

Campus Security Authority (CSA)

Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act



**The Clery Act is designed to
increase transparency and
help students and
employees make informed
decisions about their safety.**



Why Was The Clery Act Created?

- Enacted in 1990 after the 1986 rape and murder of Jeanne Clery at Lehigh University
- Jeanne's parents pushed for federal legislation to protect future students
- The law helps families make informed decisions about campus safety



Why Is The Clery Act Important?

- Compliance is an **institutional responsibility**
- The Department of Education can impose **finances up to \$71,545 per violation (2025)**
- Institutions may also face **limitations or loss of federal funding**
- Prevention is the goal, but if a crime does occur, it is not just a number, it represents our students, colleagues, friends, and loved ones. **We all play a role in creating a safe, supportive, and accountable campus community.**

Financial Penalties for Non-compliance

Fines are assessed per violation and are based on the rate in effect at the time the violation occurred. These amounts are adjusted annually.

- **2018:** \$55,907
- **2019:** \$57,317
- **2020:** \$58,328
- **2021:** \$59,017
- **2022:** \$62,689
- **2023:** \$67,544
- **2024:** \$69,733
- **Current fine (2025):** \$71,545 per violation

What Is Clery Compliance?

The **Clery Act** is a federal law that requires colleges and universities receiving federal funding to report and disclose information about crime on and around their campuses. Schools must:

- **Annual Security Report (ASR)** including crime statistics and campus safety policies.
- Maintain a **public crime log** and issue **Timely Warnings** and **Emergency Notifications** for certain threats to campus safety.
- Identify and train **Campus Security Authorities (CSAs)**
- **Collect and report data** from both campus and local law enforcement agencies. This **includes student travel locations** that last more than one night
- Report crimes based on specific **Clery-defined geographic locations**.

How Does The Clery Act Apply To Me?

- Many crimes, especially physical and sexual assaults, often go **unreported to law enforcement**
- Victims may feel **more comfortable sharing their experience with someone they trust**, like an administrator, coach, residence life staff member, friend, or colleague. **You may be that trusted person!**
- Your response is a critical first step in **connecting individuals to support** and helping **keep our entire campus community safe.**

What Is A Campus Security Authority (CSA)?

A person or organization identified under the Clery Act who has a responsibility to ensure crimes are reported.

- **Required to report certain crimes** they are informed of
- It does not matter if those involved are connected to the university.
- They are **not responsible for investigating or confirming the details.**
- Their role is to report the information to the appropriate university officials as soon as they are aware of it.

Is a CSA the same thing as a Mandated Reporter?

NO! Campus Security Authorities are not the same as Mandated Reporters!

Mandated Reporters are required to report instances of sexual misconduct to the Title IX Office. **You may be a Mandated reporter AND a Campus Security Authority!**

**What if I am
both a
Mandated
Reporter and
a CSA?
(You likely are!)**

If you are **both** a Mandatory Reporter and a Campus Security Authority (CSA), you are **still required to report all incidents of sexual misconduct to the Title IX Coordinator**. If the incident also qualifies as a Clery-reportable crime, **you must additionally report it in your role as a CSA** (we will cover how to do this later!)



Determining Campus Security Authorities

- **Group 1:** All members of the institution's campus police or security department
- **Group 2:** Individuals responsible for campus security functions, including:
 - Monitors access to institution-owned/controlled spaces (e.g., buildings or parking lots)
 - Event or contract security (e.g., athletic events, large parties)
 - Safety escorts who accompany students on campus, including trained student workers
- **Group 3:** Anyone specifically identified in the institution's security policies as a point of contact for reporting crimes or misconduct
- **Group 4 :** Institutional **officials** with significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including:
 - Student housing
 - Student conduct and discipline
 - Campus judicial processes
 - Student workers

An “**official**” is someone with the authority and duty to act or respond on behalf of the institution.

Who Is Not A Campus Security Authority (CSA)?

***Some* Faculty Members**

Not an advisor for any students or student groups
No responsibility for student or campus activities outside the classroom

Most Support Staff

Clerical Staff, Receptionists, and Secretaries with no responsibilities for student workers

Facilities Staff

University Facilities Personnel, Plumbers, Electricians, and Contractors

Food Service Workers

Cashiers and Cooks who do not manage or supervise student workers

What Crimes do CSAs Need To Report?

There are **five** Categories:

- Criminal Offenses
- Hate Crimes
- Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Offenses
- Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action
- Hazing Incidents

Clery crime definitions can be complex. **A specific situation may be described one way but still meet the criteria for a Clery-reportable crime depending on the details.** It is best to ask questions to be sure!

Primary Criminal Offenses

- Criminal Homicide
 - Murder, Non-negligent Manslaughter, and Manslaughter by Negligence
- Sexual Assault
 - Rape, Statutory Rape, Criminal Sexual Contact (Fondling), Incest
- Robbery
- Aggravated Assault
- Burglary
- Motor Vehicle Theft
- Arson

Hate Crimes

Any of the criminal offenses mentioned in the last slide **but motivated by bias**.

- In addition, the following offenses are only reportable under Clery **if bias is a motivating factor**:
 - Larceny-Theft
 - Simple Assault
 - Intimidation
 - Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property
 - Note: If these offenses **occur without bias**, they are **not reportable** under the Clery Act. They are classified as Clery crimes **only when they meet the definition of a hate crime**.

VAWA Offenses

Three Main Crimes:

- Domestic Violence
- Dating Violence
- Stalking

Important Notes:

- Despite the name, Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) offenses apply to individuals of **any gender**.
- **Sexual offenses** such as **rape, incest, and Criminal Sexual Contact (Fondling)** are also covered under VAWA. However, for Clery Act purposes, they are listed under **Criminal Offenses** for reporting and classification.

Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action

- Weapons Law Violations (Carrying, Possessing, etc.)
- Drug Abuse Violations
- Liquor Law Violations
 - This **excludes** public intoxication/drunkenness and DUI/DWI

Note: This is strictly state/federal law violations, **NOT university policy violations.**

Hazing Incidents

After the enactment of the Stop Campus Hazing Act (2024), **Hazing has been added to Clery crimes that CSAs must report.**

We will cover what Clery defines Hazing as in later slides!



Clery Crime Definitions

Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter:

The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Manslaughter by Negligence

Killing of another person through gross negligence.

Clery Crime Definitions

Sexual Assault: Any sexual act directed at another person without their consent, including situations where a victim is unable to give consent due to age, or because of a temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

- **Rape:** 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.
- **Statutory Rape:** Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the age of statutory consent (Louisiana's age of consent is 17).
- **Criminal Sexual Contact (Fondling):** The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim.
- **Incest:** Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

Clery Crime Definitions

Robbery: 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 putting the victim in fear

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

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

Clery Crime Definitions

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, etc.

Clery Crime Definitions

Hate Crimes: a criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim.

- **Larceny / Theft:** an 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 upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury.
- **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 an actual physical attack.
- **Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property:** To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner of the person having custody or control of it.

Clery Crime Definitions

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; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

- (Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition.)

Clery Crime Definitions

Drug Law Violations: Violations of State and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include: Opium or Cocaine and their derivatives (Morphine, Heroin, Codeine); Marijuana; synthetic narcotics (Demerol, Methadone); and dangerous nonnarcotic drugs (Barbiturates, Benzedrine).

Clery Crime Definitions

Weapon Law Violations: The violation of laws or ordinances dealing with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as: manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.



Clery Crime Definitions

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 the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; 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 in which the crime of violence occurred.

Clery Crime Definitions

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. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Clery Crime Definitions

Stalking: Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to (1) fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or (2) suffer substantial emotional distress.

- **Course of conduct** means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person's property.
- **Substantial emotional distress** means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.
- **Reasonable person** means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.

Clery Crime Definitions

Hazing: Any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed during initiation, affiliation, or continued membership in a student organization that causes or creates a risk of physical or psychological harm, regardless of a person's willingness to participate. This can include acts such as physical assault, forced physical exertion, coerced consumption of substances, sexual acts, exposure to extreme conditions, threats, or any activity that violates local, state, tribal, or federal law. A student organization refers to any group with student members, whether or not it is officially recognized by the institution.

Clery Geography

- On Campus
- On Campus Student Housing
- Non-Campus Property
- Public Property

When in doubt...Report!

What Information Should CSAs Collect?

If the incident is in progress and **causing imminent danger to a victim, contact police immediately.**

Otherwise, document the following with as much detail as possible:

- **When** the *crime/incident occurred*
- **When** it was *reported* to you
- **Where** it occurred
- **What** occurred
- **Who** was involved

What Should CSAs Not Do?

- Do not investigate or try to catch the accused person
- Do not decide whether a crime actually happened
- Do not pressure someone to report to law enforcement
- Do not discourage someone from reporting to law enforcement



How to Report

We are currently working on a new Clery reporting process, including the development of a dedicated Clery website and a more formal system for reporting Clery crimes.

In the meantime, Access the link below, select the 'CSA Reporting Form,' complete all required fields, and email the form to cleryact@lsus.edu promptly after receiving a Clery crime report:

<https://www.lsus.edu/current-students/the-clery-act/csa-reporting-form>

Thank you for your understanding as we continue to improve our reporting procedures!

Are There Confidential Reporting Options for CSAs?

- CSAs can usually fulfill their reporting duties **without sharing a victim's** personally identifying information.
- Reports are used to compile Clery crime statistics and assess whether **a timely warning or emergency notification** is needed.
- A CSA report **does not automatically trigger a police or disciplinary investigation** if the victim chooses not to pursue action.

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Note: Clery compliance is a
University-wide effort!

Questions and Discussion

