



East Georgia State College - Statesboro
ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

Produced by EGSC Police Department

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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 college community. It also describes our efforts to combat alcohol and drug abuse. Please take the time to read it and help foster a more caring and safe environment.

Dr Dawn H. Cartee, Interim 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. 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 at East Georgia State College. We partner with the many departments at the College that have a critical role in fostering campus safety, including Student Affairs, Plant Operations and other College offices. The men and women of the East Georgia State College Police Department are committed to making the College campus a safe place in which to live, work, and study.

Mack Seckinger, DPA, Director of Public Safety / Chief of Police

Distribution: This report is distributed to each campus 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.

Non-Discrimination Statement

<http://www.ega.edu/policy/08-notice-of-nondiscrimination.pdf?72718>

ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

SCOPE OF THE ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

This report contains Clery Act crime statistics and Clery Act reporting requirements for East Georgia State College (EGSC) Statesboro. EGSC Statesboro consists of one building that contains administrative and limited academic space. EGSC Statesboro students attend classes and have access to some facilities at Georgia Southern University (GSU). Because EGSC Statesboro students do not have access to GSU housing, fire statistics and fire prevention procedures and training are not included in this report.

The report covers 2020 calendar year statistics; 2018 and 2019 crime statistics are included for comparison.

EGSC Statesboro students may view *Georgia Southern University's Clery Annual Security Report* at <https://finops.georgiasouthern.edu/publicsafety/crime-information-and-alerts/>

REPORTING CRIMES AND OTHER EMERGENCIES

The college has a number of ways for campus community members and visitors to report crimes, serious incidents, and other emergencies to appropriate college officials. Regardless of how and where you decide to report these incidents, it is critical for the safety of the entire college community that you immediately report all incidents to the EGSC Police Statesboro: 912-623-2462 or 478-455-1606 and to Georgia Southern University Campus Police if the incident occurs on GSU campus: GSU Police 912-478-5234, to ensure an effective investigation and appropriate follow-up actions, including issuing a Clery Act Safety Alert or emergency notification. Statesboro students may also report crimes to the EGSC Police Swainsboro at 478-289-2090, 478-455-0125.

Voluntary, Confidential Reporting

If crimes are never reported, little can be done to help other members of the community from also being victims. We encourage college community members to report crimes promptly and to participate in and support crime prevention efforts. The college community will be much safer when all community members participate in safety and security initiatives.

If you are the victim of a crime or want to report a crime you are aware of, but do not want to pursue action within the college or criminal justice system, we ask that you consider filing a voluntary, confidential report. Depending upon the circumstances of the crime you are reporting, you may be able file a report while maintaining your confidentiality. The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with your wish to keep your personally identifying information confidential, while taking steps to ensure your safety and the safety of others. The confidential reports allow the college to compile accurate records on the number and types of incidents occurring on campus. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report. In limited circumstances, the Department may not be able to assure confidentiality and will inform you in those cases.

Anyone may call EGSC Police Statesboro: 912-623-2462, 478-455-1606 or GSU Police 912-478-5234 to report suspicious activity, loitering or other concerning information. Callers may remain anonymous. Providing false information to a Police Officer that forms the basis of a complaint or report is a crime and you may be reported to the Director of Student Conduct or Human Resources, as appropriate, for handling and may result in disciplinary action.

Reporting to EGSC Police

We encourage all members of the college community to report all crimes and other emergencies to EGSC Police in a timely manner. EGSC Statesboro students can report crimes and other emergencies to EGSC Police – Statesboro at 912-623-2462 or 478-455-1606, or in person at the Police Department Office at the Statesboro facility. EGSC Statesboro students that experience an incident or emergency while on GSU’s campus can contact EGSC Police Statesboro and/or GSU Police: 912-478-5234. Through mutual agreement, criminal and emergency incidents involving EGSC Statesboro students while on the GSU campus that are reported to GSU Police will be shared with EGSC Police. EGSC Statesboro students may also report incidents to EGSC Police Swainsboro that has an officer on duty 24 hours a day: 478-289-2090 or 478-455-0125.

Though there are many resources available, EGSC Police should be notified of any crime, whether or not an investigation continues, to assure the college can assess any and all security concerns and inform the community if there is a significant threat to the college community.

Reporting to Other Campus Security Authorities

While the college prefers that community members promptly report all crimes and other emergencies directly to EGSC Police or 911, we also recognize that some may prefer to report to other individuals or college offices. The Clery Act recognizes certain college officials and offices as “Campus Security Authorities (CSA).” The Act defines these individuals as “official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline and campus judicial proceedings. An official is defined as any person who has the authority and the duty to take action or respond to particular issues on behalf of the institution.”

While the College has identified several CSAs, we officially designate the following offices as places where campus community members should report crimes:

Official	Campus Address	Phone Number
Police Department	EGSC Statesboro 10449 U.S. 301, Statesboro, GA GSU Police Forest Drive	Statesboro: 912-623-2462 or 478-455-1606, GSU 912-478-5234; Swainsboro: 478-289-2090, 478-455-0125;
Director of Statesboro Facility	Statesboro Administrative Suite	912-623-2400
Assistant Director of Student Affairs	Statesboro Administrative Suite	912-623-2400
Director of Student Conduct	Gambrell Building Swainsboro	478-289-2360
Vice President of Academic and Student Affairs	Gambrell Building Swainsboro	478-289-2015
Director of Student Life	Student Center Swainsboro	478-289-2105

Professional Counselors

According to the Clery Act, professional counselors who are appropriately credentialed and hired by EGSC to serve in a counseling role are not considered Campus Security Authorities when they are acting in the counseling role. As a matter of policy, the College encourages professional counselors to notify those whom they are counseling of the voluntary, confidential reporting options available to them.

College Community Safety and Personal Responsibility

The College takes great pride in the community and offers students, faculty and staff many advantages. This community is a great place to live, learn, work and study, however, this does not mean that the campus community is immune from all of the other unfortunate circumstances that arise in other communities. With that in mind, EGSC has taken progressive measures to create and maintain a reasonably safe environment on campus.

Though the College is progressive with its policies, programs, and education, it is up to each one of us to live with a sense of awareness and use reasonable judgment when living, working or visiting on campus.

PREPARATION OF THE ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT AND DISCLOSURE OF CRIME STATISTICS

EGSC Police Department prepares this report to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security and Crime Statistics Act using information maintained by EGSC Police, information provided by other college offices such as Academic and Student Affairs and other Campus Security Authorities, and information provided by local law enforcement agencies surrounding the Statesboro campus. Each of these offices provides updated policy information and crime data.

This report provides statistics for the previous three years concerning reported crimes that occurred on campus, in certain off-campus buildings or property owned, leased or controlled by East Georgia State College. This report also includes institutional policies concerning campus security, such as policies regarding sexual assault, alcohol and other drugs.

The college distributes a notice of the availability of this Annual Security Report by October 1 of each year to every member of the College community. Anyone, including prospective students and employees, may obtain a paper copy of this report by contacting Human Resources, EGSC Police or by visiting <http://www.ega.edu/police>

ABOUT THE EGSC POLICE DEPARTMENT

The EGSC Police Department office is located immediately inside the main entrance at the Statesboro facility. Georgia Southern University's Police Department is located on Forest Drive across from the Raptor Center.

Departmental and /Officer Qualifications and Authority

The East Georgia State College Police Department is a law enforcement agency recognized by the Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST) Council. All police officers are certified peace officers of the State of Georgia. In addition, officers meet annual POST training requirements in order to retain their arrest powers. EGSC Police Officers are authorized under Georgia O.C.G.A. 20-3-72 to make arrests on, and within 500 yards of any property owned, controlled by the Board of Regents within the State of Georgia. All criminal incidents are investigated by the EGSC Police Department. The Department is comprised of 11 Police Officers.

Training

EGSC Police Officers participate in on campus drills (active shooter, hazardous spill, fire, shelter in place) and in-service training on a variety of topics including active shooter, severe weather, search and seizure in the residence hall, missing student scenarios, interviewing techniques, Clery Reporting, psychological first aid, and response to classroom disruptions. Most training includes participation with local law enforcement, EMT and fire departments. Additionally, each officer attends in-service training on topics appropriate for a campus police officer.

Campus Patrol and Crime Reporting

Police officers patrol the campus during all hours that it is open. While patrolling the campus for violations of criminal and traffic laws, officers also check for safety hazards and crime-conducive conditions, such as inoperable security lighting, hedges that conceal windows or entrances, etc. Any deficiencies are noted and referred to Plant Operations for correction. In addition, police officers also routinely check the parking lot and do not permit loitering in the parking lot. Individuals are encouraged to report all campus crimes to EGSC Police in an accurate and timely manner.

Additional Police Department Services

EGSC Police Department provides additional services for the faculty, staff, students and visitors on campus. Officers are available to:

- Jump-start vehicles
- Assist in getting gasoline
- Assist in changing tires
- Provide escort service on campus after dark

Relationship with Other Police and Emergency Agencies

EGSC Police Officers are equipped with radios that share frequencies with the local 911 center, the Bulloch County Sherriff's Office and other police agencies that can provide additional assistance. Through the local 911 center, fire trucks, emergency medical services, etc., can be quickly dispatched to the campus. The EGSC Police Department maintains a good working relationship with the Bulloch County Sherriff's Office, Georgia Southern University Police, Georgia State Patrol, and the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, all of which have offices near the campus. While EGSC Police Officers are the first responders to calls concerning criminal activity, these agencies provide back-up assistance when called upon and also respond when additional investigative assistance is needed. EGSC has Mutual Aid Agreements with the Bulloch County Sherriff's Office and Georgia Southern University Campus Police. EGSC annually hosts joint training events and drills for the above partners on the EGSC main campus.

Crimes Involving Student Organizations at Off-Campus Locations

EGSC does not have any recognized student organizations off campus. EGSC relies on its close working relationships with Georgia Southern University Police and local law enforcement agencies to receive information about incidents involving EGSC students on and off campus. In coordination with local law enforcement agencies, the EGSC Police will actively investigate certain crimes occurring on or near the EGSC Statesboro campus. EGSC Statesboro students are not eligible to reside in Georgia Southern University housing. EGSC students reside in private housing in Statesboro where the Statesboro Police or Bulloch County Sherriff's Office have primary jurisdiction. If EGSC Police learns of criminal activity involving students it will coordinate with the appropriate external law enforcement agency to forward information about the situation to the Office of Student Conduct, as appropriate.

WEAPONS ON CAMPUS

- I. **Policy Statement:** East Georgia State College's mission is to provide a safe and secure environment for the entire campus community. This includes promoting safety on campus and enforcing Georgia's weapons on campus laws. This policy applies to faculty, staff, students, vendors and visitors.
- II. **Policy:** The East Georgia State College campus is designated as a school safety zone by Georgia's Safe Carry Protection Act (also known as "Campus Carry" and defined in O.C.G.A. 16-11-127.1). Except as otherwise provided herein, it is unlawful for any person to carry or possess or to have under such person's control any weapon or explosive compound while within a school safety zone. Electroshock weapons and handguns are allowed on campus subject to certain limitations as provided by law. This policy also sets forth procedures for compliance with Campus Carry.
- III. **Definitions:** (O.C.G.A.)
 - A. "Weapon" means and includes a pistol, revolver, or any weapon designed or intended to propel a missile of any kind, or any dirk, bowie knife, switchblade knife, ballistic knife, any other knife having a blade of two or more inches, straight-edge razor, razor blade, spring stick, knuckles, whether made from metal, thermoplastic, wood or other similar material, blackjack, any bat, club, or other bludgeon-type weapon, or any flailing instrument such as a nun chahka, nun chuck, nunchaku, shuriken, or fighting chain, any disc, of whatever configuration, having at least two point or pointed blades which is designed to be thrown or propelled and which may be known as a throwing star or oriental dart, or any weapon of like kind, and any stun gun or laser. Weapon includes any dangerous weapon, machine gun, sawed off rifle or gun, shotgun or silencer. Stun guns or lasers are "electroshock weapons" and are defined as any commercially available device that is powered by electrical charging units and designed exclusively to be capable of incapacitating a person by electrical charge.
 - B. "Handgun" means a firearm of any description, loaded or unloaded, from which any shot, bullet, or other missile can be discharged by an action of an explosive where the length of the barrel, not including any revolving, detachable, or magazine breech, does not exceed 12 inches; provided, however, that the term "handgun" shall not include a gun which discharges a single shot of .46 centimeters or less in diameter.
 - C. "Explosives" includes any explosive materials, whether chemical, other substance or mechanical, intended for the purpose of producing an explosion capable of causing bodily injury or property damage; any bacteriological weapon, biological weapon, destructive device, detonator, explosive, incendiary, or poison gas; and any hoax device, replica of a destructive device, or detonator, with the intent to cause another to believe that such hoax device or replica is a destructive device or detonator;
 - D. "Concealed" – Concealed means carried in such a fashion that does not actively solicit the attention of others and is not prominently, openly and intentionally displayed except for the purposes of defense of self and others. This requires the handgun to be substantially, but not completely covered, by an article of clothing worn by the person, carrying within a bag of nondescript nature which is being carried by the person or carrying in any other fashion as to not be clearly discernible by the passive observation of others.

IV. Exceptions:

- A. Electroshock weapons -Persons who are 18 years or older or currently enrolled in classes on campus may carry, possess and have under his or her control an electroshock weapon while in or on any building or real property owned by or leased to EGSC. No license is required to carry, possess or use electroshock weapons. However, the use of the weapon by the person must be in defense of self or others.

- B. Handguns – Any individual with a concealed carry weapons license may carry, possess or have under his or her control a handgun in any building or real property owned by or leased to East Georgia State College except in the areas designated herein.
 - 1. Excluded Areas for Handguns by Concealed Carry License Holders: The carrying of concealed handguns by concealed carry license holders is not allowed in the following areas on campus:
 - a. Buildings or property used by athletic sporting events where intercollegiate games are held;
 - b. Student housing facilities, including fraternity and sorority houses;
 - c. Preschool or childcare space (indoor and outdoor) that is separated from other spaces with controlled access via by an electronic mechanism or personnel staffed at the door;
 - d. Classrooms or spaces used for classes in which high school students are enrolled through a dual enrollment program, including, but not limited to “Move On When Ready” classes;
 - e. Faculty, staff or administrative offices; however common spaces outside of those areas are not excepted; and
 - f. Rooms where disciplinary proceeding are conducted for faculty, staff or students to include meetings or hearings that are part of a sexual misconduct, student conduct, dispute resolution, grievance, appeals or similar processes are also excepted.
 - 2. Concealed Carry License Holders Responsibilities: Individuals holding a valid concealed carry license may possess a handgun in all areas of campus except those areas specifically excluded as noted in 1a – 1f.
 - a. It is the responsibility of license holders who chose to carry handguns on campus to know the law and to understand the excluded areas on campus.
 - b. Storage: An individual that wishes to enter a campus area where handguns are prohibited is advised to secure the handgun in his or her vehicle. East Georgia State College does not provide gun storage.
 - c. Classes Containing High School Students: License holders enrolled at East Georgia State College that want to carry handguns to class are responsible for determining if high school students are also enrolled in their East Georgia State College classes. This information can be obtained from the campus point of contact as noted in the “Compliance Procedures for Campus Carry” section herein.
 - d. License holders must have the license in their immediate possession at all times when carrying a weapon. If such person is exempt from having a weapons carry license, he or she shall have proof of the exemption in his or her immediate possession at all times when carrying a weapon.

V. Persons Exempted from this Policy:

Instructors: An instructor may bring a weapon to class for the purposes of informational classroom instruction relevant to the course subject area only with prior approval of the EGSC Chief of Police

Duly authorized police personnel - Campus police officers and any local, state or federal law enforcement officers on campus that are required to carry firearms in the commission of their duties are excepted from this prohibition.

VI. Violations:

Violation of this policy is also a violation of Georgia law and will result in appropriate disciplinary action, including but not limited to, expulsion, termination, dismissal and/or referral for criminal prosecution.

VII. Compliance Procedures for Campus Carry

In order to comply with HB 280 concerning campus carry laws, the following will be implemented:

- 1. An ARGOS report identifying courses containing registered high school students will be made available.
- 2. The East Georgia State College Registrar will be designated as the primary institutional Point of Contact (POC) for information concerning campus carry.

3. The Director of the Statesboro Center and Director of the Augusta Center will be designated as the local POC.
4. HB 280 prohibits the carry of weapons in courses for which high school students are registered.
5. Students desiring to determine if their course schedule permits campus carry will be directed to the POC at each location for information.
6. It is the responsibility of the weapons carrier to determine the permissibility of weapons carry in each course for which they are registered.
7. The weapons carrier should be reminded, course enrollment is fluid and may change regularly, therefore, the person should check regularly with the POC to determine approved carry.
8. Faculty interested in their courses which disallow the carry of weapons may contact the desired POC for this information.

TIMELY WARNINGS/CLERY ACT SAFETY ALERTS

In an effort to provide timely notice to the campus community in the event of a Clery Act crime (criminal homicide, sex offenses, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, hate crimes, domestic violence, dating violence, stalking) that may pose a serious or ongoing threat to members of the community, EGSC Police will issue a Timely Warning, also known as Clery Act Safety Alerts. EGSC Police will generally issue Clery Act Safety Alerts for the following crimes: arson; aggravated assault; criminal homicide; robbery; burglary; sex assaults; and hate crimes. EGSC Police will post these warnings through a variety of ways, including but not limited to posters, e-mails, college's webpage, and media. The College IT Department also has the ability to send text message alerts via Connect Ed and Eagle Alert (GSU students) to those who register their cell phone numbers.

The purpose of these Clery Act Safety Alerts is to notify the campus community of the incident and to provide information that may enable community members to protect themselves from similar incidents. The College will issue Clery Act Safety Alerts whenever the following criteria are met: 1) a crime is committed; 2) the perpetrator has not been apprehended; and 3) there is a substantial risk to the physical safety of other members of the campus community because of this crime. Such crimes include, but are not limited to: 1) Clery Act crimes that are reported to any campus security authority or the local police; or 2) the College determines that the incident represents an on-going threat to the campus community. Victim names will not be released.

Additionally, EGSC Police may, in some circumstances, issue Clery Act Safety Alerts when there is a pattern of crimes against persons or property. At EGSC, the Chief of Police will generally make the determination, in consultation with other college offices, if a Clery Act Safety Alert is required. However, in emergency situations, any EGSC Police supervisor may authorize a Clery Act Safety Alert. For incidents involving off-campus crimes, the college may issue a Clery Act Safety Alert if the crime occurred in a location used and frequented by the college population. If issuing such notification will compromise the efforts to contain the emergency, the warning and notification will be delayed until the emergency is under control. EGSC Statesboro students enrolled in the GSU Eagle Alert emergency communication program will receive Clery Act Safety Alerts from GSU regarding crimes occurring on or near GSU campus.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

Emergency Management at EGSC

The President's Office is responsible for the East Georgia State College Emergency Action Plan (EAP). This plan is designed to be an all-hazards disaster response and emergency management plan that complies with FEMA guidelines for Higher Education that includes planning, mitigation, response, and recovery actions.

Our priorities are:

- Life safety, infrastructure integrity, and environmental protection during an emergency
- Coordination with College departments to write, maintain, test, and exercise the EAP
- Cooperation, Integration, and Mutual Aid with local, state and federal planning, response, and public safety agencies and their EAPs.

A flipchart containing the College's emergency response procedures is located at <http://www.ega.edu/policy/13-emergency-response-procedures-statesboro.pdf> Included on this web page is detailed information regarding the College's emergency notification policy, including how to enroll in the emergency notification system to ensure you receive emergency notices on College and cellular telephones.

Drills, Exercises and Training

Annually, the college conducts an emergency management exercise to test emergency procedures. The scenarios for these exercises change from year-to-year, and include several departments from across the campus and may include local law enforcement and emergency responders.

To ensure the College's emergency management plans remain current and actionable, the College will conduct an emergency management exercise, at a minimum once yearly. These exercises may include tabletop drills, emergency operations center exercises, or full-scale emergency response exercises. The College conducts after-action reviews of all emergency management exercises.

In conjunction with at least one emergency management exercise each year, the College will notify the community of the exercise and remind the community of the information included in the College's publicly available information regarding emergency response procedures <http://www.ega.edu/policy/13-emergency-response-procedures-statesboro.pdf>

Emergency Notification

EGSC is committed to ensuring the campus community receives timely, accurate, and useful information in the event of a significant emergency or dangerous situation on campus or in the local area that poses an immediate threat to the health and safety of campus community members. EGSC uses the emergency notification system ConnectEd to contact its students. EGSC Statesboro students on the GSU campus may also receive Eagle Alert messages. ConnectEd and Eagle Alert are emergency notification services available to faculty, staff and students that enroll in the program. EGSC coordinates its ConnectEd messages with GSU's Eagle Alert messages to be sure that all EGSC students receive a warning that contains consistent information. ConnectEd and Eagle Alert can be used to send emergency messages within minutes of the occurrence of an incident. Messages are simulcast to the college community via text, email and telephone. EGSC IT Department performs a College-wide test of the ConnectEd system each semester. A record of each test message and live emergency message is maintained indicating the delivery success rate per device (email, telephone and text message).

The following procedures outline the process the College uses when issuing emergency notifications.

Procedures Used to Notify the Campus Community

In the event of a situation that poses an immediate threat to members of the campus community, the College has various systems in place for communicating information quickly. Some or all of these methods of communication may be activated in the event of emergency notification to all or a segment of campus community. These methods of communication include the mass notification system ConnectEd, the college's e-mail system, fax, telephone tree, and public address system on Police Department patrol cars. The College will post updates during a critical incident on the homepage. If the situation warrants, the College will establish a

telephone call-in center to communicate with the College community during an emergency situation.

Confirming the Existence of a Significant Emergency or Dangerous Situation and Initiating the Emergency Notification System

The EGSC Police Department and /or other campus first responders may become aware of a critical incident or other emergency situation that potentially affects the health and/or safety of the campus community. Generally, campus first responders become aware of these situations when they are reported to the Police Department or upon discovery during patrol or other assignments.

Once first responders confirm that there is, in fact, an emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of some or all members of the campus community, EGSC Police will notify the Information Technology Department to issue an emergency notification.

The Chief of Police or the supervisor on duty will notify the President. Information Technology will immediately initiate all or some portions of the College's emergency notification system. The college's Emergency Response Committee (ERC) in conjunction with the President, is responsible for coordinating the response and notification. If time permits, the immediately available members of the ERC will be consulted prior to the college's sending an emergency notification. The college's Information Technology Department is responsible for issuing the ConnectEd notification and the Office of Institutional Advancement is responsible for posting notices on the website and informing the media. If, in the professional judgment of first responders, issuing a notification potentially compromises efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency, the college may elect to delay issuing an emergency notification. As soon as the condition that may compromise efforts is no longer present, the college will issue the emergency notification to the campus community.

Determining the Appropriate Segment or Segments of the Campus Community to Receive an Emergency Notification

College and/or local first responders on the scene of a critical incident or dangerous situation will assist those preparing the emergency notification (ERC, Police Department, Information Technology) with determining what segment or segments of the college community should receive the notification. Generally, campus community members in the immediate area of the dangerous situation (i.e. the building, adjacent buildings, or surrounding area) will receive the emergency notification first. The college may issue subsequent notifications to a wider group of community members. In addition to the emergency notification that may be issued via the college mass notification system, the college will also post applicable messages about the dangerous condition on the college homepage to ensure the rest of the campus is aware of the situation and the steps they should take to maintain personal and campus safety. If the emergency affects a significant portion of the entire campus, college officials will distribute the notification to the entire campus community.

Determining the Contents of the Emergency Notification

Information Technology, responsible for issuing the emergency notification, will in concert with Institutional Advancement and first responders, and the ERC if time permits, determine the contents of the notification. The college has developed a wide range of template messages addressing several different emergency situations. The individual authorizing the notification will select the template message most appropriate to the on-going situation and modify it to address the specifics of the present incident. In those cases, where there are no pre-determined template messages in the system, the individual authorizing the notification will develop the most succinct message to convey the appropriate information to the community. The goal is to ensure individuals are aware of the situation and that they know the steps to take to safeguard their personal and community safety.

Procedures for Disseminating Emergency Information to the Greater Community

Emergency information will be disseminated to the larger campus community through ConnectEd, public

address, posters, signs on buildings, fax, and posting messages on the college webpage.

Enrolling in the College's Emergency Notification System

Prior to the ConnectEd tests in Fall and Spring semester, Student Life conducts a ConnectEd awareness program to inform and remind students of the emergency notification system and to update emergency contact information. In preparation for an emergency, annually and prior to impending severe weather, EGSC's Information Technology Department sends a reminder e-mail to all campus requesting employees update his or her emergency contact information in ConnectEd. We encourage members of the campus community to enroll in the ConnectEd emergency notification system and regularly update their information at:

http://www.ega.edu/images/uploads/ConnectEd_Instructions10-01-12.pdf

Testing of the EGSC Emergency Response Procedures

EGSC annually conducts campus-wide fire drills. The drills allow for the testing of the public address system and siren, and the college's evacuation response. Building representatives assist with the evacuation procedures. Evacuation procedures are included in the *East Georgia State College Emergency Procedures Flipchart* which is distributed annually to all employees, is located on the EGSC Police Department website, and available in all classrooms and labs. Department heads inform employees of evacuation routes and assembly points and faculty inform students at the beginning of each semester of the evacuation route and assembly point for the classroom or laboratory. Evacuation begins when the alarm sounds or when directed to evacuate by Police Officers or Plant Operations staff. Building representatives assist in evacuating individuals from buildings to a designated assembly point and maintains a headcount for the group. Tests of the ConnectEd emergency notification system are conducted each semester. EGSC's Emergency Response Committee meets regularly to plan tests and drills, to conduct after action evaluations of the college's emergency response, and to adjust policy and procedure to ensure the most effective response.

SECURITY OF and ACCESS TO COLLEGE FACILITIES

EGSC Statesboro facility is open from 8:00 a.m. until 9:00 p.m., Monday through Thursday and 8:00am – 5:00p.m. on Friday. The building is scheduled to be open on weekends only as needed. Access to individual classrooms and laboratories is limited to those enrolled in the courses meeting there. Likewise, access to most programs is limited to those enrolled in the program or otherwise authorized access.

Cultural events held in the college facilities are open to the public. Other facilities such as the snack bar and bookstore are likewise open to the public. Only those high level employees whose job responsibilities require after hour's access are issued keys to a building: Police Department, Plant Operations, etc. All facilities are secured by EGSC Police immediately following the last class or event and reopening the following morning between 7AM – 8AM. As part of its regular duties, EGSC Police monitors access to after hour's facilities for maintenance issues.

Special Considerations for Residence Hall Access

The Statesboro Campus does not have a residence hall.

Security Considerations for the Maintenance of Campus Facilities

EGSC is committed to campus safety and security. At the College, locks, landscaping and outdoor lighting are designed for safety and security. Sidewalks and building entrances are illuminated and are designed to provide well-traveled, lighted routes from parking areas to the facility.

We encourage community members to promptly report any security concern, including concerns about locking mechanism, lighting, or landscaping to EGSC Police.

CAMPUS SECURITY POLICIES, CRIME PREVENTION & SAFETY AWARENESS PROGRAMS

In addition to the many programs offered by EGSC Police and other college offices, the College has established a number of policies and procedures related to ensuring a reasonably safe campus community. These policies include:

Behavioral Recommendation Team

In order to extend our efforts on emergency preparedness and prevention, EGSC has established a Behavioral Recommendation Team. 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

http://www.ega.edu/offices/presidents_office/standing_committees/behavioral_recommendation_team

Crime Prevention and Safety Awareness Programs

In an effort to promote safety awareness and reduce crime, prevention and awareness programs are available at EGSC. Prevention programs are aimed at minimizing criminal opportunities and encouraging students to be responsible for their own security. Information on crime reporting, prevention and awareness is shared by EGSC Police, Academic and Student Affairs, Human Resources, and Counseling and Disability Services. Students receive this information in new student orientation, and in housing orientation. Employees receive this information during the college's annual Compliance Month training event. Some of the training classes offered to students, faculty and staff are: Response to Active Shooter, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Training, Sexual Assault Training, Refuse to be a Victim Class, Save a Life Tour, Enduring Regret Class and seat belt checks at graduation.

Personal Safety

Theft, disorderly conduct, and alcohol related offenses are very common on College campuses. Despite law enforcement's efforts, serious crimes do occur on campuses. It is important to report any suspicious incidents to police and always remain alert and vigilant.

One of the more serious crimes that too often is unreported is Sexual Assault. It is important to know what these crimes are, because in many cases, victims do not realize that have been victimized. Additionally, crimes of this nature are very difficult for victims to report for a number of very complex reasons. We provide the following information to assist those help who may have been victims of sexual assault or who have a friend who has been sexually assaulted.

There are many guidelines to help you be more alert and aware of the situation to prevent such serious crimes. Such as:

Know your surroundings

- Be alert
- Call for help
- Report any suspicious people and/or activity, immediately

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. The USG policy 6.7 Sexual Misconduct was updated effective July 1, 2018. Please see the full policy: <https://www.usg.edu/policymanual/section6/C2655>

The University System of Georgia also updated policy 4.6.5 Student Conduct, effective July 1, 2017. Please see the full policy: <http://www.usg.edu/policymanual/section4/policy/C332/>

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

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 in 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:

<http://www.ega.edu/policy/08-sexual-discrimination-harassment-and-misconduct-policy.pdf>

EGSC'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 below policy:

<http://www.ega.edu/policy/08-sexual-discrimination-harassment-and-misconduct-policy.pdf>

Sexual Assault Prevention and Response

The College educates the campus community to promote the awareness of sexual assault, date rape, and other forcible and non-forcible 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.

Rape: In Georgia, Rape is defined under O.C.G.A. 16-6-1 as a "male having carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Carnal knowledge in rape occurs when there is any penetration of the female sex organs by the male sex organs." The Code recognizes that rape can occur even between spouses so the defendant cannot use the fact that he is married to the person accusing him of rape as a defense. Rape is punishable by death, life imprisonment with or without parole, or a minimum of 25 years imprisonment, followed by probation for life.

Sexual Assault: In Georgia, Sexual Assault is defined under O.C.G.A. 16-6-5.1 as sexual contact" that is perpetrated by "a person who has supervisory or disciplinary authority over another individual"

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 EGSC Police Department. Time is a critical factor for evidence collection and preservation. In the case of an emergency or ongoing threat, get to a safe location and call 911. Students may also report to the Title IX Coordinator, Director of Student Conduct, EGSC Counselor, or other college official; employees and others may report to Title IX Coordinator or the Office of Human Resources. 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 college 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 the 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 EGSC Police Department, the local police may be notified as well. Reports made to EGSC 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 handout will be given to victims by EGSC Police, Title IX Coordinator, Director of Student Conduct, 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 Life, 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 EGSC Police can assist with report,
- Role of EGSC 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:

- EGSC Police Department 912-623-2462 GSU 912- 478-5234 or call 911;
- EGSC Director of Student Conduct 478-289-2360
- EGSC Title IX Coordinator: 478-289-2088 or titleix@ega.edu
- Local Law Enforcement 911
- EGSC Counselor 912-623-2406 or 478-289-2039(Swainsboro backup) or Rape Crisis Center* (Confidential Report)
- Anonymous reporting through EGSC Hotline: <https://ega.alertline.com/gcs/welcome>
- Decline to file a complaint (EGSC may continue an 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 Alert 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. Employee victims will be referred to an off campus provider. Student and employee client contacts with the 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 Statesboro Regional Sexual Assault Center- (912) 489-6060 or www.srsac.org, Rape Crisis Centers- Statesboro (866) 489-2225. Such licensed off campus provider will also have a privilege with his or her clients and are subject to the above Georgia confidentiality provisions.

Victim Advocacy Programs:

Victim advocate programs in Bulloch County District Attorney's Office in Statesboro (912) 764-9924, can provide on-going information and assistance.

Legal Assistance:

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

EGSC Interim Measures:

Regardless of whether you chose to pursue an investigation of the incident with EGSC or local law enforcement, student victims have the option to change their academic and/or on-campus living and transportation situations after an alleged rape, sexual assault, or relationship offense, regardless of whether the victim pursues campus disciplinary action or criminal action, if such changes are reasonably available. Contact: the Vice President for Academic and Student Affairs: 478-289-2034. 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: the Director of Human Resources: 478-289-2035. Accommodations or protective 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.

EGSC 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 for the first offense. The Office of Student Conduct may also implement other protective measures including but not limited to no-contact orders and bans from campus or 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 478-289-2088 or titleix@ega.edu.

EGSC Sexual Misconduct Policy:

<http://www.ega.edu/policy/08-sexual-discrimination-harassment-and-misconduct-policy.pdf>

Response to Sexual Violence

The FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) edition of the UCR defines a sex offense as any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent. All forms of sexual violence are violations of EGSC's Student Code of Conduct.

The EGSC Police Department treats victims of assault with respect and dignity. If a sexual assault or rape should occur on campus, staff on the scene, including EGSC PD will offer the victim a wide variety of services. EGSC employs counselors who are available to answer questions and assist victims in identifying and obtaining the necessary resources. College personnel will assist the victim in notifying appropriate law enforcement authorities, if the victim requests the assistance of these personnel.

If you or someone you know has been victimized on campus, you are strongly encouraged to report the incident to EGSC PD. Filing a report does not commit you to pursue an investigation or prosecution and EGSC PD will respect your decision. Many individuals experience sexual assault and never tell anyone about it at the time of the incident. If you or someone you know were victimized weeks or years ago, assistance is still available. Talking with someone now may help you cope better with abuse from the past, whether it was sexual assault, child sexual abuse, incest, or sexual harassment.

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, 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. EGSC also uses EverFi sexual assault awareness online training and Haven Alcohol and Drug awareness. Information and materials are posted on the webpages of Title IX, Counseling and Disability Services, Police Department, Human Resources, Housing, Student Conduct, Student Life 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.

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 Title IX Coordinator 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 <http://www.ega.edu/policy/08-employee-handbook.pdf?22316>

<http://www.ega.edu/policy/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: <http://gbi.georgia.gov/georgia-sex-offender-registry>

Missing Student Notification Policy

The Clery Act requires institutions that maintain on campus housing facilities to establish a missing student notification policy and related procedures (20 USC 1092 (j) Section 488 of the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008). EGSC Statesboro consists of one building that houses administrative offices and classrooms; no residential facilities are located on the EGSC Statesboro campus.

Daily Crime Log

EGSC Police maintains a Daily Crime Log of all crime reported to the Department. The log is available 24 hours per day to members of public, on the department website. This log identifies the type, location, and time of each criminal incident reported to EGSC Police. Entries are made within three business days unless the disclosure is prohibited by law or would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim.

The most current 60 days of information is available in the Police Department office. Upon request a copy of the Daily Crime and Fire Log will be made available for viewing, within 48 hours of notice.

POLICIES GOVERNING ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS

EGSC Alcohol and Drug Policy

Drug and Alcohol Policy Statements

Alcoholic Beverages: East Georgia State College prohibits the possession, consumption, distribution, manufacture or sale of an alcoholic beverage or container on East Georgia State College campus or at off campus institutionally sponsored events. No student shall be under the influence of alcohol while on East Georgia State College property or at off campus institutionally approved events. The enforcement of alcohol 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*.

Drugs: East Georgia State College prohibits the possession, consumption, distribution, manufacture or sale (without a valid dental or medical prescription) of illegal or dangerous drugs or drug-related paraphernalia on East Georgia State College property or at institutionally approved events. Additionally, no student shall be under the influence of illegal or dangerous drugs while on East Georgia State College property or at institutionally approved events. 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 and state and federal sanctions noted on the EGSC Police website:

<http://www.ega.edu/policy/04-student-handbook.pdf>

<http://www.ega.edu/police>

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 First Class: EGSC First Year Experience Program. The Director of Housing covers the alcohol and drug policy and education in the annual mandatory student housing orientation sessions each Fall and Spring.

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. 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.

See EGSC Employee Alcohol and Other Drug Policy

<http://www.ega.edu/policy/08-employee-alcohol-and-other-drug-prevention-policy.pdf>

See EGSC Student Alcohol and Other Drug Policy

<http://www.ega.edu/policy/04-drug-and-alcohol-policy.pdf>

Local, State & Federal Legal Sanctions

Penalties for Alcohol

O.C.G.A. 3-3-23. Furnishing to, purchase of, or possession by persons under 21 years of age of alcoholic beverages; use of false identification; proper identification; dispensing, serving, selling, or handling by persons under 21 years of age in the course of employment; seller's actions upon receiving false identification.

(a) Except as otherwise authorized by law:

(1) 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;

(2) No person under 21 years of age shall purchase, attempt to purchase, or knowingly possess any alcoholic beverage;

(3) 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;

(4) 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

(5) No person under 21 years of age shall misrepresent his or her identity or use any false identification for the purpose of purchasing or obtaining any alcoholic beverage.

(b) The prohibitions contained in paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of subsection (a) of this Code section shall not apply with respect to the sale, purchase, or possession of alcoholic beverages for consumption:

(1) For medical purposes pursuant to a prescription of a physician duly authorized to practice medicine in this state; or

(2) At a religious ceremony.

(c) The prohibitions contained in paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of subsection (a) of this Code section shall not apply with respect to the possession of alcoholic beverages for consumption by a person under 21 years of age when the parent or guardian of the person under 21 years of age gives the alcoholic beverage to the person and when possession is in the home of the parent or guardian and such parent or guardian is present.

(d) The prohibition contained in paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of this Code section shall not apply with respect to sale of alcoholic beverages by a person when such person has been furnished with proper identification showing that the person to whom the alcoholic beverage is sold is 21 years of age or older. For purposes of this subsection, the term "proper identification" means any document issued by a governmental agency containing a description of the person, such person's photograph, or both, and giving such person's date of birth and includes, without being limited to, a passport, military identification card, driver's license, or an identification card authorized under Code Sections

40-5-100 through 40-5-104. "Proper identification" shall not include a birth certificate and shall not include any traffic citation and complaint form.

(e) If such conduct is not otherwise prohibited pursuant to Code Section 3-3-24, nothing contained in this Code section shall be construed to prohibit any person under 21 years of age from:

(1) Dispensing, serving, selling, or handling alcoholic beverages as a part of employment in any licensed establishment;

(2) Being employed in any establishment in which alcoholic beverages are distilled or manufactured; or

(3) Taking orders for and having possession of alcoholic beverages as a part of employment in a licensed establishment.

(f) Testimony by any person under 21 years of age, when given in an administrative or judicial proceeding against another person for violation of any provision of this Code section, shall not be used in any administrative or judicial proceedings brought against such testifying person under 21 years of age.

(g) Nothing in this Code section shall be construed to modify, amend, or supersede Chapter 11 of Title 15.

(h) In any case where a reasonable or prudent person could reasonably be in doubt as to whether or not the person to whom an alcoholic beverage is to be sold or otherwise furnished is actually 21 years of age or older, it shall be the duty of the person selling or otherwise furnishing such alcoholic beverage to request to see and to be furnished with proper identification as provided for in subsection (d) of this Code section in order to verify the age of such person; and the failure to make such request and verification in any case where the person to whom the alcoholic beverage is sold or otherwise furnished is less than 21 years of age may be considered by the trier of fact in determining whether the person selling or otherwise furnishing such alcoholic beverage did so knowingly.

(i) Any retailer or retail consumption dealer, or any person acting on behalf of such retailer or retail consumption dealer, who upon requesting proper identification from a person attempting to purchase alcoholic beverages from such retailer or retail consumption dealer pursuant to subsection

(h) of this Code section is tendered a driver's license which indicates that such driver's license is falsified, is not the driver's license of the person presenting it, or that such person is under the age of 21 years, the person to whom said license is tendered shall be authorized to either write down the name, address, and license number or to seize and retain such driver's license and in either event shall immediately thereafter summon a law enforcement officer who shall be authorized to seize the license either at the scene or at such time as the license can be located. The procedures and rules connected with the retention of such license by the officer shall be the same as those provided for the acceptance of a driver's license as bail on arrest for traffic offenses pursuant to Code Section 17-6-11.

First Offense

- A fine of up to \$300
- Sentenced up to six months in jail
- Driver's license suspension for six months

Second or Subsequent Offense

- A fine of up to \$1,000
- Sentenced up to one year in jail
- Driver's license suspension for one year

In addition to the above penalties, the offender may be required to complete a drug or alcohol educational program within 120 days of their conviction. If you fail to complete the program, the judge may order you to pay a fine of up to \$300 and/or spend 20 days in jail. First-time offenders may be placed on probation, enter a diversion program, or enroll in a comprehensive rehabilitation program.

O.C.G.A. 40-6-391 Driving under the influence of alcohol, drugs, and toxic vapors.

(a) A person shall not drive or be in actual physical control of any moving vehicle while:

(1) Under the influence of alcohol to the extent that it is less safe for the person to drive;

(2) Under the influence of any drug to the extent that it is less safe for the person to drive;

(3) 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;

- (4) Under the combined influence of any two or more of the substances specified in paragraphs (1) through (3) of this subsection to the extent that it is less safe for the person to drive
- (5) 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
- (6) Subject to the provisions of subsection (b) of this Code section, there is any amount of marijuana or a controlled substance, as defined in Code Section 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.
- (b) The fact that any person charged with violating this Code section is or has been legally entitled to use a drug shall not constitute a defense against any charge of violating this Code section; provided, however, that such person shall not be in violation of this Code section unless such person is rendered incapable of driving safely as a result of using a drug other than alcohol which such person is legally entitled to use.
- (c) Every person convicted of violating this Code section shall, upon a first or second conviction thereof, be guilty of a misdemeanor, upon a third conviction thereof, be guilty of a high and aggravated misdemeanor, and upon a fourth or subsequent conviction thereof, be guilty of a felony except as otherwise provided in paragraph (4) of this subsection and shall be punished as follows:
- (1) First conviction with no conviction of and no plea of nolo contendere accepted to a charge of violating this Code section within the previous ten years, as measured from the dates of previous arrests for which convictions were obtained or pleas of nolo contendere were accepted to the date of the current arrest for which a conviction is obtained or a plea of nolo contendere is accepted:
- (A) A fine of not less than \$300.00 and not more than \$1,000.00, which fine shall not, except as provided in subsection (g) of this Code section, be subject to suspension, stay, or probation;
- (B) A period of imprisonment of not fewer than ten days nor more than 12 months, which period of imprisonment may, at the sole discretion of the judge, be suspended, stayed, or probated, except that if the offender's alcohol concentration at the time of the offense was 0.08 grams or more, the judge may suspend, stay, or probate all but 24 hours of any term of imprisonment imposed under this subparagraph;
- (C) Not fewer than 40 hours of community service, except that for a conviction for violation of subsection (k) of this Code section where the person's alcohol concentration at the time of the offense was less than 0.08 grams, the period of community service shall be not fewer than 20 hours;
- (D) Completion of a DUI Alcohol or Drug Use Risk Reduction Program. The sponsor of any such program shall provide written notice of the department's approval of the program to the person upon enrollment in the program;
- (E) A clinical evaluation as defined in Code Section 40-5-1 and, if recommended as a part of such evaluation, completion of a substance abuse treatment program as defined in Code Section 40-5-1; provided, however, that in the court's discretion such evaluation may be waived; and
- (F) If the person is sentenced to a period of imprisonment for fewer than 12 months, a period of probation of 12 months less any days during which the person is actually incarcerated;
- (2) For the second conviction within a ten-year period of time, as measured from the dates of previous arrests for which convictions were obtained or pleas of nolo contendere were accepted to the date of the current arrest for which a conviction is obtained or a plea of nolo contendere is accepted:
- (A) A fine of not less than \$600.00 and not more than \$1,000.00, which fine shall not, except as provided in subsection (g) of this Code section, be subject to suspension, stay, or probation;
- (B) A period of imprisonment of not fewer than 90 days and not more than 12 months. The judge shall probate at least a portion of such term of imprisonment, in accordance with subparagraph (F) of this paragraph, thereby subjecting the offender to the provisions of Article 7 of Chapter 8 of Title 42 and to such other terms and conditions as the judge may impose; provided, however, that the offender shall be required to serve not fewer than 72 hours of actual incarceration;
- (C) Not fewer than 30 days of community service;

- (D) Completion of a DUI Alcohol or Drug Use Risk Reduction Program. The sponsor of any such program shall provide written notice of the department's approval of the program to the person upon enrollment in the program;
- (E) A clinical evaluation as defined in Code Section 40-5-1 and, if recommended as a part of such evaluation, completion of a substance abuse treatment program as defined in Code Section 40-5-1; and
- (F) A period of probation of 12 months less any days during which the person is actually incarcerated;
- (3) For the third conviction within a ten-year period of time, as measured from the dates of previous arrests for which convictions were obtained or pleas of nolo contendere were accepted to the date of the current arrest for which a conviction is obtained or a plea of nolo contendere is accepted:
- (A) A fine of not less than \$1,000.00 and not more than \$5,000.00, which fine shall not, except as provided in subsection (g) of this Code section, be subject to suspension, stay, or probation;
- (B) A mandatory period of imprisonment of not fewer than 120 days and not more than 12 months. The judge shall probate at least a portion of such term of imprisonment, in accordance with subparagraph (F) of this paragraph, thereby subjecting the offender to the provisions of Article 7 of Chapter 8 of Title 42 and to such other terms and conditions as the judge may impose; provided, however, that the offender shall be required to serve not fewer than 15 days of actual incarceration;
- (C) Not fewer than 30 days of community service;
- (D) Completion of a DUI Alcohol or Drug Use Risk Reduction Program. The sponsor of any such program shall provide written notice of the department's approval of the program to the person upon enrollment in the program;
- (E) A clinical evaluation as defined in Code Section 40-5-1 and, if recommended as a part of such evaluation, completion of a substance abuse treatment program as defined in Code Section 40-5-1; and
- (F) A period of probation of 12 months less any days during which the person is actually incarcerated;
- (4) For the fourth or subsequent conviction within a ten-year period of time, as measured from the dates of previous arrests for which convictions were obtained or pleas of nolo contendere were accepted to the date of the current arrest for which a conviction is obtained or a plea of nolo contendere is accepted:
- (A) A fine of not less than \$1,000.00 and not more than \$5,000.00, which fine shall not, except as provided in subsection (g) of this Code section, be subject to suspension, stay, or probation;
- (B) A period of imprisonment of not less than one year and not more than five years; provided, however, that the judge may suspend, stay, or probate all but 90 days of any term of imprisonment imposed under this paragraph. The judge shall probate at least a portion of such term of imprisonment, in accordance with subparagraph (F) of this paragraph, thereby subjecting the offender to the provisions of Article 7 of Chapter 8 of Title 42 and to such other terms and conditions as the judge may impose;
- (C) Not fewer than 60 days of community service; provided, however, that if a defendant is sentenced to serve three years of actual imprisonment, the judge may suspend the community service;
- (D) Completion of a DUI Alcohol or Drug Use Risk Reduction Program. The sponsor of any such program shall provide written notice of the department's approval of the program to the person upon enrollment in the program;
- (E) A clinical evaluation as defined in Code Section 40-5-1 and, if recommended as a part of such evaluation, completion of a substance abuse treatment program as defined in Code Section 40-5-1; and
- (F) A period of probation of five years less any days during which the person is actually imprisoned; provided, however, that if the ten-year period of time as measured in this paragraph commenced prior to July 1, 2008, then such fourth or subsequent conviction shall be a misdemeanor of a high and aggravated nature and punished as provided in paragraph (3) of this subsection;
- (5) If a person has been convicted of violating subsection (k) of this Code section premised on a refusal to submit to required testing or where such person's alcohol concentration at the time of the offense was 0.08 grams or more, and such person is subsequently convicted of violating subsection (a) of this Code section, such person shall be punished by applying the applicable level or grade of conviction specified in this subsection such that the previous conviction of violating subsection (k) of this Code section shall be considered a previous conviction of violating subsection (a) of this Code section;
- (6) For the purpose of imposing a sentence under this subsection, a plea of nolo contendere based on a violation

of this Code section shall constitute a conviction; and

(7) For purposes of determining the number of prior convictions or pleas of nolo contendere pursuant to the felony provisions of paragraph (4) of this subsection, only those offenses for which a conviction is obtained or a plea of nolo contendere is accepted on or after July 1, 2008, shall be considered; provided, however, that nothing in this subsection shall be construed as limiting or modifying in any way administrative proceedings or sentence enhancement provisions under Georgia law, including, but not limited to, provisions relating to punishment of recidivist offenders pursuant to Title 17.

(d) (1) Notwithstanding the limits set forth in any municipal charter, any municipal court of any municipality shall be authorized to impose the misdemeanor or high and aggravated misdemeanor punishments provided for in this Code section upon a conviction of violating this Code section or upon a conviction of violating any ordinance adopting the provisions of this Code section.

(2) Notwithstanding any provision of this Code section to the contrary, any court authorized to hear misdemeanor or high and aggravated misdemeanor cases involving violations of this Code section shall be authorized to exercise the power to probate, suspend, or stay any sentence imposed. Such power shall, however, be limited to the conditions and limitations imposed by subsection (c) of this Code section.

(e) The foregoing limitations on punishment also shall apply when a defendant has been convicted of violating, by a single transaction, more than one of the four provisions of subsection (a) of this Code section.

(f) The provisions of Code Section 17-10-3, relating to general punishment for misdemeanors including traffic offenses, and the provisions of Article 3 of Chapter 8 of Title 42, relating to probation of first offenders, shall not apply to any person convicted of violating any provision of this Code section.

(g)(1) If the payment of the fine required under subsection (c) of this Code section will impose an economic hardship on the defendant, the judge, at his or her sole discretion, may order the defendant to pay such fine in installments and such order may be enforced through a contempt proceeding or a revocation of any probation otherwise authorized by this Code section.

(2) In the sole discretion of the judge, he or she may suspend up to one-half of the fine imposed under subsection (c) of this Code section conditioned upon the defendant's undergoing treatment in a substance abuse treatment program as defined in Code Section 40-5-1.

(h) For purposes of determining under this chapter prior convictions of or pleas of nolo contendere to violating this Code section, in addition to the offense prohibited by this Code section, a conviction of or plea of nolo contendere to any of the following offenses shall be deemed to be a violation of this Code section:

(1) Any federal law substantially conforming to or parallel with the offense covered under this Code section;

(2) Any local ordinance adopted pursuant to Article 14 of this chapter, which ordinance adopts the provisions of this Code section; or

(3) Any previously or currently existing law of this or any other state, which law was or is substantially conforming to or parallel with this Code section.

(i) 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. Every person convicted of violating this subsection shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, in addition to any disqualification resulting under Article 7 of Chapter 5 of this title, the "Uniform Commercial Driver's License Act," shall be fined as provided in subsection (c) of this Code section.

(j)(1) The clerk of the court in which a person is convicted a second or subsequent time under subsection (c) of this Code section within five years, as measured from the dates of previous arrests for which convictions were obtained or pleas of nolo contendere were accepted to the date of the current arrest for which a conviction is obtained or a plea of nolo contendere is accepted, shall cause to be published a notice of conviction for each such person convicted. Such notices of conviction shall be published in the manner of legal notices in the legal organ of the county in which such person resides or, in the case of nonresidents, in the legal organ of the county in which the person was convicted. Such notice of conviction shall be one column wide by two inches long and shall contain the photograph taken by the arresting law enforcement agency at the time of arrest, the name of the convicted person, the city, county, and zip code of the convicted person's residential address, and the date, time, place of arrest, and disposition of the case and shall be published once in the legal organ of the appropriate county in the second week following such conviction or as soon thereafter as publication may be made.

(2) The convicted person for which a notice of conviction is published pursuant to this subsection shall be assessed \$25.00 for the cost of publication of such notice and such assessment shall be imposed at the time of conviction in addition to any other fine imposed pursuant to this Code section.

(3) The clerk of the court, the publisher of any legal organ which publishes a notice of conviction, and any other person involved in the publication of an erroneous notice of conviction shall be immune from civil or criminal liability for such erroneous publication, provided such publication was made in good faith.

(k)(1) 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.

(2) Every person convicted of violating this subsection shall be guilty of a misdemeanor for the first and second convictions and upon a third or subsequent conviction thereof be guilty of a high and aggravated misdemeanor and shall be punished and fined as provided in subsection (c) of this Code section, provided that any term of imprisonment served shall be subject to the provisions of Code Section 17-10-3.1, and any period of community service imposed on such person shall be required to be completed within 60 days of the date of sentencing.

(3) No plea of nolo contendere shall be accepted for any person under the age of 21 charged with a violation of this Code section.

(l) A person who violates this Code section while transporting in a motor vehicle a child under the age of 14 years is guilty of the separate offense of endangering a child by driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs. The offense of endangering a child by driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs shall not be merged with the offense of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs for the purposes of prosecution and sentencing. An offender who is convicted of a violation of this subsection shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of subsection (d) of Code Section 16-12-1, relating to the offense of contributing to the delinquency, unruliness, or deprivation of a child.

O.C.G.A. 40-6-392. Chemical tests for alcohol or drugs in blood

(a) Upon the trial of any civil or criminal action or proceeding arising out of acts alleged to have been committed by any person in violation of Code Section 40-6-391, evidence of the amount of alcohol or drug in a person's blood, urine, breath, or other bodily substance at the alleged time, as determined by a chemical analysis of the person's blood, urine, breath, or other bodily substance shall be admissible. Where such a chemical test is made, the following provisions shall apply:

(1)(A) Chemical analysis of the person's blood, urine, breath, or other bodily substance, to be considered valid under this Code section, shall have been performed according to methods approved by the Division of Forensic Sciences of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation on a machine which was operated with all its electronic and operating components prescribed by its manufacturer properly attached and in good working order and by an individual possessing a valid permit issued by the Division of Forensic Sciences for this purpose. The Division of Forensic Sciences of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation shall approve satisfactory techniques or methods to ascertain the qualifications and competence of individuals to conduct analyses and to issue permits, along with requirements for properly operating and maintaining any testing instruments, and to issue certificates certifying that instruments have met those requirements, which certificates and permits shall be subject to termination or revocation at the discretion of the Division of Forensic Sciences.

(B) In all cases where the arrest is made on or after January 1, 1995, and the state selects breath testing, two sequential breath samples shall be requested for the testing of alcohol concentration. For either or both of these sequential samples to be admissible in the state's or plaintiff's case-in-chief, the readings shall not differ from each other by an alcohol concentration of greater than 0.020 grams and the lower of the two results shall be determinative for accusation and indictment purposes and administrative license suspension purposes. No more than two sequential series of a total of two adequate breath samples each shall be requested by the state;

provided, however, that after an initial test in which the instrument indicates an adequate breath sample was given for analysis, any subsequent refusal to give additional breath samples shall not be construed as a refusal for purposes of suspension of a driver's license under Code Sections 40-5-55 and 40-5-67.1. Notwithstanding the above, a refusal to give an adequate sample or samples on any subsequent breath, blood, urine, or other bodily substance test shall not affect the admissibility of the results of any prior samples. An adequate breath sample shall mean a breath sample sufficient to cause the breath-testing instrument to produce a printed alcohol concentration analysis.

(2) When a person shall undergo a chemical test at the request of a law enforcement officer, only a physician, registered nurse, laboratory technician, emergency medical technician, or other qualified person may withdraw blood for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content therein, provided that this limitation shall not apply to the taking of breath or urine specimens. No physician, registered nurse, or other qualified person or employer thereof shall incur any civil or criminal liability as a result of the medically proper obtaining of such blood specimens when requested in writing by a law enforcement officer;

(3) The person tested may have a physician or a qualified technician, chemist, registered nurse, or other qualified person of his own choosing administer a chemical test or tests in addition to any administered at the direction of a law enforcement officer. The justifiable failure or inability to obtain an additional test shall not preclude the admission of evidence relating to the test or tests taken at the direction of a law enforcement officer; and

(4) Upon the request of the person who shall submit to a chemical test or tests at the request of a law enforcement officer, full information concerning the test or tests shall be made available to him or his attorney. The arresting officer at the time of arrest shall advise the person arrested of his rights to a chemical test or tests according to this Code section.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c) of this Code section, upon the trial of any civil or criminal action or proceeding arising out of acts alleged to have been committed by any person in violation of Code Section 40-6-391, the amount of alcohol in the person's blood at the time alleged, as shown by chemical analysis of the person's blood, urine, breath, or other bodily substance, may give rise to inferences as follows:

(1) If there was at that time an alcohol concentration of 0.05 grams or less, the trier of fact in its discretion may infer therefrom that the person was not under the influence of alcohol, as prohibited by paragraphs (1) and (4) of subsection (a) of Code Section 40-6-391; or

(2) If there was at that time an alcohol concentration in excess of 0.05 grams but less than 0.08 grams, such fact shall not give rise to any inference that the person was or was not under the influence of alcohol, as prohibited by paragraphs (1) and (4) of subsection (a) of Code Section 40-6-391, but such fact may be considered by the trier of fact with other competent evidence in determining whether the person was under the influence of alcohol, as prohibited by paragraphs (1) and (4) of subsection (a) of Code Section 40-6-391.

(c)(1) In any civil or criminal action or proceeding arising out of acts alleged to have been committed in violation of paragraph (5) of subsection (a) of Code Section 40-6-391, if there was at that time or within three hours after driving or being in actual physical control of a moving vehicle from alcohol consumed before such driving or being in actual physical control ended an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more grams in the person's blood, breath, or urine, the person shall be in violation of paragraph (5) of subsection (a) of Code Section 40-6-391.

(2) In any civil or criminal action or proceeding arising out of acts alleged to have been committed by any person in violation of subsection (i) of Code Section 40-6-391, if there was at that time or within three hours after driving or being in actual physical control of a moving vehicle from alcohol consumed before such driving or being in actual physical control ended an alcohol concentration of 0.04 grams or more in the person's blood, breath, or urine, the person shall be in violation of subsection (i) of Code Section 40-6-391.

(3) In any civil or criminal action or proceeding arising out of acts alleged to have been committed by any person in violation of subsection (k) of Code Section 40-6-391, if there was at that time or within three hours after driving or being in actual physical control of a moving vehicle from alcohol consumed before such driving or being in actual physical control ended an alcohol concentration of 0.02 grams or more in the person's blood, breath, or urine, the person shall be in violation of subsection (k) of Code Section 40-6-391.

(d) In any criminal trial, the refusal of the defendant to permit a chemical analysis to be made of his blood,

breath, urine, or other bodily substance at the time of his arrest shall be admissible in evidence against him.

(e)(1) A certification by the office of the Secretary of State or by the Department of Community Health that a person who drew blood was a licensed or certified physician, physician assistant, registered nurse, practical nurse, medical technologist, medical laboratory technician, or phlebotomist at the time the blood was drawn;

(2) Testimony, under oath, of the blood drawer; or

(3) Testimony, under oath, of the blood drawer's supervisor or medical records custodian that the blood drawer was properly trained and authorized to draw blood as an employee of the medical facility or employer shall be admissible into evidence for the purpose of establishing that such person was qualified to draw blood as required by this Code section.

(f) Each time an approved breath-testing instrument is inspected, the inspector shall prepare a certificate which shall be signed under oath by the inspector and which shall include the following language:

"This breath-testing instrument (serial no) was thoroughly inspected, tested, and standardized by the undersigned on (date) and all of its electronic and operating components prescribed by its manufacturer are properly attached and are in good working order. "When properly prepared and executed, as prescribed in this subsection, the certificate shall, notwithstanding any other provision of law, be self-authenticating, shall be admissible in any court of law, and shall satisfy the pertinent requirements of paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of this Code section and subparagraph (g)(2)(F) of Code Section 40-5-67.1.

O.C.G.A. 16-11-41 Public drunkenness

(a) 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.

(b) This Code section shall not be construed to affect the powers delegated to counties or to municipal corporations to pass laws to punish drunkenness or disorderly conduct within their respective limits.

O.C.G.A. 16-11-41 Public drunkenness penalties

Public drunkenness is a misdemeanor in Georgia. Penalties include a fine of up to \$1,000, up to one year in jail, or both.

O.C.G.A. 40-6-253. Consumption of alcoholic beverage or possession of open container of alcoholic beverage in passenger area

(a) As used in this Code section, the term:

(1) "Alcoholic beverage" means:

(A) Beer, ale, porter, stout, and other similar fermented beverages, including sake or similar products, of any name or description containing one-half of 1 percent or more of alcohol by volume, brewed or produced from malt, wholly or in part, or from any substitute therefor;

(B) Wine of not less than one-half of 1 percent of alcohol by volume; or

(C) Distilled spirits which is that substance known as ethyl alcohol, ethanol, or spirits of wine in any form, including all dilutions and mixtures thereof from whatever source or by whatever process produced.

(2) "Open alcoholic beverage container" means any bottle, can, or other receptacle that:

(A) Contains any amount of alcoholic beverage; and

(B)(i) Is open or has a broken seal; or

(ii) The contents of which are partially removed.

A bottle of wine that has been resealed pursuant to Code Section 3-6-4 shall not constitute an open alcoholic beverage container for purposes of this Code section.

(3) "Passenger area" means the area designed to seat the driver and passengers while a motor vehicle is in

operation and any area that is readily accessible to the driver or a passenger while in his or her seating position; provided, however, that such term does not include any locked glove compartment or, in a passenger car not equipped with a trunk, any area behind the rearmost upright seat or not normally occupied by the driver or passengers.

(b)(1) A person shall not:

(A) Consume any alcoholic beverage; or

(B) 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.

(2) The provisions of paragraph (1) of this subsection shall not apply to any passenger in the passenger area of a motor vehicle designed, maintained, or used primarily for the transportation of persons for compensation or in the living quarters of a motor home or house trailer.

(3) Only a person who consumes an alcoholic beverage or possesses an open alcoholic beverage container in violation of this Code section shall be charged with such offense; provided, however, that an operator of a motor vehicle who is alone in the passenger area of such motor vehicle shall be deemed to be in possession of any open alcoholic beverage container in such passenger area.

(c) Any person who violates this Code section is subject to a fine not to exceed \$200.00.

Controlled Substances

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 (O.C.G.A. 16-13-32.4). University students engaging in these activities will also be held responsible under the College's illegal substances policies.

O.C.G.A. 16-13-32.4 Manufacturing, distributing, dispensing, or possessing controlled substances in, on, or near public or private schools

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture, distribute, dispense, or possess with intent to distribute a controlled substance or marijuana in, on, or within 1,000 feet of any real property owned by or leased to any public or private elementary school, secondary school, or school board used for elementary or secondary education.

(b) Any person who violates or conspires to violate subsection (a) of this Code section shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall receive the following punishment:

(1) Upon a first conviction, imprisonment for not more than 20 years or a fine of not more than \$20,000.00, or both; or

(2) Upon a second or subsequent conviction, imprisonment for not less than five years nor more than 40 years or a fine of not more than \$40,000.00, or both. It shall be mandatory for the court to impose a minimum sentence of five years which may not be suspended unless otherwise provided by law. A sentence imposed under this Code section shall be served consecutively to any other sentence imposed.

(c) A conviction arising under this Code section shall not merge with a conviction arising under any other provision of this article.

(d) It shall be no defense to a prosecution for a violation of this Code section that:

(1) School was or was not in session at the time of the offense;

(2) The real property was being used for other purposes besides school purposes at the time of the offense; or

(3) The offense took place on a school vehicle.

(e) In a prosecution under this Code section, a map produced or reproduced by any municipal or county agency or department for the purpose of depicting the location and boundaries of the area on or within 1,000 feet of the real property of a school board or a private or public elementary or secondary school that is used for school purposes, or a true copy of the map, shall, if certified as a true copy by the custodian of the record, be admissible and shall constitute prima-facie evidence of the location and boundaries of the area, if the governing body of the municipality or county has approved the map as an official record of the location and boundaries of the area. A map approved under this Code section may be revised from time to time by the governing body of the municipality or county. The original of every map approved or revised under this subsection or a true copy of such original map shall be filed with the municipality or county and shall be maintained as an official record of the municipality or county. This subsection shall not preclude the prosecution from introducing or relying upon any other evidence or testimony to establish any element of this offense. This subsection shall not preclude the use or admissibility of a map or diagram other than the one which has been approved by the municipality or county.

(f) A county school board may adopt regulations requiring the posting of signs designating the areas within 1,000 feet of school boards and private or public elementary and secondary schools as "Drug-free School Zones."

(g) It is an affirmative defense to prosecution for a violation of this Code section that the prohibited conduct took place entirely within a private residence, that no person 17 years of age or younger was present in such private residence at any time during the commission of the offense, and that the prohibited conduct was not carried on for purposes of financial gain. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to establish an affirmative defense with respect to any offense under this chapter other than the offense provided for in subsection (a) of this Code section.

- The possession and/or use of any drug paraphernalia, i.e. bowls, hookah pipes, bong, "homemade" smoking devices, any other smoking device or smoking paraphernalia

16-13-32.2. Possession and use of drug related objects (hookah pipes, bong, "homemade" smoking devices, any other smoking device or smoking paraphernalia)

(a) 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 substance.

(b) Any person or corporation which violates any provision of this Code section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

16-13-30. Purchase, possession, manufacture, distribution, or sale of controlled substances or marijuana; penalties

(a) Except as authorized by this article, it is unlawful for any person to purchase, possess, or have under his control any controlled substance.

(b) Except as authorized by this article, it is unlawful for any person to manufacture, deliver, distribute,

dispense, administer, sell, or possess with intent to distribute any controlled substance.

(c) Except as otherwise provided, any person who violates subsection (a) of this Code section with respect to a controlled substance in Schedule I or a narcotic drug in Schedule II shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than two years nor more than 15 years. Upon conviction of a second or subsequent offense, he shall be imprisoned for not less than five years nor more than 30 years.

(d) Except as otherwise provided, any person who violates subsection (b) of this Code section with respect to a controlled substance in Schedule I or Schedule II shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than five years nor more than 30 years. Upon conviction of a second or subsequent offense, he or she shall be imprisoned for not less than ten years nor more than 40 years or life imprisonment. The provisions of subsection (a) of Code Section 17-10-7 shall not apply to a sentence imposed for a second such offense; provided, however, that the remaining provisions of Code Section 17-10-7 shall apply for any subsequent offense.

(e) Any person who violates subsection (a) of this Code section with respect to a controlled substance in Schedule II, other than a narcotic drug, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than two years nor more than 15 years. Upon conviction of a second or subsequent offense, he shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than five years nor more than 30 years.

(f) Reserved.

(g) Any person who violates subsection (a) of this Code section with respect to a controlled substance in Schedule III, IV, or V shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than five years. Upon conviction of a second or subsequent offense, he shall be imprisoned for not less than one year nor more than ten years.

(h) Any person who violates subsection (b) of this Code section with respect to a controlled substance in Schedule III, IV, or V shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than ten years.

(i) Except as authorized by this article, it is unlawful for any person to possess, have under his control, manufacture, deliver, distribute, dispense, administer, purchase, sell, or possess with intent to distribute a counterfeit substance. Any person who violates this subsection shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than ten years.

(j)(1) It is unlawful for any person to possess, have under his control, manufacture, deliver, distribute, dispense, administer, purchase, sell, or possess with intent to distribute marijuana.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (c) of Code Section 16-13-31 or in Code Section 16-13-2, any person who violates this subsection shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than ten years.

(k) It shall be unlawful for any person to hire, solicit, engage, or use an individual under the age of 17 years, in any manner, for the purpose of manufacturing, distributing, or dispensing, on behalf of the solicitor, any controlled substance, counterfeit substance, or marijuana unless the manufacturing, distribution, or dispensing is otherwise allowed by law. Any person who violates this subsection shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than five years nor more than 20 years or by a fine not to exceed \$20,000.00, or both.

(l)(1) Any person who violates subsection (a) of this Code section with respect to flunitrazepam, a Schedule IV controlled substance, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than two years nor more than 15 years. Upon conviction of a second or subsequent offense, such person shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than five years nor more than 30 years.

(2) Any person who violates subsection (b) of this Code section with respect to flunitrazepam, a Schedule IV controlled substance, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than five years nor more than 30 years. Upon conviction of a second or subsequent offense, such person shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than ten years nor more than 40 years or life imprisonment. The provisions of subsection (a) of Code Section 17-10-7 shall not apply to a sentence imposed for a second such offense, but that subsection and the remaining provisions of Code Section 17-10-7 shall apply for any subsequent offense.

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.

ANNUAL DISCLOSURE OF CRIME STATISTICS

Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (20 USC § 1092(f)) requires colleges and universities across the United States to disclose information about crime on and around their campuses. EGSC Police Department maintains a close relationship with all police departments where EGSC owns, controls or occupies property to ensure that crimes reported directly to these police departments that involve the College are brought to the attention of EGSC Police.

EGSC Police collects the crime statistics disclosed in the charts through a number of methods. Police Officers enter all reports of crime incidents made directly to the department through an integrated computer aided - dispatch systems/records management system. A department supervisor reviews the report to ensure it is appropriately classified in the correct crime category. The Chief of Police periodically examines the data to ensure that all reported crimes are recorded in accordance with the crime definitions outlined in the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook and the FBI National Incident-Based Reporting System Handbook (sex offenses only). In addition to the crime data that EGSC Police maintains, the statistics below also include crimes that are reported to various campus security authorities, as defined in this report. The statistics reported here generally reflect the number of criminal incidents reported to the various authorities. Statistics reported for the sub categories on liquor laws, drug laws and weapons offenses represented the number of people arrested or referred to campus judicial authorities for respective violations, not the number of offenses documented.

Definitions of Clery Reportable Crimes

Criminal homicide:

- **Murder and non-Manslaughter by Negligence** – the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.
- **Manslaughter by Negligence** – the killing of another person through gross negligence.

Sexual Assault: An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's UCR program.

Forcible sex offenses: Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

- **Forcible 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, forcibly and/or against that person's will, where the victim is incapable of giving consent because his or her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (or because of his or her youth). This Offense includes the rape of both males and females.
- **Forcible sodomy** – oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly against the person's will, where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his or her youth or because of his or her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.
- **Sexual assault with an object** – the use of an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly or against the person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving his or her

consent because of his or her youth or because of his or her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

- **Forcible fondling** – the touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against that person’s will; or, not forcibly or against the person’s will, where the victim is incapable or giving consent because of his or her youth or because of his or her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

Non-forcible sex offenses: Unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse.

- **Incest** – sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- **Statutory rape** – sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

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, 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 by the use of a weapon or by a means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. (NOTE: It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used that 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 a 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. (Motor vehicle theft is classified as any case where an automobile is taken by a person not having lawful access, even if the vehicle is later abandoned, including joy riding.)

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.

Unfounded Crimes: An institution may withhold, or subsequently remove, a reported crime from its crime statistics in the rare situations where sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel have fully investigated the reported crime and, based on the results of this full investigation and evidence, have made a formal determination that the crime report is false or baseless and therefore “unfounded”. Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may “unfound” a crime report for purposes of reporting under this section. The recovery of stolen property, the low value of stolen property, the refusal of the victim to cooperate with the prosecution, and the failure to make an arrest do not “unfound” a crime report.

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

- A current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
- A person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
- A person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
- A person similarly situated to a spouse of the reporting party under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or
- 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, the term Domestic Violence is not defined but Family Violence is defined under OCGA § 19-13-1 as “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”.

Dating Violence: An act of violence committed by a person

- Who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and
- Where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:
 - The length of the relationship;
 - The type of relationship;
 - The frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.
 - Not limited to sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
- For the purposes of this definition, dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or threat of such abuse.
- Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.
- Any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

In Georgia, the term Dating Violence is not defined however, “Family Violence” as defined under OCGA § 19-13-1 to include some dating situations- i.e. persons who are parents of the same child, other person living or formerly living in the same household.

Stalking: Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her 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 a person’s property.
- *Reasonable person* means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
- *Substantial emotional distress* means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.
- 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 “(a)(1) A person commits the offense of stalking when he or she follows, places under surveillance, or contact 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 intimidation’ 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 cause 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. "

Programs to Prevent Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking:

Comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking that:

- Are culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, responsive to community needs, and informed by research or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome; and
- Consider environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship, institutional, community, and societal levels.

Programs to prevent dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking include both primary prevention and awareness programs directed at incoming students and new employees and ongoing prevention and awareness programs directed at students and employees.

Awareness Programs: Community-wide or audience specific programming, initiatives, and strategies that increase audience knowledge and share information and resources to prevent violence, promote safety, and reduce perpetration.

Bystander Intervention: Safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Bystander intervention includes:

- Recognizing situations of potential harm; and
- Understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and taking actions to intervene.

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaigns: Programming, initiatives, and strategies that are sustained over time and focus on increasing understanding of topics relevant to and skills for addressing dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, using a range of strategies with audiences throughout the institution.

Primary Prevention Programs: Programming, initiatives, and strategies informed by research or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome that are intended to stop dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking before they occur through the promotion of positive and healthy behaviors that foster healthy, mutually respectful relationships and sexuality, encourage safe bystander intervention, and seek to change behavior and social norms in healthy and safe direction.

Risk Reduction: Options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, and to increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence.

Prompt, Fair, and Impartial Proceeding: A proceeding that is completed within reasonably prompt timeframes designated by an institution's policy, including a process that allows for the extension of timeframes for good cause and with written notice to the accuser and the accused of the delay and the reason for the delay; conducted in a manner that:

- Is consistent with the institution's policies and transparent to the accuser and accused;
- Includes timely notice of meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present; and
- Provides timely and equal access to the accuser, the accused, and appropriate officials to any information that will be used during informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings; and
- Conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused.

Advisor: Any individual who provides the accuser or accused support, guidance, or advice.

Proceeding: All activities related to a non-criminal resolution of an institutional disciplinary complaint, including, but not limited to, fact finding investigations, formal or informal meetings and hearings. Proceeding does not include communications and meetings between officials and victims concerning accommodations or protective measures to be provided to a victim.

Result: Any initial, interim, and final decision by any official or entity authorized to resolve disciplinary matters within the institution. The result must include any sanctions imposed by the institution.

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 by Academic and Student Affairs. The numbers include incidents that are reported via EGSC PD incident reports and reports provided directly to Office of Student Conduct from other members of the EGSC community.

Liquor Law Violations: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting: the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned activities. (NOTE: Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition.)

Drug abuse violations: Violations of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana, synthetic narcotics (Demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, Benzedrine).

Weapon law violations: The violation of laws or ordinances dealing with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as: the manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; the carrying of deadly weapons,

concealed or openly; the furnishing of deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned acts.

Definitions of Geography

On-Campus: 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 any building or property that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes.

Note: Statistics for college housing facilities are recorded and included in both the all on-campus category and the on-campus residential only category.

Non-Campus Building 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 the students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution. Residence halls that are located outside the campus boundaries are captured in the Non-Campus category.

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. The EGSC crime statistics do not include crimes that occur in privately owned homes or businesses within or adjacent to the campus boundaries.

Definition of Hate Crimes

East Georgia State College strives to foster a safe and healthy learning environment that embodies diversity and inclusion of all members of the EGSC Community. The Hate Crime statistics are separated by category of prejudice. The numbers for most of the specific crime categories are part of the overall statistics reported for each year. The only exceptions to this are the addition of Simple Assault, Intimidation, and any other crime that involves bodily injury that is not already included in the required reporting categories. If a Hate Crime occurs where there is an incident involving Intimidation, Vandalism, Larceny, Simple Assault or other bodily injury, the law requires that the statistic be reported as a hate crime even though there is no requirement to report the crime classification in any other area of the compliance document.

Note: A hate or biased related crime is not a separate, distinct crime, but is the commission of a criminal offense which was motivated by the offender's bias. For example, a subject assaults a victim, which is a crime. If the facts of the case indicate that the offender was motivated to commit the offense because of his/her bias against the victim's race, sexual orientation, gender, religion, ethnicity, national origin, gender identity, or disability, the assault is then also classified as a hate/bias crime.

Hate Crimes: A criminal offense that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim.

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: Includes, pocket picking, purse snatching, shoplifting, theft from building, theft from motor vehicle, theft of motor vehicle parts or accessories, and all other larceny

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.

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property (except Arson): 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.

Categories of Prejudice:

Race: A preformed negative attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics genetically transmitted by descent and heredity which distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind.

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

Gender Identity: A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity.

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.

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

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.

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

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.

Definitions of Reporting Methods

Reported to EGSC PD: Crime Statistics from all incidents that were reported to EGSC PD. If an incident was reported to both EGSC PD and a local law enforcement agency, the statistics would be counted in this column. Incidents reported to contract security officers are also included in this column.

Reported to Local Agencies: Crime statistics from incidents that were reported to local law enforcement agencies, but not EGSC PD. These incidents have occurred on/in on-campus property, non-campus property, or public property. The crime statistics provided by local law enforcement agencies are provided based on the crime definitions in the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, not based on the Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR) and/or National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS), as required by federal law.

Reported to Non-Police: Crime statistics from incidents reported to officials at the institution who are defined by federal law as Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) because they have significant responsibility for student and campus activities. CSAs include, but are not limited to the Office of Student Conduct, Title IX Coordinators, Behavioral Recommendation Team (BRT) Members, Housing staff, Student Life staff, Athletic staff, and/or Human Resources staff.

**CRIME STATISTICS
EAST GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE – STATESBORO**

Reportable Offenses	Locations	2020	2019	2018
Criminal Homicide Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	On-Campus Property	0	0	0
	On- Campus Residential Facilities	0	0	0
	Non-Campus Property	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Criminal Homicide Manslaughter By Negligence	On-Campus Property	0	0	0
	On- Campus Residential Facilities	0	0	0
	Non-Campus Property	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Rape Sex Offense	On-Campus Property	0	0	0
	On- Campus Residential Facilities	0	0	0
	Non-Campus Property	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Fondling Sex Offense	On-Campus Property	0	0	0
	On- Campus Residential Facilities	0	0	0
	Non-Campus Property	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Incest Sex Offense	On-Campus Property	0	0	0
	On- Campus Residential Facilities	0	0	0
	Non-Campus Property	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Statutory Rape Sex Offense	On-Campus Property	0	0	0
	On- Campus Residential Facilities	0	0	0
	Non-Campus Property	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Robbery	On-Campus Property	0	0	0
	On- Campus Residential Facilities	0	0	0
	Non-Campus Property	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	On-Campus Property	0	0	0
	On- Campus Residential Facilities	0	0	0
	Non-Campus Property	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Burglary	On-Campus Property	0	0	0
	On- Campus Residential Facilities	0	0	0
	Non-Campus Property	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	On-Campus Property	0	0	0
	On- Campus Residential Facilities	0	0	0
	Non-Campus Property	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Arson	On-Campus Property	0	0	0
	On- Campus Residential Facilities	0	0	0
	Non-Campus Property	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0

CRIME STATISTICS
EAST GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE – STATESBORO

Reportable Offenses	Locations	2020	2019	2018
Weapons Law Violations >Arrests:	On-Campus Property	0	0	0
	On- Campus Residential Facilities	0	0	0
	Non-Campus Property	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Weapons Law Violations >Disciplinary Referrals:	On-Campus Property	0	0	0
	On- Campus Residential Facilities	0	0	0
	Non-Campus Property	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Drug Law Violations >Arrests:	On-Campus Property	0	0	0
	On- Campus Residential Facilities	0	0	0
	Non-Campus Property	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	2	0
Drug Law Violations >Disciplinary Referrals:	On-Campus Property	0	0	0
	On- Campus Residential Facilities	0	0	0
	Non-Campus Property	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	2	0
Liquor Law Violations >Arrests:	On-Campus Property	0	0	0
	On- Campus Residential Facilities	0	0	0
	Non-Campus Property	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations >Disciplinary Referrals:	On-Campus Property	0	0	0
	On- Campus Residential Facilities	0	0	0
	Non-Campus Property	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Reportable VAWA Offenses	Locations	2020	2019	2018
Dating Violence	On-Campus Property	0	1	0
	On- Campus Residential Facilities	0	0	0
	Non-Campus Property	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	On-Campus Property	0	0	0
	On- Campus Residential Facilities	0	0	0
	Non-Campus Property	0	2	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Stalking	On-Campus Property	0	0	0
	On- Campus Residential Facilities	0	0	0
	Non-Campus Property	0	0	0
	Public Property	0	0	0
Unfounded Crimes	Locations	2020	2019	2018
Total Unfounded Crimes		0	0	0

The total number of Unfounded Crimes includes all Clery Act reportable offenses, hate crimes, arrests or disciplinary action referrals for weapons, drug or liquor law violations, and domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking incidents that have been unfounded. This category shows those crimes that occurred On-Campus, in On-Campus Student Residential Facilities, on or in Non-Campus property or building, and on Public Property that were unfounded.

Definitions and Additional Information:

The Campus Security Act requires that reportable crimes are broken down into four categories: on campus, non-campus, public property and residential facilities. The term “campus” means any building or property owned or controlled by an institution of higher education within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution’s educational purposes, including residential facilities; and property within the same reasonable contiguous geographic area of the institution that is owned by the institution, but controlled by another person, is used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor). The term “non-campus” means any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization recognized by the institution; and any building or property (other than a branch campus) owned or controlled by an institution of higher education that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the institution’s educational purposes, is used by students, and is not within the same reasonable contiguous geographic area of the institution. The term “public property” means all public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. An enumerated crime that occurs on property immediately adjacent to, or within an area up to the far curbing of any street adjacent to campus property is reported under the “public property” category.

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HATE CRIME STATISTICS -2020
EAST GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE –STATESBORO

Reportable Offenses	Race				Religion				Sexual Orientation				Gender			
	OC	RF	NC	PP	OC	RF	NC	PP	OC	RF	NC	PP	OC	RF	NC	PP
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses – Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest Sex Offense Non-Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape Sex Offense Non-Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reportable Offenses	Gender Identity				Disability				Ethnicity				National Origin			
	OC	RF	NC	PP	OC	RF	NC	PP	OC	RF	NC	PP	OC	RF	NC	PP
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses – Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest Sex Offense Non-Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape Sex Offense Non-Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

OC=On Campus Property RF=Residential Facilities NC=Non-Campus Property PP=Public Property

The “*Hate Crime Statistics*” for the East Georgia State College is published annually by the East Georgia State College Police Department. For additional information you may call the East Georgia State College Police Department at (478) 289-2090, Monday-Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. EST., or visit our website at:

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HATE CRIME STATISTICS -2019
EAST GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE –STATESBORO

Reportable Offenses	Race				Religion				Sexual Orientation				Gender			
	OC	RF	NC	PP	OC	RF	NC	PP	OC	RF	NC	PP	OC	RF	NC	PP
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses – Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest Sex Offense Non-Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape Sex Offense Non-Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reportable Offenses	Gender Identity				Disability				Ethnicity				National Origin			
	OC	RF	NC	PP	OC	RF	NC	PP	OC	RF	NC	PP	OC	RF	NC	PP
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses – Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest Sex Offense Non-Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape Sex Offense Non-Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

OC=On Campus Property RF=Residential Facilities NC=Non-Campus Property PP=Public Property

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HATE CRIME STATISTICS -2018
EAST GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE –STATESBORO

Reportable Offenses	Race				Religion				Sexual Orientation				Gender			
	OC	RF	NC	PP	OC	RF	NC	PP	OC	RF	NC	PP	OC	RF	NC	PP
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses – Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest Sex Offense Non-Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape Sex Offense Non-Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reportable Offenses	Gender Identity				Disability				Ethnicity				National Origin			
	OC	RF	NC	PP	OC	RF	NC	PP	OC	RF	NC	PP	OC	RF	NC	PP
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offenses – Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest Sex Offense Non-Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape Sex Offense Non-Forcible	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simple Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Larceny Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction/Damage/ Vandalism of Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

OC=On Campus Property RF=Residential Facilities NC=Non-Campus Property PP=Public Property
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East Georgia State College Statesboro



Georgia Southern University, Statesboro, Georgia – CAMPUS MAP

East Georgia State College students attend classes in Georgia Southern facilities and have access to numerous on campus student services.



For More Information

You may contact the following departments for more information about the topics covered in this document:

EGSC Police.....	(912) 623-2462
GSU Police.....	(912)478-5234
Counseling and Disability Services	(912) 623-2406
Academic and Student Affairs	(478) 289-2033
Student Health Clinic	(706) 721-3448
Human Resources	(478) 289-2035
Title IX Coordinator.....	(478) 289-2015
Parking and Transportation Services.....	(478) 289-2096

Emergency Phone Numbers

Fire – EMS.....	911
East GA Regional Medical Center	(912) 486-1000
EGSC Police.....	(912) 623-2462
GSU Police	(912) 478-5234
EGSC Counseling Center... ..	(912) 623-2406
National Suicide Prevention Lifeline	(800) 273-8255
National Sexual Assault Hotline	(800) 656-4673
Statesboro Regional Sexual Assault Center.....	(912) 489-6060