

HUPD Dashboard Glossary

Calls for Service

- **911 Call Abandoned** – documents 911 call hang-ups received by Boston, Cambridge, or Somerville Police where HUPD officers are dispatched to determine the reason for the hang-up and to ensure all is well.
- **Alarm-Fire** – documents incidents where HUPD receives fire alarm notifications. Officers as well as fire department personnel are dispatched to determine the cause of the alarm and to ensure public safety.
- **Alarm-Intrusion** – documents incidents where HUPD receives an intrusion alarm notification for an exterior door or an interior area protected by an alarm. Officers are dispatched to determine the cause of the alarm and to ensure public safety.
- **Alarm-Other** – documents incidents where HUPD receives another type of alarm notification for a location on campus. Officers are dispatched to determine the cause of the alarm and to ensure public safety.
- **Alarm-Panic** – documents incidents where HUPD receives a panic alarm notification for a location on campus. Officers are dispatched to determine the cause of the alarm and to ensure public safety.
- **Assist Local Police** – documents incidents where HUPD officers assist a local law enforcement agency, including Cambridge PD, Boston PD, State PD, and Transit PD. Officers frequently assist local police departments for medical calls, motor vehicle accidents, or thefts in another jurisdiction.
- **Call for Service** – documented record in the Department's Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) System where an officer is dispatched to or self-initiates a response to a non-criminal or criminal incident. Calls for service (CFS) can be initiated by the community, by an officer, or in response to an alarm, and are addressed either in the field or over the phone. Not all calls for service result in a written incident report.
- **Courtesy and Safety Escort** – documents incidents where an HUPD officer escorts students, faculty, staff, or visitors, either on foot or in a vehicle, to another location on campus or to a location nearby.
- **Disturbance** – documents incidents where HUPD receives a report of an individual disturbing the peace, usually by arguing or loud noises. Officers are

dispatched to determine the cause of the disturbance and request the individual(s) keep the noise level down or send them on their way.

- **Found/Recovered Property** – documents incidents where an individual turns in found or abandoned property belonging to an affiliate that has been located on campus, or on property located off campus.
- **Lockout/Lockin** – documents incidents where HUPD officers assist a student, faculty, or staff who is locked out of or locked in at a location on campus.
- **Medical Call** – documents incidents where a student, faculty, staff, or visitor is either sick or injured and an HUPD officer and/or emergency medical personnel assess the individual, which could result in a transport to either HUHS or an outside medical facility.
- **Noise Complaint/Loud Party** – documents incidents where HUPD officers become aware of excessive noise or a loud gathering. Officers determine the source of the noise and request the noise level be kept down or individuals disperse from the area.
- **Suspicious Activity** – documents incidents where HUPD officers become aware of concerning, non-criminal behavior occurring on campus. Examples of suspicious activity may include (but are not limited to) an individual attempting to "piggyback" (enter a residence without the proper access card) or an individual combing through open packages in the lobby of a building.
- **Theft Report** – documents incidents where a student, faculty, staff, or visitor reports the theft of personal or University property on campus.
- **Trespass Warning** – documents incidents where individuals acted in a manner that either violates criminal law or University guidelines, and as a result, the person is issued a trespass warning for Harvard University property. Trespass warnings may also be issued upon the request of University officials. If a person returns to Harvard University property after being issued a trespass warning, the individual is subject to arrest.
- **Visitor Conduct** – documents incidents, commonly reported by University staff, where visitors have acted in a manner that may violate criminal law or University policies/guidelines, and the person is asked by an HUPD officer to either cease their behavior or leave University property. (Prior to 6/1/21, this call for service was referred to as 'Unwanted Guest'.)

Criminal Statistics

- **Part I Offenses** – Part I offenses include crimes against both persons and property, such as murder, rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft.
- **Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)** – Since 1930, the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program has served as the national repository for crime data collected by law enforcement. The UCR Program includes data from more than 18,000 city, university and college, county, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies. Agencies participate voluntarily and submit their crime data either through a state UCR program or directly to the FBI.

Arrests & Criminal Complaints

- **Arrest** – The power and authority of a police officer to apprehend and deprive persons of their liberty, as provided by law, in order that such persons may be brought before the court to answer to criminal charges.

Field Stops

- **Field Stop** – Also known as a “Terry stop”, occurs when an officer briefly detains an individual based on their reasonable articulable suspicion that the individual is engaging in, or about to engage in, criminal behavior. During the course of the field stop, the officer requests identification from the individual stopped and may make an inquiry via the state and the FBI to determine if the individual has an active warrant for their arrest.

Use of Force

- **De-escalation Tactics** – Proactive actions and approaches used by an officer to stabilize a law enforcement situation so that more time, options and resources are available to gain a person's voluntary compliance and to reduce or eliminate the need to use force including, but not limited to, verbal persuasion, warnings, slowing down the pace of an incident, waiting out a person, and requesting additional resources to resolve the incident including, but not limited to, calling in medical or licensed mental health professionals to address a potential medical or

mental health crisis. De-escalation shall include, but is not limited to, issuing a summons instead of executing an arrest where feasible.

- **Force** – The amount of physical effort, however slight, required by police to compel compliance by an unwilling individual.
 - **Non-deadly Force** – Any use of force other than that which is considered deadly force that involves physical effort to control, restrain, or overcome the resistance of another.
 - **Deadly Force** – Physical force that can reasonably be expected to cause death or serious physical injury.

- **Resistance Types**
 - **Non-Verbal and Verbal Non-Compliance** - The subject expresses their intentions not to comply through verbal or non-verbal means. This includes pleading or arguing and as well as physical gestures, stances, and mannerisms.
 - **Passive Resistance** - The subject does not cooperate with an officer's commands, and does not take action to prevent being taken into custody. Passive resistance most often manifests itself in peaceful protests, where a person refuses to move or leave, and must be picked up and carried away.
 - **Defensive Resistance** - Physical actions to prevent being taken into custody that do not pose an immediate risk of injury to the officer, subject or another person. Actions such as holding onto an object or another person, pulling arms or hands away from an officer represent resistance that is defensive in nature.
 - **Active Resistance** - Physical actions to prevent being taken into custody, which present a reasonable and immediate risk of causing injury to an officer, subject or another person. This includes thrashing, fleeing, and other physical actions that appear defensive in nature, but carry a reasonable potential of causing immediate injury.
 - **Active Aggression** - Actions by a subject that are aggressive towards the officer or another person, and would cause a reasonable officer to believe that there is an immediate and direct threat to the safety of officers or another person. Active aggression may manifest itself through squaring-off with raised fists, kicking or thrashing with the ability of striking an officer or

another person, aggressively pursuing another person with an apparent intent to harm, or other assaultive behavior that is not likely to cause serious physical injury or death.

- **Aggravated Active Aggression** - Physical actions that may or may not involve a weapon, which are likely to result in death or serious physical injury to an officer or another person.
- **None** – In certain situations, officers may use force when no resistance is present to prevent the escalation of a life and safety threat to the immediate community or to officers. For example, officers may use force when no resistance is present during the apprehension of a person who is wanted for a crime involving a firearm.

Complaints

Investigative Findings

- **Sustained** - Facts were sufficient to support the allegation.
- **Not-Sustained** - Facts were insufficient to support the allegation
- **Exonerated** - Sufficient facts were found to conclude that the allegation was untrue
- **Unfounded** - Sufficient facts were found to conclude that the officer was not involved in the allegation