



UNIVERSITY
OF
LOUISIANA
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Campus Security Authority Guide

Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security
Policy & crime Statistics Act

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CLERY CRIMES

In 1986, Jeanne Clery was raped and murdered in her residence hall by another student she didn't know. Her parents believe she and her fellow students who had left doors propped open would have been more cautious if they had known about other violent crimes at Lehigh.

The Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990 renamed the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act) in 1998, requires higher education institutions to report crime statistics to current and prospective students and employees and the US Department of Education. It further requires higher education institutions to give timely warnings of crimes that represent a threat to the safety of students or employees, and to disclose their campus security policies.

To learn more about the Act, visit <http://www.securityoncampus.org/>

HISTORY OF THE CLERY ACT

To ensure that students know about dangers on their campuses, the Clery Act requires institutions to gather and publish data from Campus Security Authorities (CSAs)

The CSAs should have a baseline knowledge of the following components of the Clery Act:

- Development, disclosure, implementation of campus security policy
- Timely warnings
- Daily Crime Log
- Annual Security Report
- Emergency Response

CLERY ACT RESPONSIBILITIES

The job of a safety on campus does not rest solely in the hands of public safety or campus police. It is a collaborative effort across offices on campus.

The purpose of including non-law enforcement as CSAs is that many individuals receive crime reports, not only law enforcement.

The Clercy Act defines a CSA as:

- A member of campus police or public safety/security
- An individual who has responsibility for campus security but does not constitute a police or security department (For example, monitoring the entrance to a building)
- An individual or organization specified in the institution's security policy as an individual or organization to which students and employees should report criminal offenses.
- An official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student campus activities.

Each institution is different so each institution needs to look at roles.

Examples of CSAs:

- Resident assistants
- Directors of Housing/Residence Life
- Directors of Greek Life
- Student Conduct
- Team Coaches
- Director of Athletics
- Vice President of Student Affairs
- Faculty Advisors to students groups

WHO IS A CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITY

- Report Clery Act crimes to the official or office designated by the institution, such as the campus police or security department.
- The reportable Clery Act crimes are “good faith” reports.
(reasonable basis to believe it is not rumor or hearsay)
 - witness, 3rd party, victim or offender.
- The CSA is NOT responsible for determining if a crime took place.

CSA RESPONSIBILITIES

Some examples of those excluded from the definition of campus security authority include:

- Individual faculty who are not advisors to student groups
- Individual campus health center physicians or nurses whose only responsibility is to provide care to students

Exemptions:

- Pastoral Counselor
- Professional Counselor

* Person must be acting in the forementioned role.

For example, if a dean has a counseling license - they must report if they are functioning as an administrator rather than a counselor.

CSA EXCLUSIONS

YOU DO NOT HAVE TO REPORT IF

You are a licensed mental health counselor or a pastoral counselor (recognized by a religious organization to provide confidential counseling)

AND

You are working within the scope of your license or religious assignment.

Even though as a counselor you don't have to report, you can tell the person how they can confidentially report the crime inclusion in the annual statistics if your institution has a confidential reporting policy.

CSA EXEMPTIONS

I am a CSA - What must I do?

- If someone tells you about a crime or an incident that may be a crime, you must report it to your institution's designated office or official responsible for collecting Clery report information.
- Just get the information as related by the person
- Police will do the analysis
- When in doubt, report
- Tell the person you must report the incident as an confidential statistic but will not identify anyone involves unless the victim consents to being identified

*An institution may not permit anonymous reports

Clery Contact - Larry Zerangue (337)482-2203

Public Safety - UL Lafayette Police Department (337) 482-6447

Website - police.louisiana.edu

WHEN TO REPORT

- Let the person know about options for reporting to law enforcement
- If your institution allows it, tell the person how they can report confidentially
- Crimes that Campus Security Authorities become aware of should be reported to the designated office, such as campus police or security
- A non-law enforcement CSA's role is not to investigate

REPORTING OPTIONS

- Criminal homicide
 - Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter
- Negligent Manslaughter

- Hate crimes
 - Larceny - theft
 - Simple Assault
 - Intimidation
 - Destruction/ Damages/ Vandalism of Property

- Robbery
- Aggravated assault
- Burglary
- Burglary subsets need not be listed
- Motor vehicle theft
- Arson
- Liquor, drug, or weapons law violations

- Sex offenses
 - Forcible Sex offenses
 - Nonforcible Sex offenses

* Note - there are categories under each - if you are unsure, report it to Police.

CLERY CRIMES

- Type of crime
- Location of the Crime
 - On Campus
 - On Campus, student housing facility
 - On public property adjacent and accessible from campus
 - On non-campus property owned or controlled by the institution or a recognized student organization
- Timing
 - Date and Time the crime or incident occurred
 - When the person reported it to you
- Name of the Victim (if the victim wishes to be confidential)
- Identities of any known suspects or witnesses
- ALTERNATIVE
 - DO NOT REPORT CRIMES IF
 - Crime occurred outside of the above listed geography

WHAT MUST BE REPORTED

DO NOT REPORT CRIMES IF

- Crime that occurred outside of any of the covered geography (campus, public property, or non-campus property)

* You can offer the person resources if an above crime is reported

WHAT NOT TO REPORT

- Get the information the person wants to tell you, campus police or security or designated office will decide what type of crime has occurred
- You don't have to prove what happened or who was at fault
- You aren't supposed to find the perpetrator

"Description of the incident or crime"

- Detailed information will help correctly categorize the crime
- Get as accurate and complete a description of what happened as possible
- If you're not sure if a crime should be reported, report it and let campus police or security, or the designated office decide

If the person reporting the crime is in imminent danger or harm, telephone the University Police or Public Safety immediately at (337) 482-6447. Off-campus phone, dial 9-1-1.

INFORMATION YOU SHOULD PROVIDE TO THE REPORTING PERSON

- Programs for assisting victims of sexual and other assault
- Procedures for seeking medical help
- Options for reporting the crime to the police

* Know the elements campus sexual assault victim's bill of rights <http://www.clerycenter.org/>

IN ALL CASES

Contact the University Police Department for more information

Website: police.louisiana.edu

Phone: (337) 482-6447

Programs for assisting victims of sexual and other assault

University Support Services:

- Counseling Center
- Local Victim Service Center
- RAINN - Online and Phone Hotline

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Other resources:

Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting

<http://www2.ed.gov/admins/lead/safety/handbook-2.pdf>

Clery Center for Security on Campus

www.clerycenter.org

RAINN

<http://www.rainn.org>

CAMPUS SAFETY INFORMATION

CRIMINAL HOMICIDE

Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter is defined as the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Negligent Manslaughter is defined as the killing of another person through gross negligence.

SEX OFFENSES

Sex Offenses - Forcible is defined as any sexual act directed against 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.

Sex Offenses - Non-forcible is defined as unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse (Incest or Statutory Rape)

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

Aggravated assault is an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

Burglary is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. (Each bedroom in a student facility suite is considered a separate dwelling.)

Arson is 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 property of another, etc.

Larceny-Theft is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession of another.

Drug Abuse Violations are efined as the violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs.

Liquor Law Violations are defined as the violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.

Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc., is defined as the violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacturing, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices or other deadly weapons. This classification encompasses weapons offenses that are regulatory in nature.

Destruction/ Damage/ Vandalism of Property is to willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

Simple Assault is an unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

LOCAL ONTACT INFO

Counseling and Testing: (337) 482-6480

UL Lafayette Police Department: (337) 482-6447

Lafayette Parish District Atorney: (337) 232-5170

Clery Contact on Campus: Larry Zerangue (337) 482-1103