Jeanne Clery Act Compliance Committee (CACC)
Jeanne Clery was raped and murdered in her dorm room at Lehigh University in 1986. Her killer was another student. Her parents believe she would have been more cautious if she had known about other violent crimes at Lehigh.
The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy Act is the landmark federal law, originally known as the Campus Security Act. The Act requires colleges and universities across the United States to disclose information about crime on and around their campuses.
Many crimes and incidents, especially when one student sexually assaults another, are not reported to the police.

To ensure that students know about dangers on their campuses, the Clery Act requires institutions to gather and publish data from three kinds of Campus Security Authorities.
What makes me a Campus Security Authority (CSA)

- People or offices responsible for campus security
- People or offices to which campus policy directs that crime be reported
- Officials with significant responsibility for student and campus activities
You may be designated as a CSA if you perform the following functions

- Official job responsibilities involve significant interaction with students and/or campus activities
- You serve as informal or unofficial mentors to students
- You serve as a member in an office or of a committee to whom students are instructed and informed to report or discuss crimes, allegations of crimes, and other troubling situations
- You have oversight for disciplinary procedures
Campus Security Authorities

- Campus Police Department
- Individuals responsible for security – which includes student or professional employees
  - Anyone that monitor access to any institution owned or controlled facility
Officials of the institution with significant responsibility for student and campus activities

Official is defined as any person who has the authority and duty to take action and respond to particular issues on behalf of the institution.
Campus Security Authorities continued

- Student Affairs Professionals
  - Dean (Assistant Dean) of students
  - Directors / Coordinators of Student Housing
  - Resident Directors / Resident Assistants
  - Student Discipline / Judicial Affairs
  - Coordinator of Greek Life
Director / Assistant Director of Athletics
  - This includes all Coaches
    - Head and Assistant Coaches
Campus Security Authorities continued

- The following are CSA’s if they are identified by your institution as someone to whom crimes should be reported or if they have significant responsibilities for student and campus activities:
  - A Physician in a Campus Health Center
  - A Counselor in a Campus Counseling Center
  - A Victim Advocate
  - A Sexual Assault Response Team
Campus Security Authorities continued

- Administrators who oversee Branch or Separate Campuses
- Title IX Coordinator
- Study Abroad Coordinators
A CSA's primary responsibility is.....

- As defined by the Department of Education
  - “To report allegations made in good faith to the reporting structure established by the institution”
If a CSA received the crime information and believes it was provided in good faith, he or she should document it as a crime report and contact the Police Department with the information.

In ‘good faith’ means there is a reasonable basis for believing that the information is not simply rumor or hearsay. That is, there is littler or no reason to doubt the validity of the information.
If you believe the report is made in good faith

- Get the facts and as much detail as you can
- Encourage the person to report the crime to the Police, but don’t insist

Remember
- A person that feels comfort in you may not want to talk to the police, it is your responsibility once you receive the information to pass it along

- It is NOT your responsibility to prove what happened or who was at fault. You are not the detective!
Once you have received the information

- Complete a CSA Crime Report
- Tell the person you must report the incident as a statistic
Once you have received the information

- Offer help...
  - Provide the person with information on the following
    - How to report the incident to the Police Department
    - Campus programs which could assist the victim
    - Medical / Counseling help
What crimes must you report?

- Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter
- Negligent Manslaughter
- Sex offense
  - Forcible
  - Non-Forcible
- Aggravated assault
- Burglary
- Robbery
What crimes must you report?

- Motor vehicle theft
- Arson
- Hate Crimes
- Disciplinary Referrals for
  - Liquor law violations
  - Drug law violations
  - Weapon law violations
Sex Offense

- Is the victim in danger?
- Did the assailant use or threaten force? Have a weapon?
- Did the assailant penetrate the victim’s body?
- Did the victim consent?
- Did the victim know the assailant?
- Was the victim unable to consent because of drugs or alcohol?
- Was the victim a minor (younger than 18?)
Robbery or Burglary (something was stolen)

- What was taken or attempted to be taken?
- What is its value?
- Did the perpetrator accost victim in person?
  - If yes,
    - Did the perpetrator use or threaten force? Have a weapon? If so, what kind?
    - Was the victim injured?
    - Did the victim feel threatened or in danger?
If the perpetrator did not accost the victim in person:

- Was the item taken from inside a residence, dorm room, or office?
- Was the door open, closed, or locked?
- How did the thief get in?
Motor Vehicle Theft

- What kind of vehicle?
- Where was it taken from?
- When was it taken?
- Has it been recovered?
- Do you know who did it?
  - (“Joyriding” is a motor vehicle theft if the vehicle is taken by person without lawful acess)
Arson
(something is burned)

- What was burned or attempted to be burned?
- Was anyone hurt?
- Was the property damaged?
- When did it happen?
- When was it discovered?
Hate Crime

- Did the attacker confront the victim in person?
- Did the attacker use or threaten to use force?
- Was there a weapon?
- Was the victim injured?
- Did the attack or threat include racial, ethnic, religious, disabled or homophobic comments?
Liquor, Drug, Weapon Law Violations

- Police must keep statistic on the number of people arrested or cited for liquor, drug and weapon law violations.
- Student housing and student judicial affairs officers must keep statistics on the number of people referred for disciplinary action for liquor, drug and weapon law violations.
- Statistics must reflect the total number of person involved, not incidents.
Where did the crimes occur

- On Campus
- On campus, in residential buildings
- On public property
- On affiliated / non-campus property owned or controlled by the institutions or a recognized student organization
Any Questions?

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