

Campus Security Authorities(CSA)



- In 1990, Congress enacted the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990 (Title II of Public Law 101-542), which amended the Higher Education Act of 1965 (HEA). This act required all postsecondary institutions participating in HEA's Title IV student financial assistance programs to disclose campus crime statistics and security information. The act was amended in 1992, 1998, 2000 and 2008. The 1998 amendments renamed the law the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act in memory of a student who was slain in her dorm room in 1986. It is generally referred to as the Clery Act and is in section 485(f) of the HEA.
- On March 7, 2013, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA) (Public Law 113-14) was signed into law. VAWA includes amendments to the Clery Act. These changes require institutions to disclose statistics, policies and programs related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking, among other changes.

The Clery Act is a federal law that requires the institution to identify individuals and organizations that meet the definition of a campus security authority.

- CSAs have an important role in complying with the law.
- CSA crime reports are used by the school to:
 - • Fulfill its responsibility to annually disclose Clery crime statistics, and
 - • To issue timely warnings for Clery crimes that pose a serious or continuing threat to the campus community.

CSA's Primary Responsibility

- The function of a campus security authority is to report to the official or office designated by the institution to collect crime report information to campus police, those allegations of Clery Act crimes that he or she concludes were made in good faith.

Seminole State Campus Security Authorities

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

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- If an individual reporting an incident needs assistance, a CSA should explain how to get help.
- Let a victim know that help is available even if he or she does not want an investigation conducted. The decision to act on this option is the victim's. In the middle of an emergency situation, such as a physical assault, however, a CSA should contact the campus police or call 911, as appropriate.

Importance of CSA Documentation

- If you are unsure of whether an incident is a Clery Act crime, or even if it's criminal in nature, you should report it.
- It is important to provide as much information about a reported incident as possible to aid law enforcement in addressing and categorizing the crime.
- CSA crime reports should include personally identifying information if available. This is important for law enforcement purposes and to avoid double counting crimes. If a victim doesn't want the report to go any further than the CSA, the CSA should explain that he or she is required to submit the report for statistical purposes, but it can be submitted without identifying the victim.

Timely CSA Report Submission

- 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, and campus community members might not have the information they need to stay safe on campus.

The Clery Act requires your institution to include four general categories of crime statistics:

- **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)
- **Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action** for Weapons—Carrying, Possessing, Etc. Law Violations, Drug Abuse Violations and Liquor Law Violations.