



The Rap Sheet

Stanford University Department of Public Safety (SUDPS)
711 Serra St, Stanford, CA 94305-7240

<http://police.stanford.edu>

(650) 723-9633

Don't Get The Boot

PSO Tim Adinolfi



These boots will make you walk

PARKING IS DIFFICULT at Stanford and the cost of unpaid parking tickets can add up quickly. As of May 2009, the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors increased the bail amount for all violations of the parking code by \$10 throughout the County. Now a parking citation for a permit violation is \$45. If you do not take care of a parking ticket in a timely manner the late fee is another \$45.

After five or more citations that are delinquent for more than 21 days, your vehicle will be booted with a tire locking device that prevents your vehicle from moving.

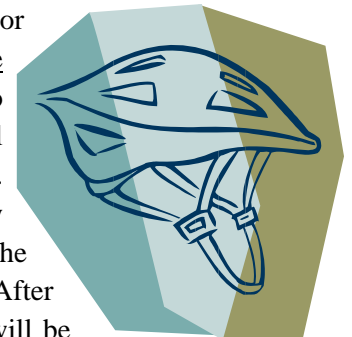
To have a boot removed from your vehicle, call the Department of Public Safety at 650-723-9633 Monday through Friday between 8am and 3pm for instructions. In most cases a boot can be removed a few hours after presenting proof of payment of your tickets. ●

Got a Bicycle Ticket?

Deputy Allen James

THE BIKE DIVERSION PROGRAM is in its second year. The program is a collaboration between the Department of Public Safety and Parking and Transportation Services. It works like “traffic school” for bike riders who have been issued a citation.

In lieu of paying a fine or going to court for a bicycle citation, you may elect to participate in an educational bicycle diversion program. This program is available only during the first 30 days from the date the citation was issued. After that time period, the citation will be sent to the court for normal processing.



You don't have to violate the law or receive a citation to attend the bicycle safety class. The bike safety presentation is free and the 60 minute class will enlighten and entertain you.

Click on the Bike Safety Presentation link on the police website <http://police.stanford.edu> for information about the next available bicycle safety presentation. ●

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Recruitment Corner

Robert Contreras, Recruiter

THE RECRUITMENT DIVISION of the Stanford Department of Public Safety would like to congratulate all of the new hires and recently promoted personnel. We look forward to their long careers with SUDPS.

If you know of anyone interested in working as a deputy at Stanford, we are now holding Q & A sessions for deputy applicants on Thursdays from 1:30 to 2:30 in the Recruitment Office. To make an appointment contact Robert Contreras at robert.contreras@stanford.edu or phone 650-725-0588. •

SCERTainly NEWSworthy

THE STANFORD Community Emergency Response Team (SCERT) classes will be taught by our new instructor Suzan Minshall. We will miss Barbara Cimino and wish her well in her retirement.

SCERT encourages University staff to become better prepared to respond to earthquakes and other critical incidents. During emergencies on campus, SCERT members will be able fill the necessary roles in assisting with evacuation of building occupants, light search and rescue, basic first aid and medical support, campus security, and other critical campus support functions. For more information visit the SCERT website at <http://scert.stanford.edu> or contact preparedness@lists.stanford.edu. •

Myth or Fact?

MYTH: You must wait 24 hours before reporting a missing person.

FACT: If you believe that someone is missing notify the Department of Public Safety immediately. A report of a missing person can be made any time and anyone can file a missing persons report (relative, friend, co-worker etc). Pursuant to CA Penal Code Section §14205(a), a law enforcement agency must take the report without delay. The Department of Public Safety follows the guidelines set forth by the State of California for investigating missing person cases. When a report is filed with DPS, our personnel will conduct an investigation surrounding the disappearance using available human and technological resources.

Don't Give Criminals a Chance!

THE DEPARTMENT of Public Safety strongly urges you to remove all items from view inside your parked vehicle: all briefcases, computer cases, gym bags, and electronic accessories. Also, remove any mounting devices for electronic equipment (e.g., GPS) and accessories or conceal them so they are not visible to anyone looking into the vehicle. A mounting device left in view may be an indicator to a thief that its associated electronic device may still be hidden in the vehicle (glove compartment). The suction cup marks on the windshield left by the mounting device are also a sign to a thief that something interesting might be inside your car. Immediately report any suspicious behavior in the area of parked vehicles by dialing 9-1-1 from a cell phone, 9-9-1-1 from a campus phone, or activating a blue 911 emergency tower. •

To Better Serve You...

John Hughmanick, Training Manager

AT SUDPS, WE STRIVE to continually improve ourselves through on-going training in order to better serve the Stanford Community and challenges of the future. Some of the recent training SUDPS employees attended includes: Fire Arms instructor training, Crisis Intervention Academy, Composite Drawing, Crowd Control update, Clery Act seminar, Gang Awareness, Supervisory training, Standardized Field Sobriety training, Stress Resiliency Training, Emergency Vehicle Operations training, Dignitary Protection training, Off-Road Emergency Vehicle Operation instructor course, Interview and Interrogation, Multi-Hazard Emergency Planning for Higher Education, Hazmat and Weapons of Mass Destruction training, Mentors in Violence prevention, Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design, and Active Killer on Campus (ALICE) training. •

Questions?

DO YOU HAVE a law enforcement related question that you would like answered in our next newsletter? Contact PublicSafety@lists.stanford.edu and let us know. •

Verbal Judo:


The Path to Conflict Resolution

Lt. Rich Cinfio

YOU KNOW THE FEELING. Athletes call it “pre-game jitters”. That funny feeling you get in your stomach when you know something intense is about to happen. Sometimes this occurs when anticipating a negative interaction with someone. It could be an argument with a friend or loved one; it could be helping a child dealing with a bully at school; or, in the workplace, it can take the form of a difficult customer. Usually when the argument or negative confrontation is over we feel exhausted, stressed, emotionally hurt or

Dr. George Thompson created Verbal Judo, which is based on the concept of using language “tactically”

even angrier. After we calm down and have time to pause for reflection, we realize that we may have said something that we now regret and did not really mean. We may have let the person get to us in an unhealthy way. We may have asked ourselves this very important question: “Is there a better way?” The answer is yes! The answer is *Verbal Judo*.

In the early 1980s, Dr. George Thompson created Verbal Judo, which is based on the concept of using language “tactically”. Like the sport of judo, Verbal Judo teaches to use the negative energy of another to redirect it towards what you want to accomplish in a positive way. This is only half of the deal, though. The other half is controlling our own emotions by “covering our buttons”. That is, knowing ahead of time what makes us mad and using strategies through this self recognition that keep us calm when someone is trying to make us angry. While there are many fundamental principles of Verbal Judo (all cannot fit into this article), one of the more important ones is the concept of the Contact Professional. Simply put, the Contact Professional is in-touch with his or her job, the standards of the profession, the goals of the organization, solid principles of customer service and him/herself. The Contact Professional has identified his/her “Buttons” and knows when someone is trying to make them angry. At the same time, he/she knows what is expected of them and refuses to give up the power of his/her professional well-being by giving into empty words designed to make them angry. He/she strategically 

redirects the other person toward positive outcomes.

Two ways to do this are paraphrasing and empathy. Both of which are very powerful communication tools. The old saying “that misery loves company” is true and sincere empathy can be very effective. If you find someone is complaining about something that happened to them, and, perhaps, even blaming you for their troubles, tell them about a situation that happened to you. For example, I have listened to many people complain about receiving a parking ticket. When I tell them that I have received one myself and understand how they feel, they often no longer perceive me as the enemy, rather a friend in kind. This calms them down

and redirects the confrontation towards the topic. Paraphrasing can be very useful when taking control of a verbally hostile encounter. While people may want to vent, they also want to be sure that you understand where they are coming from. This is where paraphrasing can be used to begin the process of redirection. Try saying, “Wait a second. You have given me a lot of information, and I want to be sure that I have it right. What you are saying is...” This will help them stop talking and begin to listen. From there you can redirect them to a successful resolution.

I have taught verbal Judo for many years. One thing I know is that the misuse of words can get you hurt. In contrast, the proper use of words can buy you time, increase your safety and lower your stress.

If you want more information, feel free to email me at rcinfio@stanford.edu. I would be more than happy to discuss concepts further or make an office presentation. •

New Theft Prevention Product

Beginning in April, SUDPS will begin selling a theft deterrent product called STOP Security Plates to place on your electronic equipment. The product consists of a metal plate, a sticker, and bar code that is registered to you. A patented “Stolen Property” tattoo remains etched in the equipment even if the metal tag is removed. Look for information on our website next month or Contact Robert Contreras at robert.contreras@stanford.edu for more information. •

Who is Knocking at the Door?

Things to Know About Solicitors on Campus

Bill Larson

YOU ARE SITTING in the privacy and comfort of your home watching another episode of your favorite TV show or eating a meal when there is an unexpected knock at the door or ring of a doorbell. You respond to the door and look out the peephole or through a window and see an unfamiliar person on the other side. The person may be holding a clipboard, carrying a briefcase, or displaying an ID, just a few signs of a possible solicitor. You ask yourself, “Is it “legal” for someone to solicit in your neighborhood?” “Can I call 911?” “Should I call 911?” To be perfectly clear, few solicitors pose a potential threat to you or your home, however, the following is what the Department of Public Safety recommends to make sure you take the necessary precautions before or even after you decide to open the door for your own safety and security.

First, door-to-door solicitation (sales) is not prohibited in unincorporated Santa Clara County, which encompasses the residential neighborhoods at Stanford. However, you do not have to allow a solicitor into your home or your dormitory. If you are satisfied the person at the door is a solicitor, and you do not wish to engage him/her, you should either ignore the knock or ring of the doorbell OR politely tell him/her through the door that you are not interested and to please leave the premises. This would also apply to anyone at your door that is behaving suspiciously or causes you alarm. In that case, we ask that you immediately call our 24/7 non-emergency dispatch line at **(650)329-2413** and report your suspicions, the description of the individual, and in which direction he/she was last seen headed, along with the description of any associated vehicle. If you do not have a “Telephone Tree” for your neighborhood, we recommend you form one so you can contact your neighbors and advise them of your suspicions. There have been reported cases around the Country when solicitors, legitimate and not, have staked out homes for a later burglary, or to steal

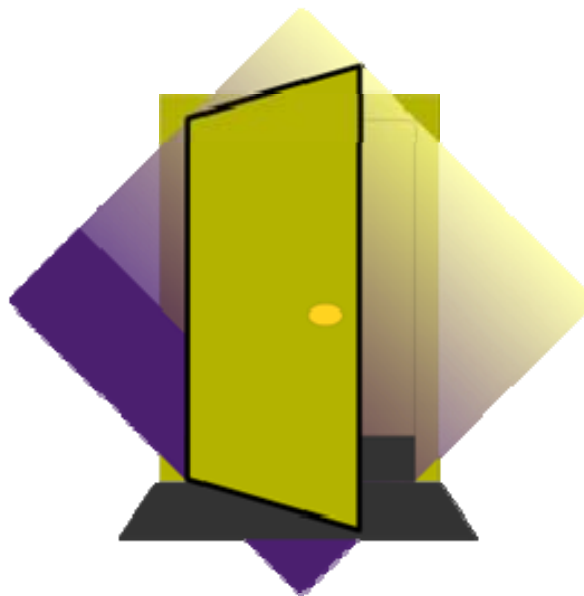
property or commit harm once they were invited inside.

If you decide to engage the solicitor and open the door, you should not allow him/her inside until you have first asked to see a business license and ID since they are not required to carry or display a permit at this time. The license should include the solicitor’s name, picture ID, and the name and contact information for the organization. If the license or ID is missing any of this information, or you suspect it is a fake, you should terminate the visit and politely tell the solicitor you are not interested. Alternatively, to end the contact, tell the solicitor to leave any literature or product information. If

you are satisfied with the license or ID presented, and decide to consider the product or service, it is advised you only accept any information or printed materials at the door and tell the solicitor you will contact the organization. Out of an abundance of caution, we recommend you do NOT allow the solicitor into your home until you have performed your research on the organization and the product or service they are offering. This research should begin with a simple internet

search and a call to the Better Business Bureau and Department of Consumer Affairs to obtain the current standing or rating of the organization. Once you are satisfied with the results of your research on the organization, only then should you call them to inquire further into the product or service. Remember, a sale or subscription is a solicitor’s “bread and butter” which is why there should be NO reason why he/she could not return at your invitation, regardless of what he/she says to the contrary. If the solicitor says he/she is from out of state and would not be able to return, this may be a tactic to get inside your home to close a sale but, even if true, could also be a red flag that should not be ignored for your safety and security.

For further information and tips, or a free guide on Home Security Preventive Measures, please contact Bill Larson, Crime Prevention and Risk Management, at william.larson@stanford.edu. Be SMART and SAFE! •



Stalking: “Know it. Name it. Stop it.”

Deputy Stephanie Taylor

Dear Ms. Jane Doe,

Please accept my résumé for your review. I truly enjoyed meeting you at TMU earlier today. I am confident you will be significantly impressed by how completely and unfailingly dedicated I am to continuing a relationship with you. I have waited my whole life for this opportunity and I will let nothing stand in the way of our being together. I look forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience. If, by chance, I don't hear from you in the next few minutes, I'll contact you to ensure you received my application materials.

*Forever yours,
Joe*

Joe Stalker

charmingguy@emailcompany.com

OBJECTIVE

To be with Jane Doe forever.

QUALIFICATIONS

- Covert and overt following experience
- Creative obscene and annoying communication skills
- Dedicated and driven to torment others for no legitimate purpose
- Exceptional versatility in electronic espionage

Technical Skills

- Proficient in computer malware products
- Possess multiple social networking and email accounts
- Capable of monitoring phone calls and computer use
- Working knowledge of global positioning systems and tracking devices

Interpersonal Skills

- Persistent desire for intimate contact expressed through malicious written and oral communication
- Solid experience in coercively persuading women to be with me
- Communicate electronically by texting obscene and annoying pictures and messages
- Sophisticated appreciation of generous telephone hang-ups, relentless voicemail and text messages
- Uncanny ability to damage personal and professional reputations
- Collaborative relationships with florists and candy shops
- Creative vandalism to send just the right message

Practical Skills

- Repeatedly follow women to observe their routine and social encounters
- Sophisticated sense of timing when necessary to send flowers and chocolate and leave notes on windshields
- Advanced skills in worming way into other's family and friends
- Ability to fixate on a specific person regardless of likelihood that actions will instill fear and emotional distress
- Ability to charm, bluff, and lie to gain access to restricted areas
- Surprise others by sneaking into their home
- Research public records and on-line databases to compile information about others

**Names above were selected arbitrarily and not meant to be associated with any real persons.*



Stalking: continued

THE FABRICATED RÉSUMÉ (based on a variety of actual stalking incidents) highlights the criminal act of stalking from a suspect's point of view. This year's Stalking Awareness Month's theme is **"Know it. Name it. Stop it."**

Stalking is many things:

- To stalk is to instill fear and emotional distress by willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly following, harassing, or threatening another person.
- Stalking is a felony in California.

"Persons between the ages of 18 and 24 are stalked at a higher rate than other age groups."

- Stalking commonly occurs with other crimes such as vandalism, burglary, computer crimes, domestic violence, assault, sexual assault, obscene phone calls, criminal threats, etc.
- Stalking victims are more often female, but stalking affects all people and suspects can be male or female.

What stalking is not:

- Stalking is not considered a trivial matter. Stanford deputies take this crime seriously.
- Stalking is not another name for unrequited love. Stalking is a serious criminal offense.
- Stalkers are not likely to go away with polite attempts at being let down gently.

Some stalking statistics from the Office on Violence Against Women, the National Center for Victims of Crime, and the Bureau of Justice Statistics:

- Persons between the ages of 18 and 24 are stalked at a higher rate than other age groups.
- 3.4 million people over age 18 are stalked each year in the United States.
- 75% of stalking victims are stalked by someone they know.

- Most stalking incidents are not reported to the police. One study reported that 83.1% of stalking incidents were never reported to the police (although most victims tell a best friend).
- A study of college stalking incidents revealed that on average the duration of stalking incidents lasted two months.

In general, when stalking cases come to our attention at SUDPS, the victim has endured months of torment, but waited to file a police report. People delay reporting these types of situations for many reasons: fear, rationalizing the other person's behavior; not wanting to overreact; it takes time, which is a precious resource always in short supply. Deputies at SUDPS are understanding of these concerns and make every effort to accommodate the victim's schedule and to treat each case with sensitivity.

Deputies are dually tasked with providing safety resources for the victim (develop a safety plan, assist with applying for/obtaining a restraining order, refer victim to other resources on and off campus) and taking initial investigative steps to hold the suspect accountable for criminal violations. If you or someone you know is possibly being victimized by a stalker, documenting specific incidents in a personal journal can be helpful for a stalking investigation. Information to include in a personal journal would be date, time, location, incident description, witnesses, and any relevant notes.

SUDPS is an important resource to help women and men who are suffering from the actions of a stalker. Please contact the Department of Public Safety at 650-329-2413, or, if you are in immediate danger, call 911 from your cell phone or 9-911 from a campus phone.

Other Stanford University and on-line resources are listed below:

- Center for Relationship Abuse Awareness
- 650-725-9955 <http://stoprelationshipabuse.org/>
- Counseling and Psychological Services 650-723-3785 <http://vaden.stanford.edu/caps/index.html>
- Vaden Health Center <http://vaden.stanford.edu/>
- <http://www.ovw.usdoj.gov/>
- www.ncvc.org
- www.apa.org •



Be Earthquake Prepared!

Deputy Harris Kuhn

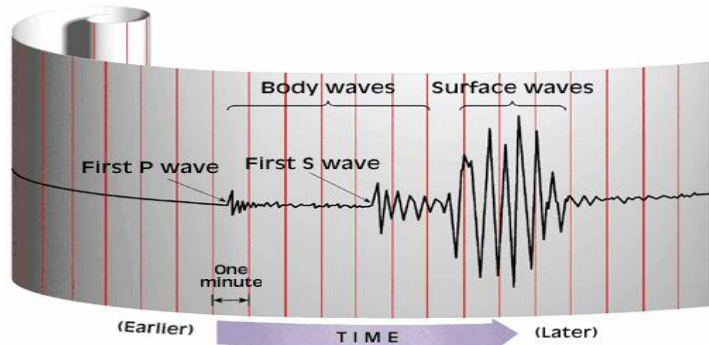
IT IS SO HARD to comprehend the devastation that rocked Haiti. In just thirty-five seconds, the country was rendered helpless by an earthquake that occurred on a fault that had been relatively quiet for centuries. Even as this is being written, chaos still reigns in Port-au-Prince, despite a massive multi-national relief effort. Rebuilding the county, its infrastructure and its housing stock will take years.

Closer to home, if you hike to The Dish and look towards the southwest across to Portola Valley and the distant Coast Range, you stand on the North American Tectonic Plate and stare across to the Pacific Plate just a few miles away. In between is the San Andreas Fault, one of the most active fault systems in the world. Seismologists opine that it is not a question of if, but when, the San Andreas fault will slip and cause an earthquake which rivals or exceeds the magnitude of the Haiti quake.

For this reason, the university has made it a priority to attempt to build our infrastructure and housing stock to minimize destruction and casualties. After a quake, you could be cut off from outside assistance for a period of time up to seventy-two hours and as long as a week. During this time, you should be well-stocked to take care of our basic food, water, shelter and medical requirements.

I have compiled a list of items that any student, faculty member or staff member can easily assemble and have on hand to make surviving an earthquake, or other disaster (natural or manmade) reasonably comfortable. This list is by no means inclusive but should be the basis for a "kit" which will help sustain you during the first stages of a disaster.

- Water: 1-2 liters/day per person.
- Food: Easy to prepare such as canned or MRE so water is not needed for preparation. Meal replacement bars. Try for 1500 kcal/day. Disposable plates and utensils.
- Box of large trash bags (can be used for emergency rain gear and shelter, if needed).
- First Aid Kit: Alcohol, adhesive tape, compresses, CPR mask, gauze and slings.
- Medications: Prescription and non-prescription including aspirin, ibuprofen, Neosporin™, feminine hygiene products, and medication for chronic illness such as insulin and psychotropic medication.
- Bleach: May be used for disinfecting water at the rate of 7 drops/liter and for other sanitation chores. Water-free hand sanitation gel such as Purell™.



- Radio: Battery or wind-up, preferably one with a short-wave band. If local stations are unable to transmit we may well get our news from a foreign news outlet such as the BBC or Deutsche Welle. Have plenty of batteries on hand.
- Swiss Army™ knife or Leatherman™ tool, preferably one with a can and bottle opener.
- Space blanket, Space bag or Mylar sheet. May be used to provide basic outdoor shelter or added interior warmth if central heating fails. Sleeping bag good to 30 degrees preferable.
- Outerwear: Spare pair of glasses, sturdy shoes, a pair of work gloves, hat, sturdy shoes, sturdy jacket, pants and shirt.
- Flashlight or battery powered lanterns. Preferably a sealed flashlight for operation in a gaseous or explosive environment. Extra batteries for the lights.
- Important documents portfolio: copies of driver license, credit card numbers, passport, birth certificates, insurance policies-auto, home, renter's, life, and any other documents needed. \$100.00 in small bills and a roll of quarters. (ATM's may not be working). Keep all of this in a safe, secure place!
- Disaster Preparedness Tool: Non-sparking. May be used to shut off gas, water, pry open doors and dig through debris. Remember: you may have to save yourself!
- Anything else you'll need-use your imagination.
- Variety of plastic freezer, trash and garbage bags
- Sturdy backpack to carry the supplies.

Returning to Haiti, let us all keep this tragedy as a sober reminder to be well prepared in advance which will lay the foundation for a quick recovery. As another reminder, the members of the Department of Public Safety are here to serve you. Please call on us. For more University emergency preparedness information go to:

<http://www.stanford.edu/dept/EHS/prod/general/erprep/index.html> •