

The Jeanne Clery Act:

History of The Jeanne Clery Act

In April 1986, Jeanne Clery's life ended tragically when another student raped and murdered her in her residence hall room. Alarmed at the lack of transparency around crime and violence on college campuses, Jeanne's parents, Connie and Howard, committed themselves to create enduring change.

In 1990, Congress approved the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act. Later renamed in Jeanne's memory, the Jeanne Clery Act took effect in 1991. It requires that colleges and universities:

- keep a public crime log
- publish an annual security report that includes crime statistics and security policies
- provide timely warnings to students and campus employees about a crime posing an immediate or ongoing threat to students and campus employees
- ensure certain basic rights for victims of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking

The U.S. Department of Education enforces the Clery Act, and is responsible for collecting and disseminating crime statistics from colleges and universities each year. discrimination, sexual harassment, and sexual violence with the Title IX Coordinator.

Clery Act 101

Clery Act Crimes

- Homicide
- Sex Offenses
- Robbery
- Aggravated Assault
- Burglary
- Motor Vehicle Theft
- Arson

Arrests & Referrals for Disciplinary Action for:

- Drug Law Violations
- Liquor Law Violations
- Weapons Law Violations

2013 Clery Additions:

- Domestic Violence
- Dating Violence
- Stalking

Clery Act Geography

- On-Campus (*including Student Residential*)
- Public Property
- Noncampus

“We are all part of a community, and it's all of our responsibility to make sure we all feel comfortable and safe.”

– Shondrika Merritt, Assistant
Director, Residence Life

My Campus Clery Contact

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Campus Security Authorities (CSAs)

Who Are CSAs?

- Officials with significant responsibility for student and campus activities
- A campus police or security department
- Individuals who have responsibility for campus security
- Individuals or offices designated to receive crime reports

Examples of CSAs:

- Resident Assistants
- Residence Life Staff
- Greek Life Advisors
- Coaches & Athletic Directors
- Dean of Students
- Faculty Advisors to Student Groups

“We are not investigators... Your job is to collect the facts that are right in front of you and give them to someone else...”

– Kathleen, Student CSA

Who Are Not CSAs?

- Faculty who do not have responsibilities outside of the classroom
- Campus physicians or nurses whose only responsibility is to provide care to students
- Pastoral or professional counselors acting in those specific roles

“If everyone works together and...we look out for each other, it's a safer campus. And that's why CSAs are critical to every university.”

– Ed Shupp, Chief of Police

CSA Responsibilities

- If someone tells you about a crime or an incident that might be a crime, you must report it to your institution's designated office or an official responsible for collecting Clery report information.
- Share the information as related by the person.
- **When in doubt, report.**
- Tell the person who disclosed the crime to you that you must share the information.
- Help connect the person to available options and resources within the institution.

What Happens After a Report?

Crime Statistics

- Annual Security Report
- Public Crime Log

Support & Resources

- Reporting Options
- On- & Off-Campus Resources & Services
- Counseling & Wellness

Ongoing Communications

- Timely Warnings
- Emergency Notification

My Campus Contacts

Campus Safety/Security: [UNTHSC Police \(817\) 735-2210 \(non-emergency\); \(817\) 735-2600 \(emergency\)](#)

Counseling Center: [WellConnect/Student Assistance Program 866-640-4777](#)

Victim Services: [Care Team \(817\) 735-2740; CareTeam@unthsc.edu](#)



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