



East Georgia State College - Augusta

**ANNUAL SECURITY AND FIRE SAFETY
REPORT**

**Produced by EGSC Police Department
and Office of Legal Affairs**

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From the President

To the East Georgia State College Community –

It is up to each one of us to help foster a secure and supportive environment at East Georgia State College — an environment where individuals can feel safe to visit, learn, work and live. Primary to this goal are the principles of responsibility and respect. These values are essential to any community and serve as the foundation for the success and productivity of our students, faculty, and staff. Safety on campus is one of the highest concerns. A truly safe campus can only be achieved through the cooperation of everyone. This publication contains information about campus safety measures and reports statistics about crime in our East Georgia State College – Augusta community, located on the Summerville campus of Augusta University. The report also describes our efforts to combat alcohol and drug abuse. Please take the time to read it and help foster a more caring and safer environment.

David L. Schechter, President

From the Director of Public Safety

To the East Georgia State College Community –

On behalf of the members of the East Georgia State College Police Department, I want to thank you for your interest in our Annual Security Report. The report is published by the EGSC Police Department and Legal Affairs with assistance from the Augusta University Department of Public Safety. We publish this report because it contains valuable information for our campus community. We also publish the report to comply with the important provisions of the Clery Act. Campus safety and security and compliance with the Clery Act should be a part of everyone's responsibility at East Georgia State College. We encourage you to review the information available in this document. You will find information about our organization including descriptions of certain services that we provide. You will also become familiar with our strong commitment to victims of crimes and the specific services we make available to crime victims. Lastly, you will find important information about security policies and procedures on our campus, crime data, and crime prevention information. We share in the College's commitment to foster a secure and supportive environment at East Georgia State College. Campus safety and security is a collaborative effort with Augusta University and both institutions are committed to making the East Georgia State College Augusta campus a safe place in which to live, work, and study.

Trey Drawdy, Director of Public Safety / Chief of Police

Distribution: This report is distributed via email distribution containing a link to the report posted on the EGSC Police Department website.

Accessibility: A hard copy of this report is available in the EGSC Police Department and in the Office of Human Resources.

SCOPE OF THE ANNUAL SECURITY AND FIRE SAFETY REPORT

East Georgia State College – Augusta is located on the Augusta University Summerville (AU) campus. This report contains Clery Act crime statistics for the East Georgia State College (EGSC) Augusta campus. This report was completed in collaboration with Augusta University Department of Public Safety. The report covers 2021 calendar year statistics; 2020 and 2019 crime statistics are included for comparison. The report contains the safety and security policies of AU which are applicable to EGSC Augusta, as well as additional Clery Act reporting requirements for the EGSC Augusta campus. Augusta University Summerville (AU) has no on-campus student housing facilities. EGSC students do not have access to AU student housing, therefore this report does not contain a missing student policy or a fire safety report for EGSC Augusta.

REPORTING CRIMES AND OTHER EMERGENCIES

Crime Reporting

Crimes should be reported as soon as possible to the Augusta University Police Department (AUPD) via **telephone at 706-721-2911**. In an emergency on campus or in campus housing, dial **706-721-2911** or **1-2911** from a campus land line to summon an AUPD officer. Call 911 in an emergency when off campus to summon the Richmond County Sheriff's Office (RCSO). Crimes may also be reported in person at the following campus location:

Augusta University Police Department, Annex II, HT, 524 15th St., Augusta, GA

Additionally, crimes may be reported to the EGSC Augusta Director (nkelch@ega.edu, (706) 729-2187); AU Dean of Students (Bellevue Hall, Summerville Campus, 706-737-1411); AU Title IX Coordinator (Annex 1, jkneuker@augusta.edu, 706-721-5144); EGSC Title IX Coordinator (shelms@ega.edu, 478-289-2360); AU Human Resources officials (Annex 1, 1499 Walton Way, HR_Web@augusta.edu, (706) 721-9365).

AU encourages the prompt reporting of crimes or other emergencies to the Augusta University Police Department and/or appropriate police agencies when the victim of a crime elects to or is unable to make such a report.

AU does not currently have a policy regarding voluntary, confidential reporting of crimes by complainants or witnesses for inclusion in crime statistics, nor does AU 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.

Timely Warnings

AU issues Timely Warnings to alert the campus community of Clery crimes considered by the University to represent an ongoing threat to students and/or employees. Timely Warnings are issued by AUPD with determination made by the Chief of Police or his designee with assistance from department personnel that receive the report of the incident.

AUPD evaluates reports from Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) to determine if a warning must be disseminated. CSAs are individuals who, because of their responsibilities at AU, 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 EGSC- Augusta some common examples of CSAs include, but are not limited to, EGSC Augusta Director, EGSC Title IX Coordinator, University Police, AU Dean of Students personnel, and AU Title IX personnel. Crimes reported to a pastoral or professional counselor are excluded from the issuance of Timely Warnings unless the reporter specifically requests the counselor to pass the report on to law enforcement.

Timely Warnings are issued by AUPD Dispatch via the AU Mass Notification System, University email, phone calls, text messages and/or electronic warnings pushed to University computers. Timely Warnings will not include the names and other identifying information of complainants.

Emergency Notifications

The University issues "JagAlert" Emergency Notifications to all campus communities in response to a significant emergency or dangerous situation involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus. The AUPD or CEPaR (Office of Critical Event Preparedness and Response) will confirm any significant emergency or dangerous situation, will determine the segment or segments of each campus community to receive a notification, determine the content of the notification, and activate the AU Mass Notification System. The Chief of Police or their designee will be responsible for Emergency Notifications relating to criminal incidents and general public safety concerns. The Director of CEPaR or their designee will be responsible for Emergency Notifications relating to weather, fire, or other environmental hazards.

Upon confirmation, the University will issue Notifications without delay, and considering the safety of the community, unless issuing a Notification will, in the professional judgement of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. Notifications are issued by the AUPD Dispatch or CEPaR via the AU Mass Notification System utilizing University email, phone calls, text messages, and/or electronic warnings pushed to University managed computers. Should an Emergency Notification be issued, the University is not required to issue a Timely Warning based on the same circumstances. After an incident that has been the subject of an Emergency Notice has been rendered safe, AUPD or CEPaR will issue an "all clear" notice via the AU Mass Notification System. EGSC Augusta students sign up to participate in JagAlert using this link:

<https://www.ega.edu/current-students/student-support/recieve-phone-alerts-connected.html>

The AU Division of Communications and Marketing is responsible for issuing information to local media.

Public Crime Log

The AUPD generates the Public Crime Log daily from reports made to them through their central dispatch, from Campus Security Authorities, and local law enforcement agencies. Crime logs are publicly available for inspection on the University website (<https://www.augusta.edu/police/cleryandcrime/index.php>), and in person at the AU Police Department during regular business hours. The Public Crime Log entries are archived from the website on a monthly basis, with the most current 60 days publicly available, and retained electronically for seven years. Archived copies will be available for public inspection within two business days of a request.

Security and Access to Facilities

During business hours, Augusta University is open to students, parents, employees, contractors, guests, and invitees. During non-business hours, access to all University facilities is by key or card access, if

issued, or by admittance via AUPD staff after receiving an email requesting admittance (that has been approved by the Building Coordinator). In periods of extended closing, the University will admit only those with prior approval to all facilities. Some facilities may have individual hours, which may vary at different times of the year.

Security and Maintenance of Facilities

AU values and promotes physical safety and security regarding facilities and surrounding grounds, as reflected in regular assessment and maintenance schedules. AU also uses an electronic maintenance request system so that anyone may easily report an issue that needs immediate attention, such as burned-out lights or a malfunctioning lock. The AUPD partners with our Facilities team in ongoing assessments, reporting of, and mitigating safety concerns. The AUPD partners with Facilities when buildings are under design by architectural firms prior to and during construction. If you see a security issue you may report it AU Police or by submitting a work request via email (wmc@augusta.edu) to Facilities.

University Police

The East Georgia State College Augusta campus is located on the Augusta University Summerville campus. Police services are provided to EGSC Augusta by Augusta University Police Department. The Augusta University Police Department is a fully certified and accredited state police agency. All officers employed by Augusta University are equivalent to the police or law enforcement officers employed in your hometown. University police officers are authorized to make arrests for violations of state law and local ordinances, obtain and execute search warrants, and enforce the traffic laws.

The jurisdiction of the AUPD, as defined by Georgia law, is public or private property under control of the Board of Regents plus 500 yards. Officers may operate beyond the 500 yards if they are in pursuit of an individual; assistance is requested from a surrounding agency with whom the University has a mutual aid agreement and; or on any campus under the control of the Board of Regents.

AUPD has a strong working relationship with the following agencies:

- Richmond County Sheriff's Office
- Columbia County Sheriff's Office
- Georgia Bureau of Investigation
- Federal Bureau of Investigation

Each of the above agencies augments the AUPD within their jurisdiction during mutual investigations, arrests and prosecutions.

AUPD Officers are fully qualified to adequately and independently investigate incidents and crimes occurring within our Clery geography across all AU campuses. Additionally, AUPD currently has and maintains a mutual aid agreement with the Richmond County Sheriff's Office to support incident response and investigations when needed within the AU Clery Geography.

We encourage you to visit the Augusta University Police website at <https://www.augusta.edu/police/> to explore the services AUPD offers and important information regarding staying safe at AU.

AUPD does monitor criminal activity at student organizations in non-campus locations by requesting information from the Richmond County Sheriff's Office. EGSC Augusta does not have non-campus student organizations.

Emergency Response and Evacuation

AU 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 and responsibilities in the event of an emergency,
- drills and exercises, and
- mutual aid agreements.

The AU Office of Critical Event Preparedness and Response (CEPaR) is responsible for maintaining the plan, conducting at least one annual test of the confidential Emergency Operations Plan, and maintaining detailed documentation of each test. Annual emergency response and evacuation tests may be announced or unannounced. Evacuation training sessions are available throughout each year either scheduled or upon request. The University publicizes information about AU's emergency and continuity plans in conjunction with one annual test and on an ongoing basis throughout the year including through orientation sessions, departmental planning meetings and tests of the emergency notification system. A summary of the EOP can be found on the AUPD/CEPaR website: <https://www.augusta.edu/cepar/index.php>.

EGSC POLICIES: ALCOHOL, DRUG AND SEXUAL MISCONDUCT POLICIES GOVERNING ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS

EGSC Alcohol and Drug Policy Statements

Alcohol: The possession, consumption, distribution, manufacture or sale of alcoholic beverage or container, illegal or dangerous drugs (without valid dental or medical prescription) on East Georgia State College property, including institutionally approved events off campus, is prohibited. No student shall unlawfully possess or consume distribute, manufacture, or sell an alcoholic beverage or container off EGSC property. No student shall be under the influence of alcohol while on East Georgia State College property or at institutionally approved events, or under the influence of alcohol in such a way that it violates federal, state, or local laws on or off campus. **Drugs:** No student shall unlawfully possess or consume (without a valid dental or medical prescription), distribute, manufacture, or sell illegal or dangerous drugs or drug-related paraphernalia off EGSC property. No student shall be under the influence of illegal or dangerous drugs while on East Georgia State College property or at institutionally approved events, or under the influence of illegal or dangerous drugs in such a way that it violates federal, state, or local laws on or off campus.

The enforcement of alcohol and drug laws on-campus is the responsibility of the EGSC Police Department. Violators are subject to college disciplinary action, criminal prosecution, fine and imprisonment. Per OCGA 3-3-23 it is unlawful to furnish, cause to be furnished, purchase or provide alcohol to a person under the age of 21 and unlawful for a person under the age of 21 to knowingly possess any alcoholic beverage. Student organizations or groups violating alcohol/substance policies or laws may be subject to disciplinary action as defined in the *EGSC Student Handbook*.

Students convicted of drug offenses will be subject to disciplinary sanctions up to and including expulsion, state and/or federal sanctions, imprisonment and/or fines and loss of student-aid eligibility for a specified period of time. Specific institutional sanctions are noted in the *EGSC Student Handbook*:

<https://www.ega.edu/about/at-a-glance/policies-and-procedures-of-the-college/04-code-of-conduct-alcohol-and-drug-sanctions.html>

State, and federal sanctions noted on the EGSC Police website:

<https://www.ega.edu/about/departments/police/index.html>

The EGSC Police Department will enforce all state and federal laws pertaining to the possession, use, and sale of alcoholic beverages, including underage drinking, and possession, distribution, manufacture and sale of drugs. The EGSC Vice President of Academic and Student Affairs will also notify parents of underage students who are involved in alcohol or drug related crimes.

Substance Abuse Education

The College has developed a program to help prevent the illicit use of drugs and the abuse of alcohol by students and employees. The program provides services related to drug use and abuse including dissemination of informational materials, educational programs, counseling services, referrals and college disciplinary actions.

During Compliance Month, the Alcohol and Drug policy which includes counseling referrals and college sanctions is annually distributed to employees. Students receive the Alcohol and Drug Policy via distribution from the Director of Counseling and Disability Services in the Fall and receive instruction and materials in CATS: EGSC First Year Experience Program and through Haven on-line training. The Director of Housing covers the alcohol and drug policy and education in the annual mandatory student housing orientation sessions each Fall and Spring. Student training on substance abuse awareness and prevention was offered in Spring 2021.

Substance Abuse Resources and Referrals

The College's Drug and Alcohol Policy provides for several sources for getting help with a drug or alcohol problem. The sources listed herein are distributed to students during various education outreach efforts as noted in this report.

Georgia Crisis and Access Line- (800) 715-4225- provides 24 hour a day, 7 day a week referral assistance and crisis intervention to anyone with mental health needs, drugs or alcohol. In-patient facilities are listed below.

Serenity Behavioral Health Systems (located in Augusta, Georgia)- (888) 629-3330 Provides dual diagnosis drug rehabilitation with a primary focus on mental health services and drug rehabilitation.

Quentin Price (located in Dublin, Georgia)- (800) 868-5423 or (800) 868-5423- This facility provides detoxification services and short-term residential treatment. John's Place Crisis Stabilization Unit (Statesboro, Georgia)- (912) 764-6129 or (800) 746-3526- This facility provides short-term intensive structured residential services for individuals.

Braswell House (Swainsboro, Georgia) (478) 289-2486. This is an addictive disease semi-independent residential program. Individuals entering this program are referred by in-patient crisis stabilization units. This program offers a safe, stable, drug free residence to ten co-ed individuals for a minimum of 30 days. Individuals without a safe and sober home environment to return to are often good candidates for this program.

See EGSC Employee Alcohol and Other Drug Policy

<https://www.ega.edu/about/at-a-glance/policies-and-procedures-of-the-college/08-employee-alcohol-and-other-drug-prevention-policy.html>

See EGSC Student Alcohol and Other Drug Policy

<https://www.ega.edu/about/at-a-glance/policies-and-procedures-of-the-college/04-alcohol-and-other-drug-policy.html>

Sanctions for Student Alcohol and Drug Violations

The following are possible disciplinary sanctions which may be imposed upon a student for infractions of the Code of Conduct's alcohol and/drug policy. This list may not be taken to be exhaustive and may be enlarged or modified to meet the particular circumstances in any given case.

Alcohol Violations

First Offense:

- Assessment by Counselor to determine the need for ongoing sessions;
- 20 Hours of Community Service;
- Online Alcohol Program to be paid by the student;
- \$100 fine;
- One Semester of Probation; and
- Parental Notification will be issued for students under age 21 as allowed by FERPA for alcohol violations.

Second Offense:

- Bobcat Villas Suspension one semester;
- Assessment by Counselor to determine the need for ongoing sessions;
- 30 Hours of Community Service;
- Attend Alcohol Educational Program;
- EGSC Counseling;
- \$200 fine;
- One Year Probation; and
- Parental Notification will be issued for students under age 21 as allowed by FERPA for alcohol violations.

Third Offense:

- Suspension from all EGSC Campuses for One Year;
- Fine \$300;
- One Year Probation with a Behavioral Contract; and
- Parental Notification will be issued for students under age 21 as allowed by FERPA for alcohol violations.

Drug Violations

The following are possible disciplinary sanctions which may be imposed upon a student for infractions of the Code of Conduct's alcohol and/drug policy. This list may not be taken to be exhaustive and may be enlarged or modified to meet the particular circumstances in any given case.

First Offense:

Potential to be suspended from the Bobcat Villas (students who receive a citation for selling drugs in a residence hall will be permanently suspended from all residence halls);

- Assessment by Counselor to determine the need for ongoing sessions;
- 20 Hours of Community Service; • Online Drug Program to be paid by the student;
- \$100 fine;
- One Semester Probation; and
- Parental Notification will be issued for students under age 21 as allowed by FERPA for alcohol violations.

Second Offense:

- Bobcat Villas Suspension one semester;
- Assessment by Counselor to determine the need for ongoing sessions;
- Attend Drug Educational Program (EGSC Counseling Center);
- 30 Hours of Community Service;
- \$200 fine;
- One Year Probation; and
- Parental Notification will be issued for students under age 21 as allowed by FERPA for alcohol violations.

Third Offense:

- Suspension from all EGSC campuses for 1 year;
- \$300 fine;
- One Year Probation with a Behavioral Contract; and
- Parental Notification will be issued for students under age 21 as allowed by FERPA for alcohol violations.

Applicable Legal Sanctions Under Local, State, or Federal Law

Employee and Students Possible Legal Sanctions: Under Georgia and federal law, it is a crime to possess, manufacture, sell, or distribute illegal drugs. As required by federal regulations, charts accompanying this policy in the current Safe & Secure brochure detail federal penalties for drug trafficking and state sanctions for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs. Federal sanctions for the illegal possession of drugs include imprisonment up to 1 year and/or a minimum fine of \$1,000 for a first conviction; imprisonment for 15 days to 2 years and a minimum fine of \$2,500 for a second drug conviction; and imprisonment for 90 days to 3 years and a minimum fine of \$5,000 for a third or subsequent drug conviction. For possession of mixture or substance that contains cocaine base, federal sanctions include 5 to 20 years in prison and a minimum fine of \$1,000 for a first conviction if the mixture or substance exceeds 5 grams. The sanctions apply to a second conviction if the mixture or substance exceeds 3 grams and for a third or subsequent conviction if the mixture or substance exceeds 1 gram. Additional possible penalties for the illegal possession of drugs are forfeiture of real or personal property used to possess or to facilitate possession of a controlled substance if the offense is punishable by more than 1 year imprisonment; forfeiture of vehicles, boats, aircraft, or any other conveyance used, or intended for use, to transport or conceal drugs; civil fine up to \$10,000 per violation; denial of federal benefits, such as student loans, grants, contracts, and professional and commercial licenses for up to 1 year for a first offense and up to 5 years for a second or subsequent offense; successful completion of a drug treatment program; community service; and ineligibility to receive or purchase a firearm. Georgia law prohibits the purchase or possession of alcohol by a person under the age of 21, or the furnishing of alcohol to such a person. Driving under the influence of alcohol or other drugs also is illegal. It is against Georgia law, under certain circumstances, to walk or be upon a roadway while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs. The punishment for these offenses may include imprisonment, payment of a fine, mandatory treatment and education programs, community service, and mandatory loss of one's driver's license. East Georgia State College is required to fully cooperate with any investigation by federal and state authorities.

East Georgia State College complies with the State of Georgia Controlled Substances Act and all other local, state and federal laws that govern the controlled substance act. The College strictly prohibits the illegal use or possession of any controlled substance: The possession, use, manufacture, cultivation, distribution, sale, and/or misuse of any controlled or illegal substance, designer drug, or synthetic cannabinoid. Common names: Spice, K2, Demon, wicked, Black Magic, Voodoo Spice, and Ninja, Aroma. Individuals found responsible for manufacturing, possessing, importing/exporting or distributing these substances will face criminal charges(O.C.G.A. 16-13-32.4). College students

engaging in these activities will also be held responsible under the College's illegal substances policies.

The State of Georgia has extensive laws governing the unlawful manufacture, distribution, sale, possession, or use of illicit drugs and alcohol. Below are excerpts and summaries of common drug and alcohol related laws from the Official Code of Georgia Annotated (O.C.G.A.):

Furnishing to, Purchase of, or Possession by Persons Under 21 Years of Age of Alcoholic Beverage (O.C.G.A. 3-3-23).

In Georgia, it is illegal for anyone under 21 years of age to attempt to purchase, purchase, consume, possess, or knowingly and intentionally transport any liquor, malt or brewed beverage. • No person knowingly, directly or through another person, shall furnish, cause to be furnished, or permit any person in such person's employ to furnish any alcoholic beverage to any person under 21 years of age; • No person under 21 years of age shall purchase, attempt to purchase, or knowingly possess any alcoholic beverage; • No person under 21 years of age shall misrepresent such person's age in any manner whatever for the purpose of obtaining illegally any alcoholic beverage; • No person knowingly or intentionally shall act as an agent to purchase or acquire any alcoholic beverage for or on behalf of a

person under 21 years of age; or Any person convicted of violating any component of this law shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, or in some sections, or for subsequent convictions, a misdemeanor of a high and aggravated nature. Upon the first conviction, the offender shall be punished by not more than six months imprisonment or a fine of not more than \$300.00, or both.

False Identification to Obtain Alcohol (O.C.G.A. 3-3-23). In Georgia, it is illegal for anyone under 21 to possess an identification card falsely identifying that person by name, age, date of birth, or photograph as being 21 or older to attempt to obtain liquor, malt, or brewed beverage by using the identification card of another or by using an identification card that has not been lawfully issued to or in the name of the person who possesses the card. It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly possess, display, or use any false, fictitious, fraudulent, or altered identification document. Any person who is under 21 years of age and violates the provisions of this law for the purpose of the identification being used to obtain entry into an age restricted facility or being used to purchase a consumable good that is age restricted, shall, upon a first conviction thereof, be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon a second or subsequent conviction shall be punished as for a misdemeanor of a high and aggravated nature.

Public Drunkenness (O.C.G.A. 16-11-41). In Georgia, a person who shall be and appear in an intoxicated condition in any public place or within the curtilage of any private residence not his own other than by invitation of the owner or lawful occupant, which condition is made manifest by boisterousness, by indecent condition or act, or by vulgar, profane, loud, or unbecoming language, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Public drunkenness also leads to other behaviors and important health concerns. Oftentimes public drunkenness contributes to many criminal mischiefs and disorderly conducts on campus. Persons must be responsible for their own actions and know their limits and tolerance levels before consuming alcohol.

Driving Under the Influence (O.C.G.A. 40-6-391). In Georgia, a person shall not drive or be in actual physical control of any moving vehicle while: • Under the influence of alcohol to the extent that it is less safe for the person to drive; • Under the influence of any drug to the extent that it is less safe for the person to drive; • Under the intentional influence of any glue, aerosol, or other toxic vapor to the extent that it is less safe for the person to drive; • Under the combined influence of any two or more substances to the extent that it is less safe for the person to drive; • The person's alcohol concentration is 0.08 grams or more at any time within three hours after such driving or being in actual physical control from

alcohol consumed before such driving or being in actual physical control ended; or 55 • There is any amount of marijuana or a controlled substance, as defined in O.C.G.A. 16-13-21, present in the person's blood or urine, or both, including the metabolites and derivatives of each or both without regard to whether or not any alcohol is present in the person's breath or blood. Every person convicted of DUI shall, upon a first or second conviction thereof, be guilty of a misdemeanor, upon a third conviction thereof, be guilty of a misdemeanor of a high and aggravated, and upon a fourth or subsequent conviction thereof, be guilty of a felony. Depending on the number of convictions, the punishment for DUI may include: suspension or disqualification of a driver's license, a fine between \$300.00 and \$5,000.00, a period of imprisonment of between ten days and 5 years, probation, community service, completion of a DUI Alcohol or Drug Use Risk Reduction Program and/or a clinical evaluation. A person shall not drive or be in actual physical control of any moving commercial motor vehicle while there is 0.04 percent or more by weight of alcohol in such person's blood, breath, or urine. A person under the age of 21 shall not drive or be in actual physical control of any moving vehicle while the person's alcohol concentration is 0.02 grams or more at any time within three hours after such driving or being in physical control from alcohol consumed before such driving or being in actual physical control ended.

Open Container (O.C.G.A. 40-6-253). Under Georgia law, a person shall not consume any alcoholic beverage or possess any open alcoholic beverage container in the passenger area of any motor vehicle which is on the roadway or shoulder of any public highway. Any person who violates this Code section is subject to a fine not to exceed \$200.00.

Possession of Marijuana Less Than One Ounce (O.C.G.A. 16-13-2). Any person who is charged with possession of marijuana, which possession is of one ounce or less, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by imprisonment for a period not to exceed 12 months or a fine not to exceed \$1,000.00, or both, or public works not to exceed 12 months.

Possession of Synthetic Cannabinoids (O.C.G.A. 16-13-30). During the past several years, a surge of young adults and teens have skirted the illegality of marijuana by purchasing and smoking a synthetic form of the drug. Formerly sold in convenience stores around the state, synthetic marijuana, or "Spice," does lead to a high, but its use comes at a sometimes fatal cost. Under Chase's Law, the ingredients used to make synthetic marijuana are listed as Schedule I drugs. Possession of synthetic marijuana in Georgia is a felony.

Possession of Scheduled Controlled Substances (O.C.G.A. 16-13-30). In Georgia, controlled substances are classified into five schedules depending on the potential for abuse, whether there is a currently accepted medical use, and the accepted safety for use of the drug under medical supervision. It is unlawful for any person to purchase, possess, have under his or her control, manufacture, deliver, distribute, dispense, administer, sell, or possess with intent to distribute any controlled substance. Violations of the Georgia Controlled Substances Act can carry sentences of up to 30 years of in prison.

Possession of a Drug-Related Object (16-13-32.2). In Georgia, it shall be unlawful for any person to use, or possess with the intent to use, any object or materials of any kind for the purpose of planting, propagating, cultivating, growing, harvesting, manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing, preparing, testing, analyzing, packaging, repackaging, storing, containing, concealing, injecting, ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing into the human body marijuana or a controlled 56 substance. Any person convicted of being in possession of a drug-related object shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Georgia's 9-1-1 Medical Amnesty Law provides for assistance to anyone who calls for emergency medical assistance for a possible overdose on alcohol or drugs.

Know the signs:

- Person is passed out or is difficult to awaken
- Person is cold, clammy, pale or bluish skin
- Person has slowed breathing
- Vomiting (asleep or awake)

Know how to help:

- Turn a vomiting person on his/her side to prevent choking
- Clear vomit from the mouth
- Keep the person awake
- NEVER leave the person unattended.
- Call 911 for medical assistance.
- For more information on the risks and consequences of drug and alcohol abuse visit: www.drugabuse.gov

Risks Associated with the Abuse of Alcohol and with Use of Illicit Drugs

Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood that the driver will be involved in an accident. Moderate doses of alcohol may increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including murder, rape, armed robbery, vandalism, spouse and child abuse, and drunk driving. High doses of alcohol often cause marked impairment in higher mental function, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information and make judgments. Heavy use may cause chronic depression and suicide and is also greatly associated with the abuse of other drugs. Very high doses cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects described. The use of even small amounts of alcohol by a pregnant woman can damage her fetus.

Long-term heavy alcohol use can cause digestive disorders, cirrhosis of the liver, circulatory system disorders, and impairment of the central nervous system, all of which can lead to dependence, particularly in person with one or more parents or grandparents who were problem drinkers. At least 15-20 percent of heavy users will eventually become problem drinkers or alcoholics if they continue drinking. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake by alcoholics is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, or convulsions, which can be life threatening.

Illicit drugs all have some health-threatening qualities, some more than others. Examples are lung damage for marijuana, central nervous system disorders for cocaine, heroin, and hallucinogens, and liver damage from inhalants. Dependence and addiction are constant threats to users. HIV is widely spread among intravenous drug users. Regular abuse of these substances generally exposes users to criminal elements who may influence users to become involved criminal activities in addition to their already illegal drug use.

Crime Prevention Educational Programming and Services

Augusta University encourages members of the University community to help prevent and reduce acts of violence by:

- Being vigilant and using safety planning
- Stepping in when they see signs of potential or escalating violence
- Using one or more of the actions of bystander intervention to step in and distract, direct, delay, document, or delegate to someone to intervene.

You can take steps to reduce personal safety risks by drinking responsibly; downloading and using the **Rave Guardian app**; being aware of and using blue light phones on campus for emergencies; walk with friend (especially at night) or use the AUPD Safety Escort Service; and being mindful of your surroundings. If you see something suspicious, report it to AUPD immediately.

Security and Safety

AUPD offers multiple programs each year that encourage both AU and EGSC students and employees to be responsible for their own security and safety, as well as that of others. Regular community safety education and programming includes RAD (Rape Aggression Defense) courses designed to assist students and staff to avoid victimization and sexual violence; active shooter/harmer response training; fraud prevention education; Coffee with a Cop; firearms safety; and many more. The AUPD website provides updated and ongoing information regarding security and safety programming:

<https://www.augusta.edu/police/resources/index.php>.

EGSC Behavioral Recommendation Team

In order to extend our efforts on emergency preparedness and prevention, EGSC has established a Behavioral Recommendation Team for referrals of students at all locations. The objective of the Behavioral Recommendation Team (BRT) is to put in place a structured process for evaluating potentially threatening situations that occur at the college, coordinating resources and recommending an action plan for individual in need of support. The multi-disciplinary team is comprised of members from around the college community. If you would like further information about the BRT please visit <https://www.ega.edu/about/executive-staff/behavioral-recommendation-team.html>

University System of Georgia Policy on Sexual Misconduct and Student Conduct

The University System of Georgia is committed to ensuring a safe learning environment that supports the dignity of all members of the University System of Georgia community. Relevant policies and procedures include: USG 6.7 Sexual Misconduct Policy:

<https://www.usg.edu/policymanual/section6/C2655> and the University System of Georgia's 4.6.5

Standards for Institutional Student Conduct Investigation and Disciplinary Proceedings:

<http://www.usg.edu/policymanual/section4/policy/C332/>

EGSC Policy Statement on Sexual Assault, Stalking, Domestic Violence and Dating Violence

EGSC 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, Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, and University System of Georgia policy. EGSC is committed to providing a safe learning and working environment, and in compliance with federal law has adopted policies and procedures to prevent and respond to incidents of sexual misconduct and abuse including sexual violence, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking. These guidelines apply to all faculty, staff, students, contractors and visitors.

Sexual assault, stalking, domestic violence and dating violence are forms of sexual misconduct which violate the EGSC Student Code of Conduct and EGSC *Sexual Misconduct Policy* and may violate Federal and State Laws. Students and employees that violate the EGSC Sexual Misconduct Policy are subject to disciplinary sanctions through the Office of Student Conduct and EGSC as outlined in the above college policy. Please see policy: <https://www.ega.edu/about/at-a-glance/policies-and-procedures-of-the-college/08-sexual-discrimination-harassment-and-misconduct-policy.html>

EGCS's procedures, policies and protocols for reporting and addressing allegations of student and employee sexual assault, sexual misconduct, stalking, domestic violence and dating violence are contained in the below sections. The Title IX process is contained in the above policy.

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response

The College educates the campus community to promote the awareness of sexual assault, date rape, and other sex offenses through the use of the EGSC website, social media, pamphlets, handouts, the Student Handbook, and the programs described in "Prevention and Awareness", including mandatory online training for new students and employees.

Additionally, throughout the academic year the EGSC Police as well as other College departments and organizations conduct programs to educate the campus community regarding sexual assault awareness. If you are a victim of a sexual assault at this institution, your first priority should be to get to a place of safety. You should then obtain necessary medical treatment. The following definitions are provided:

Rape: In Georgia, Rape is defined under O.C.G.A. 16-6-1: "a person commits the offense of rape when he has carnal knowledge of: (1) A female forcibly and against her will; or (2) A female who is less than ten years of age. Carnal knowledge in rape occurs when there is any penetration of the female sex organ by the male sex organ. The fact that the person allegedly raped is the wife of the defendant shall not be a defense to a charge of rape. A person convicted of the offense of rape shall be punished by death, by imprisonment for life without parole, by imprisonment for life, or by a split sentence that is a term of imprisonment for not less than 25 years and not exceeding life imprisonment, followed by probation for life.

Consent: Consent is not expressly defined in Georgia law; however, the age of consent is 16 years old. The Georgia Criminal Code, OCGA 16-1-2 states "Without his consent" means that a person whose concurrence is required has not, with knowledge of the essential facts, voluntarily yielded to the proposal of the accused or of another.

Sexual Assault: In Georgia, Sexual Assault is defined under O.C.G.A. 16-6-5.1 as "improper sexual contact" perpetrated by an individual that has supervisory or disciplinary authority over another individual and knows or reasonably should be aware of the supervisory or disciplinary relationship. Improper sexual contact includes sexually explicit conduct. The relationship of the perpetrator and victim may be employee -patient, employee – detainee, foster parent -foster child, person in position of trust – minor. A person convicted of sexual assault may be subject to varying penalties depending on the age of the parties, ranging from imprisonment of 25-50 years and fine not to exceed \$100,000.

Risk Reduction Tips

Tips like these tend to make victims feel blamed if a sexual assault occurs. It is never the victim's fault,

and these tips are offered in the hope that recognizing patterns can help men and women to reduce the risk of victimization. That said, only a rapist or an empowered bystander can intervene to prevent a rape or assault. Generally, an assault by a known offender will follow a four-step pattern:

1. An individual's personal space is violated in some way. For example, the perpetrator may touch the victim in a way that does not feel comfortable.
2. If the victim does not express discomfort, the perpetrator may begin to view the victim as an easy target because she/he is not acting assertively.
3. The perpetrator may take the victim to a location that is secluded and where the victim is vulnerable.
4. The victim feels trapped or unable to be assertive and is raped or assaulted.

Decisive action early in an encounter may be the key to avoiding rape. An individual who can combine assertiveness and self-defense skills, who is self-confident and definite in his/her interactions with others, is less likely to become a victim of rape. If the individual can assertively defend his/her rights initially, he/she has a better chance of avoiding being raped than does a person who resorts to techniques such as pleading or trying to talk the perpetrator out of it. If you find yourself in an uncomfortable sexual situation, these suggestions may help you to reduce your risk:

1. Make your limits known before things go too far.
2. Give clear messages. Say "yes" when you mean yes and "no" when you mean no. Leave no room for misinterpretation. Tell a sexual aggressor "NO" clearly and loudly.
3. Try to extricate yourself from the physical presence of a sexual aggressor.
4. Grab someone nearby and ask for help.
5. Be responsible for your alcohol intake/drug use and realize that alcohol/drugs lower your sexual inhibitions and may make you more vulnerable to someone who views a drunk or high person as a sexual opportunity.
6. Watch out for your friends and ask that they watch out for you. A real friend will get in your face if you are about to make a mistake. Respect them if they do.
7. Be aware of any nonverbal messages you may be sending that conflict with what you are saying. Notice your tone of voice, body language, and eye contact.
8. Be forceful and firm when necessary. Don't be concerned with being polite. Your passivity may be interpreted as permission or approval for this behavior.
9. Do not acquiesce to something you do not want just to avoid unpleasantness. Do not allow politeness to trap you in a dangerous situation. This is not the time to be concerned about hurt feelings.
10. Trust your feelings or instincts. If a situation does not feel comfortable to you, or if you feel anxious about the way your date is acting, you need to respond. Leave immediately if necessary.
11. Past consent has no bearing on current consent.

If you find yourself in the position of being the initiator of sexual behavior, you owe sexual respect to your potential partner. These suggestions may help you reduce your risk for being accused of sexual misconduct:

1. Do not make assumptions about:

- a. Consent.
 - b. Someone's sexual availability.
 - c. Whether a person is attracted to you.
 - d. How far you can go; or
 - e. Whether a person is physically and mentally able to consent to you.
2. Clearly communicate your intentions to your sexual partner and give him/her a chance to clearly relate his/her intentions to you.
 3. Mixed messages from your partner should be a clear indication that you should step back, defuse the sexual tension, and communicate better. Perhaps you are misreading your partner. Perhaps your partner has not figured out how far he/she wants to go with you yet. You need to respect the timeline with which your partner is comfortable.
 4. Do not take advantage of someone's drunkenness or drugged state, even if he/she did it to him/herself.
 5. Realize that your potential partner could be intimidated by you, or fearful. You may have a power advantage simply because of your gender or size. Do not abuse that power.
 6. Understand that consent to some forms of sexual behavior does not necessarily imply consent to other forms of sexual behavior.
 7. On this campus, silence and passivity cannot be interpreted as an indication of consent. Read your potential partner carefully, paying attention to verbal and non-verbal communication and body language.
 8. Do not force someone to have sex with you or have sex with a partner who has not clearly consented to you by words or actions unmistakable in their meaning.

Reporting an Incident

If a student, employee or visitor has been the victim of sexual violence they should immediately report it to the EGSC Title IX Coordinator; shelms@ega.edu or titleix@ega.edu; or by phone (478)289-2360. In the case of an emergency or ongoing threat, get to a safe location and call 911. Employees and others may report to Title IX Coordinator or the Office of Human Resources.: twoods@ega.edu or 478-289-2035. Reports may also be made to the AU Police Department (706) 706-2911 or in person at 524 15th Street, Augusta, GA 30901. College officials will assist the victim in notifying law enforcement if the victim elects to do so. Victims are also entitled to not file a report to law enforcement. Filing a police report with a police officer will not obligate the victim to prosecute, nor will it subject the victim to scrutiny or judgmental opinions from officers. Filing a police report will:

- ensure that a victim of sexual or non-sexual assault receives the necessary medical treatment and tests.
- provide the opportunity for collection of evidence helpful in prosecution, which cannot be obtained later.
- assure the victim has access to free confidential counseling from counselors specifically trained in the area of sexual assault, domestic violence and dating violence crisis intervention.

Procedures Victims Should Follow

While these definitions are clear, victims often have difficulty reporting a sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence or stalking for numerous reasons such as knowing the perpetrator, fear of retaliation, fear of parents knowing about the incident, fear of getting in trouble with law enforcement.

Despite these concerns, it is vital to report such incidents in order to preserve evidence and to get help.

The following information provides steps for a victim to follow should a rape, sexual assault, or relationship offense occur:

- Get to a safe place as soon as possible!
- Try to preserve all physical evidence – Sexual assault victims should not bathe, shower, brush teeth, douche, use the toilet, or change clothing until s(he) has a medical exam. Any clothing removed should be placed in a paper bag. Evidence of violence, such as bruising or other visible injuries should be photographed. Evidence of stalking including any communication: written notes, texts, voicemail or other electronic communications should be saved. Contact a close friend or relative, if available, who can provide support and accompany the victim to the medical exam and/or police department.
- Get medical attention as soon as possible – An exam may reveal the presence of physical injury of which the victim is unaware. Following a sexual assault, antibiotics are typically given at the time of the exam to help prevent the victim from acquiring certain sexually transmitted diseases. Emergency contraceptive pills are offered to all victims at the time of the exam (if the victim presents within 120 hours) to help prevent pregnancy from occurring as a result of the rape. If the victim reports memory loss, loss of consciousness or other circumstances suspicious for a drug-facilitated assault, a urine test may be done if the victim presents within 96 hours. Some of the commonly used “date rape” drugs, however, are only detectable in the urine for 6-8 hours after ingestion.
- Contact the police – Sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking are crimes, it is vital to report them. It is important to remember reporting a crime is not the same as prosecuting the crime. The decision to prosecute may be made at another time. Final decision to prosecute is determined by the District Attorney.
- Consider talking to a counselor – Seeing a counselor may be important in helping the victim understand his/her feelings and begin the process of recovery.

Victim Confidentiality

EGSC recognizes the sensitive nature of sexual violence and is committed to protecting the privacy of any individual who reports an incident of sexual violence. Different officials on campus are, however, able to offer varying levels of privacy to victims. When a sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking victim contacts the AU Police Department, the local police may be notified as well. Reports made to AU Police, including if criminal prosecution is pursued, may be made public. The Clery Act Annual Security Report will not include the victim’s name or identifying information. Reports made to the EGSC Counselor may be kept confidential and identifying information about the victim shall not be made public unless disclosure is mandated by law (victim is minor, victim or third party is in imminent danger). If the victim is a student, a representative from the Counseling and Disability Services Office will also be notified. Counseling staff are available to provide immediate crisis counseling and are confidential contacts. Counseling staff may accompany the victim to the hospital for medical care, provide referrals when needed, and to provide on campus counseling services. Title IX Coordinators, due to legal mandates requiring investigation of all reports, may not be able to offer full confidentiality if doing so compromises the investigation. Regardless of whether the victim reports the offense to local law enforcement, the below information will be given to the victim at the time of the report, explaining his/her rights and options.

On and Off Campus Resources

Both EGSC and its surrounding communities offer important resources to victims of sexual violence, sexual misconduct and relationship offenses including medical treatment, counseling, and advocacy. A victim need not make a formal report to law enforcement or EGSC to access resources.

The following flyer will be given to victims by EGSC Police, Title IX Coordinator, EGSC Counselor or the college official receiving the report. This document is posted on the webpages of the EGSC Counselor, Police Department, Academic and Student Affairs, Student Conduct, Housing and Human Resources.

EAST GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE

Information and Procedures for Victims of Sexual Assault, Stalking, Domestic Violence and Dating Violence

Immediate Response Procedures for Victims

- Get to a place of safety
- Try to preserve evidence (Rape victims: do not bathe, shower, brush teeth, douche, or use toilet; place clothing in paper bag. Violence victims: take pictures of bruises or other injuries. Stalking victims: save evidence of communications such as texts, emails, voicemails, writings, etc.)
- Obtain necessary medical treatment
- Report the incident so that evidence may be collected in a timely manner; *college official or AU Police can assist with report,
- Role of AU Police: assist with information for filing a restraining order in local court, and enforce the restraining order issued by local court
- Consider talking to a counselor

Reporting options:

- AU Police Department 706-706-2911
- EGSC Title IX Coordinator 478-289-2360; titleix@ega.edu
- Local Law Enforcement 911
- EGSC Counselor 478-289-2039; or Rape Crisis Center* (Confidential Report)
- Anonymous reporting through EGSC Hotline:
<https://secure.ethicspoint.com/domain/media/en/gui/76595/index.html>
- Decline to file a complaint (EGSC may continue investigation to the extent that it can as required by Title IX)

Victim Confidentiality

Different officials on campus are, however, able to offer varying levels of privacy to victims.

- **Police Department:** not a confidential report; may be referred to local law enforcement; may be made public if criminal prosecution. Clery Act Annual Security Report and Clery Act Safety Alerts will **not** contain victim name or identifying information.
- **Title IX Coordinators:** due to legal mandates requiring investigation of all reports may not be able to offer full confidentiality if doing so compromises the investigation or safety and security of campus.
- **EGSC Counselor:** report may be kept confidential and victim identifying information shall not be made public unless disclosure is mandated by law (victim is minor, victim or third party is in imminent danger).
- **EGSC Employee:** due to legal mandates employees have a duty to report any reports received to Title IX Coordinator

Services Available to Victims:

Counseling:

Immediate crisis counseling will be available through the EGSC Counseling and Disability Services office at Augusta University. Employee victims will then be referred to an off-campus provider. Student and employee client contacts with the AU or EGSC Counseling Center are confidential. Exceptions which require disclosure without consent include instances where the Counseling Center believes the client poses a clear and present danger to himself/herself or others and instances where the Counseling

Center has reasonable cause to believe that a child (under the age of 18 years old) has been subjected to maltreatment, which may involve abuse, sexual abuse, neglect, sexual exploitation or abandonment.

Mental Health Resources and Rape Crisis Centers*:

Off campus counseling and support services can be obtained through the Ogeechee Behavioral Health in Swainsboro and Statesboro Regional Sexual Assault Center- (912) 489-6060 or www.srsac.org, Rape Crisis Centers- Statesboro (866) 489-2225 and Rape Crisis Center- Vidalia (912) 538-9935. Such licensed off campus provider will also have a privilege with his or her clients and are subject to the above Georgia confidentiality provisions.

Legal Assistance: Georgia Legal Services (800) 498-9469 can provide legal assistance.

EGSC Supportive/ Interim Measures:

These services are available to the complainant and respondent before or after the filing of a complaint, or where no complaint has been filed. Regardless of whether you chose to pursue an investigation of the incident with EGSC or local law enforcement, student complainants and respondents have the option to change their academic and/or on-campus living and transportation situations regardless of whether the victim pursues or campus pursues disciplinary action or criminal action, if such changes are reasonably available. Contact: Title IX Coordinator. EGSC employee victims may have the option to change their work situations, when necessary to protect personal safety, if such changes are reasonably available. Contact: Director of Human Resources: 478-289-2035. Accommodations or supportive measures provided to a victim will remain confidential to the extent that maintaining confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide the accommodation or protective measures. Immigration and Visa assistance can be obtained by contacting EGSC Admissions Office (478) 289-2169.

EGSC Disciplinary Proceedings and Sanctions

Disciplinary proceedings and sanctions are detailed in the *East Georgia State College Employee Handbook*, *East Georgia College Faculty Handbook* and the *East Georgia State College Student Handbook*. The *Student Handbook* provides, in part, that Student Conduct Office may issue a temporary no contact order pending the outcome of a conduct proceeding. Both the Employee Handbook and the Student Handbook provide that the accused and the victim will each be allowed to choose a hearing advisor, a person who has had no formal legal training, to accompany them throughout the hearing and to attend meetings related to the proceeding. Both the accused and accuser shall simultaneously be informed in writing of the outcome made by the hearing panel, appeal procedures, if any, any change to the results that occur prior to the time that they become final, and when such results become final. A student found guilty of violating the sexual harassment, sexual assault, and sexual misconduct policy including domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking could be criminally prosecuted in the state courts and may be suspended or expelled from the college after afforded due process. The Office of Student Conduct may also implement other protective measures including but not limited to no-contact orders and exclusions from certain areas of campus. Violations of any such no-contact order or ban may result in a separate charge of Failure to Comply. An EGSC employee found guilty of violating the EGSC Sexual Misconduct policy may be suspended or terminated and may face criminal prosecution.

No Retaliation Policy:

East Georgia State College absolutely prohibits any retaliation, at any time, against the complainant or against those individuals participating in the investigation. The Director of Student Conduct or Title IX Coordinator will advise both the complainant and the respondent of the prohibition of any retaliation, including retaliation by any individuals associated with the respondent, such as social friends and team members. Anyone under the jurisdiction of the College that retaliates against the complainant or individuals participating in an investigation or proceeding under this policy, Title IX policy or the

college's *Non-Discrimination and Anti-Harassment Policy* may be subject to disciplinary action.

Role of the Title IX Coordinator

The Title IX Coordinator will provide this written information to the victim. EGSC Police and/or Title IX Coordinator will refer reports to the Director of Student Conduct for the disciplinary process. An investigation will be conducted with full consideration of the victim's confidentiality concerns and balancing such concerns with the college's obligation to maintain a safe and secure campus and meet its compliance obligations under Title IX. East Georgia State College's Title IX Coordinator responsible for overseeing administrative investigations in compliance with Title IX requirements can be reached at 478-289-2360 or title ix@ega.edu.

EGSC Sexual Misconduct Policy:

<https://www.ega.edu/about/at-a-glance/policies-and-procedures-of-the-college/08-sexual-discrimination-harassment-and-misconduct-policy.html>

*******End of Flyer*******

Awareness, Prevention, and Education Programs

The Title IX Coordinator is primarily responsible for sexual assault and sexual misconduct education and awareness in collaboration with many offices at the college. Together, these offices offer a variety of programming focusing on sexual and gender violence. Below is a list of some of the programs available at the college. A comprehensive program on Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Stalking, and prevention is delivered to students in the Fall and Spring Semesters in First Class: EGSC First Year Experience Program. Students are provided definitions of sexual misconduct, sexual assault in the EverFi Sexual Assault awareness online trainings and Haven alcohol and drug awareness online training, sexual violence, consent, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking, and what to do if a victim of the above crimes, bystander intervention measures, information on confidentiality and reporting options and ramifications, victim rights, the student conduct process and possible sanctions, and interim measures. Information and materials are posted on the webpages of Title IX, Counseling and Disability Services, Police Department, Human Resources, Housing, Student Conduct, and Academic and Student Affairs. East Georgia State College Police Department may also participate in such programs. Counseling and Disability Services provides resources and videos during Fall semester to students and employees. Domestic violence awareness brochures, emergency shelter information, and victim advocate contact information is provided to students. During the college's annual "Compliance Month" training event, faculty and staff will receive annual training on prevention and awareness of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking, how to respond if a victim, what to do if you receive a report, college and off campus resources, the college disciplinary process and possible sanctions, and the role of the Title IX Coordinator. Students and employees also received training on Trauma and PTSD in Summer 2021.

Conduct Proceedings

EGSC strictly prohibits all acts of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. In addition to facing criminal action, students and employees may also face disciplinary action by EGSC. Individuals found responsible for having committed such a violation face permanent expulsion, termination of employment, suspension, and/ or probation. The Title IX Coordinator provides oversight of all sexual misconduct complaints. Disciplinary proceedings for accused students will be handled by the Office of Student Conduct. Disciplinary proceedings for accused employees will be handled by the Human Resource Director pursuant to the Sexual Misconduct Policy.

All conduct proceedings, whether the conduct is reported to have occurred on or off campus, shall

provide a prompt, fair and impartial investigation and resolution by officials who have received annual training on the nature of the types of cases they are handling, on how to conduct an investigation, and conduct a hearing in a manner that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability. Determination of responsibility shall be made by the Title IX panel using the preponderance of the evidence standard (which means that it is more likely than not that the alleged misconduct occurred).

In all proceedings, including any related meetings, both the accused and accuser are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present including the right to be accompanied by an advisor of their choice. Both the accused and accuser shall simultaneously be informed in writing of the outcome made by the Title IX panel of procedures for appealing the results of the outcome, of any change to the results that occurs prior to the time that they become final, and when such results become final.

For additional information about student conduct proceedings please consult the EGSC Student Handbook. For additional information about employee conduct proceedings please consult the EGSC Employee Handbook. Both handbooks are available at <https://www.ega.edu/about/at-a-glance/policies-and-procedures-of-the-college/files/08-employee-handbook.pdf>

<https://www.ega.edu/about/at-a-glance/policies-and-procedures-of-the-college/files/04-student-handbook.pdf>

Sex Offender Registration – Campus Sex Crimes

Prevention Act Megan’s Law

Members of the general public may access information concerning sexually violent predators in a particular Georgia community by visiting the GBI Sex Offender Registry. Convicted sexual abuse offenders in the State of Georgia are required to register as sexual abuse offenders in the location where they live. The GBI Sex Offender Registry can be found at: <https://gbi.georgia.gov/services/georgia-sex-offender-registry>

Recordkeeping

For a period of seven (7) years, the EGSC will maintain records of:

1. Each investigation conducted under this policy, including any determination regarding responsibility and any audio or audio-visual recording or transcript, any disciplinary sanctions imposed on the respondent, and any remedies provided to the complainant designed to restore or preserve equal access to College programs or activities;
2. Any appeal and the result therefrom;
3. Any informal resolution and the result therefrom;
4. Any supportive measures or actions taken in response to a report or formal complaint under this policy and the rationale for the measure/response; and
5. All materials used to train Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decision-makers who facilitate an informal resolution process. These training materials will be available on the College website, as allowed by intellectual property law.

Clery Crime Statistics Report

The following is a three-year report of Clery reportable crimes for the Augusta University Summerville location.

Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics

The University Clery Compliance Officer, within University Compliance, and in conjunction with AUPD and EGSC Police Department is responsible for collecting crime reports from Campus Security Authorities (CSAs), as defined below, for the purposes of compiling annual crime statistics. CSAs can also submit information through an online form. The Clery Compliance Officer through AUPD also gathers reports from local law enforcement agencies for inclusion in the crime statistics.

The Clery Compliance Officer leads the Clery Act Classification Committee in determining the classification and counting of crime statistics. The work group includes representatives from AUPD, Title IX, Deans of Students, and Residence Life. The work group meets quarterly, in addition to ongoing individual collaborative communications.

Statistics Report Context Statement

The statistics tables below reflect the Clery Act reportable crimes for Augusta University Summerville campus. *EGSC Augusta student do NOT have access to Augusta University housing facilities.*

Note: University Village, an AU owned and controlled student housing apartment facility, is **not** physically located on campus and not reasonably contiguous to AU Summerville Campus. Clery Reportable crimes will therefore be reported under Summerville Campus' "Non-campus Building or Property" statistics. Prior ASR's have listed University Village as being in Summerville "Student Housing Facilities." To standardize our reporting this year and forward, prior years' statistics for "Student Housing Facilities" (University Village) will be moved over to "Non-campus Building or Property" and "Student Housing Facilities" will be reported as N/A as there are no other residential housing facilities on the Summerville Campus.

Definitions of Clery Reportable Crimes

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.

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

Criminal Homicide—Murder and 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.

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 using a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. (It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.)

Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes this definition includes unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony, breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny, housebreaking, safecracking, and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Motor Vehicle Theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access even though the vehicles are later abandoned—including joyriding.)

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.

A. 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.

B. 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.

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

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

HATE CRIMES -includes any of the above-mentioned offenses, and any incidents of:

Hate Crime: A crime reported to local police agencies or to a campus security authority that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. For the purposes of this section, the categories of bias include the victim's actual or perceived race, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, and disability.

A. Larceny-Theft (Except Motor Vehicle Theft): The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

B. 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.

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

D. 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.

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. (i) 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 relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. (ii) For the purposes of this definition—(A) Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.(B) Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence. (iii) For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and § 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

In Georgia, the term Dating Violence is defined in OCGA § 19-13A-1: as "...the occurrence of one or more of the following acts between persons through whom a current pregnancy has developed or who are currently, or within the last twelve months were, in a dating relationship: (A) any felony; or (B)

Commission of the offenses of simple battery, battery, simple assault, or stalking.

Domestic Violence (i) A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed— A. By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim. B. By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common. C. By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner. D. By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred E. 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.

In Georgia, domestic violence is termed “family violence” in OCGA 19-3-1 and “means the occurrence of one or more of the following acts between past or present spouses, persons who are parents of the same child, parents and children, stepparents and stepchildren, foster parents and foster children, or other persons living or formerly living in the same household: (1) Any felony; or (2) Commission of offenses of battery, simple battery, simple assault, assault, stalking, criminal damage to property, unlawful restraint, or criminal trespass. The term “family violence” shall not be deemed to include reasonable discipline administered by a parent to a child in the form of corporal punishment, restraint, or detention.”

Stalking (i) Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to—

A. Fear for the person’s safety or the safety of others; or

B. Suffer substantial emotional distress. (ii) For the purposes of this definition— A. 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 a person’s property. B. Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.

C. Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling. (iv) For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and § 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

In Georgia, stalking is defined under OCGA § 16-5-90 as (1) A person commits the offense of stalking when he or she follows, places under surveillance, or contacts another person at or about a place or places without the consent of the other person for the purpose of harassing and intimidating the other person. For the purpose of this article, the terms “computer” and “computer network” shall have the same meanings as set out in Code Section 16-9-92; the term “contact” shall mean any communication including without being limited to communication in person, by telephone, by mail, by broadcast, by computer, by computer network, or by any other electronic device; and the place or places that contact by telephone, mail, broadcast, computer, computer network, or any other electronic device is deemed to occur shall be the place or places where such communication is received. For the purpose of this article, the term “place or places” shall include any public or private property occupied by the victim other than the residence of the defendant. For the purposes of this article, the term “harassing and intimidating” means a knowing and willful course of conduct directed at a specific person which causes emotional distress by placing such person in reasonable fear for such person’s safety or the safety of a member of his or her immediate family, by establishing a pattern of harassing and intimidating behavior, and which serves no legitimate purpose. This Code section shall not be construed to require that an overt threat of death or bodily injury has been made.

(2) A person commits the offense of stalking when such person, in violation of a bond to keep the peace posted pursuant to Code Section 17-6-110, standing order issued under Code Section 19-1-1, temporary restraining order, temporary protective order, permanent restraining order, permanent protective order, preliminary injunction, or permanent injunction or condition of pretrial release, condition of probation, or condition of parole in effect prohibiting the harassment or intimidation of another person, broadcasts

or publishes, including electronic publication, the picture, name, address, or phone number of a person for whose benefit the bond, order, or condition was made and without such person's consent in such a manner that causes other persons to harass or intimidate such person and the person making the broadcast or publication knew or had reason to believe that such broadcast or publication would cause such person to be harassed or intimidated by others.

Drug and Alcohol Law Violations and Disciplinary Referrals

Disciplinary Referrals: Include those individuals referred to the Office of Student Conduct for liquor law, drug law, and illegal weapons violations. The numbers include incidents that are reported via AU PD incident reports and reports provided directly to Office of Student Conduct, Title IX from other members of the AU community.

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.

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

Hate crime - A crime reported to local police agencies or to a campus security authority that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. For the purposes of this section, the categories of bias include the victim's actual or perceived race, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, and disability. Source: 34 CFR §668.46(a)

Larceny-Theft (Except Motor Vehicle Theft) - The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

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.

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.

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.

Definitions of Geography

Clery geography includes - (A) Buildings and property that are part of the institution's campus; (B) The institution's non-campus buildings and property; and (C) Public property within or immediately

adjacent to and accessible from the campus. (ii) For the purposes of maintaining the crime log, Clery geography includes, in addition to the locations in above, areas within the patrol jurisdiction of the campus police or the campus security department.

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 student housing facility - A dormitory or other residential facility for students that is located on an institution's campus, as defined in § 668.46(a).

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.

Non-campus building or property - (i) Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or (ii) 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.

Augusta University-Summerville Campus

Criminal Offenses	Year	Augusta University-Summerville Campus – Clery Geography				
		On Campus			Non-campus Building or Property	Public Property
		Student Housing Facilities	Other	On Campus Total		
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	2019	N/A	0	0	0	0
	2020	N/A	0	0	0	0
	2021	N/A	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2019	N/A	0	0	0	0
	2020	N/A	0	0	0	0
	2021	N/A	0	0	0	0
Rape	2019	N/A	1	1	1	0
	2020	N/A	0	0	0	0
	2021	N/A	1	1	0	0
Fondling	2019	N/A	1	1	1	0
	2020	N/A	0	0	0	0
	2021	N/A	0	0	0	0
Incest	2019	N/A	0	0	0	0
	2020	N/A	0	0	0	0
	2021	N/A	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2019	N/A	0	0	0	0
	2020	N/A	0	0	0	0
	2021	N/A	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2019	N/A	2	2	1	0
	2020	N/A	0	0	0	0
	2021	N/A	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2019	N/A	0	0	0	0
	2020	N/A	1	1	1	0
	2021	N/A	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2019	N/A	1	1	0	0
	2020	N/A	2	2	0	0
	2021	N/A	0	0	1	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2019	N/A	0	0	0	0
	2020	N/A	0	0	0	0
	2021	N/A	0	0	0	0
Arson	2019	N/A	0	0	0	0
	2020	N/A	0	0	0	0
	2021	N/A	0	0	0	0
VAWA Offenses	Year	Augusta University-Summerville Campus – Clery Geography				
		On Campus			Non-campus Building or Property	Public Property
		Student Housing Facilities	Other	On Campus Total		
Domestic Violence	2019	N/A	0	0	0	0
	2020	N/A	0	0	0	0
	2021	N/A	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2019	N/A	0	0	0	0
	2020	N/A	3	6	3	0

	2021	N/A	0	0	2	0
Stalking	2019	N/A	8	8	2	0
	2020	N/A	3	3	1	0
	2021	N/A	1	1	1	0

Arrests	Year	Augusta University-Summerville Campus – Clery Geography				
		On Campus			Non-campus Building or Property	Public Property
		Student Housing Facilities	Other	On Campus Total		
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	2019	N/A	0	0	0	0
	2020	N/A	0	0	0	0
	2021	N/A	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2019	N/A	2	2	2	0
	2020	N/A	0	0	0	0
	2021	N/A	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	2019	N/A	0	0	0	0
	2020	N/A	0	0	0	0
	2021	N/A	0	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions	Year	Augusta University-Summerville Campus – Clery Geography				
		On Campus			Non-campus Building or Property	Public Property
		Student Housing Facilities	Other	On Campus Total		
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	2019	N/A	0	0	0	0
	2020	N/A	0	0	0	0
	2021	N/A	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2019	N/A	2	2	2	0
	2020	N/A	1	1	1	0
	2021	N/A	0	0	2	0
Liquor Law Violations	2019	N/A	4	4	4	0
	2020	N/A	0	0	0	0
	2021	N/A	0	0	0	0

	2019	2020	2021
Total Unfounded Crimes	0	0	0

Hate Crimes

There were 0 reported hate crimes for the Augusta University Summerville Campus.

EAST GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE – AUGUSTA FIRE SAFETY REPORT – N/A

East Georgia State College Augusta is located on the Augusta University Summerville campus. EGSC Augusta students do not have access to Augusta University student housing facilities. No student housing facilities are located on the Summerville campus. Therefore, no Fire Safety Report and no Missing Student Policy are included herein.