

Clergy Act Crime Reportable Locations

“Clergy geography”

The following provides general information on the three (3) geographic areas defined by the Clergy Act; if a crime is reported to have occurred in one of these locations, it must be identified for statistical and safety review purposes. If ever unsure of whether or not the location is applicable, get as much information as possible and report.

On-Campus Property (with Student Housing as a subset)

- Any University building or property owned or controlled by the University within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area (within 1 mile of core campus) and used by the University in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the University's educational purposes, including residence halls;
- Any University building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified in the above paragraph of this definition, that is owned by the University but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor);
- Any student housing facility that is owned or controlled by the University, or is located on property that is owned or controlled by the University, and is within the reasonably contiguous geographic area that makes up the campus. This includes any **fraternity/sorority** that has an agreement with University Housing to abide by Housing's rules and regulations and is on campus (the agreement gives the University “control” – see below).

“Controlling property” is defined for Clergy Act purposes, and it means that an institution rents, leases or has some other type of written agreement (including an informal one, such as a letter or e-mail) for a building or property, or a portion of a building or property, with control of that space for the time period specified in the agreement.

Non-Campus Property

- Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the University (excluding those on campus having an agreement with Housing); or
- Any building or property owned or controlled by the University 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 University.
- Regarding student travel, off-site locations become “non-campus property” when specific thresholds are met:
 - If the institution sponsors students on an overnight trip **every year** and the students stay in the **same hotel each year**;
 - If the institution sponsors short-stay “away” trips of **more than one night** for its students.

Public Property

- Public property is defined by the Clergy Act regulations as all public property including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, parks and parking facilities that are within the University campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. Per the definition, this includes the sidewalk, street and opposite sidewalk immediately adjacent to University property, but does not include public property beyond the second sidewalk.

The public property requirement covers only public property around on-campus property, and not around non-campus property owned or controlled by the institution (i.e. a rented storage building or a field used for research).