



IOWA

Department of Public Safety, University of Iowa

Building Graffiti

By Alton Poole & Maria Sanchez December 11, 2020

Mission

UIDPS



Our Mission

To provide each member of the University of Iowa community a safe learning environment.

Our goal is to educate students, faculty, and staff in the matters of protection and personal safety.

Fulfilling The Mission

Fulfilling the mission is achieved through education, training, law enforcement, community outreach, emergency management, and crisis intervention.

Fulfilling The Mission

Services are provided by trained and experienced professionals who at all times are expected to respect and safeguard the dignity and rights of the entire **University of Iowa Community**.

Fulfilling the Mission

Ask yourself these questions:

- “What happens when I call the non-emergency police number or dial 911?”
- “Who is responding?”
- “What services are available?”





Police Division

Patrol

Police Division

- Consists of state certified, sworn Police Officers
- Patrols 24 hours
- Enforces local, state, and federal laws



Police Division

There are two patrol “watches” that covers all University property and interest, including the downtown area.



Police Division

All of the law enforcement departments within Johnson County have a mutual aid agreement.





Police Division

Investigations

Investigation Division

The investigation division conducts criminal investigations of crimes and refers cases for prosecution to the Johnson County Attorney's Office. The division is divided into different functions:

Investigation Division

→ Detective Division

- Participates in the Johnson County Sexual Assault Response Team

→ Drug Task Force

- Participates with the Johnson County Drug Task Force





Police Division

Threat Assessment Program

Threat Assessment Program

The University of Iowa **Threat Assessment Program** is dedicated to keeping our campus safe, striving to identify and prevent concerning behavior that threatens the well-being of students, staff, faculty, and visitors.



Threat Assessment Program

The program, led by a multi-disciplinary group of staff across the university, works with community members to gather reports of concerning behavior, investigate concerns, and provide resources and support to those in need.



Threat Assessment Program

 THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

**SEE SOMETHING?
SAY SOMETHING.**



*Help us keep the
university community
safe by reporting
concerning behaviors.*

- Unusual communication or threats to harm others
- Desperation, hopelessness, or suicidal thoughts
- Unusual fixation on stressful events or losses
- Inappropriate interest in weapons, mass attacks, or violence
- Suggestion of violence as solution to a problem

CALL 911 IN THE EVENT OF AN EMERGENCY



[HR.UIOWA.EDU/TAP](https://hr.uiowa.edu/tap)



319-384-2955

IOWA

Office of Emergency Management

Divisions

Office of Emergency Management

The Office of Emergency Management (OEM) administers a **campus-based comprehensive emergency management program** in partnership with UI academic departments, operating units, staff, administration and neighboring jurisdictions in order to save lives, protect property and safeguard the environment.



Office of Emergency Management

During non-emergency times, **OEM** coordinate and integrates all activities essential to mitigate against, prepare for, respond to, and recover from **threatened or actual natural, technological, and/or man-made disasters:**

- Performs Updates to essential plans
- Training and exercises to validate plans

Go to: emergency.uiowa.edu

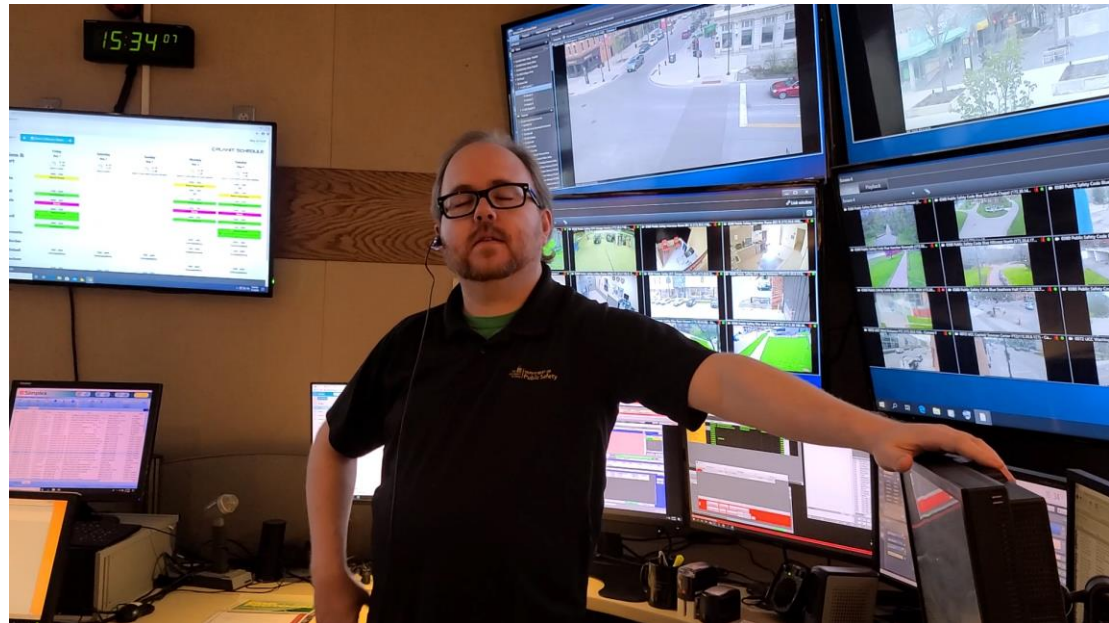


Emergency Communications

Office of Emergency Management

Communication Division:

→ Instrumental for directing police, fire, and at times maintenance personnel to designated areas of concern



Office of Emergency Management

Communication Division:

- Provides assistance via 911, walk-in(s), and routine business lines
- Can access and randomly view Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) video cameras
- Monitors radio traffic, fire, panic, and burglary alarms



Office of Emergency Management

“Hawk Alert” emergency notification:

- The Hawk Alert system provides emergency notification to students, faculty, and staff via telephone, text, and email messages
- Significant emergencies or a dangerous situation (ex: **active shooter, significant flooding requiring evacuation**)
 - Triggered by event that is **currently happening or imminently threatens health and safety** of students on campus



Office of Emergency Management

Crime Alert (timely warning):

- Notifies campus that a crime has occurred that could pose an ongoing safety issue
- Sends out via mass-email to all students, faculty and staff

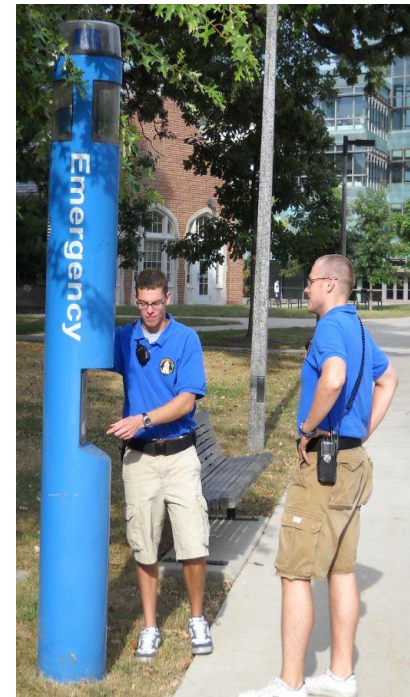


Go to: emergency.uiowa.edu

Office of Emergency Management

Monitors Code Blue emergency phones:

- There are 22 emergency phones on campus in remote and well traveled areas
- The phones provide a direct link to our police Emergency Communication Center



Office of Emergency Management

→ The Communication Division has access to
Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras
at various locations



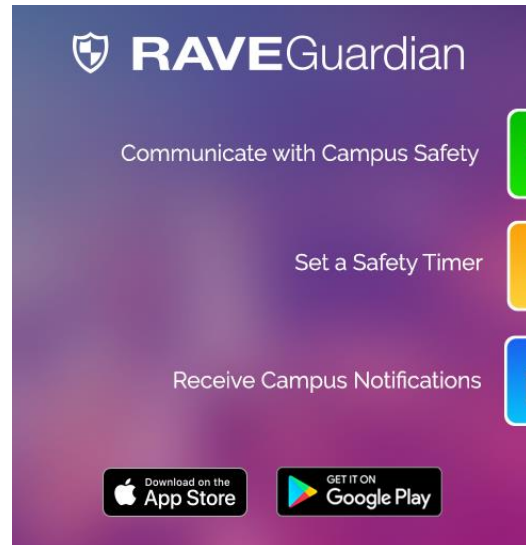


Rave Guardian

Office of Emergency Management

Monitors the **Hawk Watch / Rave Guardian** Phone App:

- University of Iowa e-mail registered to one device / phone
- Set parent(s), friend(s), or significant other as guardian
- Push notification and safety tips



Office of Emergency Management

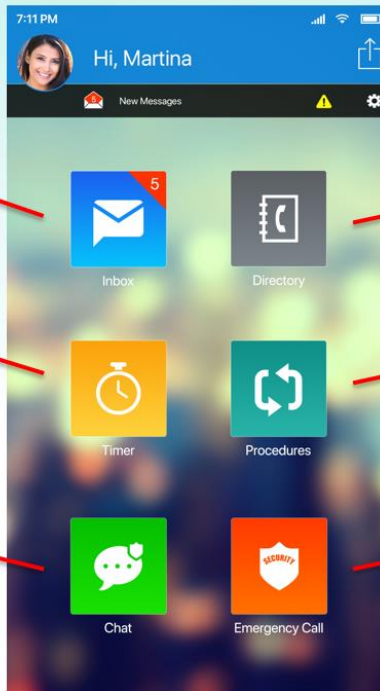
Hawk Watch/Rave Guardian Phone App:

RAVE GUARDIAN APP FEATURES

Inbox
Receive timely campus notifications and updates

Safety Timer
Virtual campus safety escort

Text Campus Police
Two-way communication with optional anonymous mode



Campus Directory
Contact information, hours of operation, address, and more

Campus Content
Important resources, documents, maps, etc.

Emergency Call
One-click emergency dial

Proprietary & confidential

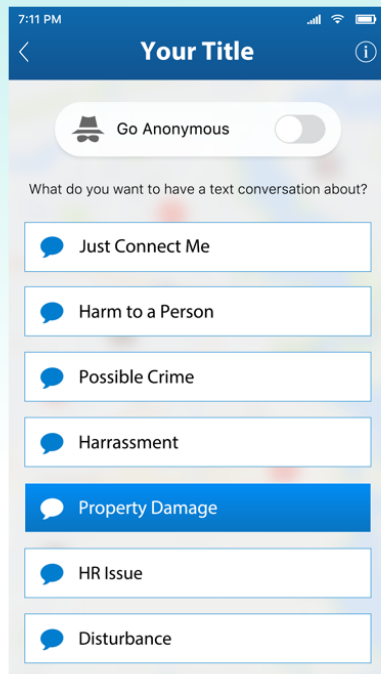
RAVE
MOBILE SAFETY

IOWA

Office of Emergency Management

Hawk Watch/Rave Guardian Phone App:

TWO-WAY COMMUNICATION WITH CAMPUS SAFETY



- Engage in two-way communication with campus safety officials on the following issues:
 - Just Connect Me (General)
 - Possible Crime
 - Harassment
 - Disturbance
 - Harm to a Person (including mental health emergencies)

Proprietary & confidential

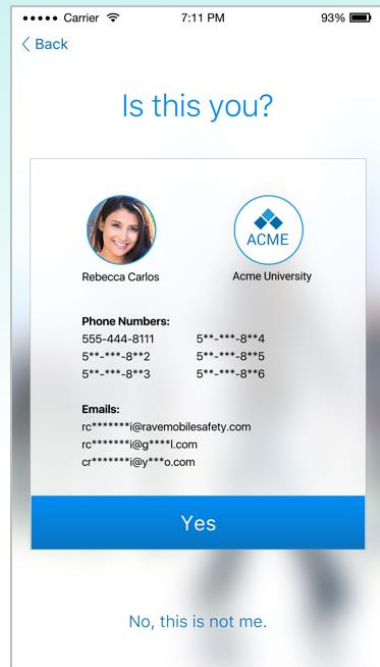
RAVE
MOBILE SAFETY

IOWA

Office of Emergency Management

Hawk Watch/Rave Guardian Phone App:

GET STARTED TODAY



- Signing up is a quick and simple 2-step process
- Download the Rave Guardian Mobile App from the Apple Store or Google Play



Proprietary & confidential

RAVE
MOBILE SAFETY

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Community Outreach

Crime Prevention

Community Outreach

- Research, design, and develop departmental crime prevention materials and web site information for distribution
- Research, design, and conduct educational outreach programs



Officer
Alton Poole

Community Outreach

Create and maintain relationships with faculty, staff and students.

→ Serve as a liaison between police and the University of Iowa community



University of Iowa Police

Published by Alton P. [?] · September 5 · Edited ·

Illinois State even lost in the dance-off to Linn County Deputy Hughes. Da, da, da-da. Da, da. Da, da. Da, da CAN'T TOUCH THIS!



645,956 people reached

Boost Post



University of Iowa Police

Published by Alton P. [?] · September 20 at 1:18am · Edited ·

Deputy Hughes was at it again showing off her mad skills before the game with fun patrol partner officer Poole.



304,979 people reached

Boost Post

153k Views

IOWA

Community Outreach

Conducts security surveys / audits of university buildings and departments.



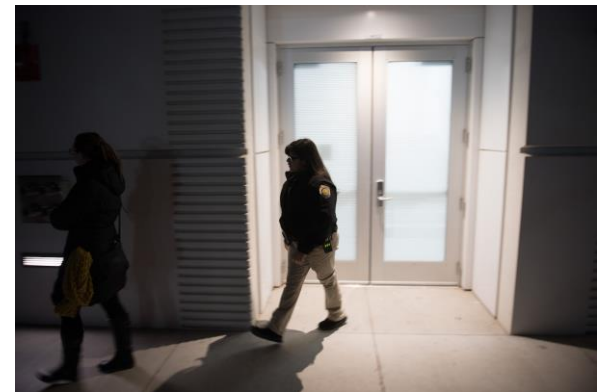
Community Outreach

Specialty Classes

Specialty Class

Personal Safety and Self Protection Class

- The class is intended to create an awareness of personal safety issues
- No one is immune from random or calculated acts of crime
- Free to all faculty, staff, and students



Specialty Class

Violent Incident Survival Training (V.I.S.T.)

- V.I.S.T. classes are a free service available to all faculty, staff, and students
- The goal of V.I.S.T. is to prepare members of the university community to recognize, assess, and respond to acts of violence

Trigger Warning:

This video contains references to potential violence.

The goal of the UI Department of Public Safety is to provide you with options for how to respond to active violence situations.

police.uiowa.edu

Hate Crime

Code Definition

What is a Hate Crime?

Criminal offense committed **against persons, property, or society** that is motivated, **whole or in part, by an offender's bias** against an individual's or group's race, religion, ethnicity, gender, age, disability, or sexual orientation.

(Federal definition under 18 U.S.C Section 245)

What is a Hate Crime?

Persons within the state of **Iowa** have the right to be **free from any violence**, or **intimidation by threat of violence**, committed against their persons or property because of their race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, political affiliation, sex, sexual orientation, age, or disability. *(Iowa Code § 729A)*

What is a Hate Crime?

Hate crime definition also encompasses **not only violence** against individuals but **property**

→ Examples of this include **arson** or **vandalism** which are often directed at community centers or places of worship



Responding to Hate Crimes

Why It Is Important to Respond Quickly and Effectively?

- Accurate and comprehensive police reporting is **essential to understanding the prevalence of hate crimes**
- Hate crimes are often **brutal** or **injurious**
- Victims generally feel **traumatized** and **terrified**
- Creates community-wide **unrest**

Why it is Important to Respond Quickly and Effectively?

- Families of victims often feel **frustrated** and **powerless**
- Others in the community feel **vulnerable** and **victimized**
- Can escalate or potentially prompt **retaliatory action**

Why it is Important to Respond Quickly and Effectively?

- Swift and Strong response can help **stabilize** and **calm** the community
- Swift and Strong response can also **aid victim recovery**

What Happens if We Don't Respond Strongly and Swiftly?

- May jeopardize **public safety**
- Leaves officers and departments open to **scrutiny**
- Leaves officers and departments open to potential **liability**
- **Overall not good practice!**



Difference Between Hate Incidents & Hate Crimes

Differences Between a **Hate Incident** and **Hate Crime**

- Hate **incidents** involving **behaviors** (alone) are **NOT** necessarily considered criminal acts
- **Hostile**, hateful, disrespectful, and discriminatory speech may be motivated by **bias** but is **NOT** illegal

Differences Between a **Hate Incident** and **Hate Crime**

→ Hate **Incidents** become **Hate Crimes** when they **directly incite violence** against persons or property, or place a victim in **reasonable fear of physical injury**

Key Indicators



Key Indicators a Hate Crime May Have Been Committed

Recognize that the main difference between hate crimes and other crimes is that the perpetrator of the hate crime is **motivated by bias.**

Key Indicators a Hate Crime May Have Been Committed

We must consider a variety of **bias indicators** including:

- **Perception** of victims / witnesses
- Perpetrators comments, gestures, graffiti written statements that **reflect bias**
- **Differences** between the perpetrator and the victim

Key Indicators a Hate Crime May Have Been Committed

- Similar incidents in the same location to determine **potential patterns**
- Whether the victim was engaged in **activity promoting their group / community**
- If the incident coincided with a **holiday / date of significance**

Key Indicators a Hate Crime May Have Been Committed

- Involvement in organized **hate groups**
- The presence aforementioned factors **does not confirm** the incident was a hate offense
- The presence aforementioned factors may **indicate the need for further investigation** into the motive



Importance of Police Response

Why is this Important?

By thoroughly documenting evidence in all related incidents police can help:

- **Diffuse** potentially dangerous situations
- **Prevent** bias-motivated criminal behavior

Why is this Important?

Responding to and documenting bias-motivated speech and behavior, even if it does not rise to the level of a criminal offense, **reinforces the message that hate crimes will be investigated aggressively.**

Effective Police Response to Hate Crimes

- **Secure the scene**
- **Stabilize victims** and request medical attention when necessary

Effective Police Response to Hate Crimes

- **Ensure Safety** of victims, witnesses, perpetrators
- **Preserve the crime scene**, photograph, and collect evidence (hate literature, spray paint cans, threatening letters, symbolic objects, etc.)

Effective Police Response to Hate Crimes

- Identify **criminal evidence** on victim
- **Request assistance** of translators when needed
- Conduct a **preliminary investigation**

Effective Police Response to Hate Crimes

In the presence of a victim the officer should **neither confirm nor deny** that the incident is a hate crime—the determination will be made after the conclusion of the investigative process.

What Officers Should Do After Immediate Action

- **Protect** the anonymity of the victim
- **Refer** victim to social services
- Tell the victim **how to contact** the police department for further information
 - Non-emergency police phone # **(319) 335-5022**
- **Document** the incident thoroughly
- **Explain** to the victim the sequence of events



Victim(s) Support

Effective Ways for Police to Support Victims While Investigating Crime

- Remain calm, objective, and professional
- Ask victims **how they want you** to help them
- Let victim defer answering questions if too distraught
- **Reassure them they are not to blame for what happened**

Effective Ways for Police to Support Victims While Investigating Crime

- Voice your support of the victim and their actions
- **Encourage the victim to tell the story in their own words***
- Allow the victim to vent feelings about the incident
- Ask them to recall, **to the best of their ability**, the words of the perpetrator

Effective Ways for Police to Support Victims While Investigating Crime

- **Inform them** of how to enhance their safety
- Reassure them every effort will be made to **protect their anonymity**
- Tell victim about the probable sequence of the events in the investigation (**transparency**)
- Provide **information for resources** to protect and support the victim and their families

How Can I Help?



What Agencies Can Do to Help Prevent Hate Crimes

- Establish **zero tolerance policy** for prejudice within the department
- Ensure police **training** to recognize and respond appropriately
- **Sponsor and participate** in community events / activities that promote diversity
- **Track criminal activity** of hate groups

What Agencies Can Do to Help Prevent Hate Crimes

- **Collaborate** with community organizations, schools, and public agencies to develop coordinated approaches
- **Engage the media** as partners
- Document the **positive outcomes** of prevention and response

Hate Crime Examples



Ethnicity

July 23, 2019

→ Iowa Man Charged With Making Threats To
Manhattan-Based Jewish Organization



THE UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT *of* JUSTICE

Gender Identity

October 6, 2018

→ Man Convicted of First-Degree Murder For Joint Kidnapping, Torture, and Execution of Gender-Fluid Teen Kedarie Johnson



THE UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT *of* JUSTICE

Religion

October 23, 2019

→ United States Attorney's Office, Inter-Religious Council of Linn County, and Cedar Rapids Civil Rights Commission Host Forum on Protecting Places of Worship



THE UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT *of* JUSTICE

“No one in our community should feel threatened because of his or her religion, and everyone should feel safe when going to their chosen house of worship,” said United States Attorney Peter E. Deegan.



Examples of Hate Crime Graffiti

Make America White Again



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Anti-Transgender



Hate Speech



White Supremacy



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Anti-LGBTQ



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Hate Speech



Anti-LGBTQ



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Hate symbols



Totenkopf

"Totenkopf" is German for "death's head" and typically refers to a skull-and-crossbones image. During the Nazi era, Hitler's Schutzstaffel (SS) adopted one particular Totenkopf image as a symbol. Following the war, neo-Nazis and other white supremacists resurrected the Totenkopf as a hate symbol because of its importance to the SS and it has been a common hate symbol since.



Celtic cross

Celtic cross consists of a square cross interlocking with or surrounded by a circle. Its origins date to the pre-Christian "sun cross" or "wheel cross" in ancient Europe. After World War II, a variety of white supremacist groups and movements adopted the symbol. Today, this version of the Celtic Cross is used by neo-Nazis, racist skinheads, Ku Klux Klan members and virtually every other type of white supremacist.



Othala Rune

The othala rune is part of the runic alphabet system, a system of writing used across pre-Roman Europe. In the 20th century, Nazis in Germany adopted the othala rune, as part of their attempt to reconstruct a mythic "Aryan" past. Nazi uses of the symbol included the divisional insignia of two Waffen SS divisions during World War II. Following World War II, white supremacists in Europe, North America, and elsewhere began using the othala rune.

18

Number 18

18 is a white supremacist alphanumeric code for Adolf Hitler (1=A and 8=H). It is most commonly associated with the British white supremacist group Combat 18 or C18.

28

Number 28

28 is the white supremacist alphanumeric code for Blood & Honour (2=B and 8=H).



Confederate flag

Symbol used during the American Civil War. It's the flag that became most associated with the Confederacy - the so-called "battle flag." The flag also served as a potent symbol of slavery and white supremacy, which has caused it to be very popular among white supremacists in the 20th and 21st centuries.



Triskele

The triskele was one of many ancient European symbols appropriated by the Nazis. Following World War II, the triskele became a significant hate symbol. Triskele is a common type of white supremacist tattoo and appears in places such as the logo for the racist skinhead group Blood & Honour.

Source: Anti-Defamation League (ADL) and Greater Manchester Police Counter Terrorism Branch Prevent Team

White Power

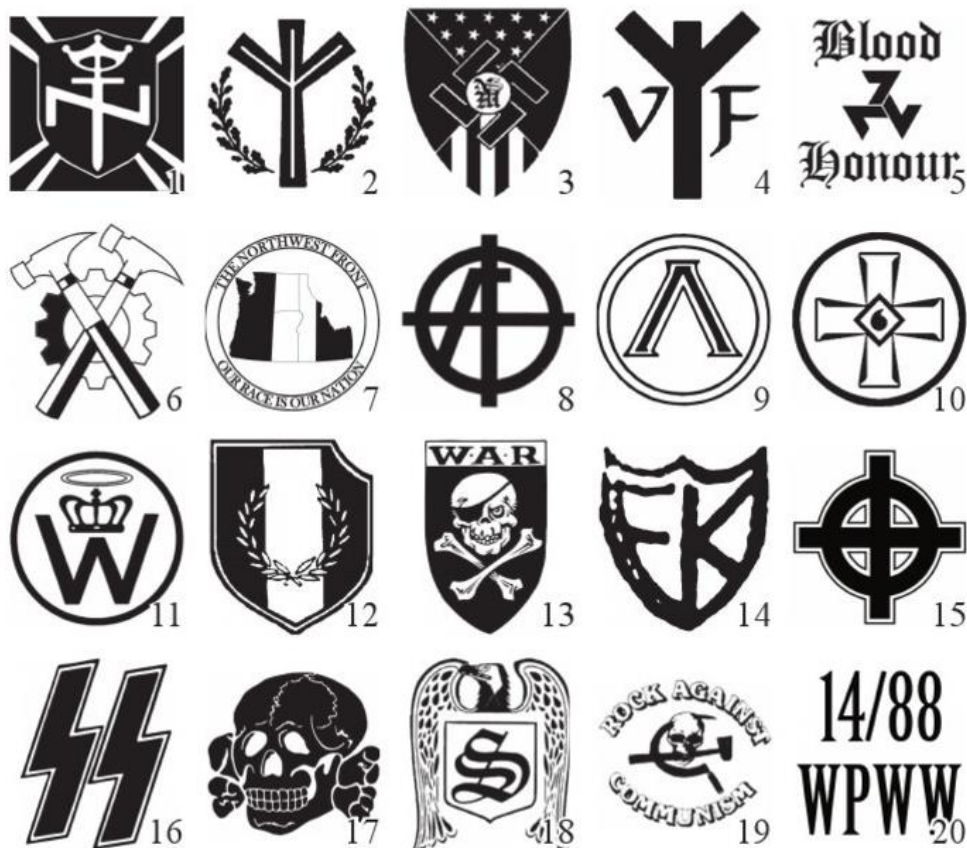


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Not Sure?

- If you are not sure, call the police
- It's okay to do a little research

A GUIDE TO RACIST SYMBOLS



Other Symbols

1. Aryan Nations
2. National Alliance (Algiz or "life rune" with laurels.)
3. National Socialist Movement
4. Volksfront (also appropriates Algiz Rune.)
5. Blood & Honour (logo features "Rolling Sevens"/triskele favored by white Afrikaner racists.)
6. Hammerskin Nation
7. Northwest Front
8. American Front
9. White Revolution
10. Ku Klux Klan
11. Creativity Movement (formerly known as "World Church of the Creator.")
12. Vinlanders Social Club
13. White Aryan Resistance
14. European Kindred (heavy presence in Oregon prisons.)

Other Symbols

15. Celtic cross (appropriated by racists to signify white pride.)
16. SS bolts (used by members of the SS in the German 3rd Reich)
17. Totenkopf ("Death's Head" symbol used by the SS.)
18. Skrewdriver (was a popular band in racist "RAC" music.)
19. Rock Against Communism (abbreviated as RAC, a far-right and racist music genre.)
20. *Sample Neo-Nazi Codes:* "14/88" stands for the fourteen words, a racist motto ("We must secure the existence of our people and a future for white children,") plus 88, an abbreviation for "Heil Hitler" ("H" being the eighth letter of the alphabet, so 88 = HH.) "WPWW" stands for "White Pride Worldwide."

See any of these symbols in Portland? Contact Rose City Antifa: fight_them_back@riseup.net or 971.533.7832 (v.m.)

Do Your Research

Criminal mischief applies when:

→ There is a cost of replacing, repairing, or restoring the property that is damaged, defaced, altered, or destroyed

Do Your Research

Criminal mischief applies when:

→ The person intentionally injures, destroys, disturbs, or removes any monument, as defined in section 355.1, placed on any tract of land, street, or highway, designating any point, course, or line on the boundary of the tract of land, street, or highway....

Graffiti

Vandal Proofing



Vandal Proofing

Vulnerable surfaces may be fortified to resist damage (this is known as “**target hardening**”). A number of coatings can be applied after construction to protect sensitive surfaces.

The two most common categories are “**Barrier**” and “**Sacrificial**” coatings.



Some forms of graffiti can be removed by using a low pressure water blasting unit, and hot soapy water, however more often than not a graffiti remover is required. A&I Coatings recommends using [SoSafe Specialty Products Graffiti Remover](#), and following these simple steps:

Vandal Proofing

Barrier coatings are the most prevalent form of preventive maintenance. These are permanent coatings painted on clean surfaces to make future graffiti removal easier. **Non-stick, non-mark paints and coatings** based on polyurethanes such as fluorocarbonates can be used on many interior and exterior surfaces.

Vandal Proofing

Barrier coatings

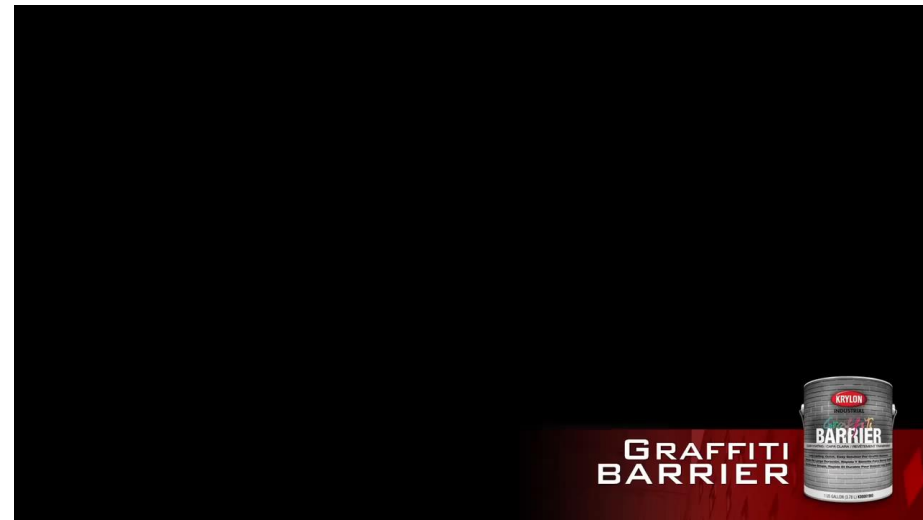
- A more expensive option for surfaces like signs and outdoor furniture (if finances permit), is **fiberglass** or **porcelain** coating
- **Enamel paints** also provide durable surfaces amenable to scrubbing

Vandal Proofing

Barrier Example #1:

Graffiti Barrier Clear Coating from Krylon Industrial

Krylon® Industrial's **Graffiti Barrier** is a 1K, siloxane clear coat which creates a non-stick surface protecting buildings and structures from graffiti penetrating and adhering to the surface and allows for simple removal with power washing.



Vandal Proofing

Barrier Example #2:

Proguard Anti Graffiti Paint

→ **Proguard** Decorative Coating has been developed using the latest Nanotechnology



Vandal Proofing

Barrier Example #2:

- **Proguard** replaces conventional Protective Coating Systems and offers the client a high level of advantages
- **Proguard** is a Protective Coating for all **Concrete** and **Metallic Surfaces**
- Graffiti is easily cleaned off without effecting the integrity of the Protective Coating (great for locations that are continually attacked)



Vandal Proofing

Sacrificial coatings have the advantage of being removable (hence “sacrificial”), and are therefore less controversial. The clean wall is treated so that future **graffiti will come off easily when the coating itself is removed**. At that point, a new coating would be applied.

Vandal Proofing

- **Wax-based** protective coatings are much more sensitive to valuable surfaces than previous types of coatings or barrier methods
- These coatings melt off with the use of high-powered sprays or hot water, taking the offensive graffiti with them

Vandal Proofing

- Wax-based coatings are unlikely to destroy nearby plant or wild life, as well
- In addition, they allow the materials underneath to breathe, **preventing decay** of their surfaces

Vandal Proofing

To **save money**, it is possible to use a mild cleaning detergent and cold water to remove graffiti.

→ In this situation, the wax coating would not have to be reapplied, though the cleaning process would take at least twice the amount of time as it would with a coating

Vandal Proofing

Example of **Sacrificial**:

A&I Coatings semi-sacrificial anti-graffiti coating ([Envirothane 8075](#)) is a clear barrier coating that can be cleaned using a citrus based graffiti remover. The sacrificial anti-graffiti system works by releasing or sacrificing a layer of coating, and bringing the surface back to looking as it did before being hit.



Other Preventative Tactics

Weatherproofing sheet plastic – Available in hardware stores, this is a cheap resistant surface with which to cover bulletin boards, temporary signs, and posters. There are also sticky tape-like films that can be applied to signs and peeled off if graffiti appears.

Other Preventative Tactics

Graffiti Boards – In particularly problematic settings, or when dealing with sensitive surfaces, large wooden paneling that blends into the environment can be used to cover walls. Once written on, these boards can be removed and replaced.



Resources

Access to Counseling if Triggered

Counseling Services



- Johnson County Crisis Center
 - (855) 325-4296
 - <http://jccrisiscenter.org/>
- U of I Counseling Services
 - (319) 335-7294
 - <https://counseling.uiowa.edu/>
- Umbudsperson
 - (319) 335-3608
 - <https://ombudsperson.org.uiowa.edu/>
- Employee Assistance Program (EAP)
 - Call: (319) 335-2085
 - <https://hr.uiowa.edu/well-being/employee-assistance-program>

Public Servant

The University of Iowa Department of Public Safety is more than just law enforcement, we are also part of the University of Iowa community.



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Please visit the [University of Iowa Department of Public Safety](#) website for more information at:

POLICE.UIOWA.EDU



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