

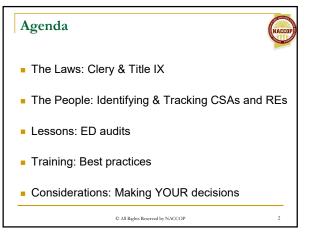
Identifying Primary Campus Security Authorities and Responsible Employees



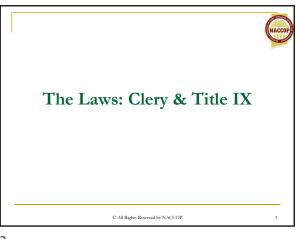
Ann Todd, Esq. Equity Compliance and Civil Rights Investigations D. Stafford & Associates

> Lindi Swope Director of Clery Compliance Activities D. Stafford & Associates

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The Purpose of the Clery Act

To provide the campus community with timely, accurate, and complete information about crime and the safety of the campus environment so that they can make informed decisions to keep themselves safe.

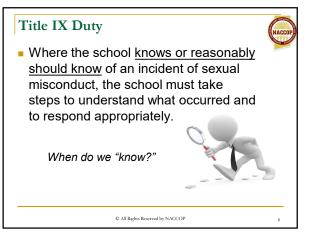
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| Statute           | Overview                         |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| Title IX          | No person in the United States   |
| 20 USCA §<br>1681 | shall, on the basis of sex, be   |
|                   | excluded from participation in,  |
|                   | be denied the benefits of, or be |
|                   | subjected to discrimination      |
|                   | under any education program or   |
|                   | activity receiving Federal       |
|                   | financial assistance.            |
|                   |                                  |

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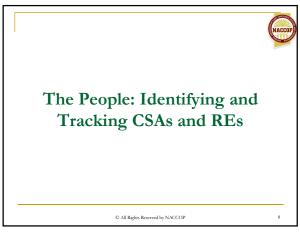
### Notice



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- A school has notice if a *responsible employee* knew or, in the exercise of reasonable care, should have known about the harassment.
- A report can be made by the student (complainant); parents or any third party

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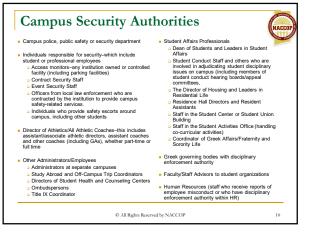
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### Identifying Campus Security Authorities Group 1: All members of campus police/security department

- **Group 2**: Individuals responsible for security—which includes student or professional employees
- Group 3: Officials of the institution with significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline and campus judicial proceedings
- Group 4: Any individual or organization specified in an institution's statement of campus security policy as an individual or organization to which students and employees should report criminal offenses.

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### Michigan State Univ. PRR



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The Clery Act and the FSA's regulations require institutions to identify individuals or organizations, known as CSAs, in order to provide an expanded process of reporting certain crimes on campus (i.e., homicide, manslaughter, forcible and non-forcible sex offenses, robbery, aggravated assaults, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson) to permit the compilation and dissemination of an accurate and complete list of crime statistics. 34 C.F.R. §668.46(c)(1)(i) (MSU PRR pg. 21).

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### Handbook Guidance

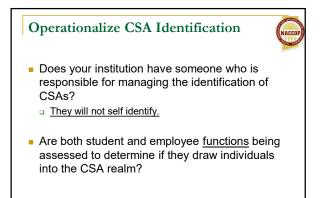
To determine specifically which individuals or organizations are campus security authorities for your institution, consider the function of that individual or office. Look for officials (i.e., not support staff) whose functions involve relationships with students. If someone has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, he or she is a campus security authority (pg. 4-3).

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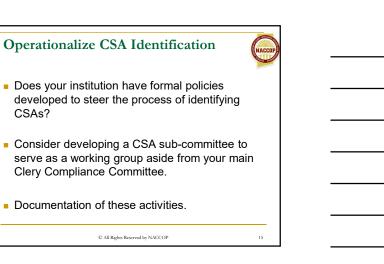
### **CSA** Determining Factors TO AVOID: TO USE: • Function of the individual Whether the individual is or office paid by the institution They are included in one They are <u>only</u> a of the <u>4 groups</u> of volunteer. individuals identified in the 2016 Handbook. They are NOT a head coach The individual(s) have a clear exemption, i.e. They don't "want" to be a pastoral or professional CSA counselor of the institution 13 © All Rights Reserved by NACCOP

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### Michigan State University PRR

Develop and implement policies and procedures to identify all CSAs and to request and compile statistics of all Clery-reportable incidents of crime that are reported to any CSA or to any other official or office that may receive such reports. These policies and procedures must address access, communication, and coordination of campus crime statistics and information by and among institutional officials (MSU PRR Pg. 32).

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### Considerations for CSA Policy Development



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- Identify the individual responsible for coordinating CSA efforts (including the identification of CSAs). Typically this will be the CCO.
- Require institutional officials cooperate with the CCO in identifying CSAs.
- Outline HOW the institution evaluates which individuals are considered CSAs, this is an ongoing process.
  - □ Identify key stakeholders, Dept. Heads, HR.
  - Consider requiring Dept. Heads to have an active role with identifying CSAs in their divisions.

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### Considerations for Policy Development



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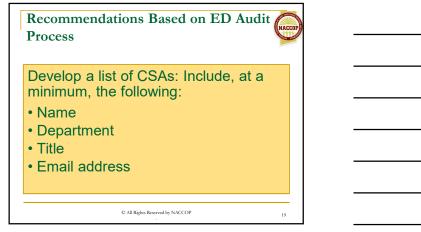
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- Include a formal process within the policy by which forms or memos are distributed to key stakeholders to identify CSAs within their divisions.
- Include an outline of key documents to retain related to CSA identification.

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 Create a list of the CSAs identified by the institution each year.





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| Year | Listed<br>by Name | Head<br>Coaches | Study<br>Abroad<br>Leaders | Faculty<br>Advisors<br>to RSOs | REHS<br>Staff | Total |
|------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|-------|
| 2011 | 43                |                 |                            |                                |               | 43    |
| 2012 | 48                |                 |                            |                                |               | 48    |
| 2013 | 47                |                 |                            |                                |               | 47    |
| 2014 | 47                |                 |                            |                                |               | 47    |
| 2015 | 40                | 19              | 290                        | 700                            | 450           | 1,499 |
| 2016 | 42                | 19              | 0                          | 700                            | 450           | 1,211 |
| 2017 | 43                | 19              | 290                        | 700                            | 450           | 1,502 |

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### Handbook Guidance



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The total number of CSAs at your institution depends on the number of individuals or organizations involved in security or that have significant responsibility for student and campus activities, not on the size of your school. Even a small school can have a number of CSAs. For example, your school may have a director, a registrar and a faculty advisor who fit the CSA definition (pg. 4-4).

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### Handbook Guidance



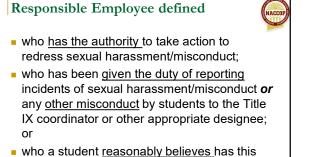
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On the other hand, perhaps only the director fits the definition. If your school does not have security personnel but has one administrator who has all of the responsibility for student and campus activities at the school, that administrator is your only CSA (pg. 4-4).

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 who a student <u>reasonably believes</u> has this authority or duty.

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### **Responsible Employee defined**

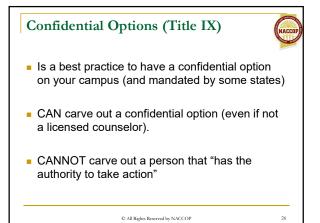
Whether an employee is a responsible employee or whether it would be reasonable for a student to believe the employee is... will vary depending various factors (i.e. age & educational level, position held by employee, procedures)



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### Opinions on Mandatory Reporting

- A study at one large institution surveyed students--"Would you disclose you were assaulted to a faculty member if you knew they had to report it?"
  - 14% said they would be less likely to report due to mandatory reporting.
  - □ 54% said it would make no difference.
  - 30% said it increased the likelihood they would report.
- The numbers go up when asked about reporting someone else's perpetration

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### And further...



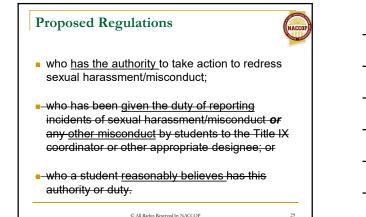
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 Students that have a history of victimization were MORE likely to agree that faculty/staff should be required to report, even if the student survivor does not want them to.

 Students have stronger belief that faculty members should report if the perpetrator is a faculty member and/or if the incident is rape versus verbal sexual harassment.

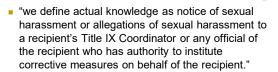
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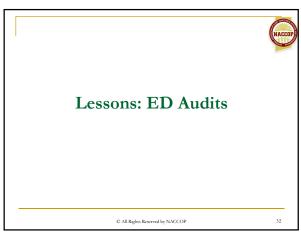
- "the mere ability or obligation to report ...does not qualify an employee, even if that employee is an official, as one who has the authority to institute corrective measure on behalf of he recipient."
- "the recipient is liable only for its own misconduct."



## Tracking Responsible Employees and CSAs

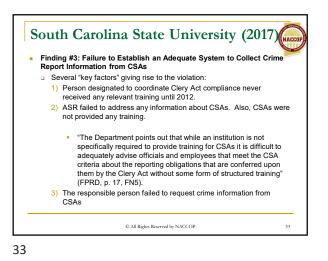
- Employee titles and people
- Employee handbook, faculty handbook
- Collective bargaining, contracts
- Job descriptions
- Turnover
- Recordkeeping
- Training
- Temps, Volunteers, Vendors

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### Felician College (2015)

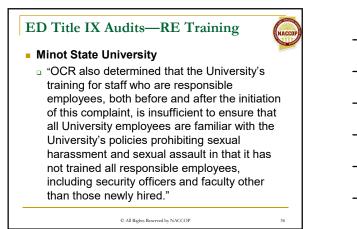


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- Finding #6B: Failure to Request Crime Statistics from Campus Security Authorities (\$27,500)
- Failed to identify and train CSAs on basic skills essential to the effective performance of their duties
- ASR specifically identified counselors as CSAs for sexual misconduct incidents, "so both should be collecting information for the statistics and reporting that information to the person responsible for Clery data collection" (FPRD, p. 9).
  - In interviews with ED, the Director of the Counseling Center and AOD Coordinators indicated they had not been contacted for crime statistics information
- Fine imposed for "Failure to collect crime statistics from all of the College officials it listed as CSAs" (Fine Notice, p. 12)

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### ED Title IX Audits—Identifying REs

### Minot State University

 "The Policy states that University employees who become aware of a complaint or violation of the policy shall report the complaint or violation to the Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Title IX Coordinator if the employee "ha[s] the authority to take action on the complaint or violation." However, the Policy does not explain which employees "have the authority to take action on the complaint or violation."

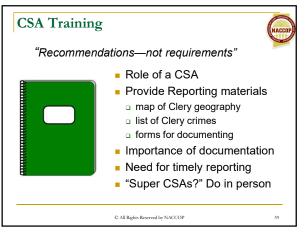
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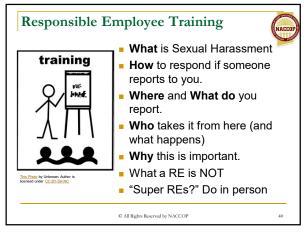
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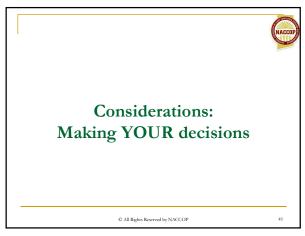


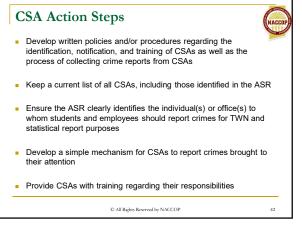
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## CSA Action Steps Design and deploy an effective crime information data request Send each CSA a letter requesting information about any crimes reported to them that were not already reported by the CSA to the reporting structure of the institution Have CSAs with no crimes to report affirm this fact in writing Implement internal controls to ensure that all CSAs respond to the request for crime information As a best practice, send request letters at the end of the spring semester/term (prior to commencement)

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