

Connie Clery: This is probably one of my favorites. Most people don't think of her as this serious, but this is the real Jeanne. She's absolutely charming, delightful, but a pretty tough competitor if you were on the court with her playing tennis.

Narrator: The Clerys wanted what every parent wants for their child – a safe, comfortable place where their daughter could learn and grow. In 1985, the Clerys were looking at colleges with Jeanne. They eventually settled on Lehigh University, in scenic Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

Connie Clery: She just loved the campus and I just loved the fact that it was one hour and twenty minutes away. She was excited. Oh she was. She was in the safest place she possibly could have been in.

Narrator: On a Saturday night in April 1986, nobody saw the harm in propping open the door here, at Jeanne's residence hall. After all, it made coming and going much easier. But then, the unimaginable happen. As night turned into morning, another student came in through that propped door. But he wasn't coming home from a night out – he was looking for rooms to rob. Jeanne was asleep in her bed when he came into her room.

Connie Clery: He did everything. He strangled her to death, but he also raped her.

Ed Shupp: It's still personal to me. It's something I will never forget. This is the case file for the entire Jeanne Clery incident.

Narrator: Ed Shupp was a public safety officer when Jeanne was killed, and now is the Chief of Police at Lehigh University.

Ed Shupp: It was my case. I was the lead investigator from Lehigh along with two state troopers at the time when the incident occurred, and we put a lot of time and effort into it. A tragic incident, very tragic, you know my feelings always go out to the Clery family.

Narrator: At that time, no laws required universities or colleges to track or disclose crimes that occurred on campus.

Connie Clery: There had been 38 violent crimes. It was not public knowledge. Nobody would know that; nobody knew anything, I knew I had to do something to try to prevent other parents, other students of this eternal nightmare that never goes away....never goes away.

Alison Kiss: What they learned was that there was really nothing governing college campus safety. There was nothing to make us aware of crimes happening on or around college campuses.

Narrator: So Connie and her husband, Howard, worked tirelessly to convince Congress to pass the Jeanne Clery Act. It's a federal law that requires campuses to track crimes

committed on campus and share that information with the public to make campus communities safer.

Narrator: Alison Kiss heads the Clery Center for Security on Campus.

Alison Kiss: The goal of it is to make parents, students, prospective students, prospective employees aware of crimes in or around campus, and that you have policies and procedures around emergency notifications and timely warnings if there's a current or ongoing threat to the community.

Narrator: And that's where you come in. Campus Security Authorities – known as CSAs – serve a critical role in protecting your fellow students and the campus community in general. So typically, who are CSAs?

Alison Kiss: The most common would be public safety or campus police officer, next it could be someone responsible for campus security, so it may be someone who's monitoring entrance to a residence hall. It could be someone with significant responsibility for student activities, and that's probably the broadest category of campus security authorities.

That's where we're going to see resident assistants, coaches, advisors to Greek life or clubs. When students are reporting crimes, they may not go to campus police or public safety. That's where we want them to go, but they may go to someone they have rapport with, or someone that they trust. That may be the advisor to their Greek club, it may be their coach, it may be their resident assistant.

Narrator: Remember, CSAs are people who are designated to report crimes to public safety. So who on campus is not a CSA? Faculty who don't have responsibilities beyond the classroom, clerical or cafeteria staff, and professional or pastoral counselors acting specifically in those counseling roles.

Narrator: While many campuses have security features like call boxes and card access systems, it takes much more than technology to keep a campus safe. It takes the people living and learning in the community. And that's why CSAs are crucial to campus safety. Your duty is to report any and all incident to authorities, so trained individuals on your campus can investigate and accurately track crime on your campus.

Ed Shupp: CSAs on college campuses are the first line of defense. Safety is a partnership at universities. It's a partnership between coaches, between faculty, between staff, and more importantly between students because they're the ones that are out and about, they're the ones that feel they are invincible. But if everyone works together and the education we do, we look out for each other, it's a safer campus. And that's why CSAs are critical to every university.

Shondrika Merritt: When you get information and someone comes to you and tells you something happened to them, your responsibility is to get all of that information. You are

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supportive of that person, but also you're making sure that people who can help and people who need to know are notified, and you're doing that in a timely manner.

Shondrika Merritt: As far as investigating as a CSA, that's not a part of their role. There are usually professionals at the university who take care of that. Again, the most important part is that you get that information to the appropriate people so that they can do that investigation.

Carlos: So just to give you an idea, I've been an RA for three years, so I've had a lot of experiences working in the capacity of a CSA.

Narrator: These CSAs understand their role and realize they have to be ready for anything.

Kathleen: I have had to report Clery-related incidents my first night on duty ever I had an alcohol-related incident.

Carlos: I had to deal with a drug disposal situation inside one of the dorms while we were doing inspection.

Reilly: Something I've had to deal with recently is a boy possibly harassing residents.

Kathleen: We are not investigators. That's not what your job is to do. Your job is to collect the facts that are right in front of you and give them to someone else essentially. You don't need to do anything with them; you're just reporting the facts to someone else.

Narrator: Under the Clery Act, CSAs need to report: the type of crime, the location of the crime, when it happened, and when it was reported to them. There are also certain crimes that need to be reported and counted. They include: murder, sexual offenses, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, arrest and disciplinary referrals for alcohol, violations, drug law violations, and illegal weapons possession. In 2013, other crimes were added to the Clery Act: dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. If you're not sure if a crime is a Clery reportable crime, it's always best to report any crime and let campus public safety figure it out.

Ellen: When in doubt, get as much information as you can from the person who is telling you what is going on and then find your supervisor, whoever you're supposed to report to, and share that information.

Carlos: The worst thing that can happen is they just throw it out. It's better to go on the safe side and err on the side of caution for sure.

Narrator: Under the Clery Act, in order for a crime to be counted, it technically needs to occur on campus property, on public property within or immediately surrounding the campus, or in off-campus housing or buildings managed or owned by the school. But

don't get caught up in geography – remember, it is always important to report all crimes to campus public safety, no matter what.

Joe McBride: They don't need to know what the contiguous geography of the campus is... that's what we need to know for our reporting. They just need to know something happened and report it. It could be ten feet out of our contiguous area, it doesn't matter – it can still affect us, and we need to know about it. So they just need to know they need to report it.

Narrator: Joe McBride has worked in law enforcement for 44 years. He says the most important thing is to get the information in the hands of experts as quickly as possible.

Joe McBride: There may be an incident taking place that is ongoing and is an immediate threat to the university that we have to immediately address, it could be possible that I have to send out an emergency text notifying the campus that something is happening, I might have to shut buildings down.

Charles Leone: It's extremely important for us to get that information as soon as possible. We can reach out through several ways. We have an alert system, we have an emergency messaging system - where we can send out information via text messaging, e-mail, cell phone - we have a siren in place as well, all these things so that in a very short time we can get the information out to our community.

Narrator: And campus safety experts say it's important for CSAs to always be upfront with someone when they report an incident to you.

Dr. Cheryl Lynn Horsey: Tell the student in the very beginning, "You're telling me this but I want you to know that I have to report this information, and this is serious."

Tony: If I go to a CSA with a situation, I realize it might be in their job to tell their supervisor, and if need be they might tell my name.

Dr. Cheryl Lynn Horsey: You have to share information with the proper authorities like public safety or the Dean of students, or residential life. You cannot share information with friends, or roommates, or anything like that.

Christopher: Always keep the person who is reporting this to you in mind, and always be respectful of them, and understand you always need to do your best to help them.

Dr. Cheryl Lynn Horsey: If you're looking just trying to figure out what you're trying to do, or you're sort of needing to talk to somebody and you want somebody who is going to maintain confidentiality, then you want to go to the counseling center.

Narrator: Just to be clear, the only people who can keep incidents confidential are people who are acting in their roles as professional counselors or as pastoral counselors. Depending on the school, criminal incidents are initially compiled using reports like this

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one. Then those statistics are compiled by each school and made available to the public, so parents, students, or anyone else can see them.

Alison Kiss: The purpose of having crime statistics is to make the community aware of the prevalence or reports of crimes that they're getting, so that the community knows what's happening.

Jim McNesby: It's not all about statistics. I think it's important that colleges and universities have to report statistics, but the Clery Act is all about keeping people safe.

Narrator: As a CSA, the key questions to ask yourself are: Do I know who to contact and what needs to be shared if I receive a crime report? Do I know who to contact if I have questions about being a CSA? Do I know what resources are available to a victim of a crime?

Christopher: Training is very important. Most people will do the right thing if they know what to do, and because CSAs know what to do they can put you in a much better position.

Reilly: We want to make sure the victim is getting their needs met first. I've gone to the hospital with residents before, I've gone to public safety. That's part of my job as a CSA is helping them out and getting them through those tough times.

Kathleen: I've had to deal with a lot of sexual assaults and I was sexually assaulted in high school and dealing with that and being able to say, "Okay, well when I went to somebody for help I didn't get any. But now when someone comes to me I'm able to use that experience and desire to help them to do what wasn't done for me."

Narrator: And that's what's most rewarding. The satisfaction of knowing that as a CSA you'll not only be helping victims of a crime, but also making your campus community much safer.

Reilly: Helping people has been priceless, it's one of the greatest things I've taken away from being at school is being a CSA helping all the people that I have.

Shrondrika Merritt: At the end of the day, it really is making sure that you understand that we are all part of a community and it's all of our responsibility to make sure we all feel comfortable and safe.

Alison Kiss: As a Campus Security Authority, your role is not only to handle the technical elements of the law and the requirements of the law, but to take it one step further and understand the spirit of the law, and in Jeanne's honor to make campuses safer.

Connie Clery: She was my best pal. She was everything to me. I was just in heaven when I was with her.

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Connie Clery: The culture has got to change. And you've got to take this stuff seriously because there are a lot of Jeanne Clerys out there, and I don't feel good about that. So it keeps me fighting.

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