



Annual Safety and Security Report 2022



To the Georgia Tech Community

The past year has demonstrated the continued resolve of our campus community—a persistent commitment to progress and service. As the Institute emerged from the Covid-19 pandemic, we have witnessed our students, faculty, and staff continue to come together and contribute to our collective safety and security. Our success is evident in the increased number of people taking advantage of the opportunities afforded by our physical campus and support services. From Tech Square to the EcoCommons, all members of our community have continued to enjoy the beauty and splendor of Georgia Tech.

Although our city continues to face challenges associated with crime, our community has remained tremendously safe. The partnerships among our people continue to be our shining collective achievement. I am particularly grateful for all members of our community who contribute to this cause and are dedicated to creating the conditions for us to deliver on our mission.

The following 2022 Annual Safety and Security Report demonstrates Georgia Tech's ongoing effort to inform the community—students, parents, faculty, staff, alumni, guests, and other partners—about campus safety. This report reflects the hard work and commitment of many members of our community, including the Georgia Tech Police Department, Housing and Residence Life, the Women's Resource Center, VOICE Advocates, the Office of Student Integrity, and other members of Georgia Tech's Clery Committee. Georgia Tech takes great pride in our shared and resilient commitment to campus safety. I encourage you to spend time reading this report to understand the innovative practices and critical partnerships that make Georgia Tech a safe place to learn, work, live, and play.

Regards,

Michael P. Shannon, Ph.D.

*Interim Executive Vice President
Administration and Finance*

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Requests for Safety and Security Report Data

Daily Crime Log

The daily crime log for the most recent 60-day period is available to the public on the Georgia Tech Police Department (GTPD) website at police.gatech.edu. Portions of the log older than 60 days are also available on the GTPD website or by request to openrecords@police.gatech.edu.

Crime statistics reported in this publication refer to the main Georgia Tech campus.



There are several ways to request a paper copy of the Georgia Tech Annual Safety and Security Report:

In person — GTPD, 965 Hemphill Ave. NW, Atlanta GA 30318, Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

By mail — 965 Hemphill Ave. NW, Atlanta, GA 30332-0440

By email — crimeprevention@police.gatech.edu

By phone — 404.894.1802

Title IX Inquiries

Pursuant to Title IX, the Institute does not discriminate on the basis of sex in its education programs and activities. As such, the Institute does not tolerate sex-based discrimination or harassment, including sexual violence and sexual harassment. Inquiries concerning the Institute's application of or compliance with Title IX may be directed to Title IX Coordinator Chris Griffin at chris.griffin@gatech.edu.

About the Georgia Tech Police Department (GTPD)

The Georgia Tech Police Department (GTPD) has more than 80 sworn police officer positions and is accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies. Primarily responsible for protecting the life and property of people on the Georgia Tech campus, GTPD officers patrol the campus around the clock and perform a full range of public safety services, including:

- Providing first response to emergencies.
- Enforcing laws and Institute regulations.
- Investigating criminal incidents and traffic accidents.
- Reporting crimes and traffic accidents.
- Conducting crime awareness and prevention programs.

When a criminal act is reported, GTPD will investigate the incident and make every reasonable effort to identify the offender(s). Depending upon the wishes of the victim, the nature of the offense, and the evidence gathered, the case could be presented for prosecution in the criminal courts. If a member of the Georgia Tech community is identified as an offender in an incident, GTPD will also notify the appropriate Institute personnel so that administrative disciplinary action may be taken.

Working Relationship With Local, State, and Federal Law Enforcement Agencies

GTPD maintains a cooperative relationship with the Atlanta Police Department. This encompasses inter-operative radio capability, training programs, special events coordination, and investigation of serious incidents. GTPD participates in Extraterritorial Assistance Memorandums of Understanding with the Atlanta Police Department, the Fulton County Sheriff's Office, and the Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority (MARTA) Police Department that authorize police officers and supervisors of the participating agencies to request mutual aid for incidents based upon a reasonable belief that such aid will enhance the public's safety and officer safety and efficiency.

Additionally, GTPD works closely with other city, county, state, and federal law enforcement agencies throughout Georgia. A memorandum of understanding is in place between GTPD and the Georgia Bureau of Investigation (GBI) to allow information sharing through the Georgia Information Sharing and Analysis Center, which facilitates effective collaboration on the investigation of criminal offenses. As a state investigative agency, the GBI routinely assists other state agencies, including GTPD, with investigations that require specific expertise or additional resources. GTPD maintains a liaison with the FBI and the Joint Terrorism Task Force and routinely consults with them about events—especially large gatherings such as sporting events—that may affect the safety and security of the campus community.

About the Georgia Tech Police Department (GTPD)

Crimes Involving Student Organizations at Off-Campus Locations

The Institute does not operate off-campus housing or student organization facilities, but some graduate and undergraduate students live in neighborhoods immediately surrounding the campus. When a Georgia Tech student is involved in an off-campus incident, GTPD may assist with the investigation in cooperation with local, state, or federal law enforcement. GTPD routinely works and communicates with the Atlanta Police Department on serious incidents occurring on campus or in the immediate neighborhoods and businesses surrounding campus. While the Atlanta Police Department has primary jurisdiction in all areas off campus, GTPD officers can and do respond to student-related incidents that occur in close proximity to campus. GTPD officers have direct radio communication with the city police and fire department to facilitate rapid response in emergency situations.

Law Enforcement Training

GTPD sworn officers are professionally trained and certified in accordance with the Georgia Peace Officer Standards and Training Council and attend continuing in-service training programs to further develop their knowledge and skills, including the Crisis Intervention Team program recommended by the National Alliance on Mental Illness.

Authority

State law (O.C.G.A. § 20-3-72) gives GTPD officers the authority to make arrests for crimes committed upon any property under the jurisdiction of the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia and for offenses committed upon any public or private property within 500 yards of any property under the jurisdiction of the Board of Regents.



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Location

GTPD headquarters is located at 965 Hemphill Ave. NW and is staffed 24 hours a day, year-round, including weekends, holidays, and semester breaks.

Virtual Presence

GTPD has a visible and proactive presence on multiple social media platforms to reach the greatest number of students, faculty, and staff. In addition to security notices, photographs, and safety marketing campaigns, safety-oriented videos are often strategically posted.

GTPD website: police.gatech.edu

Facebook: @GaTechPD

Twitter: @GaTechPD

YouTube: @GaTechPD

Tiktok: @GaTechPD

Instagram: @gatechpd

About the Georgia Tech Police Department (GTPD)

Community Feedback and Complaint Process

GTPD sets high standards of conduct and professionalism for all of its personnel. If you wish to lodge a complaint or give feedback regarding any member of the department, the following options are available:

In person — 965 Hemphill Ave. NW, Atlanta, GA 30318

Phone — 404.894.2500

Online — police.gatech.edu/community-feedback-and-complaint-process

Email — complaints@police.gatech.edu or commendations@police.gatech.edu

Mail: 965 Hemphill Ave. NW, Atlanta, GA 30332-0440

All complaints will be investigated by high-ranking department personnel. Your statement regarding the facts and circumstances surrounding the complaint will be documented and forwarded for investigation by a division commander or an internal administrative investigator. Please provide as much information as possible. Identified (not anonymous) complainants will be notified of the completion of the investigation. The complainant may appeal an investigation decision to the GTPD chief of police.

If you wish to commend an officer or employee of the department, please provide as much information as possible about the officer/employee and the reason for the commendation. In addition, it is helpful to provide your name and contact information. Your identification will be kept confidential upon request.



Preparation of the Annual Safety and Security Report

Safety and Security Report

The Georgia Tech Clery Committee prepares this report, to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security and Crime Statistics Act, using information maintained by GTPD and information provided by other Georgia Tech offices such as the Office of Student Integrity, Equity and Compliance Programs, Women's Resource Center, Wellness Empowerment Center, Housing and Residence Life, Athletics, other Campus Security Authorities, and the Atlanta Police Department. Each of these offices provides updated policy information and/or crime data. This report provides statistics for the previous three years concerning reported Clery Act crimes that occurred on campus; in certain off-campus buildings; or on property owned, leased, or controlled by Georgia Tech. This report also includes institutional policies concerning campus security, such as policies regarding sexual assault, alcohol, and other drugs.

Georgia Tech distributes a notice of the availability of this Annual Safety and Security Report by Oct. 1 of each year to every member of the Georgia Tech community. Members of the public may obtain a paper copy of this report by contacting GTPD at 404.894.1802 or by visiting police.gatech.edu/georgia-tech-annual-safety-security-reports.

All members of the Georgia Tech community, including students, faculty, staff, and guests, are encouraged to report all crimes and other public safety concerns to GTPD in a timely manner.



Fire Safety Report

The Campus Fire Safety Report is prepared by the Georgia Tech Office of Fire Safety in accordance with the Higher Education Opportunity Act (PL 110-315).

The Fire Safety Report can be found at ehs.gatech.edu/fire.

The report may be printed directly from the GTPD or Office of Fire Safety websites. To request a hard copy of the Georgia Tech Fire Safety Report, please send your request by phone (404.894.3473), email fire@gatech.edu, mail (Fire Safety Office, 151 Sixth Street NW, Suite 341, Atlanta, GA 30332-0465), or stop by the O'Keefe Custodial Services Building during business hours (Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.).

Reporting Crimes and Other Emergencies

Reporting to GTPD

All members of the Georgia Tech community, including students, faculty, staff, and guests, are encouraged to report all crimes and other public safety concerns to GTPD in a timely manner. Like any large community, Georgia Tech experiences accidents, injuries, crimes, and other emergencies and encourages prompt reporting of these incidents. **To report such incidents, potential criminal actions, or suspicious behavior, use the LiveSafe app, call 911 from a campus phone, or notify GTPD at 404.894.2500 or 404.894.GTPD.**

Dispatchers are available at these telephone numbers at all times. An officer will be dispatched to the scene and, if necessary, additional emergency assistance will be summoned. GTPD reports involving students are forwarded to the Office of the Associate Vice President for Student Life and Dean of Students for review and potential action by the Office of Student Integrity. GTPD will investigate when it is deemed appropriate. Additional information obtained in the investigation will also be forwarded to the Office of Student Integrity.

Reporting to Other Campus Security Authorities

All members of the Georgia Tech community, including students, faculty, staff, and guests, may also report specific crimes to any Campus Security Authority (CSA). These crimes, as defined by the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act), include: murder, non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, rape, fondling, incest, statutory rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson (limited to investigated cases determined by law enforcement authorities to be arson), domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. Hate crimes need to be reported as well. Hate crimes include any of the above offenses and incidents of larceny-theft,

simple assault, intimidation, or destruction/damage/vandalism of property that were motivated by the offender's bias. Bias categories include disability, ethnicity, gender, gender identity, national origin, race, religion, and sexual orientation. The Clery Act defines a CSA broadly as (1) a member of a campus police department; (2) any individuals who have responsibility for campus security, but who do not constitute a police or security department (such as gate attendants); (3) any persons designated in an institution's campus security policy as a recipient of reports of criminal offenses from students or employees; and (4) an official of an institution having significant responsibility for student and campus activities.

The following list denotes the positions at Georgia Tech that meet the definition of a CSA. This list is intended to be comprehensive, but certain positions may not be specifically listed.

- All sworn members of GTPD.
- All academic deans, associate deans, and assistant deans.
- All deans and directors, associate deans and directors, and assistant deans and directors in the Office of the Associate Vice President for Student Life and Dean of Students.
- The Title IX Coordinator, Assistant Title IX Coordinator, and all Deputy Title IX Coordinators.
- Campus victim-survivor advocates.
- The vice president, associate vice president, executive directors, and assistant director of the organizational area of Institute Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion.
- All directors, associate directors, resident advisors, and peer leaders of the organizational area of Residence Life.
- All directors and associate directors of the organizational area of the Student Center.

Reporting Crimes and Other Emergencies

- The associate vice president, senior directors, and directors of the organizational area of Georgia Tech Human Resources.
- All directors, associate directors, and head coaches in Georgia Tech Athletics.
- The senior director of Stamps Health Services.
- All advisors to student clubs and organizations.

Accurate reporting of the crime is important to the mission of compiling statistics required by the Clery Act, and timely reporting enables any necessary alerts to be distributed to the campus community.

If a crime victim reports a Clery Act crime to a CSA (other than GTPD) but does not wish to or otherwise cannot report to the police, the CSA will promptly report the crime to GTPD using the online form found at police.gatech.edu/campus-security-authorities.

If the victim wishes to remain anonymous, the CSA can report the crime using the online form without disclosing the victim's personally identifying information.

Confidential Reporting

For crimes that are reported to GTPD, confidentiality is limited to that provided by law. Because police reports are public records

under state law, GTPD cannot hold reports of crime in confidence. Confidential reporting, for purposes of inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics, can be made to Campus Security Authorities (as identified above) — excluding sworn members of GTPD. Accurate and prompt reporting will facilitate timely initiation of warnings and other appropriate emergency response procedures and will also help ensure the accuracy of crime statistics compiled in compliance with the Clery Act.

Persons Exempt From Reporting Clery Reportable Crimes

Pastoral counselors and professional counselors, as defined below, when acting as such, are not considered to be Campus Security Authorities and are not required to report crimes. The Institute encourages them, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform persons being counseled of the procedures to report crimes on a voluntary basis for inclusion in the annual crime statistics. A pastoral counselor is an employee of the Institute who is associated with a religious order or denomination, who is recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling, and who is functioning within the scope of that recognition. A professional counselor is an employee of the Institute whose official responsibilities include providing psychological counseling and who is functioning within the scope of their license or certification.

Suspected Child Abuse Reporting

Georgia law requires all Institute employees and volunteers who, in the course of their duties, suspect that a child has been abused on or off campus to report that abuse immediately to GTPD in person or by phone at 404.894.2500 or 404.894.GTPD. Employees and volunteers must also report suspected child abuse to their supervisor, program director, or a Georgia Tech official as soon as possible. For more information, see the Georgia Tech Mandatory Reporting of Child Abuse Policy in the Georgia Tech Policy Library at policies.gatech.edu/mandatory-reporting-child-abuse-policy.

Creating a Safe Campus

Safety, security, and crime prevention are everyone's responsibilities. The cooperation and involvement of faculty, staff, and students are absolutely essential to having a safe campus. Your safety and the security of your belongings begin with your own awareness and commitment. All members of the campus community are informed of crime prevention and safety awareness programs offered by GTPD during student and employee orientation sessions held in the fall, spring, and summer.

Safety Training

Multiple courses are available and offered to students, faculty, and staff free of charge. These courses are facilitated by staff of GTPD's Crime Prevention Unit and the Office of Emergency Management. All courses are offered at least once per semester as well as by request. Courses include:

- Citizen's Police Academy
- Security and Safety Education and Awareness
- Emergency Preparedness
- Active Shooter Response
- Safety Abroad
- Self-Defense
- Mental Health First Aid
- Alcohol/Drug Abuse Prevention
- Weather Hazards and Precautions
- Sexual Assault Prevention
- CPR/AED/First Aid Training

To request a course, visit the Services section at police.gatech.edu or the Planning + Training section at prepare.gatech.edu.



Additional Safety Training Resources

Crime Awareness and Prevention Speakers: You can request a speaker from GTPD to talk with your group or organization about crime awareness and prevention by calling 404.894.2500, or visiting the Services section at police.gatech.edu.

Safety Videos: Many short safety videos are available to the campus community through the GTPD YouTube page (search for GaTechPD). Videos include the "Planet Tech" walking distracted episodes, a Pedestrian Scramble PSA, and other general videos.

Publications: GTPD prepares and distributes numerous brochures and pamphlets covering topics such as alcohol and drug abuse awareness, general crime prevention, bicycle safety and security, and traffic safety. Copies are available at GTPD.

Creating a Safe Campus

Campus Community Safety Services

Additional resources and services that contribute to overall campus safety and security are available to Georgia Tech students, faculty, staff, and visitors, including:

Hazardous Weather Alerts: Georgia Tech community members may subscribe to receive hazardous weather alerts and access information about adverse weather conditions by sending an email to prepare@gatech.edu. Community members can also check the website when inclement weather is imminent at prepare.gatech.edu/situational-awareness-2022.

LiveSafe: A free mobile safety app that transforms mobile phones into personal safety devices, LiveSafe enables community members to quickly find campus resource information, call GTPD for help, or share information anonymously with GTPD via text messaging. With LiveSafe's Safe Walk feature, users can share their walking route via GPS with friends and family members. The LiveSafe app is available in the iTunes App Store and Google Play. For more information, go to livesafe.gatech.edu.

Emergency Blue Light Phones: For the safety of the Georgia Tech community, more than 500 emergency blue light phones are strategically located across campus. In emergencies, press the red emergency button, which will connect you directly with GTPD. Your location will be automatically identified for the communications officer, and a GTPD officer will be dispatched to the area if necessary.

Campus Transportation: The Institute operates a free bus service (the Stinger) and a van escort service (the Stingerette) on campus when classes are in session. Additionally, the Midnight Rambler provides nighttime transit services between

West and East Campus. The Gold Route provides transportation between the Institute's Transit Hub and Atlanta's Midtown MARTA Station. For more information, including operating hours, contact Parking and Transportation Services at 404.385.PARK or visit pts.gatech.edu.

Property Registration: This program assists members of the Georgia Tech community with marking and tracking information (serial and model numbers, etc.) for valuable items such as electronics. Engravers for marking valuables are available, and participants are provided with inventory cards. Register online under the Services section at police.gatech.edu, or call 404.894.2500 for more information.



Bicycle Registration: Members of the Georgia Tech community who bring bicycles to campus are encouraged to register them, at no cost, with GTPD. Bicycle owners provide GTPD with important identification information and receive a registration sticker for their bicycles. To register, visit the Services section at police.gatech.edu. For more information, call 404.894.2500.

Creating a Safe Campus

Physical Security Surveys: GTPD offers free building security surveys, which involve conducting physical security assessments and talking with building managers about physical and behavioral changes that may contribute to improved building security. For more information, call 404.894.2500.

Lost and Found: GTPD operates a lost and found for valuable property. Stop by GTPD to drop off found property or inquire about lost property. Lost property may also be reported by visiting the Services section at police.gatech.edu.

Basic Rules

- Be aware of your surroundings. Stay alert, and do not get distracted.
- Choose well-lit, busy streets and areas, and walk with a friend.
- Know where the police station is and which buildings are open late.
- Know where campus emergency telephones are located.
- Use body language to communicate that you are calm, confident, and know where you are going.
- Make eye contact with those around you.
- Trust your instincts. Leave if you feel uncomfortable in a setting.
- To escape danger, cross the street, move to a well-lit area, and quickly go to the nearest populated facility.
- Never prop open exterior doors to residence halls or other buildings.
- Keep room doors locked at all times.
- Carry your keys at all times.

Personal Safety Tips

Although the victim is never at fault, taking a few simple precautions as you go about your daily activities can reduce your chances of becoming a crime victim.

Publicizing Personal Information

- Be careful about publicizing personal information — your name, picture, hobbies, and other identifiable details — on websites and other easily accessible sources.
- Be aware that personal information posted on social media may open the door for this information to be used by individuals to commit identity theft or other predatory crimes.

When Walking

- Walk facing traffic.
- Carry a minimal number of belongings.
- Keep emergency money for transportation in a separate location such as a pocket.
- Have your keys in your hand when approaching your vehicle or residence.
- If you feel you are being followed by someone in a vehicle, change your direction and write down the license plate number.

In a Vehicle

- Keep your vehicle in good running condition and filled with fuel.
- Plan your route in advance.
- Keep your vehicle doors locked at all times.
- Park in well-lit areas.
- Never pick up strangers.
- Do not stop to help motorists. Instead, signal that you will call for help.
- If you are being followed, go to the nearest police or fire station, or an open facility. If no safe areas are near, honk the horn repeatedly and turn on your emergency flashers. Call police when it is safe to do so.

Creating a Safe Campus

Jogging, Bicycling, and Other Outdoor Activities

- Choose safe, well-populated routes.
- Vary your routine, including the times you perform certain activities and the routes you take to or from such activities.
- Wear light, brightly colored clothing, especially at dusk and at night.
- Avoid jogging, biking, and other outdoor activities alone at night.
- If possible, carry a personal safety alarm.
- Do not wear headphones that cancel other sounds.

What If It Happens to You?

- Do not resist if an attacker is only after your belongings or other valuables. Do not escalate a property crime into a violent confrontation.
- Remain calm and do not show signs of panic, anger, or confusion.
- Call the police immediately. Identify yourself and your location.
- Try to get a good description of your attacker, focusing on identifiable attributes such as:
 - Age
 - Sex
 - Scars
 - Race
 - Height
 - Tattoos
 - Weight
 - Complexion
 - Type of clothing
 - Body build

Property Safety Tips

The most frequently reported crimes are those involving theft of personal or institutional property. The following are some of the most commonly reported to GTPD, along with security tips to help you protect your property.

Vehicles

- Do not leave your keys inside your vehicle, and always lock your vehicle.
- Remove all valuables from your vehicle, including GPS devices and their mounts, clothing, electronic devices and their chargers, purses, wallets, and change. Store valuables out of sight in your trunk if they must remain in your vehicle.
- Close all windows, and make sure the trunk and all doors are secured.
- Keep your vehicle's tag number, VIN (vehicle identification number), and a complete description of your vehicle in your wallet or a safe place at your residence.
- Park in well-lit, busy areas, and do not leave your vehicle in unattended lots for long periods of time.
- Install a security device, such as a steering column lock or a cutoff switch that interrupts fuel or ignition systems.
- Secure your vehicle's license plate with tamper-proof bolts.

Bicycles

- Park your bicycle in areas with a high volume of pedestrian traffic.
- Lock your bicycle with a high-quality, U-shaped lock.
- Engrave your bicycle with an owner identification number. This service is free at GTPD.

Creating a Safe Campus

- Register your bicycle for free with GTPD. Bicycles can be registered at police.gatech.edu/registration. A record will be made of the make, model, manufacturer's serial number, and the owner identification number, and you will receive a registration sticker to place on your bicycle.



Computers and Other Office Equipment

- Lock your room or office every time you leave.
- Keep records that include a description of the equipment along with the make, model, and manufacturer's serial number.
- Engrave or apply an owner or departmental identification marking where possible. Engraving is a free service at GTPD.
- Secure computers with cable locks or other security devices.
- Install burglar alarms capable of being monitored by GTPD in computer labs, offices, or storage areas that contain large quantities of valuable office or research equipment.
- Consider purchasing and installing a tracking device on your laptop.

Textbooks and Theft

- Write your name or owner identification number on several pages inside your books.
- Never leave your book bag or books unattended, especially while at the Library, in coffee shops, dining halls, classrooms, and lounge areas, or at the Campus Recreation Center.
- While lockers are safe for storing clothes, they can be broken into. Do not store valuable items in a locker without using a lock.

Weapons on Campus

Georgia law regarding possession of weapons on campus (O.C.G.A. § 16-11-127.1) was changed, effective July 1, 2017, and now allows weapons license holders to carry handguns on property owned or leased by public colleges and universities. The law allows for the carrying of handguns only, and the handgun must be concealed. The statute defines concealed as “carried in such a fashion that does not actively solicit the attention of others and is not prominently, openly, and intentionally displayed except for the purposes of defense of self or others.” Therefore, a license holder may

Creating a Safe Campus

carry a handgun while it is substantially (but not necessarily completely) covered by an article of clothing, or contained within a bag that they are carrying, or in another similar manner that keeps the weapon under the control of the license holder and generally out of the view of others.

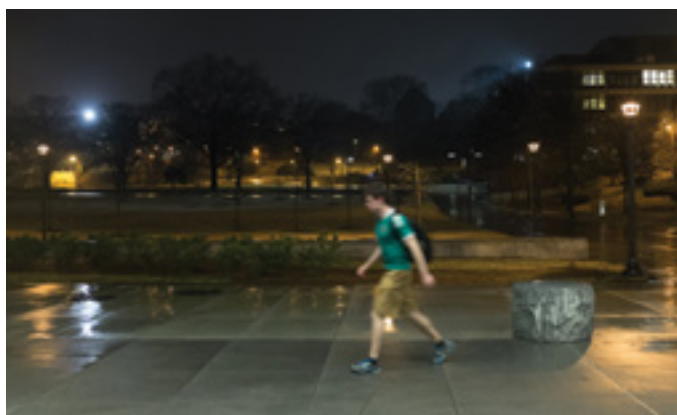
There are several restrictions on the carrying of handguns on campus. License holders and others may not carry or possess handguns in student housing facilities (including fraternities and sororities housed in buildings or on land owned or leased by a University System institution); buildings or property used for intercollegiate sporting events; spaces utilized for daycare or preschool functions; offices for staff, faculty, or administration; spaces being used for classes in which high school students are enrolled; and spaces being used for disciplinary proceedings of any kind.

Georgia law, under the same code section, also allows the carrying of electroshock weapons on campus. Electroshock weapons are devices commonly referred to as tasers or stun guns. Per O.C.G.A. 16-11-127.1(b)(19), this code section does not restrict “Any person who is 18 years of age or older or currently enrolled in classes on the campus in question and carrying, possessing, or having under such person’s control an electroshock weapon while in or on any building or real property owned by or leased to such public technical school, vocational school, college or university, or other public institution of postsecondary education; provided, however, that, if such person makes use of such electroshock weapon, such use shall be in defense of self or others. The exemption under this paragraph shall apply only to such person regarding such electroshock weapon. As used in this paragraph, the term “electroshock weapon” means any commercially available device that is powered by electrical charging units and designed

exclusively to be capable of incapacitating a person by electrical charge, including, but not limited to, a stun gun or taser as defined in subsection (a) of Code Section 16-11-106.”

Other than the exceptions listed above, it is against Georgia state law to possess any other weapon on campus. Georgia law defines “weapon” as “any pistol, revolver, or any weapon designed or intended to propel a missile of any kind, or any dirk, bowie knife, switchblade knife, ballistic knife, any other knife having a blade of two or more inches, straight-edge razor, razor blade, spring stick, knuckles, whether made from metal, thermoplastic, wood, or other similar material, blackjack, any bat, club, or other bludgeon-type weapon, or any flailing instrument consisting of two or more rigid parts connected in such a manner as to allow them to swing freely, which may be known as a nunchuck, nunchaku, shuriken, or fighting chain, or any disc, of whatever configuration, having at least two points or pointed blades which is designed to be thrown or propelled and which may be known as a throwing star or oriental dart, or any weapon of like kind.”

For more information, refer to the Campus Carry link on the Georgia Tech Police Department web page at police.gatech.edu/campus-carry-information.



Timely Warnings/Clery Act Safety Alerts

In an effort to provide timely notice to the campus community in the event of a Clery Act crime that may pose a serious or ongoing threat to members of the community, GTPD issues “Clery Act Safety Alerts,” also known as timely warnings. GTPD will generally issue these alerts for the following crimes: arson, aggravated assault, criminal homicide, robbery, burglary, sexual assaults, and hate crimes. GTPD works with Institute Communications to distribute campuswide emails and post alerts online.

The purpose of these Clery Act Safety Alerts is to notify the campus community of the incident and to provide information that may enable community members to protect themselves from similar incidents. The Institute will issue Clery Act Safety Alerts whenever the following criteria are met: 1) a crime is committed; 2) the perpetrator has not been apprehended; and 3) there is a substantial risk to the physical safety of other members of the campus community because of the crime. Such crimes include but are not limited to: 1) Clery Act crimes that are reported to any Campus Security Authority or the local police; or 2) crimes in which the Institute determines that the incident represents an ongoing threat to the campus

community. If a robbery suspect has already been detained, the crime is not considered a threat to the community and no warning is sent. When issuing Clery Act Safety Alerts, Georgia Tech withholds as confidential the names of victims. Clery Act Safety Alerts shall be decided on a case-by-case basis considering all the facts surrounding the crime. Additionally, GTPD may, in some circumstances, issue Clery Act Safety Alerts when there is a pattern of crimes against persons or property.

The GTPD Criminal Investigation Division (CID) commander or designee will consult with the chief of police to determine if an alert is warranted. If so, the CID commander will draft the Clery Act Safety Alert email for review by Institute Communications before distributing the email campuswide. Institute Communications may also publish the information on the Institute’s main webpage and/or distribute it to local media outlets. For incidents involving off-campus crimes, GTPD may issue a Clery Act Safety Alert if the crime occurred in a location used and frequented by the campus community. Anyone with information warranting a timely warning should report the circumstances to GTPD by calling 404.894.2500, 404.894.GTPD, or 911 from a campus phone — or by visiting GTPD at 965 Hemphill Ave. NW.



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Clery Act Safety Alerts shall be decided on a case-by-case basis in light of all the facts surrounding the crime.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

This policy statement summarizes the Institute's emergency response and evacuation procedures, including protocols for emergency notifications in those situations that represent a significant emergency or dangerous situation affecting the health and/or safety of the Georgia Tech community. This policy statement complies with the Emergency Notification requirements of the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, as amended by the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008 and applicable Department of Education regulations.



Emergency Response Plan

The GTPD's Office of Emergency Management and Communications is responsible for the overall direction and planning for emergency situations on campus or those that occur in the local or regional area affecting campus. The Office of Emergency Management and Communications has developed a comprehensive, all hazards Emergency Operations Plan that outlines steps the Institute will take to prepare for, respond to, mitigate, and recover from a full range of likely hazards the campus community may face. A summary of the Institute's

response procedures and the annual version of the plan is available at prepare.gatech.edu, which also includes detailed information about the Georgia Tech Emergency Notification System (GTENS), and how to enroll in the mass notification system to ensure receipt of emergency notices on Institute and personal phones.

To ensure that these plans remain current and actionable, the Institute will conduct an emergency management exercise, at least once yearly. These exercises may include tabletop drills, emergency operations center exercises, or full-scale emergency response exercises. The Office of Emergency Management and Communications will notify the community of the exercise, remind the community of the Institute's publicly available information regarding emergency response procedures, and conduct after-action reviews of all emergency management exercises. Reviews of exercises and actual events include plan revisions to improve the readiness of the campus.

Emergency Notification System

Georgia Tech is committed to ensuring that the campus community receives timely, accurate, and useful information in the event of an emergency on campus or in the local area that poses a risk to the health and safety of campus community members. Georgia Tech will only initiate emergency notification in cases where an imminent threat to the campus community requires immediate action.

To support this commitment, Georgia Tech has invested in several multimodal forms of communication that allow administrators to distribute notices in the event of a critical incident or dangerous situation.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

1. Georgia Tech Emergency Notification System (GTENS)

GTENS uses the Blackboard Connect system to distribute emergency communications to the campus community through emails, text messages, phone calls, RSS feeds (digital signage, Institute webpage [gatech.edu]), and social media posts. The system includes preloaded templates for various situations, and the alerts can be sent to specific groups or the entire community. Recipient emails (students, faculty, and staff) are uploaded nightly to ensure that only those currently working at or attending Georgia Tech receive alerts. Georgia Tech loads only email addresses into the system automatically, as GTENS phone/text alerts are optional. To sign up for phone/text alerts, visit passport.gatech.edu. To minimize the overall load on the system, which improves the delivery time of any emergency message, parents and friends are not eligible to sign up for GTENS. Because all GTENS messages are automatically sent to Twitter, parents and friends are encouraged to follow @gtpdalerts if they would like to receive GTENS alerts.

2. Siren Warning System (SWS)

The Georgia Tech Siren Warning System (SWS) is a series of seven sirens distributed evenly throughout the campus capable of sounding audible siren alerts followed by voice instructions. It is operated through a radio system, based in the GTPD Operations Center. Typically, the SWS is used to advise people to seek shelter inside a building for a variety of circumstances, most often for severe weather.

The SWS is tested at noon on the first Wednesday of every month, unless inclement weather in the area would cause undue alarm and confusion. At the beginning of each semester, GTENS is tested live in addition to the standard SWS test.

3. Social Media

Although GTENS pushes emergency notification messages to the appropriate social media sites, the messages can also be used independently of GTENS. Both Twitter and Facebook are used to provide intermediate and awareness information, between major GTENS messages or prior to a severe weather event.

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

GTPD may become aware of a critical incident or other emergency that potentially affects the health or safety of the campus community. Generally, campus first responders become aware of these situations when they are reported to the GTPD Operations Center or when they are discovered during patrol or other assignments.

In situations where there is an imminent threat that requires the campus community to take immediate action, the GTPD watch commander may initiate emergency notification based upon their initial assessment. This may entail an on-scene size-up, reports from responding officers, video evidence, or calls and reports from the public. Note that in addition to the patrol watch commander, the following persons may authorize use of emergency notification:

- Chief of police
- Deputy chief of police
- GTPD captains
- Director of emergency management and communications
- Director of communications

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

Sending Emergency Notifications

While the watch commander may authorize and direct the usage of the Emergency Notification System, GTPD's communications officers are responsible for sending the messages. The trained individuals and groups who may send alerts include:

- GTENS
Primary: GTPD communications officers
Backup: Emergency management staff
Backup: GTPD command staff (chief, deputy chief, captains)
Backup: GTPD communications supervisor
- Siren Warning System
Primary: GTPD Operations Center staff
- Social media (for supplementary information)
Primary: Emergency management staff

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

First responders on the scene of a critical incident or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of the campus community will assist those preparing the emergency notification in determining what segment or segments of the campus community should receive the notification. Generally, campus community members in the immediate area of the dangerous situation (i.e., the building, adjacent buildings, or surrounding area) will receive the emergency notification first. Subsequent notifications to a wider group of community members may be sent. Additionally, applicable messages about the dangerous condition will be

posted on the Georgia Tech homepage to ensure the rest of the campus is aware of the situation and the steps that should be taken to maintain personal and campus safety. If the emergency affects a significant portion of or the entire campus, the notification will be sent to the entire campus community.

Determining the Contents of the Emergency Notification

First responders on the scene of a critical incident or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of the campus community will assist the emergency notification requester, approver, and sender to determine the contents of the notification. The goal is to ensure that individuals are aware of the situation and that they know the steps to take to safeguard their personal and community safety.

Disseminating Emergency Information to the Larger Community

Because all GTENS messages are automatically sent to Twitter, parents are encouraged to follow @gtpdalerts if they would like to receive GTENS alerts.

If a critical incident or dangerous situation poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of the off-campus community, the on-duty GTPD watch commander will request that the GTPD communications officer notify the Atlanta 911 Communications Center.

Security of and Access to Institute Facilities

Georgia Tech Facilities Management maintains Institute buildings and grounds with a concern for safety and security. Its staff regularly inspects the campus, evaluates lighting, and makes repairs to improve safety and security. Other departments, including GTPD, assist Facilities by reporting potential safety and security hazards.

The Security Card Access System enhances building security by limiting access to those students, faculty, or staff who need to access a specific building.

The Georgia Tech Security Card Access System (SCAS) is a campuswide system that enables students, faculty, and staff to use their BuzzCard to access various buildings on campus. Individual BuzzCards are programmed to allow the holder access only to those buildings they are authorized to enter. As such, the SCAS enhances building security by limiting access to only those students, faculty, or staff who need to access a specific building, including residence halls. More information about the Georgia Tech SCAS is available at buzzcard.gatech.edu.



Living on Campus

Georgia Tech encourages students who do not reside with their parents or families to live in the residence halls. Housing and Residence Life supervises the assignment of rooms for single and married students. For a complete guide containing information about housing facilities and services, costs, priorities, policies, and residence hall safety, contact Housing at 404.894.2470, or visit housing.gatech.edu.

Access to Residence Halls

Exterior doors of the residence halls are locked 24 hours a day. A resident accesses their assigned building with their student BuzzCard, and accesses their individual room with a key. All visitors must be escorted by residents. In the event of a lost key, the student's room locks are re-keyed.

Staff Training

All Residence Life staff members undergo thorough training in enforcing residence hall security policies. As part of their responsibility as residence hall security enforcers, all Residence Life staff members participate in lectures and seminars associated with campus safety and security.

Living in Off-Campus Housing, Fraternities, and Sororities

Neither Housing and Residence Life nor the Institute provides supervision for off-campus housing. Sororities and fraternities are responsible for educating their members on safety and security in their houses and on campus. GTPD provides crime prevention instruction when requested.

Sexual Assault, Dating or Domestic Violence, and Stalking Prevention and Response

The institution expressly prohibits sexual misconduct, including dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking consistent with the requirements of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, and University System of Georgia policy. Georgia Tech is committed to a learning and working environment free from gender-based violence for all Institute community members, including students, faculty, and staff, as well as contractors, vendors, visitors, and guests.

Definitions

Federal/Jeanne Clery Act Definitions

Dating Violence

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

Domestic Violence

A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; by a person who is cohabitating 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 the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the 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.

Sexual Assault

Any sexual act directed against another person, without consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent. An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's UCR program.

Definitions Under Georgia State Law

Dating Violence

O.C.G.A. § 19-13A-1 defines a "dating relationship" and "dating violence" as:

- (1) "Dating relationship" means a committed romantic relationship characterized by a level of intimacy that is not associated with mere friendship or between persons in an ordinary business, social, or educational context; provided, however, that such term shall not require sexual involvement.

Sexual Assault, Dating or Domestic Violence, and Stalking Prevention and Response

- (2) “Dating violence” means the occurrence of one or more of the following acts between persons through whom a current pregnancy has developed or who are currently, or within the last 12 months were, in a dating relationship:
- A) Any felony; or
 - (B) Commission of the offenses of simple battery, battery, simple assault, or stalking.

Domestic Violence

The State of Georgia does not have a Domestic Violence law, but defines Family Violence (O.C.G.A. § 19-13-1) as:

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

- (1) Any felony; or
- (2) Commission of offenses of battery, simple battery, simple assault, assault, stalking, criminal damage to property, unlawful restraint, or criminal trespass.

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

Sexual Assault

Georgia does not have a Sexual Assault law, but instead has a Sexual Battery law as shown below.

O.C.G.A. § 16-6-22.1:

- (a) For the purposes of this Code section, the term “intimate parts” means the primary genital area, anus, groin, inner thighs, or buttocks of a male or female and the breasts of a female.
- (b) A person commits the offense of sexual battery

when he or she intentionally makes physical contact with the intimate parts of the body of another person without the consent of that person.

- (c) Except as otherwise provided in this Code section, a person convicted of the offense of sexual battery shall be punished as for a misdemeanor of a high and aggravated nature.
- (d) A person convicted of the offense of sexual battery against any child under the age of 16 years shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than five years.
- (e) Upon a second or subsequent conviction under subsection (b) of this Code section, a person shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned for not less than one nor more than five years and, in addition, shall be subject to the sentencing and punishment provisions of Code Section 17-10-6.2.

Rape

O.C.G.A. § 16-6-1 defines “rape” as:

- (a) A person commits the offense of rape when he has carnal knowledge of:
 - A female forcibly and against her will; or
 - A female who is less than ten years of age.Carnal knowledge in rape occurs when there is any penetration of the female sex organ by the male sex organ. The fact that the person allegedly raped is the wife of the defendant shall not be a defense to a charge of rape.
- (b) A person convicted of the offense of rape shall be punished by death, by imprisonment for life without parole, by imprisonment for life, or by a split sentence that is a term of imprisonment for not less than 25 years and not exceeding life imprisonment, followed by probation for life. Any person convicted under this Code section shall, in addition, be subject to the sentencing

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and punishment provisions of Code Sections 17-10-6.1 and 17-10-7.

- (c) When evidence relating to an allegation of rape is collected in the course of a medical examination of the person who is the victim of the alleged crime, the Georgia Crime Victims Emergency Fund, as provided for in Chapter 15 of Title 17, shall be responsible for the cost of the medical examination to the extent that expense is incurred for the limited purpose of collecting evidence.

Sodomy; Aggravated Sodomy; Medical Expenses

O.C.G.A. § 16-6-2 provides:

- (a)(1) A person commits the offense of sodomy when he or she performs or submits to any sexual act involving the sex organs of one person and the mouth or anus of another.
- (2) A person commits the offense of aggravated sodomy when he or she commits sodomy with force and against the will of the other person or when he or she commits sodomy with a person who is less than ten years of age. The fact that the person allegedly sodomized is the spouse of a defendant shall not be a defense to a charge of aggravated sodomy.
- (b)(1) Except as provided in subsection (d) of this Code section, a person convicted of the offense of sodomy shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than 20 years and shall be subject to the sentencing and punishment provisions of Code Section 17-10-6.2.
- (2) A person convicted of the offense of aggravated sodomy shall be punished by imprisonment for life or by a split sentence that is a term of imprisonment for not less than 25 years and not exceeding life imprisonment, followed by probation for life. Any person convicted under this Code section of the offense of aggravated sodomy shall, in addition, be subject to the

sentencing and punishment provisions of Code Sections 17-10-6.1 and 17-10-7.

- (c) When evidence relating to an allegation of aggravated sodomy is collected in the course of a medical examination of the person who is the victim of the alleged crime, the Georgia Crime Victims Emergency Fund, as provided for in Chapter 15 of Title 17, shall be financially responsible for the cost of the medical examination to the extent that expense is incurred for the limited purpose of collecting evidence.
- (d) If the victim is at least 13 but less than 16 years of age and the person convicted of sodomy is 18 years of age or younger and is no more than four years older than the victim, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall not be subject to the sentencing and punishment provisions of Code Section 17-10-6.2.

Fondling

The State of Georgia does not have a definition for Fondling, however the Clery Act definition of fondling is included in the State definition of Sexual Battery provided above.

Incest

O.C.G.A. § 16-6-22:

- (a) A person commits the offense of incest when such person engages in sexual intercourse or sodomy, as such term is defined in Code Section 16-6-2, with a person whom he or she knows he or she is related to either by blood or by marriage as follows:
 - (1) Father and child or stepchild;
 - (2) Mother and child or stepchild;
 - (3) Siblings of the whole blood or of the half blood;
 - (4) Grandparent and grandchild of the whole blood or of the half blood;

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- (5) Aunt and niece or nephew of the whole blood or of the half blood; or
- (6) Uncle and niece or nephew of the whole blood or of the half blood.
- (b) A person convicted of the offense of incest shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than ten nor more than 30 years; provided, however, that any person convicted of the offense of incest under this subsection with a child under the age of 14 years shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than 25 nor more than 50 years. Any person convicted under this Code section of the offense of incest shall, in addition, be subject to the sentencing and punishment provisions of Code Section 17-10-6.2.

Statutory Rape

O.C.G.A. § 16-6-3:

- (a) A person commits the offense of statutory rape when he or she engages in sexual intercourse with any person under the age of 16 years and not his or her spouse, provided that no conviction shall be had for this offense on the unsupported testimony of the victim.
- (b) Except as provided in subsection (c) of this Code section, a person convicted of the offense of statutory rape shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than 20 years; provided, however, that if the person so convicted is 21 years of age or older, such person shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than ten nor more than 20 years. Any person convicted under this subsection of the offense of statutory rape shall, in addition, be subject to the sentencing and punishment provisions of Code Section 17-10-6.2.
- (c) If the victim is at least 14 but less than 16 years of age and the person convicted of statutory rape is 18 years of age or younger and is no more than four years older than the victim, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Stalking

O.C.G.A. § 16-5-90:

- (a)(1) A person commits the offense of stalking when he or she follows, places under surveillance, or contacts another person at or about a place or places without the consent of the other person for the purpose of harassing and intimidating the other person. For the purpose of this article, the terms “computer” and “computer network” shall have the same meanings as set out in Code Section 16-9-92; the term “contact” shall mean any communication including without being limited to communication in person, by telephone, by mail, by broadcast, by computer, by computer network, or by any other electronic device; and the place or places that contact by telephone, mail, broadcast, computer, computer network, or any other electronic device is deemed to occur shall be the place or places where such communication is received. For the purpose of this article, the term “place or places” shall include any public or private property occupied by the victim other than the residence of the defendant. For the purposes of this article, the term “harassing and intimidating” means a knowing and willful course of conduct directed at a specific person which causes emotional distress by placing such person in reasonable fear for such person’s safety or the safety of a member of his or her immediate family, by establishing a pattern of harassing and intimidating behavior, and which serves no legitimate purpose. This Code section shall not be construed to require that an overt threat of death or bodily injury has been made.
- (2) A person commits the offense of stalking when such person, in violation of a bond to keep the peace posted pursuant to Code Section 17-6-110, standing order issued under Code Section 19-1-1, temporary restraining order, temporary protective order, permanent restraining order,

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permanent protective order, preliminary injunction, or permanent injunction or condition of pretrial release, condition of probation, or condition of parole in effect prohibiting the harassment or intimidation of another person, broadcasts or publishes, including electronic publication, the picture, name, address, or phone number of a person for whose benefit the bond, order, or condition was made and without such person's consent in such a manner that causes other persons to harass or intimidate such person and the person making the broadcast or publication knew or had reason to believe that such broadcast or publication would cause such person to be harassed or intimidated by others.

- (b) Except as provided in subsection (c) of this Code section, a person who commits the offense of stalking is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- (c) Upon the second conviction, and all subsequent convictions, for stalking, the defendant shall be guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than ten years.
- (d) Before sentencing a defendant for any conviction of stalking under this Code section or aggravated stalking under Code Section 16-5-91, the sentencing judge may require psychological evaluation of the offender and shall consider the entire criminal record of the offender. At the time of sentencing, the judge is authorized to issue a permanent restraining order against the offender to protect the person stalked

Reporting Options

Students, staff, and faculty are strongly encouraged to report instances of sexual misconduct, including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking, to the Institute. Reports can be made to the following:

Georgia Tech Police Department

404.894.2500

Title IX Coordinator

chris.griffin@gatech.edu

404.385.5583 (O)

Online Reporting Options

- Submit a report at titleix.gatech.edu
- EthicsPoint: secure.ethicspoint.com/domain/media/en/gui/7508/index.html

Anonymous Reporting Options

- EthicsPoint: Call 1.866.297.0224 (EthicsPoint will transcribe the information and forward to the Institute) OR file an anonymous report online at secure.ethicspoint.com/domain/media/en/gui/7508/index.html.
- Submit a report at titleix.gatech.edu. Please note, those who are considered "Responsible Employees" may not submit reports anonymously through this portal. A "Responsible Employee" is one 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 Confidential Employee or Privileged Employee. Student employees who serve in a supervisory, advisory, or managerial role are in a position of authority for purposes of reporting.

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and the members of such person's immediate family, and the judge is authorized to require psychological treatment of the offender as a part of the sentence, or as a condition for suspension or stay of sentence, or for probation.

Consent

While Georgia does not define consent, there is a published definition of "Without his consent" in: O.C.G.A. § 16-1-3:

- (19) "Without his consent" means that a person whose concurrence is required has not, with knowledge of the essential facts, voluntarily yielded to the proposal of the accused or of another.

Procedures Following a Crime of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking

If you or someone close to you is the victim of gender-based violence, know that you are not alone. The information in this report will help you navigate some of what you may be experiencing. No matter what you have experienced or how you are feeling now, it is important to prioritize your safety.

Sexual assault is any type of unwanted sexual activity committed against you, from unwanted touching to rape, without your freely given consent. Sexual assault can happen by threats, coercion, physical force, or any means the assailant uses to disable the victim from freely giving consent, such as alcohol or other drugs. It is important to remember that no one deserves to be sexually assaulted and nothing you did was asking for it.

Dating and domestic violence is when someone harms another individual in the context of a

romantic relationship, whether that be marriage, living together, or dating formally or informally. This can include physical, emotional, or sexual abuse, or all three. It can occur when you are deeply in love with someone or on the first date, and it can even occur long after a romantic or sexual relationship has ended.

Stalking is any type of repeated contact that makes a person feel afraid for their safety and or causes them to suffer significant emotional distress. Stalking can include someone following you, repeatedly calling or texting, or other use of technology such as email or social media.

Options for Seeking Medical Attention and Preserving Evidence

After a sexual assault, seeking medical attention within the first five days is important for medical reasons, as well as for collecting evidence for a law enforcement investigation. Local rape crisis centers are available for medical and counseling assistance 24 hours a day. Call 404.616.4861 to contact the Grady Rape Crisis Center directly.

Although your first instinct after a sexual assault may be to bathe, it is very important that you do not bathe, wash, gargle, brush your hair, or change your clothes if you plan to have a rape kit examination conducted. Important evidence could be destroyed if you do so. If you do bathe, you are still encouraged to seek a forensic medical exam at a hospital or other facility, where evidence can still be collected. If possible, bring your changed clothes in a brown paper bag (not plastic) for evidence collection. You do not have to report the incident to law enforcement in order to have a rape kit examination, but the exam allows you to have evidence collected and preserved should you decide to report at a later time.

Sexual Assault, Dating or Domestic Violence, and Stalking Prevention and Response

Stamps Health Services, including Women's Health, is available during office hours (Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. – 5 p.m.) for assistance and follow-up care for Georgia Tech students. It does not conduct rape kit exams, however. An on-call VOICE Advocate in the Wellness Empowerment Center can be reached 24 hours a day by calling 404.894.9000.

GTPD will transport victims in unmarked cars to the Grady Rape Crisis Center or any other local rape crisis center 24 hours a day. Victims may request that a friend or family member accompany them. Additionally, a VOICE Advocate can accompany students to the hospital or rape crisis center and talk about available resources. Victims have the option to seek medical attention without having a rape kit exam conducted. They may seek medical attention for injuries, screening for a sexually transmitted infection (STI), emergency contraception, and pregnancy testing.

Georgia Tech faculty and staff members seeking medical attention are directed to local rape crisis centers, including the Grady Rape Crisis Center. If it is not possible to seek medical care within the five-day window for a rape kit exam, it is still important to seek medical attention as soon as possible.

Reporting Sexual Misconduct

When sexual misconduct, including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking, occurs, all members of the Institute community are strongly encouraged to report it promptly to the Georgia Tech Police Department at 404.894.2500 or in person. Reports of sexual misconduct made to GTPD will not initiate disciplinary proceedings.

GTPD provides victims with written information about the Georgia Crime Victims Bill of Rights, as well as information on obtaining Temporary Protective Orders, Institute No Contact Orders,

and support services and resources available to community members impacted by sexual misconduct.



Reports of sexual misconduct may also be made to the Title IX Coordinator online at the link provided at titleix.gatech.edu, by phone at 404.385.5583, or by email to chris.griffin@gatech.edu. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for providing parties with supportive and protective measures, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to GTPD or local law enforcement. The Title IX Coordinator also provides information about the Institute's sexual misconduct disciplinary proceedings, and students' and employees' rights and options with respect to reporting and filing a complaint, regardless of the location of the offense.

The Institute, through the Title IX Coordinator or VOICE, Georgia Tech's victim-survivor support initiative, has resources to assist parties in making reports to law enforcement if the victim so chooses. Parties also have the option to decline to notify law enforcement authorities.

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The Title IX Coordinator and VOICE can assist victims with information about orders of protection, no-contact orders, and restraining orders. Regardless of whether a complaint is filed with GTPD or the Title IX Coordinator, a student victim can still receive support services from the Title IX Coordinator and VOICE, and a faculty or staff member can still receive support services from the Title IX Coordinator and through the Employee Assistance Program. A listing of the resources available to victim-survivors is available at titleix.gatech.edu/content/title-ix-resources and healthinitiatives.gatech.edu/resources.

Regardless of how the Institute becomes aware of alleged sexual misconduct, the Title IX Coordinator shall ensure a prompt, fair, and impartial review and resolution of complaints alleging sexual misconduct. Where a report of sexual misconduct has been made, the Title IX Coordinator shall review the complaint to determine whether the allegations describe conduct in violation of the Institute's Sexual Misconduct Policy.

Alternative Reporting Option

Reports may be filed through EthicsPoint (a neutral third-party host) by completing an online form at secure.ethicspoint.com/domain/media/en/gui/7508/index.html or by calling 1.866.297.0224 and having EthicsPoint transcribe the information and send it to the Institute. General information is collected for campus safety statistics, and the case is referred for investigation to the extent possible given the information provided.

Additionally, reports may also be made through the online reporting form at titleix.gatech.edu.

Confidentiality

Although the goal is to limit the number of individuals who may learn about an allegation or investigation of sexual misconduct, Georgia Tech cannot guarantee confidentiality in all cases. Georgia Tech, however, will make reasonable and appropriate efforts to preserve the victim's and accused individual's privacy and to protect the confidentiality of information. To the extent permissible by law, Georgia Tech shall take reasonable steps to avoid inclusion of identifying information about a victim or accused individual from publicly available records. Access to disciplinary records is governed by applicable state and federal laws, including but not limited to FERPA.

Supportive Measures

When the Title IX Coordinator has received information regarding an allegation of sexual misconduct, the involved individuals will be provided written information about support services. Support services are non-disciplinary, non-punitive, individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without charge. These services are made available to the complainant and respondent before or after the filing of a complaint or where no complaint has been filed. Support services include counseling; advocacy; housing assistance; academic support; disability services; health and mental services; changes to academic or employment arrangements, schedules, or supervision; and other services.

The Institute will maintain as confidential any supportive measures provided to a victim, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the institution to provide the supportive measures.

Sexual Assault, Dating or Domestic Violence, and Stalking Prevention and Response

Georgia Tech Resources and Support

The following Georgia Tech offices offer resources and support to those affected by sexual misconduct or who are involved in the sexual misconduct investigation and resolution process:

For Students:

Title IX Coordinator

404.385.5583

titleix.gatech.edu

Individuals may choose to meet with the Institute's Title IX Coordinator to learn about their rights and options, acquire supportive measures, request academic and other accommodations, request an informal resolution, or begin a formal complaint process. The Title IX Coordinator will assist in obtaining:

- Counseling
- Advocacy assistance
- Housing assistance
- Academic support
- Disability services
- Health and mental health services
- Changes to: Academic, living, transportation, and working situations

Supportive measures will be maintained as confidential to the extent possible and are independent of any law enforcement or disciplinary investigation.

VOICE Advocates

404.894.9000, 24 hours per day

voice.gatech.edu

The Wellness Empowerment Center has VOICE Advocates on staff who can provide confidential, immediate, and ongoing support to a victim-survivor coping with an experience of sexual violence. Support includes information about

reporting options, regardless of when or where the violence occurred; facilitation of academic, housing, and other accommodations; and connecting victim-survivors with resources if they are struggling with classes, relationships, or other effects of their experience. In addition, VOICE provides information, educational programs, referrals, and support for sexual assault, rape, dating or domestic violence, sexual harassment, stalking, and related issues.

Georgia Tech Police Department

404.894.2500

GTPD officers are trained to help ensure the well-being of victims, provide transportation to Grady Hospital for treatment, and support the investigation and prosecution of cases.

Office of the Associate Vice President for Student Life and Dean of Students

404.894.2565

The Office of the Associate Vice President for Student Life and Dean of Students can serve as an advocate for students in reporting incidents of sexual violence and provide resources and referrals for victims. It also enforces Institute disciplinary actions in response to sexual violence through the Office of Student Integrity.

Stamps Health Services

404.894.1420

Stamps Health Services includes primary care, pharmacy, women's health, psychiatry, immunization and allergy, and onsite laboratory and radiology services. Stamps Health Services can help students of all genders with medical concerns after experiencing sexual violence. They do not collect rape kits; please see the Community Resources section for information about the Grady Rape Crisis Center.

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Women's Health

404.894.1434

Women's Health at Stamps Health Services has staff who provide services for sexual and reproductive health needs. Women's Health offers pelvic exams and pap smears, contraception — including emergency contraception — and sexually transmitted infection (STI) screening. They do not, however, collect rape kits. If students do not wish to visit Women's Health, they can make an appointment with a provider in Primary Care at Stamps Health Services.

The Center for Assessment, Referral, and Education (CARE)

404.894.3498

Located on the first floor of the Smithgall Student Services (Flag) Building, CARE is the primary resource for mental health support at Georgia Tech. Students seeking assistance from the Counseling Center or Stamps Psychiatry need to visit CARE first for a preliminary assessment and referral to on- and off-campus mental health and well-being resources.

Georgia Tech Counseling Center

404.894.2575

The Georgia Tech Counseling Center offers free, confidential counseling services for Georgia Tech students who have been victims of sexual violence. Other types of counseling services are also provided.

Women's Resource Center

404.385.0230

Confidential staff in the Women's Resource Center, a unit in the Office of the Associate Vice President for Student Life and Dean of Students, work to connect victim-survivors with Advocates in Health Initiatives as well as provide additional resources for those who may be struggling with classes, relationships, or other significant matters that may have resulted from their experience.

LGBTQIA Resource Center

404.385.2679

The Center coordinates a range of programs and events throughout the year aimed at educating faculty, students, and staff about LGBTQIA issues; providing safe spaces for LGBTQIA students to build community and explore their identities; and facilitating conversations about LGBTQIA diversity, equity, and inclusion. Confidential individual support is available throughout the year for students, faculty, and staff who want to discuss needs and concerns.

Office of International Education

404.894.7475

Immigration and Visa assistance can be obtained by contacting the Office of International Education at info@oie.gatech.edu. For a full list of services, please see iss.oie.gatech.edu.

For Employees:

Title IX Coordinator

404.385.5583

titleix.gatech.edu

Individuals may choose to meet with the Institute's Title IX Coordinator to learn about their rights and options, acquire supportive measures, request accommodations, request an informal resolution, or begin a formal complaint process.

Employee Assistance Program

1.844.243.4440

Georgia Tech has contracted with Kepro to provide employees and their family members with a comprehensive Employee Assistance Program (EAP), a confidential counseling service that assists employees in addressing emotional and mental health concerns. EAP is staffed by counselors who are providers of mental health services licensed in Georgia. hwb.gatech.edu/eap

Sexual Assault, Dating or Domestic Violence, and Stalking Prevention and Response

Georgia Tech Police Department

404.894.2500

GTPD officers can support the investigation and prosecution of cases, help ensure the well-being of victims, and transport them to Grady Hospital for treatment. Several members of GTPD are involved with the Sexual Violence Prevention Alliance on campus.

LGBTQIA Resource Center

404.385.2679

The Center coordinates a range of programs and events throughout the year aimed at educating faculty, students, and staff about LGBTQIA issues; providing safe spaces for LGBTQIA students to build community and explore their identities; and facilitating conversations about LGBTQIA diversity, equity, and inclusion. Confidential individual support is available throughout the year for students, faculty, and staff who want to discuss needs and concerns.

Community Resources

Dating/Domestic Violence and Stalking Resources

24/7 crisis line, emergency shelter and transitional housing program, support groups, temporary protective orders, legal advocacy, and community education. These agencies are in confidential locations.

- Partnership Against Domestic Violence (Fulton, Gwinnett) 404.873.1766
- Women's Resource Center to End Domestic Violence (DeKalb) 404.688.9436
- LiveSafe Resources (Cobb) 770.427.3390

Sexual Assault Resources

24/7 crisis line, sexual assault evidence preservation exams and medical treatment, counseling, support groups, and accompaniment to court.

- LiveSafe Resources (Marietta) 770.427.3390
- Grady Rape Crisis Center (Hospital-based center in Atlanta) 404.616.4861
- Day League (Atlanta) 404.377.1428

Procedures for Institutional Disciplinary Action in Cases of Alleged Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking

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

A complaint may be made by any member of Georgia Tech's community. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for determining the policies that may apply for all submitted complaints. Case-by-case determinations will be made based on the nature of the reported incident, who is involved, and the context of and location where it occurred.

Standard of Evidence

All Georgia Tech disciplinary proceedings involving dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking are resolved using the preponderance of the evidence standard. This standard requires that the evidence shows it is more likely than not that the incident or behavior alleged occurred. Formal judicial rules of evidence do not apply to the investigation and resolution process.

Sexual Assault, Dating or Domestic Violence, and Stalking Prevention and Response

Possible Sanctions

The broad range of sanctions for a student respondent found to have violated Georgia Tech's sexual misconduct policy includes expulsion, suspension for a specified period of time or until satisfaction of certain conditions for readmission or both, disciplinary probation, and disciplinary warning. The respondent may also be subject to one or more supplementary requirements, including but not limited to: required completion of designated educational programs (e.g., alcohol, community issues, anger management, assessments, etc.); exclusion from or restrictions on participation in specified services and activities; restitution; fines; revocation of admission or degree; and other requirements as imposed.

If it is determined that an employee respondent violated Georgia Tech's sexual misconduct policy, disciplinary action may be taken, up to and including suspension without pay or termination. In determining the severity of sanctions or corrective actions in the case of student and employee respondents, the following should be considered: the frequency, severity, and nature of the offense; history of past conduct; an offender's willingness to accept responsibility; previous institutional response to similar conduct; strength of the evidence; and the well-being of the university community.

Protective Measures

Interim measures may be implemented at any point after the institution becomes aware of an allegation of sexual misconduct and should be designed to protect any student or other individual in the USG community. Such measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to the education program or activity without unreasonably burdening the other party, including measures designed to protect the safety of all parties or the recipient's educational

environment, or deter sexual misconduct and retaliation. Interim measures must be implemented consistent with the provisions in applicable Board of Regents and institutional policies and procedures.

Rules Governing Sexual Misconduct Proceedings

All Georgia Tech disciplinary proceedings involving reports of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking shall be conducted in a prompt, fair, and impartial manner, from the initial investigation through resolution. Efforts will be made to complete the investigation and resolution within 120 business days. Temporary delays and limited extensions may be granted by the Institute for good cause throughout the investigation and resolution process. The Institute shall keep the parties informed of the status of the investigation.

Advisors

Both the complainant and the respondent, as parties to the matter, shall have the opportunity to use an advisor (who may or may not be an attorney) of the party's choosing at the party's own expense. The advisor may accompany the party to all meetings and may provide advice and counsel to their respective party throughout the sexual misconduct process, including providing questions, suggestions, and guidance to the party, but may not actively participate in the process except as described under the special procedures for Title IX Proceedings. All communication during the sexual misconduct process will be between the institution and the party and not the advisor. With the party's permission, the advisor may be copied on all communications.

Investigation

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

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right to remain silent or otherwise not participate in or during the investigation and resolution process without an adverse inference resulting. If a party chooses to remain silent or otherwise not participate in the investigation or resolution process, the investigation and resolution process may still proceed, and policy violations may result.

Until a final determination of responsibility, the respondent is presumed to have not violated the Sexual Misconduct Policy. Prior to the finalization of the investigation report, timely and equal access to information directly related to the allegations that has been gathered during the investigation and may be used at the hearing will be provided to the complainant, the respondent, their advisors, and appropriate officials.

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

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

complainant and the respondent shall have the right to present witnesses and other inculpatory and exculpatory evidence.

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

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

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

The initial investigation report shall be provided to the complainant, the respondent, their advisors, and appropriate officials. This report should fairly summarize the relevant evidence gathered during the investigation and clearly indicate any resulting charges or, alternatively, a determination of no charges. A charge is not a finding of responsibility.

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

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

Resolution

The respondent and the complainant, as parties to the matter, may have the option of selecting informal resolution as a possible resolution in certain cases where the parties agree, and it is deemed appropriate by the Institute. The respondent and complainant have the option to end informal resolution discussions and request the formal resolution process at any time before the terms of an informal resolution are reached. However, matters resolved informally shall not be appealable.

Hearing

When a matter is not resolved through informal resolution, a hearing shall be set. All sexual misconduct cases shall be heard by a panel of faculty and staff. All institutional participants in the sexual misconduct investigation and resolution process shall receive appropriate training as directed by the System Director or Title IX Coordinator and required by Title IX and the Clery Act. The investigator may testify as a witness regarding the investigation and findings but shall otherwise have no part in the hearing process and shall not attempt to otherwise influence the proceedings outside of providing testimony during the hearing. All directly related evidence shall be available at the hearing for the parties and their advisors to reference during the hearing.

Following a hearing, the parties shall be simultaneously provided a written decision via institution email of the hearing outcome and any

resulting sanctions or administrative actions. The decision must include the allegations, procedural steps taken through the investigation and resolution process, findings of facts supporting the determinations, determinations regarding responsibility, and the evidence relied upon and rationale for any sanction or other administrative action. The institution shall also notify the parties of their right to appeal. Both the complainant and the respondent have the right to appeal the findings.

Student Appeals

The parties have the right to appeal a decision made by the hearing panel based upon the following limited appeal criteria. Neither respondent nor complainant can appeal an informal resolution. An appeal must be submitted in writing and must be received by the appellate officer (associate vice president for student life and dean of students) within five business days of the date of notification of the findings of the hearing panel.

The associate vice president for student life and dean of students or their designee shall then issue a decision in writing to the parties within a reasonable time period, ordinarily ten business days. This is the final decision of the Institute, unless the sanction is suspension or expulsion.

In cases where the respondent has been expelled or suspended, the decision of the associate vice president for student life and dean of students may be appealed to the president or their designee (normally the vice president for student engagement and well-being) solely on the three grounds set forth below.

Appeal Criteria

Parties have the right to appeal the outcome on the following grounds: (1) to consider new information not brought out in the original hearing (or appeal),

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because such information was not known or knowable to the person appealing; (2) to allege a procedural error within the hearing process such as whether any hearing questions were improperly excluded or whether the decision was tainted by a conflict of interest or bias by the Title IX Coordinator, investigator, or decision maker; or (3) to allege that the finding was inconsistent with the weight of the information.

Available Actions

The appeal shall be a review of the record only, and no new meeting with the respondent or any complainant is required. The appellate officer may affirm the original finding and sanction, affirm the original finding but issue a new sanction of greater or lesser severity, remand the case back to any lower decision maker to correct a procedural or factual defect, or reverse or dismiss the case if there was a procedural or factual defect that cannot be remedied by remand. The appellate officer's decision shall be simultaneously issued in writing to the parties. The president or their designee's decision shall be the final decision of the institution.

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

Employee Appeals

The complainant and the respondent have the right to appeal the outcome on any of the following grounds: (1) to consider new information that is sufficient to alter the decision, or other relevant facts not brought out in the original investigation (or hearing), because such information was not known or knowable to the person appealing during the time of the investigation or hearing; (2) to allege

a procedural error within the investigation or hearing process that may have substantially affected the fairness of the process, including but not limited to whether any hearing questions were improperly excluded or whether the decision was tainted by a conflict of interest or bias by the Title IX Coordinator, investigators, or administrative decision makers, or (3) to allege that the finding was inconsistent with the weight of the information.

The appeal must be made in writing and submitted within five business days of the date of the final written decision to the president of the Institute. The president may affirm the original finding and sanction, affirm the original finding but issue a new sanction of greater or lesser severity, remand the case back to the decision maker to correct a procedural or factual defect, or reverse or dismiss the case if there was a procedural or factual defect that cannot be remedied by remand. The president's decision shall be simultaneously issued in writing to the complainant and the respondent within a reasonable time period. The president's decision shall be the final decision of the institution.

Should the respondent or complainant wish to appeal the president's decision, they may request review by the Board of Regents in accordance with the Board of Regents' Policy on Discretionary Review.

Title IX Proceedings

When the Title IX Coordinator has determined a complaint meets the Title IX definition of "sexual harassment," including both the nature of the alleged misconduct and context where it is alleged to have occurred, federal regulations require the Institute to follow specific guidelines with respect to handling of these matters that may differ from the handling of other sexual misconduct matters.

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

Informal Resolution in Title IX Proceedings

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

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

Advisors in Title IX Proceedings

Both the complainant and the respondent, as parties to the matter, shall have the opportunity to use an advisor (who may or may not be an attorney) of the party's choosing. The advisor may accompany the party to all meetings and may provide advice and counsel to their respective party throughout the sexual misconduct process but

may not actively participate in the process except to conduct cross-examination at the hearing. If a party chooses not to use an advisor during the investigation, the institution will provide an advisor for the purpose of conducting cross-examination on behalf of the relevant party. All communication during the sexual misconduct process will be between the institution and the party and not the advisor. With the party's permission, the advisor may be copied on all communications.

Retaliation

Georgia Tech does not tolerate retaliation against anyone who has made a report or complaint, provided information, assisted, participated, or refused to participate in any manner in the sexual misconduct process. Anyone who believes that they have been subjected to retaliation should immediately contact the Title IX Coordinator. Any person found to have engaged in retaliation in violation of this policy may be subject to disciplinary action. For more information, see the Georgia Tech Non-Retaliation Policy at policylibrary.gatech.edu/employment/non-retaliation-policy and the University System of Georgia's Sexual Misconduct Policy at usg.edu/policymanual/section6/C2655.

Educational Programs and Campaigns

Georgia Tech is actively engaged in educating the campus community on preventing and responding to sexual misconduct, including sexual assault, dating and domestic violence, and stalking. These crimes are violations of the Sexual Misconduct Policy; the Equal Opportunity, Nondiscrimination, and Anti-Harassment Policy; and Georgia law, and are not tolerated on our campus.

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Georgia Tech requires all new undergraduate, graduate, transfer, and dually enrolled students and employees to complete population-specific online sexual assault prevention training, targeted at preventing dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.



Georgia Tech's Equity and Compliance Office, which includes the Title IX Coordinator, offers sexual misconduct awareness and prevention training programs and workshops to student, faculty, and staff organizations and groups. Groups trained include athletic teams, Greek organizations, student clubs, department administrators, and Housing and Dining staff, among many others. Topics covered include identifying and responding to sexual misconduct, including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking; reporting sexual misconduct; what it means to be a Responsible Employee for reporting purposes; how to file a sexual misconduct complaint; support services and interim measures available to individuals impacted by sexual violence; and procedures for investigating and resolving sexual misconduct complaints.

VOICE, a unit of the Wellness Empowerment Center, takes a comprehensive approach to sexual violence education and prevention programming on the Georgia Tech campus. VOICE offers the following trainings to the community each semester:

- VOICE peer educator or staff-facilitated workshops for student groups or residence halls on topics such consent, sexual violence prevention strategies, healthy relationships, and ways to support a survivor.
- Bystander intervention workshops (open to all students, faculty, and staff).
- Greeks Against Violence Trainings (open to students in the Greek community).
- Guest lectures in required health classes (APPH 1040) or other academic courses.

Each year, April is recognized nationally as Sexual Assault Awareness Month. VOICE, along with campus partners such as the Women's Resource Center, organizes several awareness campaigns. These include Take Back the Night, a survivor speak-out and candlelight vigil, and Teal Ribbon Day, when students, faculty, and staff wear a teal ribbon to show their support for survivors of sexual violence. VOICE also coordinates other awareness campaigns throughout the year, including Domestic Violence Awareness Month in October, Stalking Awareness Month in January, and Healthy Relationships Week in February.

Bystander Intervention

Intervening can be difficult, but every person on campus, whether a student, staff, or faculty member, has a role in preventing violence or responding to it before, during, or after it happens.

- Sexual violence occurs when a culture tolerates these behaviors, and it starts with rape jokes or sexist or other oppressive language. If you hear it, remember you don't have to laugh or participate.

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- If you witness a potentially sexually violent situation, step in. Intervening can be direct or indirect; the important thing is that you do something. If you don't feel comfortable addressing the potential perpetrator directly, consider causing a distraction or getting someone else to help you. Even if you don't know the people involved, you can still help. If it is happening to a member of the Georgia Tech community, it's your business.
- Being an active bystander might mean helping after you have learned an assault has occurred. Learn more about options available to victims and offer help and support if someone you know experiences any form of sexual violence. Believe the survivor and be supportive of their choices.

What Consent Means

- Consent begins when individuals decide together to do the same thing, at the same time, in the same way, with each other. It is the responsibility of the initiator, or the person who wants to engage in the specific sexual activity, to make sure they have consent from their partners.
- Consent to one form of sexual activity does not imply consent to any other form of sexual activity.
- The initiator must obtain consent at every stage of sexual interaction.
- Consent may never be given by incapacitated persons. Incapacitation refers to the physical and/or mental inability to make informed, rational judgments. It can result from mental disability, sleep or any state of unconsciousness, involuntary physical restraint, status as a minor under the age of 16, or from 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.

How You Can Get Involved in Preventing Sexual Violence

Georgia Tech has a number of opportunities for community members interested in learning more about preventing sexual violence and getting involved, including the following:

- **The Sexual Violence Prevention Alliance (SVPA)**
Made up of staff, faculty, and students, SVPA is committed to preventing sexual assault on campus, increasing awareness of the issue, and increasing the number of students who seek assistance from campus and community resources. For more information about SVPA, email voice@gatech.edu.
- **The SGA Joint Sexual Violence Advisory Committee (JSVAC)**
JSVAC is an inclusive and diverse SGA-led student committee with a vision to create a campus where all students, faculty, and staff are protected and supported on all matters related to sexual and domestic violence. You can contact JSVAC at sga.health.wellbeing@gmail.com.
- **Peer Education**
If you want to help educate the community about sexual violence prevention and response, consent, healthy relationships, and bystander intervention, consider enrolling in the Peer Education Program. Every fall semester, VOICE trains a new cohort of peer educators. If you are interested in learning more, email voice@gatech.edu.
- **People Against Unwanted Sexual Experiences (PAUSE)**
A registered student organization focused on raising awareness of sexual violence on campus through outreach, events, and campaigns. For more information, email pause.gatech@gmail.com.

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- **Culture of Respect Collective (CoR)**
As part of Georgia Tech's continued commitment to addressing campus sexual violence, the Institute joined CoR, an initiative of the National Association of Student Personnel Administrators in Higher Education Administration (NASPA) dedicated to helping institutions of higher education end campus sexual violence. Georgia

Tech's CoR committee consists of students, staff, and faculty committed to conducting a rigorous process of self-assessment and targeted organizational change. For more information, email co-chairs Joi Alexander (joi.alexander@health.gatech.edu) or Alexis Martinez (alexis.martinez@gatech.edu).

- **Request a Title IX Presentation**
Contact Assistant Title IX Coordinator Kendra Brown at kendra.brown@gatech.edu to request a presentation for your group or organization on topics such as:
 - Title IX/sexual misconduct
 - What to expect in the Title IX grievance process
 - Georgia Tech's sexual misconduct policy
 - Responsible Employee reporting obligations
- **Request a VOICE Presentation**
Contact VOICE at voice@gatech.edu to request a presentation for your group or organization on topics such as:
 - Healthy relationships
 - Consent
 - Bystander intervention
 - Sexual violence response/supporting survivors

Sex Offender Registry

The Federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act requires institutions of higher education to provide information about registered sex offenders. It also requires registered sex offenders to provide notice of their enrollment or employment at any institution of higher learning in the state where they reside. Members of the campus community may access the Georgia Sex Offender Registry maintained by the Georgia Bureau of Investigation at gbi.georgia.gov/georgia-sex-offender-registry.

Missing Persons

Missing Student Policy

If there is reason to believe that a student living in on-campus housing has been missing (i.e., when their whereabouts are unknown and unexplainable for a period of time regarded as highly unusual or suspicious in consideration of the person's usual behavior patterns, routines, or plans), the person who realizes that the student is missing must contact one of the following: GTPD, the Department of Housing and Residence Life, or the Office of the Associate Vice President for Student Life and Dean of Students. Any campus official who is aware that a student living on campus has been, or may have been, missing must immediately notify GTPD either in person or by phone at 404.894.2500 or 404.894.GTPD.

There is no waiting period to report any missing person to GTPD. Upon notification that a person is or may be missing, GTPD will give full consideration and attention to the report, including careful recording of factual circumstances surrounding the disappearance and identifying those cases when an individual may be in jeopardy. GTPD will exercise particular care in instances involving individuals who may be mentally or physically impaired, missing or unidentified children, and others who are insufficiently prepared to take care of themselves. If it is determined that a student is, in fact, missing, GTPD will, as soon as possible and practical, notify the appropriate campus administrators (e.g., dean of students, director of housing, etc.) and additional law enforcement agencies as appropriate.

Any student living in on-campus housing is encouraged to identify a confidential contact person or persons who will be notified by Georgia Tech or by the Office of the Associate Vice President for Student Life and Dean of Students if the student is determined to be missing. If the student is under the age of 18, and not emancipated, the dean of students will notify the student's custodial parent or legal guardian and the confidential contact person as soon as possible after the student is determined to be missing. A student who wishes to identify a confidential contact can do so through OSCAR under the "Personal Information" menu. A student may view and update the "Housing Missing Person Contact" at any time.

All contact information collected for the purpose of locating missing students shall remain confidential, will be used only for the purpose specified herein, and will only be disclosed to GTPD or appropriate officials of the Office of the Associate Vice President for Student Life and Dean of Students as needed within the realm of a missing student investigation.

For more information, see the Missing Student Notification Policy at policies.gatech.edu/student-affairs/missing-student-notification-policy.

Alcohol and Drug Policies, Education, and Assistance

Alcoholic Beverages

Georgia Tech has established policies and procedures governing the possession, sale, and consumption of alcoholic beverages on campus:

- The Student Alcohol Policy may be obtained through the Office of Student Integrity or through the Georgia Tech Policy Library at policylibrary.gatech.edu/student-affairs/studentstudent-organization-alcohol-policy.
- The Employee Alcohol and Illegal Drug Use Policy may be obtained from Georgia Tech Human Resources or through the Georgia Tech Policy Library at policies.gatech.edu/employee-alcohol-and-illegal-drug-use.

- The Campus Alcohol Policy can be found on the Georgia Tech Policy Library website at policies.gatech.edu/campus-use-facilities/campus-alcohol-policy.
- The Good Samaritan/Medical Amnesty Provision can be found at osi.gatech.edu/sites/default/files/images/good_samaritan-_medical_amnesty_provision1.pdf.

Any use of alcoholic beverages on campus must follow Georgia law prohibiting the use of alcohol by persons under the age of 21. Students of legal drinking age in Georgia may possess and consume alcoholic beverages in their private residences.



Alcohol and Drug Policies, Education, and Assistance

At any campus function for students where alcohol is served, campus officials must give approval and certain provisions must be made. Each person is legally responsible for his or her actions in all mental and physical conditions, including those induced by alcoholic beverages.

Illegal Drugs

Georgia Tech policies prohibit the possession or use, without a valid prescription, of any substance currently classified as a dangerous drug by the Georgia Controlled Substance Act. Any individual breaking the law will be subject to disciplinary action and arrest.

Substance Abuse Education

Georgia Tech is committed to maintaining a campus free of drug and alcohol abuse and assisting all employees and students in finding ways to address such problems. Educational programs targeting these issues are supported and encouraged through a variety of departments. Anyone aware of substance abuse problems with roommates, friends, or co-workers is encouraged to contact the appropriate office for help.

Substance Abuse Assistance for Students

Assistance is available for students with substance abuse problems, through the Georgia Tech Counseling Center, the Wellness Empowerment Center, and Stamps Health Services.

The Counseling Center has experienced, professional counselors and psychologists to assist students in need, including a recovery program. Students are scheduled for individual appointments, and all information is kept strictly confidential. The Wellness Empowerment Center has health educators who can provide information and referrals for programs as well. Students are

also welcome to seek help through Stamps Health Services, located at 740 Ferst Drive NW. For more information, students are encouraged to contact one of the following:

Counseling Center	404.894.2575
Wellness Empowerment Center...	404.894.9980
Stamps Health Services	404.894.1420

Substance Abuse Assistance for Faculty and Staff

Georgia Tech faculty and staff may obtain assistance through the Employee Assistance Program (EAP) at 678.616.TECH (8324) or [Employee Assistance Program \(EAP\) | Human Resources | Georgia Institute of Technology | Atlanta, GA \(gatech.edu\)](#). Alcohol and drug abuse assistance programs are available, including referral to community agencies. Counseling and referral services are provided by appointment, and all information is kept strictly confidential. The EAP also offers training and educational programs related to drug and alcohol awareness.



Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (20 USC § 1092(f)) requires colleges and universities across the United States to disclose information about crime on and around their campuses. A memorandum of understanding between GTPD and the Atlanta Police Department ensures that incidents reported directly to Atlanta police involving Clery-reportable crimes are brought to the attention of GTPD.

GTPD collects the crime statistics disclosed in the charts below through a number of methods. Police dispatchers and officers enter all reports of crime incidents made directly to GTPD through an integrated, computer-aided dispatch and records management system. After an officer enters the report in the system, a department administrator reviews the report to ensure it is appropriately

classified in the correct crime category. GTPD periodically examines the data to ensure that all reported crimes are recorded in accordance with the crime definitions outlined in the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook and the FBI National Incident-Based Reporting System Handbook.

The statistics in this report include crimes that are reported to various Campus Security Authorities in addition to the crime data maintained by GTPD. The statistics reported here generally reflect the number of criminal incidents as reported to the various authorities. The statistics reported for the subcategories on liquor laws, drug laws, and weapons offenses represent the number of people arrested or referred to campus judicial authorities for respective violations, not the number of offenses documented.

Preparing the Annual Safety and Security Report Crime Statistics

Statistics for the most recent three-year calendar period are listed in this section. GTPD Incident Reports are subject to Georgia's Uniform Crime Reporting Program and the Georgia Open Records Act; as such, confidentiality is limited to that provided by law. This Annual Safety and Security Report has been prepared by GTPD in cooperation with the Atlanta Police Department, and Georgia Tech's Office of Student Integrity, Women's Resource Center, Wellness Empowerment Center, Human Resources, Department of Housing and Residence Life, Equity and Compliance Programs, and the Athletics Association. Each entity provides updated information about its educational efforts and programs to meet compliance requirements.

Disciplinary referrals for violations of the Student Code of Conduct, which may include some criminal offenses specified for this report, are sometimes made directly to the Office of the Associate Vice President for Student Life and Dean of Students and the Office of Student Integrity by individuals or campus organizations other than GTPD.

Email notification of the availability of the Annual Safety and Security Report is sent electronically to faculty, staff, and students by the Oct. 1 deadline. Hard copies of the report may be printed from the GTPD website or picked up directly from GTPD. The report is located at police.gatech.edu/georgia-tech-annual-safety-security-reports.

Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics

Definitions of Reportable Clery Act Crimes and Geography

Primary Crimes

Murder/Manslaughter – The willful killing of one human being by another.

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.

A. Rape – The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with a body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.

B. Fondling – The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

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

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

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 – 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 – Unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.

Motor Vehicle Theft – 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, etc. of another.

Hate Crimes

Hate Crimes – Includes all of the crimes listed above 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 – 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 or other conduct but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

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

Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics

Categories of Bias

Bias is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their actual or perceived race, ethnicity/national origin, religion, disability, sexual orientation, gender, or gender identity. General definitions include:

Racial Bias – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who may possess or are perceived to possess common physical characteristics genetically transmitted by descent and heredity.

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

Religious Bias – 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.

Disability Bias – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or groups of people who have physical or mental impairments/challenges, whether such disability is temporary or permanent, congenital, or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age, or illness.

Sexual Orientation Bias – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person's physical, romantic, and/or emotional attraction to members of the same and/or opposite sex.

Gender Bias – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or groups of people who have been assigned male or female at birth.

Gender Identity Bias – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person's internal sense of being male, female, or a combination of both.

Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking

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

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

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

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

- Fear for their safety or the safety of others.
- Suffer substantial emotional distress.

Arrest and Referral Crimes

Weapons Offenses – The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.

Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics

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

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

Geography

Campus

(1) 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.

(2) Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified in paragraph 1 of this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).



Non-Campus Building or Property

(1) Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the Institute, such as Greek housing.

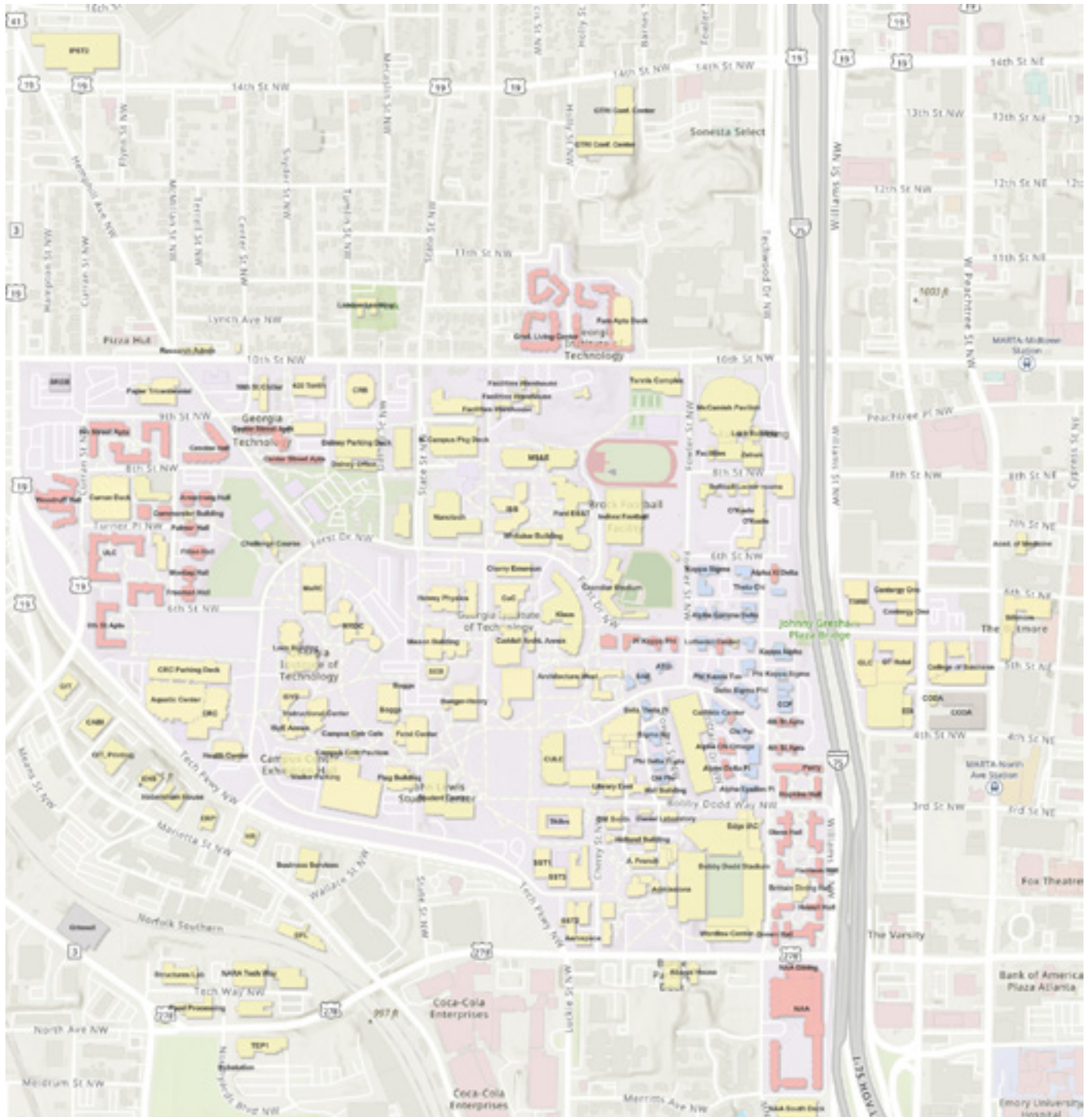
(2) Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the Institute's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

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.

Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics

Clery Geography Map



The Clery Geography Map can be viewed in greater detail at arcg.is/e4LyS. Additional information on the campus buildings can be obtained by clicking on the associated numbers on the Google Map.

Annual Crime Statistics Charts

Criminal Offenses

Criminal Offenses	Year	On-Campus	On-Campus Residential [†]	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total
Murder/ Non-negligent manslaughter	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent manslaughter	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	2019	7	7	1	0	8
	2020	3	2	2	0	5
	2021	9	9	3	0	12
Fondling	2019	3	0	1	0	4
	2020	8	2	0	0	8
	2021	5	3	0	0	5
Incest	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory rape	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2019	2	1	0	1	3
	2020	1	0	0	3	4
	2021	1	0	0	1	2
Aggravated assault	2019	1	0	0	1	2
	2020	2	0	0	4	6
	2021	4	1	0	1	5
Burglary	2019	25	5	11	0	36
	2020	22	7	3	0	25
	2021	21	8	4	0	25
Motor vehicle theft	2019	26	0	4	0	30
	2020	20	0	1	1	22
	2021	22	0	3	4	29
Arson	2019	1	0	1	0	2
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	1	0	0	0	1

[†] On-campus residential figures are included in the on-campus data column. As such, they are not included in the totals column.

Annual Crime Statistics Charts

Arrests

Arrests	Year	On-Campus	On-Campus Residential [†]	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total
a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	2019	7	0	0	2	9
	2020	2	0	1	6	9
	2021	4	1	0	1	5
b. Drug abuse violations	2019	17	0	2	18	37
	2020	12	0	0	13	25
	2021	10	0	0	19	29
c. Liquor law violations	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	1	0	0	1	2

[†] On-campus residential figures are included in the on-campus data column. As such, they are not included in the totals column.

Campus Disciplinary Referrals

Campus Disciplinary Referrals	Year	On-Campus	On-Campus Residential [†]	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total
a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
b. Drug abuse violations	2019	70	66	1	0	71
	2020	46	45	1	2	49
	2021	32	27	1	2	35
c. Liquor law violations	2019	254	224	15	16	285
	2020	239	226	9	9	257
	2021	177	154	20	19	216

[†] On-campus residential figures are included in the on-campus data column. As such, they are not included in the totals column.

Annual Crime Statistics Charts

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Offenses

VAWA Offenses	Year	On-Campus	On-Campus Residential†	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total
a. Domestic violence	2019	2	1	0	0	2
	2020	3	1	0	0	3
	2021	5	3	0	0	5
b. Dating violence	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	8	3	0	0	8
	2021	3	2	1	2	6
c. Stalking	2019	15	3	0	0	15
	2020	6	4	0	0	6
	2021	12	3	0	0	12

† On-campus residential figures are included in the on-campus data column. As such, they are not included in the totals column.

Unfounded Crimes

NOTE: If a reported crime is investigated by law enforcement authorities and found to be false or baseless, the crime is “unfounded” and not included in the statistics for that year; however, the number of unfounded crimes withheld is disclosed.

Unfounded Crimes	2019	2020	2021
Total unfounded crimes	5	1	1

Hate Crimes

NOTE: No hate crimes were reported in 2019, 2020, or 2021.

For More Information

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

GTPD (Campus Police) 404.894.2500	Housing 404.894.2470	Student Diversity Programs 404.894.2561
Center for Assessment, Referral, and Education (CARE) 404.894.3498	Human Resources 404.894.4847	Title IX Coordinator 404.385.5583
Counseling Center 404.894.2575	Parking and Transportation Services 404.385.PARK or 404.385.RIDE	VOICE Advocate 24/7 Line 404.894.9000
Dean of Students 404.894.2564	Stamps Health Services 404.894.1420	Wellness Empowerment Center 404.894.9980
Equity and Compliance Programs 404.894.5698	Stingerette 404.385.7433	Women’s Resource Center 404.385.0230

Emergency Phone Numbers

Fire-Medical-Police 911 from a campus landline	Georgia Tech Police Department 404.894.2500	Environmental Health and Safety 404.216.5237
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Other Emergency Contacts

Georgia Tech Counseling Center 404.894.2575	National Suicide Prevention Lifeline 1.800.273.TALK	Sexual Assault Information Line 404.894.9000	Georgia Crisis and Access Line (GCAL) 800.715.4225 or 988 from any cellphone
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