

Per your MCLA role, you have been identified as a CSA.

The Clery Act defines four general categories of CSAs:

• University Police; • Persons responsible for campus security (non-police); • Institutional individuals/offices to which crimes should be reported (e.g. Title IX, Dean of Students, Human Resources, etc.); • Officials with significant responsibility for student and campus activities.

Common examples of CSAs include, but are not limited to:

- Team Coaches (head coach down to graduate assistants/volunteer coaches)
- Advisors (both academic & student organization)
- Residence Directors/Assistants
- Greek Affairs Coordinators
- Guest Relations/Security Attendants
- Title IX Coordinators/Investigators
- Student Activity Coordinators
- Deans/Directors of Student-related Programs
- Victim advocates/Others providing advocacy services
- Most of the University's CSAs are staff and faculty having "significant responsibility for student and campus activities," meaning they have direct relationships with students.

As noted, CSAs are not just campus police or security personnel.

The Act defines CSAs as those having the authority and duty to take action or respond to particular issues on behalf of the institution and who have significant responsibility for student and campus activities.

- Advisors are deemed to have significant responsibility over student activities (undergraduate or graduate students) and have the responsibility of responding to reported crimes, due to their secondary relationship with students. A person performing the following functions would be a CSA:
 - Anyone acting as an advisor to a Recognized Student Organization (RSO); Non-faculty employees whose position is serving as an advisor to students; A faculty member or graduate assistant that has responsibility for student and campus activity beyond the classroom (anything not directly related to the course and/or an understanding of course material).