Salem State University Campus Security Authority Training - 2017

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Clery Act Background

- In 1986, Jeanne Clery was a freshman at Lehigh University.
- She was murdered and sexually assaulted in her room in a campus residence hall.
- The university had not informed students about 38 violent crimes on campus in the three years preceding her murder.



What is the Clery Act?

The "Jeanne Clery Disclosure of **Campus Security Policy and Campus** Crime Statistics Act" is a federal law that requires institutions of higher education in the United States to disclose campus security information including crime statistics for the campus and surrounding areas.



What is required by the Clery Act?

- Publish and make available a campus Annual Security Report (ASR) by October 1st of each year.
- Inform prospective students and employees about the Annual Security Report.
- Notify the campus in a timely manner of crimes that pose a significant ongoing threat.
- Support and keep an up-to-date daily log of all reported crimes.



Which schools must comply with the Clery Act?

All institutions of postsecondary education, both public and private, that participate in federal student aid programs must publish and disseminate an annual campus security report as well as make timely warnings.

Violations of the act can result in fines up to \$35,000 (per violation) by the US Department of Education.



Distribution Requirements

- Each campus must publish its campus Annual Security Report by October 1st of each year.
- The report must be published within a single document and may come in electronic and/or print format.





Three Years of Crime Statistics

- The campus annual security report provides information on crime statistics for the three years prior to publication.
- The 2017 report includes crime statistics from 2014, 2015, and 2016.



What is a Campus Security Authority?

The definition of "Campus Security Authority" is: "Any official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including but not limited to, student housing, student discipline, and campus judicial proceedings."



These Officials May Include (but not limited to)

- Dean of Students
- Director of Student Activities
- Athletic Director
- Athletic Coaches
- Faculty Advisors to Student Groups
- Student Affairs Professionals
- Mentors to Student Clubs and Organizations
- Hall Directors and RA's



Campus Security Authorities

- In order to comply with the Clery Act, the university administrators must:
 - Determine who the institution's campus security authorities are
 - Advise them of their role
 - Describe their responsibilities
 - Provide training for them



Campus Security Authority's Major Responsibilities

- Encourage crime victims and witnesses to report any mandatory reportable crime to the University Police.
- Formally notify the University Police Department of any reportable crime you are made aware of.



General Crime Reporting

- In an emergency situation always dial 911 or 6111!
- For routine reports contact the University Police at 978-542-6111
- You must report a crime whenever a victim or witness calls it to your attention whether they decide to report it or not.

What Crimes Need to be Reported?

The Clery Act specifies eleven (11) crime categories that must be reported:

Aggravated Assault

Arson

Burglary

Criminal Homicide Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter

Hate Crimes

Motor Vehicle Theft

Robbery

Sex Offenses (Forcible and Non-forcible)

Dating Violence

Domestic Violence

Stalking



 Aggravated Assault: An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Attempts are included since it is not necessary that an injury results when a gun, knife or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.



 Arson: Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal or other property. Only fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set are classified as arson. Fires of suspicious or unknown origins are excluded.



• Criminal Homicide Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter: The willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another. Negligent manslaughter is the killing of another person through gross negligence.

 Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify an offense as burglary. Burglary in this program is categorized into three subclassifications: forcible entry, unlawful entry where no force is used, and attempted forcible entry.



- Hate Crime: A hate crime, also known as a bias crime, is a criminal offense committed against a person, property, or society which is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias against a race, gender, gender identity, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity or national origin.
- Motor Vehicle Theft: Defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle, this offense category includes the stealing of automobiles, trucks, buses, motorcycles, motor scooters, snowmobiles, etc. The definition excludes the taking of a motor vehicle for temporary use by persons who have lawful access.



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



- Sex Offenses Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.
 - Rape: The Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances in which the victim is incapable of giving consent.
 - Fondling: The touching of the private body parts 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: Non-forcible 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.



- Domestic Violence: A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by
 - A current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim,
 - A person with whom the victim shares a child in common,
 - A person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner,
 - A person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies [under VAWA], or
 - 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



- Dating Violence: means violence committed by a person
 - Who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and
 - Where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:
 - The length of the relationship;
 - The type of relationship; and
 - The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.



- Stalking: means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to
 - Fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or
 - Suffer substantial emotional distress

For a crime to be reportable, it must occur at one of the following locations:

• On Campus: Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls; and any building or property that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students and supports institutional purposes.



Non-Campus Property: Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.



Public Property: All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.



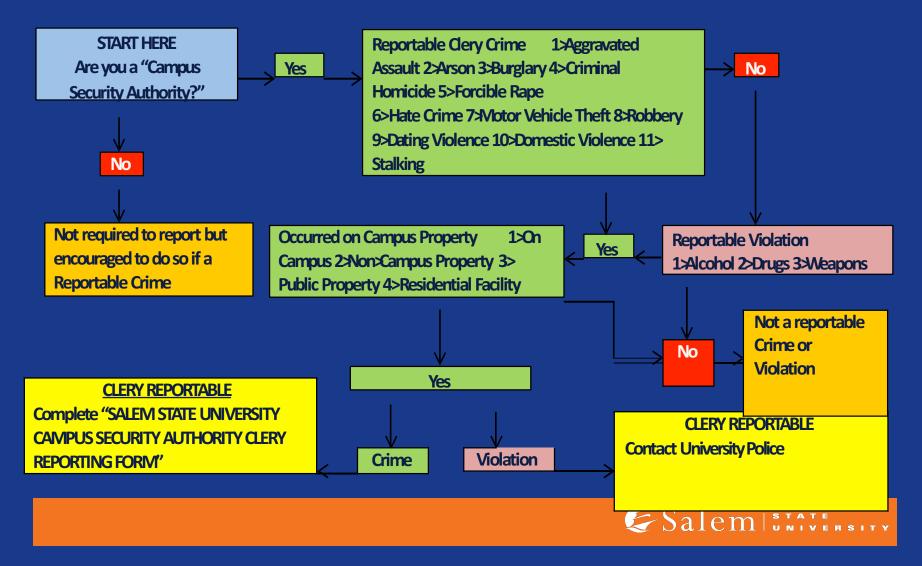
Residential Facility: Dormitories/Residence Halls or other residential facilities for students on campus is a subset of the oncampus category. Institutions must disclose the total number of on- campus crimes, including those in dorms or other residential facilities for students on campus, and must also make a separate disclosure limited to the number of crimes occurring in student dorms or residential facilities on campus.



Alcohol, Drug, and Weapons Offenses That Must be Reported

- Campuses must include three years of statistics for arrests in these areas.
- Campuses must also include statistics for persons not arrested but referred for campus disciplinary action in regard to liquor law, drug law violations, and illegal weapons possession.

Clery Reporting Flowchart



Clery Reporting Forms:

Anyone identified as a Campus Security Authority must call the University Police or complete and submit the "SALEM STATE UNIVERSITY CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITY CLERY REPORTING FORM" when a Clery reportable crime is brought to their attention.



Informing Prospective Students and Employees about the campus Annual Security Report

• To comply with the Clery Act, campuses must let everyone who asks for information about a job or admissions to the school know that the report is available.



Timely Warnings/Reporting of Crimes That Threaten Campus Safety

 Notification may be given by several means including the University Police Website, E-Mails and in immediate emergencies via the "SSU ALERT" warning system.

• The campus must be notified in a timely manner regarding any incident that poses a significant and ongoing threat to the community.



Daily Log of all Reported Crimes

Each entry on the daily log should include:

- The date, time, and location of the crime.
- An easy-to-understand crime definition.
- The disposition of the crime.



Clery Act Resources

Salem State University Police webpage:

http://www.salemstate.edu/police

Security on Campus Inc.:

http://clerycenter.org/

CONTACT THE SALEM STATE UNIVERSITY POLICE ADMINISTRATION FOR QUESTIONS CONCERNING PROPER CLERY REPORTING 978-542-6542

