

According to data collected by the United States government, approximately 27 percent of individuals between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four have a diagnosable mental illness. In 2012 alone, 21 percent of college and university students had sought treatment for mental health issues that year. The prevalence of mental illness on college and university campuses, and particularly that of untreated mental illness, has resulted in strategies to address the problematic behavior, the underlying mental illness, or both—and has also, in some cases, created legal liability for colleges and universities and the staff who were trying to protect both the students with mental illness and the campus community at large. As part of the *Journal of College and University Law*'s symposium on campus violence, this article will examine the legal protections for students with psychiatric disorders, the limits placed on faculty and administrators who wish to protect these students and those that they may do harm to, and the strategies that some institutions have adopted in order to identify at-risk students and intervene before they harm themselves or others.