

Mastering Clery, Emergency Preparedness and the Annual Security Report

West Coast University

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Agenda

Clery Act

How Clery and Title IX relate to each other

Annual Security Report (ASR)

Emergency Preparedness

The Clery Act

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act or Clery Act, signed in 1990, is a federal statute.

Named for Jeanne Clery, a first year student at Lehigh University in PA who was raped and murdered in her residence hall.

Institutions must comply with Title IX and the Clery Act

The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA 2013) amended the Clery Act to include crimes of Dating Violence, Domestic Violence and Stalking

Under the Clery Act, institutions must report campus crime statistics and outline institutional policies and procedures regarding safety and Title IX

The average annual security report will include at least 30-50 pages of required statements/policies/ procedures

Obligations Under Clery

Appropriately capture and count crime statistics reported to the institution that occurred within the institution's Clery-reportable geography

Assess crimes reported for purposes of issuing a Timely Warning Notice

Clery and Title IX

Sexual misconduct is a broad umbrella term to collectively identify a number of forms of discrimination based on sex

It includes sexual harassment, sexual assault, and sexual exploitation

Also refers to other acts of verbal, nonverbal, or physical aggression, intimidation, or hostility based on sex or sex stereotyping, even if those acts do not involve conduct of a sexual nature

Clery and Title IX (continued)

A policy that has been created by an institution to demonstrate its commitment to:

- Prohibit sexual misconduct, stalking, dating violence and domestic violence
- Disseminate clear policies and procedures for responding to sexual misconduct reported to the institution
- Engage in investigative inquiry and resolution of reports that are prompt, fair, equitable, and independent of other investigations that may occur

Clery and Title IX (continued)

Deliver primary prevention and awareness programs, provide ongoing training and education campaigns to students and employees so they may identify behavior that constitutes sexual misconduct

Understand how to report misconduct

Recognize warning signs of potentially abusive behavior and ways to reduce risks

Learn about safe and positive options for bystander intervention

Clery and Title IX (continued)

Provide a written explanation of the rights and options available to every student or employee that has been the victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking, regardless of whether the offense occurred on or off campus.

Clery and Title IX (continued)

Identify the Institution's Title IX Coordinator(s) and describe their role

Describe how students and employees can confidentially report sexual misconduct to the institution

Identify resources available both on and off campus, including the rights of employees and students to notify (or not notify) local law enforcement

Provide information regarding how reports are assessed, investigated, and resolved.

Creating a Compliant ASR

Partnership with Safety / Security

Rapid, Accurate Reporting

Build on Prior Years

3rd Party Review

Clear, Easy to Read Format

Limit Internal Review to Knowledgeable Associates

Version Control

Start Early

Elements of ASR

Disclose – Campus Security Authority, Title IX Coordinators, Campus Security

Explain – Reporting, Daily Crime Logs, Timely Warning Notices

Include – Campus Policy Statements (ex: Anti-Retaliation, Drug and Alcohol Abuse, Criminal Statues and College policies, Risk prevention)

Describe – Security Awareness and Crime Prevention Programs

List – Resources available

Title IX – adjudication of violations, assistance for victims

Clery Definitions of crimes

Crime disclosures and statistics

ASR Distribution

Compress pdf to Avoid Attachment Limits

More than a Link on a Webpage

Store in one Location

Use Hyperlinks, but Check that these Work

Stagger email to Students to Avoid Spam Blockers

Assessment of Risk

Critically Important Step

Aligns Resources with Risk

Risk = Severity x Probability

Solicit many Reference Points

Set a Baseline, then Assess Continually

Be Aware of Confirmation Bias

Example

Mitigating Risk

Look for the “Genius of the And”

Visible Solutions are Difficult to Walk Back

Decision Making Tools

Fear is a Risk

Example

Emergency Preparedness vs. Response

Preparedness Mitigates Risk

Recovery vs. Response

Competing Priorities

Finite Resources

How do you Test?

Response Mitigates Loss

Stay in your Lane

Example

Why Branding is Important

Being Safe vs. Being Secure

Sheepdogs

Branding is not Simply a Logo

Consistent Messaging

How much and when?

Example

Questions

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