HISTORY OF THE GUIDE

- 2003 Pilot Cities: San Diego, Tallahassee, Philadelphia, Seattle
- Hospitality Zone Assessment – 70 North American Cities
- 2006 – 2007 – Chicago Entertainment Venue Team
- 2008 – San Francisco Networking Conference – Chicago Showcase
- Edmonton, Charleston, Seattle, Milwaukee Follow Chicago Process
- 2015 – Partnership with MCCA – Edmonton Showcase
- 2016 – First Guide at Charleston Summit
- Greg Mullen, Former Charleston Chief, Updates Guide with RHI
- 2018 – Presentation at New Orleans Summit
Sociability is an economic engine driving the development of cities throughout the world. As more people seek an urban lifestyle, there is increased demand for places to eat, drink, listen to music and dance.

More people can bring more vibrancy, but can also place burdens on public safety resources and impact quality of life.

Cities are creating nighttime commissions, offices, alliances and dedicated staffing in administration, public safety, district management, music and nightlife.

Culture, economic and fiscal studies demonstrate value of sociability.

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THE BUILDING BLOCKS OF A SOCIABLE CITY
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FORM AN ALLIANCE
RESOURCES | ACTION TEAMS
THE BUILDING BLOCKS OF A SOCIABLE CITY
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ASSURE SAFETY
PUBLIC SAFETY | VENUE SAFETY

ENHANCE VIBRANCY
ENTERTAINMENT | PUBLIC SPACE

FORM AN ALLIANCE
RESOURCES | ACTION TEAMS

PLAN FOR PEOPLE
QUALITY OF LIFE | MOBILITY
Venue Safety is the measure of how well venues are organized and best practices implemented for safety and security management. The Public Safety measure evaluates the process of regulation, enforcement, and licensing of venues as well as coordinating code compliance.

- Licensing
- Police, Fire, Health, Compliance
- Municipal Safety Services
- Private Safety/Security
- Safety Data

- Venue Owners and Associations
- Risk Management Consultants
- Security and Safety Training
- Technology Services
TOP TEN TIPS FOR POLICING NIGHTLIFE DISTRICTS

1. Select appropriate officers based on experience and character traits
2. Offer incentives to recruit officers who want to work in a nightlife district
3. Deploy dedicated officers to build trust and promote consistency
4. Provide specialized training on alcohol regulations, crisis intervention, etc.
5. Assign staff to participate in an inter-agency Public Safety Team
6. Develop clear procedures for use of technology (e.g. BWCs, ID Scanners)
7. Apply CPTED and SARA to the nightlife district
8. Collect and assess safety data to make data-driven deployment decisions
9. Be vigilant and proactive in preparation for active shooter and terrorism threats
10. Foster support and compliance rather than enforcement and punishment of businesses
SELECTING AN IDEAL CANDIDATE

- Experience
- Temperament
- Interpersonal skills
- Problem-solving skills
- High degree of initiative
- Work ethic
- Community collaboration skills
- Cultural and behavioral competencies
- Interest and enthusiasm about nightlife districts
RECRUITMENT & RETENTION

Communicate the assignment is valuable, desirable and offers multiple benefits

- Buy-in from senior leaders and elected officials
- Diversity of roles and stakeholder engagement
- Opportunity to implement innovative solutions
- Positive press to highlight accomplishments
- Incentives
- Expanded opportunities
- Specialty assignment pay and assignment rotation
- Training opportunities
- Leadership
- Career development
Challenges:
- Inconsistent enforcement approach
- Questionable allegiances if hired directly by businesses and paid in cash
- Stationary “visual deterrent” vs. proactive, roving deployment
- Businesses may be less inclined to properly train own security staff
- Fatigue factor impacts decision-making, problem-solving, reaction time, emotional control
- If done poorly, can tarnish reputation of PD

Suggestions:
- Use independent organization to schedule and compensate officers
- Provide supervision
- Supplement regular patrols during high-risk periods
DEDICATED UNITS, THE OPTIMUM DEPLOYMENT STRATEGY

Benefits
- Consistency in enforcement and communication
- Opportunity to build trust and establish relationships
- Specialized training and expertise

Funding and Staffing
- Budget cuts make sustainability a challenge
- Hybrid model
DEPLOYMENT STRATEGIES

- Foot patrol
- Bike patrol
- Patrol unit
- Motorcycle patrol
- Horses
- Plain clothes
- Gang unit
- Tactical unit
- Traffic diversion
DEPLOYMENT LESSONS LEARNED

- Avoid assigning small numbers of officers to the nightlife district early in the night, then flooding the area at closing time
- Don’t divert resources from other areas (unless in an emergency)
- Don’t hold officers at the end of the shift (expensive, fatiguing, promotes limited engagement)
- Avoid treating your nightlife district as the least wanted assignment
- Prevent police spectacles
- Avoid use of pedestrian dispersal methods that require show of force
- Radio in locations prior to entering premises
- Allow officers to work shift rotations with some weekends off
OFFICER TRAINING

- Alcohol Regulations and Licensing
- Fire Safety and Occupancy
- Noise and Conflict Resolution
- Responsible Beverage Service
- Code Enforcement
- Response to Drugs, Gangs and Motorcycle Gangs
- Active Shooter Scenario Inside a Nightclub
- Defensive Tactics
- Communication and De-Escalation
- Ethics
- Fair and Impartial Policing
- Cultural Awareness Crisis Intervention Training
- Courtroom Testimony
- Crowd Management at Closing Time
- Crime Scene and Major Incident Scenarios
PUBLIC SAFETY TEAMS

Purpose:
Collectively address issues or concerns re: businesses “on the radar” to first gain voluntary compliance through early assistance and education, then conduct an intervention if necessary

Members
- Police department
- Fire department
- ABC
- Code enforcement
- Parking enforcement
- Health department
- Planning department
- Transportation department
- Legal department
- Members of the Mayor’s office
- Night Mayor/Manager

Implementation:
- Policy Review Team & Field Team
TECHNOLOGY

- Fitted Radio Earpieces
- Body-Worn Cameras
- CCTV
- Integrated ID Scanners
- Data Sharing

Guidelines:

- Retention schedule based on the type of encounter
- Protocols for liability prevention and complaint resolution
APPLYING ESTABLISHED PROCESS TO NIGHTLIFE DISTRICTS

CPTED PRINCIPLES

SURVEILLANCE
WILL I BE SEEN?

ACCESS
WHO CAN GET IN & OUT?

TERRITORIALITY
DOES ANYONE CARE WHAT HAPPENS HERE?

ASSESSMENT
Did the response work?

SCANNING
What is the problem?

RESPONSE
What can we do to improve the problem?

ANALYSIS
What is contributing to the problem?

SARA
Measuring Crime

Rape and Sexual Assault
  Rape
  Sexual Assault

Robbery
  Armed Robbery
  Aggravated Robbery
  Mugging/Purse Snatching

Aggravated Assault
  Assault with Weapon
  Assault without Weapon
  Hate Crime

Larceny/theft
  Grand Larceny
  Petty Larceny
  Larceny from Motor Vehicle
  Burglary
  Motor Vehicle
  Theft of Vehicle

Identify Theft
  Unauthorized use or attempted use of credit cards
  Unauthorized use or attempted use of checking
  Misuse of personal information

Drug Crimes
  Possession
  Sale or Distribution

Stalking/Intimidations
  Stalking
  Intimidation
  Threats
## Measuring Harm and Disorder

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traffic Indicators</th>
<th>Disorder Indicators</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Traffic Offense</td>
<td>Intoxicated Person</td>
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<tr>
<td>Careless Driving</td>
<td>Pedestrian Violation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reckless Driving</td>
<td>Underage in Possession of Alcohol</td>
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<td>Aggressive Driving</td>
<td>Property Damage - Vandalism</td>
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<tr>
<td>Impaired Driving</td>
<td>Sound Disturbance to Residents</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arrest</td>
<td>Prostitution</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crash with Injury/Fatality</td>
<td>Aggressive Panhandling</td>
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<tr>
<td>Impaired Pedestrians: Injuries, Fatalities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arrest</td>
<td>Curfew Violation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Injury/Fatality</td>
<td>Emergency Room Transport</td>
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<td>Hit and Run</td>
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### Measuring Venue-related Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Venue Indicators &amp; Calls for Service</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fights or Disorderly Behavior</td>
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<tr>
<td>Patron Theft of Property (e.g. Smart Phone)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crowd Management – Occupancy Violation</td>
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<td>Sound Management – Disturbances to Residents</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Place of Last Drink Reports</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Name of Venue – Frequency of Citations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blood Alcohol Level – Number of Drinks Consumed</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Training and Policies</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Trained/Untrained Service Staff</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trained/Untrained Security Staff</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lack of House Policy on Safety and Security</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Venue Density</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of active on-premise outlets in the defined boundaries of a nightlife district</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concentration/spatial distribution of on-premise outlets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of potential occupancy/available seats in a nightlife district’s on-premise venues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate of occupancy by residents, visitors and military populations</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Unlicensed Venues and Party Buses</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Alcohol Service without License</td>
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<tr>
<td>Underage Possession/Consumption</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parking lot – Alcohol Consumption</td>
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PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE OF POLICING CHALLENGES

Challenges
- Training gap for nightlife service and security staff
- Lack of an emergency revocation process for at-risk businesses
- Nightlife as sites of targeted violence
- Increased pre-loading due to growth of mixed-use spaces

Conclusion
The time to meet key participants and contemplate response action is not in the midst of an incident. The time to prepare, prevent, collaborate and rehearse is NOW.
TAKE A TRIP TO NEW ORLEANS

- Global Presenters
- Program Follows Four Building Blocks
- City Showcase Presentations
- Nighttime Management Academy
- Survey on Data and Practices

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