

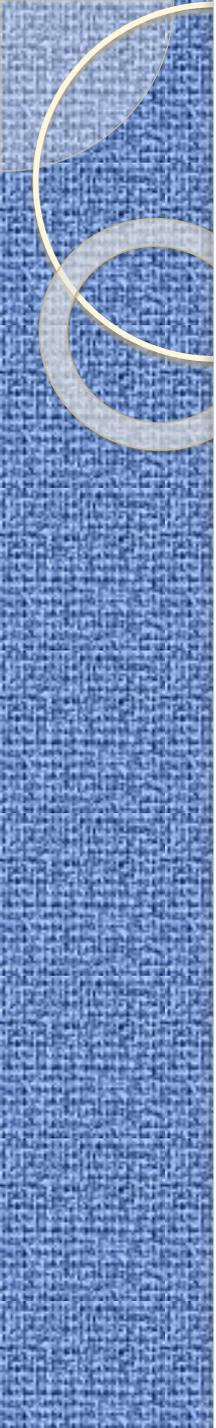
Active Shooter

- It is important to plan ahead. Have a plan before an event occurs.
- Sign up for emergency alerts, such as LiveSafe, Bronco Alert, etc.
- Take a training course, such as the **ALICE** Active Shooter Awareness course:
 - **Alert**: How will you become aware of the incident? Gunshots, someone telling you, receiving alerts from campus, etc. Are you registered for alerts from LiveSafe, Bronco Alert, etc.
 - **Lockdown**: Enhanced Lockdown (locking, blocking doors, developing a plan)
 - **Income**: How you can inform others, i.e. call the police, notify others in area, etc.
 - **Counter**: If confronted by the attacker, counter the attacker by distracting, swarming, etc. Use countering techniques (described on the next slide) if you have no other options
 - **Evacuate**: If the attacker enters your area and you can, evacuate! Best option!!

Active Shooter

- Countering techniques include:
 - distracting the shooter by throwing items at them,
 - yelling, and
 - swarming.
- Swarming is rushing the shooter, as a group, in an attempt to knock the shooter to the ground, hold the shooter down while removing the weapon from the shooter, and placing the weapon out of reach of the shooter, such as under a trash can.
- Countering is not fighting. Countering is taking control from the shooter. There is a risk of injury when swarming a shooter, therefore, the decision to swarm a shooter is a personal decision.

The Fayetteville State University Police Department can assist with providing training. For more information contact the FSU Police Department at (910) 672-1775.



The Purpose of the Clery Act

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

What is the Clery Act?

Consumer Protection Law

Campus Crime Data:

Requires all colleges and universities who receive Title IV funding to share information about crime on campus and their efforts to improve campus safety as well as inform the public of crime in or around campus via the university's Annual Security Report (ASR).

Support for Victims:

Under the Act, institutions must provide the reporting party of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking with options such as changes to academic, transportation, or living, or working situations, and assistance in notifying local law enforcement, if the student or employee chooses to do so. It also provides both parties in a campus disciplinary process certain rights.

Policies & Procedures:

Universities must outline specific policies and procedures within their ASFSRs, including those related to disseminating timely warnings and emergency notifications, options for the reporting party of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, and campus crime reporting processes.

What does the Clery Act have to do with you?

The Clery Act requires all institutions to collect crime reports from a variety of individuals and organizations that are considered to be “campus security authorities” under the law.

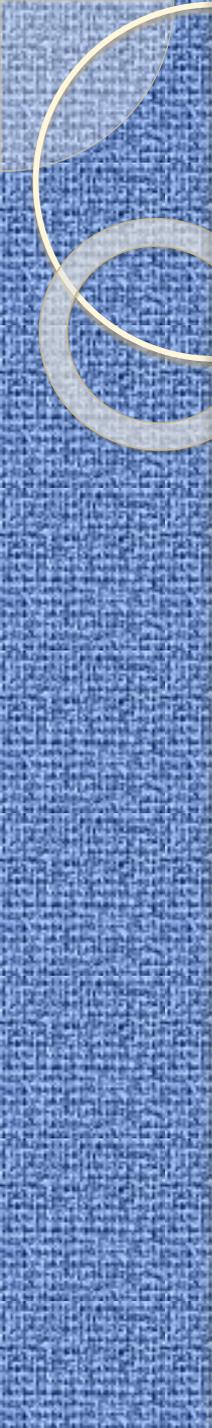
“Campus security authority (CSA)” is a *Clery Act*-specific term that encompasses four groups of individuals and organizations associated with an institution.

The first group is:

A campus police department or a campus security department of an institution. If an institution has a campus police or security department, all individuals who work for that department are CSAs. A security department can be as small as one person.

Who are Campus Security Authorities (CSA)?

- University Police
- Security Staff (non-sworn)
- Local Police/Sheriff Department(s)
- Title IX/Investigator
- Director of Athletics
- Athletics Coaches
- Student Affairs Professionals:
 - Housing/Residence Life Staff
 - Student Engagement offices
 - Director of Student Health
- Officials designated to receive reported crimes
- An official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities.



A CSAs Primary Responsibility is...

To report allegations made in “good faith” to the reporting structure established by the institution.

Good Faith means there is a “reasonable basis” for believing that the information is not simply rumor or hearsay.