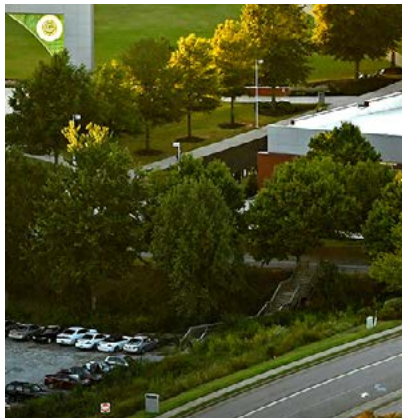


2024 ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT AND ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY REPORT



Contents

From the President	5
From the Chief of Police/Public Safety	6
Accessibility to Information and Non-Discrimination Statement	7
Annual Security and Annual Fire Safety Report	8
Reporting Crimes and Other Emergencies	8
Voluntary, Confidential Reporting.....	8
Reporting to Campus Police	8
Reporting to the Title IX Coordinator.....	9
Other Security Authorities	9
Anonymous Reporting.....	9
Reporting to Other Campus Security Authorities	9
Pastoral and Professional Counselors.....	10
It's Up to Each of Us	10
Preparation of the Annual Security and Annual Fire Safety Report and Disclosure of Crime Statistics..	11
Recordkeeping	12
About the Office of Public Safety	12
Sworn Police Officers at Georgia Gwinnett College.....	13
Working Relationship with Local, State and Federal Law Enforcement Agencies	13
Crimes Involving Student Organizations at Off-campus Locations	14
Timely Warning Reports – Crime Alerts	14
Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures	15
General Evacuation Procedures	15
Response	16
Types of Emergency Response Tests	17
Drills.....	17
Functional Exercises	18
Full-scale Exercises	18
Drills, Exercises, and Training	19
Emergency Notification.....	19
Procedures Used to Notify the Campus Community	19
Confirming a Significant Emergency of Dangerous Situation	20
Determining Who Receives an Emergency Notification.....	20
Determining the Contents of the Emergency Notification	21
Procedures for Disseminating Emergency Information to the Greater Community	21
Enrolling in the College's Emergency Notification System	21
Security of and Access to Campus Facilities.....	22
Special Considerations for Residence Hall Access	22

Security Considerations for the Maintenance of Campus Facilities	23
Campus Security Policies, Crime Prevention and Safety Awareness Programs	24
Grizzly Care Team.....	24
Georgia Gwinnett College Student Handbook	24
Crime Prevention and Safety Awareness Programs	24
The Office of Student Integrity.....	25
The Student Code of Conduct	25
Parental Notification	26
Georgia Gwinnett College's Response to Sexual and Gender Violence.....	26
Policy Statement.....	26
State of Georgia VAWA Definitions	27
Dating Violence.....	27
Family Violence.....	27
Sexual Battery.....	27
Aggravated Sexual Battery.....	27
Sexual Assault	28
Statutory Rape	28
Sodomy, Aggravated Sodomy.....	28
Stalking.....	29
Georgia Consent Laws	30
Bystander Intervention	30
Sexual or Gender-Based Harassment	31
Sexual Exploitation	32
Sexual Misconduct	32
Stalking.....	32
Reporting an Incident	33
Collection of Evidence.....	34
On- and Off-campus Resources.....	35
Accommodations, Supportive Measures.....	35
Complainant Confidentiality	37
Sexual Assault Prevention/Education Programs	39
College Disciplinary Procedures in Non-Title IX Discrimination and Harassment (NDAH) Incidents.....	40
On-Campus Investigation and Adjudication	40
Burden of Proof and Standard of Evidence	40
Possible Sanctions	40
Disciplinary Proceedings.....	42
Prohibition on Retaliation.....	42
Personal Safety.....	42
Written Notification of Rights and Options	43
Missing Student Notification Policy	43

Provisions	43
Defining Rape and Sexual Assault.....	43
Our Commitment to Addressing Sexual Assault/Rape.....	45
College Disciplinary Procedures in Sexual Assault Incidents.....	46
Crime Prevention and Safety Awareness Programs	53
Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaigns	56
Sex Offender Registration – Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act.....	57
On-campus Student Housing Fire Safety Systems – Residence Halls/Apartments	57
Fire Safety Education and Training Programs for Students, Faculty and Staff	58
Fire Incident Reporting	58
Plans for Future Improvements in Fire Safety	58
Important Phone Numbers and Other Contact information	58
Crime Prevention Tips	59
Theft	59
Daily Crime and Fire Log	59
Identity Theft.....	60
Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention.....	60
Drug and Alcohol Information.....	60
Standard of Conduct	60
Applicable Legal Sanctions.....	60
Health Risks	61
Georgia Gwinnett College Alcohol and Drug Policy	62
Alcohol and Illegal Substances	64
Related Offenses	66
Drugs Risks and Consequences.....	67
Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics	68
Definitions of Reportable Crimes	69
Clery Crime Statistics Report.....	71
Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics	71
Tables of Clery Crime Offenses	72
Criminal Offenses.....	72
Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Offenses	73
Arrests	74
Disciplinary Actions.....	74
Hate Crimes	75
Crimes Reported to College Officials (Unfounded).....	75
Annual Fire Safety Report	76
Definitions	76
Residence Hall Fire Drills	76
Fire Safety	77
Fire Safety Policies	78

Fire – Immediate Actions	79
Higher Educataion at Residential Fire Safety	80
Fire Statistics for Student Housing Fires	80
Georgia Gwinnett College Clery Map.....	81



From the President

To the Georgia Gwinnett College community,

It is up to each one of us to help foster a secure and supportive environment at Georgia Gwinnett 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 safer environment.

Dr. Jann L. Joseph

President of Georgia Gwinnett College



From the Chief of Police/Public Safety

To the Georgia Gwinnett College community,

On behalf of the members of the Office of Public Safety, I want to thank you for your interest in our Annual Security and Annual Fire Safety Report. We publish this report because it contains valuable information for our campus community. We also published the report to comply with the important provisions of the Clery Act. Campus safety and security and compliance with the Clery Act and Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) provisions should be a part of everyone's responsibility at GGC. We encourage you to review the information we have made available to you 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 crime and the specific, extensive services we make available to crime victims. Lastly, you will find valuable information about security policies and procedures on our campus, crime data and crime prevention information. We join President Joseph in the commitment to foster a secure and supportive environment at GGC. We are proud to be an integral part of GGC's tradition of excellence. Campus safety and security is a collaborative effort at GGC. We partner with the many departments at Georgia Gwinnett College that have a critical role in fostering campus safety, including Student Affairs, Health and Safety, and other college offices. It has always been our goal to provide the highest quality of public safety services to the Georgia Gwinnett College community and we are honored to collaborate with the entire campus community. The staff members of the Office of Public Safety are committed to making GGC a safe place in which to live, work and study.

Terrance W. Schneider

Associate Vice President of Operations/Chief of Police

Accessibility to Information and Non-Discrimination Statement

It continues to be the policy of Georgia Gwinnett College (GGC) to implement affirmative action and equal opportunity for all employees, students and applicants for employment or admission without regard to race, color, creed, religion, national origin, sex, age, sexual orientation, gender expression, gender identity, ethnicity, genetic information, veteran status or disability.

The college's affirmative action program and related policies are developed in compliance with Executive Orders 1124, as amended; Title VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972; the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967; the Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, as it amends 38 U.S.C. 4212; the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Sections 503 & 504); Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008 (GINA); the Pregnancy Discrimination Act of 1978; the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (Title II) and their implementing regulations.

In conformance with the federal regulations listed above, Georgia Gwinnett College does not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment or against any student or applicant for admission regarding any opportunity for which the employee or student is qualified.

Georgia Gwinnett College will provide reasonable accommodation to employees, applicants for employment, students, and patrons who have physical and/or mental disabilities, in accordance with applicable statutes. Georgia Gwinnett College will take affirmative action to employ and advance in employment persons who are qualified disabled veterans, veterans of the Vietnam Era, or other covered veterans.

Every member of this college community is expected to uphold this policy as a matter of mutual respect and fundamental fairness in human relations. The policy has the unequivocal support of the Office of the President. All members of the staff, faculty and student body are expected to ensure that nondiscriminatory practices are followed at Georgia Gwinnett College.

Annual Security and Annual Fire Safety Report

Reporting Crimes and Other Emergencies

Georgia Gwinnett College (GGC) has several ways for campus community members and visitors to report crimes, serious incidents and other emergencies to appropriate college officials. Due to the high usage and availability of cell phones on the campus by students, staff and faculty, GGC does not utilize dedicated emergency phones.

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 Campus Police at (678) 407-5333 to ensure an effective investigation and appropriate follow-up actions, including issuing a Crime Alert or emergency notification.

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 our campus community members to report crimes promptly and to participate in and support crime prevention efforts. The campus community will be much safer when all our 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 Georgia

Gwinnett College or the criminal justice system, you may consider filing a voluntary, confidential report as an option. Depending upon the circumstances of the crime you are reporting, you may be able to file a report while maintaining your confidentiality. 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 Georgia Gwinnett 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 Annual Fire Safety Report. In limited circumstances, Campus Police may not be able to assure confidentiality and will inform you in those cases.

Reporting to Campus Police

We encourage all members of the campus community to report all crimes and other emergencies to Campus Police promptly, even when the victim of a crime elects to, or is unable to, make such a report. Campus Police have a dispatch center that is available by phone at (678) 407-5333 or in person 24 hours a day at Building D, 20 Collins Industrial Way, Lawrenceville, Ga 30043. Though there are many resources available, campus police or local police should be notified of any crime when a victim elects to report or is unable, whether an investigation continues, to assure Georgia Gwinnett College can assess all security concerns and inform the campus community.

Anyone may call the Campus Police at (678)407-5333 to report concerning information. Callers may remain anonymous.

Reporting to the Title IX Coordinator

Georgia Gwinnett College encourages all members of the campus community to report sexual misconduct to the Title IX coordinator. Sexual misconduct includes sexual assault, rape, fondling, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking. The Title IX coordinator may be reached at (678)407-5085, titleix@GGC.edu, and in Building B, Suite 3700. Online complaints may be filed at <https://www.GGC.edu/equal-opportunity-and-title-ix-compliance/title-ix/file-a-complaint/complaint-form>.

Other Security Authorities

Georgia Gwinnett College has many uniformed security employees throughout the GGC campus. There are uniformed security employees in housing, the library and Building D, and student patrols in the remaining buildings. Uniformed security personnel provide direct communications to the Campus Police Communications Center. Please visit the GGC Public Safety website, [Reporting Emergencies](#).

Anonymous Reporting

You can submit anonymous tips through the GGC Public Safety website, [Reporting Emergencies](#). By policy, we do not attempt to trace the origin of the person who submits this form, unless such is deemed necessary for public safety. Persons may also report crimes through the National Crime Stoppers at 1(800)222-TIPS or via the [Crime Stoppers website](#). You can also submit tips through State Crime Stoppers at 1(404)577-TIPS or via the Greater Atlanta Crime Stoppers website.

Reporting to Other Campus Security Authorities

While GGC prefers that community members promptly report all crimes and other emergencies directly to the Campus Police at (678)407-5333 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 (CSAs)." The Act defines these individuals as an "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 act or respond to issues on behalf of the institution."

While GGC has identified a significant number of Campus Security Authorities (CSAs), we officially designate the following offices as places where campus community members should report crimes:

Campus Police

20 Collins Hill Industrial Way
(678)407-5333

Dean of Students

Student Center, Suite E-3140
(678)407-5882

Office of Student Integrity

Student Center, Suite E-2150
(678)407-5661

Equal Opportunity and Title IX Compliance

B-Building, Suite B-3700
(678)407-5010
Title IX Coordinator

Student Housing

Building 1000
(678)407-5501
Director of Student Housing



Pastoral and Professional Counselors

According to the Clery Act, pastoral and professional counselors who are appropriately credentialed and hired by Georgia Gwinnett College to serve in counseling roles are not considered Campus Security Authorities when they are acting in the counseling role. As a matter of policy, Georgia Gwinnett College encourages pastoral and professional counselors to notify those whom they are counseling to report on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

It is Up to Each of Us

Georgia Gwinnett College takes immense pride in its community and offers students, faculty, and staff many advantages. This campus community is a wonderful place to live, learn, work and study; however, this does not mean that it is immune from all the other unfortunate circumstances that arise in other

communities. With that in mind, Georgia Gwinnett College has taken progressive measures to create and maintain a safe environment on campus.

Though Georgia Gwinnett 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.





Preparation of the Annual Security and Annual Fire Safety Report and Disclosure of Crime Statistics

The Office of Public Safety prepares this report to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security and Crime Statistics Act using the information collected and reported by the Campus Police, and information provided by other college offices such as Equal Opportunity and Title IX Compliance, Student Affairs, Student Housing and other Campus Security Authorities, and the information requested from local law enforcement agencies surrounding the main campus. Each of these offices provides updated policy information and crime data. Detailed information on the responsibilities for collection, analyzing and reporting of required Clery information can be found at the following link: [9.12.65 Georgia Gwinnett College Campus Security Compliance Act Policy](#).

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 Georgia Gwinnett College (GGC). This report also includes institutional policies concerning campus security, such as policies regarding sexual assault, alcohol and other drugs.

Georgia Gwinnett College distributes a notice of the availability of this Annual Security and Annual Fire Safety Report by October 1 of each year to every member of the campus community. Anyone, including prospective students and employees, may obtain a paper copy of this report by contacting the Campus Police at (678)407-5710 or by visiting online: [Crime/Fire Statistics and Reports](#).

Recordkeeping

As required by the federal Clery Act, GGC retains for at least seven years all Clery-related records, and all records documenting reports of Clery crimes made to GGC Campus Police, other campus security authorities, and local law enforcement.

This includes all police and security reports, campus security authority reports, programming offered, and the crime and fire logs. This will include the decision regarding whether to issue a timely warning, and the evidence issued in the timely warning, the determination for each report, and if a timely warning was made a copy of that warning. GGC also retains for at least seven years the decision regarding whether to issue an emergency notification and the evidence issued. Also retained are records of all crime prevention and educational programming offered, including but not limited to security procedures, alcohol and other drugs, and sexual violence, across the institution. GGC also retains all VAWA offense case files, including accommodations and disciplinary actions, for at least seven years.

Campus Police retains all entries made in the daily crime and fire log for at least seven years. Copies of these archived entries will be made available for public inspection within two business days of a request. For a period of seven years, the college will maintain records of:

- Each investigation conducted involving reported sexual misconduct, including any determination regarding responsibility and any audio or audio-visual recording or transcript, any disciplinary sanctions imposed on the respondent, and any remedies provided to the complainant designed to restore or preserve equal access to college programs or activities;

- Any appeal and the result therefrom;
- Any informal resolution and the result therefrom; and
- Any supportive measures or actions taken in response to a report or formal complaint under this policy and the rationale for the measure/response.

About the Office of Public Safety

The Department of Public Safety is a fully certified, state police agency. All officers employed by the college are equivalent to the police or law enforcement officers employed in your hometown. College police officers are authorized to make arrests for violations of state law and local ordinances, obtain and execute search warrants, and enforce the traffic laws. The authority of the GGC police, as defined by Georgia law, is public or private property under the control of the University System of Georgia (USG) Board of Regents plus 500 yards. Officers may operate beyond the 500 yards if they are in pursuit of an individual; assistance is requested from a surrounding agency with whom the college has a mutual aid agreement and/or on any campus under the control of the USG Board of Regents.

The department is comprised of:

25 Sworn police officers

3 Security officers

6 Communications officers (state-certified)

12 Contract housing security guards



Sworn Police Officers at Georgia Gwinnett College

Before hiring, sworn police officers at GGC:

- Receive a complete background investigation and must submit and pass a polygraph exam
- Must have a high school diploma or higher
- Undergo a psychological evaluation before being recommended for hiring

Upon and after hiring, sworn police officers at GGC:

- Complete a state-certified academy course (750 hours) required of all state-certified peace officers in the State of Georgia
- Receive 20 hours annually of in-service training certified by the Georgia Peace Officers Standards and Training Council to include the areas of Firearms Qualification and Use-of-Force and state mandated de-escalation training, and focused Clery Act training for Law Enforcement
- Are authorized under Georgia O.C.G.A. 20-3-72 to make arrests on, and within 500 yards of any property owned and/or controlled by the University System of Georgia Board of Regents within the State of Georgia

- Investigate all criminal incidents at Georgia Gwinnett College and receive reports of crimes that occur on campus or GGC property
- The GGC Campus Police mission statement is: "Protecting our community through professional service, education, diversity and ethical accountability by promoting safety and security."

Working Relationship with Local, State and Federal Law Enforcement Agencies

The Campus Police maintains cooperative relationship agreements with the Georgia State Police, local police agencies, federal law enforcement agencies and other first-responder agencies. This includes interoperative capabilities and a joint police records computer system (city of Lawrenceville), training programs, special events coordination and investigation of serious incidents and crimes.

Georgia Gwinnett College participates in an Inter-municipal County Mutual Aid Agreement that authorizes police officers and supervisors of the participating agencies to request mutual aid for incidents based upon a reasonable belief that such aid will enhance the public's and/or officer safety and efficiency.

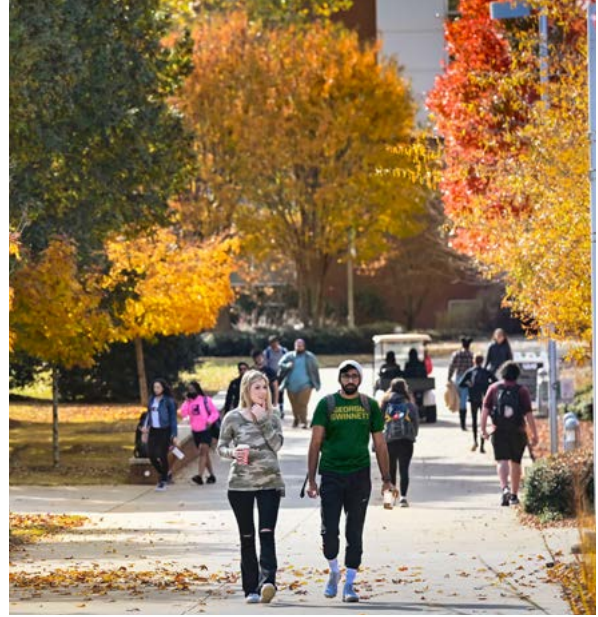
Local agencies participating in the written mutual aid agreement include local law enforcement and emergency response agencies in Gwinnett County who have signed a written agreement form (written memoranda of understanding) that ensures local police support during critical events on campus including the investigation of alleged criminal offenses. The written agreement also allows for joint training and cooperation on other matters, such as pre-planned, large-scale special events amongst the participating agencies.

Crimes Involving Student Organizations at Off-campus Locations

Georgia Gwinnett College relies on its working relationships with local law enforcement agencies to receive information about incidents involving Georgia Gwinnett College students and registered student organizations, on and off campus. In coordination with local law enforcement agencies, the Campus Police will actively investigate certain crimes occurring on or near campus. If the Campus Police learn of criminal activity involving students or student organizations, it will coordinate with the appropriate external law enforcement agency to forward information about the situation to the Office of Student Integrity, as appropriate.

GGC requires all registered student organizations to abide by federal, state and local laws, policies and regulations. GGC may become involved in the off-campus conduct of registered student organizations when such conduct is determined to affect a substantial college interest, as defined in GGC's Off-Campus Misconduct Policy at [Student Integrity](#).

GGC does not have non-campus student organizations, but should those arise, Public Safety would also monitor those.



Timely Warning Reports - Crime Alerts

To provide timely notice to the campus community in the event of a Clery Act crime that may pose a serious or ongoing threat to members of the community, the Campus Police give timely warnings by issuing "Crime Alerts." The Campus Police will generally issue Crime Alerts for the following crimes: arson, aggravated assault, criminal homicide, robbery, burglary, sexual assaults, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, hate crimes and liquor, drug and weapons law violations, but may also give timely warnings for non-Clery Act crimes. Campus Police will post these warnings in a variety of ways, including but not limited to posters, emails and media.

Georgia Gwinnett College has the ability to send text message alerts to those who register in the RAVE app ([Get RAVE](#)) using their cell phone numbers. Text messaging can be a very effective way to send important information to the campus community.

The purpose of these Crime 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. Tests of the emergency response system may be announced or unannounced.

The decision to issue a timely warning will be decided on a case-by-case basis in light of all the facts surrounding a crime, including the nature of the crime, the continuing danger to the campus community and the possible risk of compromising law enforcement efforts. Additionally, the Campus Police may issue Crime Alerts when there is a pattern of crimes against persons or property. GGC issues Timely Warnings to alert the campus community of Clery crimes occurring on campus or in other Clery Geography considered by the college to represent an ongoing threat to students and/or employees. Timely warnings are issued without delay as soon as the pertinent information is available. The Department of Public Safety evaluates reports made to them, other CSAs and local law enforcement to determine if a warning must be disseminated. Timely Warnings are issued by the Department of Public Safety with determination made by department personnel who receive the report of the incident. Timely Warnings are issued via the RAVE app, college email, phone calls, text messages and/or other electric and outdoor audio warning systems. CSA reports and timely warnings will not include the names and other identifying information of complainants. Victim names or identifying information will be withheld from timely warnings as confidential.

For incidents involving off-campus crimes, Georgia Gwinnett College may issue a Crime Alert if the crime occurred in a location used and frequented by the college population.

Crime Alerts will be placed on the GGC

Public Safety website, emailed and posted in campus housing and at building entrances.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

GGC's Office of Emergency Management is responsible for the Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). This plan is designed to be an all-hazard disaster response and emergency management plan that complies with FEMA (Federal Emergency Management Agency) guidelines for higher education, including planning, mitigation, response and recovery actions.

Priorities are:

- Life safety, infrastructure integrity and environmental protection during an emergency
- Coordination with building managers and college departments to write, maintain, test and exercise the EOP
- Cooperation, integration and mutual aid with local, state and federal planning, response, and public safety agencies and their EOPs (Emergency Operations Plan)

General Evacuation Procedures

Evacuation from buildings may be required due to emergencies such as fire, fire alarm, hazardous material or chemical spill, bomb or other threats, gas leak, order of GGC Public Safety or other public safety official, terrorism, during evacuation drills, or during other immediate safety and health crisis. Supervisors, faculty, department heads,

managers and other staff must advise their employees, visitors and students on evacuation procedures.

Be familiar with all exit locations of buildings you frequent prior to an emergency.

Georgia Gwinnett College evacuations are conducted as per the Emergency Response Guidebook. Certain situations may require the evacuation of a GGC building. These include: fire alarm, fire, hazardous material spill, gas leak, by order of GGC Public Safety or other public safety official, building evacuation drills, etc.

If evacuation is required, follow these procedures:

- Stay calm, do not rush.
- Safely stop your work – shut off gas and/or hazardous laboratory processes and equipment.
- Gather your personal belongings if it is safe to do so.
- If safe, close your office door and window, but DO NOT lock them.
- Do not use elevators.
- Use the nearest safe stairs and proceed to the nearest exit.
- Proceed to the designated Evacuation Assembly Area for your building.
- Mobility-impaired persons not on ground-level floors should proceed to the nearest enclosed stairwell or area of safe refuge and remain there.
- Report to the building coordinator and or emergency responders the location of any persons in areas of safe refuge or those unwilling to leave the building.
- Wait for instructions from Campus Police and emergency responders.
- Reenter the building when you have been instructed it is safe to do so by Campus Police or emergency personnel.

Evacuation procedures provided to Housing resident directors and advisors during EHS training:

- Leave the building immediately
- As you are leaving, alert others of hazard(s), yell “Fire, everybody get out,” and knock on doors as you leave
- Close doors behind you as you evacuate the building
- Pull the fire alarm located en route to the exit of the building
- Call Campus Police at (678)407-5333 or 911.

Never ignore an evacuation alarm. To do so puts your and responding emergency personnel’s lives in extreme danger. It is your responsibility to evacuate and is also required by Georgia law. Violators can be fined.

Response

In the event of a fire or other event (e.g., chemical spill) requiring evacuation:

1. Pull the fire alarm and leave the building. Alert others to the nature and location of emergency on your way out. Remain calm and do not panic, proceed calmly to the exterior and never push others. If the exit is blocked or crowded, use a secondary exit.
2. If time permits, shut down any hazardous equipment or processes.
3. Evacuate the building using stairs and closest exit. Do not use the elevator during fires.
4. If you observe staff or students not taking

an alarm seriously, please encourage them to do so. It may save their lives and will reduce the risks to responding emergency personnel.

5. From a safe location and distance, dial 911 and call GGC's Campus Police at (678)407-5333 with information about the emergency and its location.

6. Once evacuated, move away from the building upwind a minimum of 100 yards (or to your designated upwind meeting location if applicable) unless otherwise instructed by emergency personnel. Ensure you are accounted for by your supervisor, resident assistant, resident director, housing staff or faculty. Follow directions of fire and police. If you are aware of an individual unable to self-evacuate or in need of medical care, immediately call 911 and tell the dispatcher the exact location of the person(s). Advise responding emergency personnel if anyone requires medical treatment. Expanded evacuation may be required depending on the hazards present.

7. The individual who pulled the alarm and persons with information regarding stranded occupants or emergency details must notify responding emergency personnel.

8. Do not reenter the building until authorized by emergency personnel.

Types of Emergency Response Tests

Drills

Drills are one of the most common types of emergency management exercises that are operations-based. These types of exercises are common for businesses, schools, government buildings and more. Fire drills are the most frequently used exercise in this category.

With drills, the goal is to test the effectiveness of a given policy in a controlled and isolated environment. It provides instant feedback and requires minimum amounts of



effort in preparation. Though drills are planned in advance, unannounced drills can be used to provide even more effective feedback as well.

Functional Exercises

With functional exercises, the primary goal is to learn how effective an organization is at responding to a disaster even in each area. Where it differs from other emergency management exercise types is that it focuses on the command structure for a given organization.

For this reason, functional exercises are much more common in strategic environments like military organizations and certain key civic centers. They differ from drills in the sense that they often involve multiple functions at once and that they do not actually result in the deployment of any resources or personnel. Due to their nature, functional exercises are also called command post exercises.

Full-scale Exercises

Out of all the types of emergency management exercises, full-scale exercises are the most difficult to perform. These types of exercises are reserved for large-scale use by the military and other high-security sectors. With full-scale exercises, multiple agencies work together in a high-stress environment to respond to a simulated emergency or disaster event.

These exercises involve the actual mobilization of personnel and equipment to the simulated area to gauge their effectiveness and response times.

Depending on the scenario being practiced, the period can vary from days to weeks.

The scenario itself is often fine-tuned and is fully scripted in advance to practice in a controlled manner

A summary of the college's emergency response procedures is located at the [GGC Public Safety Website – Emergency Management](#) and [GGC Public Safety Website – Emergency Communications](#). Included in these webpages is detailed information regarding GGC's emergency notification policy, including how to enroll in the emergency notification system to ensure everyone receives emergency notices on their cell phone.



Drills, Exercises, and Training

Annually, Georgia Gwinnett College conducts 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.

To ensure the GGC's emergency management plans remain current and actionable, the college will conduct an emergency management exercise once a year at a minimum. These exercises may include tabletop drills, functional exercises, or full-scale, multi-agency emergency response exercises. Georgia Gwinnett College conducts after-action reviews of all emergency management exercises.

After-action reviews will document a description of each exercise, the time and date, and whether it was an announced or unannounced test.

In conjunction with at least one emergency management exercise each year, Georgia Gwinnett 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 on the Public Safety website.

Emergency Notification

Georgia Gwinnett College is committed to ensuring the campus community receives timely, accurate and useful information in the event of a significant emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees on campus. Georgia Gwinnett College will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification

and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgement of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. Georgia Gwinnett College uses a multi-leveled emergency notification system. GGC has partnered with Rave Mobile Safety, to offer an alert notification system, Rave Alert, capable of sending users text, recorded voice, social media and email messages.

Any GGC student, staff, faculty member (mandatory for employees) or campus partner can subscribe to the Rave Alert service. RAVE is an emergency notification service available to students, staff and anyone in the Georgia Gwinnett College community who wants to subscribe. RAVE can be used to send emergency messages within minutes of an incident. Alerts sent by RAVE are simulcast to the Georgia Gwinnett College community via the GGC website, GGC's Facebook page, X (formerly known as Twitter), or at the subscriber's choice, their email account.

Georgia Gwinnett College performs a college-wide annual test of the alert system, emergency response and evacuation procedures. This test may be announced or unannounced. GGC will document each test and shall conduct an after-action review, which will document a description of the exercise, the date and time of the test, and whether it was announced or unannounced. 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 immediate threat to members of the campus community, Georgia Gwinnett

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 the campus community. These methods of communication include the mass notification system RAVE, the college's email system, verbal announcements within a building and a public address system on police cars. Georgia Gwinnett College will post updates during a critical incident on its homepage. If the situation warrants, Georgia Gwinnett College will establish a telephone call-in center to communicate with the campus community during an emergency.

Confirming a Significant Emergency or Dangerous Situation

The Office of Public Safety and/or other campus first responders may become aware of a critical incident or other emergency that potentially affects the health and/or safety of the campus community. Campus first responders become aware of these situations when they are reported to the Public Safety Communications Center or upon discovery during a patrol or other assignments.

First responders will 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. First responders will then notify supervisors in the Office of Public Safety or other authorized college officials to issue an emergency notification.

The college's authorized representatives will immediately initiate all or some portions of the college's emergency notification system. If in the professional judgment of first responders, issuing a notification potentially



compromises efforts to assist a victim(s) or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency, Georgia Gwinnett College may elect to delay issuing an emergency notification. As soon as the condition that may compromise efforts is no longer present, Georgia Gwinnett College will issue an emergency notification to the campus community.

Determining Who Receives an Emergency Notification

College and/or local first responders on the of a critical incident or dangerous situation will assist those preparing the emergency notification with determining what segment or segments of the campus community should receive the notification.

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. Georgia Gwinnett College may issue subsequent notifications to a wider group of community members. In addition to the emergency notification that may be issued via the Georgia Gwinnett College mass notification system, GGC will also post applicable messages about the dangerous condition on the college's 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 sizable portion of the entire campus, college officials will distribute the notification to the entire campus community.

Determining the Contents of the Emergency Notification

Public Safety is responsible for issuing initial emergency notification (usually Campus Police communications officers) and will, in concert with college and local first responders, determine the contents of the notification. Georgia Gwinnett College has developed a wide range of template messages addressing several different emergency situations. The individual authorizing the alert will select the template message most appropriate to the ongoing 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 alert 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. The Office of Public Relations will normally issue additional emergency messages as directed by the Executive Management Team.

Procedures for Disseminating Emergency Information to the Greater Community

Public Relations is responsible for preparing and disseminating all external media communications for Georgia Gwinnett College. All communications will contain as much information as is necessary for the local community and public safety agencies to take appropriate safety measures to protect their citizens. Public Relations will coordinate and inform local media outlets through telephone, email, and text communications. The Office of Campus and External Engagement will provide critical incident information to local elected officials.

Enrolling in the College's Emergency Notification System

We encourage members of the campus community to enroll in the RAVE system by visiting the [GGC Public Safety Website – Emergency Communications](#). We encourage college community members to regularly update their information at the same site.



Security of and Access to Campus Facilities

The Georgia Gwinnett College campus administrative buildings' normal business hours are 7 a.m.-11 p.m., Monday through Friday, and academic buildings are open 7 a.m.-11 p.m., Monday through Friday, 7 a.m.-7 p.m. on Saturday, and 1 p.m.-6 p.m. on Sunday, while classes are in session. See complete listing at: <https://www.ggc.edu/about-ggc/ggc-hours>. 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 have authorized access. Any after-hours access may be coordinated with Public Safety.

Many cultural and athletic events held in Georgia Gwinnett College facilities are open to the public. Other facilities such as the bookstore, library, Athletics Complex and Convocation Center are likewise open to the public. Only those who have demonstrated a need are issued keys to a building. All master

key requests must be approved by the vice president of Operations.

Special Considerations for Residence Hall Access

At Georgia Gwinnett College, all residence operate under a computerized access control and security monitoring system. Identification cards are coded so that only students who are residents in a particular hall are authorized electronic access entry to that hall; the system denies entry to all unauthorized persons. When any exterior side door is opened, an audible alarm is activated.

Contract security officers are responsible for checking and securing doors, when needed. When a door is malfunctioning, personnel are summoned for immediate repair.

All residents should remember to lock their doors and windows. All residence hall and apartment exterior doors are equipped with locks and with crash bars to ensure a quick emergency exit. Only residents and their invited guests are permitted in the living areas of the residence halls. It is the resident's responsibility to ensure that their guest is aware of Georgia Gwinnett College and residence hall policies. Guests are not

provided with room keys or door access cards. All guests must be escorted by a resident (host) of the building.

All exterior doors are locked 24 hours a day. Residents are responsible for checking in at the security desk each time they enter and leave the building. Residents are required to have their guests check in at the security desk.

It is the responsibility of the residents and staff members to challenge or report individuals who cannot be identified as residents or the guests of residents. When Campus Police receive a report of an unescorted person in a residence hall, a police officer is dispatched to identify that person.

Campus Police assign the largest number of its officers between the hours of 11 p.m.- 7 a.m. Most of these officers spend much of their time patrolling in and around the residence hall complexes. Contract security officers are assigned to patrol the residence hall areas 24 hours a day, seven days a week or any time there are residents present in the building.

During low-occupancy periods such as holidays and scheduled breaks, students may be consolidated into designated buildings and gain access via the college's electronic access control system. During the summer when groups, such as summer camps not regularly associated with Georgia Gwinnett College, are using GGC's residence halls, exterior doors are locked 24 hours a day. Each guest is issued an identification card that allows them to gain access to their assigned building via the electronic access control system. Residence halls are staffed 24 hours a day by contract security guards. Campus Police personnel also conduct regular checks of residence hall areas.



Security Considerations for the Maintenance of Campus Facilities

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

Public Safety conducts regular checks of pathways, hallways and stairwells, including surveys of college property twice each year to evaluate campus lighting. At night, building walkways, parking lots, and roadway lighting provide most of the pedestrian illumination on campus. Temporary parking lot lighting is in most of the gravel lots.

We encourage community members to promptly report any security concerns, including concerns about locking mechanisms, security lighting, or landscaping to Campus Police.

Campus Security Policies, Crime Prevention and Safety Awareness Programs

In addition to the many programs offered by Campus Police and other college offices, Georgia Gwinnett College has established several policies and procedures related to ensuring a safe campus community. These policies include the following.

Grizzly Care Team

To extend our efforts on emergency and prevention, Georgia Gwinnett College has established a Behavioral Threat Management Team, known on campus as the Grizzly Care Team (GCT), per the guidelines suggested by the National Center for Higher Education Risk Management.

The objective of the Grizzly Care Team is to put in place a structured process for evaluating potentially threatening situations that occur at the college. The multi-disciplinary team is comprised of members from around the GGC community. If you want more information about the GCT, go to the Public Safety website [Student Crisis](#).

GGC Student Handbook

Weapons Policy

Georgia Gwinnett College conforms to current Georgia law regarding the possession, carrying and use of weapons,

ammunition, or explosives on college-owned controlled property. (See O.C.G.A. § 16- 11- 127). Please contact the Office of Public Safety for more information.

Authorized law enforcement officers and others specifically authorized by Georgia statutes and or federal law are allowed to carry firearms on campus. Campus Police do not provide storage facilities for any personal weapons for members of the Georgia Gwinnett College community. Failure to comply with Georgia law may result in legal and disciplinary action against violators.

Crime Prevention and Safety Awareness Programs

To promote safety awareness, the Office of Public Safety maintains a strong working relationship with the campus community. This relationship includes offering various safety and security programs, services and crime prevention programming. If you or your organization would like to request a specific program, please contact the community outreach coordinator at (678)407-5333.

On the next page are some of the programs and services available.



Types of Training Programs

Campus Police conduct group training for students, staff and faculty. Training is also available upon demand. For more information, please contact the community outreach coordinator at (678)407-5333.

- Campus Emergency Operations, New Staff and Faculty Orientation – Twice annually
- Personal Safety – New Student Orientation – Twice annually
- RADD – Students, Staff and Faculty – Once annually
- Active Shooter – Civilian Response to Active Shooter Incident – Annually

The Office of Student Integrity

The mission of Student Integrity is to promote a safe, orderly, and civil college community and to encourage and inspire students to become good citizens by engaging in personal responsibility, ethical decision making, and demonstrating respect for the rights and safety of others.

The Student Code of Conduct

Student Integrity is responsible for administering the Code of Conduct for Students, which articulates the behavioral standards and the equitable procedures

employed by Georgia Gwinnett College to respond to allegations of student misconduct.

The Code of Conduct for Students is enforced at all college locations and may also address off-campus student misconduct when a student's behavior affects a Substantial College Interest.

Students found responsible for violations may be subject to sanctions ranging from disciplinary warning or disciplinary probation, up to suspension or expulsion from the college. Students residing in campus housing may also lose the privilege of living on campus for violating college rules and regulations or conditions of the housing contract.

In most cases, the Office of Student Integrity will also assign developmental and educational interventions designed to promote greater awareness and improved decision-making for students and to further deter future misconduct.

In instances where there is reasonable cause to believe a student is an immediate threat to the safety of themselves or other persons or property or is an immediate threat to disrupt essential campus operations, the Office of Student Integrity will ensure actions are taken that are designed to protect the health or safety of the community and members therein.

Any individual or entity may submit reports alleging student misconduct to the Office of Student Integrity.

The Office of Student Integrity also provides outreach programming designed to inform and educate students and to promote Georgia Gwinnett College principles. Please visit the [Student Integrity](#) website where you will find the Student Code of Conduct, and procedural guidelines related to the Student Conduct process.

Additional Information Regarding the Student Code of Conduct

Georgia Gwinnett College is obligated to provide all students with its regulations, policies, and procedures governing student conduct. GGC policies and procedures, including the Code of Conduct for Students and the Off-campus Misconduct Policy, can be found in the Student Handbook.

If you have additional questions, special needs, or wish to request a hard copy of this information, please contact GGC's Office of Student Integrity.

This publication, college regulations, policies and procedures governing student conduct, are available in the GGC Student Handbook.

Parental Notification

Georgia Gwinnett College reserves the right to report student discipline information to the parents or legal guardians of students. Federal legislation authorizes Georgia Gwinnett College to disclose disciplinary records concerning violations of the college's rules and regulations governing the use or possession of alcohol or controlled substances that involve students who are under the age of 21 regardless of whether the student is a dependent. Georgia Gwinnett College may also report non-alcohol or drug-related incidents to parents or legal guardians of dependent students under circumstances described in the Student Handbook. See the following website for the Georgia Gwinnett College Code of Conduct and additional information concerning parental notification: [The Student Code of Conduct](#).

Georgia Gwinnett College's Response to Sexual and Gender Violence

Policy Statement

In compliance with federal law, Georgia Gwinnett College has adopted policies and procedures to prevent and respond to incidents of sexual violence including sexual assault, intimate partner violence, and stalking. These guidelines apply to all students, faculty, staff, contractors and visitors. Georgia Gwinnett College does not discriminate on the basis of sex in its educational programs nor tolerate sexual violence, which is a type of sex discrimination. Other acts can also be forms of sex-based discrimination and are prohibited, whether gender-based or not, and include intimate partner violence and stalking. Georgia Gwinnett College issues this statement of policy to inform the community of our comprehensive plan addressing sexual misconduct, educational programs and procedures that address sexual assault, intimate partner violence (dating violence and domestic violence) and stalking, regardless of whether the incident occurs on or off campus, and regardless of how these events are reported to a college official. The Georgia Gwinnett College Equal Opportunity and Title IX Compliance website also provides additional information.

State of Georgia Definitions for VAWA Offenses

Dating Violence

GA Code O.C.G.A. § 19-13A-1

A. Georgia defines “dating relationship” as a committed romantic relationship characterized by a level of intimacy that is not associated with mere friendship or between persons in an ordinary business, social or educational context; provided, however, that such term shall not require sexual involvement.

B. Georgia defines “dating violence” as the occurrence of one or more of the following acts between persons through whom a current pregnancy has developed or persons who are currently, or within the last six months were, in a dating relationship:

1. Any felony; or
2. Commission of the offenses of simple battery, battery, simple assault or stalking.

Family Violence

O.C.G.A. § 19-13-1

As used in this article, the term “family violence” means the occurrence of one or more of the following acts between past or present spouses, persons who are parents of the same child, parents and children, stepparents and stepchildren, foster parents and foster children, or other persons living or formerly living in the same household:

- A. Any felony; or
- B. Commission of offenses of battery, simple battery, simple assault, assault, stalking,

criminal damage to property, unlawful restraint or criminal trespass.

C. The term “family violence” shall not include reasonable discipline administered by a parent to a child in the form of corporal punishment, restraint, or detention.

Sexual Battery

O.G.C.A. § 16-6-22.1

Georgia defines “Sexual Battery” under O.C.G.A. as follows:

A. For the purposes of this Code section, the term “intimate parts” means the primary genital area, anus, groin, inner thighs or buttocks of a male or female and the breasts of a female.

B. A person commits the offense of sexual battery when he or she intentionally makes physical contact with the intimate parts of the body of another person without the consent of that person.

Aggravated Sexual Battery

O.G.C.A. § 16-6-22.2

Aggravated sexual battery is defined in Georgia as:

A. For the purposes of this Code section, the term “foreign object” means any article or instrument other than the sexual organ of a person.

B. A person commits the offense of aggravated sexual battery when he or she intentionally penetrates with a foreign object the sexual organ or anus of another person without the consent of that person. See O.C.G. A. § 16-6-22.2.

Sexual Assault

O.G.C.A. § 16-6-1

Georgia law does not have a single “sexual assault” definition, but does define the following crimes that are under the broader category of sexual assault:

“Rape” is defined in Georgia as a person commits the offense of rape when he has carnal knowledge of:

- A. A female forcibly and against her will; or
- B. A female who is less than 10 years of age.

Carnal knowledge in rape occurs when there is any penetration of the female sex organ by the male sex organ. The fact that the person allegedly raped is the wife of the defendant shall not be a defense to a charge of rape. See O.C.G. A. § 16-6-1.

Statutory Rape

O.G.C.A. § 16-6-3

Statutory Rape is defined in Georgia as: A person commits the offense of statutory rape when he or she engages in sexual intercourse with any person under the age of 16 years and not their spouse, provided that no conviction shall be had for this offense on the unsupported testimony of the victim. See O.C.G. A. § 16-6-3.

Sodomy; Aggravated Sodomy

O.G.C.A. § 16-6-2

Sodomy/Aggravated Sodomy is defined in Georgia as:

- A. A person commits the offense of sodomy when he or she performs or submits to any sexual act involving the sex organs of one person and the mouth or anus of another.

B. A person commits the offense of aggravated sodomy when he or she commits sodomy with force and against the will of the other person or when he or she commits sodomy with a person who is less than 10 years of age. The fact that the person allegedly sodomized is the spouse of a defendant shall not be a defense to a charge of aggravated sodomy. See O.C.G. A. § 16-6-2.

For the purpose of reporting sexual assault in the annual security report: “Rape” is defined as: “The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus, with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim;”

“Fondling” is defined as: “The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental incapacity;”

“Incest” is defined as: “Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law;” and,

“Statutory Rape” is defined as: “Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.”

Georgia law does not define “consent,” but for the purposes of Title IX investigations and Student Code of Conduct investigations at Georgia Gwinnett College, consent is clear, knowing and voluntary. Consent is active, not passive. Silence, in and of itself, cannot be interpreted as consent. Consent can be given by words or actions, as long as those words or actions create mutually understandable clear permission regarding willingness to engage in sexual activity.

Consent to any one form or condition of

sexual activity cannot automatically imply consent to any other forms or conditions of sexual activity.

Current and/or previous relationships or prior consent cannot imply consent to future sexual acts.

In order to give effective consent, one must be of legal age, which is 16 years. Sexual activity with someone known to be – or based on the circumstances, should reasonably have been known to be – mentally or physically incapacitated, by alcohol or other drug use, unconsciousness or blackout, constitutes a violation of this policy.

Incapacitation is a state where someone cannot make rational, reasonable decisions because they lack the capacity to give knowing consent, e.g., to understand the “who, what, when, where, why or how” of their sexual interaction.

This policy also covers a person whose incapacity results from mental disability, sleep, involuntary physical restraint, or from the taking of alcohol or drugs.

Stalking

O.G.C.A. § 16-5-90

A. A person commits the offense of stalking under Georgia law when they follow, places under surveillance, or contacts another person at or about a place or places without the other person’s consent to harass and intimidate them. For the purpose of this section, the terms “computer” and “computer network” shall have the same meanings as set out in O.C.G.A. § 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 this section’s purpose, the term “place or places” shall include any public or private property occupied by the victim other than the defendant’s residence. For the purposes of this section, the term “harassing and intimidating” means a knowing and willful course of conduct directed at a specific person which causes emotional distress by placing such person in reasonable fear for such person’s safety or the safety of a member of their 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.

B. A person commits the offense of stalking when such person, in violation of a bond to keep the peace posted pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 17-6-110, standing order issued under O.C.G.A. § 19-1-1, temporary restraining order, temporary protective order, permanent restraining order, permanent protective order, preliminary injunction, or permanent injunction or condition of pretrial release, condition of probation, or condition of parole in effect prohibiting the harassment or intimidation of another person, broadcasts or publishes, including electronic publication, the picture, name, address, or phone number of a person for whose benefit the bond, order, or condition was made and without such person’s consent in such a manner that causes other persons to harass or intimidate such person and the person making the broadcast or publication knew or had reason to believe that such broadcast or publication would cause such person to be harassed or intimidated by others. For the purpose of reporting stalking in the annual security

report, “Stalking” is defined as engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety or the safety of others or suffer substantial emotional distress.

Georgia Consent Laws

O.G.C.A. § 16-6-3

Georgia recognizes 16 as the age at which a person can legally consent and engage in sexual activity. O.C.G.A. §16-6-3 of the Georgia Code states that a person commits statutory rape when they engage in sexual intercourse with anyone 15 or below who is not their spouse. Georgia will charge a person with statutory rape if they violate Georgia consent laws, regardless of if they were aware of the victim’s age. Even if the victim lied about their real age, the offender would still be guilty of statutory rape.

Bystander Intervention

A bystander is an individual who observes or witnesses a situation of discrimination or violence committed by a perpetrator towards a victim, and has the opportunity to either condone, intervene, or do nothing.

Effective bystander interventions during a bullying incident may include the following.

- Defending the target of the bullying
- Intervening as a group
- Changing the subject
- Questioning the bullying behavior
- Using humor to lighten up a serious situation
- Openly stating an objection to bullying
- Stating approval of the victim and validating their social status

Education programs include safe and positive options for bystander intervention that may be

carried out by an individual to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking against a person other than such individual; information on risk reduction to recognize warning signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential attacks; and ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for students and faculty on all of the above.

To be an active bystander and reduce risk of violence and stalking, you can:

- Watch out for your friends and fellow Grizzlies. If you see someone who looks like they are in trouble, ask them if they are ok.
- Educate yourself and others about interpersonal violence, gender inequality and the causes of gender violence.
- Have a safety plan in place with friends before going out and look out for each other.
- Confront people who seclude, hit on, try to make out with, or have sex with people who are incapacitated.
- Speak up when someone discusses plans to take sexual advantage of another person.
 - Call police when a person is yelling at another and it is not safe for you to interrupt.
- Interject yourself into a conversation where another person seems unsafe.
- Refuse to leave the area (or call police) if a person is trying to get you to leave so they can take advantage of another.
- Speak up against racist, sexist, homophobic, or other harmful remarks, jokes, or music.
- Offer to drive an incapacitated friend home from a party.

- Ensure friends who are incapacitated do not leave the party or go to secluded places with others.
- Confront friends who make excuses for other people's inappropriate behavior.
- Understand how your own attitudes and actions (including jokes, music you listen to, etc.) may perpetuate/normalize sexism and violence, and work toward changing them.
- If safe to do so, offer your support, and be aware of on and off campus resources if you suspect that someone close to you is being abusive or has been impacted by interpersonal violence.

Alternatively, there are five methods that can be used to intervene in a bullying incident: distract, delegate, document, delay and direct.

Sexual or Gender-Based Harassment

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

Sexual harassment (other than student on student): Unwelcome verbal, nonverbal, or physical conduct, based on sex (including gender stereotypes), that may be any of the following:

- Sexual assault as defined in the Clery Act, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking as defined in VAWA may constitute sexual or gender-based harassment,
- Is implicitly or explicitly a term or

condition of employment or status in a course, program, or activity; a basis for employment or educational decisions; or

- Is sufficiently severe, persistent, or pervasive to interfere with one's work or educational performance, creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work or learning environment, or interfering with or limiting one's ability to participate in or to benefit from an institutional program or activity.

A hostile environment can be created by anyone involved in a college program or activity (e.g., administrators, faculty members, students, and even campus guests). Mere offensiveness is not enough to create a hostile environment. In evaluating whether a hostile environment exists, the College will consider the totality of known circumstances, including, but not limited to, the following:

- The frequency, nature, and severity of the conduct,
- Whether the conduct was physically threatening,
- The effect of the conduct on the reported victim's mental or emotional state,
- Whether the conduct was directed at more than one person,
- Whether the conduct arose in the context of other discriminatory conduct,
- Whether the conduct unreasonably interfered with the reported victim's educational or work performance and/or college programs or activities, and
- Whether the conduct implicates concerns related to academic freedom or protected speech.



Sexual Exploitation

Sexual exploitation is taking non-consensual or abusive sexual advantage of another for one's own advantage or benefit, or for the benefit or advantage of anyone other than the one being exploited. Examples of sexual exploitation may include the following:

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

Sexual Misconduct

Sexual misconduct includes, but is not limited to, such unwanted behavior as dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, sexual harassment and stalking.

Stalking

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

Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with person's property.

A reasonable person means an individual who is objectively reasonable under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the person being evaluated by the institution.

Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may but does not necessarily require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.





Reporting an Incident

If a student, employee, or visitor has been a victim of an incident of sexual violence, including dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, sexual harassment or stalking, they may immediately report it to the Equal Opportunity and Title IX Compliance office located in Building B, Suite 3700, 1000 University Center Lane, Lawrenceville, Georgia, 30043, or by calling (678)407-5085 or emailing TitleIX@ggc.edu. An incident may also be reported to GGC Public Safety/Campus Police located in Building D, 20 Collins Industrial Way, or by calling (678)407-5333.

In the case of an emergency or ongoing threat, if possible, get to a safe location and please report the incident to local police by calling 911.

Additionally, students may also report incidents to the Office of Student Integrity at (678)407-5661, Student Center, Suite 2150, 1000 University Center Lane, Lawrenceville, GA, 30043.

Employees may also report incidents to the Human Resources Office at Building B, Suite 2500, 1000 University Center Lane, Lawrenceville, GA, 30043, or by calling (678) 407-5070.

Any GGC office such as Student Integrity, Student Housing, Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS), Athletics and the Dean of Students will assist any victim of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking in notifying law enforcement, including local police, if requested by the victim to do so.

GGC officers will respond to campus incidents at locations with a campus affiliation. The reasons for reporting to GGC Public Safety are:

- To take action that may prevent further victimization, including issuing a Timely Warning to the campus community regarding a continuing threat to safety,
- To apprehend the assailant; and
- To have the incident recorded to report statistics about incidents on campus.

When the victim files a report with GGC Public Safety, they will be given the option of having a friend present as a source of support and information. If the victim requires medical attention, the officers will summon an emergency medical service. The officers will also preserve evidence and conduct initial interviews. They will recommend a medical and rape examination to support the well-being of the victim and to further collect evidence that may be needed for a criminal case. The victim will have the choice to consent to all or only certain parts of the medical and rape examination and evidence collection. The victim and her or his supporter will be safely escorted to the hospital for the examination.

If there is a reasonable suspicion that date rape drugs may have been administered, the officers will encourage the victim to share this concern with the Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) so that testing can be part of the examination.

The officers will include the Gwinnett County Police Department and the agency responsible for the area where the crime occurred, for a cooperative investigation. Police agencies have access to valuable forensic expertise and equipment to process on-the-scene evidence. The victim may decline this option.

Individuals may also report instances of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, sexual harassment or stalking to GGC's Title IX coordinator, who is responsible for coordinating the institution's compliance with Title IX. The Title IX coordinator can be reached at (678)407-5085, at titleIX@ggc.edu, or in person in Building B, Suite 3700, 1000 University Center Lane, Lawrenceville, Georgia 30043.

College officials will assist complainants in notifying law enforcement, including local police, if they elect to do so. Complainants are also entitled to choose not to report to law enforcement. Students or employees who report an incident of sexual violence, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, shall receive

a written explanation of their rights and options. This written explanation identifies existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, and other services available for complainants, both within the institution and in the community; and describes options for available assistance in, and how to request changes to, academic, living, transportation and working situations or other supportive measures. GGC will make such accommodations or provide such supportive measures if the complainant requests them and if they are available, regardless of whether the complainant chooses to report the crime to campus police or local law enforcement.

Collection of Evidence

If an incident of sexual assault, intimate partner violence or stalking occurs, it is important to preserve evidence to aid in the possibility of a successful criminal prosecution or obtaining a protection order. The victim of a sexual assault should not wash, douche, use the toilet or change clothing prior to a medical exam.

Any clothing removed should be placed in a paper bag. Evidence of violence, such as bruising or other visible injuries on the complainant should be photographed and documented.

Following domestic or dating violence, all evidence should be documented, including through the preservation of photographic evidence. Evidence of stalking including any communication, such as written notes, voicemail or other social and electronic communications should be saved and not altered in any way. GGC can provide transportation and accompany a complainant to the hospital for an examination and evidence collection.

On- and Off-campus Resources

Both the Georgia Gwinnett College and County community offer important resources to the complainants of sexual violence including medical treatment, counseling and advocacy they may wish to utilize. Some victim services provided by these offices include referrals for medical, counseling, legal assistance, emergency housing and academic support.

A complainant need not make a formal report to law enforcement or Georgia Gwinnett College to access the resources that include the following. See the [Title IX](#) website for additional information about Georgia Gwinnett College's Equal Opportunity and Title IX Compliance resources.

Accommodations, Supportive Measures

Whether or not a student or employee reports to law enforcement and/or pursues any formal action, if they report an incident of sexual assault, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, Georgia Gwinnett College is committed to providing them as safe a learning or working environment as possible. Upon request, the college will make any available change to a complainant's academic, living, transportation and/or working situation. Individuals may contact the Title IX coordinator at (678)407-5085, TitleIX@ggc.edu, Building B, Suite 3700, 1000 University Center Lane, Lawrenceville, GA, 30043 for assistance. If a complainant reports to law enforcement, they may assist them in obtaining a no-contact order on campus or a temporary Protection/Restraining Order from a criminal court. Georgia Gwinnett College is committed to ensuring that any such order is fully upheld on all institutionally owned and

On-campus Resources

Equal Opportunity and Title IX Compliance

(678)407-5085

Supportive measures and investigations of sexual violence involving faculty, staff and/or students.

Georgia Gwinnett College Public Safety/Campus Police

(678)407-5333

Counseling and Psychological Services

(678)407-5592

Health Services

(678)407-5675

Dean of Students

(678)407-5882

Office of Student Integrity

(678)407-5661

Student Success Advising Center

(678)407-5645

Off-campus Resources

The following resources assist with support and safe shelter for people experiencing aggression from a friend, relative or intimate partner. These services are for all members of the public.

Mosaic Georgia: Sexual Assault Center and Children's Advocacy Center

Crisis hotline – 1(866)900-6019

Office phone – (770)497-9122

RAINN.org: National sexual assault hotline

1(800)656-HOPE

Thehotline.org: National Domestic Violence Hotline

1(800)799-7233

controlled property. GGC is also committed to protecting complainants from any further harm, and the provost or Campus Police may issue an institutional no-contact order. No-contact orders are enforced by the Title IX office, the Office of Student Integrity, Dean of Students office, and Public Safety. These services are made available to the complainant and respondent before or after the filing of a complaint or where no complaint has been filed.

National Hotlines and Local Contacts

National Sexual Assault Hotline: 1.800.656.HOPE (4673)

National Teen Dating Abuse Hotline: 1.866.331.9474

National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1.800.799.SAFE (7233)

Georgia Crisis & Access Line: 1.800.715.4225

GGC Financial Aid director: 678.407.5000

Immigration and visa assistance, GGC Internationalization director: 678.407.5300

Love Is Respect: 1.866.331.9474 or text "loveis" to 77054

Online Resources

1 in 6

Equality Now

Financial Aid Help for Women in Abusive Relationships

me too. Movement

National Sexual Assault Telephone Hotline

National Coalition Against Domestic Violence

National Sexual Violence Resource Center

Love is Respect – online chat: 24 hours/7 days a week

Families Advocating for Campus Equality (FACE)

Community Resources

GGC Counseling and Psychological Services

Location: RL-3121

Phone: 678.407.5592

BeWell@GGC

Supports you with flexible options and tools to help lift you mentally and emotionally. BeWell@GGC expands mental health options available to students through a partnership between the University System of Georgia and Uwill Student Mental Health & Wellness.

24/7/365 Mental Health Support Line

833.910.3366

Crisis Support

If you are having a mental health crisis on campus, call the 24/7/365 Mental Health Support Line at 833.910.3366.



GGC Health Services
Location: RL-3106
Phone: 678.407.5675

GGC Public Safety
Location: Building D
Phone: 678.607.5333
TTY Phone: 678.985.3144
Report a crime

Georgia Crisis and Access Line
24 hours/7 days a week
Phone: 800.715.4225

Northside Hospital Gwinnett
Phone: 678.312.1000
Gwinnett Women's Pavilion
Phone: 678.312.4790

Mosaic Georgia: Sexual Assault Center and
Children's Advocacy Center
24 hours/7 days a week
Phone: 770.476.7407

Gwinnett County Police
Phone: 770.513.5100

Lawrenceville Police
Phone: 770.963.2443

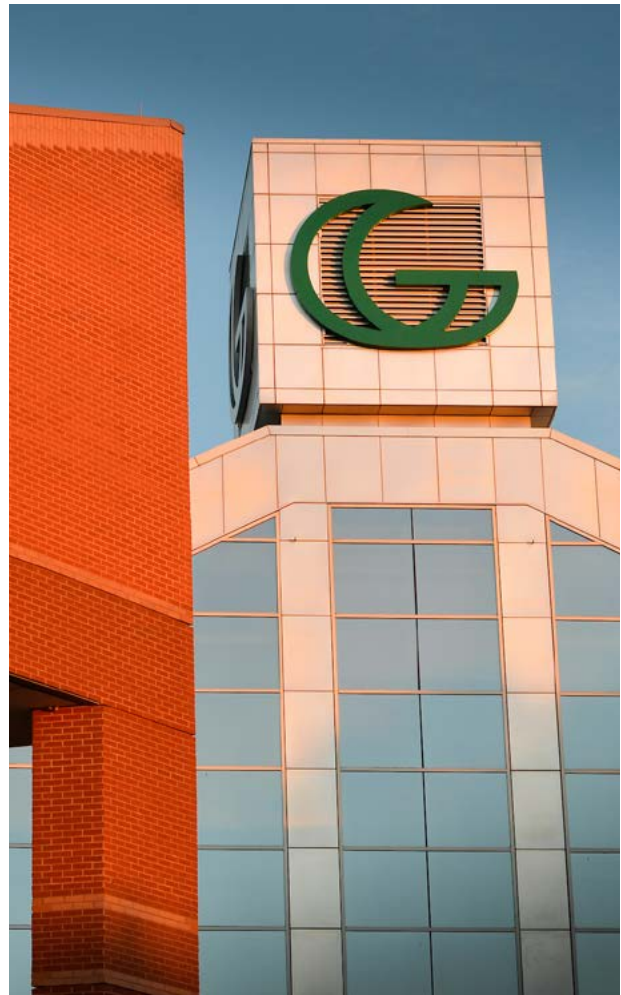
Lawrenceville Health Center
Phone: 770.339.4283

Complainant Confidentiality

Georgia Gwinnett College recognizes the sensitive nature of sexual assault, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking incidents. Reports made to college officials will be kept as confidential as possible and identifying information about the complainant shall not be made public (except as otherwise required by federal or state law). Georgia Gwinnett College will disclose to the complainant of a crime of violence or a non-forcible sex offense the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by

the institution against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the complainant is deceased because of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such complainant shall be treated as the complainant for purposes of this policy. For more information about the student conduct/adjudication process or to obtain a copy of the Code of Student Conduct, contact the Office of Student Integrity at (678)407-5661.

Georgia Gwinnett College will not release names in the issuance of Timely Warning or Emergency Notifications, or in the Daily Crime Log, each of which are required by the Clery Act, and any accommodation or protective measure will be kept as confidential as possible unless it interferes with the protective measure's implementation, state or federal law.

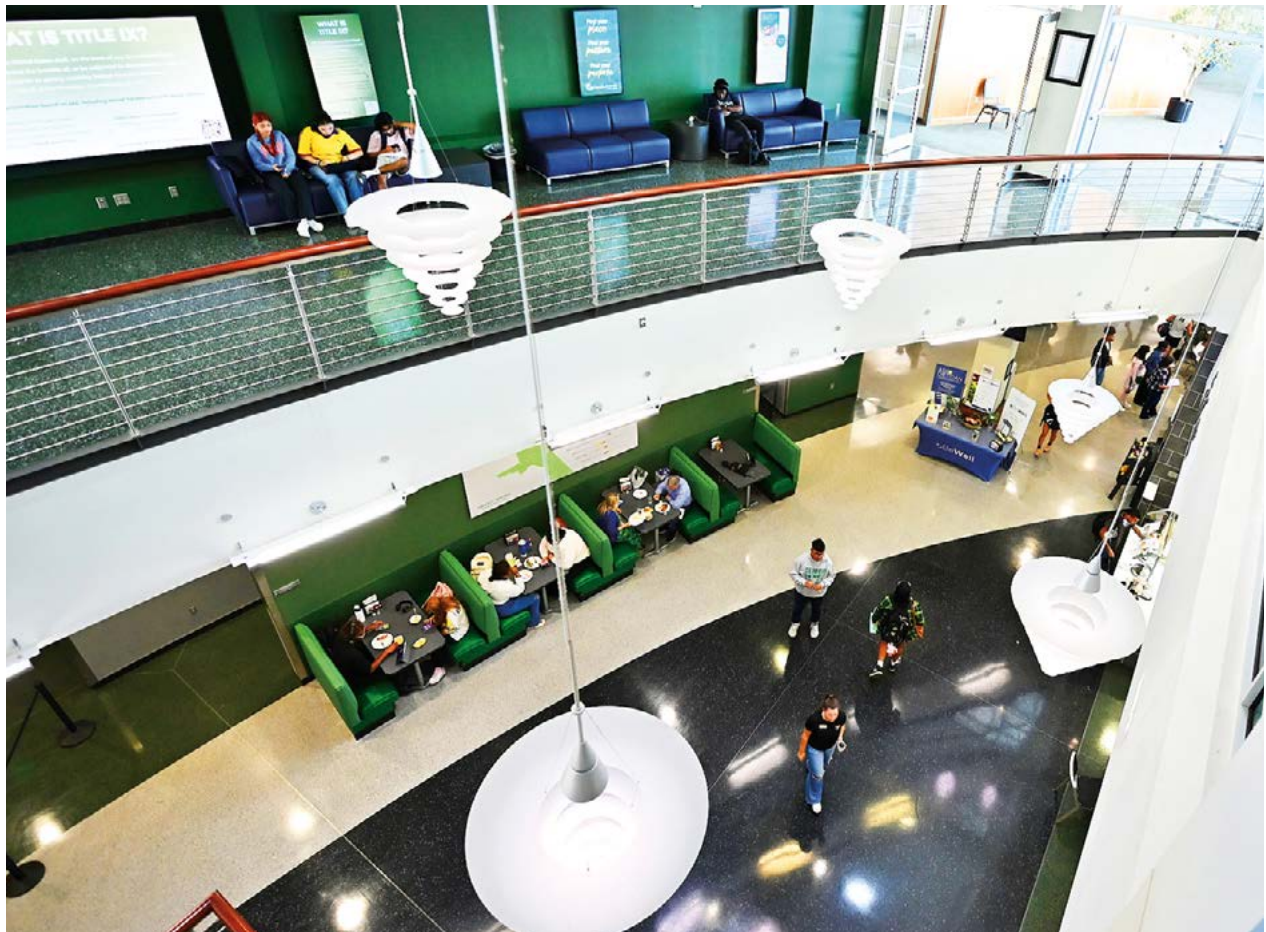


Confidential resources for the reporting of sexual assault within the college are Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) and Student Health Services. Conversations with these resources will not be shared with anyone else except in rare, extreme circumstances.

Private resources within the college for the reporting of sexual assault include the offices of Public Safety, Dean of Students and Equal Opportunity and Title IX Compliance. Conversations with these groups are kept as confidential as possible, but information about incidents of sexual assault may be shared with key staff members so the college can offer resources and accommodation and act if necessary for reasons of safety. In planning any response, the wishes of the complainant are given full consideration by the college.

Contacting one of these private resources may initiate an internal investigation by the college.

Every effort will be made to limit the scope of information shared to keep it to a minimum of detail, and only when necessary. Reports made to medical professionals, licensed mental health counselors and pastoral counselors will not be shared with any third parties except in cases of imminent danger to the victim or a third party or as required by law.





Sexual Assault Prevention/ Education Programs

Georgia Gwinnett College is committed to increasing the awareness and prevention of violence. All incoming students and new employees are provided with programming and strategies intended to prevent rape, acquaintance rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking before it occurs through the changing of social norms and other approaches that includes a clear statement that Georgia Gwinnett College prohibits such acts, their definitions, the definition of consent, options for bystander intervention, information about risk reduction, and GGC's policies and procedures for responding to these incidents. Ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns are also offered throughout the year. These programs include, but are not limited to:

- Alcohol Edu and Haven for incoming students.
- Sex Signals, Performance for all students.
- The Hook Up, Performance for incoming students.
- Online and/or in-person training for faculty and staff on the topic of sexual

assault, sexual exploitation, sexual, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking and sexual harassment by the Title IX coordinator.

- Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) for any member of the GGC community.
- For resident assistants, the Title IX Coordinator or their designee provides training on the college reporting process, how to provide support to reporting students, and the disciplinary process.

Georgia Gwinnett College engages in wide-ranging educational programming to identify and prevent sexual assault, sexual exploitation, sexual harassment, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking. Educational programming opportunities consist of primary prevention and awareness programs and ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns for the campus community that:

- Identify sexual assault, sexual exploitation, sexual harassment, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking as prohibited conduct.
- Define what behavior constitutes sexual assault, sexual exploitation, sexual harassment, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking under the Georgia Gwinnett College Sexual Misconduct Policy.
- Define what actions and behaviors constitute consent to sexual activity under the Georgia Gwinnett College Sexual Misconduct Policy.
- Provide safe and positive options for bystander intervention that may be carried out by an individual to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of sexual assault, sexual exploitation, sexual harassment, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking against another person other than the bystander.

College Disciplinary Procedures in Non-Title IX Discrimination and Harassment (NDAH) Incidents

On-Campus Investigation and Adjudication

GGC's response to sexual assault, sexual exploitation, sexual harassment, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking incidents may involve several individuals and agencies (e.g., GGC Public Safety, the Title IX coordinator, Equal Opportunity and Title IX Compliance, Office of Student Integrity, etc.) In all cases, only those individuals with a need to know are involved in the college's response.

For cases involving campus community members as respondents, there is a timely, campus-based investigation that takes place. If the respondent is a student, the Georgia Gwinnett College Code of Student Conduct guides this process under the leadership of both the offices of Equal Opportunity and Title IX Compliance and Student Integrity.

If the respondent is a faculty or staff member or college contractor, the investigation process is led by the Equal Opportunity and Title IX Compliance office applying the college's Sexual Misconduct/Title IX Policy or the Non-Discrimination and Anti-Harassment Policy (NDAH). The NDAH Policy will be used when the conduct does not rise to the level

of a Title IX incident, as described by GGC's policy. Investigators in the Equal Opportunity and Title IX Compliance office receive annual training on Title IX investigations and related issues. In addition, advisors and decision-makers are also given annual training on Title IX, VAWA offenses, and how to conduct a hearing.

In the NDAH process, any advisor of either party may not actively participate in the process.

Burden of Proof and Standard of Evidence

In all campus disciplinary proceedings, standard of proof that is applied is a preponderance of the evidence – i.e., more likely than not that the event(s) occurred. The rules of evidence that apply in a court of law do not apply during campus disciplinary proceedings.

Possible Sanctions

After determining of responsibility or the violation, the college has a range of sanctions available for consideration for both Title IX and non-Title IX incidents. The variety of sanction differs on the basis of the individual's status at Georgia Gwinnett College. Below are sanctions that may be considered in cases when the respondent has been found responsible for or in-violation of the college policy.

Sanctions for Students

- Expulsion: Permanent severance of the student's relationship with the college.
- Suspension: Temporary severance of the student's relationship with the college for a specific period of time. The period of time and any requirements that must be

satisfied prior to readmission are to be specified in the decision of the hearing panel or the hearing officer.

- Conduct probation: Student is not in good conduct standing with the college. Notice that further finding of responsibility for the violation of any college conduct regulation(s) as specified in the decision of the hearing panel or hearing officer will likely result in suspension or expulsion from the college. The period of probation shall be specified in the decision letter.
- Reprimand: Stated disapproval or a warning issued to the student.
- Restitution: Reimbursement for a loss caused by the student's actions.
- Community service hours: Assignment to community service/volunteer hours to be determined by the hearing panel and/or the hearing officer.
- Restrictions: Terms of probation or reprimand restricting privileges. Such restrictions may include, but are not limited to, identification card privileges and/or parking privileges.
- Other educational sanctions: Projects or assignments designed to educate a student in connection with the effect of their behavior. Educational assignments include, but are not limited to, papers, letters of apology, and/or alcohol education (DUI School, etc.).
- Recommendation to suspend student employment within the college.
- Housing restrictions: Loss of privilege to live in college housing.
- No contact order: Directed to refrain from any intentional contact, direct or indirect, with one or more designated persons through any means, including personal

contact, email, telephone, or third parties.

- Fines: Required to pay a specified fine/ fee for violation.
- And/or other sanctions: Other sanctions as deemed appropriate based on the student's actions.

Faculty/Staff Sanctions

- Warning or reprimand: Verbal or written
- Performance improvement/management process
- Required counseling
- Required training or education
- Probation
- Workplace restrictions
- Reassignment
- Suspension
- Termination
- Other actions may include but are not limited to:
 - Restriction from college premises;
 - Temporary or permanent separation of the parties (limiting geography where parties may go on campus) with additional sanctions for violating orders;
 - Removal from leadership/supervisory positions within the college community; or
 - Any other discretionary sanctions that are directly related to the violation or conduct and that are aimed at eliminating discriminatory misconduct, preventing its recurrence, and addressing its effects on the complainant and, if applicable, the GGC community.

Disciplinary Proceedings

Disciplinary proceedings will be prompt, fair and impartial. Proceedings will be completed within prompt periods, usually in less than 120 days. If an extension is needed for good cause, the complainant and the respondent will receive written notice explaining the delay and the reason for the delay. The disciplinary proceedings will be conducted in a manner that is consistent with Georgia Gwinnett College's policy and will be transparent to the complainant and respondent. Timely notices of meetings will be given at which both the complainant and respondent may be present. GGC will provide timely and equal access to the complainant, the respondent and appropriate officials to any information used during the informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings. The disciplinary proceedings will be conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the complainant or the respondent.

For purposes of this policy, an advisor means individual who provides the complainant or respondent support, guidance or advice. A proceeding under this policy means all activities related to a non-criminal resolution of a disciplinary complaint, including fact-finding investigations, formal or informal meetings, and hearings. Proceeding does not include communications and meetings between officials and complainants concerning supportive measures to be provided to a complainant or respondent. Results means any initial, interim and final decision by any official or entity authorized to resolve disciplinary matters within GGC. The result includes any sanctions imposed by GGC.

Notwithstanding section 444 of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C p [United States Code] 1232g), commonly referred to as the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), the result must also include the rationale for the result and the sanctions. Compliance with the above policy and procedures does not constitute a violation of FERPA.

Prohibition on Retaliation

Georgia Gwinnett College prohibits any retaliation, intimidation, threat, coercion, or otherwise discriminatory act by any college official, employee, staff or faculty member, or student against any individual for exercising their rights or responsibilities under this policy.

Personal Safety

Theft, disorderly conduct, and alcohol-related offenses are very common on college campuses. However, they don't stand alone. Despite law enforcement's efforts, serious crimes do occur on campuses. It is important to report any suspicious incidents to Campus 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 they 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

Written Notification of Rights and Options

Any student or employee who reports an incident of sexual assault, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, whether the incident occurred on or off campus, shall receive a written explanation of their options and rights as provided for under this policy.

Missing Student Notification Policy

Community members should contact Public Safety immediately at (678)407-5333, if they believe that a GGC student is missing.

If Public Safety believes a person is missing, they will generate a missing person report and investigate.

When it is determined that a residential student is missing from the college, staff at Georgia Gwinnett College, in collaboration with local law enforcement, will be guided by this Missing Student Notification Policy and related procedures.

Provisions

When a college student is thought to be missing from the campus, Public Safety (678-407-5333) and staff members in the Student Affairs area (678-407-5882), including the senior Student Affairs officer and the offices of the Dean of Students will be immediately notified. In addition, Public Safety, should be contacted so that they can coordinate efforts with local law enforcement agencies to locate the student. The designated senior Student Affairs officer will be responsible for coordinating the efforts to assist the student and the student's family.

All students will be notified annually that they should designate an emergency contact individual to be contacted within 24 hours or less after Georgia Gwinnett College determines the student is missing. Georgia Gwinnett College students may register their confidential missing student contact information by logging into Grizzly Den within Banner and filling out the Address and Contact Information form. This information is only accessible to college employees who are authorized campus officials, and it will not be disclosed to others except law enforcement personnel in handling a missing student investigation.

Georgia Gwinnett College notifies each student who is under 18 years of age (and is not an emancipated individual), that the College is required to contact the student's parents or guardian in addition to the person identified as the missing student contact person. This contact will be made no later than 24 hours after the time that the student is determined to be missing.

Georgia Gwinnett College will inform each residential student that notification will be made to the appropriate local law enforcement agency or Public Safety, when a student has gone missing, unless the local law enforcement agency was the entity that made the determination that the student was missing. This notification will be made no later than 24 hours after the student is determined missing.

If Campus Police has been notified that a student has gone missing and determines that the student has been missing for more than 24 hours, Georgia Gwinnett College staff will initiate emergency contact procedures.

Defining Rape and Sexual Assault

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 they are married to the person accusing them 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.

In Georgia, sexual assault is defined under OCGA § 16-6-5.1 as “sexual contact” that is perpetrated by “a person who has supervisory or disciplinary authority over another individual.”

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

Despite these concerns, it is vital to report such incidents to get help. The following information provides steps to follow should a sexual assault occur:

- Get to a safe place as soon as possible!
- Try to preserve all physical evidence – The victim should not bathe, shower,



brush teeth, douche, use the toilet, or change clothing until he or she has a medical exam. Contact a close friend or relative, if available, who can provide support and accompany the victim to the medical examination and/or police department. Advocates from [Mosaic \(Gwinnett County Sexual Assault Center\)](#) can be available to the victim to provide support.

- 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 because 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 (about four days). 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 is a crime; GGC Public Safety encourages the complainant to report it. 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. The 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 their feelings and begin the process of recovery.

Our Commitment to Addressing Sexual Assault/Rape

Georgia Gwinnett College does not tolerate sexual misconduct or abuse, such as sexual assault, rape, or any other forms of nonconsensual sexual activity. Sexual misconduct in any form violates the Student Code of Conduct and college policies and may violate federal and state laws. Violations of this policy are subject to disciplinary sanctions through the offices of Equal Opportunity and Title IX Compliance, and/or Human Resources for employees as outlined in applicable college policies. Proceedings for sexual misconduct are conducted by officials who receive annual training on VAWA offenses, how to conduct an investigation, and how to conduct a hearing that protects the safety of complainants and promotes accountability.

Georgia Gwinnett College processes formal complaints against student respondents as provided in Board of Regents Policy 6.7 (Sexual Misconduct Policy) and Policy 4.6.5 (Standards for Institutional Student Conduct Investigation and Disciplinary Proceedings) of the Policy Manual of the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia. The Student Code of Conduct may also apply where the Board of Regents policies are silent. GGC processes formal complaints against employee respondents using Board of Regents Policy 6.7 (Sexual Misconduct Policy) and USG's Human Resources Administrative Practice (HRAP) Manual (Prohibit Discrimination and Harassment).

Under these processes, the complainant and the respondent will receive simultaneous written notification following each stage of the proceeding, including the result of any disciplinary proceeding, the procedures for complainant and respondent to appeal, any

change to the result, and when any result becomes final.

A formal complaint may be made by any member of GGC's community to the Title IX coordinator. The Title IX coordinator is responsible for determining which type of proceeding will be used for each complaint. Case-by-case determinations will be made based on the nature of the reported incident, who is involved, and the context of and/or where it occurred.

Georgia Gwinnett College provides the following rights to all sexual assault victims:

- Complainants have the right to report the incident to Georgia Gwinnett College and are encouraged to report to the offices designated to receive complaints: the office of Equal Opportunity and Title IX Compliance, Public Safety, and the Dean of Students.
- Complainants have the right to report to law enforcement and be assisted by Georgia Gwinnett College campus authorities. Filing a police report does not mean the complainant must pursue criminal charges. The complainant maintains their rights throughout the process.
- Complainants have the right to decline reporting to law enforcement.
- Complainants have the right to request assistance with changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures, if such accommodations are available, regardless of whether the complainants choose to report the crime to Campus Police or local law enforcement.
- Complainants have the right to request confidentiality from the accused.

- Complainants have a right to amnesty. Information reported by an individual during an investigation concerning use of drugs or alcohol will not be used against the individual in a disciplinary proceeding or voluntarily reported to law enforcement.

Georgia Gwinnett College provides the following rights to all sexual misconduct complainant(s) and respondent(s) for GGC Title IX complaints:

- Parties have the right to be notified in writing of existing resources for counseling, mental health, health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, student financial aid and other services available both on campus and in the community.
- Parties have the right to be interviewed and provide evidence, and review and respond to the collected evidence, during applicable administrative proceedings.
- Parties have the right to be free from retaliation for filing an institutional complaint/report.
- Parties have the right to use an advisor of their choice, including an attorney, at their expense, in addition to having up to

two family members present during any proceedings.

- Parties have the right to file a complaint with the U.S. Department of Justice and/or the U.S. Department of Education Office for Civil Rights.
- Parties have the right to pursue criminal action in addition to the Title IX complaint.

College Disciplinary Procedures in Title IX / Sexual Misconduct Incidents

If you have been sexually assaulted, you have options for addressing such conduct. You may wish first to discuss the problem privately with a counselor or an adviser in Counseling and Psychological Services. Campus Police are always available to assist a complainant with getting the support she/he requests.

The college's Title IX process is designed to afford a complainant (the person bringing a charge) and a respondent (the person answering a charge) a fair, prompt, and appropriate resolution process from the initial investigation to the final result. The process is designed to help people who need support as they address these incidents.

Student Integrity assists the Title IX resolution proceeding in which a student is the alleged perpetrator. The full text of the protocol for how GGC responds to sexual assault complaints through the campus conduct process can be found on the Title IX website (<https://www.ggc.edu/equal-opportunity-and-title-ix-compliance/title-ix>), GGC's Title IX/Sexual Misconduct Policy 4.1.7 (for Title IX/Sexual Misconduct



allegations), and in the GGC Non-Discrimination and Anti-Harassment (NDAH) Policy 12.1 (for those sexual misconduct allegations that do not rise to the level of Title IX). The NDAH policy addresses those incidents that do not meet the requirements to fall under the Title IX/Sexual Misconduct Policy.

Sexual Misconduct covered by the NDAH policy includes, but is not limited to, such unwanted behavior as dating violence, domestic violence, nonconsensual sexual contact, nonconsensual sexual penetration, sexual exploitation, sexual harassment, and stalking as defined in Board of Regents policy.

Title IX/Sexual Misconduct means conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following: conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the institution on an individual's participation in unwelcome sexual conduct (quid pro quo harassment); unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the recipient's education program or activity; or sexual in the United States on or at institution-sponsored or affiliated events where the institution exercises substantial control over both the respondent and the context, or in buildings owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking as defined by IX. The alleged conduct must have occurred in the United States on or at institution-sponsored or affiliated events where the institution exercises substantial control over both the respondent and the context, or in buildings owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution.

Human Resources assists the resolution proceedings for those cases in which an employee is the respondent.

In determining whether the alleged conduct constitutes sexual harassment, sexual exploitation or sexual assault, the full context in which the alleged incident occurred must be considered. In any case, both the complainant and the respondent are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present during any disciplinary proceeding. Both the complainant and the respondent will be told of any proceeding's outcome.

Advisors in Title IX Proceedings

Both parties shall have the opportunity to use an advisor of the party's choosing. The advisor may accompany the party to all meetings and may provide advice and counsel to their respective party throughout the investigation and adjudication process, including providing questions, suggestions and guidance to the party, but may not actively participate in the process except to conduct cross-examination at the hearing. If a party chooses not to use an advisor during the investigation, GGC will provide an advisor for the purpose of conducting cross-examination on behalf of the relevant party. All communication during the investigation and adjudication process will be between GGC and the party, and not the advisor. With the party's permission, the advisor may be copied on all communications.

When the Title IX coordinator has determined a formal complaint meets the Title IX definition of sexual harassment, including both the nature and location of the alleged misconduct, federal regulations and USG policy require Georgia Gwinnett College to follow specific guidelines with respect to handling of these matters that may differ from the handling of other sexual misconduct matters.

Title IX Proceedings

A formal complaint in a Title IX matter is a written document filed by the complainant or signed by the Title IX coordinator alleging sexual harassment, as defined by Title IX and its implementing regulations, against a respondent and requesting that GGC conduct an investigation. To file a formal complaint, the complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in an education program or activity occurring within the United States at the time of the filing.

All formal complaints shall be acted upon promptly GGC once received. Typically, formal complaint investigations and subsequent adjudication can take 60-120 business days to resolve. Exceptions and extenuating circumstances can cause the process and resolution to take longer, but GGC will avoid all undue delays within its control. If the general timeframes will be delayed, GGC will provide written notice to the parties of the delay, the cause of a delay, and an estimate of the anticipated additional time that will be needed as a result of the delay.

Dismissal of a formal complaint does not preclude action under another applicable GGC or USG policy. In the event of dismissal, the Title IX coordinator may refer the matter to any other appropriate department. Upon

any dismissal, the Title IX coordinator will promptly send written notice of the dismissal and the rationale for doing so simultaneously to the parties.

Informal Resolution in Title IX Proceedings

Formal complaints may be resolved informally, except in the instance of an allegation by a student against a GGC employee. The following criteria must be met to proceed with the informal resolution process:

- The parties have received written notice of the allegations.
- The parties have received written explanation of the informal process including, but not limited to:
- Written agreement of the parties to initiate the informal resolution process.
- Written notice that the parties may withdraw from the process at any time prior to the agreement of the terms of the resolution.
- Written notice that the final resolution precludes any further institutional actions on the allegations.
- GGC has agreed to engage in the informal resolution process.

Acceptance of Responsibility

The respondent may accept responsibility for the alleged policy violations at any point during the process. If the Respondent indicates an intent to accept responsibility for all of the alleged misconduct, any formal process will be paused, and the Title IX coordinator will determine whether all parties and GGC are able to agree on responsibility, sanctions, and/or remedies. If so, the Title IX coordinator may implement the accepted finding that the respondent is in violation of GGC policy and implement sanctions



and/or remedies, in coordination with other appropriate administrator(s), as necessary. If the respondent accepts responsibility for prohibited conduct, the appropriate sanction or responsive actions shall be promptly implemented in order to effectively stop the sexual conduct, prevent its recurrence, and remedy the effects of the discriminatory conduct, both on the complainant and the GGC community. Once the respondent has accepted responsibility, and GGC has implemented sanctions and/or remedies, the matter will be considered final and not appealable by either party. The respondent's failure to abide by the terms of the finalized sanctions and/or remedies, may result in appropriate responsive/disciplinary actions, including sanctions.

Investigations

If the Title IX coordinator determines that the conduct alleged rises to the level of, and could constitute, Sexual Misconduct/ Title IX and the complainant requests an investigation, the Title IX coordinator will assign an investigator and the investigator will commence a thorough, reliable and impartial investigation.

Standard of Evidence

All GGC disciplinary proceedings involving dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking are resolved using the preponderance of the evidence standard. This standard requires that the evidence shows that it is more likely than not the alleged incident or behavior occurred. Formal judicial rules of evidence do not apply to the investigation and resolution process. Any decision to suspend or to expel a student must also be supported by substantial evidence at the hearing.

Throughout any investigation and resolution proceeding, a party shall receive written notice of the alleged sexual misconduct, shall be provided an opportunity to respond, and shall be allowed the right to remain silent

or otherwise not participate in or during the investigation and resolution process without an adverse inference resulting. If a party chooses to remain silent or otherwise not participate in the investigation or resolution process, the investigation and resolution process may still proceed, and policy violations may result. Until a final determination of responsibility, the respondent is presumed to have not violated the Title IX/Sexual Misconduct Policy.

The parties shall be provided with written notice of the report/allegations with sufficient details, pending investigation, possible charges, possible sanctions, available support services and interim measures, and other rights under applicable Institute policies. Sufficient details include the identities of the parties involved (if known), the conduct allegedly constituting sexual misconduct, and the date and location of the alleged incident (if known). This information will be supplemented as necessary with relevant evidence collected during the investigation. The notice should also include the identity of any investigators involved. Notice should be provided simultaneously to parties via institution email to each party's institution email.

Upon receipt of the written notice, the parties shall have at least three business days to respond in writing. In that response, the respondent shall have the right to admit or deny the allegations and to set forth a defense with facts, witnesses and supporting materials. A complainant shall have the right to respond to and supplement the notice. Throughout the sexual misconduct processes the complainant and the respondent shall have the right to present witnesses and other inculpatory and exculpatory evidence.

If the respondent admits responsibility, the process may proceed to the sanctioning phase or may be informally resolved, if appropriate.

An investigator shall conduct a thorough investigation and should retain written notes and/or obtain written or recorded statements from each interview. The investigator shall also keep a record of any party's proffered witnesses not interviewed, along with a brief, written explanation of the why the witnesses were not interviewed.

An investigator shall not access, consider, disclose or otherwise use a party's records made or maintained by a physician, psychiatrist, psychologist, or other recognized professional made in connection with the party's treatment unless the party has provided voluntary written consent. This also applies to information protected by recognized legal privilege.

An initial draft of the investigation report shall be provided to the complainant, the respondent, their advisors, and appropriate officials. This report fairly summarizes the relevant evidence gathered during the investigation, as well as includes information about the witnesses who participated in the investigation, the identified policy violations, and next steps following the finalization of the investigation.

The complainant and respondent shall have at least 10 calendar days to review and respond in writing to the initial draft of the investigation report and directly related information gathered during the investigation. The investigator will review the complainant's and the respondent's written responses, if any, to determine whether further investigation or changes to the investigation report are necessary.

The final investigation report should be provided to the complainant, the respondent, their advisors and appropriate officials at least 10 calendar days prior to the hearing. The final investigation report will also be provided to all hearing panel members



for consideration during the adjudication process.

Hearings, Possible Sanctions and Appeals

All Title IX/Sexual Misconduct and NDAH hearings, sanctions, and appeals involving a student respondent, whether overseen by GGC's Title IX coordinator or the system director, shall follow the investigation process set forth in BOR's Policy Manual 4.6.5 Standards for Institutional Student Conduct Investigation and Disciplinary Proceedings. All sexual misconduct adjudication involving an employee respondent shall be addressed utilizing GGC's employment policies and procedures including Human Resources Administrative Practice Manual (HRAP), Policy on Prohibit Discrimination & Harassment and shall include the minimal standards set forth in that HRAP policy.

Hearings

When a matter is not resolved through informal resolution, a hearing shall be set. All sexual misconduct cases involving student respondents shall be heard by a panel of faculty and/or staff. All sexual misconduct cases involving an employee respondent shall be heard by an independent individual decision-maker. All institutional participants



in the sexual misconduct investigation and resolution process receive appropriate training as directed by the system director or the Institute Title IX coordinator and required by federal law. Before any hearing-related meeting, parties will receive timely notice of any meeting either or both may attend. The investigator may testify as a witness regarding the investigation but shall otherwise have no part in the hearing process and shall not attempt to otherwise influence the proceedings outside of providing testimony during the hearing. All directly related evidence shall be available at the hearing for the parties and their advisors to reference during the hearing. Both parties are also provided the opportunity to identify witnesses and/or any additional evidence that may not have been available at the time of the investigation.

Following a hearing, the parties shall be simultaneously provided a written decision via institution email of the hearing outcome and any resulting sanctions or administrative actions. The decision must include the allegations, procedural steps taken

through the investigation and resolution process, findings of facts supporting the determination(s), determination(s) regarding responsibility, and the evidence relied upon and rationale for any sanction or other administrative action. The institution shall also notify the parties of their right to appeal. Both the complainant and the respondent have the right to appeal the findings.

All sexual misconduct involving faculty respondents where dismissal is a possible sanction shall, consistent with Board of Regents policy, be heard by a live-hearing panel of three to five faculty members appointed by the Faculty Senate. Notice of the panel members shall be provided to parties in writing at least 20 days prior to the hearing, and parties have at least two challenges for bias which must be made in writing at least five days in advance of the hearing. A faculty member may also waive a hearing in which case the panel shall evaluate the record.

Additional procedures for faculty respondent matters: An oath or affirmation shall be administered to all witnesses. The parties

shall have the right to confront any witness, including the other party, by having their advisor ask relevant questions directly to the witness. The Title IX coordinator shall notify the president and parties simultaneously in writing of the decision and recommendation, if any, of the panel. If dismissal is recommended the president shall either approve the recommendation or if not shall advise the panel in writing of the basis prior to rendering their final decision. The panel may also recommend a lesser sanction. The president may or may not follow the recommendations of the panel.

The president shall notify the parties simultaneously in writing of their decision. Such notice shall include information about applying to the Board of Regents for discretionary review. Upon dismissal, pending possible discretionary review, the faculty member shall be suspended without pay. The Board of Regents may reinstate the faculty member with compensation from the date of suspension.

Appeals

Either party has the right to appeal a decision made based upon any of the following limited appeal criteria:

1. To consider new information not brought out in the original hearing (or appeal), because such information was not known or knowable to the person appealing.
2. To allege a procedural error within the hearing process such as whether any hearing questions were improperly excluded or whether the decision was tainted by a conflict of interest or bias by the Title IX coordinator, investigator or decision-maker.
3. To allege that the finding was inconsistent with the weight of the information.

Neither respondent nor complainant can



appeal an informal resolution. An appeal for a decision from a hearing must be submitted in writing and must be received by the appellate officer within five business days of the date of notification of the findings. Once received, the other party will be notified and provided five business days to submit a response to the appeal.

The appeal shall be a review of the record only, and no new meeting with either party is permitted. The appellate officer may affirm the original finding and sanction, affirm the

original finding but issue a new sanction of greater or lesser severity, remand the case back to any lower decision-maker to correct a procedural or factual defect, or reverse or dismiss the case if there was a procedural or factual defect that cannot be remedied by remand.

For students, the Dean of Students or their designee shall then issue a decision in writing to both parties simultaneously within a reasonable time period, ordinarily 10 business days. This is the final decision of GGC, unless the sanction is (or could have been) suspension or expulsion. In cases where the respondent has been expelled or suspended, the decision of the Dean of Students may be appealed to the senior vice president of Academic and Student Affairs/provost or their designee on the criteria included above.

For staff, the vice president for Human Resources is the first appellate officer who will issue the decision in writing to both parties simultaneously within a reasonable time.

For faculty, the senior vice president for Academic and Student Affairs/provost is the first appellate officer who will issue the decision in writing to both parties simultaneously within a reasonable time. For all employees, the president or their designee's decision shall be the final decision of the institution.

At every appellate level, the decision shall be simultaneously issued in writing to both parties, and will include information about any additional appeals, any change to the original decision, and when the results become final.

Should the respondent or complainant (where applicable) wish to appeal the final institutional decision, they may request review by the Board of Regents in accordance with the Board of Regents' Policy on Discretionary Review.

Crime Prevention and Safety Awareness Programs

GGC engages in comprehensive educational programming to prevent and bring awareness about sexual misconduct, which includes sexual assault, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking.

Programs to Prevent

The term "programs to prevent" refers to comprehensive educational and training programs intended to prevent violence that incorporate diverse approaches that are culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, responsive to community needs, and consider risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship, community, and societal levels.

Primary Prevention

The term "primary prevention" refers to programming, initiatives and strategies intended to stop domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, sexual harassment, dating violence, domestic violence or stalking before it occurs to prevent initial perpetration or victimization through the promotion of positive and healthy behaviors and beliefs. Efforts to change behavior and social norms, and promote healthy relationships, healthy sexual behaviors and egalitarian gender roles, as well as efforts to understand risk factors and protective factors for bystander inaction and change social norms around bystander inaction are all examples of primary prevention.

Awareness Programs

The term "awareness programs" refers to programs, campaigns, or initiatives that increase audience knowledge of the issues of sexual assault, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, domestic violence, dating violence

and stalking and share information and resources to prevent interpersonal violence, promote safety and reduce perpetration. These efforts can include campus communitywide mobilizations and targeted audience-specific programming including students and employees. Awareness month campaigns, “Speak Outs,” rallies or marches, informational poster campaigns or resource websites, and educational programming that focuses on sharing resources and information about these issues are examples of awareness programs.

Bystander Intervention

The term “bystander intervention” refers to safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene in situations of potential harm when there is a risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation or stalking against a person other than the individual. Effective bystander intervention training prepares participants to recognize situations of potential harm, overcome barriers to intervening, identify safe and effective intervention options and acts.

Risk Reduction

The term “risk reduction” refers to approaches that seek to mitigate risk factors that may increase the likelihood of perpetration, victimization or bystander inaction. Examples of risk reduction may include but are not limited to general crime prevention education, campus escort programs, programs on how to create individual and community safety plans and strategies, bystander intervention programs that educate the campus on how to recognize and interrupt situations of harm, or implementing a communications system that can notify the entire campus community of immediate threats to security.

Ongoing Awareness and Prevention Campaigns

The term “ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns” refers to campaigns that are sustained over time focusing on increasing awareness or understanding of topics relevant to sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking prevention.

These programs will occur at different levels throughout the institution (i.e., faculty, athletics and new students) and will utilize a range of strategies. Ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns may include information about what constitutes sexual assault, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, changing social norms, promoting recognition of perpetrator tactics, enhancing understanding of consent, and advancing prosocial behaviors of individuals and communities. Effective ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns. It will include developmentally appropriate content for the specific audience and their knowledge and awareness level and provide positive and concrete ways for individuals to get involved.

The Equal Opportunity and Title IX Compliance office is primarily responsible for sexual assault education and awareness in collaboration with many offices at GGC. Together, these offices offer a variety of programming focusing on sexual misconduct and gender harassment.

Georgia Gwinnett College’s Title IX coordinator presented or helped facilitate the following training:

March 2023

- In-person training on Title IX and GGC policies for employees and student workers in the Dean of Students’ office.
- In-person training on Title IX and GGC policies for all men’s and women’s student-athletes and teams.

- In-person training on Title IX and GGC policies for Student Affairs student employees.
- In-person training on Title IX and Title IX Investigator training for prospective Title IX investigators.
- In-person training on Title IX and GGC policies for Athletics' staff and coaches.

April 2023

- In-person training on Title IX in Athletics and GGC policies for the men's baseball team.
- In-person training on Title IX and GGC policies for the Legal Affairs office employees and the Title IX investigator.

May 2023

- In-person training on Title IX and GGC policies for Title IX investigators.

June 2023

- In-person training on Title IX and GGC policies for the GGC president and cabinet.
- In-person training on Title IX and GGC policies for the IT Department's staff and student workers.

July 2023

- In-person training on Title IX and GGC policies for the provost, deans and department chairs.
- In-person training on Title IX, hazing, and GGC policies for the Athletics staff.

August 2023

- In-person training on Title IX and GGC policies for Housing staff, including the director, RDs and RAs.
- In-person training on Title IX and GGC policies for new faculty.
- In-person training on Title IX and GGC

policies for Housing staff, Student Life staff and Wellness staff (student workers).

- In-person training on Title IX and GGC policies for ROTC students.

September 2023

- In-person training on Title IX and GGC policies for IT Department's student workers.
- In-person training on Title IX and GGC policies for Deputy Title IX training (HR, Student Affairs and Athletics)

November 2023

- In-person training on Title IX and GGC policies for Public Safety officers.

AlcoholEdu and Vector's Sexual Assault Prevention for Undergraduates

AlcoholEdu for College and Vector's Sexual Assault Prevention for Undergraduates are two interactive, online programs designed to educate students around these two important topics (alcohol use and sexual misconduct) related to college students and affecting their collegiate journeys. This mandatory AlcoholEdu training of all new students each semester addresses alcohol and substance-use risks. The mandatory Vector Sexual Assault Prevention for Undergraduates training of all new students each semester addresses sexual assault, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking. These courses identify these offenses as prohibited conduct, define what behavior constitutes sexual assault, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking under state and federal law, defines what behavior and actions constitute consent to sexual activity under state law and Georgia Gwinnett College's Student Conduct Code, and provide information on safe and positive options for bystander intervention. This program is co-

sponsored by the Equal Opportunity and Title IX Compliance and the Student Affairs offices.

Interpersonal Violence Prevention Database

Public Safety maintains a comprehensive website regarding interpersonal violence prevention (IVP). Students can obtain information on services for, and educational opportunities regarding, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, sexual harassment, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking upon request.

Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) Training

RAD is a personal self-defense weekend class for all students presented by training officers with GGC Public Safety. The course focuses on risk reduction for sexual assaults, robbery and assaults. This course is available to students through course registration. This program is advertised and sponsored by GGC Public Safety.

Sexual Assault Awareness Month

Every April, Georgia Gwinnett College recognizes Sexual Assault Awareness Month with a variety of events that focus on violence prevention and aim to create a safer college. This is sponsored by GGC's Sexual Violence Prevention and Education Coalition, which includes members of various campus offices and community organizations.

Primary Prevention Programs

Educational programming consists of primary prevention and awareness programs for all incoming students and new employees and ongoing awareness and prevention campaigns for students, faculty and staff that:

- Identify sexual assault, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking as prohibited conduct by GGC policies and state criminal law;

- Define what behavior constitutes sexual assault, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking pursuant to GGC policies and state criminal law;
- Define what behavior and actions constitute consent to sexual activity pursuant to GGC policies and state criminal law;
- Provide safe and positive options for bystander intervention that may be carried out by an individual to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of sexual assault, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, domestic violence, dating violence or stalking against a person other than the individual;
- Provide information on risk reduction so students and employees may recognize warning signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential attacks; and,
- Provide an overview of Georgia Gwinnett College's Sexual Misconduct/Title IX Policy and GGC's Non-Discrimination and Anti-Harassment Policy.

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaigns

New Student Orientation and New Hire Programming

GGC has developed an annual educational campaign consisting of presentations that include distribution of educational materials to new students; participating in and presenting information and materials during new employee orientation; participating in the faculty orientation program; and presenting educational programs throughout the year. Specifically, GGC requires all incoming students to participate in orientation programs. GGC also requires faculty, staff and student

employees to complete discrimination and harassment training annually. The Equal Opportunity and Title IX Compliance office can provide a current training schedule upon request for both employees and students.

Ongoing Programs

All employees, including student employees, must complete discrimination and harassment training annually. The Equal Opportunity and Title IX Compliance office offers specialized departmental training for faculty, supervisors and other employee groups upon request.

Sex Offender Registration - Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act

Information about registered sex offenders carrying on a vocation, and/or who are enrolled, at Georgia Gwinnett College may be found at: <https://www.gwinnettcountry.com/services/courtslawandjustice/sexoffenderregistry>.

Megan's Law

Members of the public may request notification flyers for information concerning sexually violent predators in a particular community by visiting the chief of law enforcement in that community. In Gwinnett County, the sheriff maintains the local sex offender list and it may be accessed at [Sex Offender Registry - Gwinnett | Gwinnett County](#). At the state level, the Georgia Bureau of Investigation maintains the sex offender list and it may be accessed at Georgia Sex Offender List: [Georgia Sex Offender Registry \(ga.gov\)](#). The federal list is available at [National Sex Offender Registry](#).

On-Campus Student Housing Fire Safety Systems - Residence Halls/ Apartments

Georgia Gwinnett College's student housing comprised of three buildings of three to four stories each, with identical fire detection and protection systems in all buildings. All were completed as new facilities in August 2010 and fully comply with all federal and state fire safety requirements.

Building 1000 contains 581 beds in 237,799 square feet (about twice the area of a Manhattan city block). Building 2000 has 226 beds in 89,444 square feet (about the area of a Manhattan city block) and Building

3000 has 222 beds in 89,527 square feet (about the area of a Manhattan city block). Each student housing building has sprinkler systems, covering both the public areas and the private suite and bedroom areas.

Fire extinguishers are provided in each hall of the buildings and are also included inside the suites. Each bedroom suite and each hallway have smoke detectors which notify persons that there is an emergency event such as a fire.

Each building is accessible by fire department personnel and their vehicles along a driveway/sidewalk which is specially constructed to receive the loads of all vehicle types needed to respond to emergencies.

The building incorporates fire alarm pull stations and automatic smoke detection sensors and is outfitted with a fire alarm system to alert the building occupants if an

evacuation is necessary. The alarm system is monitored 24/7 by an off-campus vendor who notifies the Fire Department and the Office of Public Safety of alarm activations.

The college has installed an outdoor protective warning siren on the roof of Building W, outside of Building D and on the athletic field, which can be used as a campus public address system notifying the residents, as well as all others within the Georgia Gwinnett College community, that there is a fire or other emergency on the campus.

Fire Safety Education and Training Programs for Students, Faculty and Staff

Public Safety, in coordination with Student Housing and Food Service, provides annual training for resident assistants (RA).

Topics addressed during this training include:

- Fire prevention in the residence halls
- What you should do in the event of a fire
- How to report a fire or other emergency
- How resident building fire safety systems operate

Resident assistants coordinate additional fire safety training and education programs for residence hall students.

Other general safety and fire safety information is available to students, faculty and staff at [GGC's Public Safety Website](#).

Fire Incident Reporting

Students, faculty, and staff are instructed to call 911 or Campus Police at (678)407-5333 to report a fire emergency.

Non-emergency notifications (e.g., evidence that something burned) are made to Campus Police at (678)407-5333.

Plans for Future Improvements in Fire Safety

Georgia Gwinnett College continues to monitor trends related to residence hall fire incidents and alarms to provide a fire-safe living environment for all students. The latest programs and policies are developed as needed to help ensure the safety of all students, faculty and staff. If additional funding were available, it would be used to upgrade the fire notification system so alarm monitoring would be an on-campus function.

Important Phone Numbers and Other Contact information

911 for any emergency

Public Safety at Georgia Gwinnett College

Location: Building D

Address: 20 Collins Industrial Way,
Lawrenceville, Georgia 30043

Phone: (678)407-5333

Crime Prevention Tips

While the Georgia Gwinnett College campus is a safe environment, crimes do occur. In addition to the Clery Act crimes statistics below, other common crimes that occur on campus are outlined below.

Theft

Theft is a common occurrence on college campuses. Often, this is because theft is a crime of opportunity. Confined living arrangements, recreation facilities and many open classrooms and laboratories provide thieves with effortless opportunities. Occupants of the residence halls often feel a sense of security and home atmosphere and become too trusting of their peers, while others leave classrooms and laboratories unlocked when not occupied for short periods of time.

It is important to be very vigilant when it comes to suspicious people. Never leave items and valuables lying around unsecured. Doors should always be locked. The following is a list of suggestions to help you not fall victim to theft:

- Keep doors to residence halls, labs and classrooms locked when not occupied.
- Do not provide access to unauthorized persons in the buildings or classrooms.
- Do not keep substantial amounts of money with you.
- Lock all valuables, money, jewelry and checkbooks in a lock box or locked drawer.

- Keep a list of all valuable possessions including the makes, models and serial numbers.
- Take advantage of engraving programs to have all valuables engraved with specific identifying marks.
- Do not leave laptop computers or textbooks unattended in labs or libraries, even if it is for a brief period.
- Do not lend credit cards or identification cards to anyone,
- Report loitering persons or suspicious persons to the police immediately; do not take any chances.

Daily Crime and Fire Log

Campus Police generates **the Public Crime Log** and a **Public Fire Log** from related incidents reported through the central dispatch office, from Campus Security Authorities, and local law enforcement agencies. Daily crime logs contain reported crimes recorded in the order they are received and also contain the type of offense, date, time, general location, and disposition of a crime. Entries on the daily crime log are made and updated within two business days. Information may be withheld when the release of it is prohibited by law or would jeopardize the confidentiality of the complainant.

Crime logs are publicly available for inspection on the college's website, and in person at the Department of Public Safety during regular business hours.

The most current entries are archived from the website on a monthly basis, with the most current 60 days publicly available, and retained electronically for seven years. Archived copies will be available for public inspection within two business days of a request.

Identity Theft

Identity theft is a crime in which someone wrongfully obtains and uses another person's personal information in some ways that involve fraud or deception, typically for economic gain. This personal data could be a Social Security number, bank account or credit card information.

Persons involved in identity theft often use computers or other forms of media to assist them. There are measures you can take to prevent this from happening to you:

- Do not give anyone your personal information unless there is a reason to trust them, and the release is for good reason.
- Never give your credit card information, date of birth, or other information over the telephone, unless you can confirm the person receiving that information.
- Complete a credit check frequently to assure there is no suspicious activity.
- Examine financial information often to ensure all transactions are authorized and accounted for.
- Use of computer security software on computers and installation of firewalls are good

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention

Drug and Alcohol Information

In support of the college's mission and vision, the GGC CLAW (Creating Lives Active and Well) Committee, composed of student, faculty, and staff representation, promotes programs and services which contribute to



"...a state of physical, social, and mental well-being."

Standard of Conduct

Georgia law prohibits possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages by those under the legal drinking age and prohibits making alcoholic beverages available to persons under the legal drinking age. Georgia Gwinnett College expects those who choose to use alcohol do so responsibly.

Alcohol and Other Drug Related Misconduct: Student Handbook APM (Administrative Policy Manual) 8.2.98 Drug-free Workplace Policy (requires MyGGC login).

Applicable Legal Sanctions

Under Georgia and federal law, it is a crime possess, manufacture, sell or distribute illegal drugs. For a full description of federal laws, see [Federal Trafficking Penalties](#).

In Georgia, spirits and liquor must be purchased in retail package stores. For more information on state alcohol laws, including Georgia Zero Tolerance, see [Georgia Code](#).

Health Risks

Physical signs of abuse and addiction

Alcohol and drug abuse directly affect the brain and one's physiology. Alcohol and drugs affect the entire body, from the brain to various organs. Signs of abuse and addiction can include:

- Tremors and/or delayed motor skills, coupled with delayed speech or reaction times
- Rapid weight loss or weight gain, and a deterioration of physical appearance
- Cycles of increased or diminished energy, restlessness and inability to sleep
- Bloodshot eyes, pupils larger or smaller than usual
- Unusual smells on breath, body, or clothing

Source: Helpguide.org Lawrence Robinson, Melinda Smith, M.A., and Joanna Saisan, contributed to this article. Last updated: January 2012.

Effects of Drug Use and Abuse

- Tachycardia – elevated heart rate
- Bradycardia – depressed heart rate
- Elevated blood pressure
- General anxiety
- Depression
- Distorted vision
- Tremors
- Seizures
- Delusions

Effects of Alcohol Abuse

- Nervous system and brain cell damage
- Cirrhosis of the liver
- Infection and chronic inflammation
- Malnutrition
- Cardiovascular problems
- Sexual problems
- Cancer
- Diabetes

Source: A Primer of Drug Action, 2001, by Robert M. Julien, M.D., Ph.D. and in Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students: A Harm Reduction Approach, 1999, by Linda A. Dimeff, John S. Baer, Daniel R. Kivlahan, and G. Alan Marlatt.

Drug or alcohol counseling, treatment or rehabilitation

Alcohol, substance abuse, anxiety, stress, depression and/or related emotions are common given the everyday pressures of life. If you are struggling with any of these feelings, rest assured that you don't have to face these challenges alone. The following resources are available to you:

The Georgia Crisis and Access Line:
1(800)715-4225

**Georgia Gwinnett College
Counseling and Psychological
Services (CAPS):** 24 hours/7 days
a week; insurance is not required. To
make an appointment with CAPS call
(678)407-5592.

Georgia Gwinnett College Alcohol and Drug Policy

Standard of Conduct

It is the policy of Georgia Gwinnett College provide students and employees with the following information in compliance with the U.S. Department of Education requirement under Part 86, the Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Regulations (Education Department General Administrative Regulations [EDGAR 86]).

Georgia Gwinnett College has adopted and implemented a drug prevention program to prevent the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by all students and employees both on school premises and as part of any of its activities. GGC will annually notify employees and students by issuance of the policy for drugs and alcohol via publication in the Administrative Policy Manual (APM). Additionally, GGC will conduct a biennial review on the effectiveness of its Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD) programs and the consistency of sanctioned enforcement and will maintain its biennial review material on file.

The college supports all federal, state and local laws relating to the use of alcoholic beverages, including the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989. The college also endorses the continual development of educational materials which emphasize the problems related to alcohol abuse. The legal age for possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages in Georgia is 21. The college expects this law to be strictly followed.

The use, consumption, distribution or sale of alcoholic beverages on any property owned or leased by the college is prohibited. Exceptions may be made only by the president or a designee. No college funds or student activity fees may be used for the purchase of alcoholic beverages.



Standards of Conduct for Students

All students are prohibited from the following:

- Possession and/or consumption of alcohol on campus. Exceptions must be approved by the college president.
- Use and/or possession of marijuana and/or other illegal drugs.
- Possession of alcohol beverage containers, including decorative collections.
- Use, possession, and/or distribution of narcotic or other controlled substances except as permitted by law.
- Possession of drug paraphernalia, including bongs, glass pipes, or hookahs.
- Providing or facilitating the use, possession, and/or distribution of alcoholic beverages.
- Providing or facilitating the use, possession, and/or distribution of narcotics or other controlled substances except as permitted by law.

- Appearing at a college activity or on college property in a state of intoxication and/or under the influence of alcohol and/or other drugs.
- Disruptive or disorderly conduct caused by the influence of alcohol and/or other drugs.
- Driving under the influence of alcohol or other controlled substances.
- Use and/or possession of a prescription drug if the prescription was not issued to the student or the distribution or sale of a prescription drug to a person to whom the prescription was not originally issued.

For more information on student conduct: [Student Integrity](#), see also [APM 8.2.98 Drug-free Workplace Policy](#)

Standards of Conduct for Employees

The use, consumption, or possession of narcotic, dangerous drug or controlled substance by any student or employee of the college for which said student or employee does not have legal license or valid prescription is prohibited. The unlicensed distribution, manufacture, or sale of any narcotic, dangerous drug or controlled substance by any student or employee of the college is prohibited.

The college supports all federal, state, and local laws relating to the use of alcoholic beverages. The college also endorses the continual development of educational materials which emphasize the problems related to alcohol abuse. The legal age for possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages in Georgia is 21. The college expects this law to be strictly followed.

The use, consumption, distribution or sale of alcoholic beverages on any property owned or leased by the college is prohibited. Exceptions may be made only by the president or a designee. No college funds

or student activity fees may be used for the purchase of alcoholic beverages.

Applicable Sanctions

Georgia Gwinnett College will impose disciplinary sanctions on students and employees, consistent with federal, state or local law, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution, for violations of the standards of conduct.

Where applicable, a referral for prosecution may be warranted under the law.

GGC Sanctions for Employees

Georgia Gwinnett College is committed to establishing and maintaining a drug-free workplace, in compliance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988. For further details on the Drug-Free Workplace Policy, consult the [8.2.98 Drug Free Workplace Policy](#) and [8.2.99.1 Policy on Arrests and Dispositions](#) as well as the [Board of Regents Policy Manual 4.6.4](#).

Applicable Legal Sanctions

Under Georgia and Federal law, it is a crime to possess, manufacture, sell, or distribute



illegal drugs. For a full description of federal laws, see [The Controlled Substances Act \(dea.gov\)](https://www.dea.gov).

In Georgia, spirits and liquor must be purchased in retail package stores. For more information on state alcohol laws, including Georgia Department of Public Safety Operation [Zero Tolerance](#), visit the [Department of Revenue's Alcohol and Tobacco Division Law Enforcement webpage](#).

Areas Open to the Public

Georgia Gwinnett College prohibits the possession and use of alcoholic beverages in areas open to the public including areas of buildings open to the public. However, the use of alcoholic beverages, may be permitted at college-sponsored activities in areas designated by, and with the prior approval of, the president of Georgia Gwinnett College.

Private or Closed Areas

The possession and use of alcoholic beverages are prohibited in conference rooms, offices, office reception rooms, closed buildings and areas of buildings that are not open to the public or from which the public has been excluded, except that the use of alcoholic beverages, subject to the laws of Georgia, may be permitted in specific private or closed areas designated by, and with the prior approval of, the president of Georgia Gwinnett College



Education and Research Areas

Georgia Gwinnett College specifically prohibits the use, possession and dispensing

of alcoholic beverages in classrooms, lecture halls, laboratories, libraries, research areas, or within buildings, arenas or areas where athletic events, lectures or concerts are held, during such events or activities. Permission will not be granted to use or possess alcoholic beverages in a facility being used for one of the above functions.

Policies Specific to Students

Any student who violates this policy is subject to disciplinary action including sanctions as outlined in the Student Code of Conduct in addition to any penalties resulting from violating local, state and or federal law. Disciplinary sanctions may include students who are found responsible for violations and may be subject to sanctions ranging from disciplinary warning, disciplinary probation, up to suspension or expulsion from the college. Students residing in campus housing may also lose the privilege of living on campus for violating college rules and regulations or conditions of the housing contract. In most cases, the Office of Student Integrity will also assign developmental and educational interventions designed to promote greater awareness and improved decision-making for students and to further deter future misconduct.

Alcohol and Illegal Substances

Alcohol Policy

The possession of and use of alcoholic beverages is prohibited in all college on-campus residence hall buildings.

It is a violation of state law and college policy for a student under 21 years of age to attempt to purchase, consume, possess or transport alcoholic beverages. It is unlawful

to sell, furnish and give alcoholic beverages or to permit alcoholic beverages to be sold, furnished or given to any minor.

Residents will be held responsible for activities that occur in their rooms and will be referred to the Office of Student Integrity if guests are violating the on-campus alcohol policies listed above.

Failure to comply with the direction or to present identification to college officials acting in the performance of their duties is a violation of the Student Code of Conduct and will result in a referral to the Office of Student Integrity.

It is against the Student Code of Conduct to supply false information, such as name, age, etc. to college officials who are acting in the performance of their duties.

Illegal Substances (Drugs)

It is a violation of state law and college policy to illegally possess, use, distribute, manufacture, sell or be under the influence of other drugs. Students who violate this policy will be referred to the Office of Student Integrity and/or Campus Police.

It is against residence hall policy for a student to be in a residential area – room, shared area, common building, building entryway, or outdoor area immediately adjacent to the residence halls – and in the presence of an illegal substance. Students with an illegal substance in these areas will be referred to the Office of Student Integrity and/or Campus Police.

Policies Specific to Faculty and Staff

As a condition of college employment, every employee shall abide by this policy. Any employee who violates this policy is subject to college sanctions, including dismissal, as well as criminal sanctions provided by federal, state or local law. An employee may be required to participate in a drug abuse or

Alcohol Poisoning

Know the signs:

- Passed out or difficult to awaken
- Cold, clammy, pale or bluish skin
- Slowed breathing
- Vomiting either 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

drug rehabilitation program. An employee must notify their supervisor of any criminal drug conviction no later than five days after such conviction. Please consult Section 8 - Personnel - Georgia Gwinnett College -Drug Free Workplace for more information.

Underage Drinking

It is illegal for anyone under 21 years of age to attempt to purchase, consume, possess or knowingly and intentionally transport any liquor, malt or brewed beverage. It is also illegal to lie about age to obtain alcohol and to carry a false identification card.

By law, the local police department and Campus Police are required to notify parents or guardians of all underage drinking violations.

Georgia Gwinnett College has a zero-tolerance policy associated with students consuming beverage alcohol under the age

of 21. Not only is this against state law, but it also violates the student code of conduct.

Carrying False I.D. (Identification)

It is illegal for anyone under 21 to possess an identification card falsely identifying that person by name, age, date of birth or photograph as being 21 or older to attempt to obtain liquor, malt or brewed beverage, to use the identification card of another, or to use an identification card that has not been lawfully issued to, or in the name of, the person who possesses the card.

Public Drunkenness

It is illegal to appear in any public place manifestly under the influence of alcohol to the degree that you may endanger yourself or other persons or property or annoy others in your vicinity.

Public drunkenness is a crime when a person appears in any public place manifestly under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance to the degree that they may endanger themselves or other persons or property or annoy persons in their vicinity.

Public drunkenness also leads to other behaviors and important health concerns. Often, public drunkenness contributes to too many criminal mischiefs and disorderly conduct on campus. Persons must be responsible for their own actions and know their limits and tolerance levels before consuming alcohol.

Driving Under the Influence (DUI)

In Georgia, the illegal level for DUI is .08% blood alcohol content (BAC) and .02% BAC for persons under 21 years of age. If you are convicted of a first-time DUI in Georgia, you should expect to spend 24 hours in jail (or 48 hours/about two days in some counties). In addition, expect a one-year license suspension. If you are over 21, you may be able to get your license back at the end of 120 days or about four months if

you have completed an alcohol/drug risk reduction course and paid the appropriate reinstatement fee.

Also, drivers with any amount of a Schedule I, II or III controlled substance not medically prescribed (or their metabolites) may not drive, operate or be in actual physical control of a vehicle.

It is illegal for anyone under 21 years of age to drive a vehicle with a blood alcohol content of .02% or higher.

Refusing a Chemical Test

Any person who drives a motor vehicle automatically gives consent to one or more chemical tests (e.g., breath, blood or urine). This implied consent means that a person does not have the right to an attorney before testing. If a person refuses to submit, a chemical test will not be done, the person's license will be suspended for one year, and the person will be charged with DUI.

Open Container Law

In Georgia, there is no state law allowing persons to carry open containers of alcohol in public, except in Savannah, Georgia.

Related Offenses

Possession of a Small Amount of Marijuana

A person is unlawful when he unknowingly, intentionally possesses a small amount of marijuana (hashish), a Schedule I substance, and is not authorized by law to possess such substance, as outlined under the Controlled Substances, Drugs, Device and Cosmetic Act of 1972.

Persons engaged in such activity will most likely face criminal charges and be charged with a violation of the GGC Student Code of Conduct.

Possession of Drug Paraphernalia

A person is unlawful when he possesses, with the intent to use, drug paraphernalia which is used for packaging, manufacturing, injecting, and ingesting, inhaling or otherwise introducing into the human body a controlled substance in violation of the Controlled Substances, Drugs, Device and Cosmetic Act of 1972.

Synthetic Marijuana

Effective March 1, 2011, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency classified synthetic marijuana as an illegal substance. This drug may also be known as 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 and civil penalties. Students engaging in these activities will also be held responsible under GGC's illegal substances policy.

Drugs Risks and Consequences

Alcohol and other drug use during pregnancy increases the risk of physical harm to the fetus. Additional risks of harm may occur from toxic impurities present in street drugs.

Additional risks of harm may occur from the use of prescription drugs in ways other than prescribed. Drugs taken by injection can increase the risk of infection (e.g., HIV, hepatitis, etc.) through needle contamination.

Resources for Drug and Alcohol Abuse Education Programs

For more information visit Federal Drug Abuse Programs and Federal Drug Abuse Education Programs.

Drug or Alcohol Counseling, Treatment or Rehabilitation

Alcohol and other substance abuse are struggles that many individuals face. They may occur in response to stress, anxiety, depression and other life stressors. If you are struggling with any of these feelings, rest assured that you do not have to face these challenges alone. There are several campus and community resources to aid you.

On Campus

- Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS) is available to all actively enrolled GGC students. It provides consultations and individual counseling and referrals to community counseling and psychiatric resources. To make an appointment, call (678)407-5592

Community

- KEPRO, the USG (University System of Georgia) Employee Assistance Program, is available to all GGC employees and provides consultation 24/7. Call (844)243-4440.
- Viewpoint Health provides counseling and psychiatric services in Gwinnett County. Call (678)209-2411.
- Georgia Crisis and Access Line (GCAL) is 24/7 mental health hotline accessible anywhere in Georgia. Call 1(800)715-4225..
- The Crisis Text line provides 24/7 support for all mental health needs. Text "HOME" to 741741.



Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus 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. GGC's Campus Police maintain a close relationship with all police departments where Georgia Gwinnett College owns or controls property to ensure that crimes reported directly to these police departments that involve GGC are brought to the attention of Campus Police.

Campus Police collect crime statistics disclosed in the charts through several methods. Police dispatchers and officers enter all reports of crime incidents made directly to the department through an integrated, computer-aided dispatch systems/records management system.

After an officer enters a report in the system, a department administrator reviews the report to ensure it is appropriately classified in the correct crime category. The department periodically examines the data to ensure that all reported crimes are recorded in accordance with the crime definitions outlined in the FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation) Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook and the FBI National Incident-Based Reporting System Handbook (sex offenses only). In addition to the crime data that the Campus Police maintain, 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. The statistics reported for the subcategories on liquor laws, drug laws and weapons offenses represent the number of people arrested or referred to campus judicial authorities for respective violations, not the number of offenses documented.

Definitions of Reportable Crimes

Primary Crimes

- **Murder/manslaughter** – defined as the willful killing of one human being by another.
- **Manslaughter by negligence** – is defined as the killing of another person through gross negligence.
- **Sex offenses** – any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.
- **Rape** – the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. This offense includes the rape of both males and females.
- **Fondling** – the touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
- **Incest** – nonforcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- **Statutory rape** – nonforcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.
- **Robbery** – is defined as taking or attempting to take anything of value from the car, custody or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.
- **Aggravated assault** – is defined as 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 using a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.
- **Burglary** – is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.
- **Motor vehicle theft** – is the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.
- **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, private property of another, etc.
- **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.
- **Intimidation** – to unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm with threatening words and/or other conduct but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.
- **Destruction/damage/vandalism of property (except arson)** – to destroy willfully or maliciously, damage, deface or otherwise injure real or private property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

Hate Crimes

Hate crimes – includes all the crimes listed above that manifest evidence that the victim was chosen based on one of the categories of prejudices listed below plus the following crimes. Hate crimes are defined as criminal offenses that manifest evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim

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.
- **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/challenges, whether such disability is temporary or permanent, congenital or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age or illness.
- **Gender identity** – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity.

Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking

Dating Violence – Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim.

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

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

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

Clery Crime Statistics Report

GGC is presenting a revised annual report of Clery-reportable crimes to update and correct previously reported data. The following information is presented based upon a full internal audit.

Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics

The Clery Act coordinator is responsible for collecting crime reports from campus security authorities (CSAs), as defined below, for the purposes of compiling annual crime statistics. Several databases are used to import data from Campus Police, Student Affairs (including Student Housing), Athletics, Title IX, and Human Resources to inform the tabulation and reporting of Clery Act crimes. CSAs may also submit information through an online form. The coordinator also requests and gathers reports from local law enforcement agencies for inclusion in the report.

Some statistics in this report for previous years include changes identified from a 2020 internal audit. In addition, the reporting format was changed this year to help clarify reporting.

The Clery Act coordinator leads the Clery Act Classification Committee in determining the classification and counting of crime statistics. The committee includes representatives from the offices of Campus Police, Title IX, Dean of Students, Student Housing (to create a highly engaging learning experience, inspiring students to make healthier decisions related to alcohol and other drugs), Internal Audit and

General Counsel. The committee meets monthly, in addition to maintaining ongoing individual collaborative communications. CSAs are individuals who, because of their responsibilities at GGC, have an obligation to share information with the college about alleged Clery Crimes that are either reported to them and/or personally witnessed by them. At GGC, some common examples of CSAs include, but are not limited to, campus police, resident assistants and Student Housing personnel, student affairs personnel, coaches and Title IX personnel.

CSAs are individuals who, because of their responsibilities at GGC, have an obligation to share information with the college about alleged Clery Crimes that are either reported to them and/or personally witnessed by them. At GGC, some common examples of CSAs include, but are not limited to, campus police, resident assistants and Student Housing personnel, student affairs personnel, coaches, and Title IX personnel.

Tables of Clery Crime Offenses

Criminal Offenses

Criminal Offenses	Year	Lawrenceville Campus - Clery Geography				
		On Campus			Non-campus Building or Property	Public Property
		Student Housing Facilities	Other	On-campus Total		
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	3	0	3	0	0
Fondling	2021	1	0	1	0	0
	2022	1	0	1	0	0
	2023	3	2	5	0	0
Incest	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	1	1	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0

Criminal Offenses	Year	Lawrenceville Campus - Clery Geography				
		On Campus			Non-campus Building or Property	Public Property
		Student Housing Facilities	Other	On-campus Total		
Aggravated Assault	2021	1	0	1	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	1	1	0	0
Burglary	2021	0	1	1	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Offenses

VAWA Offenses	Year	Lawrenceville Campus - Clery Geography				
		On Campus			Non-campus Building or Property	Public Property
		Student Housing Facilities	Other	On-campus Total		
Domestic Violence	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2021	4	1	5	0	0
	2022	11	1	12	0	0
	2023	12	7	19	0	0
Stalking	2021	4	8	12	0	0
	2022	1	7	8	0	0
	2023	0	9	9	0	0

Arrests

Arrests	Year	Lawrenceville Campus - Clery Geography				
		On Campus			Non-campus Building or Property	Public Property
		Student Housing Facilities	Other	On-campus Total		
Weapon Violations	2021	1	1	2	0	1
	2022	0	2	2	0	0
	2023	2	1	3	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2021	1	0	1	0	2
	2022	0	1	1	0	1
	2023	1	0	1	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	2021	0	0	0	0	2
	2022	1	1	2	0	0
	2023	0	0	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions

Disciplinary Actions	Year	Lawrenceville Campus - Clery Geography				
		On Campus			Non-campus Building or Property	Public Property
		Student Housing Facilities	Other	On-campus Total		
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	2021	3	1	4	0	0
	2022	1	0	1	0	0
	2023	1	0	1	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2021	49	2	51	0	2
	2022	13	0	13	0	0
	2023	17	0	17	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	2021	26	0	26	0	0
	2022	33	0	33	0	0
	2023	62	0	62	0	0

Hate Crimes

- No hate crimes were reported for 2021, 2022 and 2023

Crimes Reported to College Officials (Unfounded)

	2021	2022	2023
Total Unfounded Crimes	1	0	1



Annual Fire Safety Report

The Higher Education Opportunity Act enacted on August 14, 2008, requires institutions that maintain on-campus student housing facilities to publish an annual fire safety report that contains information about campus fire safety practices and standards of the institution. The following report details all information required by this act for Georgia Gwinnett College.

Definitions

The following terms are used within this report. Definitions have been obtained from the Higher Education Opportunity Act:

On-campus student housing – A student housing facility that is owned or controlled by the institution or is located on property that is owned or controlled by the institution

and is within a reasonably contiguous area that makes up the campus.

Fire – Any instance of open flame or other burning in a place not intended to contain the burning or in an uncontrolled manner.

Residence Hall Fire Drills

Each semester, two fire drills are conducted in all on-campus residence halls (one per semester) to allow occupants to become familiar with and practice their evacuation skills. The drills are conducted by the resident directors, residence assistants, community assistance, housing management, GGC Emergency Management and Public Safety, and evaluated by the Gwinnett County Fire Department.

Resident Hall Fire Drills Dates

- 2021 - 2 Completed - Announced
- 2022 - 2 Completed - Announced
- 2023 - 2 Completed - Announced

Fire Safety

Georgia Gwinnett College takes fire safety very seriously and continues to enhance its programs to the campus community through education, engineering and enforcement. Educational programs are presented throughout the year to faculty, staff and students so they are aware of the rules and safe practices. These programs, which are available at all campus locations, include identification and prevention of fire hazards, actual building evacuation procedures and drills, specific occupant response to fire emergencies and hands-on use of fire extinguishers.

All college residence halls have emergency evacuation plans and conduct scheduled fire drills during the school year to allow occupants to become familiar with and practice their evacuation skills.

Georgia Gwinnett College has been a leader in ensuring the safety of students, faculty, staff and visitors who live and work in college-operated residences (Building 1000, Building 2000 and Building 3000). Automatic sprinkler systems and fire alarm systems are recognized, engineered building features that help to provide for a fire-safe living environment. All college-operated residence halls and apartments (Building 1000, Building 2000 and Building 3000) are provided with automatic sprinkler systems, smoke detectors and building fire alarm systems to provide early detection and warning of a fire emergency. Additionally, food service staff members are trained annually in hands-on

use of fire extinguishers and emergency procedures in the event of a fire.

Georgia Gwinnett College maintains and tests all fire alarms and automatic fire suppression systems in accordance with the appropriate National Fire Protection Association Standard to insure system readiness and proper operation in the event of a fire emergency

Georgia Gwinnett College has adopted and developed numerous safety policies and guidelines to help promote a safe living and work environment at all college locations. These policies, guidelines and other fire safety information can be accessed on the internet at [GGC Public Safety](#).

Additional protection is provided by Campus Police officers who are trained for initial response to fire incidents occurring at college facilities. Officers aid in building evacuation and extinguishment and confinement of small fires.

[The full Fire Safety in Residential Housing policy is available here.](#)



Fire Safety Policies

Air conditioners/heaters – Persons may not install air conditioners or ceiling fans in their rooms. AC units and electric space heaters are not permitted. Other appliances/items may not be plugged into outlets designed specifically for AC use.

Barbeque grills – Persons are not permitted to use or store barbeque grills in the residence halls.

Candles and incense – Possession or use of all candles and incense for any purpose is prohibited in the residence halls.

Cooking – Persons should not leave their food items unattended in the microwave.

Persons are responsible for the proper use of approved cooking appliances and attention to food items while using the appliances.

Kitchen appliances – The only kitchen appliances permitted in the residence hall are blenders, coffee makers (with no exposed heating elements), popcorn poppers, toasters, crock pots and rice cookers. Appliances in use must be supervised. When not in use, appliances must be unplugged; failure to unplug or properly supervise appliances may result in a Student Integrity/Student Conduct violation. Appliances cannot have a detachable plug, must be in good condition, and must meet all code requirements. Any collected grease from approved appliances must be disposed of in solid form in the trash, not in a drain. Mini refrigerators less than four cubic feet and with Energy Star certification are permitted.

Extension cords/multi-plus adaptors – Extension cords may be used under the following conditions:

- Multiple-outlet adapter “strips” with built-in circuit breakers are recommended

when the desired number of outlets exceeds the available number of outlets in student rooms.

- Only one extension cord is permitted to connect an appliance with an electrical outlet.
- Extension cords may not be connected in a series.
- Only properly grounded, three-pronged extension cords may be used with appliances that require grounding (appliances with cords having three prongs).
- Extension cords may not be placed under carpet, furniture, or other materials.

Evacuation – Immediate evacuation when an alarm sounds, and/or emergency flashing lights have been activated and/or when instructed to do so by appropriate Student Housing staff are mandatory. Re-entry into a building before receiving confirmation from appropriate GGC staff, police officer, the fire department or other emergency personnel is prohibited. Re-entry is not allowed when the alarm sounds. For safety reasons, using an elevator to evacuate a building is not permitted. The college will not be responsible for any harm caused by reentry into the building before permitted. Residents may be charged a minimum fine of \$150 for failing to immediately evacuate.

Fire hazard – The reckless obstruction of a fire exit in a residence hall or at a residence hall-sponsored activity is prohibited. Stairwell and other fire doors may not be propped open unless supported by a magnetic fire door closer. No combustibles or debris may be kept in corridors or stairwells.

Fire safety equipment – Tampering with, vandalizing or misusing fire safety equipment is prohibited. Fire safety equipment includes, but is not limited to

alarms, extinguishers, smoke detectors, door closures, alarmed doors, and sprinklers.

Fireworks – The possession and/or use of fireworks on campus is prohibited.

Halogen lamps – All “floor style” halogen lamps are prohibited in residence halls. Halogen lamps designed and marketed as desk lamps with a fully unexposed bulb behind a solid glass casing that cannot be tampered with and is at 50 watts or less are acceptable.

Personal care electrical devices – Hair/blow dryers, curling irons, straightening irons and other personal care electric devices must be plugged directly into the outlets.

Sprinklers – Persons are not permitted to hang items from, cover, or otherwise tamper with fire sprinkler devices.

Fire Reporting Procedures for inclusion in Annual Fire Safety Report

Report all fires to GGC’s deputy chief of police at (678)407-5333 for inclusion in the annual fire safety report. To access evacuation maps and fire safety tips visit the [Public Safety Website](#).

Housing Building Addresses:

Building 1000, 1000 University Center Lane,
Lawrenceville, Georgia, 30043

Building 2000, 1000 University Center Lane,
Lawrenceville, Georgia, 30043

Building 3000, 1000 University Center Lane,
Lawrenceville, Georgia, 30043

Fire - Immediate Actions

Activate the nearest fire alarm and call Public Safety at (678)407-5333 or 911.

Knock on doors and yell “Fire” as you exit the building.

Evacuate the building.

Help others who need assistance to move to a safe area or designated assembly area.

Do not use elevators.

Close doors as you leave. DO NOT lock doors.

If you must open a door to exit, feel the door with the back of your hand. Do not open the door if it is hot.

Once outside, get far away from the building and report to your designated assembly area. If you do not know your assembly area, look for where people are gathering and join them.

Notify emergency response personnel of any persons injured within the building or needing assistance.

Assist the building manager with accounting for personnel.

Re-enter the building when advised by emergency personnel.

Higher Education Act Residential Fire Safety

Building	Building Number	Smoke Detector	Fire Alarm System	Sprinkler System	Standpipe System	Hood System/ Stoves and Ovens (Stoves and Ovens are not provided in On-campus Housing)	ABC Type Fire Extinguishers placed in Hallways and Common Area
1000	Yes	Yes	Addressable	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
2000	Yes	Yes	Addressable	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
3000	Yes	Yes	Addressable	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

Fire Statistics for Student Housing Fires

2021				
Building	Category of Fire	Cause of Fire	Injury/Death	Property Damage
1000	None			
2000	None			
3000	None			
2022				
Building	Category of Fire	Cause of Fire	Injury/Death	Property Damage
1000	None			
2000	None			
3000	None			
2023				
Building	Category of Fire	Cause of Fire	Injury/Death	Property Damage
1000	None			
2000	None			
3000	Trash Chute	Unknown	None	\$100-999

Georgia Gwinnett College Clery Map

