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Welcome from the Chief

Georgia State University, an enterprising urban public research university, is a national leader in graduating students from widely diverse backgrounds. The university provides its world-class faculty and more than 50,000 students with unsurpassed connections to the opportunities available in one of the 21st century’s great global cities.

The Mission of the Georgia State University Police Department is to serve and focus toward a safe campus and community environment by providing public safety services through professional community oriented policing and to maintain visible and accessible protection to the campus community.

Georgia State has the largest campus police department in the state, with 126 police officers across all six metro Atlanta campuses. The department, accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA), offers a variety of services, including crime prevention programing, emergency management, key control and safety escorts.

The Office of Emergency Management (OEM) provides specialized expertise in emergency program development by creating, revising and maintaining university-wide policy and plans related to emergency operations, essential communications, fire safety and strategic security initiatives.

The Police Department partners with members of other law enforcement agencies and private security in our surrounding communities. In doing so, we will help to ensure your stay at Georgia State University is enjoyable, productive and safe. Anytime you need assistance or some information, rest assured that we are here to help, so do not hesitate to call or stop any of our officers for assistance.

Joseph Spillane
Chief of Police
Georgia State University
Welcome from the Chief

Ride Safe Route Map

View the Ride Safe routes live at gsu.transloc.com or download the free Transloc Rider phone app.

MONDAY-FRIDAY | 6:00 PM - 1:00 AM

- Aderhold
- Commerce Bldg.
- AYSPS
- College of Education (COE)
- G Deck
- Arts & Humanities
- Student Center (Gilmer St.)
- Lofts Deck
- Patton Hall
- University Commons
- Piedmont North
- 55 Park Place
- College of Law
- MARTA (Drop-Off Only)
- Rialto
- Petit Science Center

For safety escorts off Ride Safe route, please contact Georgia State University Police Department at 404.413.2100
PREPARATION OF THE ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT AND DISCLOSURE OF CRIME STATISTICS

The University Police prepares this report to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security and Crime Statistics ("Act") using information maintained by the University Police, information provided by other University offices such as Student Affairs, Residence Life, other Campus Security Authorities and information provided by local law enforcement agencies surrounding the main campus. Each of these offices provides updated policy information and crime data.

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

The University distributes a notice of the availability of this Annual Security and Fire Safety Report by October 1 of each year to every member of the University community. Anyone, including perspective students and employees, may obtain a paper copy of this report by contacting the University Police at 404-413-3272 or by visiting http://safety.gsu.edu/safety-you/safety-net/.

REPORTING CRIMES AND OTHER EMERGENCIES

The University has a number of ways for campus community members and visitors to report crimes, serious incidents and other emergencies to appropriate University officials. Regardless of how and where you decide to report these incidents, it is critical for the safety of the entire University community that you immediately report all incidents to the University Police (404-413-3333) 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 University community members to report crimes promptly and to participate in and support crime prevention efforts. The University community will be much safer when all community members participate in safety and security initiatives.

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

Anyone may call the University Police at 404-413-3211 to report concerning information. Callers may remain anonymous.

REPORTING TO OTHER CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITIES

While the University prefers that community members promptly report all crimes and other emergencies directly to the University Police at 404-413-3333 or 911, it also recognizes that some may prefer to report to other individuals or University offices. The Clery Act recognizes certain University officials and offices as “Campus Security Authorities” (CSA).

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 take action or respond to particular issues on behalf of the institution.”

The following CSAs are available to individuals reporting crimes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Campus Security Authorities</th>
<th>Counseling and Testing Center</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Student Health Clinic</td>
<td>(Confidential Disclosure)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141 Piedmont Avenue, Suite D</td>
<td>75 Piedmont Avenue, Suite 200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>404-413-1950</td>
<td>404-413-1640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Victim Assistance Services</td>
<td>(Confidential Disclosure)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 Piedmont Avenue, Suite 239</td>
<td>15 Edgewood Avenue NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>404-413-1515</td>
<td>404-413-3333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of the Dean of Students</td>
<td>(Incident Reporting - Sexual Misconduct by Students)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Center, Suite 300</td>
<td>1 Park Place South, Suite 308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>404-413-1515</td>
<td>404-413-2567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Resources-Administration</td>
<td>(Incident Reporting - Sexual Misconduct by Faculty/Staff)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the Clery Act, pastoral and professional counselors who are appropriately credentialed and hired by Georgia State University to serve in a counseling role are not considered Campus Security Authorities when they are acting in the counseling role. As a matter of policy, the University encourages pastoral and professional counselors to notify those whom they are counseling of the voluntary, confidential reporting options available to them.
Georgia State University is proud to have been a part of downtown Atlanta for more than 100 years. The university’s proactive approach to safety and crime prevention has succeeded in minimizing criminal activity on campus and promoting greater awareness and security.

With the consolidation of Perimeter College, Georgia State has expanded its reach to campuses around Atlanta.

As a university in the heart of Atlanta and with campuses across the metro area, Georgia State is not alone in its efforts to prevent and combat crime. The Georgia State University Police works closely with several other law enforcement and security agencies whose jurisdictions we share.

- DID Ambassador Force
- Atlanta Police
- Capitol Police
- Federal Protective Service
- Fulton County Police
- Fulton County Sheriff
- DeKalb County Police
- Dunwoody Police
- Fulton County District Attorney
- Georgia Bureau of Investigation
- Georgia State Patrol
- Georgia Tech Police
- Georgia World Congress Center Police
- MARTA Police
- Atlanta City Solicitor
- DeKalb County Sheriff
- Newton County Sheriff
- DeKalb County District Attorney

The Georgia State Police Department maintains working partnerships as well as written agreements with these agencies for the investigation of crimes and suspicious activity, including criminal activity of students at off-campus locations of officially recognized student organizations, including those with off-campus housing facilities.

Through our commitment to being a dynamic and innovative police department, and in coordination with our community partners, our goal is to do everything possible to ensure the safety and security of the people who live, work and visit at Georgia State.
The men and women of the Georgia State Police Department are committed to promoting a safe, secure community and to protecting the academic environment from crime and disruption.

The department provides a variety of services ranging from safety escorts to crime prevention programs and investigations. It is composed of more than 127 state-certified police officers, 112 full-time security guards, 16 communication dispatchers and 17 supporting staff members.
TRAINING

Georgia State University Police officers are authorized under Georgia O.C.G.A. 20-3-72 to make arrests on, and within 500 yards of, any property owned, controlled by the Board of Regents within the State of Georgia. University Police Officers complete a training course required of all state certified peace officers in the state of Georgia and receive 20 hours per year of in-service training certified by the Georgia Peace Officers Standards and Training Council to include the areas of Firearms Requalification and Use of Force. They also must complete an eight-week internal training course along with further training relevant to their particular assignments.

All officers must attend range weapons training at least twice a year. They also are updated periodically on CPR and other first-aid techniques. Many officers attend specialized schools, seminars and workshops offered by various organizations and police academies. They also receive regular in-service training in areas such as report writing, communications, field interrogation, violence against women and police procedures.

UNITS & DIVISIONS

PATROL DIVISION
The Patrol Division is divided into three shifts to provide crime deterrence and detection 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The division performs this essential function by foot, bicycle, segway, and vehicle patrols. They also provide traffic and crowd control when necessary, and respond to calls for assistance and services.

SECURITY GUARDS
Our 111 full-time security guards perform a variety of essential duties where a security presence is required but the full services of a police officer are not required.

COMMUNICATIONS
The Communications Center of the Georgia State Police Department is a state-of-the-art electronic center linking university personnel with the officers on patrol. All calls for assistance and reports of criminal activity are received here. This center is also the notification point for burglar and elevator alarms.

INVESTIGATIONS
The Criminal Investigations Division comprises officers who perform follow-up investigations on criminal incidents. These officers conduct background investigations on police applicants and assist victims with the court system.

THE CRIME SUPPRESSION TEAM (CST)
The Crime Suppression Team is composed of officers who serve as a support unit to the department’s patrol, investigation and administrative divisions. The function of the team is to reduce the number of calls for service, identify crime trends and address problem locations throughout campus.

TRAFFICS AND MOTORS UNIT
The Traffic and Motors Team comprises officers whose traffic enforcement duties include enforcing Georgia laws for motorists and pedestrians with an emphasis on pedestrian safety.

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (OEM)
The Office of Emergency Management is responsible for comprehensive “all hazards/threats” emergency and disaster management planning for Georgia State. The office provides planning, training, grant assistance, inter-departmental coordination and emergency response assistance for major emergencies or disasters. The university updates the campus community on the Office of Emergency Management’s efforts, and reviews and tests its policies annually.

COMMUNITY OUTREACH
The Community Outreach Team is comprised of ten members that are responsible for Crime Prevention and Homeless Outreach Proactive Engagement. Crime Prevention provides brochures, presentations, video notices, social media campaigns, and premise surveys to boost crime prevention awareness on campus, as well as similar programs to university partners and local elementary, middle, and high schools. Any university department or organization may request a premise survey from Crime Prevention. These surveys provide information about the crime history of the facility, crime risk, and suggestions on how to eliminate or reduce the risk of crime. (See page 6 for more information on crime prevention programs, and page 7 for crime prevention tips.) The HOPE Team works with the homeless and mentally ill by identifying resources to assist with their short and long term needs.
Crime prevention is a community effort. The Georgia State Police Department works hard to do its part by being a capable, visible and proactive force on campus. In addition to traditional policing and patrolling, we provide students, faculty and staff with programs and services that educate, enlist and empower them in the fight against crime. These services, programs and tips are provided to help you take a more active role in making Georgia State safe for everyone. For more information or to request a crime prevention program, please call our Crime Prevention Unit at 404-413-3213.

PREVENTION PROGRAMS
THOSE PROGRAMS ARE OFFERED UPON REQUEST

FIGHT TO FLIGHT
This program is designed to teach students effective techniques to prevent and escape from an attack against them. The program covers methods of prevention and precaution against an attack, and methods of passive and combative resistance. It focuses on the physical and mental aspects of defense they would need to protect themselves.

CAMPUS HOUSING SAFETY
This program is designed to heighten awareness among campus housing residents about crimes that may take place in and around residence halls, as well as precautions they can take to prevent such incidents.

DRUG AND ALCOHOL AWARENESS
This program will educate students about the classification and dangers of using various drugs and alcohol, understand the dangers of underage drinking, and educate them on the legal ramifications of illicit drug use and drunk driving.

DATING AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
This program will supply students with the knowledge needed to identify early warnings signs of dating and domestic violence, identify ways to help themselves and others who may find themselves in a violent relationship, and identify who and how to ask for help. It will also help them understand what constitutes dating and domestic violence.

SEXUAL ASSAULT AWARENESS
This program seeks to increase awareness of the persuasiveness of sexual assault, dispel myths, alter dating behavior, provide practical rape prevention strategies, provide campus and community resources for survivors, and provide legal definitions of actions that constitute sex crimes, based on Georgia law.

RESPONSE TO AN ACTIVE SHOOTER
The program is designed to teach students how they should react if faced with an active shooter incident. They will learn the signs of a potentially volatile situation and ways to prevent an active shooter incident, learn the best steps for survival, and ways to work with law enforcement during the response.

THEFT, ROBBERY, AND IDENTITY THEFT AWARENESS
The program is intended to supply students with various tips to prevent themselves from becoming victims of theft, robbery, and identity fraud. They will be given information about the legal definitions and protective measures for identity theft that the federal government has devised.

ESCORTS & ASSISTS

SAFETY ESCORTS
Safety escorts are available 24/7 to nearby parking decks, public and private parking lots, bus stops and train stations. You can request this service anytime you feel unsafe in your travels around campus by calling 404-413-3333.

Our new “Ride Safe” option is available from 6:00pm to 1:00am on Monday-Friday (see route map on page 1). Rides can be scheduled using the Live Safe App or by calling 404-413-3333. Live routes can be viewed at gsu.transloc.com or by downloading the free Transloc Rider mobile phone app.

VEHICLE ASSISTS
Service is available to aid stranded motorists with dead batteries to help them get safely on their way. For a vehicle assist, call 404-413-3333.

For an escort or assistance, call 404-413-3333.
CRIME PREVENTION TIPS

Here are tips from the Georgia State Police on preventing some of the most common crimes:

ROBBERY

Robbery is the attempt to obtain money, personal belongings (for example, smart phones, tablets) or property by the use of force or the threat of force. Because of the potential for personal injury during a robbery, do not try to be a hero. Hand over your property quickly and quietly. If possible, observe the criminal and make mental notes of the number of thieves present as well as their appearance, clothing, voice, nicknames used, personal items, identifying marks, peculiarities and weapons. Call the police immediately upon reaching a place of safety. These precautions can help you reduce your chances of becoming a robbery victim:

• Walk confidently with your head up and do not let your mind wander.
• Pay attention to those passing you and behind you.
• Do not take short cuts through unlit, sparsely travelled paths, tunnels or alleys.
• Do not wear a lot of flashy jewelry and carry as little cash as possible.
• Know that weapons are not allowed on campus, but if you carry a weapon off campus, there is a possibility it could be used against you.
• Park in well-lighted, well-travelled lots.

THEFTS FROM VEHICLES

You can prevent many car break-ins by thinking ahead and following these suggestions:

• Always remove the keys from your vehicle, lock all doors and roll up all windows, even if your stop is brief.
• Secure or remove all valuables from view, including items such as handbags, cell phones, loose change, clothing, textbooks, bookbags, CDs, or even umbrellas.
• Never leave personal identification documents or credit cards in your vehicle.
• Park only in areas that are well-lit, or in attended parking lots or garages; parking in secluded or dimly lit areas makes your car an easy target.

BOMB THREATS

A bomb threat is a federal offense that carries serious penalties. Georgia State is committed to identifying and prosecuting any individual calling in a bomb threat. Bomb threats are usually received by telephone. If you receive such a call, ask the following questions:

• When is the bomb going to explode?
• Did you place the bomb?
• Where is the bomb located?
• What does it look like?
• What is your address?
• What kind of bomb is it?
• What is your name?
• What will cause it to explode?

In addition, note the exact time of the call and write down exactly what the caller said. Try to describe the caller’s voice and listen for any background noise. Then notify the Georgia State Police immediately by calling 404-413-3333.

UNIVERSITY HOUSING SAFETY

Georgia State residence halls are controlled-access communities with limited access to grounds and buildings. A student must have card key access to open the outer gates and/or enter the buildings. Student room keys are used to open individual apartments and bedrooms. Police officers patrol in and around all residence halls continuously to respond to the needs of the residents. You can contact the Georgia State Police by calling 404-413-3333 or by using one of the emergency phones. Security guards are on site during evening and morning hours to assist you.

TIPS FOR UNIVERSITY HOUSING RESIDENTS

• Residents should make sure to lock the door to their apartment and also the door to their individual bedroom at all times when away.
• Before opening the door to a caller, verify the identity of the person on the other side.
• Never leave purses, wallets, money or valuables in plain view or in common areas.
• Avoid allowing someone to follow you through the security gate onto the grounds or into the building.
• Report all violations of unauthorized entry to the police or housing staff immediately.
• Report any suspicious activity or soliciting to the University Police.

HOURS OF ACCESS TO CAMPUS BUILDINGS

When school is in session, most campus buildings are open from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. Monday through Friday. After regular hours and on holidays and weekends, the buildings can be accessed by a PantherCard issued to authorized persons. Police officers try to make at least two patrols through every building during each eight-hour shift. This is an effective means of “community policing” that places officers in direct contact with people in the university community.
STUDENT VICTIM ASSISTANCE

Student Victim Assistance is a confidential disclosure site for students who have experienced sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking. Disclosures made to Student Victim Assistance staff will be held in strict confidence and will not serve as notice to the university requiring initiation of a review of the disclosed conduct. If you would like more information or would like to schedule an appointment to speak with Student Victim Assistance staff, please call 404-413-1965.

In addition, this free campus resource is committed to helping students who have experienced any type of victimization regain a sense of control regarding their traumatic experience so that they may resume their academic and personal pursuits. We are here to help whether you have experienced victimization, know someone who has or would like to learn more about student victimization. Student Victim Assistance offers crisis intervention, advocacy and support for students, regardless of when they have experienced victimization. We are here to help students who may have no idea what they need or what they intend to do. This is a normal response, and we will be here to assist in figuring out your options and provide information related to your experience. Students who seek victim assistance services are not obligated to pursue criminal or university charges.

If you are a student who has been victimized by crime, begin by visiting the Need Help section, where you will find information on various types of victimization, related resources, and detailed information on how we may be able to assist you.

If you are a friend, family member, roommate or a faculty or staff member who knows a student victim, visit How to Help for information on how to respond to a victim of crime and important resources you may provide to the student.

For questions, concerns, consultation or to schedule an appointment, please contact Student Victim Assistance at 404-413-1965 at any time.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROGRAM

Haven—Understanding Sexual Assault is an online education module used by many colleges and universities across the country, to prevent sexual violence. During the 2016-2017 academic year, over 5,000 Georgia State University students completed the learning module. Haven provides students with information about healthy relationships, the importance of consent in sexual activity, effective communication skills and bystander intervention strategies. When it occurs, sexual violence impacts the entire community and can have long lasting impacts on the students directly involved. All students are encouraged to learn more about sexual violence and the role they can play in prevention.

Georgia State University strives to create a safe environment for students, faculty and staff. The university does not tolerate sexual misconduct and prohibits crimes of sexual violence such as dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. Educational programming on the role everyone can take to create a violence-free campus is available for students, faculty and staff.

CIRCLE OF 6

With Circle of 6, you can connect with your friends to stay close, stay safe and prevent violence before it happens. The Circle of 6 app for iPhone and Android makes it quick and easy to reach the 6 friends you choose. Need help getting home? Need an interruption? Two touches lets your circle know where you are and how they can help. Icons represent actions; so that no one can tell what you’re up to. Designed for college students, it’s fast, easy-to-use and private. It’s the mobile way to look out for your friends, on campus or when you’re out for the night.

LOVE IS NOT ABUSE

This is a program that explores the dynamics of healthy relationships. How do intimate partners communicate effectively to ensure that both partners are treated with dignity and respect? In this program participants will learn about the warning signs of dating violence, support resources if they are experiencing relationship violence, and how to help a friend. For more information contact Student Health Promotion at 404-413-1747.

CIRCLE OF 6

With Circle of 6, you can connect with your friends to stay close, stay safe and prevent violence before it happens. The Circle of 6 app for iPhone and Android makes it quick and easy to reach the 6 friends you choose. Need help getting home? Need an interruption? Two touches lets your circle know where you are and how they can help. Icons represent actions; so that no one can tell what you’re up to. Designed for college students, it’s fast, easy-to-use and private. It’s the mobile way to look out for your friends, on campus or when you’re out for the night.
REPORTING A CRIME

PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING A CRIME
You are encouraged to report all crimes that occur on or around campus to GSUPD by using the emergency call boxes located around campus or with a private phone by dialing:

ATLANTA - DOWNTOWN
Emergency: 404-413-3333
Non-Emergency: 404-413-3333
On-Campus Phone
Emergency Extension: 3-3333
Non-Emergency Extension: 3-3333

PERIMETER CAMPUS
Emergency: 404-413-3333
On-Campus Phone
Emergency Extension: 3940

WHEN A CRIME IS REPORTED
Georgia State Police pride themselves on making timely and thorough responses to all reports of criminal activity. General procedures are as follows:
• Officer(s) dispatched to crime site to compile a report of the incident
• Report is reviewed for accuracy and then assigned to the investigative unit
• Investigator (on call 24/7) contacts victim for follow-up interviews and proceeds with investigation
• Top administrators at the university are notified of all serious crimes
• Suspects under arrest are taken to the Fulton County Jail or the City of Atlanta Jail for detention and processing

CAMPUS CRIME STOPPERS
Crime Stoppers Greater Atlanta is a crime information collection operation, which enables anyone with information about a crime, and who wishes to remain anonymous, to pass that information on to law enforcement through a neutral organization. Georgia State has strengthened its partnership with Crime Stoppers to offer up to $5000 in rewards for information about a crime or criminals. Tips can be made through the LiveSafe app, by calling 404-577-TIPS (8477), texting ‘CSA’ and your tip to CRIMES (274637), or at http://www.crimestoppersatlanta.org/

MISSING STUDENT REPORTS
Policies and procedures for proper, timely notification

POLICY
Each student who lives in University Housing must designate a person to be contacted (“Housing Emergency Contact”) in the event the student is ever determined by the university to be missing from his/her on-campus residence. For students age 17 and under, the designated Housing Emergency Contact must be a custodial parent or guardian, except when the student shows proof of emancipation.

If a student who resides on campus is reported missing from his/her campus residence, University Housing will immediately notify the University Police Department. If the University Police Department determines that the student has been missing from his/her campus residence for 24 hours or more and has not returned to campus, then the University Police Department will notify the student’s Housing Emergency Contact as soon as possible, but in no event later than 24 hours after making this determination.

PROCEDURES
1. DESIGNATING A HOUSING EMERGENCY CONTACT
On-campus student residents are required to designate a Housing Emergency Contact when checking into University Housing. The Housing Emergency Contact information will be collected and maintained by University Housing on the student’s Key and Emergency Contact Card. Prior to issuing housing keys to the student, a Housing employee will check to confirm that student has completed the primary Housing Emergency Contact section on his/her Key and Emergency Contact Card.

Students age 17 and under must designate a custodial parent or guardian as their Housing Emergency Contact, except when the student shows proof of emancipation. Upon reaching the age of 18, students may change their designated Housing Emergency Contact upon request to a person who is not a custodial parent or guardian.

The Housing Emergency Contact shall be confidential and accessible only to authorized campus officials, and will not be disclosed, except to law enforcement personnel in furtherance of a missing person investigation or as authorized by applicable law.

2. MISSING STUDENT REPORTS
Reports to the university of students missing from University Housing should be brought to the attention of the Director of Housing, or his/her designee, as soon as possible. The Director of Housing, or his/her designee, is responsible for immediately notifying the University Police Department of the report, together with the involved student’s Housing Emergency Contact information. Following notice to the University Police Department, the Director of Housing, or his/her designee, is responsible for immediate notifying the Dean of Students, or his/her designee, of the report.

3. DETERMINATION BY LAW ENFORCEMENT
If the University Police Department determines that a student has been missing from University Housing for 24 hours or more and has not returned to campus, then the University Police Department will contact the student’s Housing Emergency Contact and local law enforcement, as appropriate, as soon as possible, and in no event later than 24 hours following this determination.

LiveSafe Mobile
Georgia State University is providing all students, faculty, and staff with the LiveSafe app — a safety tool that provides a quick, convenient, and discreet way to communicate with Georgia State University Police. Please download LiveSafe for free from the Apple App Store or Google Play to enhance your overall safety and allow Georgia State University Police to better protect you.
TIMELY NOTICE
Policies and procedures for campus-wide notification in the event of criminal activity

**POLICY**
The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act (the “Clery Act”) requires the university to have a timely notice policy for issuing warnings to the campus community of certain criminal activities and a means to promptly distribute such warnings when such crimes occur and are considered to represent a serious or continuing threat to campus community members. These crimes include: homicides/murders, manslaughter, sex offenses (forcible and non-forcible), robbery, burglary, aggravated assault, motor vehicle theft and arson.

The Georgia State University Police Department works closely with the City of Atlanta Police Department and other law enforcement agencies to comply with the requirements of the Clery Act by reviewing current criminal activity and information, both on-campus and on the university’s adjacent public properties.

In the event that a situation comes to the attention of the University Police Department and is considered by the university to represent a serious or continuing threat to the campus community, the chief of the University Police Department, or his/her designee, in consultation with senior administrators and any other campus departments or other law enforcement agencies offering expertise believed necessary to making an appropriate decision, will issue a campus-wide “Timely Notice.”

**PROCEDURES**
Timely Notices will be distributed to all necessary members of the university community as soon after the incident as is reasonable, provided the university may release an alert to the community prior to all information being gathered about an incident when doing so would best serve the safety of the university community. Timely Notices may be communicated via:
1. Broadcast e-mail to the campus community, including students, staff and faculty.
2. Posting on the University Police Department’s web page and Safety and Security listserv.
3. Posting of written alerts in relevant campus buildings and appropriate surrounding areas when deemed advisable by the University Police Department. Written alerts shall remain posted for a period of up to fourteen (14) days, except when circumstances require an extended posting period, as determined in the professional discretion of the chief of the University Police Department, or his/her designee.

Timely Notices typically will include the information set forth below: provided, when circumstances are such that safety will best be served by sending out a Timely Notice before complete information is known, the university may initially distribute a Timely Notice comprised only of a description of the incident and appropriate safety recommendation:
1. A succinct statement of the incident
2. Appropriate safety recommendations
3. Physical description of the suspect
4. Any connection to previous incidents
5. Other relevant and important information
6. Date and time the Timely Notice was released
7. Victim’s names will be withheld

Broadcast e-mails to the university community shall be first authorized by the chief of the University Police Department, or his/her designee. The chief shall then distribute the e-mail Timely Notice to the University Police Department’s (1) major of police operations, (2) communications manager (3) systems specialist. Any of these individuals may immediately implement the posting of the Timely Notice to the university community and (4) USG Clery Coordinator.

Anyone with information they believe warrants a Timely Notice should report the situation to the University Police Department, by phone (404-413-3333 off-campus; 3-3333 on-campus) or in person at the Police Department, 15 Edgewood Ave.; Atlanta, GA 30303 (at the corner of Edgewood Ave. and Park Place St).

- **Share info:** Easily share safety information and concerns directly to Georgia State University Police using text, picture, and video
- **Stay up-to-date:** Receive important alerts and notifications from Georgia State University Police, and access important phone numbers and safety resources
- **Request an escort:** Request an in-person escort from Georgia State University Police to safely get you where you need to go
- **Share your location:** Share your location with safety officials in an emergency, or use location-tracking with friends, family, and colleagues for everyday safety
ATOD Programs
Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Educational Programs (ATOD)

ALCOHOL AND DRUG JEOPARDY
Play the game! Learn! Win! This jeopardy style game show provides the audience with basic information about alcohol, including:

• The different types of drinking behavior
• Facts about standard drink size
• Blood Alcohol Level
• Harmful consequences of drinking to excess
• Resources needed: laptop, projector and screen

BODY SHOTS
With the help of the audience, Peer Health Educators discuss the body’s response to alcohol and common perceptions about alcohol. Following this program participants should be able to:

• Identify two ways in which alcohol affects a person
• Identify two common misconceptions about alcohol and the truth about it

PIPES, LINES AND PILLS
What do you know about stimulants, depressants, hallucinogens, and narcotics? How well do you know the street names of common drugs you may encounter while you are a student? This interactive program is designed to educate participants about different drugs and their street names, as well as the effects they can have on the body.
AVOIDING WORKPLACE VIOLENCE
The University is committed to creating and maintaining a working, learning and social environment that is free from violence. Acts or threats of physical violence, including verbal abuse, harassment, terrorism, hate, prejudice, stalking, intimidation and/or coercion that involve or affect the Georgia State community will not be tolerated. Threats or acts of violence include conduct against persons or property that are severe, offensive, and create a hostile, abusive or intimidating work environment.

If you have experienced an incident that is affecting your study or work environment and are feeling overwhelmed and stressed, we encourage you to speak to your supervisor or the dean of your college immediately. You may also seek assistance by contacting the Counseling Center or the Georgia State Police.

IF SOMEONE IS USING ABUSIVE LANGUAGE OR THREATENING YOU
• Try to back away from the individual.
• Talk calmly.
• Use open body language.
• Afterwards, you should document.
• Report the threat to management or your dean.

VAWA (Violence Against Women Act)
The Violence Against Women Act aims to address domestic and sexual violence, dating violence and stalking. It funds services to protect adult and teen victims of these crimes, and supports training on these issues, to ensure consistent responses across the country. One of the greatest successes of VAWA is its emphasis on a coordinated community response to domestic violence, sex dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

On March 7, 2013, President Barack Obama signed a bill that strengthened and reauthorized the Violence Against Women Act. Included in the bill were amendments to the Clery Act that afforded additional rights to campus victims of sexual violence, dating violence, domestic violence and stalking.

Georgia State University is committed to providing a safe learning and working environment, and in compliance with federal law has adopted policies and procedures to prevent and respond to incidents of sexual violence including sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking. These guidelines apply to all students, faculty, staff, contractors and visitors.

The Georgia State Sexual Harassment, Assault, and Abuse Prevention Education website at http://shape.gsu.edu provides information and resources related to sexual harassment, sexual assault and relationship violence. The goal is to provide information about:
• What to do after an assault.
• How to support a survivor.
• What your reporting options.
• How to get involved.
• How to prevent violence on the Georgia State campus.

Everyone has a role in creating a violence-free campus.

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 organ by the male sex organs.” The Code recognizes that rape can occur even between spouses so the defendant cannot use the fact that he is married to the person accusing him of rape as a defense. Rape is punishable by death, life imprisonment with or without parole, or a minimum of 25 years imprisonment, followed by probation for life.
In Georgia, Sexual Assault is defined under O.C.G.A. § 16-6-5.1 as “sexual contact” is that is perpetrated by “a person who has supervisory or disciplinary authority over another individual.”

Sexual assault can happen anywhere, and the assailant may be someone you know well or not at all. It is important that you educate yourself on what constitutes a sexual offense or assault as well as ways to avoid becoming a victim.

**AVOIDING SEXUAL ASSAULTS**
- Be alert to behavior that does not seem right — for example, inappropriate touching or comments; someone sitting or standing too close or who blocks your way or grabs or pushes you; someone who gives you “power stares” — looking through you or down at you.
- Avoid situations in which you feel uncomfortable, such as going into an empty house, apartment, building or parking lot.
- Request a safety escort or travel in groups.
- Don’t broadcast that you might be walking home alone.
- Try to stay on main roads; avoid shortcuts through wooded areas, parking lots and alleys.
- Walk facing traffic.
- Walk with confidence and be aware of your surroundings.
- Have your keys ready before you reach your car or residence-door; check both inside and outside the car before getting in.
- Carry a whistle or a personal alarm.
- Enroll in a self-defense class.
- Attend the Georgia State Police Fight to Flight program.
- In dating situations, get to know a person really well before you are alone with that person. Be assertive and speak forcefully when someone exhibits inappropriate behavior toward you. Act immediately with some kind of negative response. Your best defense is clear thinking.

**REPORTING SEXUAL ASSAULT**
If you are assaulted, the shock of the assault may make it difficult for you to think clearly or move quickly, but if or when you are able to flee your assailant, get to a safe place and call the local or Georgia State Police as soon as possible. Also, contact a friend or a family member; it is important to seek the support and comfort of people you trust. A professionally trained counselor also can help. The Georgia State Police can refer you to one.

In addition to reporting sexual assaults to the Georgia State Police, such incidents should be reported to the Dean of Students when the perpetrator is a student, or to the Office of Affirmative Action if the perpetrator is a university employee.

In the case of a sexual assault, the victim's medical and emotional needs are given first priority. The Georgia State Police will:
- Assist in obtaining emergency medical assistance or counseling;
- Provide transportation to a local hospital that offers services for sexual assault victims;
- Initiate a criminal investigation;
- Provide information about criminal procedures and prosecution;
- Contact the appropriate local law enforcement jurisdiction.

Even if you are undecided about pressing criminal charges against your assailant, all physical evidence should be preserved. You should not bathe, douche, change clothes or remove any other evidence the assailant may have touched or dropped.
UNIVERSITY TITLE IX
NOTICE OF NONDISCRIMINATION

Georgia State University does not discriminate on the basis of sex in its education programs and activities and prohibits such discrimination by students, faculty and staff. Nondiscrimination on the basis of sex is mandated by Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. §§ 1681 et seq.), and the corresponding implementation regulations (34 C.F.R. Part 106).

Title IX prohibits sex discrimination. Sex discrimination constitutes sexual misconduct and includes both sexual harassment and sexual violence.

Did you know sexual misconduct is any kind of unwanted sexual contact including sexual contact with someone who is unable to give legal consent due to intoxication or being underage? Would it surprise you to learn that hooking up with your girl or boyfriend while drunk, posting/sharing revealing photos of someone without their consent, or showing/sending revealing photos to someone who does not want to see them can all constitute sexual misconduct?

REPORTING SEX DISCRIMINATION/MISCONDUCT:

Sex discrimination including sexual misconduct should be immediately reported to a Georgia State University Title IX Coordinator. Sexual misconduct by University students, faculty or staff should be immediately reported to one of the University’s designated Title IX Coordinators as set forth below.

TITe IX COORDINATORS

1. PRIMARY TITLE IX COORDINATOR –
   Associate Vice President for Opportunity Development/Diversity Education Planning
   A. Responsibilities:
   1. Responding to reports of sexual misconduct by faculty and staff.
   2. Overseeing Title IX complaints and identifying/addressing any patterns or systemic problems that arise during the review of such complaints, in consultation with the Office of Legal Affairs.
   3. Conducting Title IX training.
   B. Contact Information:
      Opportunity Development/ 
      Diversity Education Planning 
      One Park Place South, Suite 308 
      Atlanta, GA 30303 
      404-413-3290 
      equalopportunity@gsu.edu

2. DEPUTY TITLE IX COORDINATOR
   STUDENT AFFAIRS – Dean of Students
   A. Responsibilities:
   1. Responding to reports of sexual misconduct by students.
   B. Contact Information:
      Office of the Dean of Students 
      Student Center, Suite 300 
      Tel: 404-413-1515 
      Email: deanofstudents@gsu.edu

3. DEPUTY TITLE IX COORDINATOR/
   ATHLETICS – Executive Senior Associate Athletics Director
   A. Responsibilities:
   1. Responsible for the Title IX compliance of the Georgia State University athletic program.
   B. Contact Information:
      Athletics 
      Georgia State Sports Arena, Suite 201 
      Tel: 404-413-4005 
      Email: kroegiersjensen1@gsu.edu

INQUIRIES:

Inquiries about Title IX may be addressed to the Title IX Coordinators listed above or the U.S. Department of Education – Office of Civil Rights.

DID YOU KNOW sexual misconduct is any kind of unwanted sexual contact including sexual contact with someone who is unable to give legal consent due to intoxication or being underage?

WOULD IT SURPRISE YOU TO LEARN THAT hooking up with your girl or boyfriend while drunk, posting/sharing revealing photos of someone without their consent, or showing/sending revealing photos to someone who does not want to see them can all constitute sexual misconduct?
Sexual Assault Victims Bill of Rights

Victims of campus-related sexual assaults shall be accorded the following rights by all Georgia State University campus officers, administrators and employees.

1. The right to have any and all sexual assaults against them treated with seriousness, the right to be treated with dignity, and the right for campus organizations that assist such victims to be accorded recognition.

2. The right to have sexual assaults committed against them investigated and adjudicated by the duly constituted criminal and civil authorities of the governmental entity in which the crimes occurred and the right to the full and prompt cooperation and assistance of campus personnel in notifying the proper authorities. The foregoing shall be in addition to any campus disciplinary proceedings.

3. The right to be free from any kind of pressure from campus personnel to: (1) not report crimes committed against them to civil/criminal authorities or to campus law enforcement/disciplinary officials; or (2) report crimes as lesser offenses than the victims perceive them to be.

4. The right to be free from any kind of suggestion that campus sexual assault victims not report, or under-report, crimes because: (1) victims are somehow “responsible” for the commission of crimes against them; (2) victims are contributorily negligent or assumed the risk of being assaulted; or (3) by reporting crimes, the victim would incur unwanted personal publicity.

5. The same right to legal assistance, or ability to have others present, in any campus disciplinary proceeding that the institution affords the referred; and the right to be notified of the outcome of such proceeding.

6. The right to full and prompt cooperation from campus personnel in obtaining, securing, and maintaining such information (including a medical examination) as may be necessary to the proof of criminal sexual assault in subsequent legal proceedings.

7. The right to be made aware of and assisted in exercising any options as provided by State and Federal laws or regulations with regard to mandatory testing of sexual assault suspects for communicable diseases and with regard to notification to victims of the results of such testing.

8. The right to counseling from any mental health services previously established by the institution, or by other victim-service entities, or by victims themselves.

9. After campus sexual assaults have been reported, the victims of such crimes shall have the right to require that campus personnel take the necessary steps or actions reasonably feasible to prevent any unnecessary or unwanted contact or proximity with alleged assailants, including immediate relocation of the victim to safe and secure alternative housing, and transfer of classes if requested by the victims.

10. In addition to the above rights, students, whether sexual assault victims or not, have a right to habitability in campus accommodations for which the college receives any compensation, direct or indirect. Habitability shall mean an environment free from sexual or physical intimidation, or any other continuing disruptive behavior that is of such a serious nature as would prevent a reasonable person from attaining their educational goals. Substantiated violations of the above listed habitability provisions shall be corrected by campus personnel by relocations, if reasonably possible, of the complainant to an acceptable, safe and secure alternative location as soon as practicable, unless the conditions of nonhabitability demonstrate the necessity of immediate action by campus personnel.
The University System of Georgia is committed to ensuring a safe learning environment that supports the dignity of all members of the University System of Georgia community. The University System of Georgia does not discriminate on the basis of sex or gender in any of its education or employment programs and activities. To that end, this policy prohibits specific forms of behavior that violate Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. The University System of Georgia will not tolerate sexual misconduct, which is prohibited, and which includes, but is not limited to, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, sexual harassment, and stalking. The University System further strongly encourages members of the University System community to report instances of sexual misconduct promptly. These policies and procedures are intended to ensure that all parties involved receive appropriate support and fair treatment, and that allegations of sexual misconduct are handled in a prompt, thorough and equitable manner.

Prevention is one of the primary mechanisms used to reduce incidents of sexual violence on campuses. USG institutions are required to provide prevention tools and to conduct ongoing awareness and prevention programming and training for the campus community including students, faculty, and staff. Such programs are designed to stop sexual violence through the promotion of positive and healthy behaviors.

Programming will educate the campus community on consent, sexual assault, alcohol use, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, bystander intervention, and reporting.

These policies and procedures came into effect at all institutions on June 30, 2017.

DEFINITIONS AND PROHIBITED CONDUCT

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

Complainant: An individual lodging a complaint. The complainant may not always be the alleged victim.

Consent: Words or actions that show a knowing and voluntary willingness to engage in mutually agreed-upon sexual activity. Consent cannot be gained by force, intimidation or coercion, by ignoring or acting in spite of objections of another, or by taking advantage of the incapacitation of another, where the respondent knows or reasonably should have known of such incapacitation. Consent is also absent when the activity in question exceeds the scope of consent previously given. Past consent does not imply present or future consent. Silence or an absence of resistance does not imply consent. Minors under the age of 16 cannot legally consent under Georgia law.

Sexual Misconduct can be committed by men or women, and it can occur between people of the same or different gender.

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

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

**Incapacitation:** The physical and/or mental inability to make informed, rational judgments, and can result from mental disability, sleep, involuntary physical restraint, or from intentional or unintentional taking of alcohol and/or other drugs. Whether someone is incapacitated is to be judged from the perspective of an objectively reasonable person.

**Nonconsensual Sexual Contact:** An intentional sexual touching upon a person, without consent or where the person is incapacitated, and/or by force, by another person or with any object. Sexual contact includes but is not limited to, intentional contact with the breasts, buttocks, groin, or genitals, or touching another with these body parts, or making another touch the alleged victim or themselves with or on any of these body parts.

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

**Respondent:** Individual who is accused to have engaged in conduct that violates this Policy.

**Responsible Employees:** Those employees who must promptly and fully report complaints of or information regarding sexual misconduct to the Title IX Coordinator. Responsible Employees include any administrator, supervisor, faculty member, or other person in a position of authority who is not a Privileged Employee. Student employees who serve in a supervisory, advisory, or managerial role are in a position of authority for purposes of this Policy (e.g., teaching assistants, residential assistants, student managers, orientation leaders, etc.). Responsible Employees are not required to report information disclosed at public awareness events (e.g., “Take Back the Night,” candlelight vigils, protests, “survivor speak outs” or other public forums in which students may disclose incidents of prohibited conduct).

**Sexual Assault:** An umbrella term referring to a range of nonconsensual sexual contact, which can occur in many forms including but not limited to rape and sexual battery.

**Sexual Exploitation:** “Sexual Exploitation” occurs when an individual takes non-consensual or abusive sexual advantage of another for his or her own advantage or benefit, or to the benefit or advantage of anyone other than the one being exploited. Examples of sexual exploitation may include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Invasion of sexual privacy;
2. Prostituting another individual;
3. Non-consensual video or audio of sexual activity;
4. Non-consensual distribution of video or audio of sexual activity, even if the sexual activity or video or audio taken of sexual activity was consensual;
5. Intentional observation of unconsenting individuals who are partially undressed, naked, or engaged in sexual acts;
6. Knowingly transmitting an STD or HIV to another individual;
7. Intentionally and inappropriately exposing one’s breasts, buttocks, groin, or genitals in non-consensual circumstances; and/or
8. Sexually-based bullying.

All reported instances of sexual misconduct shall be reviewed and responded to promptly, thoroughly and impartially by University officials.
**Sexual Harassment:** Unwelcome verbal, nonverbal, or physical conduct, based on sex or gender stereotypes, that: is implicitly or explicitly a term or condition of employment or status in a course, program, or activity; is a basis for employment/educational decisions; or has the purpose or effect of interfering 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 benefit from an institutional program or activity.

**Stalking:** Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others or suffer substantial emotional distress. 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. Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim. Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

**INSTITUTIONAL REPORTS**

Complainants of sexual misconduct who wish to file a report with the institution should notify a Responsible Employee or the Title IX Coordinator. Responsible Employees informed about sexual misconduct allegations involving any student must notify the Title IX Coordinator as soon as practicable. Responsible Employees should not attempt to resolve the situation, but must notify and report all relevant information to the Title IX Coordinator. Privileged Employees are not bound by this requirement but may, consistent with their ethical and legal obligations, be required to report limited information about incidents without revealing the identities of the individuals involved to the Title IX Coordinator.

The Title IX Coordinator's identity and contact information are published prominently on the Georgia State University Sexual Violence website, as well as in any relevant publication. Complainants are encouraged to report their complaints in writing, though oral complaints should also be accepted, taken seriously, and investigated, to the extent possible. Further, while complaints should be made as quickly as possible following an alleged incident of sexual misconduct, all reports will be accepted regardless of when reported.

Complaints should include as much information as possible - that is: (1) the type of sexual misconduct experienced; (2) the name of the respondent; (3) the date(s), time(s), and place(s) of the sexual misconduct; (4) the name(s) of any individual(s) with knowledge of the incident; (5) whether any tangible evidence has been preserved; and (6) whether a criminal complaint has been made.

**REPORTING SEXUAL MISCONDUCT**

A complainant of sexual misconduct can choose among several reporting options at their respective institutions: filing a criminal complaint with law enforcement officials; filing an administrative report with the institution; or filing an anonymous report at their institution. These processes are detailed below. An individual who believes he/she is a victim of sexual misconduct is encouraged to report allegations of sexual misconduct promptly.
Institutional reports will be investigated and adjudicated separately from any criminal complaints.

1. **Confidentiality**: Where a complainant or alleged victim requests that his or her identity be withheld or the allegation(s) not be investigated, the institutions should consider, through the Title IX Coordinator, whether this request can be honored while still providing a safe and nondiscriminatory environment for the institution. Honoring the request may limit the institution’s ability to respond fully to the incident and may limit the institution’s ability to discipline the respondent.

2. **Retaliation**: Retaliation for making good faith reports of student misconduct or for participating, cooperating or being associated with an investigation or student conduct process, is prohibited. Anyone who believe she or he has been the target of prohibited retaliation should immediately contact the Dean of Students. Any person found to have engaged in prohibited retaliation shall be subject to disciplinary action pursuant to the Student Code of Conduct.

3. **False Complaints**: Individuals are prohibited from intentionally giving false statements to an institution official.

Any person found to have intentionally submitted false complaints, accusations, or statements, including during a hearing, in violation of this policy shall be subject to disciplinary action.

4. **Amnesty**: Students are encouraged to come forward and to report student misconduct despite their choice to consume alcohol or to use drugs. Information reported in good faith by a student during an investigation concerning use of drugs or alcohol will not be used against that student in a disciplinary proceeding and will not be voluntarily reported to the police; however, students may be required to participate in appropriate educational program(s). The required participation in an educational program under this amnesty procedure will not considered a sanction.

**LAW ENFORCEMENT REPORTS**

Because sexual misconduct may constitute criminal activity, a complainant also has the option, should he or she so choose, of filing a report with campus or local police, for his or her own protection and that of the surrounding community. Complainants considering filing a report of sexual misconduct with law enforcement should preserve any evidence of sexual misconduct, including, but not limited to, the following:

1. Clothing worn during the incident including undergarments;
2. Sheets, bedding, and condoms, if used;
3. Lists of witnesses with contact information;
4. Text messages, call history, social media posts;
5. Pictures of injuries; and/or
6. Videos.

**ANONYMOUS REPORTS**

Individuals can report incidents of alleged sexual misconduct anonymously. In the event that Sexual Misconduct occurs in connection with any other Code violation, the Sexual Misconduct Policy will take precedence and all issues presented in the matter will be heard via the adjudication process for the alleged sexual misconduct.

**INTERIM PROTECTIVE MEASURES**

The Title IX Coordinator or his/her designee may impose interim protective measures before the final outcome of an investigation and until final resolution of the allegations if failure to take the interim measures would constitute an immediate threat to the safety and well-being of the alleged victim or other members of the institution, or to ensure equal access to the institution’s education programs and activities. Before any such measures are instituted, however, the Title IX Coordinator should, where practicable, provide the respondent with an initial opportunity to respond to the allegations and to the imposition of any interim protective measures specifically.

Interim measures may be provided by the institution at any point during an investigation and should be designed to protect the alleged victim and the community. To the extent interim measures are imposed, they should minimize the burden on both the alleged victim and the respondent, where feasible. Interim measures may include, but are not limited to:

1. Change of housing assignment;
2. Issuance of a “no contact” directive;
3. Restrictions or bars to entering certain institution property;
4. Changes to academic or employment arrangements, schedules, or supervision;
5. Interim suspension; and
6. Other measures designed to promote the safety and well-being of the parties and the institution’s community. Under the circumstance described below, the university may impose an interim measure upon a Student when initiating the General Conduct process in connection with reported Code violations by the Student.
**Retaliation** includes intimidation, harassment, threats, or other adverse action or speech. Retaliation of any kind should be promptly reported to one of Georgia State University’s Title IX coordinators.

a. If the university believes a Student poses a serious and immediate threat to the safety and well-being of the university community or to University property, then the student may be immediately excluded from one or more classes, denied access to university housing and/or denied access to campus as a whole (including all university property and facilities).

b. The Student will be notified in writing of the interim measures, the reasons for the interim measures, and the related Code violations the Student was reported to have violated. The Dean of Students will make all reasonable effort to give the student the opportunity to be heard on whether his or her presence on campus poses a danger. The interim measures will become effective immediately as of the date of the written notice and will remain in effect until the General Conduct process has been concluded (by dismissal of or final decision on Code charges) or until the Dean of Students determines that the interim measures are no longer warranted, whichever occurs first.

c. Upon request, the Student shall have the opportunity to respond to the reasons for interim measures stated in the notice and to show that the Student does not pose a significant threat to the safety and well-being of the university community.

Under the circumstance described below, the university may impose an interim measure upon a Student when initiating the General Conduct process in connection with reported Code violations by the Student.

a. If the university believes a Student poses a serious and immediate threat to the safety and wellbeing of the university community or to University property, then the student may be immediately excluded from one or more classes, denied access to university housing and/or denied access to campus as a whole (including all university property and facilities).

b. The Student will be notified in writing of the interim measures, the reasons for the interim measures, and the related Code violations the Student was reported to have violated. The Dean of Students will make all reasonable effort to give the student the opportunity to be heard on whether his or her presence on campus poses a danger. The interim measures will become effective immediately as of the date of the written notice and will remain in effect until the General Conduct process has been concluded (by dismissal of or final decision on Code charges) or until the Dean of Students determines that the interim measures are no longer warranted, whichever occurs first.

c. Upon request, the Student shall have the opportunity to respond to the reasons for interim measures stated in the notice and to show that the Student does not pose a significant threat to the safety and well-being of the university community.

**SUPPORT SERVICES**

Once an individual makes a complaint, or receives notice that a complaint has been made against him or her, that individual should receive information about support services, such as counseling, advocacy, housing assistance, academic support, disability services, health and mental services, and legal assistance, as is available at their respective institutions.

Available support services are listed on the Georgia State University Sexual Misconduct website.
PROCESS FOR INVESTIGATING AND RESOLVING INSTITUTIONAL REPORTS

Jurisdiction: Georgia State University will take necessary and appropriate action to protect the safety and well-being of its community. Accordingly, sexual misconduct perpetrated against students by University System of Georgia students, faculty, or staff should be addressed whenever such acts occur on a campus, in connection with an institution’s program or activity, or in a manner that creates a hostile environment for members of the Georgia State University community. Further, the policy is applicable to all University System of Georgia students, faculty, and staff, as well as contractors, vendors, visitors, guests or other third parties.

Advisors: Both the alleged victim and respondent, as parties to the matter, shall have the opportunity to use an advisor (including an attorney) of his/her choosing for the express purpose of providing advice and counsel at his/her own expense. The selected advisor shall not otherwise be a party or witness involved in the investigation. The advisor may be present during any meetings and proceedings involved in the investigatory or resolution process in which the advisee is also eligible to be present. The advisor may advise the advisee, including providing questions, suggestions, advice on the proceedings, and guidance on responses to any questions of the participant, but shall not participate directly. The institution shall not prohibit family members of any party from attending if the party requests such attendance, but may limit the number to two family members.

Timeframe: Reasonable efforts will be made to complete the investigation and resolution within 60 calendar days of the initial complaint, though a longer period of time may be needed in some cases. The Title IX Coordinator will notify the respondent and the alleged victim, in writing, of any extension of this timeframe.

INVESTIGATIONS

1. The Title IX Coordinator is primarily responsible for directly overseeing the investigation and resolution of complaints, and coordinating possible remedial actions or other responses reasonably designed to minimize the recurrence of the alleged conduct as well as mitigate the effects of any misconduct. The Title IX Coordinator will ensure prompt, fair, and impartial investigations and resolutions of complaints alleging violations of the sexual misconduct policy. The Title IX Coordinator shall be responsible for ensuring any individual participating in the investigation, resolution, or appeal of any sexual misconduct case has received regular training on issues pertaining to sexual misconduct.

2. The Title IX Coordinator shall designate an investigator to conduct a prompt, thorough, and impartial investigation into each complaint received. The investigation shall consist of interviews of the complainant, alleged victim, respondent, and witnesses, and the collection and review of documents or other physical or electronic information, as well as other steps, as appropriate.

3. Unrelated charges and cases shall be investigated separately, unless the respondent consents to having them aggregated.

4. The respondent shall be provided with written notice of the complaint, pending investigation, possible charges, possible sanctions, and available support services. The notice should also include the identity of the Title IX Coordinator and any investigator(s) involved. Notice shall be provided via institution email. If confirmation of receipt is not received by the Title IX Coordinator or the investigator, the Title IX Coordinator or the investigator shall engage in other measures to ensure notice is received by the respondent. A copy shall also be provided to the alleged victim via the same means.

5. The investigator will timely begin the investigation and will schedule an initial interview with the complainant, alleged victim, respondent and any known relevant witnesses. The investigator should retain written notes and/or obtain written or recorded statements from each interview. The investigator shall also keep a record of any proffered witnesses not interviewed, along with a brief, written explanation.

6. Each party shall have three (3) business days to submit a written statement to supplement the notice of complaint and the verbal interview. In that response, the respondent shall have the right to admit or to deny the allegations, and to set forth a defense with facts, witnesses, and documents - whether written or electronic - in support. If respondent has not otherwise responded, a non-written response will be considered a general denial of the alleged misconduct.

7. Based on this response and other relevant information, the investigator shall continue to interview witnesses for both sides, tore-interview parties where necessary, and to collect and review documents or other physical or electronic information, as well as other steps, as appropriate.

8. Where the respondent is a student, the respondent has the right to remain silent during
the investigation and resolution process, without an automatic adverse inference resulting. If the respondent chooses to remain silent, the investigation may ultimately still proceed and policy violation charges may still result, which may be resolved against the respondent.

9. The respondent and/or the alleged victim may challenge the participation of the investigator on the grounds of personal bias by submitting a written statement to the Title IX Coordinator setting forth the basis for the challenge no later than three (3) business days after the party reasonably should have known of the bias. The Title IX Coordinator will determine whether to sustain or deny the challenge, and if sustained, to appoint a replacement.

10. At the conclusion of the investigation, the investigator will issue to the parties a written report setting forth charges and possible sanctions, as well as an explanation of the evidence against the respondent.

11. The parties shall have at least three (3) business days to respond to the report in writing. The respondent’s written response should outline his or her plea in response to the charge(s), and where applicable, his or her defense(s), and the facts, witnesses, and documents- whether written or electronic- in support.

12. The investigator shall, as necessary, conduct further investigation and update the report as warranted by the response(s), and will update the report as necessary.

13. Upon completion of the investigation, the investigator will review the evidence with the Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator will ensure policies have been followed.

14. The Title IX Coordinator will contact the alleged victim(s) and the respondent(s) and schedule an opportunity to meet with each party individually. During these meetings, the Title IX Coordinator shall review the report with the parties (individually). Should the report be acceptable to all parties, an informal resolution may be made, which would not require the parties to move to the hearing phase of these procedures. If, however, the parties agree on the conduct, but not on the sanctions, then the sanctions shall be addressed by the hearing panel.

15. Allegations of sexual misconduct involving a student that are brought against an institution’s faculty or staff will be investigated as outlined above, but will be further addressed and/or resolved through the institution’s applicable employment policies, and in accordance with the procedures for dismissal outlined in the Board of Regents Policy including procedures for appealing such decisions.

16. Where the respondent(s) is a student, a hearing, as well as corresponding procedures/ rights to appeal, shall be set and administered as set forth below, and a final report shall be provided to all parties, which will also provide a date, time, and location for a hearing on the matter.

17. The final report should also be provided to the panel for their consideration in adjudicating the charges brought against the respondent. The investigator may testify as a witness before the panel regarding the investigation.
and findings, but shall otherwise have no part in the hearing process and shall not attempt to otherwise influence the panel outside of providing testimony during the hearing.

HEARINGS
1. The hearing will be conducted by the Title IX Coordinator and/or his/her designee(s). The Panel must be composed of at least three (3) members.
2. The investigator shall not serve on the Panel.
3. No student shall serve on the Panel.
4. Both the alleged victim and respondent shall have the opportunity to present witnesses and evidence to the Panel. Both parties shall have the right to confront any witnesses, including the other party, by submitting written questions to the Title IX Coordinator and/or his/her designee for consideration. The hearing officer or panel determines that a party or witness is unavailable and unable to be present due to extenuating circumstances, the hearing officer or panel may establish special procedures for providing testimony from a separate location. In doing so, the hearing officer or panel must determine whether there is a valid basis for the unavailability, ensure proper sequestration in a manner that ensures testimony has not been tainted, and make a determination that such an arrangement will not unfairly disadvantage any party. Should it be reasonably believed that a party or witness who is not physically present has presented tainted testimony, the hearing officer or panel will disregard or discount the testimony. In sexual misconduct cases, the hearing officer reserves the right to allow a party to testify in a separate room, when determined to be necessary. Where such a determination is made, special measures must be put in place to ensure no party is unfairly disadvantaged by this procedure. A party must still give testimony in the presence of the Panel, and the opposing party must have the opportunity to view the testimony remotely and to submit follow-up questions. Witness testimony, if provided, shall pertain to knowledge and facts directly associated with the case being heard. Advisors may actively assist in drafting questions. The Panel shall ask the questions as written, and will limit questions only if they are unrelated to determining the veracity of the charge leveled against the respondent(s). In any event, the Panel shall err on the side of asking all submitted questions, and must document the reason for not asking any particular questions.
5. The Title IX Coordinator reserves the right to allow a party to testify in a separate room, when determined to be necessary. Where such a determination is made, special measures must be put in place to ensure no party is unfairly disadvantaged by this procedure. A party must still give testimony in the presence of the Panel, and the opposing party must have the opportunity to view the testimony remotely and to submit follow-up questions.
6. Similarly, where the Title IX Coordinator determines that a witness or party necessary to the proceedings is unavailable and unable to be present due to exigent circumstances (e.g., on a study abroad program, medical restrictions on travel, etc.), he or she may establish special procedures for providing testimony from a separate location. In doing so, the Title IX Coordinator must determine there is a valid basis for the unavailability, ensure proper sequestration in a manner that ensures the testimony has not been tainted, and make a determination that such an arrangement will not unfairly disadvantage any parties. Should it be reasonably believed that a party or witness who is not physically present has presented tainted testimony to the Panel, the Panel will disregard the testimony of that witness.
7. The standard of review shall be a preponderance of the evidence; however, any decision to suspend or to expel a student must also be supported by substantial evidence at the hearing.
8. The civil rules of evidence do not apply to the investigatory or resolution process.
9. Both the respondent and alleged victim shall be provided a written report via institution email of the outcome and any resulting sanctions. The written report must summarize the evidence in support of the sanction. The report should include details on how to appeal, as outlined below.

POSSIBLE SANCTIONS
The severity of sanctions or corrective actions may depend on the severity, frequency and/or nature of the offense, history of past discriminatory, harassing, or retaliatory conduct, the respondent’s willingness to accept responsibility, previous institutional response to similar conduct, and the institution’s interests. The Panel will determine the sanction after review of the investigatory findings.

The broad range of sanctions includes but is not limited to: expulsion; suspension for an identified time frame or until satisfaction of certain conditions, or both; temporary or permanent separation of the parties (e.g., change in classes, reassignment of residence, no contact orders, limiting geography of where parties can go on campus) with additional sanctions for violating orders; required participation in sexual or relationship sensitivity training/awareness education programs; required participation in alcohol and other drug awareness and abuse prevention programs; counseling or mentoring; volunteering/community service; loss of institutional privileges; delays in obtaining administrative services and benefits from the institution (e.g., holding transcripts, delaying registration, graduation, diplomas); additional
If the university believes a Student poses a serious and immediate threat to the safety and well-being of the university community or to University property, then the student may be immediately excluded from one or more classes, denied access to university housing and/or denied access to campus as a whole (including all university property and facilities).
For information on the new Campus Carry Bill, also known as GA House Bill 280, go to http://safety.gsu.edu/campus-carry/
### ON-CAMPUS

**Support Services/Resources**

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<tr>
<th>Service</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Student Health Clinic (Privileged Employees)</strong></td>
<td>141 Piedmont Avenue, Suite D</td>
<td>404-413-1950&lt;br&gt;health.gsu.edu</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Student Victim Assistance Services (Privileged Employees)</strong></td>
<td>75 Piedmont Avenue, Suite 239</td>
<td>404-413-1515</td>
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<td><strong>Office of the Dean of Students</strong> (Incident Reporting - Sexual Misconduct by Students)</td>
<td>Student Center, Suite 300</td>
<td>404-413-1515</td>
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<td><strong>Counseling and Testing Center (Privileged Employees)</strong></td>
<td>75 Piedmont Avenue, Suite 200</td>
<td>404-413-1640</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Georgia State University Police</strong> (Law Enforcement Reporting)</td>
<td>15 Edgewood Avenue NE</td>
<td>404-413-3333</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Human Resources-Administration</strong> (Incident Reporting - Sexual Misconduct by Faculty/Staff)</td>
<td>1 Park Place South, Suite 308</td>
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### OFF-CAMPUS

**Support Services/Resources**

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<td>229 Peachtree St. NE, Suite 400</td>
<td>404-521-0777</td>
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<td><strong>Grady Rape Crisis Center</strong></td>
<td>Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE)</td>
<td>80 Jesse Hill Drive&lt;br&gt;Atlanta, GA 30303&lt;br&gt;404-616-4861</td>
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<td><strong>DeKalb Medical Center – Hillandale</strong></td>
<td>Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE)</td>
<td>2801 DeKalb Medical Parkway Lithonia, GA 30058&lt;br&gt;404-501-8000</td>
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<td><strong>Gwinnett Sexual Assault Center</strong></td>
<td>Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE)</td>
<td>770-476-7407</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>United4Safety (LGBTQQI)</strong></td>
<td>1530 DeKalb Avenue</td>
<td>404-688-2524 ext. 112</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Partnership Against Domestic Violence</strong></td>
<td>Address Confidential</td>
<td>404-873-1766 (Fulton)&lt;br&gt;770-963-9799 (Gwinnett)</td>
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<td><strong>Criminal Justice Coordinating Council</strong></td>
<td>104 Marietta St NW, Suite 440</td>
<td>404-657-1956</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Day League (formerly DeKalb Rape Crisis Center)</strong></td>
<td>204 Church Street&lt;br&gt;Decatur, GA 30030</td>
<td>404-377-1428</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>DeKalb Medical Center – North</strong></td>
<td>Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE)</td>
<td>2701 North Decatur Road&lt;br&gt;Decatur, GA 30033&lt;br&gt;404-501-1000</td>
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<td><strong>Tapestri</strong></td>
<td>3939 Lavista Road, Suite E</td>
<td>404-299-2185</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Women’s Resource Center to End Domestic Violence</strong></td>
<td>Address Confidential</td>
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### NATIONAL CRISIS HOTLINES

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<td><strong>National Sexual Assault Hotline</strong></td>
<td><strong>National Domestic Violence Hotline</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1-800-656-HOPE (4673)</td>
<td>1-800-799-7233</td>
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SExUAL HARASSMENT POLICY

Included in the GSU Code of Conduct Policy, which can be accessed via https://codeofconduct.gsu.edu/ or directly at https://deanofstudents.gsu.edu/files/2017/09/Sexual-Misconduct-Policy.pdf

Sexual harassment is prohibited by Georgia State University, the University System of Georgia and by state and federal law. Sexual harassment is a form of prohibited sex discrimination. Georgia State University is firmly committed to maintaining a work environment free of sexual harassment and does so by providing training for all employees explaining the definition of sexual harassment, how to report sexual harassment and the consequences for sexually harassing a member of the University community. Sexual harassment of any member of the University community is prohibited and will subject the offender to disciplinary action which may include termination.

DEFINITION OF SExUAL HARASSMENT

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission definition, adopted by Georgia State University, states that unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature constitute sexual harassment when:

- submission to such conduct is made explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual’s employment or academic standing; or
- submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as a basis for employment or academic decisions affecting an individual; or
- such conduct unreasonably interferes with an individual’s work or academic performance or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive working or academic environment.

Georgia State University will not tolerate any form of harassing behavior to or from employees, consultants, contractors, or other non-employees.

REPORTING PROCEDURES

Any employee who feels that he or she has been the victim of harassment is encouraged to use the University’s internal procedures to resolve complaints. The supervisor is also responsible to report any knowledge of harassment. The complainant may elect to use any of three University procedures. The complainant may consult informally with a counselor (employees contact Faculty and Staff Assistance), with the University Ombudsperson, or the complainant may submit a formal complaint with the Opportunity Development/Diversity Education Planning Office. Complainants should note that informal resolution through the Ombudspersons Office or Faculty and Staff Assistance does not constitute “putting the University on notice” of sexual harassment.

A counselor from Faculty and Staff Assistance or the Counseling and Testing Center is used when the complainant desires personal assistance in dealing with what appears to be a sexual harassment.
problem, and is outside the University’s mechanism for resolving complaints.

Actions of the Ombudsperson focus on communication, education, and possible resolution.

Formal complaint procedures through the Opportunity Development/Diversity Education Planning Office focus on investigation and discipline. A complainant may use any of the procedures initially, and may move among them as the situation dictates. Employees may also file harassment complaints with the appropriate state or federal agencies under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972.

SEXUAL IDENTITY POLICY
It is the policy of Georgia State University that an individual’s sexual identity will not be considered when making any personnel decisions. One’s sexual identity is strictly personal, and such information is prohibited from being used in any way by the University or its employees in employment decisions.

TITLE IX OF THE EDUCATION AMENDMENTS OF 1972
Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 was the first comprehensive federal law to prohibit sex discrimination against students and employees of educational institutions. Title IX states, in part: No person shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving federal financial assistance.

The policy of Georgia State University is to implement affirmative action and equal opportunity for all employees, students and applicants for employment or admission without regard to race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, veteran status or disability.

Title IX prohibits sex discrimination. Sexual harassment is a form of prohibited sex discrimination. Students (male and female) and employees (faculty and staff) are protected from sexual harassment and may recover monetary damages.

The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for enforcing the law. Faculty, staff, and students can file complaints of sex discrimination with the Title IX Coordinator. Retaliation against complainants is prohibited.
1. POLICY STATEMENT
Georgia State University is committed to providing a safe learning environment that supports the dignity of all University community members. Hazing is a violation of state law and is strictly prohibited by Georgia State University both on and off campus. Violation of this policy may result in both disciplinary action and criminal charges.

2. DEFINITION
“Hazing” means any intentional, negligent or reckless action, activity or situation that endangers or is likely to endanger the physical health of an individual or causes an individual pain, embarrassment, ridicule or harassment as a condition or precondition of gaining acceptance, membership, office or other status in a student group, whether or not such group is formally recognized by the University and regardless of the individual’s willingness to participate. Actions and situations that may constitute hazing may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- forcing or requiring the drinking of alcohol or any other substance;
- forcing or requiring the consumption of food or any other substance;
- calisthenics (e.g., push-ups, sit-ups, jogging, runs);
- treeings (e.g., tying someone up and throwing food or other substances on them);
- paddle swats;
- line-ups (e.g., yelling at or harassing people in a formation);
- theft of any property;
- road trips (e.g., dropping someone off and leaving him/her to find his/her own way back);
- scavenger hunts;
- causing an individual to have fewer than six (6) continuous hours of sleep per night;
- conducting activities that do not allow adequate time for study (e.g., not allowing an individual to attend class, causing one to miss group projects);
- forcing or requiring partial or complete nudity at any time;
- performing acts of personal servitude for members (e.g., driving them to class, cleaning their individual rooms, serving meals, washing cars, shopping, laundry);
- forcing or requiring the violation of University policies, federal, state or local law.

3. PREVENTION
As a part of the student group informational, recruitment, and membership intake activities, student groups are required to educate members and prospective members about hazing and to maintain documentation that they have fulfilled this requirement. Each member of a student group must sign the Georgia State University Hazing Compliance and Awareness Form. These forms are located in the Office of the Dean of Students and in the Office of Student Involvement.

4. REPORTING A HAZING VIOLATION
All members of the University community are strongly encouraged to report suspected instances of hazing to the Office of the Dean of Students and University employees are required to do so.

5. UNIVERSITY AS THE COMPLAINANT
All reports of hazing are investigated to determine whether there is sufficient basis to believe that a violation of the Student Code of Conduct may have occurred. Based on this review, the Dean of Students may choose to initiate charges, not initiate charges or dismiss a case administratively if the claim does not appear to be supported by the facts. If charges are initiated, the University will serve as the complainant throughout the student code process.
Definitions

Reportable Crimes (by federal definition)

- Murder – the willful killing of one human being by another.
- Non-Negligent Manslaughter – 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.
  - Fondling – The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
  - Incest – Nonconsensual sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
- Statutory Rape – Nonconsensual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.
- Robbery – 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 – an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.
- Burglary – the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.
- Motor Vehicle Theft – 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, personal property of another, etc.

Hates Crimes: includes all of the crimes listed as reportable Clery crimes that manifest evidence that the victim was chosen based on one of the categories of bias listed below, plus the following crimes.
- 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 through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.
- Destruction/Damage/Vandalism or Property (except Arson) – to willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

Categories of Prejudice:
- Race – A preformed negative attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics genetically transmitted by descent and heredity which distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind.
- Gender – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons because those persons are male or female.
- 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 sexual attraction toward, and responsiveness to, members of their own sex or members of the opposite sex.
- Ethnicity – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons of the same race or who share common or similar traits, languages, customs or traditions.
- National Origin – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on individuals who were born in the same country or based on whose ancestors come from.
- 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, e.g., bias against transgender or gender nonconforming individuals.

Dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking (VAWA)

- Dating Violence – Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of romantic or intimate nature with the victim.
  The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party’s statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of the relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. It is not limited to sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.
- Domestic Violence – A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed:
  - By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
  - By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
  - By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
  - By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred;
  - By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person’s act under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.
- Stalking – Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to
  - Fear for the person’s safety or the safety of others; or
  - Suffer substantial emotional distress.

Geography

- On-Campus: Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of or in a manner related to the institution’s educational purposes, including residence halls, and any building or property that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes.
  Note: Statistics for university housing facilities are recorded and included in both the all on-campus category and the on-campus residential only category.
- Non-Campus Building Or Property: Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution, or any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of or in relation to the institution’s educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.
- Public Property: All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.
### Crime and Safety Reports

#### Crimes ATLANTA MAIN CAMPUS 2015 - 2017

<table>
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<tr>
<th>OFFENSE</th>
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<th>RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES</th>
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#### Crimes ALPHARETTA (PERIMETER) CAMPUS 2015 - 2017

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<th>PUBLIC PROPERTY</th>
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#### Crimes CLARKSTON (PERIMETER) CAMPUS 2015 - 2017

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### ALPHARETTA (PERIMETER) CAMPUS

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### DUNWOODY (PERIMETER) CAMPUS

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

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

## Atlanta Main Campus

### 2015-2017 Hate Crimes

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*Includes All Residence Halls
Introduction: Georgia State University is a dynamic learning environment. Its students, faculty, staff and guests interact in a wide variety of intellectual and social activities that extend beyond the classroom. The University promotes an alcohol-free campus environment but recognizes that alcoholic beverages may be available at University-related events. Such activities are consistent with the University’s cultural values when they foster moderation, accountability and safety in alcohol consumption by persons of legal drinking age.

To support responsible decision-making about drinking, Georgia State strives to make alcohol information and education available to all students. The Department of Student Health Promotion, together with the Counseling and Testing Center, developed the Substance Use Risk Reduction Program (SURRP) to increase understanding about the responsible use of alcohol and the potentially harmful effects of alcohol and other drugs. Its mission is to create a low risk environment by supporting change in the campus culture and by educating and empowering students. The IAOD Program provides a comprehensive range of evidence-based alcohol and other drug prevention and intervention services as well as confidential counseling services for students with issues related to alcohol and drug use and abuse. Advocacy training is provided to campus stakeholders on an ongoing basis.

I. ALCOHOL POLICY

A. General. The University supports all federal, state and local laws relating to the use of alcoholic beverages. The unlawful possession, use, distribution, sale or manufacture of alcohol by members of the University Community (students, student organizations, staff and faculty) is strictly prohibited as is the possession, use, or sale of alcohol in violation of this Alcohol Policy.

1. Sale of Alcoholic Beverages on University Property. The sale of alcoholic beverages on any property owned or controlled by the University is strictly prohibited. Cash bars at on-campus events are not permitted and alcoholic beverages at on-campus events may not be paid for by selling tickets for them whether in advance or at the door.

2. Alcohol on University Property. Except as expressly permitted in this policy, the possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages on property owned or controlled by the University is strictly prohibited. Exceptions to this Policy may be made on a case by case basis but only by the University President or his designee, the Office of Legal Affairs. Persons wishing to request an exception for a specific event may do so by completing the University’s Request to Serve Alcohol process described below in Paragraph C.1.

3. Legal Age. The legal age for possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages in Georgia is 21 and it shall be a violation of this Code Section for any member of the University Community who is under the legal drinking age to possess or consume alcohol or for a member of the University Community who is of legal age to provide alcohol to another member of the University Community who is a minor.

B. University Housing. Residents of University Housing who are of legal drinking age may possess and consume alcohol in their on-campus residences and in the residences of other University Housing residents of legal drinking age in accordance with the restrictions set forth in the University Housing Community Living Guide set forth at: http://myhousing.gsu.edu/files/2015/08/Community-Living-Guide-2015-2016.pdf. Those of legal age who choose to drink are encouraged to do so safely, responsibly and in moderation.

C. Events with Alcohol. Events with alcohol are subject to the policy requirements set forth below. These requirements are divided into two subcategories, depending on whether they are held on or off campus. For
purposes of this policy, “campus” shall be understood to mean property owned or controlled by Georgia State University.

1. On-Campus Events with Alcohol. This section governs all events held on the Georgia State University campus.

a. General Prohibition and Exceptions. Possession and consumption of alcohol on campus is prohibited except as specifically permitted by this Policy or with the written permission of the University President or his designee, the Office of Legal Affairs as more fully described in the following paragraph.

b. How to Request Permission to Serve Alcohol at an On-Campus Event. Persons who would like permission to have alcohol served at an on-campus event may seek approval to do so by having the event sponsor complete and route a Request to Serve Alcohol Form (“Request Form”) to the Office of Legal Affairs. The Request to Serve Alcohol Form is available at: http://events.gsu.edu/request-serve-alcohol. All applicable departments identified on the Request Form must indicate their support of the event by signing the Request Form prior to submission of the document to the Office of Legal Affairs for review.

The Request Form must be received by the Office of Legal Affairs for consideration no less than two (2) weeks prior to the Event. Permission to serve alcohol at an on-campus event, if granted, is conditioned on strict compliance with the requirements of this Policy.

c. Review of Policy Requirements. The student group faculty/staff advisor (if a student organization is hosting the event) or the administrative supervisor of the group (if a University unit/subunit is hosting the event) is responsible for reviewing the provisions of this policy with the sponsoring group prior to the event. If the event is sponsored by an outside group, then this obligation is the responsibility of the authorized group representative identified on the corresponding Request to Serve Alcohol.

d. Prohibited Events. Events where the alcoholic beverages are the main focal point of the event are prohibited as are any events that contribute to alcohol overindulgence or abuse.

e. Limit Hours of Service. Service of alcoholic beverages must be discontinued after a reasonable time and any service that exceeds 2 total hours must cease at least one hour prior to the scheduled end of the event.

f. Advertising. Advertising for the event may not include specific reference to the fact that alcoholic beverages will be available.

g. No Sale of Alcohol on Campus. Because the sale of alcoholic beverages on any property owned or controlled by the University is strictly prohibited, cash bars at on-campus events are not permitted. Alcoholic beverages at on-campus events may not be paid for by selling tickets for them whether in advance or at the door.

h. Purchase of Alcohol. No State funds, including student activity fees or other funds maintained in University accounts, may be used for the purchase of alcoholic beverages. Student organization funds self-generated by an organization and maintained in off-campus bank accounts and Georgia State University Foundation funds may be used for the purchase of alcohol; provided, this provision may not be construed to allow alcohol for on-campus events to be paid for by selling tickets to the on-campus event, either in advance or at the door.

i. Sponsorships and Donations from Alcohol Industry. Student groups may not accept sponsorship or donations of alcoholic beverages from persons or entities whose primary focus of business is the manufacture, distribution or sale of alcohol products.

j. Who May Serve Alcoholic Beverages. The group sponsoring the event must use a licensed and insured caterer; provided, there are limited circumstances when the President or his designee may grant University Departments permission to serve alcohol without a caterer. The group sponsoring the event is responsible for providing the caterer with a copy of this Policy. The caterer must agree to abide by all of requirements of the Policy. No self-service of alcohol is permitted. No pass-service of alcohol is permitted at functions that students or minors may attend. For purposes of this Policy, “pass service” shall mean the service of alcohol carried out by catering staff moving about the Event facility and pouring beverages for Event attendees.

k. No Access to Common Source Containers. No common-source containers of alcohol (e.g., kegs, beer balls, champagne/punch fountains, punch bowls, frozen drink machines, etc.) may be used at any function unless there is a licensed caterer who will have
sole access to the containers and will take responsibility for controlling the dispensing of alcoholic beverages in a legal and responsible manner.

l. Delivery and Removal of Alcohol. The alcohol must be on site with the caterer before the start time of the event (i.e. the caterer must bring the alcohol or the group sponsoring the event must deliver the alcohol to the caterer before the event starts). Alcohol may not be delivered once the event has started and all alcoholic beverages must remain inside the reserved or designated event space during the actual Event. Any alcohol remaining at the end of the event must be removed from the premises by the event sponsor; provided, no alcohol may be released to a person who is visibly intoxicated. In the event there is alcohol remaining at the end of the event and the event sponsor is visibly intoxicated, then the remaining alcohol shall be poured out by the caterer prior to leaving the event facility.

m. No Underage Drinking. The group sponsoring the event is responsible for taking reasonable steps necessary to prevent underage drinking at the event.

n. Check Identification. If students or minors may attend the Event, then the group sponsoring is responsible fordesignating persons responsible for checking the IDs of anyone ordering alcohol at the Event who appears to be younger than 30 years of age. Persons designated to check IDs may not drink alcohol at the event and questionable forms of identification must be rejected.

o. Refuse to Admit or Serve Intoxicated Guests. No visibly intoxicated person should be admitted to the event or served alcohol at any function.

p. Safe Travel. A reasonable effort should be made to arrange a safe trip to and from the sponsored event for all attendees. The sponsoring group should encourage event attendees to have a designated driver who will refrain from drinking and should make taxi information available to event attendees.

q. Provide Non-Alcoholic Beverages. The group sponsoring the event must provide non-alcoholic beverages available for the duration of the event.

r. Serve Food. Food must be available for the duration of the alcohol service at the event.

s. Post Drinking Restriction in Prominent Places. Notices informing event attendees of the legal drinking age must be conspicuously posted at alcohol service locations at events where the event attendees may include students or members of the public who are younger than the legal drinking age.

t. Restrict Alcoholic Beverages to a Controlled Area. The group sponsoring the event must take reasonable steps to keep alcoholic beverages from being taken outside the predetermined boundaries for the event, to prevent visibly intoxicated persons from entering the event and to prevent persons from leaving the event to drink and then being readmitted to the event.

u. Arrange for Event Security. Georgia State University Police Officer(s) must be present for any event at which minors may be in attendance or if 75 or more people may attend. The group sponsoring the event is solely responsible for paying the cost of hiring the number of required officers (officers require a four (4) hour minimum hire). At student events where minors may be in attendance, the officer(s) must be uniformed. The number of Officers necessary to manage the

The legal age for possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages in Georgia is 21.
event will be at the discretion of the Director of University Police. A greater number of Officers may be required at events at which alcohol is to be served for more than two (2) hours. If event security is required, the officer(s) are to maintain a security presence and to respond to requests for intervention. They will maintain contact with the event sponsor, the event caterer, and event facility staff and are to intervene when circumstances warrant intervention, when there is a duty to act, and as reasonably requested by the event sponsor, caterer or facility staff.

v. Review and Comply with other Applicable Policies. Other policies may also govern on-campus events (e.g. fraternity and sorority risk management policies, University Special Event/Late Night Event Policy, chartered student organization requirements, NCAA requirements, etc.) and the group sponsoring the event is solely responsible for apprising itself of all compliance requirements applicable to the event.

w. Cancellation for Non-Compliance. Failure to comply with the rules set forth in this Policy, State Law or with the University Alcohol Policy, as applicable, may result in the immediate cancellation of an event but will not release the group sponsoring the event from any and all charges associated with the event. Failure to comply may also result in the loss of on-campus space reservation privileges, University disciplinary proceedings and/or criminal charges. Any alcohol remaining at an event canceled for non-compliance with the University Alcohol Policy must be disposed of by the caterer before leaving the event facility and no reimbursement or other compensation shall be due to the event sponsor or alcohol service.

x. Co-Sponsored Events. Events co-sponsored by a student organization and a non-University entity are considered non-affiliated Events that require executing of the University’s Facilities Use Agreement in addition to permission to serve alcohol at the Event.

2. Off-Campus Events with Alcohol. This section governs the following types of off-campus events: (1) events sponsored by chartered student organizations; and (2) events sponsored by University units if University students will be in attendance.

a. Review of Policy Requirements. The student group faculty/staff advisor (if a student organization is hosting the event) or the administrative supervisor of the group (if a University unit/subunit is hosting the event) is responsible for reviewing the provisions of this policy with the sponsoring group prior to the event.

b. Prohibited Events. Events where the alcoholic beverages are the main focal point of the event are prohibited as any events that contribute to alcohol overindulgence or abuse.

c. Limit Hours of Service. Service of alcoholic beverages must be discontinued after reasonable time and any service that exceeds 2 total hours must cease at least one hour prior to the scheduled end of the event.

d. Advertising. Advertising for the event may not refer in any way to the fact that alcoholic beverages will be available.

e. Purchase and Sale of Alcohol. No State funds (including student activity fees or other funds maintained in University accounts) may be used for the purchase of alcoholic beverages. Student organization funds self-generated by an organization and maintained in off-campus bank accounts and Georgia State University Foundation funds may be used for the purchase of alcohol. Cash bars are permitted at off-
campus events and the cost of alcoholic beverages may also be paid for by selling tickets for them in advance or at the door.

f. Sponsorships and Donations from Alcohol Industry. Student groups may not accept sponsorship or donations of alcoholic beverages from persons or entities whose primary focus of business is the manufacture, distribution or sale of alcohol products.

g. Who May Serve Alcoholic Beverages. The group sponsoring the event must use a licensed and insured caterer to serve alcohol at the event and to monitor the consumption of alcohol at the event; provided, there are limited circumstances when the President or his designee may grant University Departments permission to serve alcohol without a caterer. The caterer must be provided with a copy of this policy and must agree to abide by all of its requirements. No self-service of alcohol is permitted. No pass-service of alcohol is permitted at functions that students or minors may attend. For purposes of this Policy, “pass service” shall mean the service of alcohol carried out by catering staff moving about the Event facility and pouring or distributing wine or other alcoholic beverages for Event attendees.

h. No Access to Common Source Containers. No common-source containers of alcohol (e.g., kegs, beer balls, champagne/punch fountains, punch bowls, frozen drink machines, etc.) may be used at any function unless there is a licensed caterer who will have sole access to the containers and will take responsibility for controlling the dispensing of alcoholic beverages in a legal and responsible manner.

i. Delivery and Removal of Alcohol. The alcohol must be on site with the caterer before the start time of the event (i.e. the caterer must have or bring the alcohol or the group sponsoring the event must deliver the alcohol to the caterer before the event starts). Alcohol may not be delivered once the event has started and all alcoholic beverages must remain inside the reserved or designated event space during the actual Event. Any alcohol remaining at the end of the event must be removed from the premises by the event sponsor; provided, no alcohol may be released to a person who is visibly intoxicated. In the event there is alcohol remaining at the end of the event and the event sponsor is visibly intoxicated, then the remaining alcohol shall be poured out by the caterer prior to leaving the event facility.

j. No Underage Drinking. The group sponsoring the event is responsible for taking reasonable steps necessary to prevent underage drinking at the event.

k. Check Identification. If students or minors may attend the event, then the group sponsoring is responsible for designating persons responsible for checking the IDs of anyone ordering alcohol at the event who appears to be younger than 30 years of age. Persons designated to check IDs may not drink alcohol at the event and questionable forms of identification must be rejected.

l. Refuse to Admit or Serve Intoxicated Guests. No visibly intoxicated person should be admitted to the event or served alcohol at any function and a reasonable effort should be made to arrange a safe trip home for persons visibly intoxicated.

m. Provide Non-Alcoholic Beverages. The group sponsoring the event must have non-alcoholic beverages available for the duration of the event.

n. Serve Food. Food must be available for the duration of the alcohol service at the event.

o. Post Drinking Restriction in Prominent Places. Notices informing event attendees of the legal drinking age should be conspicuously posted at alcohol service locations. This requirement is particularly important for events where the event attendees may include students or members of the public who are younger than the legal drinking age.

p. Restrict Alcoholic Beverages to a Controlled Area. The group sponsoring the event must take reasonable steps to keep alcoholic beverages from being taken outside the predetermined boundaries for
D. **Student Travel.** Students participating in University-related travel (for such things as conferences, study abroad programs, athletic competitions, internships, co-ops, etc.) are bound by the legal drinking age of the state or country in which they are traveling but in all other respects this Policy shall apply. Students traveling for such purposes may also be subject to any additional conditions placed on their travel (e.g. NCAA rules for student athletes, fraternity and sorority risk management policies).

E. **Tailgating.** Tailgating at Georgia State sporting events shall be subject to this Policy and any additional tailgating policy adopted by the University. In the event of any inconsistency between the two, the University’s specific tailgating policy shall control.

II. OTHER DRUGS

The University supports all federal, state and local laws regarding the use of controlled or illegal substances. The unlawful possession, use, distribution, sale or manufacture of illegal substances by members of the University Community (students, student organizations, staff and faculty) is strictly forbidden. The use of drugs in University Housing will result in termination of the Housing contract.

III. RESPONSIBILITY FOR COMPLIANCE

A. The individual adherence to these policies on alcohol and drugs shall be the personal responsibility of each member of the student body, staff, faculty or administration of the University.

B. Direct responsibility and accountability for the enforcement of these policies are imposed upon students, members of the staff, faculty or administrators of the University who, in the course of their duties, participate in the arrangement, sponsorship, supervision or organization of institutionally sponsored events (whether taking place on property owned or leased by the University or any unit or subdivision thereof, or any organization requiring approval by the University or otherwise).

C. Direct responsibility and accountability for the enforcement of these policies are imposed upon the direct administrative supervisors or members of the staff or administrators of the University having duties described in paragraph B above to ensure strict compliance with these policies.

D. Direct responsibility and accountability are imposed upon faculty/staff advisors to student organizations approved by the University, together with all elected or appointed officers thereof, to ensure strict compliance with these policies.

E. All chartered student organizations must implement a self-monitoring system to ensure compliance with this policy. The officers of each organization must certify, in writing to the Office of Student Involvement each academic year that the organization is aware of and will comply with the provisions of this policy.

F. Faculty/staff advisors, advisory boards, and student members of all student organizations must be familiar with the alcohol and drug policy and the sanctions for noncompliance. Further, they are required to report to the Dean of Students any cases of alcohol abuse, drug use or illegal service of alcoholic beverages.

G. Every member of the Georgia State University community is encouraged to refer members of the University community with drug or alcohol problems to the Georgia State University Counseling and Testing Center or the University Office of Employee Assistance.

IV. ENFORCEMENT

A. Students who violate this Policy shall be subject to disciplinary action and sanctions as set forth in the Student Code of Conduct. Sanctions take effect immediately upon being imposed by the Dean of Students and remain in effect unless and until overturned on appeal.

B. University employees who violate this Policy shall be referred to their direct supervisor for disciplinary action up to and including the possibility of dismissal and referral to the appropriate federal, state or local authorities for prosecution in the courts.
ALCOHOL AND DRUG EDUCATION

Alcohol and drug abuse in a campus community is associated with a range of health, safety and crime issues. Therefore, the University Police Crime Prevention Unit offers DUI/Alcohol Awareness (see page 6) and works closely with other campus departments to encourage alcohol and drug education for students, faculty and staff.

PROGRAMMING FOR STUDENTS

GEORGIA STATE STUDENT HEALTH PROMOTION AND EDUCATION OFFICE

- Annual National Collegiate Alcohol Awareness Week with events, speakers, activities and literature
- Health Promotion web page (http://healthpromotion.gsu.edu/) offers alcohol and drug information
- Workshops for students groups
- Distribution of educational materials
- Workshop classes offered to Georgia State’s 1010 University Orientation course
- Alcohol training offered to Residence Life assistants
- Alcohol use and awareness survey administered every two years
- Training for parents of incoming freshmen on “Talking to Your Kids About Alcohol”
- Alcohol 101 course for alcohol policy violators
- Referrals to the Georgia State Counseling Center and Atlanta community resources
- Resource Library with Alcohol and Drug Awareness information
- Alcohol and other drug programming committee

PROGRAMMING FOR FACULTY AND STAFF

FACULTY AND STAFF ASSISTANCE SERVICES (FASA) (http://hr.gsu.edu/your-strategic-partners/employee-development-and-wellness-services/)

- Confidential assessments, counseling and referrals for substance abuse (including alcohol and other drugs)
- Tobacco cessation classes offered for individuals and groups
- Substance abuse awareness training for employees, retirees and eligible dependents
- Supervisory training, workplace consultations, assessment and referral resources for employees
- Educational pamphlets, books and videos on various aspects of substance abuse in the FASA Wellness Center Library
- Discharge and aftercare follow-up, including return-to-work transition (if applicable) for employees who have undergone substance-abuse treatment
- Individual and group consultations, and “Lunch n Learn” educational workshops
- Annual Alcohol and Drug Awareness Week — educational activities, materials, campus and community resources
1. Speeches and Demonstrations
   a. The University strongly supports the First Amendment guarantees of freedom of speech, expression, and the right to assemble peaceably (“speech activities”). Accordingly, the University remains firmly committed to affording every member of the University community the opportunity to engage in peaceful and orderly speech that does not disrupt the operation of the University. Such opportunities are provided on an equal, content-neutral basis.

   b. In order to balance the rights, health and safety of all members of the University community, the University regulates the time, place, and manner of such expression. Accordingly, the following regulations shall apply to all students, student organizations, faculty, staff, and visitors:
      
      i. Persons or organizations may engage in speech/expression activities in the designated areas on the following locations: Atlanta campus: Unity Plaza; Alpharetta campus: East Patio Entrance; Clarkson campus: The Quad area; Decatur campus: The Quad area; Dunwoody campus: The Quad area; and Newton campus: South End of the Lawn. University sites are available for speaking or other forms of expression between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday except when the areas have been reserved by a University-Affiliated department or student organization. Maps indicating these areas are available online at http://studentcenter.gsu.edu/policies.

      ii. Plans for speaking activities in other campus areas and times must be approved by the Student Center Event Management Office at least 72 hours in advance of the event. Such plans will be considered in a content-neutral manner.

      iii. Amplified Sound (Boyd)

2. Distribution of Written Materials
   a. University Affiliated Distribution
      
      i. Chartered student organizations and University departments and agencies may distribute literature and non-commercial pamphlets, handbills, circulars, newspapers, magazines, surveys, petitions, and questionnaires (or other items that require the interruption of pedestrian traffic) in the public areas on campus except in the following locations: classrooms and laboratories, dining areas, elevators, escalators, libraries, entrances and exits to buildings and other campus locations exempted by the Dean of Students.

      ii. Chartered student organizations, University departments and agencies may distribute material from tables reserved through the Student Center Event Management Office, Suite 305, (404) 413-1870. Chartered student organizations co-sponsoring an event or distributing written materials with a Non-University Affiliated organization must maintain a presence throughout the entire duration of the event or distribution.

      iii. All printed material must bear the name of the organization or department.

      iv. Scatter marketing (throwing multiple copies of documents on the ground for them to be seen and/or picked up) and other forms of marketing that violate City of Atlanta anti-litter ordinances are strictly prohibited. Violation of this prohibition may result in disciplinary action, fines, or both.

      v. The University makes all decisions about written material distributed on campus in a content-neutral manner.

   b. Non-University Affiliated Distribution
      
      i. Organizations not affiliated with the University may only distribute literature and non-commercial pamphlets, handbills, circulars, newspapers, magazines, surveys, petitions, or questionnaires (or other non-commercial items that require the interruption of pedestrian traffic) in the following locations: a) properly reserved meeting spaces or b) Library Plaza, Unity Plaza and the Urban Life Center Plaza. Maps indicating valid areas to distribute materials shall be made available in the Student Center Administration, Suite 310, (404) 413-1860.

      ii. All printed material must bear the name of the individual or organization and may not solicit for donations, membership fees or sales.
iii. Requests to distribute written material must be made in advance to the Executive Director of the Student/University Center and such activity may be limited by the Dean of Students to specific areas. Authorized representatives of a Non-University Affiliated organization engaging in activities under this section must maintain a presence throughout the entire duration of the event or distribution.

iv. Scatter marketing (throwing multiple copies of documents on the ground for them to be seen and/or picked up) and other forms of marketing that violate City of Atlanta anti-litter ordinances are strictly prohibited. Violation of this prohibition may result in disciplinary action, fines, or both.

v. The University makes all distribution decisions on a content-neutral basis.

3. Commercial and Nonprofit Solicitation/Sales
All commercial solicitations or sales by University Affiliated and Non-University Affiliated persons or organizations on the University campus must be cleared in advance through the Office of Student/University Center Administration. All sales of materials, memberships, applications or other commercial enterprises – whether temporary or extended in nature – must be conducted in compliance with the University Commercial Solicitation Agreement. However, certain fundraising activities (e.g. candy sales, bake sales, etc.) held by members of the University community or token giveaways by significant sponsors of University events are exempt from the Agreement. The Commercial Solicitation Agreement is available through the Student Center Event Management Office, Suite 305, (404) 413-1870.

4. Other Provisions
Reasonable limitations may be placed on the time, manner, and place of the above activities in order to serve the interests of health and safety, prevent disruption of the educational process, and protect against threats to the rights of others. Accordingly, all University Affiliated and Non-University Affiliated persons or organizations must comply with the following provisions, or be asked by the Student/University Center Reservations Office to cease activities and leave campus.

a. Activities may not obstruct, or aggressively confront, vehicular, pedestrian or other traffic.
b. Use of sound amplification or unreasonable noise on the University campus is prohibited if it disrupts University activities.

Plans for speaking activities in other campus areas and times must be approved by the Student Center Event Management Office at least 72 hours in advance of the event.
Use of sound amplification may be limited to certain specified hours at various campus locations, such as the Stage at Library Plaza, Unity Plaza, and the Urban Life Plaza (hours during which sound amplification is allowed may be obtained from the Student/University Center Reservations Office). The Reservations Office staff reserves the right to monitor sound levels and to require sound level modification. Failure to promptly comply with University directives to reduce sound levels may result in the immediate cancellation of the reservation and/or event.

c. There must be no obstruction of entrances or exits to buildings.

d. There must be no interference with educational activities inside or outside of buildings.

e. There must be no interference with scheduled University ceremonies, events or activities.

f. Malicious or unwarranted damage or destruction of property owned or operated by the University or property belonging to students, student organizations, faculty, staff or visitors of the University is prohibited. Persons or organizations causing such damage may be held financially responsible.

g. Persons or organizations operating under these provisions on or adjacent to the University campus must remove all resulting structures, signs, and litter from the area at the end of their activities. If this is not accomplished, persons or organizations responsible for the activities may be held financially responsible.

h. Persons or organizations must be in compliance with all applicable federal, state and local laws and ordinances as well as all University policies, rules, and regulations.

i. Chartered student organizations co-sponsoring an event or distributing written materials with a Non-University Affiliated organization must maintain a presence throughout the entire duration of the event or distribution.

5. Campus Posting Policy
   a. Introduction
      In order to create and maintain an aesthetic environment and neat campus, Georgia State University established the following guidelines regarding posting of informational material in campus facilities. Questions about the Campus Posting Policy may be addressed to the Student Center Administration, 55 Gilmer Street, Suite 310, Atlanta, Georgia 30303-3973, (404) 413-1860.
   b. Posting Prohibitions
      Posters, flyers, notices or similar items may not be attached to unauthorized campus facilities including, but not limited to, doors, walls, windows, trees, vehicle windshields, trash cans, recycling bins, benches, campus maps, light poles or exterior surfaces of buildings. Items posted improperly will be removed daily and destroyed. Persons and organizations that post items improperly may be subject to disciplinary sanctions and/or charged for the cost of removal and any damage to University property. Georgia State University is not responsible for maintaining or returning items that are improperly posted and removed.

c. Public Notices Posted by Affiliated Individuals or Organizations
   Chartered student organizations, Georgia State departments, students, faculty and staff may post information related to official University activities in other locations on campus.
      i. Posting of materials on any campus bulletin board that is assigned to a University department or unit requires the approval of that department or unit, and must follow its applicable policies and practices relating to the posting of materials. Any materials not authorized by the applicable department or unit will be removed and discarded.
      ii. Specific department or unit bulletin boards authorized for posting include, but are not limited to, those found in the Student/University Center, the Sports Arena and University athletic facilities, the University Library, University Housing, University classroom buildings, the Alpharetta Center and the Student Recreation Center. Information regarding posting guidelines for any of the above locations can be obtained from the respective department or unit.
iii. University-affiliated individuals or organizations seeking to post personal or non-University-related materials may only do so in explicitly designated bulletin boards described in subsection (d) below.

iv. Georgia State University is not responsible for maintaining or returning items that are improperly posted and removed. Persons and organizations that post items improperly may be subject to disciplinary sanctions and/or charged for the cost of removal and any damage to University property.

d. Public Notices Posted by Non-Affiliated Individuals or Organizations

Persons and organizations not affiliated with the University may post public notices on explicitly designated bulletin boards located in University buildings. Notices are removed each Friday. The University assumes no responsibility for the content of the material posted nor does this posting constitute any endorsement by the University.

Georgia State University is not responsible for maintaining or returning items that are improperly posted and removed. A list of the designated bulletin board locations may be obtained at the Student Center Administration (SC 310).

In addition, non-University affiliated persons and organizations may not post items on the University grip strips reserved for University-related programs located in campus facilities. Finally, persons or organizations not affiliated with the University may purchase advertisements through the Signal, the campus newspaper, whose business office is located in the University Center (UC 250).
Emergency Response Policy and Procedures

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

As part of the University Police Department, the Office of Emergency Management (OEM) is charged with coordinating and integrating all activities necessary to build, sustain and improve the university's capability to mitigate, prepare for, respond to and recover from threatened or actual natural disasters, acts of terrorism, or other man-made emergencies. OEM strives to accomplish this mission by managing the collective University Emergency Management Program; creating, revising and maintaining university-wide policy and plans related to emergency operations, essential communications and strategic security initiatives. The University Emergency Management Program comprises the following major components:

- University Emergency Management Policy
- University Emergency Response Organization
- University Emergency Operations Plan
- University Emergency Notification Systems
- University Hazard Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation Plan
- University Emergency Notification Guidelines and Procedures (Communication Plans)
- Building Emergency Coordinator Program
- Building Emergency Operations Plans and Evacuation Plans
- Critical Infrastructure Vulnerability and Threat/Hazard Assessments
- CPR/AED/First Aid Program
- Routine emergency training exercises (which may be drills, and table-top, functional and full-scale exercises)

- Operation and management of the Emergency Operations Center

The Georgia State Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is written at the university level and applies to all colleges, divisions, departments, programs, research centers, administrative business service centers, and other operating units as described in the University Emergency Management (OEM) Policy. The principles in this plan incorporate operating procedures for handling emergencies resulting from fires, floods, storms, hazardous materials incidents, and other potential natural and man-made disasters. The plan uses the fundamentals of the Incident Command System and is in compliance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS), a nationwide standardized approach to incident management and response. The NIMS establishes a uniform set of processes and procedures emergency responders at all levels of government will use to conduct response and recovery operations. The University EOP establishes the foundation to coordinate the actions of personnel and to facilitate communication to and from the University Emergency Operations Center.

Georgia State adheres to the University System of Georgia and the Georgia Emergency Management Agency's (GEMA) "all hazards" concept for emergency planning where all emergencies or disasters are different with unique issues, but the consequences are typically the same.

The complexity of Georgia State locations and infrastructure, its large and varying population, range of external hazards in an urban environment and complexity of potential emergencies needing to be considered, means no single university “Emergency Operations Plan” will adequately ensure proper preparedness, response and recovery to all facilities and associated personnel in unpredictable situations. Therefore, each building has an Emergency Response Team (established through appointed Building Emergency Coordinators) that develops, maintains and tests an Emergency Operations Plan for their specific building. Emergency Operation Plans and individual response guidelines are produced, updated and published each year as part of the University's Clery Act and Higher Education Opportunity Act compliance efforts, and are available on the Georgia State Police Department website [http://safety.gsu.edu/emergency-management/](http://safety.gsu.edu/emergency-management/).

OEM conducts numerous exercises with the Georgia State Police Department, external agencies and appointed Emergency Response Organization members each year; such as topic-specific training courses, table-top exercises, drills, and functional and full-scale exercises, and tests the emergency response procedures and notification systems on campus. These tests are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the institution.
EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION TO THE GEORGIA STATE COMMUNITY ABOUT AN IMMEDIATE THREAT

The Office of Emergency Management (OEM) monitors and receives information from various offices and departments on campus, such as the Georgia State Police Department and the Office of Research Integrity (Chemical, Biological and Radiation Safety), in order to notify the campus community in the event of an immediate threat.

If the Georgia State Police Department or OEM confirms there is an emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health and safety of some or all of the Georgia State community, OEM and PR and Marketing Communications will collaborate to determine the content of the message and will use some or all of the emergency notification systems described below to communicate the threat to the Georgia State community or to the appropriate segment of the community, if the threat is limited to a particular building or audience in the population. OEM and/or PR and Marketing Communications 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 judgment of the first responders (including but not limited to Georgia State Police Department, Atlanta Police, Atlanta Fire and Rescue and/or supporting Emergency Medical Services), compromise the efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

If a serious incident poses an immediate threat to members of the Georgia State community, the university has numerous systems in place for disseminating information quickly. Some or all of the methods of communication may be activated in the event of an immediate threat to the Georgia State campus community. These methods of communication include:

1. “PANTHER ALERT” — MULTIMODAL EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION SYSTEM (A REMOTELY HOSTED MASS NOTIFICATION SYSTEM)
   This system is designed to send e-mail, texts and/or phone messages to a large audience in a rapid manner. Faculty, staff and student contact information is loaded into this system and maintained through their personnel or student record. (Individuals must sign up to receive text messages, however) While this system is effective for "initial alerts," it is not designed to distribute multiple messages and allow for detailed situational awareness. Therefore, redundant communications measures are needed to supplement it. This system is tested once every semester.

2. OUTDOOR EMERGENCY BROADCAST SPEAKER SYSTEM
   This system allows Georgia State Police Department and OEM to notify the Georgia State community of a sudden emergency or incident that threatens life safety while they are in transit throughout the campus. This system has a severe weather warning horn/siren and voice capability and can be activated remotely through command modules installed in the Police Communications Center and the Office of Emergency Management. There are six speaker arrays throughout the campus. This system is tested once every semester.

3. WEB EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION SYSTEM
   This system is a web-based application that allows the university to broadcast an emergency alert banner on the university home page (www.gsu.edu) and may serve as a hyperlink to additional information and emergency response procedures. In the event of a significant emergency, this system is one of the primary means to provide updated information about an emergency as the situation changes. All other communications direct the Georgia State community to this system for additional and updated information. This system is tested once every semester.

4. INDOOR (REMOTE ACTIVATED) BUILDING PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM
   This system allows Georgia State Police Department or OEM to remotely activate select buildings’ Public Address Systems throughout campus (all building- or floor-specific) and provide detailed information and emergency response guidance to the building occupants. This system is tested once every semester.

5. POLICE VEHICLE PUBLIC ADDRESS SPEAKERS
   Select police vehicles are outfitted with loud speaker systems that can be used in localized emergencies and to disseminate location- or event-specific information. This system is tested daily.

The Georgia State Panther Alert System uses telephone numbers (voice and SMS/text) and email addresses that have been entered in Banner (students) and ADP (faculty and staff) systems. All Georgia State email address (@gsu.edu) are automatically included in Georgia State emergency alerts and current students, faculty and staff will be able to opt out of receiving email messages. In addition, campus community members may choose to opt out of receiving SMS/text messages and voice calls to their personal telephone numbers; however, this is not recommended because delivery of an emergency message is usually faster via voice and SMS/text. Individuals interested in learning more about these systems should visit the OEM website at http://safety.gsu.edu/emergency-management, email eoc@gsu.edu requesting additional information, or call 404-413-0783.

Georgia State community members are encouraged to notify Georgia State Police Department of any situation or incident on campus that involves a significant emergency or dangerous situation that may pose an immediate or ongoing threat to the health and safety of students and/or employees on campus. The Georgia State Police Department has the responsibility of responding to and summoning the necessary resources to mitigate, investigate and document any situation that may cause a significant emergency or dangerous situation. In addition, the Georgia State Police Department has a responsibility to respond to such incidents to determine if the situation does, in fact, pose a threat to the community. If so, federal law requires that the institution notify the campus community or the appropriate segments of the community that may be affected by the situation.
In compliance with state and city fire code, emergency response and evacuation procedures are tested at least four times each year for residence halls, high-rise buildings and public assembly areas. All other buildings conduct at least one evacuation (fire) drill each year. Students in residential facilities learn the locations of the emergency exits in the buildings and are provided guidance about the direction they should travel when exiting each facility for a short-term building evacuation. University Housing and Fire Safety do not tell residents in advance about the designated locations for long-term evacuations because those decisions are affected by time of day, location of the building being evacuated, the availability of the various designated emergency gathering locations on campus and other factors such as the location and nature of the threat. In short-term and long-term building evacuations, the Georgia State Police Department, Housing program staff and/or Fire Safety on the scene will communicate information to students about the developing situation or any evacuation status changes.

The purpose of evacuation drills is to prepare building occupants for an organized evacuation in the case of a fire or other emergency. Evacuation drills are used as a way to educate and train occupants on fire safety issues specific to their building. During the drill, occupants practice drill procedures and familiarize themselves with the location of exits and the sound of the fire alarm. In addition to educating the occupants of each building about the evacuation procedures during the drills, the process also provides the university an opportunity to test the operation of fire alarm system components.

Evacuation drills are monitored by the Georgia State Police Department, (Fire Safety) and University Housing (for residential facilities) to evaluate egress and behavioral patterns. Reports are prepared by participating departments that identify deficient equipment and procedures so that repairs and corrections can be made immediately. Fire Safety provides recommendations for improvements to the appropriate departments/offices for consideration. Students receive information about evacuation and shelter-in-place procedures during their first floor meetings and during other educational sessions from their resident assistants throughout the year. Fire Safety trains Housing staff members in these procedures annually and is an on-going resource for the students living in residential facilities.

Fire Safety conducts numerous announced and unannounced drills and exercises each year and conducts follow-through activities designed for assessment and evaluation of emergency plans and capabilities. Fire Safety coordinates announced and unannounced evacuation drills each semester, as described above, to test the emergency response and evacuation procedures, and to assess and evaluate the emergency evacuation plans and capabilities.
GENERAL EVACUATION PROCEDURES

An evacuation is defined as the emptying of an occupied area and the transference of its occupants to a safe location. A critical element of any evacuation is transportation. In many campuses and communities, auto-dependent commuters congest roadways to the point of “gridlock.” The dense urban population, high number of resident students and use of transportation alternatives at Georgia State must be taken into account when planning the steps necessary to evacuate all campus occupants, whether they arrived by public transit, single-occupant auto, carpool or bicycle.

In a major emergency, the decision to implement city evacuation procedures rests with the city of Atlanta. In situations requiring immediate operations, public safety responders (police, fire, environmental health and safety) can also order an evacuation. When evaluating a possible evacuation, consideration will be given to the specific threat (bomb, fire, storm, explosion, hazardous materials incident, etc.), its context (time of day, likelihood, etc.) and the recommendation of first responders.

When evacuating your building or work area:
- Stay calm; do not rush and do not panic.
- Safely stop your work.
- Gather your personal belongings if it is safe to do so. (Reminder: Take prescription medications out with you if at all possible; it may be hours before you are allowed back in the building.)
- If safe, close your office door and window; do not lock them.
- Use the nearest safe stairs and proceed to the nearest exit. Do not use the elevator.
- Follow any instructions from emergency responders.
- Do not re-enter the building or work area until you have been instructed to do so by the emergency responders.
- Move to the established assembly area and ensure accountability of building personnel is conducted in a timely manner.
- Report any known or suspected missing persons.

A building occupant is required by law to evacuate the building when the fire alarm sounds.

SHELTERING-IN-PLACE PROCEDURES

If an incident occurs and the buildings or surrounding areas are unsafe to evacuate, or if it is unsafe to go outdoors because of hazardous materials, it is usually a safer alternative to remain indoors. Thus, a “shelter-in-place” decision is usually made by the first responder agencies (police, fire, HAZMAT teams) for individuals to stay indoors or remain in the building until conditions are safe to evacuate the building or resume normal operations.

Should the decision arise to “shelter-in-place,” follow these basic steps unless instructed otherwise by local emergency personnel:

- If you are inside, stay where you are. Collect any emergency shelter-in-place supplies and a telephone to be used in case of emergency. If you are outdoors, go into the closest building quickly or follow instructions from emergency personnel on the scene.
- Locate a room to shelter inside. It should be:
  - An interior room.
  - Above ground level.
  - Without windows or with the least number of windows. If there is a large group of people inside a particular building, several rooms may be necessary.
- Shut and lock all windows and close exterior doors.
- Turn off air conditioners, heaters and fans.
- Close vents to ventilation systems as you are able. (University staff will turn off the ventilation as quickly as possible.)
- Make a list of the people with you and ask someone (housing staff, faculty or other staff) to call the list in to the Georgia State Police Department so they know where you are sheltering. If only students are present, one of the students should call in the list.
- Turn on a radio or TV and listen for further instructions.
- Make yourself comfortable.
- Stay calm and do not leave your shelter area until given the “All Clear.”
- Follow instructions from first responders.
A summary of Georgia State’s proactive fire prevention/protection efforts:

POLICY
All of Georgia State’s residence halls and buildings are “Smoke Free”. Open flame devices (*for example: candles, ceramic potpourri containers, etc.*), halogen lamps, portable heaters and hot plates are prohibited in residential halls. All portable electrical appliances shall be plugged directly into a wall outlet. All other electrical equipment (*computers, clocks, printers, etc.*) shall plug into a power strip that plugs directly into a wall outlet.

In the event of the presence of fire or smoke, the university expects all occupants to immediately evacuate the building by moving to the nearest exit, closing all doors and activating the fire alarm system as you exit the building. Activation of the fire alarm system is achieved by the pull station that is located adjacent all exit doors that lead to the stairwells or directly out of the building. Upon safely exiting the building, call GSU Police 404-413-3333 or 911 to report a fire. Students, faculty and/or staff should always report to the building’s designated meeting site. Remain at that location until an all clear notice is provided by GSU Police! Never return to the building that is in alarm mode to retrieve anything!

TRAINING
All housing residents are REQUIRED to complete and pass the online fire safety module within 10 days of moving into assigned housing space. This is stated in the Housing Contract under Section VIII. The fire safety module consist of 9 questions and residents must receive 8 out of 9 or 88%. All residence hall staff receive fire safety training annually during the Housing Training Session at the end of the summer. Residence housing staff also receive hands on fire extinguisher training during the training session.

Fire Safety classes for students, faculty and/or staff are offered year round upon request with a minimum of 5 participants. Please contact the Fire Safety Manager’s office at 404-413-9551 to schedule a fire safety class. All classes cover basic fire safety and evacuation planning. Basic fire extinguisher training is also available upon request as a separate class.

Emergency procedures, evacuation maps and instructions are posted inside all residential hall bedrooms. Fire drills in all Georgia State’s buildings are conducted as required by Life Safety Code. Drills are coordinated by the Office of Emergency Management (OEM) staff and Georgia State University Police.

All residence halls and university buildings are inspected annually by the Georgia State Fire Safety Officer. All fire protection equipment/systems are maintained, tested and inspected annually.

PLANS FOR FUTURE IMPROVEMENTS IN FIRE SAFETY
Georgia State continues to monitor trends related to residence hall fire incidents and alarms to provide a fire safe living environment for all students. New programs and policies are developed as needed to help insure the safety of all students, faculty and staff.

For more information or request for fire safety program, please contact our Fire Safety Manager at 404-413-9551.
# Annual Campus Fire Safety Reports

## Fires in Residential Facilities 2015 to 2017

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<th>Residential Facilities</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Fires</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Cause of Fire</th>
<th>Injuries Requiring Medical Attention</th>
<th>Deaths Related to Fire</th>
<th>Value of Property Damage Caused by Fire</th>
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## Residential Facilities Fire Safety Systems

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<tr>
<th>Residential Facilities</th>
<th>Number of Floors</th>
<th>Fire Alarm Monitoring Done On Site (by GSUPD)</th>
<th>Full Sprinkler System</th>
<th>Sprinklered Trash Chute</th>
<th>Smoke Detection</th>
<th>Heat Detector</th>
<th>Fire Extinguisher Devices</th>
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<th>Pressurized Stairwells</th>
<th>Emergency Generators</th>
<th>Emergency Lighting</th>
<th>Evacuation Plans/ Movement Plans</th>
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EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS

AMBULANCE OR FIRE
911 (on campus)

GSU POLICE EMERGENCY
404-413-3333

COMMUNICATIONS
404-413-2100

CRIME PREVENTION
404-413-3213

ADMINISTRATION
404-413-3230

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
404-413-0783

SECURITY DIVISION
404-413-3224

INFORMATION DESK
Lost and Found • 404-413-3234
Safety Escorts • 404-413-3333
Vehicle Assists • 404-413-3333

HEALTH PROMOTIONS/
DRUG AND ALCOHOL PROGRAMS
404-413-1578