sites that have an organized program of study and administrative personnel on-site.

– **Foreign locations:** A foreign location that a U.S. institution owns or controls that has an organized program of study and administrative personnel on-site is a separate campus.

– **Military bases:** If your institution has a written agreement giving it use of a defined space within the base, and the location otherwise meets the definition of a campus, it’s a separate campus. If your school simply sends instructors to the base, it’s not a separate campus.

**On-campus Subset: On-campus Student Housing Facilities**

Under the *Clery Act*, an institution that has on-campus student housing facilities must separately disclose two sets of on-campus statistics:

- The total number of crimes that occurred on campus, including crimes that occurred in student housing facilities; and

- The number of crimes that occurred in on-campus student housing facilities as a subset of the total.

**Definition of an On-campus Student Housing Facility**

For purposes of the *Clery Act* regulations (as well as HEA missing student notification and fire safety regulations which are discussed in Chapters 10 and 11–14, respectively), *any student housing facility that is owned or controlled by the institution, or is located on property that is owned or controlled by the institution, and is within the reasonably contiguous geographic area that makes up the campus is considered an on-campus student housing facility.*

This definition includes the following types of housing:

- Undergraduate, graduate and married student housing.

- Single family houses that are used for student housing.
• Summer school student housing.

• Buildings that are used for student housing but also have faculty, staff or any other individuals living there. (Do not include faculty-only housing in this category. Institution-owned or controlled faculty-only housing that is located on the campus belongs only in the “on-campus” category.)

• Buildings that are owned by a third party that has a written agreement with your institution to provide student housing. It doesn’t matter whether the rent is paid to the third party by the institution on behalf of the students or paid directly by the students.

• Housing for officially and not officially recognized student groups, including fraternity or sorority houses, that are owned or controlled by your institution or are located on property that your institution owns or controls.

Note that it doesn’t matter whether the housing falls under the management of Residential Life or your real estate office, or another office. Be sure to include any facility that meets the definition of an “on-campus student housing facility.”

If your institution shares an on-campus student housing facility with another Title IV institution, both institutions are considered to be in control of that facility and both institutions must include it when complying with the campus safety and security regulations.

Before Moving On …

Properly defining what’s “on campus” is vital—not just for disclosing on-campus crime statistics, but for accurately identifying another category of Clery geography: public property. If you can’t determine the boundaries of your campus under Clery, you will not be able to properly identify your campus’ public property.

How to Identify Your Public Property

Under Clery, public property encompasses the following: