

JURISDICTIONAL GUIDELINES FOR COLLEGES AND **IJNIVERSITIES**



JURISDICTIONAL GUIDELINES FOR COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES

CRIME STATISTICS:

Each school must disclose crime statistics for the campus, unobstructed public areas immediately adjacent to or running through the campus, and certain non-campus facilities including Greek housing and remote classrooms.

The statistics must be gathered from campus police or security, local law enforcement, and other school officials who have "significant responsibility for student and campus activities" such as student judicial affairs directors.

Professional mental health and religious counselors are exempt from reporting obligations, but may refer patients to a confidential reporting system which the school has to indicate whether or not it has.





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TIBRS DEFINITION OF "CAMPUS":

Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution of higher education within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including student housing; and any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the areas identified in page 3 of the definition, that is owned by an institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as food or other retail vendors located on property *owned by the institution*). Includes all public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that are within the campus, or immediately adjacent to the campus.





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INCLUDES:

Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization (i.e. fraternity, sorority, etc.) that is officially recognized by the institution; or any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution; and any building or property not owned and/or controlled by a college/university institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes.





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EXAMPLES OF ON CAMPUS:

Residence Halls/Dormitories owned and/or operated by the college/university.

Businesses, cafeterias, etc. owned and/or operated by the college/university.

Fraternity/Sorority houses (does not matter who owns and/or operates the facility or property).

Public streets, alleys and sidewalks.





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EXAMPLES OF OFF CAMPUS:

Apartment buildings that are not owned and/or operated by the college/university (even if students, staff and/or faculty live there). *Does not include fraternities or sororities*.

Businesses, cafeterias, etc. not owned and/or operated by the college/university.

Parking areas that are not owned, operated or used by the college/university.



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KEY



BUILDINGS AFFILIATED WITH THE COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY Reporting Agency: College/University



PARKING AREAS AFFILIATED WITH THE COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY Reporting Agency: College/University



BUILDINGS NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY

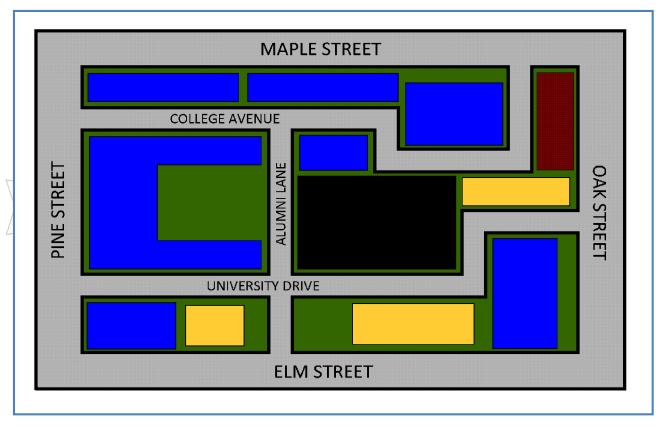
Reporting Agency: Local law enforcement agency



PARKING AREAS NOT AFFILIATED WITH THE COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY

Reporting Agency: Local law enforcement

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In the diagram on the previous page, incidents occurring on College Avenue, Alumni Lane and University Drive should be reported by the college/university.

However, incidents occurring on Pine Street, Maple Street, Oak Street or Elm Street may be reported by the college/university <u>or</u> the local law enforcement agency, as long as the agencies have an agreement in place as to who will be the reporting agency when incidents occur in those particular areas. This will reduce the risk of both (or neither) agencies reporting the incident(s).

That is the one and only situation where we can allow any type of discretional reporting for colleges and universities. It is allowed because one side (the "inside") of the street in the diagram is campus, and the other side (the "outside") of the street is not.

