

Campus Safety Authority Training

University of
LOUISIANA
Monroe

Jeanne Clery Act

- Named for Jeanne Clery, a 19-year-old Lehigh University freshman who was raped and murdered in her campus residence hall in 1986.
- The backlash against unreported crimes on numerous campuses across the country led to the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act.

The Jeanne Clery Act requires institutions to:

- Identify individuals and organizations that meet the definition of a Campus Safety Authority or CSA.
- Institutions are required to collect crime reports from CSAs and provide this information annually.

Campus Safety Authorities

- Campus Safety Authorities (CSA's) play an important role in complying with the law.
- According to the Clery Act, a crime should be considered to be “reported” when it is brought to the attention of a CSA or local law enforcement personnel by a victim, witness, other third party, or even an offender.

CSA crime reports are used to:

- Issue timely warnings for Clery crimes that pose a serious or continuing threat to the campus community, and
- Fulfill institutional responsibilities to disclose Clery Crime Statistics.

Why Would Someone Report a Crime to Me?

- ULM encourages all students and employees to report crimes and emergencies to ULM Police, however we know that doesn't always happen
- Often times when students are the victims of crime, they are likely to report it to someone other than the police
- Because of your function at ULM, someone may tell you about a crime
- As a CSA you **have the responsibility** to report the incident

How are CSA's Designated?

- Their official job responsibilities involve significant interaction with students and/or campus activities
- They serve as informal or unofficial mentors to students
- They 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, & other troubling situations, and/or
- They have oversight for disciplinary procedures

Designated CSA Examples

- A dean of students
- An athletic team coach
- A coordinator of Greek Life
- A resident life staff member
- A student resident advisor (RA)
- An advisor to a student organization

CSA Exemptions

HRS Counselors

- A person whose official responsibilities include providing mental health counseling to members of the institution's community and who is functioning within the scope of his or her license or certification. This definition applies even to professional counselors who are not employees of the institution, but are under contract to provide counseling at the institution.

Pastoral Counselors

- A person who is associated with a religious order or denomination is recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling, and is functioning within the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor.

CSA Responsibilities

- You have been identified as an individual in the ULM community with significant responsibility for student and campus activities and the potential is there that a student may approach you with a report of an incident rather than the ULM Police Department (UPD).

What does this mean?

- You have a duty to formally report all criminal activity on behalf of the institution following timely reporting procedures.
- If a crime is reported to a CSA, but goes no further than that, the school will not have fulfilled its obligation under the law.

Additional CSA Responsibilities

- CSA's should advise individuals in need of assistance of the various options, support services, and resources available to them.
- In the midst of an emergency situation, such as a physical assault, however, a CSA should contact UPD (1-318-342-5350) for immediate assistance.
- Complete an online CSA Incident Form in a timely manner.
- CSA Incident Forms available at ulm.edu/police, click on "CSA Incident Form"

What shouldn't a CSA Do?

- Determine if a crime actually occurred. That is the function of law enforcement personnel
- Try to apprehend an alleged perpetrator of a crime. This too, is the responsibility of law enforcement
- Try to convince a victim to contact law enforcement if they don't want to
- Try to discourage a victim from contacting law enforcement

Information Gathering

- Some victims will choose not to report incidents to the police. They may only report the incident to a CSA and state they do not want any police investigation. In order for UPD to correctly classify the incident, specific information must be gathered by the CSA as they may be the only one the information is disclosed to.
- Always begin by informing the victim that as a CSA you have an obligation to report the incident to the appropriate university officials. The report can be submitted without identifying the victim if they wish to remain anonymous.

Information Gathering

- CSA's ***should not*** force the victim or the accused to answer questions when it is clear they do not wish to speak any further
- CSA's should document all conversations as detailed and submit a CSA Report as soon as possible
- CSA's should use the online University of Louisiana Monroe CSA Incident Form when documenting reported incidents. This secure, online form is available at ulm.edu/police and click on the "CSA Incident Form" link.

CSA Incident Report

To successfully submit the CSA Incident Form, attempt to obtain and document the following information:

1. The date and time the incident occurred
2. The date and time the incident was reported
3. The location of the incident (on-campus, off-campus, inside, outside, address if known)
4. A summary of the incident (e.g. who, what, where, when, why, how)

CSA Incident Report

5. A statement indicating what services were offered (e.g. UPD investigation, Health and Counseling Services, Student Affairs investigation)
6. A statement indicating what actions the victim would wish to pursue (e.g. the victim does not want UPD involvement at this time but would like the Dean of Students to handle the incident internally)
7. Victims may not remember or wish to disclose all of the information above. In such instances, you should respect the victim's wishes and make note of it in the CSA Incident Report.

University Reporting Structure

- CSA's should provide all information they have, including documentation to UPDAs soon as possible. CSA Incident Reports should be submitted online. This secure, online form is available at ulm.edu/police and click on the "CSA Incident Form" link.
- Title IX reporting requirements shall always be followed and forwarded to the Title IX coordinator: Treina Landrum, Library Suite 612, 318-342-5215, landrum@ulm.edu
- UPD can also be contacted for immediate assistance any time at 318-342-5350 or 1-911 for emergencies.
- CSA's should make certain the reporting party is safe and provided with appropriate support services and resources immediately

Clery Act Reportable Crimes and Definitions

Arson: Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn.

Criminal Homicide: Manslaughter by Negligence

Criminal Homicide: Murder & Non-negligent Manslaughter

Robbery: The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force/threat or by putting the victim in fear.

Domestic Violence: Felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.

Clery Act Reportable Crimes and Definitions

Dating Violence: Violence committed by a person— (A) who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and (B) where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors: (i) The length of the relationship. (ii) The type of relationship. (iii) The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Stalking: Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to—(A) fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or (B) suffer substantial emotional distress

Aggravated Assault: An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury (weapon)

Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.

Clery Act Reportable Crimes and Definitions

Motor Vehicle Theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

Weapons Law Violation: The violation of laws or ordinances dealing with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as: manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons.

Drug Abuse Violations: Violations of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs.

Liquor Law Violations: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting: the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person.

Clery Act Reportable Crimes and Definitions

Rape (Sexual Assault w/Object / Sodomy): Nonconsensual penetration (penis or object/instrument) into any orifice of another (however slightly,) the genital, anus or mouth opening of the body of another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity

Fondling: The touching of the private body parts (penis, vagina, breasts, buttocks) of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or, not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

Incest: Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law

Statutory Rape: Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Reporting Hate Crimes

A hate crime is a criminal offense committed against a person or property which is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias

Bias is a pre-formed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their race, gender, gender identity, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or ethnicity / national origin

Bias categories include race, ethnicity, disability, gender, gender identity, religion, national origin, and sexual orientation

If there is evidence that a hate crime was motivated by bias, provide a brief summary of the evidence supporting a bias motivation in the CSA Incident Form

Additional ULM Resources

CSA Training Video: www.ulm.edu/police click on “Training Video” link

CSA Incident Form: www.ulm.edu/police click on “CSA Incident Form” link

Annual Security Report: ulm.edu/police, click on “Annual Safety and Fire Reports” link

Title IX Reporting: ulm.edu/titleix

Additional Resources

“The Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting (2011)”

U.S. Department of Education

Office of Postsecondary Education

<http://www2.ed.gov/admins/lead/safety/campus.html>

Guidance Letter for the Violence Against Woman Reauthorization Act, July 2014

U.S. Department of Education

<http://ifap.ed.gov/dpcletters/GEN1413.html>

Questions?

CLERY ACT COMPLIANCE OFFICER

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA
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3811 DESIARD STREET / FILHIOL HALL

DISPATCH: 318-342-5350