enforcement officer experience recognized by the JHPD e.g., work as a sworn government agent with full arrest powers

Screening

- Use job-related, nondiscriminatory, uniformly-applied rating criteria for evaluating officer candidates;
- Perform a pre-employment background investigation, criminal history investigation, and polygraph examination for each officer candidate;
- Perform a pre-employment medical examination for each officer candidate, conducted by a licensed medical practitioner;
- Perform a pre-employment psychological evaluation for each officer candidate, conducted by a licensed, doctoral-level psychologist or other mental health professional familiar with the research literature available on psychological testing for public safety positions;

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- Perform a pre-employment written examination of core competencies, including cultural competency;
- Perform pre-employment scenario-based testing, including scenarios involving treatment of vulnerable populations, such as children, elderly persons, pregnant women, people with physical and mental disabilities, limited English proficiency, and others.

Hiring

- Newly hired officers will be placed on an 18-month probationary period that begins on the day that the officer receives provisional certification from the Maryland Police Training Commission. (Provisional certification occurs upon successful completion of a Maryland certified Police Training Academy; *see* Md. Code Ann., Public Safety § 3-209)

Training

In General

- Put officers through a high-quality officer training program, certified by the Maryland Police Training Commission, and managed by a Training Director with experience in adult learning techniques and background working in diverse law enforcement settings.
- Collaborate with Johns Hopkins faculty and the Chief Diversity Officer on curriculum development for specific JHPD trainings that would benefit from their research and expertise;
- Integrate the Baltimore community into JHPD training, as described below;
- Require regularized evaluation of the effectiveness of the officer training program through the accreditation and re-accreditation processes, along with MPTC review

Initial Classroom Training for Officers

- Require newly hired officers to complete the six-month Police Entrance Level Training Program administered by the Maryland Police Training Commission in Sykesville, Maryland, followed by three months of field training (see below);
- Where not already provided in the Police Entrance Level Training Program, require newly hired officers to complete training on the following topics:
 - Preventing racial profiling and combatting implicit bias (now mandatory in Minnesota);
 - Cultural competence and LGBTQ competence;
 - Community policing, including understanding community expectations and reservations around policing in Baltimore;
 - Procedural justice in police-citizen interactions;
 - Active bystandership in policing (New Orleans PD EPIC model);

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- De-escalation techniques, including effective communication with a person perceived to be creating a threat (e.g., integrating communications, assessment, and tactics (ICAT) training);
- Crisis intervention, including detecting behavior that calls for a medical and/or mental health intervention rather than a traditional law enforcement intervention;
- Collaborating with non-police University resources, like requesting assistance from the mental health practitioner on call;
- Trauma-informed practices for police-citizen contacts, including contacts with youth and victims of sexual assault;
- Understanding youth brain development, youth trauma, and the impacts of police interactions with youth;
- Alternatives to arrest, particularly for youth;
- Free expression in university environments;
- Clery Act and Title IX

Initial Field Training for Officers

- Require newly hired officers to work under the direction of a designated field training officer (FTO);
 - Each newly hired officer must complete a three-month FTO-supervised training, meeting specific training and performance criteria and passing an evaluation in order to serve as an officer;
- Require field training in the neighborhoods that the officers will serve, including introductions to community leaders;
 - Develop and maintain a contact list of all leaders within minority and immigrant communities in/near the patrol zones, so that they can be reached quickly during a time of crisis or when an action is about to occur that may be of concern to their particular community

Continuing Education for Officers

- Require each officer to complete 40 hours of annual in-service training approved by the MPTSC (per COMAR 12.04.01.12) on topics listed above;
- Require each officer to complete annual in-service training managed by the JHPD Training Director;
- Encourage officers to attend advanced training offered by the JHPD and other police agencies

Follow Up

- Ensure that training is married to robust policies and procedures, and that supervisory systems reinforce the training provided;
- Require remedial training for personnel who demonstrate performance deficiencies

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Works Consulted

- *Selected police departments whose policies/G.O.s were reviewed:*

- San Francisco Police Department, Course Listings (undated)
- Seattle Police Department, Community Police Teams (Jan. 2008)
- Seattle Police Department, Crisis Intervention (Aug. 2018)
- Seattle Police Department, Patrol Training and Publications (Aug. 2003)
- New Orleans Police Department, Ethical Policing is Courageous (EPIC) Program Guide (2017)
- Maryland Police Training and Standards Commission (MPTSC), Use of Force Best Practices (undated)
- MPTSC, Modernization of Recruitment Standards and Practices of Law Enforcement Agencies to Increase Diversity (2016)
- Montgomery County Police Department, Field Training and Evaluation Program (Oct. 2014)
- Montgomery County Police Department, Police Officer Applicant Requirements and Benefits (undated)
- Howard County Police Department, General Order ADM-32 – Selection of Sworn Personnel (April 2009)
- University of Baltimore Police Department, Police Recruitment Program (Sept. 2014)
- University of Baltimore Police Department, Training (June 2016)
- University of Maryland, Baltimore Police Force, Written Directive on Recruitment (March 2009)
- University of Maryland, Baltimore Police Force, Written Directive on Entrance Level Training (March 2009)
- University of Maryland, Baltimore Police Force, Written Directive on Field Training and Evaluation Program (Dec. 2016)
- University of Maryland, Department of Public Safety, Manual of Rules and Procedures, Recruitment Program (Dec. 1995)
- University of Maryland, Department of Public Safety, Manual or Rules and Procedures, Training (Dec. 1995)

- *Selected organizations consulted:*

- California Partnership for Safe Communities, “Notes from the Field: Strengthening Community-Police Relationships: Training as a Tool for Change” (undated)
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ISSUE PAPER

JHPD/Citizen Contacts (incl. Investigative Stops, Searches, Arrests)

Johns Hopkins University & Medicine ("Johns Hopkins") is exploring creating an independent, professional police department to augment its existing safety and security operation. Currently, the majority of our campus public safety contingent serves to help deter crime by observing and reporting urgent needs, but lacks the capacity to intervene in unfolding crimes.

Creating a Johns Hopkins Police Department (JHPD) would allow the university to build a campus public safety contingent that can provide more visible deterrence and respond more quickly and effectively to crimes and campus-specific threats like active shooter incidents. A sworn police department would be able to stop and arrest persons engaged in crimes on Johns Hopkins properties, use lights and sirens, access law enforcement data bases, and communicate with local law enforcement through shared radio frequencies. It would also afford Johns Hopkins a trained police contingent that is prepared to meet the unique needs of a university community, all in coordination with city, state and federal law enforcement partners.

We see this as a critical and unique opportunity to build a model university police department that reflects contemporary best practices in community policing, and upholds in every way the core values of our institution – including an unwavering commitment to equity and inclusion, a deep respect for freedom of expression, and a meaningful connection to our neighbors – undergirded by our commitment to transparency and accountability.

Core Institutional Values Informing JHPD Approach to Police-Citizen¹ Contacts

Johns Hopkins understands that effective public safety relies on strong mutual trust between citizens and police and a shared perception of procedural fairness. To build this trust, JHPD will practice community policing by: building police-community relationships, seeking to address common neighborhood safety problems in collaboration with community members, and providing equitable police services to all community members of all backgrounds. In all citizen contacts, JHPD officers will act in ways that maintain trust and display procedural fairness.

Preserving and improving human life is a central mission of Johns Hopkins, as reflected in its provision of patient care, its research into potential cures, and its pursuit of policy interventions that strengthen society. In keeping with this mission, it will be the unambiguous policy of the JHPD to act only in ways that value and preserve human life.

Johns Hopkins is also committed to the rule of law and the protection of human rights and civil liberties. All JHPD conduct must reflect that commitment, and it will be the obligation of JHPD

¹ "Citizen" in this issue paper is to be understood not in its narrow legal sense but broadly, encompassing all non-police individuals with whom police officers come into contact. It therefore includes undocumented immigrants, foreign nationals, non-citizen visitors, etc.

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officers to intervene to stop officers who are treating others in ways that violate the law or University policy.

Rationale for Police-Citizen Contact General Orders at Johns Hopkins

There are many instances when JHPD officers will have grounds to stop someone in their patrol area for questioning, including when needing to gather information from witnesses to a crime, and when needing to redirect someone away from a crime scene. There also instances when JHPD officers will have grounds to stop and perform a search or make an arrest, like when observing a person committing a crime. In these encounters, it is imperative that JHPD officers have appropriate training and protocols in place to govern their conduct, to ensure that those they stop are treated fairly and in ways that maintain trust between citizens and the JHPD.

Best Practices that Will Be Adopted by the Johns Hopkins Police Department

The University has surveyed policies and general orders for field interviews, investigative stops, searches, and arrests at municipal police departments and peer university police departments across the country, and has also consulted the work of leading research and advocacy organizations involved in policing, both from the law enforcement perspective and the citizen perspective. The following best practices are ones that uphold Johns Hopkins' core institutional values and therefore will be incorporated into the JHPD general orders for field interviews, investigative stops, searches, and arrests:

For all Police-Citizen Contacts

- Require officers to act professionally, respectfully, and with restraint, including expressing appreciation for the citizen's cooperation;
- In no circumstances will JHPD provide preferential treatment to an individual based on their affiliation or non-affiliation with Johns Hopkins;
- Require officers to treat citizens with equal dignity regardless of background;
 - Factors such as a person's perceived race, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, age, dress, or appearance do not alone justify even a brief stop;
- Require officers to identify themselves and provide a business card with their full name and badge number [or, if no business card, require them to offer full name and badge #];
- Require officers to explain the purpose of the interaction;
- Require officers, when interacting with non-native speakers, to provide contact information for translation assistance;
- Prohibit officers from inquiring about immigration status;
- Require officers to pursue alternatives to force as a first resort whenever possible (*see* "De-escalation and Use of Force" issue paper);
- Require officers to wear body-worn cameras (*see* "Body-Worn Camera" issue paper);
- Require officers to explain the JHPD complaint process, if asked;
- Provide public access to JHPD general orders related to police-citizen contacts

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Field Interviews

A field interview is when an officer merely approaches a person in a public place, engages them in conversation, and requests information, with the person being free not to answer and walk away. Note that a field interview can become an investigative stop if an officer develops a reasonable articulable suspicion that the person is committing or has committed a crime (see below).

- Require officers to keep the encounter as brief as reasonably possible;
- Permit citizens to end the encounter and leave at any time, unless a reasonable articulable suspicion develops during the encounter to justify a stop (and the citizen's expressed desire to end the encounter cannot be used to justify a stop);
- To avoid having their actions be perceived by a citizen as a restraint on her/his freedom to leave the officer's presence, require officers to phrase requests using optional words such as "may," "would you mind," or similar terms and phrases;
- Prohibit officers from creating a physical or other barrier to the citizen's ability to leave, such as keeping her/his identification;
- Prohibit officers from initiating field interviews as a means of harassment or coercion to do anything (e.g., leave the area, consent to a search);
- When off campus, prohibit officers from escalating a field interview due to the citizen's failure to carry identification, which they are not required to do to account for their presence in a public place

Investigative Stops

An investigative stop is a physical or verbal action that involves the delay, hindrance, or holding of a person. Investigative stops can only be done if a JHPD officer has reasonable articulable suspicion that the individual has committed, is committing, or is about to commit a crime.

- Prohibit use of investigative stops as a general crime deterrence strategy;
- Require officers to stop a person only for that period of time necessary to effect the purpose of the stop;
- Require officers to conduct investigative stops only at or near initial contact locations and not to move to other locations without consent of the person stopped;
- Require officers to limit questions to those concerning the person's identity, place of residence, and other inquiries necessary to resolve the officers' suspicions;
- Require officers to notify a supervisor if the person is:
 - Injured during the investigative stop or complaints of injury;
 - Transported from the initial place of contact;
 - Stopped for more than 20 minutes; or
 - Handcuffed and/or subjected to an arrest and control technique

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- If the person is released at the conclusion of the stop, require officers to immediately release the person and also provide transportation if the person was taken from the initial place of contact;
- Whether or not an investigative stop results in charges or an arrest, require officers to complete a Field Interview Report (FIR) form within 24 hours

Pat-Downs and Searches (Performed as Part of an Investigative Stop)

- Allow officers to perform a weapons pat-down only when warranted by reasonable articulable suspicion and then only in the manner prescribed in the applicable general order;
- Apart from weapons pat-downs, prohibit officers from conducting searches without probable cause;
- Require officers to explain rights around consent to search prior to any search;
- Require officers to obtain verbal and, if the officer is wearing a BWC, on-camera, acknowledgement of (1) the person's understanding of their right to refuse to consent and (2) their consent to search;
- Whenever possible, have at least one other JHPD officer present during the search;
- Whenever possible, respect individuals' request to be searched by a JHPD officer of a particular gender (and document this request);
- Prohibit searches for the purpose of assigning gender based on anatomical features;
- Require officers to include a record of the search in the FIR form

Arrests

- Allow officers to make an arrest only when warranted by probable cause and then only in the manner prescribed in the applicable general order;
- Require officers to consider alternatives to arrest, like warnings or citations or referrals to Student Affairs, when alternatives will suffice as well as, or better than, an arrest;
 - Officers will also abide by the university's Amnesty and Responsible Action Protocol when responding to a call for assistance with a medical emergency and/or mental health crisis
- Require officers to ensure the safety of all individuals involved;
- If force is warranted, require officers to use only the level of force necessary to effectuate the arrest (*see* "De-escalation and Use of Force" issue paper);
- When making decisions about transport and custody, require officers to deem an individual's gender to be male or female based on the individual's gender identity;
- Require officers to immediately release a person if they discover, after arrest, that probable cause no longer exists;
- Require officers to notify a superior of each arrest, and to document each arrest using a standard form, including each arrest that involved a subsequent release, as soon as practicable after the arrest and no later than the end of their shift.

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**Training**

- Require field training in the neighborhoods that the officers will serve, including introductions to community leaders;
 - Develop and maintain a contact list of all leaders within minority and immigrant communities in/near the patrol zones, so that they can be reached quickly during a time of crisis or when an action is about to occur that may be of concern to their particular community;
- Require training in community policing, including understanding community expectations and reservations around policing in Baltimore;
- Require training in procedural justice in police-citizen interactions;
- Require training in preventing racial profiling and combatting implicit bias, which can impact decisions about whom to stop and how invasive the stop will be;
- Require training in cultural competence and LGBTQ competence;
- Require training in crisis intervention, including detecting behavior that calls for a medical and/or mental health intervention rather than a traditional law enforcement stop;
- Require training in trauma-informed practices for police-citizen contacts, including contacts involving victims of sexual assault;
- Require training in de-escalation techniques, including effective communication with the person perceived to be creating a threat;

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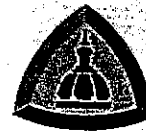
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ISSUE PAPER

Use of Arrest and Alternatives to Arrest

Johns Hopkins University & Medicine ("Johns Hopkins") is exploring creating an independent, professional police department to augment its existing safety and security operation. Currently, the majority of our campus public safety contingent serves to help deter crime by observing and reporting urgent needs, but lacks the capacity to intervene in unfolding crimes.

Creating a Johns Hopkins Police Department (JHPD) would allow the university to build a campus public safety contingent that can provide more visible deterrence and respond more quickly and effectively to crimes and campus-specific threats like active shooter incidents. A sworn police department would be able to stop and arrest persons engaged in crimes on Johns Hopkins properties, use lights and sirens, access law enforcement data bases, and communicate with local law enforcement through shared radio frequencies. It would also afford Johns Hopkins a trained police contingent that is prepared to meet the unique needs of a university community, all in coordination with city, state and federal law enforcement partners.

We see this as a critical and unique opportunity to build a model university police department that reflects contemporary best practices in community policing, and upholds in every way the core values of our institution – including an unwavering commitment to equity and inclusion, a deep respect for freedom of expression, and a meaningful connection to our neighbors – undergirded by our commitment to transparency and accountability.

Core Institutional Values Informing JHPD Approach to the Use of Arrest and Alternatives

Preserving and improving human life is a central mission of Johns Hopkins, as reflected in its provision of patient care, its research into potential cures, and its pursuit of policy interventions that strengthen society. In keeping with this mission, it will be the unambiguous policy of the JHPD to act only in ways that value and preserve human life, reduce harm, and provide law enforcement alternatives.

Johns Hopkins also understands that effective public safety relies on strong mutual trust between citizens and police and a shared perception of procedural fairness. If JHPD officers are authorized to exercise certain powers – the powers to stop, search, detain, arrest, and use force – it is paramount that the Johns Hopkins and surrounding communities trust that JHPD officers will use those powers appropriately, and that they will be held properly accountable if those powers are abused or misused.

Johns Hopkins is also committed to the rule of law and the protection of human rights and civil liberties. All JHPD conduct must reflect that commitment, and it will be the obligation of JHPD officers to intervene to stop officers who are treating others in ways that violate the law or

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University policy. All arrests made by officers of the JHPD will be based on the principles of probable cause, and carried out in accordance with law and University policy.

Rationale for General Orders on Use of Arrest at Johns Hopkins

If a JHPD officer has probable cause to arrest an individual for a crime, it is critical that her conduct, from the moment of arrest until that individual's release or transfer into another's custody, be governed by appropriate training and protocols. This is to ensure that arrested individuals are treated fairly and in ways that maintain trust between citizens and the JHPD.

Furthermore, through community partnerships, JHPD will seek diversion opportunities whenever possible to limited negative impacts associated with involvement in the criminal justice system. This means identifying diversion opportunities for low level offenses with underlying causes that are often better addressed by public health tools and protocols.

Best Practices that Will Be Adopted by the Johns Hopkins Police Department

The University has surveyed policies and general orders for arrest processes and procedures at municipal and county police departments and peer university police departments across the country, and has also consulted the work of leading research and advocacy organizations involved in policing, both from the law enforcement perspective and the citizen perspective. The following best practices are ones that uphold Johns Hopkins' core institutional values and therefore will be incorporated into the JHPD general orders for arrest processes and procedures:

Alternatives to Arrest and Arrest Practices in General

- JHPD will avoid arrests of youth whenever possible, and will develop programs and protocols that aim to process youth away from the formal justice system (see below);
- JHPD will de-prioritize arrests for low-level offenses, and will work with community and university partners on the development of diversion resources/protocols that direct individuals to supportive services and case management;
- In each interaction that may lead to arrest, JHPD will take a harm reduction approach, which treats arrest as only one of many options and not the first resort;
- JHPD officers will act professionally, respectfully, and with restraint, including expressing appreciation for the citizen's cooperation;
- Whenever possible, and for all people who come into contact with the JHPD – Hopkins affiliates and non-affiliates alike – JHPD officers will be required to consider alternatives to arrest, like warnings or civil citations or referrals to Student Affairs, when alternatives will suffice as well as, or better than, an arrest;
 - In determining these non-arrest alternatives, officers will take into consideration the alleged victim, the alleged perpetrator, and the nature of the offense;
 - Officers will also abide by Maryland's Good Samaritan Law;

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- In no circumstances will JHPD provide preferential treatment to an individual based on their affiliation or non-affiliation with Johns Hopkins;
- JHPD will prohibit the use of arrest quotas and instead utilize officer performance metrics and incentives that support public safety, community policing, and health-oriented objectives;
- JHPD officers will be responsible for the safety and health of arrestees in their custody;
- Officers will ensure, to the best of their capabilities, that arrestees receive necessary medical attention *prior to* arrest processing;
- JHPD will collect, analyze, report data, and investigate on all in-custody injuries

Additional Arrest Practices Specific to Youth

- JHPD will avoid arrests of youth whenever possible, and will develop programs and protocols that aim to process youth away from the formal justice system;
 - In responding to issues involving youth (both students and those not affiliated with Hopkins), JHPD will seek to develop a network of youth-oriented community services providers so that officers can respond with alternatives to arrest that address concerning behavior without court involvement when appropriate;
 - Officers will also abide by the university's Amnesty and Responsible Action Protocol when responding to a call for assistance with a Hopkins student's medical emergency and/or mental health crisis;
- Officers will be encouraged to consider the severity of the offense, and any mitigating circumstances, before electing, as a last resort, to arrest a juvenile;
- Officers will not be under any obligation to file charges against youth who are taken into custody;
- If arrested, arresting officers will attempt to notify the parents, guardians, or adults responsible for the youth, as soon as practical, of the fact that their child has been taken into custody;
- Arrested youth will be taken to the Baltimore City Juvenile Justice Center;
- The Baltimore City Juvenile Justice Center will try to release the arrested youth to a parent, guardian, or responsible adult, but if no parent, guardian, or responsible adult is available to take custody of an arrested youth, that individual will be taken to shelter care facilities or juvenile detention facilities, subject to the instructions of Maryland Department of Juvenile Services personnel

Effectuating an Arrest

- Allow officers to make an arrest only when warranted by probable cause and then only in the manner prescribed in the applicable general order;
- Require officers to ensure the safety of all individuals involved;
- If force is required to effectuate an arrest, despite efforts to de-escalate and after all reasonable alternatives to force have been exhausted, then officers will use the minimal

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amount of force needed; excessive force will not be tolerated (*see* "De-escalation and Use of Force" issue paper);

- Require officers to minimize the amount of time a non-compliant arrestee spends on his/her stomach;
- Prohibit officers from "hog-tying" arrestees, i.e. placing them face down on the ground, with arms handcuffed behind the back, feet hobbled and a strap hooked from the hobbled feed to the handcuff chain;
- Require officers to notify a superior of each arrest, and to document each arrest using a standard form, including each arrest that involved a subsequent release, as soon as practicable after the arrest and no later than the end of their shift;
- Require officers to immediately release a person if they discover, after arrest, that probable cause no longer exists

Transporting Arrestees

- Depending on the circumstances, arrestees will either be transported by the JHPD to their station or the Baltimore Central Booking & Intake Center, or transported to Central Booking by a BPD prisoner transport vehicle
- When making decisions about transport and custody, require officers to deem an individual's gender to be male or female based on the individual's gender identity;
- Require transporting officers to maintain visual contact with arrestees during transport;
- Prohibit transporting officers from intentionally harming or jostling arrestees during transport (e.g., giving a "rough ride");
- Prohibit transporting officers from intentionally diverting, delaying, or otherwise interrupting an arrestee's transport;
 - Officers interrupting arrestee transports for any reason will notify dispatch of their mileage, location, and reason for the interruption;
- Prohibit transporting officers from taking other police actions unless an emergency situation arises and assistance can be rendered without endangering arrestees or compromising their security;
- Require transporting officers to transmit their mileage and destination to dispatch at the beginning of their transports, and to transmit their arrival and mileage information to dispatch at the end of their transports (all JHPD radio communications will be recorded);

Care for Persons in JHPD Custody

- When force is needed to effectuate the arrest, require officers – once the individual is secured or in custody – to further de-escalate in order to increase compliance and to address injuries the arrestee may have sustained;
- All uses of force incident to arrest that involve injury to the arrestee will be investigated by Internal Affairs and evidence will be preserved;
- When arrestees sustain injuries needing medical treatment, ensure that transporting officers either call an ambulance or transport the arrestees to medical facilities;

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- Require officers to attempt to obtain copies of arrestees' discharge summaries whenever emergency department medical records are prepared for them;
- Require transporting officers to make every reasonable and prudent effort to expedite arrestee transport, processing, and delivery to receiving personnel or agencies;
- Require transporting officers to notify receiving personnel or agencies of an arrestee's special transportation requests

Treatment of Arrestees' Property

- An arrestee's non-evidentiary property will be inventoried and either immediately returned to the arrestee upon their release from custody, or turned over to the receiving facility

Transparency / Recordkeeping

- All arrests, including those where a person is released without charge, will be documented on the appropriate arrest and event reports – arrest reports will be completed by the end of the tour of duty;
- Copies of the Charging Documents will be included with the event reports

Training

- Require training on alternatives to arrest and diversion protocols for working with service provider partners;
- Require training on effective communication with youth and supports available to youth at Johns Hopkins and in Baltimore;
- Require training on the constitutional and state rights of persons subject to detention or arrest, as prescribed by the 4th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution;
- Require training in procedural justice in police-citizen interactions;
- Require training in preventing racial profiling and combatting implicit bias, which can impact decisions about whom to arrest and how the arrest is carried out;
- Require training in cultural competence and LGBTQ competence;
- Require training in crisis intervention, including detecting behavior that calls for a medical and/or mental health intervention rather than an arrest;
- Require training in de-escalation techniques, including effective communication with the person perceived to be resisting arrest;
- Require training on the proper application of handcuffs and other physical restraints (e.g., flex-cuffs)

Works Consulted

- *Selected police departments whose policies/G.O.s were reviewed:*

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- Seattle Police Department, General Order on Arrest, Search and Seizure (Feb. 2016)
- Seattle Police Department, General Order on Bias-Free Policing (July 2018)
- Howard County Police Department, General Order on Arrest Procedures (Oct. 2012)
- Montgomery County Police Department, Processing Arrested Persons (Jan. 2004)
- Baltimore Police Department, consent decree drafted Policy on Quality of Life Offenses (April 2018)
- Baltimore Police Department, consent decree drafted Policy on Warrantless Arrest Procedures and Probable Cause Standard (Oct. 2018)
- Coppin State University Police Department, Manual of Rules and Procedures
- Morgan State University Police Department, Arrest Policy (undated)
- University of Baltimore Police Department, Investigative Detentions and Field Interviews by UB Police (Aug. 2010)
- University of Maryland Baltimore County Police Department, Guide for Completing Criminal, Juvenile and Civil Citations (June 2018)
- University of Maryland Baltimore County, Juvenile Arrest & Detention (June 2018)
- University of Maryland Baltimore County Police Department, Physical Arrest Procedures (June 2018)
- University of Maryland, Department of Public Safety, Manual of Rules and Procedures, Arrest Procedures (Oct. 2016)
- Yale University Police Department, General Order on Arrests (Mar. 2012)
- Yale University Police Department, General Order on Juvenile Matters (Oct. 2014)
- ***Selected organizations consulted:***
 - ACLU (multiple sources)
 - Council of State Governments Justice Center, "Trauma-Informed Policing: Addressing the Prevalence of Trauma in Law Enforcement Encounters" (Aug. 2017)
 - International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators, "IACLEA Accreditation Standards Manual" (May 2018)
 - International Association of Chiefs of Police, "Citation in Lieu of Arrest: Examining Law Enforcement's Use of Citation Across the United States" (April 2016)
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 - Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, "Diversion from Formal Juvenile Court Processing" (2017)

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 - Police Executive Research Forum, “Executive Guidebook: Practical Approaches for Strengthening Law Enforcement’s Response to Sexual Assault” (2018)
 - President’s Task Force on 21st Century Policing, “Final Report” (May 2015)
 - The Sentencing Project, “Policy Brief: Racial Disparities in Youth Commitments and Arrests” (2016)
 - U.S. Department of Justice, Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS), “Building Relationships of Trust: Recommended Steps for Chief Executives” (2014)
 - U.S. Department of Justice, COPS, “Strengthening the Relationships between Law Enforcement and Communities of Color” (2014)
 - U.S. Department of Justice, COPS, “How to Support Trust Building in Your Agency,” Police Perspectives: Building Trust in a Diverse Nation No. 3 (2016)
 - U.S. Department of Justice, COPS, “Gender, Sexuality, and 21st Century Policing: Protecting the Rights of the LGBTQ+ Community” (2017)
 - Yale Law School Justice Collaboratory, “Principles of Procedurally Just Policing” (Jan. 2018)
- ***Selected academic articles consulted:***
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 - Brown, R. A. and James Frank, “Race and officer decision making: Examining difference in arrest outcomes between Black and White officers,” *Justice Quarterly*, 23(1): 96–126 (Aug. 2006)
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- **Selected statutory and case references:**
 - Maryland Constitution, Declaration of Rights, Art. 24, Due process
 - Md. Code Ann., Criminal Proc. § 2-102, Authority of police officers – In general
 - Md. Code Ann., Criminal Proc. § 2-202, Warrantless arrests – In general
 - Md. Code Ann., Criminal Proc. § 4-101, Charge by citation
 - *Perez v. State*, 168 Md. App. 248 (2006)
 - *Odum v. State*, 156 Md. App. 184 (2004)
 - *Miranda v. Arizona*, 384 U.S. 436 (1966)
 - *McChan v. State*, 238 Md. 149 (1965)
 - *Silverstein v. State*, 176 Md. 533 (1939)

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ISSUE PAPER

De-Escalation & Use of Force by the Johns Hopkins Police Department

Johns Hopkins University & Medicine ("Johns Hopkins") is exploring creating an independent, professional police department to augment its existing safety and security operation. Currently, the majority of our campus public safety contingent serves to help deter crime by observing and reporting urgent needs, but lacks the capacity to intervene in unfolding crimes.

Creating a Johns Hopkins Police Department (JHPD) would allow the university to build a campus public safety contingent that can provide more visible deterrence and respond more quickly and effectively to crimes and campus-specific threats like active shooter incidents. A sworn police department would be able to stop and arrest persons engaged in crimes on Johns Hopkins properties, use lights and sirens, access law enforcement data bases, and communicate with local law enforcement through shared radio frequencies. It would also afford Johns Hopkins a trained police contingent that is prepared to meet the unique needs of a university community, all in coordination with city, state and federal law enforcement partners.

We see this as a critical and unique opportunity to build a model university police department that reflects contemporary best practices in community policing, and upholds in every way the core values of our institution – including an unwavering commitment to equity and inclusion, a deep respect for freedom of expression, and a meaningful connection to our neighbors – undergirded by our commitment to transparency and accountability.

Core Institutional Values Informing JHPD Approach to De-Escalation & Use of Force

Preserving and improving human life is a central mission of Johns Hopkins, as reflected in its provision of patient care, its research into potential cures, and its pursuit of policy interventions that strengthen society. In keeping with this mission, it will be the unambiguous policy of the JHPD to act only in ways that value and preserve human life.

Johns Hopkins is also committed to the rule of law and the protection of human rights. All JHPD conduct must reflect that commitment, and it will be the obligation of JHPD officers to intervene to stop officers who are treating others in ways that violate the law or University policy.

Rationale for De-Escalation & Use of Force General Orders at Johns Hopkins

While carrying out their duties, JHPD officers will sometimes be faced with situations in which use of force is required, e.g., to stop a person who is attempting to injure or kill another person. In these situations, JHPD officers must understand how best to de-escalate first, if possible, and

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then what type and degree of force to deploy to ensure safety and avoid preventable harm to all involved.

Best Practices that Will Be Adopted by the Johns Hopkins Police Department

The University has surveyed de-escalation and use-of-force policies and general orders at municipal police departments and peer university police departments across the country, and has also consulted the work of leading research and advocacy organizations involved in policing, both from the law enforcement perspective and the citizen perspective. The following best practices are ones that uphold Johns Hopkins' core institutional values and therefore will be incorporated into the JHPD general order on de-escalation and use of force:

Safeguarding Human Life and Dignity

- Require officers to pursue alternatives to force as a first resort whenever possible;
- Authorize officers to use force only when no reasonably effective alternative appears to exist, and only after exhausting all reasonable alternatives to force (e.g., de-escalation, moving potential victims to a safer position);
- Require officers to carry less-lethal weapons

Proportionality

- When force must be used, require officers to use only the force that is objectively reasonable to remove the threat, and deploy it in accordance with clear guidelines governing the types of force and tools authorized for particular situations (critical decision-making model);
- Prohibit certain types of force categorically, e.g., chokeholds, "rough rides";
- Prohibit any use of force for certain types of situations, e.g., to respond to verbal abuse and/or in retaliation (e.g., using force purely to punish persons for fleeing or resisting arrest);
- Prohibit certain types of force from being used against certain populations, e.g., CEW use against small children;
- Prohibit certain types of force against students, faculty, or staff participating in nonviolent protest (e.g., University of Maryland bans use of Oleoresin Capsicum (pepper spray))

Duty to Intervene

- Require officers to intervene to stop officers who they witness using excessive force or otherwise using force in violation of law or police department policy;
- Require officers to report officers whom they learn used excessive force or otherwise used force in violation of law or police department policy;
- Require officers to render medical assistance immediately to anyone who is injured by the use of force

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Transparency & Accountability

- Require officers to wear body-worn cameras;
- Require public reporting on all use of force incidents by officers;
- Establish an internal use-of-force review process;
- Maintain data on officers' use of force and use that data, and associated internal review findings, as the basis of proactive performance interventions (e.g., additional training or supervision, or referral for counseling)

Training

- Required training in constitutional policing as it pertains to use of force;
- Require training in de-escalation techniques, including effective communication with the person perceived to be creating a threat;
- Require training in preventing racial profiling and combatting implicit bias, which intersects with decisions to use force;
- Require training in detecting behavior that calls for a medical and/or mental health intervention rather than a use-of-force response (e.g., "Memphis model" training);
- Require training in how to collaborate with non-police University resources, like requesting assistance from the mental health practitioner on call

Works Consulted

- *Selected police departments whose policies/G.O.s were reviewed:*
 - San Francisco Police Department, General Order on Use of Force (Dec. 2016)
 - Baltimore Department of Police, consent decree approved Use of Force Policy (June 2018)
 - Maryland Police Corrections and Training Commission, Use of Force Best Practices (2018)
 - Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services, Dear Agency Head Letter (Jan.19, 2018)
 - University of Cincinnati Department of Public Safety, Police Division, Policy on Use of Force (May 2018)
 - University of Maryland, Baltimore Police Force, Written Directive on Use of Force (June 2018)
 - University of Maryland, Department of Public Safety, Manual of Rules and Procedures, Use of Force and Weapons (Nov. 2017)
 - Yale University Police Department, General Order on Use of Force (July 2016)
- *Selected organizations consulted:*
 - ACLU (multiple sources)

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- Campaign Zero, “Limit Use of Force” & “Model Use of Force Policy”
- International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators, “IACLEA Accreditation Standards Manual” (May 2018)
- International Association of Chiefs of Police, “National Consensus Policy on Use of Force” (Oct. 2017)
- NAACP LDF, “Initial Comments on Baltimore Police Department’s Use of Force Policies” (Mar. 15, 2018)
- National Initiative for Building Community Trust & Justice (multiple sources)
- National Institute of Justice, “Police Discipline: A Case for Change,” *New Perspectives in Policing*, June 2011
- Police Executive Research Forum, “About ICAT” (2016)
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 - Ariel, Barak, William A. Farrar, and Alex Sutherland, “The Effect of Police Body-Worn Cameras on Use of Force and Citizens’ Complaints against the Police: A Randomized Controlled Trial,” *Journal of Quantitative Criminology* 31:509–35 (2015)
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 - Terrill, William, Eugene A. Paoline III, and Jason Ingram, “Assessing Police Use of Force Policy and Outcomes,” *Final Report to the National Institute of Justice*, February 2012, Award No. 2005-IJ-CX-0055, NCJ 237794
- ***Selected statutory and case references:***
 - Maryland Constitution, Declaration of Rights, Art. 24, Due process

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- o Md. Code Ann., Public Safety § 3-514, Filing of incident reports regarding use of force
- o Md. Code Ann., Public Safety § 3-701, Law enforcement actions involving First Amendment activities

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ISSUE PAPER

Johns Hopkins Police Department Complaint & Disciplinary Process

Johns Hopkins University & Medicine ("Johns Hopkins") is exploring creating an independent, professional police department to augment its existing safety and security operation. Currently, the majority of our campus public safety contingent serves to help deter crime by observing and reporting urgent needs, but lacks the capacity to intervene in unfolding crimes.

Creating a Johns Hopkins Police Department (JHPD) would allow the university to build a campus public safety contingent that can provide more visible deterrence and respond more quickly and effectively to crimes and campus-specific threats like active shooter incidents. A sworn police department would be able to stop and arrest persons engaged in crimes on Johns Hopkins properties, use lights and sirens, access law enforcement data bases, and communicate with local law enforcement through shared radio frequencies. It would also afford Johns Hopkins a trained police contingent that is prepared to meet the unique needs of a university community, all in coordination with city, state and federal law enforcement partners.

We see this as a critical and unique opportunity to build a model university police department that reflects contemporary best practices in community policing, and upholds in every way the core values of our institution – including an unwavering commitment to equity and inclusion, a deep respect for freedom of expression, and a meaningful connection to our neighbors – undergirded by our commitment to transparency and accountability.

Core Institutional Values Informing JHPD Administrative Approach to Complaints & Discipline

A relationship of trust and confidence between the Johns Hopkins Police Department and the broader Johns Hopkins community – including residents of the neighborhoods around the university's campuses – is essential for the JHPD to effectively serve and protect. At the heart of this relationship is accountability. As police are authorized to exercise certain powers – the powers to stop, search, detain, arrest, and use force – it is paramount that the Johns Hopkins and surrounding communities trust that JHPD officers will use those powers appropriately, and that they will be held properly accountable if those powers are abused or misused.

Johns Hopkins is also committed to procedural fairness. Complaints of JHPD officer misconduct must be fully investigated, with context properly examined, before discipline is determined. The institution will seek and obtain a full and impartial understanding of the facts in each case.

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Johns Hopkins' commitment to transparency is also vital to these considerations. The institution has an obligation to inform its community and the public about JHPD's administrative complaint and disciplinary process.

Rationale for Administrative Complaint and Disciplinary Process for JHPD Employees

Although the university already has complaint and disciplinary processes for its employees, the powers of JHPD employees are unique, and so complaints about their conduct require special attention. For example, JHPD officers will interact with the wider Baltimore community and will be empowered by law to limit the freedoms of those community members when warranted. Accordingly, the university has an obligation to maintain an administrative complaint and disciplinary process for JHPD employees that enables anyone – Hopkins affiliate or not – to file a complaint, and that includes public reporting as permitted by law.

Limitations on Police Complaint and Disciplinary Processes under Maryland Law

Maryland's Law Enforcement Officers' Bill of Rights (LEOBR), Md. Public Safety Code Ann., §§ 3-101 *et seq.*, applies to any individual who (1) in an official capacity is authorized by law to make arrests and (2) is a member of a listed law enforcement agency in the state (to include the Johns Hopkins Police Department). Below are some of the parameters that LEOBR places on complaint and disciplinary processes:

- **1-year time limit on police brutality complaints.** No investigation that may lead to disciplinary action for police brutality may be initiated, and no action may be taken, on any complaint filed after 366 days. § 3-104(c)(2)
- **Disclosure to officer of parties to the investigation.** The officer under investigation shall be informed of the name, rank, and command of all officers involved in the investigation. § 3-104(d)(1)
- **Advance disclosure to officer of nature of investigation.** Before an interrogation, the officer under investigation shall be informed in writing of the nature of the investigation. § 3-104(d)(2)
- **Right to counsel for officer.** The officer to be interrogated regarding a complaint has the right to be represented by counsel or another responsible representative of the law enforcement officer's choice who shall be present and available for consultation at all times during the interrogation. § 3-104(j)(1)
- **Up to 5 business days allowed before any interrogation of the accused.** The officer to be interrogated regarding a complaint has the right not to be interrogated for up to 5 business days until representation is obtained. § 3-104(j)(2)(i)
- **Discipline must be imposed by a hearing board, not a supervisor.** If the investigation or interrogation of an officer results in a recommendation of demotion, dismissal, transfer, loss of pay, reassignment, or similar action that is considered punitive, the

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officer is entitled to a hearing on the issues by a hearing board before the law enforcement agency takes that action. § 3-107(a) With one exception, that hearing board must be comprised mainly of fellow officers. § 3-107(c)

- **If the hearing board finds an officer not guilty, that decision is final.** The head of the relevant law enforcement agency has no ability to review a finding of not guilty. § 3-108(a)(3)

Best Practices that Will Be Adopted by the Johns Hopkins Police Department

The University has surveyed complaint and disciplinary processes at municipal police departments, county police departments, and peer university police departments across the country, and has also consulted the work of leading research and advocacy organizations involved in policing, both from the law enforcement perspective and the citizen perspective. It has also reviewed the provisions of LEOBR, which puts limits on how the conduct of officers may be investigated (see above). The following best practices are ones that both uphold Johns Hopkins' core institutional values and are consistent with LEOBR, and therefore will be incorporated into the JHPD administrative complaint and disciplinary processes:

Complaint Intake Process

- Implement a simple, user-friendly system for receiving complaints and enabling complainants to track the status of their complaints;
- Accept complaints through a wide variety of means, including in person, by phone, by email, through the JHPD website, by mail, and by internal memo;
- Accept complaints from all sources, including not just students, faculty, staff, and individual neighbors, but also community associations, advocacy and legal services organizations, local elected officials, and members of the JHPD;
- Accept anonymous complaints;
- Accept complaints regarding conduct by any JHPD employee, whether or not that employee is an officer;
- Accept complaints regarding conduct by a JHPD officer that allegedly happened while the officer was off duty;
- Accept complaints courteously and professionally, with disciplinary consequences for JHPD employees who either refuse to assist complainants or retaliate against them;
- Require JHPD employees to be trained on appropriate treatment of complainants who self-identify as victims of alleged JHPD misconduct;
- Process complaint intake in a timely fashion

Complaint Investigation Process

- Create an internal affairs unit (IAU) to investigate complaints that is housed in a different location from the rest of the JHPD and that reports directly to the Chief (LEOBR § 3-104(b) requires investigation be done by a sworn law enforcement officer in most cases);
- Ensure adequate staffing of the IAU;

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- Ensure that funding of the IAU is not determined by employees who may come under its investigation;
- Implement a body-worn camera program to help verify complaints and reduce the incidence of complaints;
- Train IAU investigators on courteous and professional treatment of victims of alleged JHPD misconduct;
- Retain ability to refer a complaint to an independent third party for investigation;
- Require that body to audio- and/or video-record its interrogations (LEOBR § 3-104(k)(2) requires there be a record of the interrogation that is written, taped, or transcribed);
- Render an investigative finding of rather sustained, unsustained, exonerated, or unfounded (LEOBR § 3-110 requires this)

Investigative Review & Disciplinary Recommendation Process

- Establish a committee that reviews the complaint investigation and makes a disciplinary recommendation;
- Establish a hearing board for those officers who challenge the finding of the complaint investigation (LEOBR § 3-107(a) requires this for any investigation that results in a recommendation of demotion, dismissal, transfer, loss of pay, reassignment, or similar action that is considered punitive);
- Allow up to two non-police individuals to serve on the hearing board (LEOBR §§ 3-107(c)(3) and 3-107(c)(5) allow this);
- Establish clear guidelines for the hearing board to use to determine disciplinary outcomes, for consistency;
- Resolve all complaints against police as soon as is practicable after the investigation commences
- Allow for broader community review through the JHPD Community Advisory Councils (see white paper on X)

Disciplinary Process

- Ensure clarity and respect in the disciplinary process for all employees involved;
- Use progressive discipline, with disciplinary actions progressing in severity based on the nature and gravity of the offense at issue, its relationship to the employee's assigned duties and responsibilities, the employee's work record, and other relevant factors;
- Allow for expedited discipline, such as a Preliminary Discipline Officer (PDO) system, when it is evident that such discipline is necessary to maintain an orderly and productive work environment;
- Educate all new hires on conduct requirements and the disciplinary process

Transparency

- Publish the complaint and disciplinary processes online;

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- Provide a formal complaint tracking mechanism (e.g., complaint number) that allows the complainant to inquire about the complaint's status, either online or over the phone;
- Include annual reporting of number and types of formal complaints received; number and types of complainants (e.g., faculty, student, staff, neighborhood resident); number and type of complaints resulting in JHPD discipline; and number and types of disciplinary actions taken

Works Consulted

- *Selected police departments whose policies/G.O.s were reviewed:*
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 - Montgomery County Department of Police, Disciplinary Process for LEOBR-Covered Sworn Officers (Aug. 2002)
 - Baltimore Department of Police, Draft Policy on Complaint Intake and Classification Process (Mar. 2018; pending consent decree approval)
 - University of Texas – Austin Police, Blueprint for Campus Police: Responding to Sexual Assault (Mar. 2016)
 - Yale University Police Department, General Order on Civilian Complaints, Internal Investigations and Discipline (Feb 2016)
- *Selected organizations consulted:*
 - ACLU of Connecticut, "Earning Trust: Addressing Police Misconduct Complaints in Connecticut" (Jan. 2017)
 - Campaign Zero, "Community Oversight"
 - International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators, "IACLEA Accreditation Standards Manual" (May 2018)
 - International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), "Internal Affairs: A Strategy for Smaller Departments" (2001)
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- National Institute of Justice, "Race and Policing: An Agenda for Action," *New Perspectives in Policing* (June 2015)
- ***Selected statutory and case references:***
 - Md. Code Ann., Public Safety §§ 3-101 *et seq.*, Law Enforcement Officers' Bill of Rights
 - *Calhoun v. Commissioner, Baltimore City Police Dep't*, 103 Md. App. 660 (1995)
 - *Maryland State Police v. Dashiell*, 443 Md. 435 (2015)
 - *Maryland State Police v. Resh*, 65 Md. App. 167 (1985)
 - *Meyers v. Montgomery County Police Dep't*, 96 Md. App. 668 (1993)
 - *Ocean City Police Dep't v. Marshall*, 158 Md. App. 115 (2004)

Exhibit 4G

SB 793 Bill File, Part 7

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Elizabeth Alexander, Graduate Student at Johns Hopkins University
02/21/2019

My name is Elizabeth Alexander. I am a Graduate Student at the Johns Hopkins Krieger School of Arts and Sciences, a Baltimore City resident in Charles Village, and a registered voter in Maryland's 43rd district. **I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.**

First, does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

Second, a greater police presence in the communities around Hopkins property would have a marked increase in danger for students of color and non-Hopkins community members, who would be actively surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling that they do not belong at Hopkins or are already criminals. In fact, the presence of more police could immediately lead to an increase in the crime rate, as a police presence leads to arrests for activities that previously were not seen as criminal by the community, such as drinking and disruptions of public order by college students.

Third, as a private institution there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself will only have the ability to *suggest* changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. Finally, as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests, and so there would be little recourse at all for learning about what exactly a Hopkins police force would be doing to whom or assessing the accuracy of Hopkins own numbers, which have already proven to be inaccurate in other cases, such as measuring sexual assaults on campus.

Fourth, the boundaries of operation for a JHU Police Department are still incredibly unclear in this bill. It cites operation on campus property for educational and institutional use without defining these terms. Officers would have the right to pursue a suspect or operate anywhere in

the city at the Mayor's request. There is no definition of which neighborhoods exactly surround Hopkins property and what are the boundaries of these neighborhoods. There is a process for *expanding* the number of neighborhoods potentially covered but no process for a neighborhood to remove itself from coverage by a Johns Hopkins police force. Arguments that a force will only patrol Clery boundaries is inaccurate, as Clery boundaries change whenever new property is bought by the University, and Johns Hopkins is an active property developer around its campuses. Potentially then, Johns Hopkins private police could operate anywhere in the city with no right to recourse by citizens or oversight.

Fifth, it is a cynical political move to pair state authorization for a Johns Hopkins private police force with funding for youth programs. This is not even money that would be directly going to programs but to "anchor institutions" (such as Johns Hopkins) to then be disbursed as these institutions see fit. This goes against consistent demands by students and community members that Hopkins begin using its own resources to invest in its surrounding communities. This funding would also only go till 2024, while a JHU Police Department is basically permanent, with no measures in this bill for revisiting the issue or sunseting the department. Essentially, Johns Hopkins is not only asking for the massive expansion in power that comes with a private police force, but also for the state government to subsidize proactive anti-crime measures, like funding for youth programs, that Hopkins should be carrying out itself.

Sixth, since Columbine the police presence in schools has skyrocketed, but police have never managed to actually stop a school shooting. There is reason to believe that a greater police presence would increase the insecurity of students and residents, who would then have little recourse to question, challenge, or seek redress from a private force that Hopkins is forcing onto the city, rather than working with the city to directly address the issues that actually contribute to crime, such as rampant inequality and economic segregation.

Finally, Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Jishnu Guha-Majumdar, Graduate Student at Johns Hopkins University
02/21/2019

My name is Jishnu Guha-Majumdar. I am a graduate student at the Johns Hopkins Krieger School of Arts and Sciences, a Baltimore City resident in Barclay, and a registered voter in Maryland's 43rd district. **I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.**

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For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Joseph Giardini, Graduate Student at Johns Hopkins University
02/21/2019

My name is Joseph Giardini. I am a Graduate Student at the Johns Hopkins Krieger School of Arts and Sciences, and a Baltimore City resident in Remington. **I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.**

First, does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

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For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Sheharyar Imran ,Graduate Student at Johns Hopkins University
02/21/2019

My name is Sheharyar Imran. I am a Graduate Student at the Johns Hopkins Krieger School of Arts and Sciences, and a Baltimore City resident in Charles Village. **I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.**

First, does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

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For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Josh Gray, Medical Student at Johns Hopkins University
February 17, 2019

My name is Josh Gray. I am a medical student at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, and a Baltimore City resident in East Baltimore. **I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.**

First, does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

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For these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Hillary Chu, Nursing Student, Johns Hopkins University/Patterson Park
Resident/Concerned Community Member
February 18, 2019

My name is Hillary Chu. I am a nursing student at the Johns Hopkins University School of Nursing, a Baltimore City resident in Patterson Park, and a registered voter in Maryland's 3rd district. I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

First, does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

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For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Sincerely,
Hillary Chu

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Dr. Heidi Lee van de Wouw, Graduate Student at Johns Hopkins University
February 18, 2019

My name is Dr. Heidi Lee van de Wouw. I am a graduate student at the Johns Hopkins Krieger School of Arts and Sciences and a Baltimore City resident in Charles Village. **I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.**

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A Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission.

Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force.

Conversely, as a proud member of the Johns Hopkins University I fear that I will be targeted by members of the community that feel unduly burdened by the presence of a private police force. I fear for my safety and a further increase in crime as retribution by the community.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Evan Drukker-Schardl, Junior at Johns Hopkins University/Remington
Resident/Concerned Community Member
February 20, 2019

My name is Evan Drukker-Schardl. I am a Junior at the Johns Hopkins Krieger School of Arts and Sciences, a Baltimore City resident in Remington, and a registered voter in Maryland's 43rd district. I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

First, greater police presence does not increase safety, despite what Johns Hopkins wants to claim. There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

Second, a greater police presence in the communities around Hopkins property would have a marked increase in danger for students of color and non-Hopkins community members, who would be actively surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling that they do not belong at Hopkins or are already criminals. In fact, the presence of more police could immediately lead to an increase in the crime rate, as a police presence leads to arrests for activities that previously were not seen as criminal by the community, such as drinking and disruptions of public order by college students.

Third, as a private institution there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself will only have the ability to *suggest* changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. Finally, as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests, and so there would be little recourse at all for learning about what exactly a Hopkins police force would be doing to whom or assessing the accuracy of Hopkins own numbers, which have already proven to be inaccurate in other cases, such as measuring sexual assaults on campus.

Fourth, the boundaries of operation for a JHU Police Department are still incredibly unclear in this bill. It cites operation on campus property for educational and institutional use without defining these terms. Officers would have the right to pursue a suspect or operate anywhere in

the city at the Mayor's request. There is no definition of which neighborhoods exactly surround Hopkins property and what are the boundaries of these neighborhoods. There is a process for *expanding* the number of neighborhoods potentially covered but no process for a neighborhood to remove itself from coverage by a Johns Hopkins police force. Arguments that a force will only patrol Clery boundaries is inaccurate, as Clery boundaries change whenever new property is bought by the University, and Johns Hopkins is an active property developer around its campuses. Potentially then, Johns Hopkins private police could operate anywhere in the city with no right to recourse by citizens or oversight.

Fifth, it is a cynical political move to pair state authorization for a Johns Hopkins private police force with funding for youth programs. This is not even money that would be directly going to programs but to "anchor institutions" (such as Johns Hopkins) to then be disbursed as these institutions see fit. This goes against consistent demands by students and community members that Hopkins begin using its own resources to invest in its surrounding communities. This funding would also only go till 2024, while a JHU Police Department is basically permanent, with no measures in this bill for revisiting the issue or sunseting the department. Essentially, Johns Hopkins is not only asking for the massive expansion in power that comes with a private police force, but also for the state government to subsidize proactive anti-crime measures, like funding for youth programs, that Hopkins should be carrying out itself.

Sixth, since Columbine the police presence in schools has skyrocketed, but police have never managed to actually stop a school shooting. There is reason to believe that a greater police presence would increase the insecurity of students and residents, who would then have little recourse to question, challenge, or seek redress from a private force that Hopkins is forcing onto the city, rather than working with the city to directly address the issues that actually contribute to crime, such as rampant inequality and economic segregation.

Finally, Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Antonia Fowler, RN at Johns Hopkins Hospital
02/20/2019

My name is Antonia Fowler. I am a Registered Nurse at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, and a registered voter in Maryland's 2d Congressional district. I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose **HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.**

First, does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

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For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

**Antonia Fowler, BA, MSN, RN, VA-BC
Vascular Access Team
Johns Hopkins Hospital
Baltimore, MD**

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Feb 20, 2019

My name is Zeinab Mousavi. I am a graduate student at the Johns Hopkins Biomedical Engineering department, a Baltimore City resident in Fells-prospect.

I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

First, does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

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Finally, Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission.

Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Jacob Joram, Undergraduate at Johns Hopkins University/Tuscany-Canterbury Resident
February 20, 2019

My name is Jacob Joram. I am an undergraduate at the Johns Hopkins Krieger School of Arts and Sciences, a Baltimore City resident in Tuscany-Canterbury. I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

First, does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

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For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Hannah Fajer, Junior at Johns Hopkins University/Charles Village Resident/Concerned
Community Member
February 20, 2019

My name is Hannah Fajer. I am a Junior at the Johns Hopkins Krieger School of Arts and Sciences, a Baltimore City resident in Charles Village, and a registered voter in Maryland's 43rd district. I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

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For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Pavithra Jaisankar, Nurse at Johns Hopkins Hospital and Graduate Student at Johns Hopkins
School of Nursing and Bloomberg School of Public Health
February 20, 2019

My name is Pavithra Jaisankar. I am a nurse at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, a student at Johns Hopkins University, a Baltimore City resident in Charles Village, and a registered voter in Maryland's 7th district. I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

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For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793 House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings Simone Robbennolt, President of Students for Environmental Action at Johns Hopkins University/ Charles Village Resident/Concerned Community Member February 21st, 2019

My name is Simone Robbennolt. I am the President of Students for Environmental Action at the Johns Hopkins University and a Baltimore City resident in Charles Village. I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

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Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force — one that carries guns and arrests city residents — this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force.

Finally, as the President of an activist organization on the Homewood campus, it is concerning that the Johns Hopkins Administration did not actively or seriously listen to the protests and voices of students and professors in regards to this issue over the past year. There has been clear opposition to this bill on multiple fronts, yet the administration continued to propose this bill. If the administration is not willing to be held accountable by their student body and staff it is telling of the lack of accountability that will persist if the school is allowed to form their own private police force.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Reah Vasilakopoulos, Undergraduate at Johns Hopkins University/Charles Village
Resident/Concerned Community Member
2/21/2019

My name is Reah Vasilakopoulos. I am a junior at the Johns Hopkins Krieger School of Arts and Sciences and a Baltimore City resident in Charles Village. I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

First, does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

Second, a greater police presence in the communities around Hopkins property would have a marked increase in danger for students of color and non-Hopkins community members, who would be actively surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling that they do not belong at Hopkins or are already criminals. In fact, the presence of more police could immediately lead to an increase in the crime rate, as a police presence leads to arrests for activities that previously were not seen as criminal by the community, such as drinking and disruptions of public order by college students.

Third, as a private institution there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself will only have the ability to *suggest* changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. Finally, as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests, and so there would be little recourse at all for learning about what exactly a Hopkins police force would be doing to whom or assessing the accuracy of Hopkins own numbers, which have already proven to be inaccurate in other cases, such as measuring sexual assaults on campus.

Fourth, the boundaries of operation for a JHU Police Department are still incredibly unclear in this bill. It cites operation on campus property for educational and institutional use without defining these terms. Officers would have the right to pursue a suspect or operate anywhere in the city at the Mayor's request. There is no definition of which neighborhoods exactly surround Hopkins property and what are the boundaries of these neighborhoods. There is a process for *expanding* the number of neighborhoods potentially covered but no process for a neighborhood to remove itself from coverage by a Johns Hopkins police force. Arguments that a force will only patrol Clery boundaries is inaccurate, as Clery boundaries change whenever new property is bought by the University, and Johns Hopkins is an active property

developer around its campuses. Potentially then, Johns Hopkins private police could operate anywhere in the city with no right to recourse by citizens or oversight.

Fifth, it is a cynical political move to pair state authorization for a Johns Hopkins private police force with funding for youth programs. This is not even money that would be directly going to programs but to "anchor institutions" (such as Johns Hopkins) to then be disbursed as these institutions see fit. This goes against consistent demands by students and community members that Hopkins begin using its own resources to invest in its surrounding communities. This funding would also only go till 2024, while a JHU Police Department is basically permanent, with no measures in this bill for revisiting the issue or sunseting the department. Essentially, Johns Hopkins is not only asking for the massive expansion in power that comes with a private police force, but also for the state government to subsidize proactive anti-crime measures, like funding for youth programs, that Hopkins should be carrying out itself.

Sixth, since Columbine the police presence in schools has skyrocketed, but police have never managed to actually stop a school shooting. There is reason to believe that a greater police presence would increase the insecurity of students and residents, who would then have little recourse to question, challenge, or seek redress from a private force that Hopkins is forcing onto the city, rather than working with the city to directly address the issues that actually contribute to crime, such as rampant inequality and economic segregation.

Finally, Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission.

Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793

House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings

Mitchell Cram, PhD Student at Johns Hopkins University

Wednesday, February 20 2019

My name is Mitchell Cram. I am a PhD Student at the Johns Hopkins Krieger School of Arts and Sciences. I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

First, does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

Second, a greater police presence in the communities around Hopkins property would have a marked increase in danger for students of color and non-Hopkins community members, who would be actively surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling that they do not belong at Hopkins or are already criminals. In fact, the presence of more police could immediately lead to an increase in the crime rate, as a police presence leads to arrests for activities that previously were not seen as criminal by the community, such as drinking and disruptions of public order by college students.

Third, as a private institution there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself will only have the ability to suggest changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. Finally, as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests, and so there would be little recourse at all for learning about what exactly a Hopkins police force would be doing to whom or assessing the accuracy of Hopkins own numbers, which have already proven to be inaccurate in other cases, such as measuring sexual assaults on campus.

Fourth, the boundaries of operation for a JHU Police Department are still incredibly unclear in this bill. It cites operation on campus property for educational and institutional use without defining these terms. Officers would have the right to pursue a suspect or operate anywhere in the city at the Mayor's request. There is no definition of which neighborhoods exactly surround Hopkins property and what are the

boundaries of these neighborhoods. There is a process for *expanding* the number of neighborhoods potentially covered but no process for a neighborhood to remove itself from coverage by a Johns Hopkins police force. Arguments that a force will only patrol Clery boundaries is inaccurate, as Clery boundaries change whenever new property is bought by the University, and Johns Hopkins is an active property developer around its campuses. Potentially then, Johns Hopkins private police could operate anywhere in the city with no right to recourse by citizens or oversight.

Fifth, it is a cynical political move to pair state authorization for a Johns Hopkins private police force with funding for youth programs. This is not even money that would be directly going to programs but to "anchor institutions" (such as Johns Hopkins) to then be disbursed as these institutions see fit. This goes against consistent demands by students and community members that Hopkins begin using its own resources to invest in its surrounding communities. This funding would also only go till 2024, while a JHU Police Department is basically permanent, with no measures in this bill for revisiting the issue or sunsetting the department. Essentially, Johns Hopkins is not only asking for the massive expansion in power that comes with a private police force, but also for the state government to subsidize proactive anti-crime measures, like funding for youth programs, that Hopkins should be carrying out itself.

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Finally, Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Molly Radwell, Student at Johns Hopkins University/Charles Village Resident/Concerned
Community Member
2/20/19

My name is Molly Radwell. I am a student at the Johns Hopkins Krieger School of Arts and Sciences, a Baltimore City resident in Charles Village. I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

First, a greater police presence in the communities around Hopkins property would have a marked increase in danger for students of color and non-Hopkins community members, who would be actively surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling that they do not belong at Hopkins or are already criminals. In fact, the presence of more police could immediately lead to an increase in the crime rate, as a police presence leads to arrests for activities that previously were not seen as criminal by the community, such as drinking and disruptions of public order by college students.

Second, the boundaries of operation for a JHU Police Department are still incredibly unclear in this bill. It cites operation on campus property for educational and institutional use without defining these terms. Officers would have the right to pursue a suspect or operate anywhere in the city at the Mayor's request. There is no definition of which neighborhoods exactly surround Hopkins property and what are the boundaries of these neighborhoods. There is a process for *expanding* the number of neighborhoods potentially covered but no process for a neighborhood to remove itself from coverage by a Johns Hopkins police force. Arguments that a force will only patrol Clery boundaries is inaccurate, as Clery boundaries change whenever new property is bought by the University, and Johns Hopkins is an active property developer around its campuses. Potentially then, Johns Hopkins private police could operate anywhere in the city with no right to recourse by citizens or oversight.

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Finally, private police will only erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Sincerely,

Molly Radwell

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Anne Embertson, Registered Nurse at Johns Hopkins University/Highlandtown
February 20th, 2019

My name is Anne Embertson. I am a Registered Nurse at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, a Baltimore City resident in Highlandtown, and a registered voter in Maryland's 46th district. I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

First, does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

Second, a greater police presence in the communities around Hopkins property would have a marked increase in danger for students of color and non-Hopkins community members, who would be actively surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling that they do not belong at Hopkins or are already criminals. In fact, the presence of more police could immediately lead to an increase in the crime rate, as a police presence leads to arrests for activities that previously were not seen as criminal by the community, such as drinking and disruptions of public order by college students.

Third, as a private institution there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself will only have the ability to *suggest* changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. Finally, as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests, and so there would be little recourse at all for learning about what exactly a Hopkins police force would be doing to whom or assessing the accuracy of Hopkins own numbers, which have already proven to be inaccurate in other cases, such as measuring sexual assaults on campus.

Fourth, the boundaries of operation for a JHU Police Department are still incredibly unclear in this bill. It cites operation on campus property for educational and institutional use without defining these terms. Officers would have the right to pursue a suspect or operate anywhere in the city at the Mayor's request. There is no definition of which neighborhoods exactly surround Hopkins property and what are the boundaries of these neighborhoods. There is a process for *expanding* the number of neighborhoods potentially covered but no process for a neighborhood to remove itself from coverage by a Johns Hopkins police force. Arguments that a force will only patrol Clery boundaries is inaccurate, as Clery boundaries change whenever new property is bought by the University, and Johns Hopkins is an active property developer around its campuses. Potentially then, Johns Hopkins private police could operate anywhere in the city with no right to recourse by citizens or oversight.

Fifth, it is a cynical political move to pair state authorization for a Johns Hopkins private police force with funding for youth programs. This is not even money that would be directly going to programs but to "anchor institutions" (such as Johns Hopkins) to then be disbursed as these institutions see fit. This goes against consistent demands by students and community members that Hopkins begin using its own resources to invest in its surrounding communities. This funding would also only go till 2024, while a JHU Police Department is basically permanent, with no measures in this bill for revisiting the issue or sunseting the department. Essentially, Johns Hopkins is not only asking for the massive expansion in power that comes with a private police force, but also for the state government to subsidize proactive anti-crime measures, like funding for youth programs, that Hopkins should be carrying out itself.

Finally, I moved to Baltimore 5 years ago to pursue my degree in nursing and have been a resident in Highlandtown since then. As a bike commuter who has been making the same route to school/work everyday for the last 5 years, I have experienced passing through the surrounding neighborhoods of Hopkins daily. In all of that time, I have never been bothered, harassed, or felt threatened in any way going through those neighborhoods. As an employee at the hospital, we have many options to seek help from security if need be. We can get a personal escort to walk us to our cars or use their vehicle escort service to get a ride home. Most recently, the hospital has developed a safety app to alert security of your wellbeing at any time when walking to and from the hospital. It seems that the hospital has been stepping up their security in response to employees complaints and have met the demand. I also attended a community meeting by Hopkins regarding the private police force and I have yet to get a clear answer on whether there is a definite need for a police force and what the boundaries would be. In that particular community meeting, there were plenty of negative feedback from neighbors on even the possibility of a private police force, however despite the feedback, the bill was still introduced to the legislature. Based on the current negative relationship with neighborhoods close by, I am truly surprised that the university would continue with this project, despite the negative feedback. Johns Hopkins has plenty of money and investments, therefore they should be investing in the neighborhood community.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Reah Vasilakopoulos, Undergraduate at Johns Hopkins University/Charles Village
Resident/Concerned Community Member
2/21/2019

My name is Reah Vasilakopoulos. I am a junior at the Johns Hopkins Krieger School of Arts and Sciences and a Baltimore City resident in Charles Village. I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

First, does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

Second, a greater police presence in the communities around Hopkins property would have a marked increase in danger for students of color and non-Hopkins community members, who would be actively surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling that they do not belong at Hopkins or are already criminals. In fact, the presence of more police could immediately lead to an increase in the crime rate, as a police presence leads to arrests for activities that previously were not seen as criminal by the community, such as drinking and disruptions of public order by college students.

Third, as a private institution there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself will only have the ability to *suggest* changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. Finally, as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests, and so there would be little recourse at all for learning about what exactly a Hopkins police force would be doing to whom or assessing the accuracy of Hopkins own numbers, which have already proven to be inaccurate in other cases, such as measuring sexual assaults on campus.

Fourth, the boundaries of operation for a JHU Police Department are still incredibly unclear in this bill. It cites operation on campus property for educational and institutional use without defining these terms. Officers would have the right to pursue a suspect or operate anywhere in the city at the Mayor's request. There is no definition of which neighborhoods exactly surround Hopkins property and what are the boundaries of these neighborhoods. There is a process for *expanding* the number of neighborhoods potentially covered but no process for a neighborhood to remove itself from coverage by a Johns Hopkins police force. Arguments that a force will only patrol Clery boundaries is inaccurate, as Clery boundaries change whenever new property is bought by the University, and Johns Hopkins is an active property

developer around its campuses. Potentially then, Johns Hopkins private police could operate anywhere in the city with no right to recourse by citizens or oversight.

Fifth, it is a cynical political move to pair state authorization for a Johns Hopkins private police force with funding for youth programs. This is not even money that would be directly going to programs but to "anchor institutions" (such as Johns Hopkins) to then be disbursed as these institutions see fit. This goes against consistent demands by students and community members that Hopkins begin using its own resources to invest in its surrounding communities. This funding would also only go till 2024, while a JHU Police Department is basically permanent, with no measures in this bill for revisiting the issue or sunseting the department. Essentially, Johns Hopkins is not only asking for the massive expansion in power that comes with a private police force, but also for the state government to subsidize proactive anti-crime measures, like funding for youth programs, that Hopkins should be carrying out itself.

Sixth, since Columbine the police presence in schools has skyrocketed, but police have never managed to actually stop a school shooting. There is reason to believe that a greater police presence would increase the insecurity of students and residents, who would then have little recourse to question, challenge, or seek redress from a private force that Hopkins is forcing onto the city, rather than working with the city to directly address the issues that actually contribute to crime, such as rampant inequality and economic segregation.

Finally, Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Chisom Okereke, Undergraduate Student at Johns Hopkins University/Charles Village
Resident/Concerned Community Member
2/21/19

My name is Chisom Okereke. I am a graduate student at Johns Hopkins University, a Baltimore City resident in Charles Village, and a registered voter in Maryland's 43rd district. I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

First, does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

Second, a greater police presence in the communities around Hopkins property would have a marked increase in danger for students of color and non-Hopkins community members, who would be actively surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling that they do not belong at Hopkins or are already criminals. In fact, the presence of more police could immediately lead to an increase in the crime rate, as a police presence leads to arrests for activities that previously were not seen as criminal by the community, such as drinking and disruptions of public order by college students.

Third, as a private institution there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself will only have the ability to *suggest* changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. Finally, as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests, and so there would be little recourse at all for learning about what exactly a Hopkins police force would be doing to whom or assessing the accuracy of Hopkins own numbers, which have already proven to be inaccurate in other cases, such as measuring sexual assaults on campus.

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Finally, Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Stephanie Saxton, Graduate Student at Johns Hopkins University/Charles Village
Resident/Concerned Community Member
2/21/19

My name is Stephanie Saxton. I am a graduate student in the Political Science Department at Johns Hopkins University, a Baltimore City resident in Charles Village, and a registered voter in Maryland's 43rd district. I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose **HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.**

First, does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

Second, a greater police presence in the communities around Hopkins property would have a marked increase in danger for students of color and non-Hopkins community members, who would be actively surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling that they do not belong at Hopkins or are already criminals. In fact, the presence of more police could immediately lead to an increase in the crime rate, as a police presence leads to arrests for activities that previously were not seen as criminal by the community, such as drinking and disruptions of public order by college students.

Third, as a private institution there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself will only have the ability to *suggest* changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. Finally, as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests, and so there would be little recourse at all for learning about what exactly a Hopkins police force would be doing to whom or assessing the accuracy of Hopkins own numbers, which have already proven to be inaccurate in other cases, such as measuring sexual assaults on campus.

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Finally, Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Anton Woronczuk, Ednor Gardens Neighborhood, Resident/Concerned Community
Member
2/21/2019

My name is Anton Woronczuk. I am a Baltimore City resident in Ednor Gardens and a registered voter in Maryland's 43rd district. I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose **HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.**

First, does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

Second, a greater police presence in the communities around Hopkins property would have a marked increase in danger for students of color and non-Hopkins community members, who would be actively surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling that they do not belong at Hopkins or are already criminals. In fact, the presence of more police could immediately lead to an increase in the crime rate, as a police presence leads to arrests for activities that previously were not seen as criminal by the community, such as drinking and disruptions of public order by college students.

Third, as a private institution there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself will only have the ability to *suggest* changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. Finally, as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests, and so there would be little recourse at all for learning about what exactly a Hopkins police force would be doing to whom or assessing the accuracy of Hopkins own numbers, which have already proven to be inaccurate in other cases, such as measuring sexual assaults on campus.

Fourth, the boundaries of operation for a JHU Police Department are still incredibly unclear in this bill. It cites operation on campus property for educational and institutional use without defining these terms. Officers would have the right to pursue a suspect or operate anywhere in the city at the Mayor's request. There is no definition of which neighborhoods exactly surround Hopkins property and what are the boundaries of these neighborhoods. There is a process for *expanding* the number of neighborhoods potentially covered but no process for a neighborhood to remove itself from coverage by a Johns Hopkins police force. Arguments that a force will only patrol Clery boundaries is inaccurate, as Clery boundaries change whenever new property is bought by the University, and Johns Hopkins is an active property developer around its campuses. Potentially then, Johns Hopkins private police could operate anywhere in the city with no right to recourse by citizens or oversight.

Fifth, it is a cynical political move to pair state authorization for a Johns Hopkins private police force with funding for youth programs. This is not even money that would be directly going to programs but to "anchor institutions" (such as Johns Hopkins) to then be disbursed as these institutions see fit. This goes against consistent demands by students and community members that Hopkins begin using its own resources to invest in its surrounding communities. This funding would also only go till 2024, while a JHU Police Department is basically permanent, with no measures in this bill for revisiting the issue or sunseting the department. Essentially, Johns Hopkins is not only asking for the massive expansion in power that comes with a private police force, but also for the state government to subsidize proactive anti-crime measures, like funding for youth programs, that Hopkins should be carrying out itself.

Sixth, since Columbine the police presence in schools has skyrocketed, but police have never managed to actually stop a school shooting. There is reason to believe that a greater police presence would increase the insecurity of students and residents, who would then have little recourse to question, challenge, or seek redress from a private force that Hopkins is forcing onto the city, rather than working with the city to directly address the issues that actually contribute to crime, such as rampant inequality and economic segregation.

Finally, Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force.

We do not need another senseless, tragic, avoidable death, like that of Tyrone West, whose murderers included two private police from the Morgan State University.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings

Sabrina Axster, Graduate Student at Johns Hopkins University/Resident of Charles Village
February 20, 2019

My name is Sabrina Axster. I am a graduate student at the Johns Hopkins Krieger School of Arts and Sciences and a Baltimore City resident in Charles Village. I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

First, does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

Second, a greater police presence in the communities around Hopkins property would have a marked increase in danger for students of color and non-Hopkins community members, who would be actively surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling that they do not belong at Hopkins or are already criminals. In fact, the presence of more police could immediately lead to an increase in the crime rate, as a police presence leads to arrests for activities that previously were not seen as criminal by the community, such as drinking and disruptions of public order by college students.

Third, as a private institution there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself will only have the ability to *suggest* changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. Finally, as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests, and so there would be little recourse at all for learning about what exactly a Hopkins police force would be doing to whom or assessing the accuracy of Hopkins own numbers, which have already proven to be inaccurate in other cases, such as measuring sexual assaults on campus.

Fourth, the boundaries of operation for a JHU Police Department are still incredibly unclear in this bill. It cites operation on campus property for educational and institutional use without defining these terms. Officers would have the right to pursue a suspect or operate anywhere in the city at the Mayor's request. There is no definition of which neighborhoods exactly surround Hopkins property and what are the boundaries of these neighborhoods. There is a process for *expanding* the number of neighborhoods potentially covered but no process for a neighborhood to remove itself from coverage by a Johns Hopkins police force. Arguments that a force will only patrol Clery boundaries is inaccurate, as Clery boundaries change whenever new property is

bought by the University, and Johns Hopkins is an active property developer around its campuses. Potentially then, Johns Hopkins private police could operate anywhere in the city with no right to recourse by citizens or oversight.

Fifth, it is a cynical political move to pair state authorization for a Johns Hopkins private police force with funding for youth programs. This is not even money that would be directly going to programs but to "anchor institutions" (such as Johns Hopkins) to then be disbursed as these institutions see fit. This goes against consistent demands by students and community members that Hopkins begin using its own resources to invest in its surrounding communities. This funding would also only go till 2024, while a JHU Police Department is basically permanent, with no measures in this bill for revisiting the issue or sunseting the department. Essentially, Johns Hopkins is not only asking for the massive expansion in power that comes with a private police force, but also for the state government to subsidize proactive anti-crime measures, like funding for youth programs, that Hopkins should be carrying out itself.

Sixth, since Columbine the police presence in schools has skyrocketed, but police have never managed to actually stop a school shooting. There is reason to believe that a greater police presence would increase the insecurity of students and residents, who would then have little recourse to question, challenge, or seek redress from a private force that Hopkins is forcing onto the city, rather than working with the city to directly address the issues that actually contribute to crime, such as rampant inequality and economic segregation. Moreover, I am seriously concerned about an increased presence of guns on Hopkins campus.

Finally, Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Michael Busch, Graduate Research Fellow, Johns Hopkins University/Hampden
Resident/Concerned Community Member
2/20/2019

My name is Michael Busch. I am an NSF Graduate Research fellow at the Johns Hopkins Krieger School of Arts and Sciences, a Baltimore City resident in Hampden, and a registered voter in Maryland's 40th district. I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose **HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.**

First, does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

Second, a greater police presence in the communities around Hopkins property would have a marked increase in danger for students of color and non-Hopkins community members, who would be actively surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling that they do not belong at Hopkins or are already criminals. In fact, the presence of more police could immediately lead to an increase in the crime rate, as a police presence leads to arrests for activities that previously were not seen as criminal by the community, such as drinking and disruptions of public order by college students.

Third, as a private institution there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself will only have the ability to *suggest* changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. Finally, as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests, and so there would be little recourse at all for learning about what exactly a Hopkins police force would be doing to whom or assessing the accuracy of Hopkins own numbers, which have already proven to be inaccurate in other cases, such as measuring sexual assaults on campus.

Fourth, the boundaries of operation for a JHU Police Department are still incredibly unclear in this bill. It cites operation on campus property for educational and institutional use without

defining these terms. Officers would have the right to pursue a suspect or operate anywhere in the city at the Mayor's request. There is no definition of which neighborhoods exactly surround Hopkins property and what are the boundaries of these neighborhoods. There is a process for *expanding* the number of neighborhoods potentially covered but no process for a neighborhood to remove itself from coverage by a Johns Hopkins police force. Arguments that a force will only patrol Clery boundaries is inaccurate, as Clery boundaries change whenever new property is bought by the University, and Johns Hopkins is an active property developer around its campuses. Potentially then, Johns Hopkins private police could operate anywhere in the city with no right to recourse by citizens or oversight.

Fifth, it is a cynical political ploy to pair state authorization for a Johns Hopkins private police force with funding for youth programs. This is outrageous. This is not even money that would be directly going to programs but to "anchor institutions" (such as Johns Hopkins) to then be disbursed as these institutions see fit. This goes against consistent demands by students and community members that Hopkins begin using its own resources to invest in its surrounding communities. This funding would also only go till 2024, while a JHU Police Department is basically permanent, with no measures in this bill for revisiting the issue or sunseting the department. Essentially, Johns Hopkins is not only asking for the massive expansion in power that comes with a private police force, but also for the state government to subsidize proactive anti-crime measures, like funding for youth programs, that Hopkins should be carrying out itself.

As a concerned graduate student, I submitted comments and questions online at the website JHU had setup with legitimate questions on what standards of training the proposed police force would adhere to. None of my questions ever yielded a response. It seems that JHU likes to say that they've reached out to the community stakeholders without properly reflecting in their communication what the stakeholders had said. The fact is that the majority of community organizations, student organizations, immigrant and minority communities that stand to be affected by this private police force oppose it. In no way is there overwhelming support for this police department or even marginal support. The students and community do not trust President Daniels or the Board of Trustees with the enforcement of laws and safety in our community.

Finally, Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force.

For all these reasons, I strongly oppose HB1094/SB793, and urge all of my representative lawmakers to oppose it.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Poonam Gupta, Employee Johns Hopkins University/Tuscany-Canterbury
Resident/Concerned Community Member
February 21, 2019

My name is Poonam Gupta. I am an employee at the Johns Hopkins Krieger School of Arts and Sciences, a Baltimore City resident in Tuscany- Canterbury, and a registered voter in Maryland's 14th district. I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

First, does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

Second, a greater police presence in the communities around Hopkins property would have a marked increase in danger for students of color and non-Hopkins community members, who would be actively surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling that they do not belong at Hopkins or are already criminals. In fact, the presence of more police could immediately lead to an increase in the crime rate, as a police presence leads to arrests for activities that previously were not seen as criminal by the community, such as drinking and disruptions of public order by college students.

Third, as a private institution there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself will only have the ability to *suggest* changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. Finally, as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests, and so there would be little recourse at all for learning about what exactly a Hopkins police force would be doing to whom or assessing the accuracy of Hopkins own numbers, which have already proven to be inaccurate in other cases, such as measuring sexual assaults on campus.

Fourth, the boundaries of operation for a JHU Police Department are still incredibly unclear in this bill. It cites operation on campus property for educational and institutional use without defining these terms. Officers would have the right to pursue a suspect or operate anywhere in

the city at the Mayor's request. There is no definition of which neighborhoods exactly surround Hopkins property and what are the boundaries of these neighborhoods. There is a process for *expanding* the number of neighborhoods potentially covered but no process for a neighborhood to remove itself from coverage by a Johns Hopkins police force. Arguments that a force will only patrol Clery boundaries is inaccurate, as Clery boundaries change whenever new property is bought by the University, and Johns Hopkins is an active property developer around its campuses. Potentially then, Johns Hopkins private police could operate anywhere in the city with no right to recourse by citizens or oversight.

Fifth, it is a cynical political move to pair state authorization for a Johns Hopkins private police force with funding for youth programs. This is not even money that would be directly going to programs but to "anchor institutions" (such as Johns Hopkins) to then be disbursed as these institutions see fit. This goes against consistent demands by students and community members that Hopkins begin using its own resources to invest in its surrounding communities. This funding would also only go till 2024, while a JHU Police Department is basically permanent, with no measures in this bill for revisiting the issue or sunseting the department. Essentially, Johns Hopkins is not only asking for the massive expansion in power that comes with a private police force, but also for the state government to subsidize proactive anti-crime measures, like funding for youth programs, that Hopkins should be carrying out itself.

Sixth, since Columbine the police presence in schools has skyrocketed, but police have never managed to actually stop a school shooting. There is reason to believe that a greater police presence would increase the insecurity of students and residents, who would then have little recourse to question, challenge, or seek redress from a private force that Hopkins is forcing onto the city, rather than working with the city to directly address the issues that actually contribute to crime, such as rampant inequality and economic segregation.

Finally, Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Anjie Ge, Employee Johns Hopkins University/Tuscany-Canterbury Resident/Concerned
Community Member
February 21, 2019

My name is Anjie Ge. I am an employee at the Johns Hopkins Krieger School of Arts and Sciences, a Baltimore City resident in Tuscany- Canterbury, and a registered voter in Maryland's 14th district. I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

First, does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

Second, a greater police presence in the communities around Hopkins property would have a marked increase in danger for students of color and non-Hopkins community members, who would be actively surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling that they do not belong at Hopkins or are already criminals. In fact, the presence of more police could immediately lead to an increase in the crime rate, as a police presence leads to arrests for activities that previously were not seen as criminal by the community, such as drinking and disruptions of public order by college students.

Third, as a private institution there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself will only have the ability to *suggest* changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. Finally, as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests, and so there would be little recourse at all for learning about what exactly a Hopkins police force would be doing to whom or assessing the accuracy of Hopkins own numbers, which have already proven to be inaccurate in other cases, such as measuring sexual assaults on campus.

Fourth, the boundaries of operation for a JHU Police Department are still incredibly unclear in this bill. It cites operation on campus property for educational and institutional use without defining these terms. Officers would have the right to pursue a suspect or operate anywhere in

the city at the Mayor's request. There is no definition of which neighborhoods exactly surround Hopkins property and what are the boundaries of these neighborhoods. There is a process for *expanding* the number of neighborhoods potentially covered but no process for a neighborhood to remove itself from coverage by a Johns Hopkins police force. Arguments that a force will only patrol Clery boundaries is inaccurate, as Clery boundaries change whenever new property is bought by the University, and Johns Hopkins is an active property developer around its campuses. Potentially then, Johns Hopkins private police could operate anywhere in the city with no right to recourse by citizens or oversight.

Fifth, it is a cynical political move to pair state authorization for a Johns Hopkins private police force with funding for youth programs. This is not even money that would be directly going to programs but to "anchor institutions" (such as Johns Hopkins) to then be disbursed as these institutions see fit. This goes against consistent demands by students and community members that Hopkins begin using its own resources to invest in its surrounding communities. This funding would also only go till 2024, while a JHU Police Department is basically permanent, with no measures in this bill for revisiting the issue or sunseting the department. Essentially, Johns Hopkins is not only asking for the massive expansion in power that comes with a private police force, but also for the state government to subsidize proactive anti-crime measures, like funding for youth programs, that Hopkins should be carrying out itself.

Sixth, since Columbine the police presence in schools has skyrocketed, but police have never managed to actually stop a school shooting. There is reason to believe that a greater police presence would increase the insecurity of students and residents, who would then have little recourse to question, challenge, or seek redress from a private force that Hopkins is forcing onto the city, rather than working with the city to directly address the issues that actually contribute to crime, such as rampant inequality and economic segregation.

Finally, Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Marissa Viqueira, Concerned Citizen
2/22/2019

My name is Marissa Viqueira. I am a concerned citizen. I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

First, does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

Second, a greater police presence in the communities around Hopkins property would have a marked increase in danger for students of color and non-Hopkins community members, who would be actively surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling that they do not belong at Hopkins or are already criminals. In fact, the presence of more police could immediately lead to an increase in the crime rate, as a police presence leads to arrests for activities that previously were not seen as criminal by the community, such as drinking and disruptions of public order by college students.

Third, as a private institution there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself will only have the ability to *suggest* changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. Finally, as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests, and so there would be little recourse at all for learning about what exactly a Hopkins police force would be doing to whom or assessing the accuracy of Hopkins own numbers, which have already proven to be inaccurate in other cases, such as measuring sexual assaults on campus.

Fourth, the boundaries of operation for a JHU Police Department are still incredibly unclear in this bill. It cites operation on campus property for educational and institutional use without defining these terms. Officers would have the right to pursue a suspect or operate anywhere in the city at the Mayor's request. There is no definition of which neighborhoods exactly surround Hopkins property and what are the boundaries of these neighborhoods. There is a process for

expanding the number of neighborhoods potentially covered but no process for a neighborhood to remove itself from coverage by a Johns Hopkins police force. Arguments that a force will only patrol Clery boundaries is inaccurate, as Clery boundaries change whenever new property is bought by the University, and Johns Hopkins is an active property developer around its campuses. Potentially then, Johns Hopkins private police could operate anywhere in the city with no right to recourse by citizens or oversight.

Fifth, it is a cynical political move to pair state authorization for a Johns Hopkins private police force with funding for youth programs. This is not even money that would be directly going to programs but to "anchor institutions" (such as Johns Hopkins) to then be disbursed as these institutions see fit. This goes against consistent demands by students and community members that Hopkins begin using its own resources to invest in its surrounding communities. This funding would also only go till 2024, while a JHU Police Department is basically permanent, with no measures in this bill for revisiting the issue or sunsetting the department. Essentially, Johns Hopkins is not only asking for the massive expansion in power that comes with a private police force, but also for the state government to subsidize proactive anti-crime measures, like funding for youth programs, that Hopkins should be carrying out itself.

Sixth, since Columbine the police presence in schools has skyrocketed, but police have never managed to actually stop a school shooting. There is reason to believe that a greater police presence would increase the insecurity of students and residents, who would then have little recourse to question, challenge, or seek redress from a private force that Hopkins is forcing onto the city, rather than working with the city to directly address the issues that actually contribute to crime, such as rampant inequality and economic segregation.

Finally, Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

SURJ

BALTIMORE

showing up for racial justice

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793

TO: House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
FROM: SURJ Baltimore (surjbaltimore@gmail.com)
Community Organization

Maura Dwyer
23 East 21st Street
Baltimore MD 21218

DATE: February 22, 2019

My name is Maura Dwyer. I am a resident of Charles Village, and a member of the Showing Up for Racial Justice Baltimore chapter. I am also a registered voter in Maryland's district 43. I am testifying today as myself *and* on behalf of SURJ Baltimore to urge the committee to **OPPOSE HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.**

A branch of the SURJ national network, SURJ Baltimore is an organization committed to moving white people toward racial justice in partnership with grassroots People-of-Color-led organizations. We have a mailing list of over 1,000; have monthly meetings that often exceed 200 attendees; and represent a significant number of Baltimore residents – in our case, primarily white residents – with a shared interest in advancing racial equity. In addition, a large portion of our base lives in the area surrounding Hopkins homewood campus, and we have several members affiliated directly with the university as alumni or current staff. We oppose these bills because we believe they will exacerbate the already prevalent problem of over-arrest, and over-incarceration and its disproportionate effects on Black and Brown people, particularly youth and students, in Baltimore.

First, a greater police presence in the communities around Hopkins property would have a marked increase in danger for Black and Brown students and non-Hopkins community members of color, who would be actively surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling that they do not belong at Hopkins or are already criminals. In fact, the presence of more police could immediately lead to an increase in the crime rate, as a police presence leads to arrests for activities that previously were not seen as criminal by the community, such as drinking and disruptions of public order by college students.

Second, as a private institution there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself will only have the ability to *suggest* changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. **Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill.** Last year in New Orleans, the Tulane University Police Department's chief and deputy chief resigned amid allegations that their officers used excessive force against residents as they patrolled city streets under an agreement with New Orleans Police Department. We can see with the current push for a stronger Civilian Review Board, Baltimore City control of the police for higher accountability, and public access to police officer misconduct reports via reforming the MPIA, there lacks political will in this city to address excessive harm, misconduct, and dysfunction by police. There is nothing that makes me think this abuse of power will not be continued as a PRIVATE police force. Finally, as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests, and so there would be little recourse at all for learning about what exactly a Hopkins police force would be doing to whom or assessing the accuracy of Hopkins own numbers, which have already proven to be inaccurate in other cases, such as measuring sexual assaults on campus.

Third, more police presence does not equal more safety. This is a "tough on crime" approach that will result in *increased distrust* in the police. With the recent Baltimore Police Department scandals - like the indictments of multiple members of the City Gun Task Force, corruption in the city jail, extensive negative findings of the federal Department of Justice-adding more armed police officers to the neighborhood does not signify "safety" to those who are unjustly impacted by these failings. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins should not have the right to form a separate, private police force for their campus, leaving the rest of Baltimore to languish in the corruption of its current police dept. As an institution that touts its role as Baltimore City's #1 employer and a community partner in progressing the city's public health initiatives, which we would argue is intertwined with criminal justice reform - creating a separate, private police force directly contradicts this narrative and illustrates how elitist and anti-black the institution is by prioritizing the concerns of the white, wealthy stakeholders and trustees versus working to create a better-functioning police department for Baltimore city residents.

Fourth, the boundaries of operation for a JHU Police Department are still incredibly unclear in this bill. It cites operation on campus property for educational and institutional use without defining these terms. Officers would have the right to pursue a suspect or operate anywhere in the city at the Mayor's request. There is no definition of which neighborhoods exactly surround Hopkins property and what are the boundaries of these neighborhoods. There is a process for *expanding* the number of neighborhoods potentially covered but no process for a neighborhood to remove itself from coverage by a Johns Hopkins police force. Arguments that a force will only patrol Clery boundaries is inaccurate, as Clery boundaries change whenever new property is bought by the University, and Johns Hopkins is an active property developer around its campuses. Potentially then, Johns Hopkins private police could operate anywhere in the city with no right to recourse by citizens or oversight.

Fifth, it is a cynical political move to pair state authorization for a Johns Hopkins private police force with funding for youth programs. This is not even money that would be directly going to programs but to "anchor institutions" (such as Johns Hopkins) to then be disbursed as these institutions see fit. This goes against consistent demands by students and community members that Hopkins begin using its own resources to invest in its surrounding communities. This funding would also only go till 2024, while a JHU Police Department is basically permanent, with no measures in this bill for revisiting the issue or sunseting the department. Essentially, Johns Hopkins is not only asking for the massive expansion in power that comes with a private police force, but also for the state government to subsidize proactive anti-crime measures, like funding for youth programs, *that Hopkins should be carrying out itself.*

Sixth, since Columbine the police presence in schools has skyrocketed, but police have never managed to actually stop a school shooting. There is reason to believe that a greater police presence would increase the insecurity of students and residents, who would then have little recourse to question, challenge, or seek redress from a private force that Hopkins is forcing onto the city, rather than working with the city to directly address the issues that actually contribute to crime, such as rampant inequality and economic segregation. At the last School Board of Commissions vote, the board unanimously voted against arming officers in schools. At the Baltimore NAACP panel on this same topic, the room was filled with students, teachers, and parents *against* arming police officers in schools. Most Baltimore community members know an increase in armed police officers does not equal increased safety in this city.

Finally, Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force.

For all these reasons, SURJ Baltimore opposes HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Carly Wais, Better Waverly Resident, 43th district, Concerned Community Member,
802 Gorsuch Ave, 21218 February 21, 2019

My name is Carly Wais. I am a Baltimore City resident in Better Waverly Community in Maryland's 43th district. I am submitting testimony today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

The University has done nothing to engage non-native English speakers or produce documents that are accessible to the many diverse communities this bill impacts. I am very concerned that many people in the City are not aware of this bill and no effort has been put forward to reach out to provide child care or food at community meetings or translate the proceedings or complex legal language into other languages

Does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

Second, a greater police presence in the communities around Hopkins property would have a marked increase in danger for students of color and non-Hopkins community members, who would be actively surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling that they do not belong at Hopkins or are already criminals. In fact, the presence of more police could immediately lead to an increase in the crime rate, as a police presence leads to arrests for activities that previously were not seen as criminal by the community, such as drinking and disruptions of public order by college students.

Third, as a private institution there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself will only have the ability to *suggest* changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. Finally, as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests, and so there would be little recourse at all for learning about what exactly a Hopkins police force would be

doing to whom or assessing the accuracy of Hopkins own numbers, which have already proven to be inaccurate in other cases, such as measuring sexual assaults on campus.

Fourth, the boundaries of operation for a JHU Police Department are still incredibly unclear in this bill. It cites operation on campus property for educational and institutional use without defining these terms. Officers would have the right to pursue a suspect or operate anywhere in the city at the Mayor's request. There is no definition of which neighborhoods exactly surround Hopkins property and what are the boundaries of these neighborhoods. There is a process for *expanding* the number of neighborhoods potentially covered but no process for a neighborhood to remove itself from coverage by a Johns Hopkins police force. Arguments that a force will only patrol Clery boundaries is inaccurate, as Clery boundaries change whenever new property is bought by the University, and Johns Hopkins is an active property developer around its campuses. Potentially then, Johns Hopkins private police could operate anywhere in the city with no right to recourse by citizens or oversight.

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Finally, Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Deborah H. Wilson, PhD Nursing Student, Johns Hopkins University/Bolton Hill
Resident/Concerned Community Member
February 21, 2019

My name is Deborah H. Wilson. I am a PhD Nursing Student at the Johns Hopkins School of Nursing, a Baltimore City resident in Bolton Hill, and a registered voter in Maryland's 11th district. I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

As an Emergency Room Trauma Nurse for the 25 years I have too much experience trying to save the lives of victims of gun violence. It is not something I wish anyone to see or go through. I have attended the community meetings in East Baltimore that discussed HB1094/SB793 and witnessed the local citizens who will be directly affected by a private Johns Hopkins police force. Their mistrust of Hopkins founded in real examples, the concern that they were never included in the discussions was disturbing. Alternative options were not offered nor discussed. Reading the bill, attending information sessions with experts on both sides of the debate I am left with the following concerns:

First, does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

Second, a greater police presence in the communities around Hopkins property would have a marked increase in danger for students of color and non-Hopkins community members, who would be actively surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling that they do not belong at Hopkins or are already criminals. In fact, the presence of more police could immediately lead to an increase in the crime rate, as a police presence leads to arrests for activities that previously were not seen as criminal by the community, such as drinking and disruptions of public order by college students.

Third, as a private institution there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself will only have the ability to suggest changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police

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Finally, Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Thank you,
Deborah H. Wilson MPH, RN, MSN

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Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Alyson Fraser, Concerned Family Member,
75 Ferry st apt 5, Newark, NJ
February 21, 2019

My name is Alyson Fraser. My sister is a student at Johns Hopkins and a resident in the community. She is at risk if a private JHU police department is allowed to operate in Baltimore City under protection from the Law Enforcement Officer's Bill of Rights. **I am submitting testimony today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.**

The University has done nothing to engage non-native English speakers or produce documents that are accessible to the many diverse communities this bill impacts. I am very concerned that many people in the City are not aware of this bill and no effort has been put forward to reach out to provide child care or food at community meetings or translate the proceedings or complex legal language into other languages.

Does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

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Finally, Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Exhibit 4H

SB 793 Bill File, Part 8

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793

House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings

Andrea Fraser, Graduate Student at Johns Hopkins University, Abell Homeowner, Concerned
Community Member 43rd District

February 21, 2019

My Andrea Fraser and I am a young homeowner and entrepreneur in the 43rd district. I have a Master's degree in Public Health and Engineering from Johns Hopkins University, a certificate in Community Driven Public Health and am currently finishing my PhD in Public Health and Engineering. I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

My partner and I have both been followed and harassed by the current JHU security force. I am a current student and she is an alumnus. A complaint was filed for one instance and nothing was done to discipline the officer or change his patrol area. I have also had numerous inappropriate interactions with Baltimore Police Department harassing me while walking and parking my vehicle.

Additionally, the University has done nothing to engage non-native English speakers or produce documents that are accessible to the many diverse communities this bill impacts. I am very concerned that many people in the City are not aware of this bill and no effort has been put forward to reach out to provide child care or food at community meetings or translate the proceedings or complex legal language into other languages

Ultimately, this proposal violates many accepted tenants of Public Health ethics [1] and does almost nothing to address the root causes of poverty and violence. Through increased policing, it enforces a punitive system shown to be broken and encourage re-offense. The police models that JHU has referenced at Harvard, University of Chicago and University of Pennsylvania have had significant accountability issues and are immune to FOIA requests. [2] Vulnerable citizens, disabled, and racially profiled people are already at a high risk of police violence. [3,4] This is especially clear with the inclusion of funding for a Cadet program in the bill, when no comparable program for community health workers, community mediators, or support for programs like Baltimore City Crisis Response is proposed.

There is no reason to believe that this force would allow current BPD to better patrol other neighborhoods, given the new police commissioner makes those decisions. However, when lobbying communities for support, JHU allows supporters to believe this lie. There is also strong evidence that this force would to some extent, displace crime to neighboring communities, especially given the private nature of the police department. [5]

University President, Ron Daniels, has continuously demonstrated his incompetence in addressing the community on this sensitive issue. Did you know that the President of Johns Hopkins University invited members of the Black Student Union to his home on Homewood campus for dinner to lobby them on the University's private police initiative? When students voiced opposition, they were called "ungrateful" and kicked out of the President's house. Is this

the model system JHU is referring to when handling community engagement around campus security and policing?

Last legislative session, over 2,000 signatures were collected against the proposed private police force for Johns Hopkins University, and today, that number is still growing [2,6]. As stated by an American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) representative at a Washington Hill Community Association meeting, because Common Law already allows the University to detain suspects and have armed security on campus, voting "Yes" for this proposal gives a private institution immunity from being held accountable for surveilling, detaining, or harming citizens. This is especially clear given the new Hopkins department, as defined by SB 703/HB 1094, would join a collective bargaining unit, the Fraternal Order of Police, and would be fully covered by the Law Enforcement Officers Bill of Rights in Maryland, which gives officers extraordinary protections when facing disciplinary charges.

Since the past session, the JHU administration has been aggressively lobbying communities for support under the guise of holding "community forums and discussions". At these forums, no food or childcare are provided. The events were largely inaccessible for most people, and online comments were largely dismissed or unaddressed. You can see how community concerns are addressed in the livestreams of JHU events:

<https://publicsafetyinitiatives.jhu.edu/events-livestreams/>

As I mentioned, in these events, community members are continually dismissed by JHU affiliates. JHU speakers never took notes when concerns or suggestions were brought forth. At all events, experts emphasized that trust from the community is paramount or significant damage will be done.

Hopkins has repeatedly broken community trust. We should not be giving power to an institution that has aggressively exasperated public health disparities in Baltimore City. [7] At my community association (Abell/Harwood joint meeting), JHU associates came in and spoke at us for more than half of the meeting and then left, without listening to a student representative also invited to speak in opposition to the JHU proposal. Community members had to chase them down from outside the building and call them back in to hear the concerns of students and community. This was especially disappointing - during their speech they said they would be available for discussion after the meeting. This severely damaged our community trust in JHU and their initiative. The Abell Improvement Association voted unanimously (40-0) that we are opposed to SB 703/HB 1094. The university has begun to retaliate against my community association and has stated that voting against their wishes "will irreparably damage the relationship [between Abell Improvement Association and JHU]". Abell community borders the JHU Homewood campus. Hopkins provides minimal housing for students, therefore many students live in Abell and JHU already has a very large and controversial security presence in the neighborhood. [6, 8]

ETHICALLY, this Bill must be rejected. Amending this bill is inappropriate and unethical without stakeholder engagement from the many groups, communities, and local government entities that this proposal impacts.

In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

Next, a greater police presence in the communities around Hopkins property would have a marked increase in danger for students of color and non-Hopkins community members, who would be actively surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling that they do not belong at Hopkins or are already criminals. In fact, the presence of more police could immediately lead to an increase in the crime rate, as a police presence leads to arrests for activities that previously were not seen as criminal by the community, such as drinking and disruptions of public order by college students.

Third, as a private institution there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself will only have the ability to *suggest* changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. Finally, as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests, and so there would be little recourse at all for learning about what exactly a Hopkins police force would be doing to whom or assessing the accuracy of Hopkins own numbers, which have already proven to be inaccurate in other cases, such as measuring sexual assaults on campus.

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For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

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Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793

House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings

**Jessa Wais, Alumnus of Johns Hopkins University, Charles Village Resident, Concerned
Community Member, 223 W. 29th St., 21211**

February 21, 2019

My name is Jessa Wais. I was born and raised in Baltimore, attended Baltimore Polytechnic Institute and graduated from Johns Hopkins University in 2018. I am a Baltimore City resident in Charles Village, and a registered voter in Maryland's 43rd district. I am submitting testimony today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

Being born and raised in Baltimore, and a student at JHU, there is no reason to trust Hopkins.

Additionally, the University has done nothing to engage non-native English speakers or produce documents that are accessible to the many diverse communities this bill impacts. I am very concerned that many people in the City are not aware of this bill and no effort has been put forward to reach out to provide child care or food at community meetings or translate the proceedings or complex legal language into other languages

Does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

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Third, as a private institution there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself will only have the ability to *suggest* changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police

force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. Finally, as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests, and so there would be little recourse at all for learning about what exactly a Hopkins police force would be doing to whom or assessing the accuracy of Hopkins own numbers, which have already proven to be inaccurate in other cases, such as measuring sexual assaults on campus.

Fourth, the boundaries of operation for a JHU Police Department are still incredibly unclear in this bill. It cites operation on campus property for educational and institutional use without defining these terms. Officers would have the right to pursue a suspect or operate anywhere in the city at the Mayor's request. There is no definition of which neighborhoods exactly surround Hopkins property and what are the boundaries of these neighborhoods. There is a process for *expanding* the number of neighborhoods potentially covered but no process for a neighborhood to remove itself from coverage by a Johns Hopkins police force. Arguments that a force will only patrol Clery boundaries is inaccurate, as Clery boundaries change whenever new property is bought by the University, and Johns Hopkins is an active property developer around its campuses. Potentially then, Johns Hopkins private police could operate anywhere in the city with no right to recourse by citizens or oversight.

Fifth, it is a cynical political move to pair state authorization for a Johns Hopkins private police force with funding for youth programs. This is not even money that would be directly going to programs but to "anchor institutions" (such as Johns Hopkins) to then be disbursed as these institutions see fit. This goes against consistent demands by students and community members that Hopkins begin using its own resources to invest in its surrounding communities. This funding would also only go till 2024, while a JHU Police Department is basically permanent, with no measures in this bill for revisiting the issue or sunseting the department. Essentially, Johns Hopkins is not only asking for the massive expansion in power that comes with a private police force, but also for the state government to subsidize proactive anti-crime measures, like funding for youth programs, that Hopkins should be carrying out itself.

Sixth, since Columbine the police presence in schools has skyrocketed, but police have never managed to actually stop a school shooting. There is reason to believe that a greater police presence would increase the insecurity of students and residents, who would then have little recourse to question, challenge, or seek redress from a private force that Hopkins is forcing onto the city, rather than working with the city to directly address the issues that actually contribute to crime, such as rampant inequality and economic segregation.

Finally, Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Delaine Powerful, Alumnus of the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health,
38 Vernon Ave, apt 2 Brooklyn, NY 11206
February 21, 2019

My name is Delaine Powerful. I am a community organizer and Alumnus of the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health. I am submitting testimony today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

The University has done nothing to engage non-native English speakers or produce documents that are accessible to the many diverse communities this bill impacts. I am very concerned that many people in the City are not aware of this bill and no effort has been put forward to reach out to provide child care or food at community meetings or translate the proceedings or complex legal language into other languages. University President, Ron Daniels, has continuously demonstrated his incompetence in addressing the community on this sensitive issue. Did you know that the President of Johns Hopkins University invited members of the Black Student Union to his home on Homewood campus for dinner to lobby them on the University's private police initiative? When students voiced opposition, they were called "ungrateful" and kicked out of the President's house. Is this the model system JHU is referring to when handling community engagement around campus security and policing?

Does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

A greater police presence in the communities around Hopkins property would have a marked increase in danger for students of color and non-Hopkins community members, who would be actively surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling that they do not belong at Hopkins or are already criminals. In fact, the presence of more police could immediately lead to an increase in the crime rate, as a police presence leads to arrests for activities that previously were not seen as criminal by the community, such as drinking and disruptions of public order by college students.

Third, as a private institution there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself

will only have the ability to *suggest* changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. Finally, as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests, and so there would be little recourse at all for learning about what exactly a Hopkins police force would be doing to whom or assessing the accuracy of Hopkins own numbers, which have already proven to be inaccurate in other cases, such as measuring sexual assaults on campus.

Fourth, the boundaries of operation for a JHU Police Department are still incredibly unclear in this bill. It cites operation on campus property for educational and institutional use without defining these terms. Officers would have the right to pursue a suspect or operate anywhere in the city at the Mayor's request. There is no definition of which neighborhoods exactly surround Hopkins property and what are the boundaries of these neighborhoods. There is a process for *expanding* the number of neighborhoods potentially covered but no process for a neighborhood to remove itself from coverage by a Johns Hopkins police force. Arguments that a force will only patrol Clery boundaries is inaccurate, as Clery boundaries change whenever new property is bought by the University, and Johns Hopkins is an active property developer around its campuses. Potentially then, Johns Hopkins private police could operate anywhere in the city with no right to recourse by citizens or oversight.

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Finally, Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Jessie Greenspan, Mt. Vernon Resident, 45th district, Concerned Community Member,
910 N Calvert St., Baltimore, MD 21202
February 21, 2019

My name is Jessie Greenspan. I am a Baltimore City resident of in Maryland's 45th district. I am submitting testimony today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

The University has done nothing to engage non-native English speakers or produce documents that are accessible to the many diverse communities this bill impacts. I am very concerned that many people in the City are not aware of this bill and no effort has been put forward to reach out to provide child care or food at community meetings or translate the proceedings or complex legal language into other languages

University President, Ron Daniels, has continuously demonstrated his incompetence in addressing the community on this sensitive issue. Did you know that the President of Johns Hopkins University invited members of the Black Student Union to his home on Homewood campus for dinner to lobby them on the University's private police initiative? When students voiced opposition, they were called "ungrateful" and kicked out of the President's house. Is this the model system JHU is referring to when handling community engagement around campus security and policing?

Does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

A greater police presence in the communities around Hopkins property would have a marked increase in danger for students of color and non-Hopkins community members, who would be actively surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling that they do not belong at Hopkins or are already criminals. In fact, the presence of more police could immediately lead to an increase in the crime rate, as a police presence leads to arrests for activities that previously were not seen as criminal by the community, such as drinking and disruptions of public order by college students.

Third, as a private institution there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be

able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself will only have the ability to *suggest* changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. Finally, as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests, and so there would be little recourse at all for learning about what exactly a Hopkins police force would be doing to whom or assessing the accuracy of Hopkins own numbers, which have already proven to be inaccurate in other cases, such as measuring sexual assaults on campus.

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Finally, Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational

opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

**Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings**

**Jeffrey Herman, Charles Village Resident, 43rd district, Graduate Student at Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, 3025 Saint Paul St #2, Baltimore, MD 21218
February 21, 2019**

My name is Jeffrey Herman. I am a Graduate Student at Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health and a Baltimore City resident of in Maryland's 43rd district. I am submitting testimony today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

The University has done nothing to engage non-native English speakers or produce documents that are accessible to the many diverse communities this bill impacts. I am very concerned that many people in the City are not aware of this bill and no effort has been put forward to reach out to provide child care or food at community meetings or translate the proceedings or complex legal language into other languages. University President, Ron Daniels, has continuously demonstrated his incompetence in addressing the community on this sensitive issue. Did you know that the President of Johns Hopkins University invited members of the Black Student Union to his home on Homewood campus for dinner to lobby them on the University's private police initiative? When students voiced opposition, they were called "ungrateful" and kicked out of the President's house. Is this the model system JHU is referring to when handling community engagement around campus security and policing?

Does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

A greater police presence in the communities around Hopkins property would have a marked increase in danger for students of color and non-Hopkins community members, who would be actively surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling that they do not belong at Hopkins or are already criminals. In fact, the presence of more police could immediately lead to an increase in the crime rate, as a police presence leads to arrests for activities that previously were not seen as criminal by the community, such as drinking and disruptions of public order by college students.

Third, as a private institution there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself

will only have the ability to *suggest* changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. Finally, as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests, and so there would be little recourse at all for learning about what exactly a Hopkins police force would be doing to whom or assessing the accuracy of Hopkins own numbers, which have already proven to be inaccurate in other cases, such as measuring sexual assaults on campus.

Fourth, the boundaries of operation for a JHU Police Department are still incredibly unclear in this bill. It cites operation on campus property for educational and institutional use without defining these terms. Officers would have the right to pursue a suspect or operate anywhere in the city at the Mayor's request. There is no definition of which neighborhoods exactly surround Hopkins property and what are the boundaries of these neighborhoods. There is a process for *expanding* the number of neighborhoods potentially covered but no process for a neighborhood to remove itself from coverage by a Johns Hopkins police force. Arguments that a force will only patrol Clery boundaries is inaccurate, as Clery boundaries change whenever new property is bought by the University, and Johns Hopkins is an active property developer around its campuses. Potentially then, Johns Hopkins private police could operate anywhere in the city with no right to recourse by citizens or oversight.

Fifth, it is a cynical political move to pair state authorization for a Johns Hopkins private police force with funding for youth programs. This is not even money that would be directly going to programs but to "anchor institutions" (such as Johns Hopkins) to then be disbursed as these institutions see fit. This goes against consistent demands by students and community members that Hopkins begin using its own resources to invest in its surrounding communities. This funding would also only go till 2024, while a JHU Police Department is basically permanent, with no measures in this bill for revisiting the issue or sunseting the department. Essentially, Johns Hopkins is not only asking for the massive expansion in power that comes with a private police force, but also for the state government to subsidize proactive anti-crime measures, like funding for youth programs, that Hopkins should be carrying out itself.

Sixth, since Columbine the police presence in schools has skyrocketed, but police have never managed to actually stop a school shooting. There is reason to believe that a greater police presence would increase the insecurity of students and residents, who would then have little recourse to question, challenge, or seek redress from a private force that Hopkins is forcing onto the city, rather than working with the city to directly address the issues that actually contribute to crime, such as rampant inequality and economic segregation.

Finally, Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force. **For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.**

**Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings**

**Graham Mooney PhD, Associate Professor Johns Hopkins University
Resident District 40**

2/20/2019

My name is Graham Mooney. I am an Associate Professor at the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine and the Krieger School of Arts and Sciences. I am also a Baltimore City resident in District 40. **I am submitting testimony to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.**

First, does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

Second, a greater police presence in the communities around Hopkins property would have a marked increase in danger for students of color and non-Hopkins community members, who would be actively surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling that they do not belong at Hopkins or are already criminals. In fact, the presence of more police could immediately lead to an increase in the crime rate, as a police presence leads to arrests for activities that previously were not seen as criminal by the community, such as drinking and disruptions of public order by college students.

Third, as a private institution there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself will only have the ability to *suggest* changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. Finally, as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests, and so there would be little recourse at all for learning about what exactly a Hopkins police force would be doing to whom or assessing the accuracy of Hopkins own numbers, which have already proven to be inaccurate in other cases, such as measuring sexual assaults on campus.

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defining these terms. Officers would have the right to pursue a suspect or operate anywhere in the city at the Mayor's request. There is no definition of which neighborhoods exactly surround Hopkins property and what are the boundaries of these neighborhoods. There is a process for *expanding* the number of neighborhoods potentially covered but no process for a neighborhood to remove itself from coverage by a Johns Hopkins police force. Arguments that a force will only patrol Clery boundaries is inaccurate, as Clery boundaries change whenever new property is bought by the University, and Johns Hopkins is an active property developer around its campuses. Potentially then, Johns Hopkins private police could operate anywhere in the city with no right to recourse by citizens or oversight.

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Finally, Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Tierra Henry, Client Care Coordinator at Manor Care & Waverly Community Member
2/21/2019

My name is Tierra Henry. I am a client care coordinator for a residential care facility in Baltimore City, a Baltimore City resident who enjoys living in the Waverly Neighborhood and a registered voter in Maryland's [your] district. I am testifying today to urge the committee and my representatives to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to militarize across the city.

First, I know that greater police presence doesn't increase safety, as Johns Hopkins coerces fearful residents of the city to feel? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the majority of cases, police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. Evidence is scant to support a belief that a Hopkins police presence would be different from other police departments that have funded municipalities and created and sponsored jobs to terrorize non-white people. Historically, Police are deployed to protect property, divide and conquer, and dispossess and dehumanize non-white people. The best practices and shared practices proven to facilitate terror and domination focus on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities and threaten the profit margins and property values of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. This broken windows policing strategy failed to provide safety in New York City and will fail to create safety for the charming residents of Baltimore. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show a decrease in violence around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses. I don't feel safe in my neighborhood. In fact, what scares me are the interactions between Hopkins security and Baltimore Police Department officers and non white neighbors.

Second, a greater police presence in the communities around Hopkins property would spell out danger for students of color and non-Hopkins community members, who would be actively surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling that they do not belong at Hopkins or are already criminals. We are worried about Hopkins cooperation with ICE. Questions about JHUs relationship with perceived immigrants particularly Latinx people have not been answered by admin. In fact, the presence of more police could immediately lead to an increase in the crime rate, as a police presence leads to arrests for activities that previously were not seen as criminal by the community, such as drinking and disruptions of public order by college students. I have witnessed an antagonistic attitude that officers take towards people perceived as not being Hopkins students or personnel.

Third, as a private institution there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself will only have the ability to *suggest* changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no

mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. Finally, as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests, and so there would be little recourse at all for learning about what exactly a Hopkins police force would be doing to whom or assessing the accuracy of Hopkins own numbers, which have already proven to be inaccurate in other cases, such as measuring sexual assaults on campus.

Fourth, the boundaries of operation for a JHU Police Department are still incredibly unclear in this bill. Hopkins administration hasn't addressed our worries. It cites operation on campus, property for educational and institutional use without defining these terms. Officers would have the right to pursue a suspect or operate anywhere in the city at the Mayor's request. There is no definition of which neighborhoods exactly surround Hopkins property and what are the boundaries of these neighborhoods. There is a process for *expanding* the number of neighborhoods potentially covered but no process for a neighborhood to remove itself from coverage by a Johns Hopkins police force. Arguments that a force will only patrol Clery boundaries is inaccurate, as Clery boundaries change whenever new property is bought by the University, and Johns Hopkins is an active property developer around its campuses. Potentially then, Johns Hopkins private police could operate anywhere in the city with no right to recourse by citizens or oversight.

Fifth, it is a cynical political move to pair state authorization for a Johns Hopkins private police force with funding for youth programs. This is not even money that would be directly going to programs but to "anchor institutions" (such as Johns Hopkins) to then be disbursed as these institutions see fit. This goes against consistent demands by students and community members that Hopkins begin using its own resources to invest in its surrounding communities. This funding would also only go till 2024, while a JHU Police Department is basically permanent, with no measures in this bill for revisiting the issue or sunseting the department. Essentially, Johns Hopkins is not only asking for the massive expansion in power that comes with a private police force, but also for the state government to subsidize proactive anti-crime measures, like funding for youth programs, funding for Safe Streets, for Rocha, for mediation and de-escalation trainings and for supportive housing policies and free health treatment for families that they have displaced. Given JHU's history of violence towards communities that has ranged from unsafe demolitions that spread lead throughout the community and the removal of thousands of families from their homes, it is imperative for the institution to rebuild trust through repairing damage via investment. We look forward to the future where JHU acknowledges their harms and begins investing in the liberation of the descendants of the slaves he owned instead of re-enslaving residents into the prison industrial complex that the medical industrial complex that Hopkins epitomizes and represents.

For all these reasons, I strongly oppose HB1094/SB793 with all of my breath.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793**House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings**

**Jimena Castellanos Aguirre, Graduate Student at Johns Hopkins University, Station North
Resident, Concerned Community Member, 29 E 21st St 21218**

February 21, 2019

My name is Jimena Castellanos Aguirre. I am a Graduate Student at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, a Baltimore City resident in Station North. I am submitting testimony today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

The University has done nothing to engage non-native English speakers or produce documents that are accessible to the many diverse communities this bill impacts. I am very concerned that many people in the City are not aware of this bill and no effort has been put forward to reach out to provide child care or food at community meetings or translate the proceedings or complex legal language into other languages

In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

Next, a greater police presence in the communities around Hopkins property would have a marked increase in danger for students of color and non-Hopkins community members, who would be actively surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling that they do not belong at Hopkins or are already criminals. In fact, the presence of more police could immediately lead to an increase in the crime rate, as a police presence leads to arrests for activities that previously were not seen as criminal by the community, such as drinking and disruptions of public order by college students.

Third, as a private institution there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself will only have the ability to suggest changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. Finally, as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests, and so there would be little recourse at all for learning about what exactly a Hopkins police force would be doing to whom or assessing the accuracy of Hopkins own numbers, which have already proven to be inaccurate in other cases, such as measuring sexual assaults on campus.

Fourth, the boundaries of operation for a JHU Police Department are still incredibly unclear in this bill. It cites operation on campus property for educational and institutional use without defining these terms. Officers would have the right to pursue a suspect or operate anywhere in the city at the Mayor's request. There is no definition of which neighborhoods exactly surround Hopkins property and what are the boundaries of these neighborhoods. There is a process for *expanding* the number of neighborhoods potentially covered but no process for a neighborhood to remove itself from coverage by a Johns Hopkins police force. Arguments that a force will only patrol Clery boundaries is inaccurate, as Clery boundaries change whenever new property is bought by the University, and Johns Hopkins is an active property developer around its campuses. Potentially then, Johns Hopkins private police could operate anywhere in the city with no right to recourse by citizens or oversight.

Fifth, it is a cynical political move to pair state authorization for a Johns Hopkins private police force with funding for youth programs. This is not even money that would be directly going to programs but to "anchor institutions" (such as Johns Hopkins) to then be disbursed as these institutions see fit. This goes against consistent demands by students and community members that Hopkins begin using its own resources to invest in its surrounding communities. This funding would also only go till 2024, while a JHU Police Department is basically permanent, with no measures in this bill for revisiting the issue or sunseting the department. Essentially, Johns Hopkins is not only asking for the massive expansion in power that comes with a private police force, but also for the state government to subsidize proactive anti-crime measures, like funding for youth programs, that Hopkins should be carrying out itself.

Sixth, since Columbine the police presence in schools has skyrocketed, but police have never managed to actually stop a school shooting. There is reason to believe that a greater police presence would increase the insecurity of students and residents, who would then have little recourse to question, challenge, or seek redress from a private force that Hopkins is forcing onto the city, rather than working with the city to directly address the issues that actually contribute to crime, such as rampant inequality and economic segregation.

Finally, Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Mamie Till, Retired Washington Hill Mutual Homes Member
2/21/2019

My name is Mamie Till. I am a retired Baltimore City resident who enjoys living in the Washington Hill neighborhood/ **I am testifying today to urge the committee and my representatives to oppose HB1094/SB793; private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to militarize across the city. An academic institution with a history of displacing families and stealing cells from black women does not deserve a police force that will ultimately enact more harm.**

First, I know that greater police presence doesn't increase safety, as Johns Hopkins coerces fearful residents of the city to feel? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the majority of cases, police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. Evidence is scant to support a belief that a Hopkins police presence would be different from other police departments that have funded municipalities and created and sponsored jobs to terrorize non-white people. Historically, Police are deployed to protect property, divide and conquer, and dispossess and dehumanize non-white people. The best practices and shared practices proven to facilitate terror and domination focus on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities and threaten the profit margins and property values of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. **This broken windows policing strategy failed to provide safety in New York City and will fail to create safety for the charming residents of Baltimore.** Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show a decrease in violence around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses. I don't feel safe in my neighborhood. In fact, what scares me are the interactions between Hopkins security and Baltimore Police Department officers and non white neighbors.

Second, a greater police presence in the communities around Hopkins property would spell out danger for students of color and non-Hopkins community members, who would be actively surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling that they do not belong at Hopkins or are already criminals. **We are worried about Hopkins cooperation with ICE. Questions about JHU's relationship with perceived immigrants particularly Latinx people have not been answered by admin.** In fact, the presence of more police could immediately lead to an increase in the crime rate, as a police presence leads to arrests for activities that previously were not seen as criminal by the community, such as drinking and disruptions of public order by college students. I have witnessed an antagonistic attitude that officers take towards people perceived as not being Hopkins students or personnel.

Third, as a private institution there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself will only have the ability to *suggest* changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant

means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. Finally, as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests, and so there would be little recourse at all for learning about what exactly a Hopkins police force would be doing to whom or assessing the accuracy of Hopkins own numbers, which have already proven to be inaccurate in other cases, such as measuring sexual assaults on campus.

Fourth, the boundaries of operation for a JHU Police Department are still incredibly unclear in this bill. Hopkins administration hasn't addressed our worries. It cites operation on campus property for educational and institutional use without defining these terms. Officers would have the right to pursue a suspect or operate anywhere in the city at the Mayor's request. There is no definition of which neighborhoods exactly surround Hopkins property and what are the boundaries of these neighborhoods. There is a process for *expanding* the number of neighborhoods potentially covered but no process for a neighborhood to remove itself from coverage by a Johns Hopkins police force. Arguments that a force will only patrol Clery boundaries is inaccurate, as Clery boundaries change whenever new property is bought by the University, and Johns Hopkins is an active property developer around its campuses. Potentially then, Johns Hopkins private police could operate anywhere in the city with no right to recourse by citizens or oversight.

Fifth, it is a cynical political move to pair state authorization for a Johns Hopkins private police force with funding for youth programs. This is not even money that would be directly going to programs but to "anchor institutions" (such as Johns Hopkins) to then be disbursed as these institutions see fit. This goes against consistent demands by students and community members that Hopkins begin using its own resources to invest in its surrounding communities. This funding would also only go till 2024, while a JHU Police Department is basically permanent, with no measures in this bill for revisiting the issue or sunseting the department. Essentially, Johns Hopkins is not only asking for the massive expansion in power that comes with a private police force, but also for the state government to subsidize proactive anti-crime measures, like funding for youth programs, funding for Safe Streets, for Rocha, for mediation and de-escalation trainings and for supportive housing policies and free health treatment for families that they have displaced. Given JHU's history of violence towards communities that has ranged from unsafe demolitions that spread lead throughout the community and the removal of thousands of families from their homes, it is imperative for the institution to rebuild trust through repairing damage via investment. We look forward to the future where JHU acknowledges their harms and begins investing in the liberation of the descendants of the slaves he owned instead of re-enslaving residents into the prison industrial complex that the medical industrial complex that Hopkins epitomizes and represents.

For all these reasons, I strongly oppose HB1094/SB793 with all of my breath.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Laura Elizabeth Grothaus, Waverly Resident, 43rd district, Concerned Community
Member, 620 Venable Avenue, Baltimore, MD 21218
February 21, 2019

My name is Laura Elizabeth Grothaus. I am a Baltimore City resident in Waverly Community in Maryland's 43rd district. I am writing testimony today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

The University has done nothing to engage non-native English speakers or produce documents that are accessible to the many diverse communities this bill impacts. I am very concerned that many people in the City are not aware of this bill and no effort has been put forward to reach out to provide child care or food at community meetings or translate the proceedings or complex legal language into other languages.

Does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

Second, a greater police presence in the communities around Hopkins property would have a marked increase in danger for students of color and non-Hopkins community members, who would be actively surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling that they do not belong at Hopkins or are already criminals. In fact, the presence of more police could immediately lead to an increase in the crime rate, as a police presence leads to arrests for activities that previously were not seen as criminal by the community, such as drinking and disruptions of public order by college students.

Third, as a private institution there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself will only have the ability to *suggest* changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. Finally, as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests, and so there would be little recourse at all for learning about what exactly a Hopkins police force would be

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Sixth, since Columbine the police presence in schools has skyrocketed, but police have never managed to actually stop a school shooting. There is reason to believe that a greater police presence would increase the insecurity of students and residents, who would then have little recourse to question, challenge, or seek redress from a private force that Hopkins is forcing onto the city, rather than working with the city to directly address the issues that actually contribute to crime, such as rampant inequality and economic segregation.

Finally, Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Lauren Fraser, Concerned Family Member,
5300 Glenside Drive apt 1702 Richmond, VA 23228
February 21, 2019

My name is Lauren Fraser. My sister is a student at Johns Hopkins and a resident in the community. She is at risk if a private JHU police department is operate in Baltimore City under protection from the Law Enforcement Officer's Bill of Rights. **I am submitting testimony today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.**

The University has done nothing to engage non-native English speakers or produce documents that are accessible to the many diverse communities this bill impacts. I am very concerned that many people in the City are not aware of this bill and no effort has been put forward to reach out to provide child care or food at community meetings or translate the proceedings or complex legal language into other languages

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Third, as a private institution there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself will only have the ability to *suggest* changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. Finally, as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests, and so there

would be little recourse at all for learning about what exactly a Hopkins police force would be doing to whom or assessing the accuracy of Hopkins own numbers, which have already proven to be inaccurate in other cases, such as measuring sexual assaults on campus.

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Finally, Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Lena Amick, 43th district, Concerned Community Member,
3117 Guilford Ave, 21218
February 21, 2019

My name is Lena Amick. I am a Baltimore City non-student resident of Hopkins-patrolled area of 2 years in Maryland's 43th district. I am submitting testimony today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

A greater police presence in the communities around Hopkins property would have a marked increase in danger for students of color and non-Hopkins community members, who would be actively surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling that they do not belong at Hopkins or are already criminals. In fact, the presence of more police could immediately lead to an increase in the crime rate, as a police presence leads to arrests for activities that previously were not seen as criminal by the community, such as drinking and disruptions of public order by college students.

As a private institution there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself will only have the ability to *suggest* changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. Finally, as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests, and so there would be little recourse at all for learning about what exactly a Hopkins police force would be doing to whom or assessing the accuracy of Hopkins own numbers, which have already proven to be inaccurate in other cases, such as measuring sexual assaults on campus.

The boundaries of operation for a JHU Police Department are still incredibly unclear in this bill. It cites operation on campus property for educational and institutional use without defining these terms. Officers would have the right to pursue a suspect or operate anywhere in the city at the Mayor's request. There is no definition of which neighborhoods exactly surround Hopkins

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Finally, Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Madeline McConnell, 43rd district, Concerned Community Member, Better Waverly,
802 Gorsuch Ave, Baltimore, MD 21218
February 21, 2019

My name is Madeline McConnell. I am a Baltimore City resident of in Maryland's 43rd district. I am submitting testimony today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

The University has done nothing to engage non-native English speakers or produce documents that are accessible to the many diverse communities this bill impacts. I am very concerned that many people in the City are not aware of this bill and no effort has been put forward to reach out to provide child care or food at community meetings or translate the proceedings or complex legal language into other languages. University President, Ron Daniels, has continuously demonstrated his incompetence in addressing the community on this sensitive issue. Did you know that the President of Johns Hopkins University invited members of the Black Student Union to his home on Homewood campus for dinner to lobby them on the University's private police initiative? When students voiced opposition, they were called "ungrateful" and kicked out of the President's house. Is this the model system JHU is referring to when handling community engagement around campus security and policing?

Does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

A greater police presence in the communities around Hopkins property would have a marked increase in danger for students of color and non-Hopkins community members, who would be actively surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling that they do not belong at Hopkins or are already criminals. In fact, the presence of more police could immediately lead to an increase in the crime rate, as a police presence leads to arrests for activities that previously were not seen as criminal by the community, such as drinking and disruptions of public order by college students.

Third, as a private institution there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself will only have the ability to *suggest* changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant

means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. Finally, as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests, and so there would be little recourse at all for learning about what exactly a Hopkins police force would be doing to whom or assessing the accuracy of Hopkins own numbers, which have already proven to be inaccurate in other cases, such as measuring sexual assaults on campus.

Fourth, the boundaries of operation for a JHU Police Department are still incredibly unclear in this bill. It cites operation on campus property for educational and institutional use without defining these terms. Officers would have the right to pursue a suspect or operate anywhere in the city at the Mayor's request. There is no definition of which neighborhoods exactly surround Hopkins property and what are the boundaries of these neighborhoods. There is a process for *expanding* the number of neighborhoods potentially covered but no process for a neighborhood to remove itself from coverage by a Johns Hopkins police force. Arguments that a force will only patrol Clery boundaries is inaccurate, as Clery boundaries change whenever new property is bought by the University, and Johns Hopkins is an active property developer around its campuses. Potentially then, Johns Hopkins private police could operate anywhere in the city with no right to recourse by citizens or oversight.

Fifth, it is a cynical political move to pair state authorization for a Johns Hopkins private police force with funding for youth programs. This is not even money that would be directly going to programs but to "anchor institutions" (such as Johns Hopkins) to then be disbursed as these institutions see fit. This goes against consistent demands by students and community members that Hopkins begin using its own resources to invest in its surrounding communities. This funding would also only go till 2024, while a JHU Police Department is basically permanent, with no measures in this bill for revisiting the issue or sunseting the department. Essentially, Johns Hopkins is not only asking for the massive expansion in power that comes with a private police force, but also for the state government to subsidize proactive anti-crime measures, like funding for youth programs, that Hopkins should be carrying out itself.

Sixth, since Columbine the police presence in schools has skyrocketed, but police have never managed to actually stop a school shooting. There is reason to believe that a greater police presence would increase the insecurity of students and residents, who would then have little recourse to question, challenge, or seek redress from a private force that Hopkins is forcing onto the city, rather than working with the city to directly address the issues that actually contribute to crime, such as rampant inequality and economic segregation.

Finally, Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force. **For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.**

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Leon Fraser, Concerned Family Member,
81 Kent Drive, Roseland, NJ
February 21, 2019

My name is Leon Fraser. My daughter is a student at Johns Hopkins and a resident in the community. She is at risk if a private JHU police department is allowed to operate in Baltimore City under protection from the Law Enforcement Officer's Bill of Rights. **I am submitting testimony today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.**

Public safety and community policing should be accomplished without causing additional risk to Hopkins students by potential use of deadly force whether intentional or not.

The University has done nothing to engage non-native English speakers or produce documents that are accessible to the many diverse communities this bill impacts. I am very concerned that many people in the City are not aware of this bill and no effort has been put forward to reach out to provide child care or food at community meetings or translate the proceedings or complex legal language into other languages

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Finally, Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Rebecca Mark, 43rd district, Concerned Community Member, Waverly, 628 E 35th St,
Baltimore, MD 21218
February 21, 2019

My name is Rebecca Mark. I am a Baltimore City resident in Maryland's 43rd district. I am submitting testimony today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

The University has done nothing to engage non-native English speakers or produce documents that are accessible to the many diverse communities this bill impacts. I am very concerned that many people in the City are not aware of this bill and no effort has been put forward to reach out to provide child care or food at community meetings or translate the proceedings or complex legal language into other languages. University President, Ron Daniels, has continuously demonstrated his incompetence in addressing the community on this sensitive issue. Did you know that the President of Johns Hopkins University invited members of the Black Student Union to his home on Homewood campus for dinner to lobby them on the University's private police initiative? When students voiced opposition, they were called "ungrateful" and kicked out of the President's house. Is this the model system JHU is referring to when handling community engagement around campus security and policing?

Does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

A greater police presence in the communities around Hopkins property would have a marked increase in danger for students of color and non-Hopkins community members, who would be actively surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling that they do not belong at Hopkins or are already criminals. In fact, the presence of more police could immediately lead to an increase in the crime rate, as a police presence leads to arrests for activities that previously were not seen as criminal by the community, such as drinking and disruptions of public order by college students.

Third, as a private institution there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself will only have the ability to suggest changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant

means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. Finally, as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests, and so there would be little recourse at all for learning about what exactly a Hopkins police force would be doing to whom or assessing the accuracy of Hopkins own numbers, which have already proven to be inaccurate in other cases, such as measuring sexual assaults on campus.

Fourth, the boundaries of operation for a JHU Police Department are still incredibly unclear in this bill. It cites operation on campus property for educational and institutional use without defining these terms. Officers would have the right to pursue a suspect or operate anywhere in the city at the Mayor's request. There is no definition of which neighborhoods exactly surround Hopkins property and what are the boundaries of these neighborhoods. There is a process for *expanding* the number of neighborhoods potentially covered but no process for a neighborhood to remove itself from coverage by a Johns Hopkins police force. Arguments that a force will only patrol Clery boundaries is inaccurate, as Clery boundaries change whenever new property is bought by the University, and Johns Hopkins is an active property developer around its campuses. Potentially then, Johns Hopkins private police could operate anywhere in the city with no right to recourse by citizens or oversight.

Fifth, it is a cynical political move to pair state authorization for a Johns Hopkins private police force with funding for youth programs. This is not even money that would be directly going to programs but to "anchor institutions" (such as Johns Hopkins) to then be disbursed as these institutions see fit. This goes against consistent demands by students and community members that Hopkins begin using its own resources to invest in its surrounding communities. This funding would also only go till 2024, while a JHU Police Department is basically permanent, with no measures in this bill for revisiting the issue or sunseting the department. Essentially, Johns Hopkins is not only asking for the massive expansion in power that comes with a private police force, but also for the state government to subsidize proactive anti-crime measures, like funding for youth programs, that Hopkins should be carrying out itself.

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Finally, Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force. **For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.**

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793**House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings**

**Micah DiGerolamo, Reservoir Hill Resident, 40th district, Concerned Community Member,
February 21, 2019**

My name is Micah DiGerolamo. I am a Baltimore City resident in Reservoir Hill in Maryland's 40th district. I live near JHU and my doctor's are on the east Baltimore Campus. **I am submitting testimony today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.**

Does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

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For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Max Fisher, Mt. Vernon Resident, 45th district, Concerned Community Member,
910 N Calvert St., Baltimore, MD 21202
February 21, 2019

My name is Max Fisher. I am a Baltimore City resident of in Maryland's 45th district. I am submitting testimony today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

The University has done nothing to engage non-native English speakers or produce documents that are accessible to the many diverse communities this bill impacts. I am very concerned that many people in the City are not aware of this bill and no effort has been put forward to reach out to provide child care or food at community meetings or translate the proceedings or complex legal language into other languages. University President, Ron Daniels, has continuously demonstrated his incompetence in addressing the community on this sensitive issue. Did you know that the President of Johns Hopkins University invited members of the Black Student Union to his home on Homewood campus for dinner to lobby them on the University's private police initiative? When students voiced opposition, they were called "ungrateful" and kicked out of the President's house. Is this the model system JHU is referring to when handling community engagement around campus security and policing?

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A greater police presence in the communities around Hopkins property would have a marked increase in danger for students of color and non-Hopkins community members, who would be actively surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling that they do not belong at Hopkins or are already criminals. In fact, the presence of more police could immediately lead to an increase in the crime rate, as a police presence leads to arrests for activities that previously were not seen as criminal by the community, such as drinking and disruptions of public order by college students.

Third, as a private institution there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself will only have the ability to *suggest* changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant

means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. Finally, as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests, and so there would be little recourse at all for learning about what exactly a Hopkins police force would be doing to whom or assessing the accuracy of Hopkins own numbers, which have already proven to be inaccurate in other cases, such as measuring sexual assaults on campus.

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Finally, Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Rachael Neill, 43th district, Concerned Community Member,
3208 Abell Ave, Abell Improvement Association
February 21, 2019

My name is Rachael Neill. I am a Baltimore City landlord and resident in Abell Ave in Maryland's 43th district. I am submitting testimony today to urge the committee to oppose **HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.**

There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

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For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793

House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings

Neha Reddy, East Baltimore Resident, 46th district, Graduate Student at Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, 18 N. Milton Ave, Baltimore, MD 21224

February 21, 2019

My name is Neha Reddy. I am a Graduate Student at Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health and a Baltimore City resident of in Maryland's 45th district. I am submitting testimony today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

The University has done nothing to engage non-native English speakers or produce documents that are accessible to the many diverse communities this bill impacts. I am very concerned that many people in the City are not aware of this bill and no effort has been put forward to reach out to provide child care or food at community meetings or translate the proceedings or complex legal language into other languages. University President, Ron Daniels, has continuously demonstrated his incompetence in addressing the community on this sensitive issue. Did you know that the President of Johns Hopkins University invited members of the Black Student Union to his home on Homewood campus for dinner to lobby them on the University's private police initiative? When students voiced opposition, they were called "ungrateful" and kicked out of the President's house. Is this the model system JHU is referring to when handling community engagement around campus security and policing?

Does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

A greater police presence in the communities around Hopkins property would have a marked increase in danger for students of color and non-Hopkins community members, who would be actively surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling that they do not belong at Hopkins or are already criminals. In fact, the presence of more police could immediately lead to an increase in the crime rate, as a police presence leads to arrests for activities that previously were not seen as criminal by the community, such as drinking and disruptions of public order by college students.

Third, as a private institution there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself

will only have the ability to *suggest* changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. Finally, as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests, and so there would be little recourse at all for learning about what exactly a Hopkins police force would be doing to whom or assessing the accuracy of Hopkins own numbers, which have already proven to be inaccurate in other cases, such as measuring sexual assaults on campus.

Fourth, the boundaries of operation for a JHU Police Department are still incredibly unclear in this bill. It cites operation on campus property for educational and institutional use without defining these terms. Officers would have the right to pursue a suspect or operate anywhere in the city at the Mayor's request. There is no definition of which neighborhoods exactly surround Hopkins property and what are the boundaries of these neighborhoods. There is a process for *expanding* the number of neighborhoods potentially covered but no process for a neighborhood to remove itself from coverage by a Johns Hopkins police force. Arguments that a force will only patrol Clery boundaries is inaccurate, as Clery boundaries change whenever new property is bought by the University, and Johns Hopkins is an active property developer around its campuses. Potentially then, Johns Hopkins private police could operate anywhere in the city with no right to recourse by citizens or oversight.

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Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Rosalie Grace Eck, Abell Resident, 43th district, Concerned Community Member,
3117 Guilford Ave, 21218 February 21, 2019

My name is Rosalie Grace Eck. I am a Baltimore City resident of Hopkins-patrolled area of 5 years in Abell Community in Maryland's 43th district. **I am submitting testimony today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.**

My community association voted 40-0 in opposition to this bill.

The University has done nothing to engage non-native English speakers or produce documents that are accessible to the many diverse communities this bill impacts. I am very concerned that many people in the City are not aware of this bill and no effort has been put forward to reach out to provide child care or food at community meetings or translate the proceedings or complex legal language into other languages

Does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

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For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Denise Matthews, Business Owner, Wife & Washington Hill Mutual Homes Member
2/21/2019

My name is Denise Matthews. I am a Baltimore City resident and business owner who enjoys living in the Washington Hill neighborhood, life coaching my neighbors and practicing nutritional psychology. I love wellness. One who knows wellness knows what wellness looks like. Hopkins is run by employees who appear increasingly unwell as JHU attempts to push out residents in the name of enlightened self-interest and rightful policing. **I am testifying today to urge the committee and my representatives to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to militarize and expand across the city and across the state. An academic institution with a history of displacing families and stealing cells from black women like Henrietta Lacks does not deserve a police force that will ultimately enact more harm and displace more residents, particularly Latinx residents.**

First, I know that greater police presence doesn't increase safety, as Johns Hopkins coerces fearful residents of the city to feel less safe. There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the majority of cases, police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. Evidence is scant to support a belief that a Hopkins police presence would be different from other police departments that have funded municipalities and created and sponsored jobs to terrorize non-white people. Historically, Police are deployed to protect property, divide and conquer, and dispossess and dehumanize non-white people. The best practices and shared practices proven to facilitate terror and domination focus on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities and threaten the profit margins and property values of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. **This broken windows policing strategy failed to provide safety in New York City and will fail to create safety for the charming residents of Baltimore. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show a decrease in violence around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses. I don't feel safe in my neighborhood. In fact, what scares me are the interactions between Hopkins security and Baltimore Police Department officers and non white neighbors.**

Second, a greater police presence in the communities around Hopkins property would spell out danger for students of color and non-Hopkins community members, who would be actively surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling that they do not belong at Hopkins or are already criminals. **We are worried about Hopkins cooperation with ICE. Questions about JHUs relationship with perceived immigrants particularly Latinx people have not been answered by admin.** In fact, the presence of more police could immediately lead to an increase in the crime rate, as a police presence leads to arrests for activities that previously were not seen as criminal by the community, such as drinking and disruptions of public order by college students. I have witnessed an antagonistic attitude that officers take towards people perceived as not being Hopkins students or personnel.

Third, as a private institution there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself will only have the ability to *suggest* changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. Finally, as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests, and so there would be little recourse at all for learning about what exactly a Hopkins police force would be doing to whom or assessing the accuracy of Hopkins own numbers, which have already proven to be inaccurate in other cases, such as measuring sexual assaults on campus.

Fourth, the boundaries of operation for a JHU Police Department are still incredibly unclear in this bill. Hopkins administration hasn't addressed our worries. It cites operation on campus property for educational and institutional use without defining these terms. Officers would have the right to pursue a suspect or operate anywhere in the city at the Mayor's request. There is no definition of which neighborhoods exactly surround Hopkins property and what are the boundaries of these neighborhoods. There is a process for *expanding* the number of neighborhoods potentially covered but no process for a neighborhood to remove itself from coverage by a Johns Hopkins police force. Arguments that a force will only patrol Clery boundaries is inaccurate, as Clery boundaries change whenever new property is bought by the University, and Johns Hopkins is an active property developer around its campuses. Potentially then, Johns Hopkins private police could operate anywhere in the city with no right to recourse by citizens or oversight.

Fifth, it is a cynical political move to pair state authorization for a Johns Hopkins private police force with funding for youth programs. This is not even money that would be directly going to programs but to "anchor institutions" (such as Johns Hopkins) to then be disbursed as these institutions see fit. This goes against consistent demands by students and community members that Hopkins begin using its own resources to invest in its surrounding communities. This funding would also only go till 2024, while a JHU Police Department is basically permanent, with no measures in this bill for revisiting the issue or sunseting the department. Essentially,

Johns Hopkins is not only asking for the massive expansion in power that comes with a private police force, but also for the state government to subsidize proactive anti-crime measures, like funding for youth programs, funding for Safe Streets, for Rocha, for mediation and de-escalation trainings and for supportive housing policies and free health treatment for families that they have displaced. Given JHU's history of violence towards communities that has ranged from unsafe demolitions that spread lead throughout the community and the removal of thousands of families from their homes, it is imperative for the institution to rebuild trust through repairing damage via investment. We look forward to the future where JHU acknowledges their harms and begins investing in the liberation of the descendants of the slaves he owned instead of re-enslaving residents into the prison industrial complex.

I strongly oppose HB1094/SB793. I stand as a living legacy of all the folks who have been pushed out, talked down to, and surrounded by Hopkins' various "development projects."

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793**House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings**

**Sasha Kolodny, Reservoir Hill Resident, 40th district, Concerned Community Member,
2346 Eutaw Pl 21217**

February 21, 2019

My name is Sasha Kolodny. I am a Baltimore City resident in Reservoir Hill in Maryland's 40th district. I am submitting testimony today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

The University has done nothing to engage non-native English speakers or produce documents that are accessible to the many diverse communities this bill impacts. I am very concerned that many people in the City are not aware of this bill and no effort has been put forward to reach out to provide child care or food at community meetings or translate the proceedings or complex legal language into other languages

Does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

Second, a greater police presence in the communities around Hopkins property would have a marked increase in danger for students of color and non-Hopkins community members, who would be actively surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling that they do not belong at Hopkins or are already criminals. In fact, the presence of more police could immediately lead to an increase in the crime rate, as a police presence leads to arrests for activities that previously were not seen as criminal by the community, such as drinking and disruptions of public order by college students.

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Sixth, since Columbine the police presence in schools has skyrocketed, but police have never managed to actually stop a school shooting. There is reason to believe that a greater police presence would increase the insecurity of students and residents, who would then have little recourse to question, challenge, or seek redress from a private force that Hopkins is forcing onto the city, rather than working with the city to directly address the issues that actually contribute to crime, such as rampant inequality and economic segregation.

Finally, Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Jonathan Liu, Alumnus Johns Hopkins University 2016
Harbor East Resident, District 46
250 President St Apt 712 Baltimore, MD 21202
2/22/2019

My name is Jonathan Liu. I am an alumnus of the Johns Hopkins Krieger School of Arts and Sciences, a Baltimore City resident in Harbor East, and a registered voter in Maryland's 46th district. I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose **HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.**

First, does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

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Third, as a private institution there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself will only have the ability to *suggest* changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. Finally, as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests, and so there would be little recourse at all for learning about what exactly a Hopkins police force would be doing to whom or assessing the accuracy of Hopkins own numbers, which have already proven to be inaccurate in other cases, such as measuring sexual assaults on campus.

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Finally, Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Simon Marshall-Shah, Alumnus, Mt. Vernon Resident, 45th district,
Concerned Community Member,
910 N Calvert St., Baltimore, MD 21202 February 21, 2019

My name is Simon Marshall-Shah, KSAS '16, JHSPH '18. I am a Baltimore City resident of in Maryland's 45th district. I am submitting testimony today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

The University has done nothing to engage non-native English speakers or produce documents that are accessible to the many diverse communities this bill impacts. I am very concerned that many people in the City are not aware of this bill and no effort has been put forward to reach out to provide child care or food at community meetings or translate the proceedings or complex legal language into other languages

Does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

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Third, as a private institution there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself will only have the ability to suggest changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. Finally, as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests, and so there would be little recourse at all for learning about what exactly a Hopkins police force would be

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Finally, Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Isabella So, Johns Hopkins University Alumnus 2016
2636 Bromley park drive, Winston-Salem, NC 27103
2/22/2019

My name is Isabella So. I am an alumnus of Johns Hopkins University, and a former University employee. **I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.**

First, does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

Second, a greater police presence in the communities around Hopkins property would have a marked increase in danger for students of color and non-Hopkins community members, who would be actively surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling that they do not belong at Hopkins or are already criminals. In fact, the presence of more police could immediately lead to an increase in the crime rate, as a police presence leads to arrests for activities that previously were not seen as criminal by the community, such as drinking and disruptions of public order by college students.

Third, as a private institution there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself will only have the ability to *suggest* changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. Finally, as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests, and so there would be little recourse at all for learning about what exactly a Hopkins police force would be doing to whom or assessing the accuracy of Hopkins own numbers, which have already proven to be inaccurate in other cases, such as measuring sexual assaults on campus.

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Hopkins property and what are the boundaries of these neighborhoods. There is a process for *expanding* the number of neighborhoods potentially covered but no process for a neighborhood to remove itself from coverage by a Johns Hopkins police force. Arguments that a force will only patrol Clery boundaries is inaccurate, as Clery boundaries change whenever new property is bought by the University, and Johns Hopkins is an active property developer around its campuses. Potentially then, Johns Hopkins private police could operate anywhere in the city with no right to recourse by citizens or oversight.

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Finally, Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Jill Hakim, Johns Hopkins University Alumnus 2016
4399 Boulder Pond Drive, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48108
2/22/2019

My name is Jill Hakim. I am an alumnus of Johns Hopkins University, and a former University employee. I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

First, does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

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For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793 House
Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Stephanie Irwin, Master of Science Candidate
at Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of
Public Health Resident of Baltimore City

February 21, 2019

My name is Stephanie Irwin. I am a Master of Science candidate in the Department of Epidemiology at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, a Baltimore City resident in Station North, and a registered voter in Maryland's 45th district. I am **testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.**

Private police will not make us safe. There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. We can already see that the Baltimore Police Department has not been successful in meaningfully reducing violence in the city despite a massive operating budget. Residents live in fear and suspicion of a department sworn to protect them. No convincing arguments have been made to suggest that a Hopkins police force would be any different, particularly given the winding road of concealment and misdirection on behalf of the Johns Hopkins administration leading to the reintroduction of this bill.

The very nature of policing means it will never be a solution to crime. Fundamentally, police presence is used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers such as Johns Hopkins. This type of policing does nothing to protect communities but everything to perpetuate mass incarceration and generational poverty. Police officers are also unable to prevent or solve violent crimes that do happen in the city because they have broken the trust of community members over and over again, who now refuse to cooperate with the police. **A private police force run by Johns Hopkins will be not be the idealistic, innovative response to crime the university envisions because policing as a system is ultimately an inadequate and punitive solution to the deeply entrenched social issues in Baltimore City that actually drive violence.**

A greater police presence in the communities around Hopkins' property would also represent a marked increase in **danger for students of color and non-Hopkins**

community members, who would be actively surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling that they do not belong at Hopkins or are already criminals. Racism is baked into our culture and particularly into police culture. It is not possible to create a police force without bias because all people hold implicit biases. Putting weapons and the power to arrest in their hands will only introduce greater danger into the negative experiences people of color already face with security personnel.

Third, as a private institution there is **no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable** to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself will only have the ability to *suggest* changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. Finally, as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests, and so there would be little recourse at all for learning about what exactly a Hopkins police force would be doing to whom or assessing the accuracy of Hopkins own numbers, which have already proven to be inaccurate in other cases, such as measuring sexual assaults on campus.

Fourth, the **boundaries of operation for a JHU Police Department are still incredibly unclear** in this bill. It cites operation on campus property for educational and institutional use without defining these terms. Officers would have the right to pursue a suspect or operate anywhere in the city at the Mayor's request. There is no definition of which neighborhoods exactly surround Hopkins property and what are the boundaries of these neighborhoods. There is a process for *expanding* the number of neighborhoods potentially covered but no process for a neighborhood to remove itself from coverage by a Johns Hopkins police force. Arguments that a force will only patrol Clery boundaries is inaccurate, as Clery boundaries change whenever new property is bought by the University, and Johns Hopkins is an active property developer around its campuses. Potentially then, Johns Hopkins private police could operate anywhere in the city with no right to recourse by citizens or oversight.

Fifth, it is a cynical political move to pair state authorization for a Johns Hopkins private police force with funding for youth programs. This is not even money that would be directly going to programs but to "anchor institutions" (such as Johns Hopkins) to then be disbursed as these institutions see fit. This goes against consistent demands by students and community members that Hopkins begin using

its own resources to invest in its surrounding communities. This funding would also only go till 2024, while a JHU Police Department is basically permanent, with no measures in this bill for revisiting the issue or sunseting the department. Essentially, Johns Hopkins is not only asking for the massive expansion in power that comes with a private police force, but also for the state government to subsidize proactive anti-crime measures, like funding for youth programs, that Hopkins should be carrying out itself.

Sixth, since Columbine the police presence in schools has skyrocketed, but police have never managed to actually stop a school shooting. There is reason to believe that a greater police presence would increase the insecurity of students and residents, who would then have little recourse to question, challenge, or seek redress from a private force that Hopkins is forcing onto the city, rather than working with the city to directly address the issues that actually contribute to crime, such as rampant inequality and economic segregation.

Finally, Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force. **For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.**

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793

House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings

Sophia Geffen, East Baltimore Resident, 46rd district, Graduate Student at Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, 2306 E Fairmount Ave, Baltimore, MD 21224

February 21, 2019

My name is Sophia Geffen. I am a Graduate Student at Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health and a Baltimore City resident of in Maryland's 43rd district. I am submitting testimony today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

The University has done nothing to engage non-native English speakers or produce documents that are accessible to the many diverse communities this bill impacts. I am very concerned that many people in the City are not aware of this bill and no effort has been put forward to reach out to provide child care or food at community meetings or translate the proceedings or complex legal language into other languages. University President, Ron Daniels, has continuously demonstrated his incompetence in addressing the community on this sensitive issue. Did you know that the President of Johns Hopkins University invited members of the Black Student Union to his home on Homewood campus for dinner to lobby them on the University's private police initiative? When students voiced opposition, they were called "ungrateful" and kicked out of the President's house. Is this the model system JHU is referring to when handling community engagement around campus security and policing?

Does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

A greater police presence in the communities around Hopkins property would have a marked increase in danger for students of color and non-Hopkins community members, who would be actively surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling that they do not belong at Hopkins or are already criminals. In fact, the presence of more police could immediately lead to an increase in the crime rate, as a police presence leads to arrests for activities that previously were not seen as criminal by the community, such as drinking and disruptions of public order by college students.

Third, as a private institution there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself

will only have the ability to *suggest* changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. Finally, as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests, and so there would be little recourse at all for learning about what exactly a Hopkins police force would be doing to whom or assessing the accuracy of Hopkins own numbers, which have already proven to be inaccurate in other cases, such as measuring sexual assaults on campus.

Fourth, the boundaries of operation for a JHU Police Department are still incredibly unclear in this bill. It cites operation on campus property for educational and institutional use without defining these terms. Officers would have the right to pursue a suspect or operate anywhere in the city at the Mayor's request. There is no definition of which neighborhoods exactly surround Hopkins property and what are the boundaries of these neighborhoods. There is a process for *expanding* the number of neighborhoods potentially covered but no process for a neighborhood to remove itself from coverage by a Johns Hopkins police force. Arguments that a force will only patrol Clery boundaries is inaccurate, as Clery boundaries change whenever new property is bought by the University, and Johns Hopkins is an active property developer around its campuses. Potentially then, Johns Hopkins private police could operate anywhere in the city with no right to recourse by citizens or oversight.

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Finally, Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force. **For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.**

**Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793 House
Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings Stel Kline,
Resident, Concerned Community Member
February 21, 2019**

My name is Stel Kline. I am a Baltimore City resident in Station North, and a registered voter in Maryland's 45th district. I am **testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.**

First, does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

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**For all these reasons, I oppose
HB1094/SB793.**

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Kavita Bhatnagar, Alumnus of Johns Hopkins University 2016
West Baltimore Resident, District 40
518 West Fayette St, Apt 1009A, Baltimore, MD 21201
2/22/2019

My name is Kavita Bhatnagar. I am an alumnus of the Johns Hopkins Krieger School of Arts and Sciences, a Baltimore City resident in Harbor East, and a registered voter in Maryland's 40th district. I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

First, does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

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For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Jonathan Martinez, Alumnus of Johns Hopkins University 2016
Harbor East Resident, District 46
250 President St Apt 712 Baltimore, MD 21202
2/22/2019

My name is Jonathan Martinez. I am an alumnus of the Johns Hopkins Krieger School of Arts and Sciences, a Baltimore City resident in Harbor East, and a registered voter in Maryland's 46th district. I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

First, does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

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For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Vivian Fraser, Concerned Family Member,
81 Kent Drive, Roseland, NJ
February 21, 2019

My name is Vivian Fraser. I am the President and CEO of the Urban League of Essex County in Newark, NJ. I am well aware of the many risks associated with armed police and the trauma inflicted on black people. My daughter is a student at Johns Hopkins and a resident in the community. She is at risk if a private JHU police department is allowed to operate in Baltimore City under protection from the Law Enforcement Officer's Bill of Rights. **I am submitting testimony today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.**

The University has done nothing to engage non-native English speakers or produce documents that are accessible to the many diverse communities this bill impacts. I am very concerned that many people in the City are not aware of this bill and no effort has been put forward to reach out to provide child care or food at community meetings or translate the proceedings or complex legal language into other languages

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For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Quentin Bubb, Johns Hopkins University Alumnus 2016
1704 Oak Creek Drive, Apartment 305, Palo Alto, CA 94304
2/22/2019

My name is Quentin Bubb. I am an alumnus of Johns Hopkins University, and a former University employee. **I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.**

First, does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

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For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
William Viqueira, Alumnus Johns Hopkins University '86
21 Sagamore Road, Maplewood, NJ 07040
2/22/2019

My name is William Viqueira. I am an alumnus at the Johns Hopkins Krieger School of Arts and Sciences. I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

First, does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

Second, a greater police presence in the communities around Hopkins property would have a marked increase in danger for students of color and non-Hopkins community members, who would be actively surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling that they do not belong at Hopkins or are already criminals. In fact, the presence of more police could immediately lead to an increase in the crime rate, as a police presence leads to arrests for activities that previously were not seen as criminal by the community, such as drinking and disruptions of public order by college students.

Third, as a private institution there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself will only have the ability to *suggest* changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. Finally, as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests, and so there would be little recourse at all for learning about what exactly a Hopkins police force would be doing to whom or assessing the accuracy of Hopkins own numbers, which have already proven to be inaccurate in other cases, such as measuring sexual assaults on campus.

Fourth, the boundaries of operation for a JHU Police Department are still incredibly unclear in this bill. It cites operation on campus property for educational and institutional use without defining these terms. Officers would have the right to pursue a suspect or operate anywhere in the city at the Mayor's request. There is no definition of which neighborhoods exactly surround

Hopkins property and what are the boundaries of these neighborhoods. There is a process for *expanding* the number of neighborhoods potentially covered but no process for a neighborhood to remove itself from coverage by a Johns Hopkins police force. Arguments that a force will only patrol Clery boundaries is inaccurate, as Clery boundaries change whenever new property is bought by the University, and Johns Hopkins is an active property developer around its campuses. Potentially then, Johns Hopkins private police could operate anywhere in the city with no right to recourse by citizens or oversight.

Fifth, it is a cynical political move to pair state authorization for a Johns Hopkins private police force with funding for youth programs. This is not even money that would be directly going to programs but to "anchor institutions" (such as Johns Hopkins) to then be disbursed as these institutions see fit. This goes against consistent demands by students and community members that Hopkins begin using its own resources to invest in its surrounding communities. This funding would also only go till 2024, while a JHU Police Department is basically permanent, with no measures in this bill for revisiting the issue or sunseting the department. Essentially, Johns Hopkins is not only asking for the massive expansion in power that comes with a private police force, but also for the state government to subsidize proactive anti-crime measures, like funding for youth programs, that Hopkins should be carrying out itself.

Sixth, since Columbine the police presence in schools has skyrocketed, but police have never managed to actually stop a school shooting. There is reason to believe that a greater police presence would increase the insecurity of students and residents, who would then have little recourse to question, challenge, or seek redress from a private force that Hopkins is forcing onto the city, rather than working with the city to directly address the issues that actually contribute to crime, such as rampant inequality and economic segregation.

Finally, Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force.

If I hadn't already stopped contributing to JHU because of their impact on local residents, I would do so now.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Samantha Viqueira, Concerned Citizen
21 Sagamore Road, Maplewood, NJ 07040
2/22/2019

My name is Samantha Viqueira. I am a concerned citizen. I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

First, does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

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Finally, Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
Zaida Pacheco, Concerned Citizen
21 Sagamore Road, Maplewood, NJ 07040
2/22/2019

My name is Zaida Pacheco. I am a concerned citizen, and a parent to a former Hopkins student. I am testifying today to urge the committee to oppose HB1094/SB793: private institutions of higher education should not be permitted to establish police forces.

First, does greater police presence increase safety, as Johns Hopkins wants to claim? There is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities of community leaders or property developers, such as Johns Hopkins. Furthermore, Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses.

Second, a greater police presence in the communities around Hopkins property would have a marked increase in danger for students of color and non-Hopkins community members, who would be actively surveilled, targeted, and arrested based on police profiling that they do not belong at Hopkins or are already criminals. In fact, the presence of more police could immediately lead to an increase in the crime rate, as a police presence leads to arrests for activities that previously were not seen as criminal by the community, such as drinking and disruptions of public order by college students.

Third, as a private institution there is no real means to hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing, and certainly no measures in this bill. Johns Hopkins will be able to appoint the majority of members to its own accountability board, while the board itself will only have the ability to *suggest* changes to a JHU Police Department and have no significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. Furthermore, there is no mechanism in this bill for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to operate a police force if it fails to comply with any of specifications in this bill. Finally, as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests, and so there would be little recourse at all for learning about what exactly a Hopkins police force would be doing to whom or assessing the accuracy of Hopkins own numbers, which have already proven to be inaccurate in other cases, such as measuring sexual assaults on campus.

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Fifth, it is a cynical political move to pair state authorization for a Johns Hopkins private police force with funding for youth programs. This is not even money that would be directly going to programs but to "anchor institutions" (such as Johns Hopkins) to then be disbursed as these institutions see fit. This goes against consistent demands by students and community members that Hopkins begin using its own resources to invest in its surrounding communities. This funding would also only go till 2024, while a JHU Police Department is basically permanent, with no measures in this bill for revisiting the issue or sunseting the department. Essentially, Johns Hopkins is not only asking for the massive expansion in power that comes with a private police force, but also for the state government to subsidize proactive anti-crime measures, like funding for youth programs, that Hopkins should be carrying out itself.

Sixth, since Columbine the police presence in schools has skyrocketed, but police have never managed to actually stop a school shooting. There is reason to believe that a greater police presence would increase the insecurity of students and residents, who would then have little recourse to question, challenge, or seek redress from a private force that Hopkins is forcing onto the city, rather than working with the city to directly address the issues that actually contribute to crime, such as rampant inequality and economic segregation.

Finally, Private police will erode community trust that universities need to fulfill their mission. Johns Hopkins' relationship with Baltimore is already fraught. If the University operates a private police force -- one that carries guns and arrests city residents -- this will further poison its relationship with Baltimore. Residents may be reluctant to seek educational opportunities, medical care or participate in research at Johns Hopkins if they think their lives will be threatened by a campus police force.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793.

Testimony Opposing HB1094/SB793
House Judiciary/Senate Judicial Proceedings
February 22, 2019

As a resident of Baltimore City, I am writing to express my strong opposition to HB1094/SB793 and the creation of a private police force for Johns Hopkins University. Based on my experience working and volunteering in close proximity to the Johns Hopkins Medical Campus in East Baltimore, I believe such a police force would do meaningful harm to neighborhoods in East Baltimore surrounding that campus and the city as a whole.

I have been a member of Amazing Grace Lutheran Church for over six years, and worked as an employee of the church from 2012 to 2016. Both as an employee of the church, tasked with maintaining green spaces surrounding the church, organizing community members to grow food in them, and educating children about outdoor spaces and environmental stewardship, and as a volunteer in the same green spaces, I have witnessed the ways that Baltimore's current police forces interact with the community. I was outdoors in the neighborhood for hours a day for years; but I am a white woman, and the most significant interaction I have had with police officers in the neighborhoods surrounding my church has been when officers approach me asking if I am lost. But I have also witnessed and heard accounts of officers harrassing Black residents of the neighborhoods surrounding my church, including members of my church. With the exposure of the Gun Trace Task Force, many of these abuses have been well documented. Just last year, an officer punched a man unprovoked and beat him to the ground, one block from my church. The culture and practice of policing in our community often falls along racial lines that do meaningful harm to residents of East Baltimore surrounding the medical campus.

Johns Hopkins is claiming that it can operate a private police force that is more ethical, more accountable, and better than the Baltimore Police Department – and even, grandiosely, any police force in the state. But I see no reason to believe that to be true. The lack of meaningful public input or accountability in the development of this proposal does not speak well of Johns Hopkins University's commitment to transparency and accountability should this proposal be approved. I attended a community forum in East Baltimore about the private police proposal hosted by Johns Hopkins on November 26, 2018. Public comment at the forum was overwhelmingly negative toward the concept of a private police force, and I see none of the concerns raised by me or other members of communities surrounding Johns Hopkins at that forum addressed in this legislation. It seems clear that the November 26 forum and others about this proposal were designed to provide the appearance of community engagement, without actually listening to what communities had to say.

There are no measures in this legislation that meaningfully hold Johns Hopkins accountable to the communities it will be policing. It's appalling that Johns Hopkins would have the power to appoint a supermajority of the members of its own accountability board – and then, the board itself will only have the ability to *suggest* changes to a JHU police department, lacking any significant means to oversee or enforce the conduct of JHU police officers. If Johns Hopkins police officers were to commit the same abuses that members of the Baltimore Police Department has committed in the neighborhoods surrounding the Johns Hopkins Medical Campus, there would be no mechanism for punishing Johns Hopkins or taking away its ability to

operate a police force. And as private institutions Hopkins would not have to comply with Freedom Of Information Act requests, and so there would be little recourse at all for learning about the patterns and practices of this private police force.

Johns Hopkins has not been able to demonstrate a spike in crime severe enough to justify its own police force, as public numbers show crime has actually been decreasing around both the Homewood and East Baltimore campuses. Even if there had been, there is little scholarly consensus that more police equals an increase in safety. In the vast majority of cases police are not present for when a crime occurs, and most of the time they do not solve the crime after the fact. There is little reason to believe a Hopkins police force would be different. Police presence is mainly used to maintain social order, which often focuses on minor, quality-of-life crimes that do not harm individuals but offend the sensibilities property speculators and developers. As a major property owner in East Baltimore, Johns Hopkins has an interest in seeing such minor quality-of-life violations eliminated. Based on both the patterns and practices of the Baltimore Police Department, and the record of practice of harrasing students and other people of color that I have heard from students at Johns Hopkins University, I believe that a Johns Hopkins police force would harass Black members of my church and the community surrounding it. I would feel less safe, both for my own sake and for the sake of Black members of my church and community, with an unaccountable and opaque Johns Hopkins private police force patrolling the neighborhoods surrounding the Johns Hopkins Medical Campus in East Baltimore.

Finally, it is an absurdly cynical political move to pair state authorization for a Johns Hopkins private police force with funding for youth programs. This is not even money that would be directly going to programs but to "anchor institutions" (such as Johns Hopkins) to then be disbursed as these institutions see fit. This goes against consistent demands by students and community members that Hopkins begin using its own resources to invest in its surrounding communities. This funding would also only go till 2024, while a JHU Police Department is basically permanent, with no measures in this bill for revisiting the issue or sunseting the department. Essentially, Johns Hopkins is not only asking for the massive expansion in power that comes with a private police force, but also for the state government to subsidize proactive anti-crime measures, like funding for youth programs, that Hopkins should be carrying out itself.

For all these reasons, I oppose HB1094/SB793 and urge you to reject the creation of a private police force for Johns Hopkins University.

Sincerely,
Jennifer Kunze
1402 Hollins St
Baltimore, MD 21223

Exhibit 5

Compilation of Written Unique Testimony Regarding Spending Measures

Bates Stamp #	Exhibit #	Author	Total # pages of testimony	All text re appropriations	# of sentences mention approp.	Oppose or support?
81	4B	NAACP LDF	5	"The bills would offer additional funding to Baltimore for community development and youth programs as well as create a law enforcement cadet apprenticeship program, which would allow opportunities for the city's youth to launch a career in law enforcement. This funding is much needed and laudable." (It goes on to say "We have serious concerns, however with provisions of SB 793 and HB 1094...")	2	oppose
359	4E	Johns Hopkins Gov & Comm Affairs	2	"and (2) required investments in community development, youth engagement, and economic opportunity to help address the root causes of crime." "and (2) the State and Johns Hopkins could concentrate additional resources on community and youth development."	2	
107	4B	Charles Villiage Community Association	5	"Legislative Context - JHU's proposed legislation did not include appropriations. Since the survey was emailed, funding has been added to the House Bill and the Senate Bill for the Baltimore Children and Youth Fund, the Baltimore City YouthWorks Summer Jobs program, cadet apprenticeship grants, and a community development fund to provide grants and loans to anchor institutions for community development projects in blighted areas of the State."	2	supporter/mention
121	4B	Baltimore Police Department	2	"It requires funding for the "Seed Community Developmet Anchor Institution Fund", the "Baltimore Children and Youth Fund," and "Baltimore City Youthworks Program," and establishes the "Law Enforcement Officer Cadet Apprenticeship Program." All of these programs are positive and benefit our anchor institutions, our City youth, as well as BPD's own cadet program."	2	supporter/mention
125	4B	Abell Improvement Association	14	"5. The Maryland taxpayer is required under this bill to provide funding for community programs such as the YouthWorks program as a condition of granting JHU their police department. Combining the appropriation of funding and the creation of a private police department violates the single-subject rule for legislation." "Proposed Amendments 1-3: JHU shall be required to pay an administrative fee that represents 50% of the total annual police force budget, every year it is in existence. This 50% administrative fee shall fund community development projects in affected neighborhoods within Baltimore City."	4	oppose
165	4B	Anikwenze Ogbue	1	"The \$10 million annual appropriation subsidizes a university with a \$3.8 billion endowment. There are no stipulations detailing where the \$10 million annual appropriation is spent. The \$3.5 million YouthWorks and \$1 million for the Baltimore Children and Youth Fund are only being used to garner support for this bill and expire in four years."	3	oppose
166-167	4B	Shane Bryan	2	There are four types of funding allocations established or supported in this bill. The first type of funding would allocate \$10,000,000 of State dollars to a the Seed Community Development Anchor Insitution Fund annyally and with no end date. This fund is ONLY for institutions of higher education or hospitals (Johns Hopkins is both) and can ONLY be used by sid institutions for development of blighted areas. The second type of funding is \$750,000 of State dollars with some additional small grants to support the cadet program annually with no end date. The third type of funding is for youth programming in Baltimore City that would allocate \$3,500,000 of State dollars to Baltimore Children and Youth Fund and \$1,000,000 of State dollars to the Baltimore City YouthWorks Summer Jobs Program, but these funds will only be allocated for fiscal years 2021-2024. The fourth and final type of funding is a one-time \$100,000 allocation of State dollars to the East Baltmore Historical Library, but those one-time funds will only be allocated if Johns Hopkins provides matching funds. The funding structure is problematic, to say the least. Besides funding for the East Baltimore Historical Library, there are no funds directly allocated to community organizations. While the funds for Baltimore Children and Youth Fund and YouthWorks will trickle down to community, they will only last four years. This legislation both gives policing powers away forever to a private institution along with funds that are only allocated to institutions of higher education and hospitals for more development progrects every single uyear moving foward. We need sustainable, long-term community funding that goes directly to community to benefit and is managed by community. It is inequitable to give larger institutions great sums of money on an ongoing basis while youth and community programs are only afforded limited, short-term funding.	12	oppose
172	4B	Harwood Community Association	1	"Additional funds create a false choice: Funding community development, Youth Works, and the Baltimore City Youth Fun are worthy objectives and fitting use of tazpayers dollars. However, attaching such funding to the JHU armed police provision places lawmakers in an untenable dilemma. Lawmakers who are not in favor of the establishment of the JHU armed police department, risk being perceived as opposing funds to help communities in need."	3	oppose
183	4B	Mayor Pugh	2	"It provides funding for the Sed Community Development Anchor Institution Fund, the Baltimore Children and Youth Fund, the Baltimore City Youth Works program, and establishes the Law Enforcement Officer Cadet Apprenticeship Program. These programs are meaningful initiatives that will benefit our communities, our residents and Baltimore Police Department's own caden program."	2	Supporter/mention
260	4C	Dr. Sakran	2	"it also commits additional necessary funds to investments in economic development, youth engagement and more."	1	Supporter/mention
282	4C	William Kenworthy	1	"I also condemn the cynical ploy of tying state funding for youth engagement of programs to the creation of a private police force. This move by the university to use state monies to paper over the flaws in this bill is staggering, and goes against the consistent demands of students, workers, and community members for Hopkins itself to invest in neighboring communities."	2	oppose
293	4C	Corey Payne	2	"What's more, the decision to pair state authorization of this private police forces with state funding for youth programs is cynical and decietful. This money would fund anchor instututions (like JHU) and ony indirectly fund Baltmiore's children. Any expansion of Johns Hopkins power - such as the establishment of a private police forces - should be accompanied by an expansion of JOhns Hopkins' duties to the community. That starts with paying taxes to fund programs like these."	3	oppose
316	4D	Marisela Gomez	3	Not only do they want police powers, but they want a \$10 million slush fund to implemnet what they feel is necessary to implement their police powers."	1	oppose

Exhibit 6

Affidavit of Jillian Aldebron

PETITION OF WOMEN AGAINST
PRIVATE POLICE FOR JUDICIAL
REVIEW OF THE DECISION OF THE
MARYLAND STATE BOARD OF
ELECTIONS

WOMEN AGAINST PRIVATE POLICE, *et*
al.,

v.

MARYLAND STATE BOARD OF
ELECTIONS, *et al.*

* IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR
* ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY
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* CIVIL ACTION NO: C-02-CV-19-
* 001327
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AFFIDAVIT OF JILLIAN ALDEBRON

1. I, Jillian Aldebron, am over 18 years of age, and I am competent to testify.
2. I am a registered voter in Maryland and a resident of Baltimore City. I reside in the Washington Hill neighborhood adjacent to the East Baltimore campus of Johns Hopkins University and in the potential patrol zone of the Johns Hopkins University Police Department.
3. I am the Chair of Women Against Private Police (hereinafter "WAPP"), a ballot issue committee formed on April 3, 2019, as required by Md. Code, Elec. L. § 13-202(d), and as defined by Md. Code, Elec. L. § 1-101(f), to collect petition signatures seeking to refer SB 793 to a vote of the electorate, as authorized by Md. Const., Art. XVI, § 1.
4. WAPP was formed by residents living in the contemplated patrol zones of a JHU police force who had opposed the bill during session and were involved in community education and lobbying against it. The decision to seek a referendum vote on the legislation was taken for purposes of exhausting the last remaining avenue to prevent its implementation under Maryland law.

5. On behalf of WAPP, I submitted our proposed petition form to the State Board of Elections via email on April 8, 2019, seeking an advance determination, both as to the sufficiency of the petition's description of the legislation, and as to whether the part of SB 793 creating the JHU Police Department could be referred to the electorate. Administrative Record (hereinafter "AR")-3; AR-4-5.

6. On April 15, 2019, I spoke to Mary Wagner, Director of the Voter Registration and Petitions Division of the State Board of Elections, about the status of our request for an Advance Determination concerning the sufficiency of the petition's description of the act. I was aware that the State Board of Elections was supposed to have made its decision about the Advance Determination by April 15, pursuant to Md. Code, Elec. L. § 6-210(a)(2), requiring a decision to be made within five business days of the request. I was told that the Advance Determination had already been issued, that it concluded the bill was not subject to referendum, and that there was no provision in the law for a "reconsideration." That same day, I received an email from Mary Wagner, enclosing a legal memo dated April 12, 2019, from Assistant Attorney General Andrea W. Trento to Defendant Linda Lamone, that concluded the petition was not sufficient, on the theory that the act sought to be referred was an appropriation prohibited from referral pursuant to Md. Const., Art. XVI, § 2. AR-6; AR-7-13.

7. On April 17, 2019, Mary Wagner sent me an email enclosing the formal Advance Determination from Linda Lamone. AR-15; AR-16. Despite WAPP's explicit request for an Advance Determination regarding the sufficiency of the petition's description of the legislation, the April 17 2019 Advance Determination did not address that issue at all. It simply referenced the April 12 "Advice document" that had been previously sent (AR-7-13).

8. On April 17, 2019, I sent an email to Mary Wagner again specifically requesting an Advance Determination regarding “our petition language apart from the form sufficiency.” AR-14.

9. I sent a third formal written request for an Advance Determination on the bill summary text via email on April 22, 2019. AR-17-18.

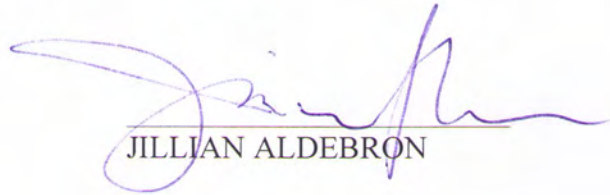
10. On April 26, 2019, I went in person to the State Board of Elections offices seeking a copy of the Advance Determination concerning the bill summary text. Jared DeMarinis, Director of Candidacy and Campaign Finance for the State Board of Elections, gave me a copy of a Revised Advance Determination, issued by Linda Lamone on April 25, 2019. The Revised Advance Determination concluded that the description of the legislation was insufficient for specified reasons. It also reaffirmed the April 17 conclusion that the Act was not subject to referendum. AR-19, AR-20-22.

11. WAPP’s petition drive has been irreparably harmed by the delay in giving us the Advance Determination regarding the sufficiency of the description of the legislation. Without that determination, we were unable to begin collecting signatures, because we had no guarantee that the description of the legislation that is required to be included on every petition signature form, pursuant to Md. Code, Elec. L. § 6-201(b), would be deemed sufficient when we submitted the petitions. If it was not sufficient, all of the signatures with that description would be invalid, pursuant to Md. Code, Elec. L. § 6-206(b)(1) or (c)(4). This is precisely why the Election Law allows for advance determinations, and requires them to be provided in a timely manner. Due to the delay in obtaining the Advance Determination, we lost nine days of signature gathering, or approximately 20 percent of the time available to collect the first tier of required signatures on

the petition by May 31, 2019, and 12 percent of the total time available to gather signatures on the petition by June 30, 2019.

I SOLEMNLY AFFIRM under the penalties of perjury that the contents of the foregoing paper are true to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

May 14, 2019
DATE



JILLIAN ALDEBRON