THE CLERY ACT
AND
CRIME REPORTING
INFORMATION

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The Clery Act requires colleges and universities to report campus crime data, notify the community of emergencies and ongoing threats, support victims of violence, and publicly outline the policies and procedures they have put into place to improve campus safety.
CONTENT WARNING

The Clery Act is a federal law that oversees institutions responses to crime on or near campus.

This presentation discusses topics including sexual violence, violent crime, hate crimes, death, and substance abuse.
Jeanne Clery was 19 years old when she was raped and murdered in her college dormitory at Lehigh University.

Her parents, Connie and Howard Clery, could not have known the danger she was in; standards for campus crime reporting simply did not exist in 1986.

After their daughter’s death, the Clerys lobbied for revolutionary policy changes that would eventually take form as the Jeanne Clery Act.

Educators, families, and legislators could have an open dialogue about campus safety for the first time in our country’s history.

For the first time, universities would be required to be transparent about crimes occurring in their campus communities.
THE PURPOSE OF THE CLERY ACT

The Clery Act is a consumer protection law that aims to provide transparency around campus crime policy and statistics.

The legal requirements provide students, faculty, staff, and other affiliates, with accurate, complete and timely information about crime and campus safety.

The Clery Act provides tools to make informed decisions about safety on and around Tulane's campus.
UNIVERSITY REQUIREMENTS

1. CAMPUS CRIME DATA
   Tulane is required to collect, classify, and count every allegation of a criminal incident - regardless of which department it was reported to.

2. WARNINGS AND NOTIFICATIONS
   Tulane is required to notify the campus community of emergencies and ongoing threats.

3. SUPPORTING VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE
   Tulane is required to provide support and reasonable accommodations to victims of violence - regardless of their affiliation with the university.

4. ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT
   Tulane is required to publicly outline the policies and procedures we have put into place to improve campus safety.
Institutions of higher education must include four distinct categories of crime in their ASR crime data.

- Criminal Offenses
- Hate Crimes
- Violence Against Women Act Offenses
- Arrests and Referrals for Disciplinary Action
CRIMINAL OFFENSES

- Criminal homicide: murder and non-negligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence
- Sexual assault: rape, fondling, incest, statutory rape
- Robbery
- Aggravated assault
- Burglary
- Motor vehicle theft
- Arson
An offense that meets the definition of **rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape** as used in the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Per the National Incident-Based Reporting System User Manual from the FBI UCR Program, a sex offense is “any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.”
Clery Act reporting does not require initiating an investigation or disclosing identifying information about the victim.
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HATE CRIMES

Hate Crime is defined as a criminal offense committed against a person or property that is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender’s bias. Bias is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their race, gender, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, gender identity, ethnicity or disability.
Categories of Bias

- Race
- Gender / Gender Identity
- Religion
- National Original / Ethnicity
- Disability
- Sexual Orientation
HATE CRIMES

• All previously discussed crimes **AND**
• Larceny - Theft
• Simple Assault
• Intimidation
• Destruction, damage, vandalism of property
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VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT OFFENSES

• Domestic Violence
• Dating Violence
• Stalking

Note: Sexual Assault Crimes are also considered VAWA offenses, but are included in the Criminal Offenses category for reporting.
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CLERY GEOGRAPHY CATEGORIES

1. ON-CAMPUS
2. ON-CAMPUS STUDENT HOUSING
3. NONCAMPUS BUILDING OR PROPERTY
4. PUBLIC PROPERTY
• **ON–CAMPUS**

• Property that is owned or controlled by Tulane
• Within the same reasonably continuous geographic area and
• Used in direct support of, on in a manner related to, the institution’s educational purposes
  ◦ Academic, administrative and support buildings;
  ◦ Residence halls and other on campus housing facilities
1 & 2. ON-CAMPUS

- Property that is owned or controlled by Tulane
- Within the same reasonably continuous geographic area and
- Used in direct support of, on in a manner related to, the institution’s educational purposes
  - Academic, administrative and support buildings;
  - Residence halls and other on campus housing facilities
• Does Tulane own or control any buildings or property located "off campus", in another city, or another country?

• Does Tulane have officially recognized organizations?
3. NONCAMPUS (DEF. #1)

Any building or property that is not part of the campus, does not fit the definition of a separate campus, and is:

• Owned or controlled by the institution
• Used in direct support of or in relation to the institution’s educational purposes, and
• Frequently used by students
Noncampus Examples
If these facilities are not reasonably contiguous...

1. Research Facilities → Athletic Facilities → Institution-Owned Hospital
2. Preforming Venues → Police and Security Facilities → Meeting and Event Spaces
3. NONCAMPUS (DEF. #2)

Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by that institution.

This is the only Clery-reportable location that is not owned or controlled by Tulane.

Must be a recognized organization.
"SHORT-STAY AWAY TRIPS"

Tulane sponsored, student travel, for more than one night is considered noncampus property.

This includes all locations during that trip that are:
• Used by students
• Controlled by the institution during the trip and
• used to support educational purposes
4. PUBLIC PROPERTY

- Public property within Tulane's campus - like a public road or public bike path that runs through campus

- Public property that immediately borders and is accessible from the campus
The Clery Act requires institutions of higher education to maintain two types of alerting systems for separate and distinct purposes.
UNDER THE CLERY ACT, TULANE MUST ISSUE A TIMELY WARNING FOR:

- ALL CLERY CRIMES;
- Occurring on Clery Act geography; that are reported to campus security authorities or local law enforcement; and
- Considered to represent a serious or continuing threat to students and employees.
WHAT IS A "SERIOUS OR ONGOING THREAT?"

Factors to consider in determining if serious or ongoing threat may exist:

- Incident occurred more than 30 days prior to report
- Relationship between suspect and victim
- Suspect not in custody
- Suspect has prior arrests/history of violent behavior
- No-contact order in place
- Suspect has history of noncompliance with law enforcement or educational institutional directives
- Incident involved physical violence
- Suspect threatened to commit physical violence
- Multiple victims
- Isolated incident with specifically targeted victim
- Pattern of behavior around particular group/recurring event/pattern of reported crimes
- Suspect used date rape/other similar drugs/intoxicants
- Victim under 18 years of age
SAFETY NOTICES MAY BE DISTRIBUTED FOR:

• NON CLERY CRIMES;

• CLERY CRIMES Occurring outside Clery Act geography; that are

• Reported to campus security authorities or local law enforcement; and

• Considered to represent a or continuing threat to students and employees - or represent ongoing crime trends in the area
QUESTIONS?

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