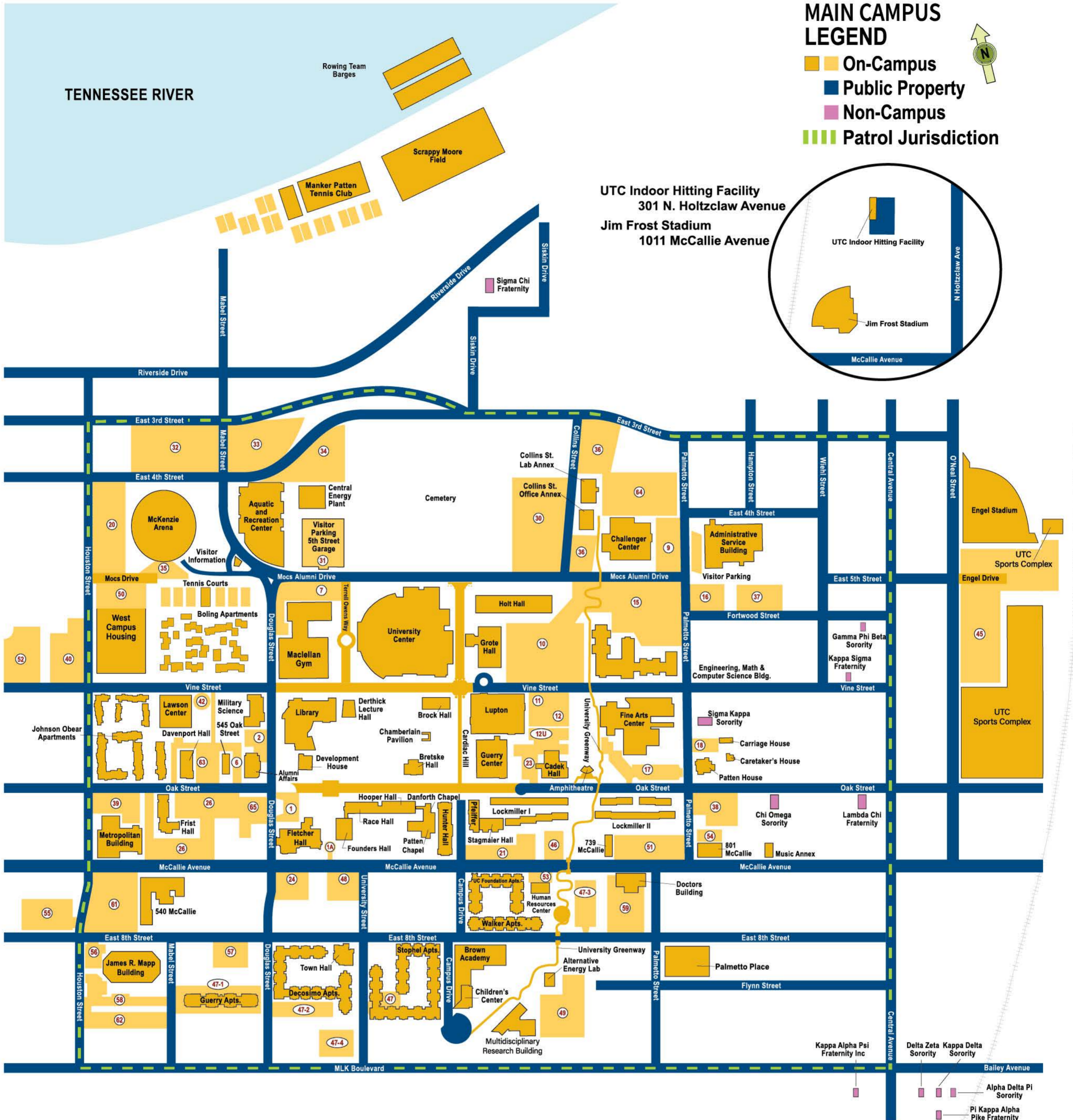
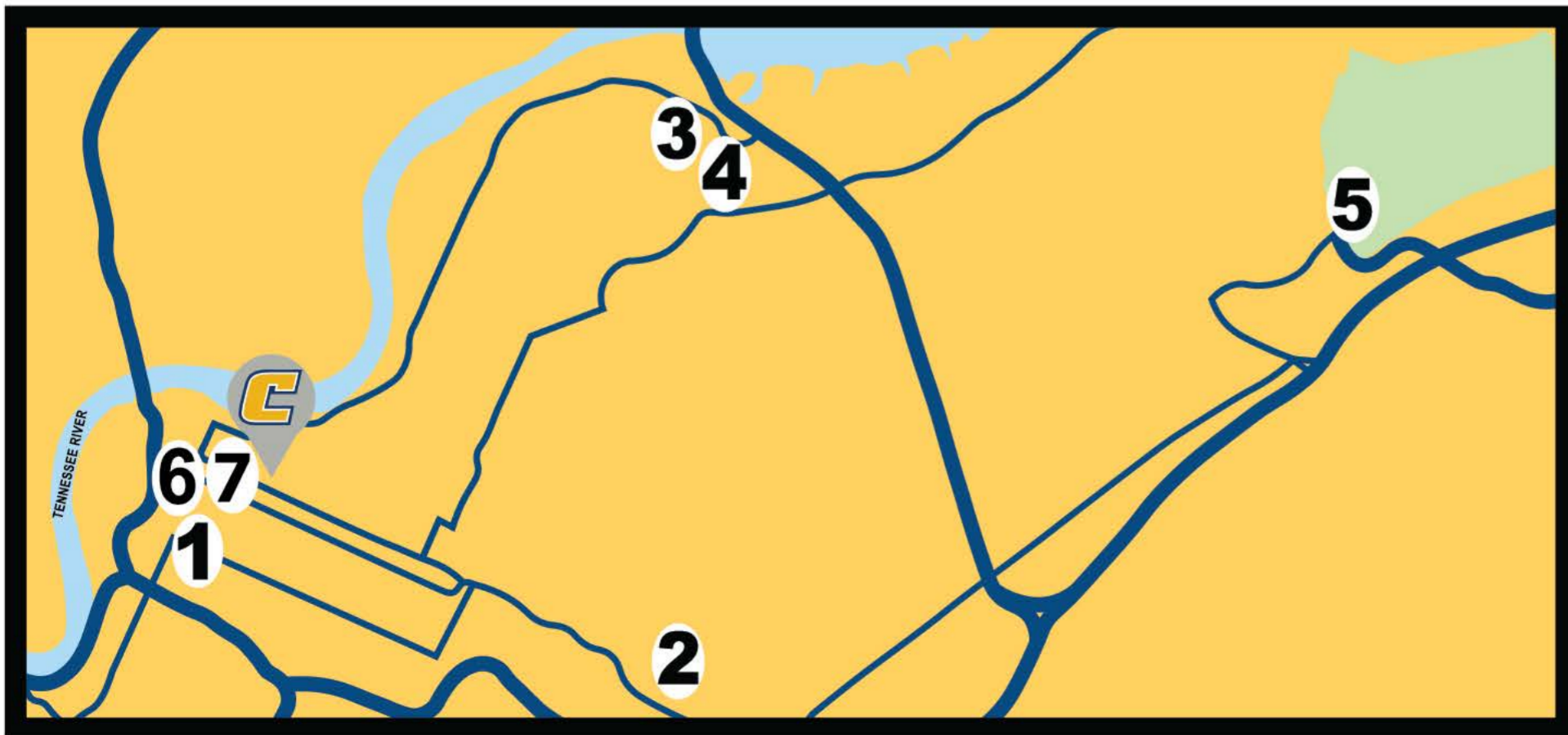


# UTC CLERY GEOGRAPHY & PATROL JURISDICTION



## OFF CAMPUS LEGEND FOR ADDITIONAL NON-CAMPUS PROPERTIES



- 1 Battle Academy**  
1601 South Market Street
- 2 Clarence T. Jones Observatory**  
10 N. Tuxedo Avenue
- 3 Advance Vehicle Test Facility**  
4605 Amincola Highway
- 4 TVA Test Track**  
4800 Amincola Highway
- 5 Enterprise South Visitor Center and Nature Park**  
190 Still Hollow Loop  
697 Still Hollow Loop (Gate 1A)  
698 Still Hollow Loop (Gate 1)
- 6 The Chattanooga Hotel**  
1201 Broad Street
- 7 The Edney Building**  
1100 Market Street

## REPORTABLE LOCATIONS: CLERY GEOGRAPHY DESCRIPTIONS

### ON-CAMPUS

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This category includes (1) any UTC owned or controlled (rented/leased) buildings or property that is within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the campus and used for educational or housing purposes; and (2) UTC owned buildings or property within or reasonably contiguous to the campus that is controlled by another person, is frequented by students and supports the university's educational purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).

- Reasonably contiguous refers to a building or property that UTC owns or controls that is in a location that students consider to be, and treat as, part of the "campus".
- Locations within one mile from the campus border are considered reasonably contiguous with the campus. (i.e. Scrappy Moore Field, Rowing Team Barges, Jim Frost Stadium and UTC Indoor Hitting Facility).
- Includes academic, administrative, and support buildings; grounds; streets, residence halls and parking lots located within campus or UTC boundaries.
- Educational purposes can mean classes, housing, internships, jobs or work-study, locations used to access campus services like parking office, counseling center, student health center, or to play sports.

### RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

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Are a subset of the On-Campus category and include 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.

- Includes the following types of housing: undergraduate, graduate, and married student housing; single family houses used for student housing; summer school student housing; and buildings used for student housing that also have faculty, staff or other individuals living there.
- Includes buildings that are owned by a third party that has a written agreement with UTC to provide student housing. (i.e. Palmetto Place Apartments and The Chattannogan Hotel).

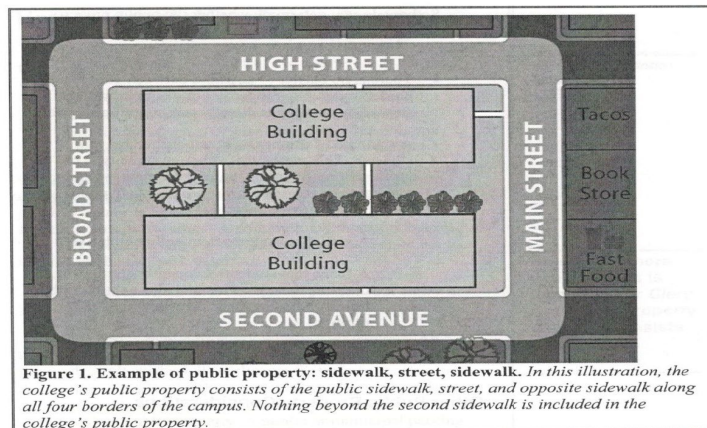
### PUBLIC PROPERTY

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All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities that are (1) within the campus, or (2) immediately borders **and** is accessible from the campus. **NOTE: UTC crime statistics do not include crimes that occur in privately-owned homes or business within or adjacent to the campus boundaries.**

- Includes a public road or bike path that runs through campus; public parks, public waterways, public parking facilities, and public transit stations/stops.

- Accessible means there is no barrier of any kind between the campus border and public property. For example, you can step off UTC campus directly onto a public sidewalk.
- Public property is also considered accessible if a standard of use has been established by students. This means that although some type of barrier is present, students frequently ignore, overcome or even use it, to gain access to public property. Some examples are a wall that students frequently climb over, a fence that students frequently climb over, under or through, or a fence with a missing or broken gate that students frequently walk or drive through.
- In many cases, this property consists of a public sidewalk that borders the campus, the public street along the sidewalk and the public sidewalk on the other side of the street. Only the portions of the sidewalk, street, and sidewalk that are adjacent to the campus are included in the public property. It does not include anything beyond the second sidewalk. If there is not a second sidewalk, it does not include anything beyond the street.



**Figure 1. Example of public property: sidewalk, street, sidewalk.** In this illustration, the college's public property consists of the public sidewalk, street, and opposite sidewalk along all four borders of the campus. Nothing beyond the second sidewalk is included in the college's public property.

## NON-CAMPUS

The Clery Act defines non-campus property as either:

- A. Any building or property, located off campus, that is owned or controlled by an officially recognized or registered student organization at UTC (i.e. privately owned fraternity), or
- B. Any buildings or property, not considered part of the core campus, that is owned or controlled by UTC, is frequently used by students, and supports or is used for the institution's educational purposes (i.e. Alternative Energy laboratory and Clarence T. Jones Observatory).
  - **NOTE:** The Clery Act does not require disclosure of crime statistics for public property that surrounds Non-Campus buildings or property.