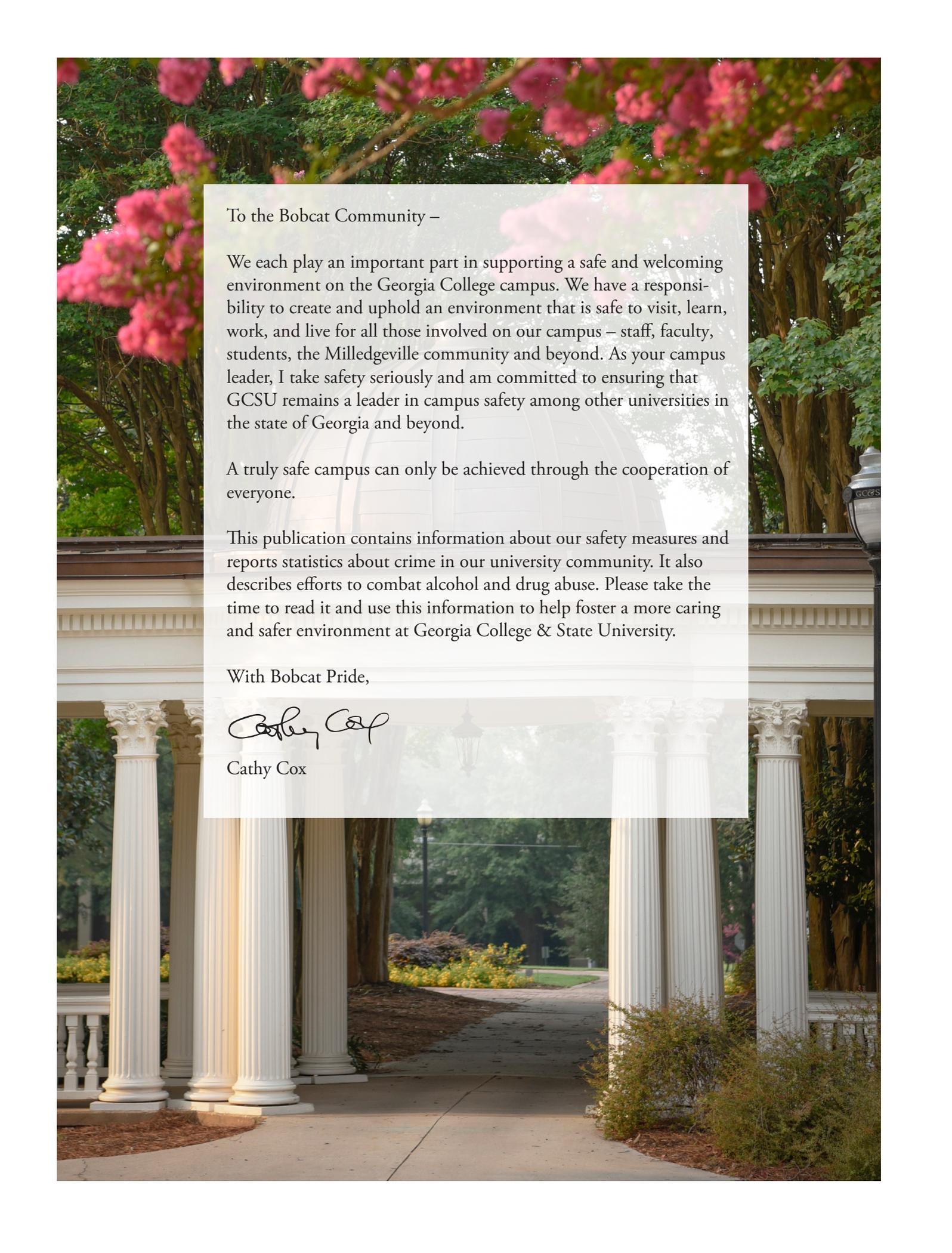




GEORGIA COLLEGE & STATE UNIVERSITY

REVISED
ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT
& ANNUAL FIRE REPORT

A photograph of a campus scene. In the foreground, there are several white, fluted columns supporting a building. A paved walkway leads through the columns towards a large, domed building in the background. The scene is framed by lush green trees and vibrant pink flowers in the upper corners. A semi-transparent white box is overlaid on the center of the image, containing text.

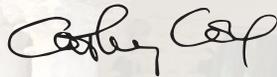
To the Bobcat Community –

We each play an important part in supporting a safe and welcoming environment on the Georgia College campus. We have a responsibility to create and uphold an environment that is safe to visit, learn, work, and live for all those involved on our campus – staff, faculty, students, the Milledgeville community and beyond. As your campus leader, I take safety seriously and am committed to ensuring that GCSU remains a leader in campus safety among other universities in the state of Georgia and beyond.

A truly safe campus can only be achieved through the cooperation of everyone.

This publication contains information about our safety measures and reports statistics about crime in our university community. It also describes efforts to combat alcohol and drug abuse. Please take the time to read it and use this information to help foster a more caring and safer environment at Georgia College & State University.

With Bobcat Pride,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Cathy Cox".

Cathy Cox

GCSU 2023 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

Contains crime statistics for years 2020,2021 and 2022

This report was published in September 2023 and revised October 2023.

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Accessibility Statement

If you need this document in an alternate format for accessibility purposes (e.g. Braille, large print, audio, etc.), please contact clery@gcsu.edu or (478) 445-8274

Annual Security Report Introduction

About

GCSU is committed to promoting a safe learning and working environment for all community members. Our community includes both current and projected students, faculty, and staff members as well as vendors, visitors and guests. The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act) requires institutions of higher education to provide certain campus security policies and disclose plain language summaries of them in an Annual Security Report (ASR). Those summaries and additional information are provided below.

Crime Reporting

Crimes should be reported as soon as possible to the Department of Public Safety via telephone at **478-445-4400**, via the **RAVE Guardian app** or through the **GCSU File A Report** web page. In an emergency, dial 911 and follow up with the Department of Public Safety when it is safe to do so. Crimes may also be reported in person to the Department of Public Safety at **301 W Montgomery St, Milledgeville, GA 31061**.

Additionally, crimes may be reported to the Dean of Students, Title IX Coordinator, Residence Life officials, Human Resources officials, or Athletics officials.

GCSU encourages the prompt reporting of crimes or other emergencies to the Department of Public Safety and/or appropriate police agencies, when the victim of a crime elects to or is unable to make such a report. Additionally, GCSU has various reporting forms that are located at: <https://www.gcsu.edu/deanofstudents/file-a-report>.

GCSU does not currently have a policy regarding voluntary, confidential reporting of crimes by complainants or witnesses for inclusion in crime statistics, nor does GCSU currently have a policy or procedures that encourage pastoral and professional counselors, at their professional discretion, to inform the persons they are counseling of any such procedures to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in crime statistics.

To Report a Crime : Main Campus, West Campus, and East Campus

In-Person: Located at the Hall House, 301 W. Montgomery Street

Emergency Phone: (478) 445-4400

Non-Emergency Phone: (478) 445-4054

On-Campus VOIP Phone: ext. 4400

Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics

The Annual Security and Fire Safety Report is prepared using information maintained by the Office of Inclusive Excellence, information provided by other University offices, including Public Safety, Student Life, Legal Affairs, and University Housing, information reported by other campus security authorities and information reported by local law enforcement agencies. Each of these offices or departments provides updated policy information and crime data on an annual basis for inclusion in this report.

The University Clery Compliance Officer(s), is responsible for collecting crime reports from Campus Security Authorities (CSAs), as defined below, for the purposes of compiling annual crime statistics. CSAs are individuals who, because of their responsibilities at GCSU, have an obligation to share information with the University about alleged Clery crimes that are either reported to them and/or personally witnessed by them. At GCSU some common examples of CSAs include, but are not limited to, University Police, Resident Assistants and Residence Life personnel, Deans of Students personnel, coaches, and Title IX personnel. Crimes reported to a pastoral or professional counselor are excluded from the Clery Act reporting. The Clery Compliance Officer also gathers reports from local law enforcement agencies.

The Clery Compliance Officer(s) leads the Clery Act Classification Review Work Group in determining the classification and counting of crime statistics. The work group includes representatives from University Police, Title IX, Deans of Students, Residence Life, Facilities, Internal Audit and University Compliance. The work group meets regularly, in addition to ongoing individual collaborative communications.

Georgia College & State University distributes a notice of the availability of this Annual Security and Fire Safety Report by October 1st of each year to every member of the campus community. Anyone, including prospective students and employees, may obtain a copy of this report by contacting the Office of Legal Affairs, or by visiting: <https://www.gcsu.edu/clery>

Due to the departure of GCSU's former Title IX and Student Compliance Coordinator, this annual report was prepared by the Office of Legal Affairs.

Timely Warnings

GCSU issues Timely Warnings to alert the campus community of Clery crimes occurring on campus or in other Clery Geography considered by the University to represent an ongoing threat to students and/or employees. Timely Warnings are issued, as soon as the pertinent information is available. The Department of Public Safety evaluates reports made to them and from other CSAs and local law enforcement to determine if a warning must be disseminated. Timely Warnings are issued by the Department of Public Safety with determination made by department personnel that receive the report of the incident.

Timely Warnings are issued via the Front Page and University email. Timely Warnings will not include the names and other identifying information of complainants.

Emergency Notifications

GCSU issues Emergency Notifications to all campus communities, which may be specific to individual campuses, of conditions considered by the University to represent an immediate threat to students and/or employees. The Department of Public Safety will confirm any significant emergency or dangerous situation, will determine the segment or segments of each campus community to receive a notification, and determine the content of the notification. Emergency Notifications are issued by the Department of Public Safety central dispatch via the RAVE Guardian app, University email, phone calls, text messages, and/or electronic warnings pushed to University computers.

The University will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of the responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a Complainant or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. Should an Emergency Notification be issued, the University is not required to issue a Timely Warning based on the same circumstances. GCSU will provide follow-up information to the community as needed.

The Office of University Communications is responsible for issuing information to local media.

Public Crime Log

The Department of Public Safety maintains a Daily Crime Log to serve as a record of all criminal incidents and alleged criminal incidents that are reported to the Department and are reported to have occurred within the statutory jurisdiction of the Department. The log includes, in the order received, the nature, date, time, general location, and known disposition of all criminal incident reports. Daily Crime Logs are available for inspection during normal business operations. Daily Crime Logs are available for access via a designated computer terminal housed within the Hall House, located at 301 W. Montgomery Street. The Daily Crime Log reflect reported crimes for the most recent 60-day period; however, portions of the logs for additional time periods may be obtained upon request and will be provided within two business days. Crime logs are retained for seven years.

In addition, each campus with student housing facilities must maintain a Daily Fire Log to record reported fires within on-campus student residential facilities. Daily Fire Logs are available for inspection during normal business operations. Daily Fire Logs for the Main and West Campuses are directly available for access via a designated computer terminal housed within the Hall House, located at 301 W. Montgomery Street. Daily Fire Logs reflect reported fires for the most recent 60-day period; however, portions of the logs for additional time periods may be obtained upon request and will be provided within two business days. Fire logs are retained for seven years.

Security and Access to Facilities

Georgia College & State University is an open access campus, which caters to the academic and administrative needs of the campus community, as well as to a variety of both public and private events and other functions. In general, administrative buildings are open from 8:00 am until 5:00 pm, Monday through Friday. Academic buildings are opened daily while classes are in session and have limited access afterhours and on weekends. Access to individual classrooms and laboratories is limited to those enrolled in the courses meeting there or otherwise have authorized access. Likewise, access to most programs is limited to those enrolled in the program or otherwise authorized access. Many athletic, entertainment, and cultural events are held at campus facilities and may be open to the public. Likewise, facilities such as the campus bookstore, the Old Governor's Mansion, Andalusia, the Wellness and Recreation Center, and the Ina Dillard Russell Library are open to the public during regular operating hours.

Residence Hall areas are locked 24/7. They are secured by either a building specific Bobcat card or assigned key. See the Bobcat Code link for further detailed information:
<https://www.gcsu.edu/deanofstudents/student-code-of-conduct>

Public Safety personnel lock, unlock, and routinely check all university buildings and other properties daily. Many Georgia College & State University facilities and areas are controlled by access card readers, which restrict access to authorized personnel. In addition, many campus facilities, buildings, and parking areas are under 24-hour video surveillance.

Security and Maintenance of Facilities

Facilities and landscaping at Georgia College & State University are maintained in a manner that minimizes potential risk and hazard to the campus community. Any potential hazards should be identified and reported to the proper authorities as soon as possible. Public Safety personnel work with Facilities Management to ensure the safety of campus by submitting work orders for lights, locks, windows, doors, and other security needs. Facilities Management personnel perform regular scheduled routine lighting inspections to ensure that all campus areas are adequately lit.

Faculty, staff, and students are encouraged to report maintenance-related issues through SchoolDude, the institution's designated maintenance request system. For additional information on submitting a maintenance request, visit <https://www.gcsu.edu/facilitiesmanagement>. Issues requiring immediate attention should be directed to Facilities Management at (478) 445- 4467 during business hours. All after-hours emergencies should be directed to Public Safety at (478) 445- 4400. Non-emergency maintenance requests for residential facilities should be submitted online via the Maintenance Direct portal (<https://www.gcsu.edu/housing/maintenance>), or by contacting your Community Director/Community Advisor.

University Police

The mission of the Georgia College & State University Department of Public Safety is to protect, serve, and educate. We accomplish this through the delivery of comprehensive and integrated safety, security, and emergency preparedness programs in partnership with the community we serve. It is the vision of the GCSU Department of Public Safety to be a model for a safe and empowered community through proactive policing techniques, outstanding professionalism, excellent customer service, effective emergency education, and superior awareness programs.

The Official Code of Georgia Annotated (O.C.G.A.) provides for the arrest powers and jurisdiction of campus police officers within the State. O.C.G.A. section 20-3-72 establishes these authorities for GCSU police officers. As stated in this code section, "The campus policemen and other security personnel of the university system who are regular employees of the system shall have the power to make arrests for offenses committed upon any property under the jurisdiction of the board of regents and for offenses committed upon any public or private property within 500 yards of any property under the jurisdiction of the board."

The Department of Public Safety is comprised of both sworn police officers and non-sworn support personnel. Non-sworn support personnel include safety/security officers, communications officers, and student employees. Georgia College & State University police officers have the same authority and law enforcement powers as other state, county, and municipal law enforcement officials, including the power of arrest. Non-sworn support personnel within the department do not possess the power of arrest, however they assist with the overall safety and security of the campuses.

The Department of Public Safety maintains a positive working relationship with other local, state, and federal agencies in the areas surrounding the University. These relationships include inter-operative radio capabilities, training programs, special event coordination, emergency response, and the investigation of serious criminal incidents. Department of Public Safety personnel interact and communicate with these entities regarding incidents occurring on or around campus and exchange information that may impact campus safety. On occasion, instances arise that require joint investigative efforts and resources. When these circumstances arise, the Department of Public Safety utilizes formal Memorandums of Understanding with the Georgia Military College Police Department, the Milledgeville Police Department, and the Baldwin County Sheriff's Office for the investigation of criminal incidents. In addition, the Georgia Bureau of Investigation will, by request, provide assistance to the Department of Public Safety for the investigation of serious incidents.

Emergency Response and Evacuation

GCSU maintains an Emergency Action Plan and a confidential Emergency Operations Plan. The confidential Emergency Operations Plan includes:

- declaration of a campus state of emergency;
- roles & responsibilities in an emergency;

- drills and exercises; and
- mutual aid agreements.

GCSU Public Safety is responsible for maintaining the plan, conducting at least one annual test of the Emergency Operations Plan, and maintaining detailed documentation of each test. Annual emergency response and evacuation tests may be announced or unannounced. Each building has a evacuation route and the information posted in plain view. Please follow these instructions when an evacuation notice is disseminated. Evacuation training sessions are available throughout each year, either scheduled or upon request. The institution publicizes information about the Emergency Action Plan (EAP). GCSU maintains regular emergency notification drills and may notify of any scheduled tests along with relevant details on our Front Page to the campus community. A summary of the EAP can be found on the Public Safety website: https://www.gcsu.edu/sites/files/page-assets/node-761/attachments/emergency_action_plan_summary.pdf

Missing Persons

Any person (faculty, staff, or student) who is believed to be missing from GCSU should be reported immediately to the Department of Public Safety at (478) 445-4400. Housing and Residence Life employees receiving a report of a missing student must immediately notify the Department of Public Safety at 478-445-4400. Each residential student has the option to identify a Confidential Contact to be notified by Public Safety in the event a student is deemed to be missing. Students under the age of 18 who are not emancipated will be informed each academic year that the institution is required to notify the custodial parent not later than 24 hours after the time the student is deemed to be missing.

The Department of Public Safety will investigate the missing person report and determine if the student is missing. Circumstances may include:

- A student is out of contact after reasonable efforts have been made to reach the student via phone, email, text and visits to on-campus room;
- Conditions that may indicate an act of criminality is involved;
- Conditions that may indicate physical safety is in danger;
- Conditions become known that indicate medicine dependence may threaten health; and/or
- Existence of physical/mental disability indicating the student's physical safety could be in danger.

Alcoholic Beverages and Illegal Drugs

Georgia College & State University prohibits the consumption, possession, or transportation of alcoholic beverages by any person under legal age and furnishing and/or distributing alcoholic beverages to any student under legal age. Additionally, GCSU prohibits the possession, use (without valid medical or dental prescription), manufacturing, furnishing, or sale of any narcotic or dangerous drug controlled by federal or Georgia law, possessions of drug paraphernalia, and

being under the influence of a narcotic or other controlled substance except as permitted by law or valid medical prescription.

Education and Prevention Programming

Georgia College & State University urges all community members to develop good safety habits and we encourage you to visit our page to learn more. We have tips on awareness of your surroundings, car safety and insightful safeguards. Please see these items at: <https://www.gcsu.edu/publicsafety/crime-prevention> .

GCSU's Wellness and Recreation department additionally offers CPR, First Aid, and AED classes as well NARCAN training.

Sexual Misconduct

Georgia College & State University expressly prohibits sexual misconduct, including dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking consistent with the requirements of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, and University System of Georgia policy.

In accordance with federal and state law including, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 ("Title IX") and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title VII), the University System of Georgia (USG) prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in any of its education programs or activities or in employment. The USG is committed to ensuring the highest ethical conduct of the members of its community by promoting a safe learning and working environment. To that end, this Policy prohibits Sexual Misconduct, a form of sex discrimination, as defined herein.

USG institutions are committed to reducing incidents of Sexual Misconduct, providing prevention tools, conducting ongoing awareness and prevention programming, and training the campus community in accordance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act ("Clery Act") and the Violence Against Women Act ("VAWA"). Prevention programming and training will promote positive and healthy behaviors and educate the campus community on consent, sexual assault, sexual harassment, alcohol and drug use, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, bystander intervention, and reporting.

When Sexual Misconduct does occur, all members of the USG community are strongly encouraged to report it promptly through the procedures outlined in this Policy. The purpose of this Policy is to ensure uniformity throughout the USG in reporting and addressing Sexual Misconduct. This Policy applies to all members of the USG community. This Policy is not intended to infringe or restrict rights guaranteed by the United States Constitution including free speech under the First Amendment, or the due process clauses of Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments.

Reporting Structure

Title IX Coordinators (“Coordinators”) at USG institutions shall have a direct reporting relationship to both the institution’s President or the President’s designee and the USG System Director for Equity and Investigations (“System Director”). The President of each institution shall determine the organizational and operating reporting relationships for the Coordinators at the institution and exercise oversight of institutional issues relating to Sexual Misconduct. However, the System Director shall have authority to direct the Coordinators’ work at each institution as needed to address system-wide issues or directives. The President of each institution shall consult with the System Director on significant personnel actions involving Coordinators, to include but not be limited to, appointment, evaluation, discipline, change in reporting structure, and termination.

Definitions and Prohibited Conduct

Community: Students, faculty, and staff, as well as contractors, vendors, visitors, and guests.

Complainant: An individual who is alleged to have experienced conduct that violates this Policy.

Consent: Words or actions that show a knowing and voluntary willingness to engage in mutually agreed-upon sexual activity. Consent cannot be gained by force, intimidation or coercion; by ignoring or acting in spite of objections of another; or by taking advantage of the incapacitation of another where the respondent knows or reasonably should have known of such incapacitation. Minors under the age of 16 cannot legally consent under Georgia law.

Consent is also absent when the activity in question exceeds the scope of consent previously given. Past consent does not imply present or future consent. Silence or an absence of resistance does not imply consent.

Consent can be withdrawn at any time by a party by using clear words or actions.

Dating Violence: Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the alleged victim. The existence of such relationship shall be determined based on the totality of the circumstances including, without limitation to: (1) the length of the relationship; (2) the type of relationship; and (3) the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of Domestic Violence.

Domestic Violence: Violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the alleged victim; by a person with whom the alleged victim shares a child in common; by a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner, or by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the alleged victim.

Incapacitation: The physical and/or mental inability to make informed, rational judgments. It can result from mental disability, sleep or any state of unconsciousness, involuntary physical restraint, status as a minor under the age of 16, or from the intentional or unintentional taking

of alcohol and/or other drugs. Whether someone is incapacitated is to be judged from the perspective of an objectively reasonable person.

Nonconsensual Sexual Contact: Any physical contact with another person of a sexual nature without the person's consent. It includes but is not limited to the touching of a person's intimate parts (for example, genitalia, groin, breasts, or buttocks); touching a person with one's own intimate parts; or forcing a person to touch his or her own or another person's intimate parts. This provision also includes "Fondling" as defined by the Clery Act.

Nonconsensual Sexual Penetration: Any penetration of the vagina, anus, or mouth by a penis, object, tongue, finger, or other body part; or contact between the mouth of one person and the genitals or anus of another person. This provision also includes "Rape, Incest, and Statutory Rape" as defined by the Clery Act.

Confidential Employees: Institution employees who have been designated by the institution to talk with a Complainant or Respondent in confidence. Confidential Employees must only report that the incident occurred and provide date, time, location, and name of the Respondent (if known) without revealing any information that would personally identify the alleged victim. This minimal reporting must be submitted in compliance with Title IX and the Clery Act. Confidential Employees may be required to fully disclose details of an incident in order to ensure campus safety.

Privileged Employees: Individuals employed by the institution to whom a complainant or alleged victim may talk in confidence, as provided by law. Disclosure to these employees will not automatically trigger an investigation against the complainant's or alleged victim's wishes. Privileged Employees include those providing counseling, advocacy, health, mental health, or sexual-assault related services (e.g., sexual assault resource centers, campus health centers, pastoral counselors, and campus mental health centers) or as otherwise provided by applicable law. Exceptions to confidentiality exist where the conduct involves suspected abuse of a minor (in Georgia, under the age of 18) or otherwise provided by law, such as imminent threat of serious harm.

Reasonable Person: An individual who is objectively reasonable under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the person being evaluated by the institution.

Reporter: An individual who reports an allegation of conduct that may violate this Policy but who is not a party to the complaint.

Respondent: An individual who is alleged to have engaged in conduct that violates this Policy.

Responsible Employees: Those employees who must promptly and fully report complaints of or information regarding sexual misconduct to the Coordinator. Responsible Employees include any administrator, supervisor, faculty member, or other person in a position of authority who is not a Confidential Employee or Privileged Employee. Student employees who serve in a supervisory, advisory, or managerial role are in a position of authority for purposes of this Policy (e.g., teaching assistants, residential assistants, student managers, orientation leaders).

Sexual Exploitation: Taking non-consensual or abusive sexual advantage of another for one's own advantage or benefit, or for the benefit or advantage of anyone other than the one being exploited.

Examples of sexual exploitation may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Invasion of sexual privacy;
- Prostituting another individual;
- Non-consensual photos, video, or audio of sexual activity;
- Non-consensual distribution of photo, video, or audio of sexual activity, even if the sexual activity or capturing of the activity was consensual; Intentional observation of nonconsenting individuals who are partially undressed, naked, or engaged in sexual acts;
- Knowingly transmitting an STD or HIV to another individual through sexual activity;
- Intentionally and inappropriately exposing one's breasts, buttocks, groin, or genitals in non-consensual circumstances; and/or
- Sexually-based bullying.

Sexual Harassment (Student on Student): Unwelcome verbal, nonverbal, or physical conduct based on sex (including gender stereotypes), determined by a Reasonable Person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to participate in or to benefit from an institutional education program or activity.

Sexual Harassment (Other Than Student on Student): Unwelcome verbal, nonverbal, or physical conduct, based on sex (including gender stereotypes), that may be any of the following:

- Implicitly or explicitly a term or condition of employment or status in a course, program, or activity;
- A basis for employment or educational decisions; or
- Is sufficiently severe, persistent, or pervasive to interfere with one's work or educational performance creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work or learning environment, or interfering with or limiting one's ability to participate in or to benefit from an institutional program or activity.

The USG also prohibits unwelcome conduct determined by a Reasonable Person to be so severe, pervasive and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to a USG education program or activity in violation of Title IX.

Sexual Misconduct: Includes, but is not limited to, such unwanted behavior as dating violence, domestic violence, nonconsensual sexual contact, nonconsensual sexual penetration, sexual exploitation, sexual harassment, and stalking.

Stalking: Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety or the safety of others or suffer substantial emotional distress.

For the purposes of this definition:

- Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with person's property.
- Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Sex Offender Registry Information

Information about registered sex offenders carrying on a vocation and/or enrolled at Georgia College and State University may be found on the Georgia Bureau of Investigation's web site, <http://gbi.georgia.gov/georgia-sex-offender-registry>.

Reporting Sexual Misconduct

USG encourages the reporting of all Sexual Misconduct as soon as possible. While there is no statute of limitations on an institution's ability to respond to a report, the ability to respond diminishes with time as information and evidence may be more difficult to secure.

Institutional Reports

An institutional report occurs when the institution has notice of a complaint. That notice occurs in two instances:

- When a Responsible Employee receives a complaint; or
- When the Title IX Coordinator or their designee receives a complaint.

Any individual may make a report, but the institution does not have notice of the report until information is known to a Responsible Employee or the Coordinator. The report may be made directly to the Coordinator in multiple formats to include: writing, email, phone, letter, fax, interview, or other method that provides the basis of the complaint of sexual misconduct. There is no specific information required to constitute a report; however, the report should contain as much information as can be provided. Reporting options should be included on the Title IX website.

Complainants, or anyone with knowledge of Sexual Misconduct, may file a report with a Responsible Employee or the Coordinator. That Responsible Employee must provide a complete reporting of all information known to them to the Coordinator. Responsible Employees informed about Sexual Misconduct allegations should not attempt to resolve the situation, but must notify and report all relevant information to the Coordinator as soon as practicable.

Upon receipt of an institutional report, the Coordinator will contact the Complainant. That contact will discuss the availability of supportive measures, the invitation to discuss their wishes with respect to implementation of supportive measures, and explain the process of filing a complaint. An institutional report does not automatically prompt an investigation.

The Coordinator's identity and contact information shall be published by each institution prominently on the institution's website, as well as in any relevant publication. Each institution may choose to have Deputy Title IX Coordinators to whom reports may be made, as well.

The Coordinator shall notify the System Director of any allegation(s) of Sexual Misconduct that could, standing alone as reported, lead to the suspension or expulsion of the Respondent(s). The System Director will work with the institution to determine whether any support services or interim measure(s) are necessary and to assign an investigator who will work under the direction of the System Director or designee, if directed by System Director. If an allegation is not initially identified as one that would lead to the suspension or expulsion of the Respondent(s), but facts arise during the course of the investigation that could lead to the Respondent's suspension or expulsion, the Title IX Coordinator shall notify the System Director or designee. The System Director shall have the discretion to oversee the handling of the complaint.

Confidential Reports

Confidential Employees or Privileged Employees may receive reports of Sexual -based Misconduct without the requirement to report that information to the Coordinator, except as dictated by law or professional standards. Upon request by the Complainant, Confidential Employees and Privilege Employees may make a report to the Coordinator within the degree of specificity dictated by the Complainant.

Nothing in this provision shall prevent an institution staff member who is otherwise obligated by law (i.e., the Clery Act) to report information or statistical data as required.

Law Enforcement Reports

Because Sexual Misconduct may constitute criminal activity, a Complainant also has the option, should the Complainant so choose, of filing a report with campus or local police, for the Complainant's own protection and that of the surrounding community. The institution may assist the Complainant in reporting the situation to law enforcement officials. Filing a criminal report does not automatically constitute an institutional report.

Anonymous Reports

Each institution shall provide a mechanism by which individuals can report incidents of alleged Sexual Misconduct anonymously. Individuals should understand, however, that it will be more difficult for the institution to respond and to take action upon anonymous reports.

Complaint Consolidation

Each institution may consolidate complaints as to allegations of Sexual Misconduct against more than one Respondent, by more than one Complainant against one or more Respondents, or cross-complaints between parties, where the allegations of Sexual Misconduct arise out of the same facts or circumstances.

Parties shall have the opportunity to request or object to the consolidation; however, the institution shall have the authority to make the final determination. For the purpose of this

Policy consolidation may occur during the investigation and/or the adjudication phases of the Sexual Misconduct process.

Complaint Dismissal

Each institution is permitted, but not required, to dismiss complaints on the following grounds:

- The alleged conduct, even if proved, would not constitute sexual misconduct;
- The Complainant notifies the Coordinator in writing that they would like to withdraw the complaint;
- The Respondent is no longer enrolled or employed by the institution; or
- There are circumstances that prevent the institution from gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination regarding the complaint.

The parties shall receive simultaneous written notice of the dismissal and the reason(s) for the dismissal. The parties shall have a right to appeal the institution's decision to dismiss the complaint.

Retaliation

Anyone who has made a report or complaint, provided information, assisted, participated or refused to participate in any manner in the Sexual Misconduct Process, shall not be subjected to retaliation. Anyone who believes that they have been subjected to retaliation should immediately contact the Coordinator or their designee. Any person found to have engaged in retaliation in violation of this Policy shall be subject to disciplinary action.

False Complaints

Individuals are prohibited from knowingly making false statements or knowingly submitting false information to a system or institution official. Any person found to have knowingly submitted false complaints, accusations, or statements, including during a hearing, in violation of this Policy shall be subject to appropriate disciplinary action (up to and including suspension or expulsion) and adjudicated under the appropriate institutional process.

Amnesty

Individuals should be encouraged to come forward and to report Sexual Misconduct notwithstanding their choice to consume alcohol or to use drugs. Information reported by a student during an investigation concerning the consumption of drugs or alcohol will not be used against the particular student in a disciplinary proceeding or voluntarily reported to law enforcement; however, students may be provided with resources on drug and alcohol counseling and/or education, as appropriate. Nevertheless, these students may be required to meet with staff members in regards to the incident and may be required to participate in appropriate educational program(s). The required participation in an educational program under this amnesty procedure will not be considered a sanction.

Nothing in this amnesty provision shall prevent an institution staff member who is otherwise obligated by law (the Clery Act) to report information or statistical data as required.

Disciplinary Sanctions the Institution will Impose

Georgia College & State University is as an entity that supports the laws and regulations of the United States, the State of Georgia, Baldwin County, and the City of Milledgeville. Each student and employee as a responsible member of the university community is expected to do the same. As part of these laws and regulations, the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of alcohol, illicit drugs or any other controlled substance on campus or as a part of any university related employment or activity is strictly forbidden. Each student and employee must abide by the terms of this statement and notify the university in writing of any conviction for a violation of a criminal drug statute within 24 hours after such a conviction.

Employee Sanctions

In addition to the criminal sanctions, employees convicted of drug-related offenses are subject to civil penalties. Such penalties may include suspension or revocation of professional and occupational licenses, restriction from public employment for up to five years, and/or denial of retirement benefits. Workers' compensation benefits will also be denied in certain instances where alcohol or other drugs are a cause of injury.

If, prior to arrest for an offense involving a controlled substance, marijuana, or a dangerous drug, an employee notifies his or her immediate supervisor that he or she illegally uses a controlled substance, marijuana, or a dangerous drug and is receiving or agrees to receive treatment under a drug abuse and education program approved by the institution President, such employee shall be retained by the institution for up to one year as long as the employee follows the treatment plan. Retention of such employee shall be conditioned upon satisfactory completion of the program. The employee's work activities may be restructured if, in the opinion of the immediate supervisor, it is deemed advisable. No statement made by the employee to a supervisor or other person, in order to comply with this policy shall be admissible in any civil, administrative, or criminal proceeding as evidence against the employee. The rights herein granted shall be available to a system employee only once during a five-year period and shall not apply to any such employee who has refused to be tested or who has tested positive for a controlled substance, marijuana, or a dangerous drug.

Sexual Misconduct Proceedings

Title IX Proceedings

All Sexual Misconduct hearings, sanctions, and appeals involving a student Respondent shall follow the hearing and resolution process set forth in this Policy and Section 4.6.5, Standards for Institutional Student Conduct Investigation and Disciplinary Proceedings.

All Sexual Misconduct adjudication involving an employee Respondent, shall be addressed utilizing Board and institutional employment policies and procedures including Human Resources Administrative Practice Manual, Prohibit Discrimination & Harassment.

Sexual Misconduct Hearing Process

In this online process, the Complainant and Respondent will both be receiving information on how to join a Microsoft Teams meeting. These instructions are to be shared by the Complainant and Respondent with all persons involved in their side of the case (e.g., Advisor, Witnesses).

Decorum of the Hearing

1. The Microsoft Teams join feature will take all parties into a General Meeting Room first. Please make sure microphones are muted. The Hearing Officer or support staff will be monitoring the status of microphones. When the time comes, you will be asked to move to the Hearing Room. Instructions will be provided.

2. Who may be in the Hearing Room and can they speak?

Advisors – yes, only to their party

Respondent – yes, but not when Complainant is speaking

Complainant – yes, but not when the Respondent is speaking

Hearing Panel Members (3 university officials) – yes

Hearing Officer – yes

Hearing Officer's Support Staff – yes, only to Hearing Officer and Hearing Panel Witnesses – yes, when called into the Hearing Room to answer questions

3. If a party wishes to express concerns related to relevancy, repetitiveness, or appropriateness of questions or to ask procedural questions, they may raise those concerns directly to the Hearing Officer and ask for clarification or a ruling on a matter of concern. Only the Respondent or Complainant may raise these concerns, and the Hearing Officer will determine whether the questioning or evidence is relevant and should be permitted or deemed irrelevant and thus inadmissible.

4. The Hearing Panel, Hearing Officer, and/or Hearing Facilitator will be located in the Hearing Room.

5. In the Hearing Room, all video cameras must be placed in the "on" position with your person being visible online. The Hearing Officer or support staff will instruct parties as to when to turn on their microphones. Microphones will be monitored to ensure that they remain in the correct position. Turning on your microphone and speaking when someone else is speaking (except for the advisor of the person speaking) may result in disciplinary action.

6. The party's advisor may be in the Hearing Room and may turn their microphone on as needed to get their party's attention, but conversations must be held by other means. Most advisors sit next to their party in person and join the online environment sitting next to each other. If this is not preferred or unattainable, the use of a cell phone with an earpiece is a normal setup.

7. A Hearing Officer has the authority to remove any person from the hearing room who they believe is exhibiting behavior not conducive to a prompt, fair, and impartial hearing.

8. This hearing will be recorded. The recording may be paused during breaks. Under no

circumstances should anyone record the hearing outside of University Officials. The recording of this hearing is the sole property of the University. Individual parties may request a recording of the hearing at any time through the Office of Legal Affairs.

Order of the Hearing

I. Introduction Phase

1. Introduction of the Hearing Officer
2. Introduction of members of the Hearing Panel
3. The Hearing Officer explains the process for today's hearing, including any modifications to the process.

II. Procedural Confirmations Phase

1. Respondent will do an introduction and Respondent and Advisor will answer the following questions:

- A. Did you receive a Notice of Alleged Violations and a Notice of Hearing?
- B. Do you understand your Student Rights as outlined in the Notice of Alleged Violations and Information Meeting as explained by the Conduct Officer?
- C. Do you have an advisor(s) present today? If yes, please have them introduce themselves/himself/herself.

1) Advisor Question

- i. As an advisor to the student, you may not actively participate in the hearing outside of providing advice, support, and counsel to your party. Do you understand?
- ii. In a Title IX case: As an advisor to the student, you may only actively participate in the hearing during the cross-examination portion of the hearing; otherwise, your participation is reserved for providing advice, support, and counsel to your party. Do you understand?

2. Complainant will do an introduction and the Complainant and Advisor will answer the following questions:

- A. Do you understand the Student Rights as outlined in the Notice of Alleged Violations and Information Meeting as explained by the Conduct Officer?
- B. Do you have an advisor(s) present today? If yes, please have them introduce themselves/himself/herself.

1) Advisor Question

- a). As an advisor to the student, you may not actively participate in the hearing outside of providing advice, support, and counsel to your party. Do you understand?
- b). In a Title IX case: As an advisor to the student, you may only actively participate in the hearing during the cross-examination portion of the hearing; otherwise, your participation is reserved for providing advice, support and counsel to your party. Do you understand?

3. Honor Code

During the hearing, both the Complainant and Respondent are bound by the Georgia College's Honor Code. Any false statements will result in a violation of the Honor Code.

III. Alleged Violation and Plea of the Respondent

Phase 1. The Hearing Officer will read the alleged violation(s).

2. Respondent will be asked "How do you plea?" to each alleged violation. The correct response is either "Responsible" or "Not Responsible."

IV. Opening Statements Phase

1. Complainant's opening statement
2. Respondent's opening statement

V. Question and Answer Phase

1. Complainant

A. Respondent's submitted questions will be asked first, and any additional questions will be submitted through the chat feature and read by the Hearing Officer to the Complainant if approved.

B. Panel questions will be asked by the Hearing Officer. Additional questions from the Panel will be submitted through the Panel's chat feature

2. Respondent

A. Complainant's submitted questions will be asked first, and any additional questions will be submitted through the chat feature and read by the Hearing Officer to the Respondent if approved.

B. Panel questions will be asked by the Hearing Officer. Additional questions from the Panel will be submitted through the Panel's chat feature

VI. Witness Phase

1. Witnesses (one at a time) will move from the General Meeting Room to the Hearing Room (instructions will be provided). Calling and questioning of witnesses will proceed in the following order: Hearing Panel witnesses, Complainant's witnesses, and then Respondent's witnesses.

2. Hearing Panel Witnesses

A. The University Investigator (UI) will be called as the first witness by the Hearing Panel when requested by any party.

B. Complainant's advance questions for witnesses will be asked by Panel followed by questions submitted via chat feature to the Hearing Officer after approval.

C. Respondent's advance questions will be asked by Panel followed by questions submitted via chat feature to the Hearing Officer upon approval.

D. Panel's advance questions will be asked by Panel followed by questions submitted via chat feature to the Hearing Officer upon approval.

E. Any remaining questions by any party may be submitted via chat feature to Hearing Officer for approval.

F. The Panel decides if they want the Witness to remain for possible further questioning. If yes, the Witness returns to the General Meeting Room.

G. The witness process is repeated until the witness list of the Hearing Panel is exhausted

H. The witness process is repeated until the witness list of the Hearing Panel is exhausted (repeat 6.b.ii – 6.b.vii).

3. Respondent's Witnesses

A. Respondent's advance questions for witnesses will be asked by Panel followed by questions submitted via chat feature to the Hearing Officer upon approval.

B. Complainant's advance questions will be asked by Panel followed by questions submitted via chat feature to the Hearing Officer upon approval.

C. Panel's advance questions will be asked by Panel followed by questions submitted via chat feature to the Hearing Officer upon approval.

D. Any remaining questions by any party may be submitted via chat feature to Hearing

Officer for approval.

E. The Panel decides if they want the Witness to remain for possible further questioning. If yes, the Witness returns to the General Meeting Room.

F. The witness process is repeated until the witness list of the Respondent is exhausted (repeat).

4. Complainant's Witnesses

A. Complainant's advance questions for witnesses will be asked by Panel followed by questions submitted via chat feature to the Hearing Officer upon approval.

B. Respondent's advance questions will be asked by Panel followed by questions submitted via chat feature to the Hearing Officer upon approval.

C. Panel's advance questions will be asked by Panel followed by questions submitted via chat feature to the Hearing Officer upon approval.

D. Any remaining questions by any party may be submitted via chat feature to Hearing Officer for approval.

E. The Panel decides if they want the Witness to remain for possible further questioning. If yes, the Witness returns to the General Meeting Room.

F. The witness process is repeated until the witness list of the Complainant is exhausted (repeat).

5. Last call for any witnesses

VII. Final Questions Phase

1. Complainant will ask any final questions of the Respondent
2. Respondent will ask any final questions of the Complainant
3. Does the Panelist have any further questions of the Respondent?
4. Does the Panelist have any further questions of the Complainant?

VIII. Closing Statement Phase

1. Complainant Closing Statement
2. Final panel questions for the Complainant sent via chat feature for approval and asked by the Hearing Officer
3. Respondent Closing Statement
4. Final panel questions for the Respondent sent via chat feature for approval and asked by the Hearing Officer

This concludes the information-gathering portion of the hearing.

IX. Hearing Conclusion Phase

1. Hearing Officer makes a closing statement about next steps.
2. Once the Hearing Phase is completed, all parties may end the video call.

X. Deliberation Phase

Members of the Hearing Panel will deliberate and make a decision based on the preponderance of the information provided in the current case. Deliberations usually take between 1 and 5 business days.

XI. Conclusion Phase

1. The members of the Hearing Panel will provide the Hearing Officer with their decision after deliberating.
2. The Hearing Officer will send a Notice of Outcome letter which is a written notice of the decision. The Notice of Outcome will be sent to the Complainant, Respondent, and Title IX Coordinator at the same time via email.

Formal Definitions of Prohibited Conduct Under Title IX & Clery Act

Under the Clery Act, these statistical disclosures are compiled using a variety of federal crime definitions. Many of these definitions are derived from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, which includes the Summary Reporting System (SRS) and the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). Other definitions are based on guidelines from the United States Department of Education and applicable federal laws, such as the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). For these reasons, the definitions that are presented in this report may, or may not, reflect similar crime definitions as found in laws of the State of Georgia.

Criminal Offenses

Aggravated Assault: An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

Arson: Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft.

Manslaughter by Negligence: The killing of another person through gross negligence.

Motor Vehicle Theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter: The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Robbery: The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Sexual Assault (Sex Offenses): Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent. Includes the following four crimes:

- 1.) ***Rape:*** The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus, with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. This offense includes the rape of both males and females.
- 2.) ***Fondling:*** The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

3.) *Incest*: Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

4.) *Statutory Rape*: Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Hate Crimes

Bias: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their race, religion, ethnicity, national origin, gender, sexual orientation, disability, or gender identity.

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property: To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

Disability: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their physical or mental impairments, whether such disability is temporary or permanent, congenital or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age or illness.

Ethnicity: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people whose members identify with each other, through a common heritage, often consisting of a common language, common culture (often including a shared religion) and/or ideology that stresses common ancestry.

Gender: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender, e.g., male or female.

Gender Identity: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity, e.g., bias against transgender or non-conforming individuals.

Hate Crime: A criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. Hate crimes include the previous definitions of Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Manslaughter by Negligence, Sexual Assault, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft and Arson, in addition to the added definitions of Larceny-Theft, Simple Assault, Intimidation, and Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property.

Intimidation: To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

Larceny-Theft: The unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Constructive possession is the condition in which a person does not have physical custody or possession, but is in a position to exercise dominion or control over a thing.

National Origin: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people based on their actual or perceived country of birth.

Race: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics, e.g., color of skin, eyes, and/or hair; facial features, etc., genetically transmitted by descent and heredity which distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind, e.g., Asians, blacks or African Americans, whites.

Religion: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being, e.g., Catholics, Jews, Protestants, atheists.

Sexual Orientation: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation.

Simple Assault: An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.

Arrests and Referrals

Arrest: Persons processed by arrest, citation or summons.

Drug Law Violations: The violation of laws and ordinances prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs.

Liquor Law Violations: The violation of state and local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.

Referral: The referral of any person to any official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is established and which may result in the imposition of a sanction.

Weapons Law Violations: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons. This classification encompasses weapons offenses that are regulatory in nature.

VAWA Crimes

Dating Violence: Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim. The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of the relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.

Domestic Violence: A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed:

- By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
- By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
- By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
- By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred;
- By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

Stalking: Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to:

- Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
- Suffer substantial emotional distress.

Unfounded Crimes

Unfounded: A crime found by sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel to be false or baseless after a formal determination has been made through an investigation.

Clery Geography

The Clery Act specifies geographical areas for crime reporting and classifies them into four categories, which are reflected in the crime statistics portion of this report. The following geographical categories reflect a variety of campus areas, which are composed of Georgia College properties or facilities and the surrounding public property utilized by those at the University. Incidents that occur within the University's Clery geography at privately owned locations or at Foundation Properties that do not support educational purposes (e.g. rental properties not designated as student housing) are not included for crime statistics. However, incidents at these locations will be considered for crime alerts, timely warnings and emergency notifications.

On-Campus: (i) Any building or property owned or controlled by an 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, including residence halls; and (ii) any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified in paragraph (i) of this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor)."

On-Campus Residential: 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.

Non-campus Buildings or Property: Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization 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.

Public Property: All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

Crime Statistics

Main Campus

	Year	Main Campus - Clery Geography				
		On Campus			Noncampus Building or Property	Public Property
		Student Housing Facilities	Other	On Campus Total		
Murder and Nonnegligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	2020	0	0	0	1	0
	2021	2	0	2	0	0
	2022	4	0	4	3	0
Fondling	2020	0	0	0	1	0
	2021	0	1	1	0	0
	2022	1	1	2	0	0
Incest	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	1
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	2	0
	2022	0	1	1	0	0
Burglary	2020	0	1	1	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	4	4	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2020	0	6	6	4	0
	2021	0	1	1	0	0
	2022	0	2	2	1	0
Arson	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	1	1	0	0

GCSU ASRAFR

VAWA Offenses	Year	Main Campus - Clery Geography				
		On Campus			Noncampus Building or Property	Public Property
		Student Housing Facilities	Other	On Campus Total		
Dating Violence	2020	0	2	2	1	0
	2021	1	0	1	3	1
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	1
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	2020	0	0	0	2	0
	2021	1	1	2	4	0
	2022	1	4	5	2	0

Arrests	Year	Main Campus - Clery Geography				
		On Campus			Noncampus Building or Property	Public Property
		Student Housing Facilities	Other	On Campus Total		
Liquor Law Violations	2020	0	8	8	2	5
	2021	6	22	28	12	36
	2022	0	9	9	5	6
Drug Law Violations	2020	0	1	1	2	1
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	1	4
Illegal Weapons Possession	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	1	0

Disciplinary Referrals	Year	Main Campus - Clery Geography				
		On Campus			Noncampus Building or Property	Public Property
		Student Housing Facilities	Other	On Campus Total		
Liquor Law Violations	2020	52	27	79	21	5
	2021	31	28	59	22	28
	2022	47	13	60	16	10
Drug Law Violations	2020	10	3	13	4	0
	2021	2	3	5	11	1
	2022	5	6	11	10	1
Illegal Weapons Possession	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	1	0

	2020	2021	2022
Total Unfounded Crimes	0	1	3

Main Campus - Hate Crimes

- During the 2020 calendar year, there were no reported Hate Crimes.
- During the 2021 calendar year, there were no reported Hate Crimes.
- During the 2022 calendar year, there were two reported Hate Crimes.
 - One incident was classified as Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of property motivated by nationality on campus property.
 - One incident was classified as Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of property motivated by race on a student housing facility.

Caveat/Explanatory Note:

Georgia College & State University determined in 2022 that our “East Campus” and “West Campus” locations do not meet Clery Act criteria to be considered separate campuses for reporting purposes. Crime statistics for these locations previously reported separately for 2020 and 2021 as well as those for 2022 are now included in our Noncampus Building or Property category.

Fire Safety Disclosure for On-Campus Student Housing

Reporting a Fire

Prior to an emergency, it is recommended that all campus community members familiarize themselves with the location of fire extinguishers, fire alarm pull stations, and emergency exits within areas of campus that they utilize. All campus buildings are equipped with monitored fire alarm systems that notify the Department of Public Safety upon activation.

If a fire condition is discovered within a Georgia College building, you should take the following action:

- Activate a fire alarm pull station, if an alarm is not already sounding. In addition, Public Safety should be notified by calling (478) 445-4400 to report fire conditions.
- Immediately evacuate the building and keep low to the floor if smoke is present.
- When evacuating a building, move in an orderly manner to the nearest exit. In response to a fire evacuation, occupants should use the stairs. Do not use elevators.
- Assist individuals who may need assistance to move to a safe area. The evacuation of people with disabilities will be given the highest priority. They will be evacuated by the most expeditious and safe means available. If you are aware of a person with a disability in your building that may require assistance, please notify Public Safety or other first responders.
- Once outside, move away from the building to your designated building assembly area and wait for instructions from Public Safety or other officials. Keep the streets and walkways clear. This will allow fire equipment and emergency personnel to reach the building. Keep at least 500 feet away from the affected building.
- Do not re-enter an evacuated building unless told to do so by emergency personnel.
- If you are unable to get to an emergency exit safely, get into a room with a window, and close the door behind you. Get to the window and draw attention to your location and/or call 911 or Public Safety at (478) 445-4400 to inform responders of your location.

Residence Hall Evacuation Procedures

All University residence halls have emergency evacuation plans. Fire drills are generally conducted bi-annually in on-campus residence halls to allow occupants to become familiar with and practice their evacuation skills. The drills are typically conducted by the Office of Environmental Health and Safety & Fire Safety, in conjunction with University Housing and Public Safety. These drills may also involve local public safety officials. Residents should follow the same procedures for fire drills as they would with any fire alarm.

Residential facilities utilize fire alarm systems with alarm pull stations, sirens, and strobe lights on each floor. In addition, each apartment has smoke detectors and/or sprinkler systems in the living room, hallway, and bedrooms, and dry chemical ABC type fire extinguishers. Residents are required to notify University Housing staff if an extinguisher has been used and needs to be recharged. Tampering with fire safety equipment or causing a false alarm will result in judicial referral and review through the University's student conduct process.

Each residential facility follows their own protocol for evacuation based on the floor plan of the respective building. In the event of an alarm, all residents and guests are expected to immediately evacuate the building. Exit the building as safely as possible through the closest means of safe egress. Residents must move away from the building so that police, fire, and rescue personnel are not impeded. Anyone who requires assistance in the event of an evacuation due to a temporary or permanent disability should contact University Housing. University Housing staff will share this information with police and fire personnel so that they can provide assistance.

Fire Safety Education and Training Programming

Educational programs for fire safety are available by request through the Office of Environmental Health and Safety & Fire Safety. These programs may include the identification and prevention of fire hazards, building evacuation procedures and drills, occupant responses to fire emergencies, and hands-on use of fire extinguishers. In addition, as an employee of the University, each employee has the right to know about hazardous chemicals in the workplace. This right is guaranteed under Georgia's Public Employee Hazardous Chemical Protection and Right to Know Act of 1988. An online training module pursuant to the Right to Know Act is available for employees by contacting the Office of EHS & Fire Safety.

Mandatory Supervised Fire Drills

Annually, the University conducts emergency management exercises to test emergency response procedures. The scenarios for these exercises change from year-to-year and include the participation of numerous departments from across the campus. These exercises may also involve emergency responders from state and local agencies, including those from law enforcement, fire, and emergency medical agencies. These drills may include tabletop exercises, emergency operations center exercises, or full-scale emergency response exercises. The University conducts after-action reviews of all emergency management exercises. In conjunction with at least one of these exercises, the university will conduct an annual test of the GC Alert emergency notification system. These exercises will also serve as an opportunity to remind the campus community of the information included in the University's Emergency Action Plan regarding emergency response procedures.

Use of Electrical Appliances, Open Flames, Smoking

In order to minimize the risk of fire within residential areas and dormitory complexes, Georgia College and University Housing have instated several policies regarding portable devices, smoking, open flames and other potential hazards. Residents are encouraged to personalize their living spaces as long as doing so does not interfere with fire safety and evacuation practices. Residents shall not obstruct the entry path of a bedroom, unit, breezeway or stairwell. Residents may not hang items from fire sprinklers or other related fire equipment.

Because of the danger presented by open flames, candles (with or without wicks) and such items are not permitted in student rooms/apartment sand, if present, will be confiscated. Candle

warmers are also prohibited since there is an open heating source. Continued use of candles may lead to disciplinary action. The burning of incense is not permitted. The odor may be disagreeable to other students and the live coal is a fire hazard. Any offensive odor that extends outside a room/apartment is prohibited.

Georgia College is a tobacco and smoke-free campus. The use of all forms of tobacco products on property owned, leased, rented, in the possession of, or in any way used by the University System of Georgia or its affiliates is expressly prohibited. "Tobacco Products" are defined as cigarettes, cigars, pipes, all forms of smokeless tobacco, clove cigarettes, and any other smoking devices that use tobacco, such as hookahs or electronic cigarettes.

The use of candles, incense, open flames and flammable liquids on Georgia College campuses are prohibited. This policy applies to all Georgia College facilities, including facilities leased by Georgia College. The unauthorized possession of candles, incense, open flame-producing devices and flammable or combustible liquids may result in the confiscation of the item and disciplinary action. Any student/faculty/staff or guest group seeking approval for a temporary exception to this policy (for a specific event, such as a candlelight vigil), must first attain written approval from the Office of Environmental Health and Safety & Fire Safety. Specific times, dates, and locations will be needed to attain this permission, as well as an explanation of the event, the purpose of the open flame to the event, and the location of fire extinguishers and/or other safety precautions. A decision based on the discretion of the Office of Environmental Health and Safety & Fire Safety, will be provided within 48 hours. This policy does not apply to University Housing provided outdoor grills, however the materials needed for grilling (charcoal, lighter fluid, etc.) may not be stored in Georgia College Housing or Apartment Facilities. Unauthorized grills and flammable liquids may not be used in Georgia College Housing and Apartment Facilities.

Persons may only grill on permanently placed grills outside residential areas within the following parameters:

- Storage of materials for grilling (charcoal, lighter fluid, etc.) is not permitted in student rooms/apartments
- Grilling is not permitted inside rooms/apartments, within 10 feet of any building or in hallways or stairwells
- Extreme caution must be used to prevent the danger of fire with live coals and sparks
- All debris and trash utilized for grilling must be completely clean and clear after each use

Per the Georgia College University Housing Policy Handbook, the following restrictions apply to appliances within the residence halls on Main Campus. Because of health, safety and sanitation considerations, only certain appliances are authorized for use in the residence halls: small electrical appliances that have a completely enclosed heating element and are U.L. approved (i.e. rice steamers etc.) and small refrigerators that meet the residence hall specifications.

One microwave is allowed in the student rooms of all residence halls and must meet the following requirements:

- A. The unit and power cord must be U.L. approved.
- B. Maximum size, 800 watts.

Refrigerators are allowed in your room if they meet the following requirements:

- A. The unit and power cord must be U.L. approved.
- B. Maximum size, approximately 4.3 cubic feet.
- C. Maximum of 2 running amps.

Remember, your refrigerator must be unplugged and defrosted during semester break periods.

Prohibited items include but are not limited to:

- Coffee makers with hot plate bottoms
- Air Fryers
- Electric skillets
- Toasters
- Space heaters
- Electric blankets
- Electric grills
- Extension cords without a surge protector
- Items with exposed heating elements
- Hot plates
- Halogen lamps
- Lava lamps
- Holiday string lights
- Multiple extension cords plugged into each other
- Toaster ovens
- Candle warmers

Per the Georgia College University Housing Policy Handbook, the following restrictions apply to appliances within the residence halls on West Campus. Basic appliances are provided for each apartment unit. The apartment comes standard with a refrigerator/freezer with ice maker, microwave, cook-top with conventional oven, dishwasher, garbage disposal, air-conditioning/heating unit, and (for buildings 1-3) washer and dryer in the apartment or (for buildings 4-6) access to common washers and dryers. Small electrical appliances that have a completely enclosed heating element and are U.L. approved (i.e., coffeemakers and popcorn poppers) are permitted in the kitchen area of apartment units.

Prohibited items include, but are not limited to:

- Air-conditioning units
- Ceiling fans, not already installed
- Hot plates
- Space heaters
- Appliances with open flames
- Appliances with open heating coils
- Electric blankets
- Any appliance that poses an electrical-overload hazard
- Candle warmers

Future Improvements in Fire Safety

To ensure compliance with regulations and standards, Georgia College & State University's Office of Public Safety continually assesses fire safety systems for facilities on campus. Upgrades to existing fire safety equipment and systems are made as needed to ensure that all equipment and systems meet National Fire Protection Association standards. Future improvements will be made on an as needed basis, as part of this ongoing assessment.

FIRE STATISTICS

2022 Main Campus Residential Facility Fire Safety Systems

Facility Name/ Address	Fire Alarm Monitoring	Evacuation Plans & Placards	Sprinkler System	Smoke Detector	Fire Extinguisher	Drills 2022
Adams Hall [421 W. Greene Street]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Bell Hall [211 W. Hancock Street]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Foundation Hall [631 W. Franklin Street]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Napier Hall [420 W. Greene Street]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Parkhurst Hall [550 W. Greene Street]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Sanford Hall [410 W. Greene Street]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Wells Hall [510 W. Greene Street]	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2

Fire Statistics for On-Campus Student Housing Facilities 2020-2022

Fire Statistics for On-Campus Student Housing Facilities

2020 Main Campus Residential Facility Fires

Facility Name/ Address	Total # of Fires	Fire #	Date	Time	Cause of Fire	# of Injuries	# of Deaths	Value of Damage
Adams Hall [421 W. Greene Street]	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bell Hall [211 W. Hancock Street]	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Foundation Hall [631 W. Franklin Street]	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Napier Hall [420 W. Greene Street]	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Parkhurst Hall [550 W. Greene Street]	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sanford Hall [410 W. Greene Street]	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wells Hall [510 W. Greene Street]	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

2021 Main Campus Residential Facility Fires

Facility Name/ Address	Total # of Fires	Fire #	Date	Time	Cause of Fire	# of Injuries	# of Deaths	Value of Damage
Adams Hall [421 W. Greene Street]	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bell Hall [211 W. Hancock Street]	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Foundation Hall [631 W. Franklin Street]	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Napier Hall [420 W. Greene Street]	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Parkhurst Hall [550 W. Greene Street]	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sanford Hall [410 W. Greene Street]	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wells Hall [510 W. Greene Street]	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

2022 Main Campus Residential Facility Fires

Facility Name/ Address	Total # of Fires	Fire #	Date	Time	Cause of Fire	# of Injuries	# of Deaths	Value of Damage
Adams Hall [421 W. Greene Street]	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Bell Hall [211 W. Hancock Street]	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Foundation Hall [631 W. Franklin Street]	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Napier Hall [420 W. Greene Street]	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Parkhurst Hall [550 W. Greene Street]	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sanford Hall [410 W. Greene Street]	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wells Hall [510 W. Greene Street]	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A