

**Clery Act  
Campus Security Authorities(CSA)  
&  
Title IX  
Responsible Employees(RE)**

# The Clery Act

- In 1986, Jeanne Clery was raped and murdered in her residence hall. In 1990, Congress approved the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act. Later renamed in Jeanne's memory, the federal Jeanne Clery Act took effect in 1991.
- **Campus Crime Data:** Colleges and universities keep their campus communities informed by sharing select crime statistics required under the Clery Act. This information is included in the institution's annual security report (ASR), which is distributed by October 1 of each year.

Continued>

# The Clery Act (continued)

- **Support for Victims:** The Clery Act lays the foundation for institutions to provide compassionate support to victims of campus crime. Schools must provide campus survivors of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking with written explanations of their rights and options so they can access resources and support.
- **Policies & Procedures:** Colleges and universities must outline specific policies and procedures within their annual security reports, including those related to disseminating timely warnings and emergency notifications, options for survivors of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, and campus crime reporting processes.

# Who is a CSA?

## Are you...

- A member of the campus police or security department?
- Responsible for campus security, but not a campus police officer?
- An individual designated by the institution as someone to whom crimes should be reported?
- Someone with significant responsibility for student and campus activities?

## Examples of CSAs:

- Vice President for Student Affairs
- Campus Police Chief and Officers
- Residence Life and Student Activities Coordinator
- Roesler Hall Manager
- Seminole Nation Hall Manager
- Staff Residence Assistants
- Student Residence Assistants
- Academic Advisors (faculty and staff)
- Athletic Director
- Coaches
- Student Organizations/Clubs Advisors
- President's Leadership Class Advisor

# Who is not a CSA?

- Faculty who do not have responsibilities outside of the classroom.

# Clery Act Crimes

- **Criminal Offenses** —Criminal Homicide, including Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter, and Manslaughter by Negligence; Sexual Assault, 2 including Rape, Fondling, Incest and Statutory Rape; Robbery; Aggravated Assault; Burglary; Motor Vehicle Theft; and Arson.
- **Hate Crimes**—Any of the above-mentioned offenses, and any incidents of Larceny-Theft, Simple Assault, Intimidation, or Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property that were motivated by bias.
- **VAWA Offenses**—Any incidents of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence and Stalking. (Note that Sexual Assault is also a VAWA Offense but is included in the Criminal Offenses category for Clery Act reporting purposes)  
VAWA-Violence Against Women Act
- **Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action** for Weapons—Carrying, Possessing, Etc. Law Violations, Drug Abuse Violations and Liquor Law Violations.

# What Should I Report?

- **Hate Crimes:** Any of the prior offenses and incidents of Larceny/Theft, Simple Assault, Intimidation or Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property which were motivated by the offenders bias.
- **\*In Clery Geography:**
  - On-campus
  - On-campus residence halls
  - On-campus residence halls parking lots
  - On-campus public property adjacent to & accessible from campus
  - At non-campus property or building owned or controlled by the institution or a recognized student organization
- **\*Also Include**
  - The date and time the crime or incident occurred

# What Should I Report? (Continued)

- When the person reported it to you
- Name of the victim if the victim wishes to be identified
- Identities of any known suspects or witnesses



# Helpful Reminders

- If informed about a crime or an incident that might be a crime, you must report it to your institution's designated office responsible for collecting Clery report information which is Campus Police.
- Include reports from a witness, third party, victim, or offender.
- Share the information as related by the person.
- **CSAs are not responsible for determining whether the crime took place.** You don't have to prove what happened or who was at fault and it is not your responsibility to find the perpetrator.
- Detailed information will help correctly categorize the crime. When in doubt, report it.
- Tell the person who disclosed the crime that you must share the information.
- Help connect the person to available options and resources.

# What Happens After A Report?

**Support & Resources:** Victims have on- and off-campus reporting options, including law enforcement and the institutions conduct process. Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking have many rights and options under the Clery Act, including:

- Accommodations such as a change in living, academic, transportation, or working situation (like moving to a different residence hall or changing classes).
- Notification of resources on-campus and within the community.

If you receive a report, share information about programs for assisting victims of sexual assault and other crimes, procedures for seeking medical help, and options for reporting. Institutions are required to have written information on rights and options for victims and you can use these documents to help communicate about what's available on your campus.

# What Happens After A Report?

- **Crime Statistics:** Clery Act crimes that occurred within Clery geography are recorded within the institution's annual security report. Institutions with a campus police or security department must also maintain a public crime log with all reported crimes.
- **Ongoing Communications:** Colleges and universities must notify the campus community of serious or continuing threats to their health or safety. Institutions evaluate reports from CSAs to determine whether a warning must be disseminated.

# Contact Information

- Contact for more information:
  - My Clery Contact on Campus: Bill Knowles
  - Phone: 382-9272
  - Email: [b.Knowles@sscok.edu](mailto:b.Knowles@sscok.edu)
  
- Louis Ross
- Phone: 382-9500, 382-9526, 380-8989
- Email: [l.ross@sscok.edu](mailto:l.ross@sscok.edu)

# Clery Crime Definitions

- **Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter:** The willful killing of one human being by another.
- **Manslaughter by Negligence:** The killing of another person through gross negligence.
- **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 or another person, without the consent of the victim.
  - **Fondling:** The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his or 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.

# Clery Crime Definitions (continued)

- **Statutory Rape:** Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.
- **Robbery:** Taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person(s) by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.
- **Aggravated Assault:** An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury.
- **Burglary:** The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.
- **Motor Vehicle Theft:** The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.
- **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 or personal property of another.
- **Hate Crimes:** Include any of the prior crimes and any incidents of larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, or destruction/damage/vandalism or property that manifest evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias.

# Clery Crime Definitions (continued)

- **Bias Categories:** Race, Gender, Gender Identity, Religion, Sexual Orientation, Ethnicity, National Origin, and Disability.
- **Larceny/Theft:** The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.
- **Simple Assault:** An unlawful physical attack by one person on 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.
- **Intimidation:** To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

# Clery Crime Definitions (continued)

- **Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property:** To willfully and 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.
- **Dating Violence:** Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.
- **Domestic Violence:** A felony or misdemeanor crime 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 or intimate partner.
  - By a person similarly situated to a spouse of a victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.



# Clery Crime Definitions (continued)

- 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 in which the crime of violence occurred.
- **Stalking:** Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:
  - Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others or
  - Suffer substantial emotional distress.
- **Arrests and Referrals for:**
  - Drug law violations
  - Liquor law violations
  - Weapons law violations
  - Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, 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.

# Clery Crime Definitions (continued)

- **Drug Abuse Violations:** The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation 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:** 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.
- **Arrest:** Persons processed by arrest, citation, or summons.
- **Referred for Disciplinary Action:** This referral of any person to any official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is kept and which may result in the imposition of a sanction.

# Title IX

“No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.”

# Title IX Applies To...

## Everyone!

Female, male, gender non-conforming students, faculty, staff, visitors, and, third parties.

## Everything!

Academics, co-curricular programs, social activities, field trips, study abroad, clinics, etc.

## Everywhere!

Incidents that occur on and off-campus.

# What is prohibited under Title IX?



Domestic Violence

Sexual Harassment

Sexual Exploitation

Sexual Violence

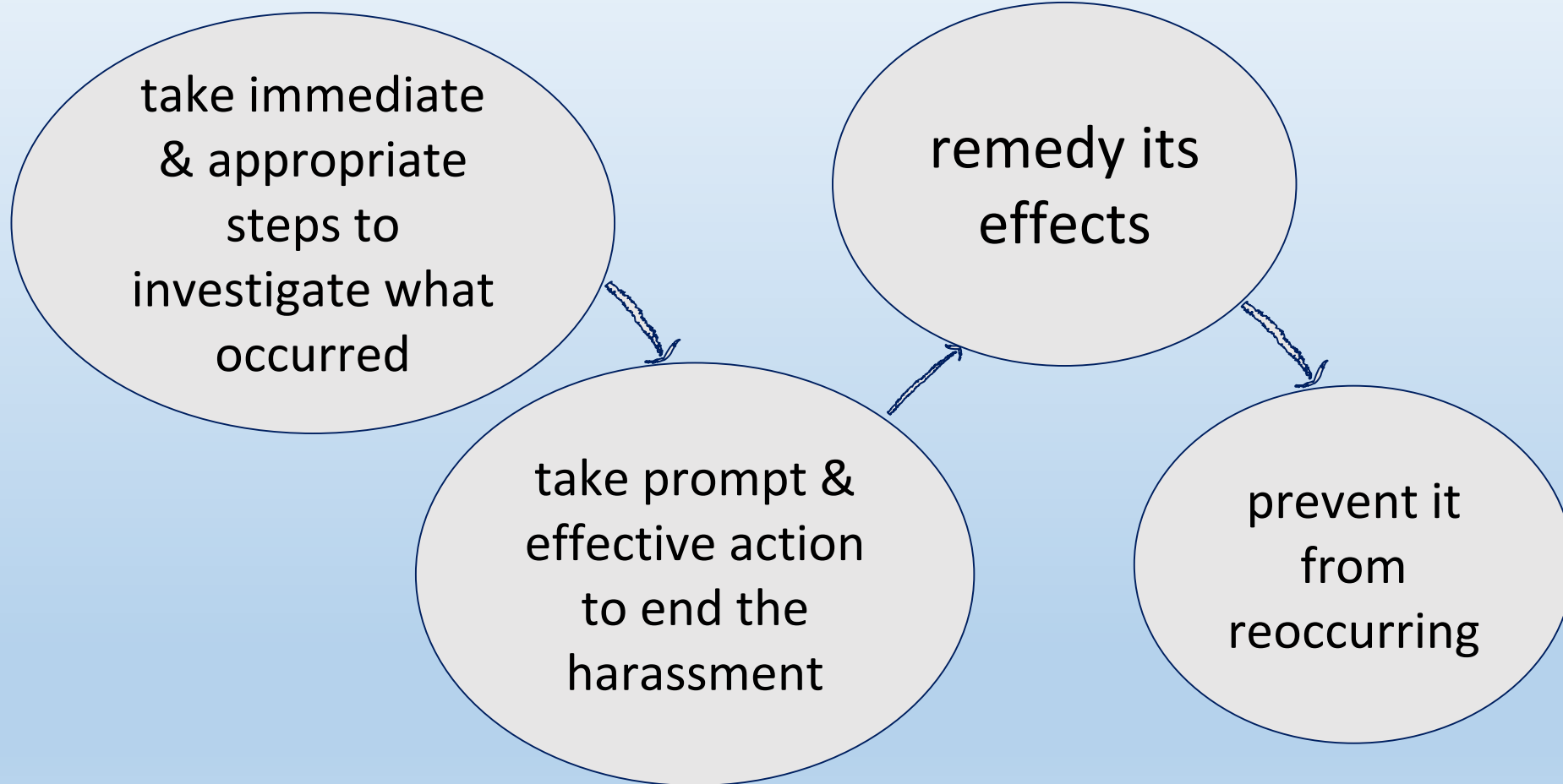
Stalking

Gender-Based Harassment or  
Discrimination

Dating Violence

Retaliation

# What is SSC required to do?



What does any of this have to do with me?

Most SSC employees are required to report incidents of sexual and gender-based harassment, sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking to the Title IX Coordinator.

The Department of Education refers to these individuals as **Responsible Employees.**

# Why am I a Responsible Employee?

**Responsible Employees** are...

...those with supervisory responsibilities or the authority to address or remediate misconduct, or

...those whom an individual might reasonably believe have such supervisory responsibility or authority.





# Reporting Contacts at SSC

Leslie Sewell

Title IX Coordinator

Raymond Harber Field House

405-382-9541

[l.sewell@sscok.edu](mailto:l.sewell@sscok.edu)

# What about confidentiality?

- **A Responsible Employee is obligated to inform the Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Coordinator(s) ONLY.**
- The information shared by the survivor is confidential and should not be disclosed to anyone else on campus.
- A Responsible Employee should not share information with law enforcement without the survivor's consent. The Title IX Coordinator will make the determination as to whether or not Campus Police needs to be made aware of the incident.

# What does the Title IX Office do when an incident is reported?

- The Title IX Coordinator will determine whether further action is necessary.
- If the Title IX Coordinator determines that additional action is necessary, the survivor will be informed and protected from any retaliation.
- The Title IX Coordinator, or a designee, will contact the survivor to answer any questions, discuss support options and address any safety concerns.
- The Title IX Coordinator will ensure that appropriate interim measures are implemented.

When in doubt...  
just report it!

# RE Examples

- ▶ President
- ▶ Executive Vice President for Institutional Advancement
- ▶ Vice President for Academic Affairs
- ▶ Vice President for Student Affairs
- ▶ Academic Division Chairs
- ▶ Campus Police Chief and Officers
- ▶ Director of Residence Life
- ▶ Roesler Hall Manager
- ▶ Seminole Nation Hall Manager
- ▶ Staff Residence Assistants
- ▶ Student Residence Assistants
- ▶ Academic Advisors (faculty and staff)
- ▶ Athletic Director
- ▶ Head Coaches
- ▶ Assistant Coaches
- ▶ Student Organizations Advisors
- ▶ President's Leadership Class Advisor

# Responsible Employee: What to Tell a Student

“Before a student reveals information that he or she may wish to keep confidential, a responsible employee should make every effort to ensure that the student understands” the following:

1. The employee’s obligation to report relevant details to the Title IX Coordinator or other appropriate school officials,
2. The student’s option to request that the school maintain his or her confidentiality, which the school (e.g., Title IX coordinator) will consider, and,
3. The student’s ability to share the information confidentially with counseling, advocacy, health, mental health, or sexual-assault related services.