2020

GEORGIA TECH-SAVANNAH CAMPUS

ANNUAL SAFETY & SECURITY REPORT
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Preparation of the Annual Safety and Security Report

Members of the Georgia Tech Clery Committee prepare this report, to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security and Crime Statistics Act, using information maintained by the Georgia Tech Police Department (GTPD) and information provided by other Georgia Tech resources such as Health Initiatives and Campus Security Authorities, and the Savannah 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 the federal deadline 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 http://www.police.gatech.edu/georgia-tech-annual-safety-security-reports.

Campus Overview

The Georgia Institute of Technology is one of the nation’s top research universities, distinguished by its commitment to improving the human condition through advanced science and technology. Georgia Tech’s Savannah campus occupies 40 acres north of the city of Savannah.

Accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools (SACS), the Institute offers many nationally recognized, top-ranked programs. Undergraduate and graduate degrees are offered in the Colleges of Architecture, Business, Computing, Engineering, Sciences, and the Ivan Allen College of Liberal Arts. Georgia Tech is consistently ranked in U.S. News & World Report’s top 10 public universities in the United States.

Georgia Tech-Savannah is an open campus; access to the campus is not controlled. Except for some research areas and some tenant-controlled areas, Institute facilities are open to the public during regular business hours. Otherwise, facilities are locked and only persons authorized by Space Planning, Facilities, or other building tenants may have access.

Georgia Tech-Savannah Facilities maintains the campus 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. All departments assist Facilities by reporting potential safety and security hazards.

No campus is isolated from crime; therefore, Georgia Tech has taken responsibility to employ security measures to protect the campus community. All persons who come to campus are expected to obey all laws and Institute and department rules related to the use of each facility. Those who fail to comply are subject to arrest and/or disciplinary action through the Institute.

Georgia Tech-Savannah is committed to providing a safe and secure environment for all faculty, staff, students, and visitors.
Pursuant to Title IX, the Institute does not discriminate on the basis of gender in its education programs and activities. As such, the Institute does not tolerate gender-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 Burns Newsome, Executive Director of Compliance Programs, burnsnewsome@gatech.edu, 404-385-5151.

Campus Law Enforcement

Campus Law Enforcement Responsibilities

As a smaller satellite campus, Georgia Tech-Savannah has contracted with a security company to patrol the property during normal business hours and as needed for after-hours events and emergencies. The security guards provide a full range of public safety services including:

- Providing first response to emergencies.
- Enforcing Institute policies.
- Reporting crimes and traffic accidents to the appropriate law enforcement agency.

Primary emergency law enforcement response after hours is provided by the Savannah Police Department.

When a criminal act is reported, the Savannah Police Department will investigate the incident and make every reasonable effort to identify the offender(s). Depending upon the wishes of the victim, nature of the offense, and the evidence gathered, the case could be presented for prosecution in the criminal courts of Georgia.

If a member of the Georgia Tech community is identified as an offender in an incident, the Executive Leadership of Georgia Tech Professional Education will work with the appropriate Institute administrator so administrative disciplinary action may be taken.

Law Enforcement Training

The peace officers of the Savannah Police Department and the Georgia Tech Police Department 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 skills.

Authority

Contract security guards working on the Georgia Tech-Savannah campus do not have arrest powers.

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

The GTPD works closely with city, county, and state law enforcement agencies throughout Georgia, including the Savannah Police Department.
How to Report a Crime

Like any other community, Georgia Tech-Savannah occasionally experiences accidents, injuries, crimes, and other emergencies and encourages prompt reporting of these incidents. To report an emergency or crime in progress, call 911, which will connect to the Savannah Police Department emergency call center. An officer will be dispatched to the scene and, if necessary, additional emergency assistance will be summoned. As soon as it is safe to do so, also notify the Georgia Tech-Savannah Executive Director at 404-912-2593. To report non-emergency-related crimes, please contact the Georgia Tech-Savannah Executive Director at 404-912-2593. GTPD investigators will support the criminal investigation when it is deemed appropriate.

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. The Clery Act defines a CSA broadly as (i) a member of a campus police department; (ii) any individuals who have responsibility for campus security, but who do not constitute a police or security department (such as gate attendants); (iii) any persons designated in an institution’s campus security policy as a recipient of reports of criminal offenses from students or employees; and (iv) an official of an institution having significant responsibility for student and campus activities. The following list denotes the positions at Georgia Tech-Savannah that meet the definition of a CSA. This list is intended to be comprehensive, but certain positions may not be specifically listed.

- All security guards
- All academic deans, associate deans, and assistant deans
- Campus victim-survivor advocates

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 law enforcement) but does not wish to or otherwise cannot report to the police, the CSA will promptly report the crime to the Georgia Tech Police Department for statistical purposes 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 or the Savannah Police Department, confidentiality is limited to that provided by law. Because police reports are public records under state law, law enforcement agencies 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 and the Savannah Police Department. 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.

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 the Savannah Police Department in person or by phone at 912-652-6500. 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 http://policies.gatech.edu/mandatory-reporting-child-abuse-policy.

Timely Warnings
In the event that a situation arises that, in the judgment of campus officials, constitutes an ongoing or continuing threat, the Leadership of Georgia Tech-Savannah will issue a timely warning to the campus. Warnings will also be shared from local police departments if the campus area may be impacted. Such reporting is in compliance with the Clery Act, a federal statute enacted to keep students, faculty, and staff informed of criminal activity on or near campus.

Anyone with information warranting a timely warning should report the circumstances to the Director of Georgia Tech-Savannah at 912-963-2593.

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.

The Savannah Police Department’s Crime Prevention unit offers safety tips at http://savannahpd.org/outreach/#cp.

Additionally, many safety courses are available to the students, faculty, and staff of Georgia Tech-Savannah by request. These free courses are facilitated by staff of GTPD’s Crime Prevention Unit and the Office of Emergency Management. To request a course, visit the Services section at police.gatech.edu or the Training + Exercises section at prepare.gatech.edu. Many short safety videos are available to the campus community through the GTPD YouTube page (search for GaTechPD).

Weapons on Campus
Since July 2017, Georgia law regarding possession of weapons on campus (O.C.G.A. § 16-11-127.1) permits 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 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; 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), “Any person who is 18 years of age or older and 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/campuscarry.

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.

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 mitigate, prepare for, respond to, 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.

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-Savannah will only initiate emergency notification in cases where an imminent threat to the campus community requires immediate action.

In a major emergency, the decision to implement campus wide evacuation procedures generally rests with the Executive Director of Georgia Tech-Savannah and the Dean of Professional Education. In situations requiring immediate action, the Executive Director or local law enforcement can also order an evacuation.

When evaluating the possible evacuation, consideration will be given to the specific threat, its context, and the recommendation of the public safety officials. Evacuation and notification procedures are published annually in the Georgia Tech Emergency Action Plan and are available to the public at http://www.prepare.gatech.edu.

Georgia Tech employs several systems for emergency notification, including the Georgia Tech-Savannah Emergency Notification System (GTSENS), the campus website, email, and personal notification.

GTSENS is the primary method of emergency notification. GTSENS alerts are designed to be sent without delay to the campus community when there is a need for the receivers to take immediate action. The authority to send out an emergency alert is based on the need for the receiver of the message to take immediate action. An alert may not be sent where issuing a notification would, in the professional judgement of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Once public safety officials have confirmed the emergency situation and the appropriate authorization has been obtained, the content of the message is created and the alert is sent. Georgia Tech maintains three pre-drafted messages within GTSENS to ensure rapid delivery of the most commonly occurring emergency situations, such as tornado warnings. Georgia Tech-Savannah conducts a monthly test of the Georgia Tech-Savannah Emergency Notification System.
Sexual Assault, Dating or Domestic Violence, and Stalking Prevention and Response

Policies and Definitions Regarding Sexual Assault, Dating or Domestic Violence, and Stalking

The University System of Georgia’s (USG) Sexual Misconduct Policy applies to all members of the USG community, including Georgia Tech-Savannah. Georgia Tech’s sexual misconduct policy adopts and incorporates the USG policy. Among other things, the policies contain definitions of consent, nonconsensual sexual contact, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, and other violations as listed below. You can read the USG policy at usg.edu/policymanual/section6/C2655 and Georgia Tech’s policy at policylibrary.gatech.edu/student-life/student-sexual-misconduct.

Consent: Words or actions that show a knowing and voluntary willingness to engage in mutually agreed-upon sexual activity. Consent cannot be gained by force, intimidation, or coercion; by ignoring or acting in spite of objections of another; or by taking advantage of the incapacitation of another where the respondent knows or reasonably should have known of such incapacitation. Minors under the age of 16 cannot legally consent under Georgia law.

Consent is also absent when the activity in question exceeds the scope of consent previously given. Past consent does not imply present or future consent. Silence or an absence of resistance does not imply consent. Consent can be withdrawn at any time by either party by using clear words or actions.

Dating Violence: Violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the alleged victim. Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

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

Nonconsensual Sexual Contact: Any physical contact with another person of a sexual nature without the person’s consent. It includes but is not limited to touching (or penetrating) a person’s intimate parts (such as genitalia, groin, breasts, or buttocks); touching (or penetrating) a person with one’s own intimate parts; or forcing a person to touch his or her own or another person’s intimate parts.

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

Sexual Exploitation: Taking nonconsensual or abusive sexual advantage of another for one’s own advantage or benefit, or for the benefit or advantage of anyone other than the one being exploited.

Examples of sexual exploitation may include, but are not limited to, the following:
- Invasion of sexual privacy
- Prostituting another individual
- Nonconsensual photos, video, or audio of sexual activity
- Nonconsensual distribution of photo, video, or audio of sexual activity, even if the sexual activity was consensual
- Intentional observation of nonconsenting individuals who are partially undressed, naked, or engaged in sexual acts
- Knowingly transmitting an STD or HIV to another individual through sexual activity
- Intentionally and appropriately exposing one's breasts, buttocks, groin, or genitals in nonconsensual circumstances
- Sexually based bullying

**Sexual Harassment:** Unwelcome verbal, nonverbal, or physical conduct, based on sex or on gender stereotypes, that is implicitly or explicitly a term or condition of employment or status in a course, program, or activity; is a basis for employment or educational decisions; or is sufficiently severe, persistent, or pervasive to interfere with one's work or educational performance creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work or learning environment, or interfering with or limiting one's ability to participate in or to benefit from an institutional program or activity.

**Sexual Misconduct:** Includes, but is not limited to, such unwanted behavior as dating violence, domestic violence, nonconsensual sexual contact, sexual exploitation, sexual harassment, and stalking.

**Stalking:** Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others or suffer substantial emotional distress. Course of conduct means two or more acts, including but not limited to those in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property. Reasonable person means a person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim. Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

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

Georgia Tech is actively engaged in preventing and responding to sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating and domestic violence, and stalking. These crimes are a violation of the Sexual Misconduct Policy; the Equal Opportunity, Nondiscrimination, and Anti-Harassment Policy; and Georgia law, and are not tolerated. VOICE, Georgia Tech's sexual and relationship violence prevention and victim-survivor support initiative, is a campus wide program founded on the premise that everyone has the right to learn at Georgia Tech, free of violence or the threat of violence. This initiative seeks to create a campus culture that promotes respect, communication, and equity among the Georgia Tech community. The VOICE initiative is led by staff in Health Initiatives and involves students, faculty, and staff, including GTPD, the Women's Resource Center, Stamps Health Services, the Department of Housing and
Residence Life, Greek Affairs, the Counseling Center, the Division of Student Life, Office of the General Counsel, the Student Government Association, the Athletic Association, and others. More information can be found at healthinitiatives.gatech.edu/well-being/voice.

Facts about Sexual Assault, Dating or Domestic Violence, and Stalking

• Most victims of sexual assault are on a first-name basis with the perpetrator (most commonly a friend, classmate, or partner). On college campuses, only about 10% of sexual assaults are committed by a stranger.

• Consent for sexual activity is the presence of a YES, not the absence of a NO. Sexual assault is defined as the perpetrator’s failure to get consent and does not require a victim to have physically resisted. If you aren’t sure if your partner is giving consent, ask in clear terms.

• Sexual violence, including sexual assault, dating or domestic violence, and stalking, is most commonly perpetrated by men. However, the majority of men are not perpetrators, and people of all genders and sexual orientations can be victimized. More importantly, no matter what your gender is, you can take an active role in preventing sexual violence by always seeking clear consent, speaking up or intervening when you see a dangerous situation, and learning more about how to support a victim-survivor.

• Alcohol is involved in the majority of cases of sexual assault on college campuses. In fact, sexual assaults often occur when alcohol is used coercively to incapacitate the victim. Know your limits and respect others’ limits when it comes to alcohol. No matter your gender, if you are initiating sexual activity, you are responsible for seeking and receiving clear consent. If someone is incapacitated by alcohol or drugs, they cannot give consent.

• Dating or domestic abuse is not always physical, and there are often warning signs of abuse that can escalate to physical violence. Warning signs of an abusive relationship may include threats, extreme jealousy or possessiveness, continuous insults or name-calling, and/or attempts to isolate the victim from family or friends. If you see warning signs in your relationship or that of a friend, seek immediate support and consider creating a safety plan. VOICE has confidential staff who can help.

• Stalking can take many forms and is not always committed by a stranger. In fact, former dating partners or ex-partners often stalk after the relationship has ended. Stalking takes many forms and may take place in person, online, or via social media.

Strategies for Preventing Perpetration

Everyone has the right to have boundaries in a relationship, sexual or otherwise. Understand and respect your partner’s limits.

• Know your own sexual limits.

• Men who use callous sexual language are more likely to be perpetrators of sexual assault. When you hear someone talking about women or sex in a derogatory way, speak up and call out this behavior.
• Learn more about how different people communicate about sexual activity. A lack of communication or mixed signals is never an excuse for committing sexual assault.

• Seek information to learn more about the impact of trauma on survivors of sexual violence and how you can support them.

• No matter your gender, if you are initiating sexual activity, you are responsible for seeking and receiving clear consent. People who are incapacitated by alcohol or drugs cannot give consent.

**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.

• 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 through VOICE 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**

Please refer to the previous section, “Policies and Definitions Regarding Sexual Assault, Dating or Domestic Violence, and Stalking,” for the definition of consent. Below, you can find additional information to help you understand 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 partner(s).

• 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 will exist when both standards are met:

  1) A reasonable person would consider the words or actions of the parties to have manifested an agreement between them to do the same thing, in the same way, at the same time, with one another; and
2) The person believed in good faith that the words or actions of the parties have manifested an agreement between them to do the same thing, in the same way, at the same time, with one another.

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, 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.

Primary Prevention Programs and Awareness Campaigns
The VOICE initiative takes a comprehensive approach to sexual violence prevention and awareness programming.

VOICE's sexual violence prevention programs contain definitions of consent, sexual assault, dating/domestic violence, and stalking; information on the Georgia Tech Student Sexual Misconduct Policy; safe and positive options for bystander intervention; sexual violence prevention strategies; and ways to support a survivor

Request a presentation by VOICE professional staff or student peer educators on topics such as:

- Healthy relationships
- Consent
- Bystander intervention
- Sexual violence response/supporting survivors

Visit healthinitiatives.gatech.edu/well-being/voice to learn more about Georgia Tech's sexual violence prevention and response activities, or email voice@gatech.edu for more information or to get involved.

Pursuant to its Equal Opportunity, Nondiscrimination, and Anti-Harassment Policy, and Sexual Misconduct Policy, Georgia Tech prohibits its faculty and staff members from engaging in discriminatory conduct on the basis of gender, including sexual harassment and sexual misconduct. The University System of Georgia's (USG) Sexual Misconduct Policy applies to all members of the USG community, including Georgia Tech-Savannah. Georgia Tech's sexual misconduct policy adopts and incorporates the USG policy. Among other things, the policies contain definitions of consent, nonconsensual sexual contact, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking.

The USG policy is available at usg.edu/policymanual/section6/C2655/, and Georgia Tech's policy is available at policylibrary.gatech.edu/student-life/student-sexual-misconduct.

Georgia Tech faculty and staff can actively foster and maintain a campus culture where sexual assault, sexual harassment, relationship violence, and stalking are not tolerated. Georgia Tech Human Resources has a facilitator-led course that engages participants to learn about and understand their role as responsible employees in addressing and reporting sexual misconduct. This course covers relevant procedures and resources to help prepare staff and faculty to respond effectively when they become
aware of an incident at Georgia Tech-Savannah. Participants are given opportunities to practice learned skills by using case-study scenarios and through active discussion. Georgia Tech faculty and staff can sign up for available sessions through the Workplace Learning and Professional Development catalog or by visiting trains.gatech.edu. For any questions, please contact Rachel Watts at rachel.watts@pe.gatech.edu.

Faculty and staff who would like to learn more about resources for sexual assault, dating or domestic violence, sexual harassment, and stalking can visit healthinitiatives.gatech.edu/well-being/voice or titleix.gatech.edu. Contact VOICE at voice@gatech.edu for information on upcoming events and training opportunities, which are available upon request for professional staff, student staff, academic classes, and organizations. VOICE’s sexual violence prevention programs cover definitions of consent, sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating/domestic violence, and stalking; information on the Georgia Tech Sexual Misconduct Policy; safe and positive options for bystander intervention; sexual violence prevention strategies; and ways to support a survivor. Faculty and staff are also welcome to serve on the Sexual Violence Prevention Alliance, a multidisciplinary committee that meets monthly to address campus programming and communication related to sexual violence prevention and response.

Crisis Response Services Available
The Savannah campus has a range of services available to support and help survivors of sexual assault, dating or domestic violence, sexual harassment, and stalking. Regardless of where or when an offense occurred, if a Georgia Tech student or employee reports being a victim of sexual assault, dating or domestic violence, sexual harassment, or stalking, the victim is provided with a written explanation of their rights and options. More information about rights and options is available at the following websites:


policylibrary.gatech.edu/student-life/student-sexual-misconduct

Advocate Services
The Rape Crisis Center of the Coastal Empire and/or Georgia Tech Health Initiatives can provide an advocate who can assist victims of any gender in identifying resources to cope with the aftermath of sexual violence. These resources include counseling services, medical attention, concerns with housing, safety, or academic performance, etc. As Health Initiatives does not have an office on the Georgia Tech-Savannah Campus, an advocate from the Rape Crisis Center of the Coastal Empire may be preferable for a Georgia Tech-Savannah student or staff member. To contact the Rape Crisis Center of the Coastal Empire, call 912-233-7273 or go to http://www.rccsav.org/. To contact an advocate from Health Initiatives, call 404-385-4464 or 404-385-4451, or if it is after hours, call GTPD at 404-894-2500 and a dispatcher will connect you with the on-call Advocate.

Options for Seeking Medical Attention
If an assault has occurred, 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 912-233-7273 to contact the Rape Crisis Center of the Coastal Empire 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.

Local Counseling Services
You do not have to file a police report for counseling assistance. Aftercare in the form of counseling, support groups, advocacy, and follow-up is also available from the Rape Crisis Center of the Coastal Empire or national hotlines such as RAINN (Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network) or the National Domestic Violence Hotline.

- **Rape Crisis Center of the Coastal Empire**: 912-233-7273
- **RAINN**: 1-800-656-4673
- **National Domestic Violence Hotline**: 1-800-787-3224

Counseling Services for Faculty and Staff
The Employee Assistance Program (EAP) is available, at no cost, to all healthcare benefits-eligible employees and does not require employee registration to participate. EAP offers confidential counseling services that may assist employees in addressing any emotional or mental health concerns. These services include, but are not limited to, face-to-face counseling and referral for a full range of personal, family, and work concerns.

EAP services also include supervisory and management consultation on work/life situations that may impair the functioning of a team or departmental staff. EAP offers a wide range of other services, such as legal and financial consultation, child and elder care, adoption resources, academic resources, pet care, and daily living and concierge.

An employee’s voluntary decision to seek assistance from the EAP will not be used as the basis for disciplinary action and will not be a defense against the imposition of disciplinary action where facts proving a violation of relevant policy are obtained outside of the EAP. The program is staffed by mental health providers licensed in the state of Georgia. To make an appointment, call 1-844-243-4440.

**Georgia Tech Resources**

**VOICE**
404-385-4464 or 404-385-4451
The Office of Health Initiatives has two full-time 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 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 (healthinitiatives.gatech.edu/well-being/voice).

Georgia Tech Police Department (GTPD)
404-894-2500
GTPD officers can help ensure the well-being of victims, coordinate transportation to the nearest hospital for treatment, and support the investigation and prosecution of cases. Several members of GTPD are involved with the Sexual Violence Prevention Alliance.

Title IX Coordinator
404-385-5151
Georgia Tech’s Title IX Coordinator serves as a resource for gender equity on campus and helps shape campus policy and compliance regarding gender-based conduct. The Title IX Coordinator is supported by campus leaders who assist in the identification of initiatives and assessments. Any grievances or alleged violations of Title IX should be reported immediately. (titleix.gatech.edu).

Employee Assistance Program (EAP)
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

Community Resources
Rape Crisis Center of the Coastal Empire
912-233-7273
The Rape Crisis Center of the Coastal Empire offers 24-hour crisis support for survivors of sexual violence, support during evidence collection, and ongoing support for victims (including accompanying victims to court and providing individual and family counseling).

Partnership Against Domestic Violence (PADV)
800-621-4673
PADV offers a 24-hour crisis hotline for survivors of dating or domestic violence. Additionally, they provide legal advocacy to those who seek temporary protective orders, and coordinate community support groups.

Reporting Options for Sexual Violence
For Georgia Tech students, faculty, and staff who experience sexual violence, including sexual assault, dating or domestic violence, stalking, or sexual harassment, there are several basic reporting options, depending on whether the victim wishes to file a confidential or anonymous report, pursue an Institute investigation, or seek a criminal investigation with the Savannah Police Department. Reporting options are described in the University System of Georgia’s sexual misconduct policy, on which Georgia Tech’s
sexual misconduct policy is based. Georgia Tech’s policy is available at policylibrary.gatech.edu/student-life/student-sexual-misconduct. For more information, visit titleix.gatech.edu.

When a report is made through one of these methods, the victim receives written notice of their rights and options, including, where appropriate, information about orders of protection, no-contact orders, and restraining orders. A victim also has the right to choose not to file any report. In that case, a victim can still receive support services from VOICE in Health Initiatives and a faculty or staff member can still receive support services from 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.

To file a confidential report
Victims may file a confidential report with a VOICE Advocate in Health Initiatives who can help the victim navigate their options for any other report they would like to make. For incidents covered by the Clery Act, VOICE Advocates share general information without identifying any parties involved, for campus safety statistics.

Confidential resources who are also Campus Security Authorities (CSA) will collect general information for campus safety statistics but will not refer the case to the Title IX Coordinator.

By contrast, CSAs who are not confidential resources and are, instead, “Responsible Employees” under Georgia Tech’s Sexual Misconduct Policy will refer the case to the Title IX Coordinator for follow-up, in addition to collecting information for campus safety statistics. If someone reports an incident to a Responsible Employee on campus, the report cannot remain confidential. The Responsible Employee is obligated to inform the Title IX Coordinator. If identifying information is provided, the Title IX Coordinator will endeavor to use that information to investigate the matter. Examples of identifying information include, but are not limited to, name, email address, apartment or room number, job title (e.g., TA for a particular class), specific description.

Faculty and staff who experience or wish to report concerns of sexual violence may file a confidential report through EthicsPoint (a neutral third-party host) by completing an online form at https://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.

To pursue a Title IX/institute investigation
If the accused individual is a student, the victim may report the violation in writing or in person to the Title IX Coordinator.

To prepare for the official conduct process, students are encouraged to speak with a VOICE Advocate in Health Initiatives prior to making the official report.

The Advocate will share information with a student about their rights, explain the reporting and investigation process, and share additional resources. Visit www.voice.gatech.edu for contact information for VOICE Advocates. Victims are encouraged to report as soon as possible, and the Title IX Coordinator will review all complaints.
Although the goal is to limit the number of individuals who may learn about an allegation or investigation of misconduct, Georgia Tech cannot guarantee confidentiality once a complaint has been made.

To pursue an Office of Human Resources investigation
If the accused individual is a faculty or staff member, the victim may file a report with Georgia Tech Human Resources (GTHR) or the Title IX Coordinator (or a Deputy Coordinator).

They may also file a report through EthicsPoint (a neutral third-party host) by completing an online form at www.ethicspoint.com or by calling 1-866-294-5565 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 to the Institute’s Title IX Coordinator for investigation through that office or through GTHR — to the extent possible given the information provided.

To pursue a criminal investigation
All victims may file a report with the GTPD or local police for a criminal investigation, which may be sought in conjunction with an Institute investigation. Georgia Tech will honor all protection and no-contact orders issued by a criminal court as directed by law.

Reports to the GTPD will be shared with Title IX Coordinator and will be investigated for violation of policy or other violations of the Sexual Misconduct Policy.

A VOICE Advocate can assist victims with reporting to the GTPD or to local police. Visit www.voice.gatech.edu for Advocates’ contact information.

Sexual Misconduct Disciplinary Procedures
All investigations concerning sexual misconduct by a Georgia Tech faculty or staff member will be coordinated by Georgia Tech Human Resources. The investigations will be prompt, fair, and impartial, and shall be conducted by officials who receive annual training on issues related to sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating or domestic violence, and stalking, and on how to conduct a sexual misconduct investigation process that protects the safety of victims, maintains fairness/impartiality for accused individuals, and promotes employee accountability.

Faculty or staff investigation procedures will determine findings of fact using the preponderance of the evidence standard, which means that it is more likely than not that a violation of Institute policy has occurred. If it is determined that a violation of policy has occurred, disciplinary action may be taken, up to and including termination of employment. The severity of any disciplinary action will depend on the frequency or severity of the offense and the history of past misconduct by the employee.

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 the 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 in publicly available records. Access to disciplinary records are governed by applicable state and federal laws, including but not limited to FERPA.

Retaliation
Georgia Tech does not tolerate retaliation against anyone who makes a complaint of sexual misconduct, whether reported to Georgia Tech or an external agency, or against anyone who exercises their rights or responsibilities under Georgia Tech’s policies. If any party involved in a sexual misconduct incident or conduct process retaliates in any way, they may be subject to additional disciplinary action. For more information, see the Georgia Tech Non-Retaliation Policy at http://policylibrary.gatech.edu/employment/non-retaliation-policy and the University System of Georgia’s Sexual Misconduct policy at https://www.usg.edu/policymanual/section6/C2655.

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 https://pbi.georgia.gov/georgia-sex-offender-registry.

Missing Persons
The Georgia Tech-Savannah campus does not provide on-campus housing; therefore the campus does not have a missing Person Notification Policy in accordance with the Department of Education and HEOA Sec. 488(g) amended HEA Sec. 485 (20 U.S.C. 1092): added HEA Sec.485(j).

Alcohol and Drug Policies, Education, and Assistance
Georgia Tech is committed to providing a campus environment free of the abuse of alcohol and the illegal use of alcohol and other drugs. In compliance with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, the Institute has adopted and implemented policies and programs that seek to prevent the illicit use of drugs and the abuse of alcohol by institute members.

Alcoholic Beverages
Georgia Tech has established policies and procedures governing the possession, sale, and consumption of alcoholic beverages on campus:
- The Employee Alcohol and Illegal Drug Use Policy may be obtained from Georgia Tech Human Resources or through the Georgia Tech Policy Library at http://policies.gatech.edu/employee-alcohol-and-illegal-drug-use.
- The Campus Alcohol Policy can be found on the Georgia Tech Policy Library website at http://policies.gatech.edu/campus-use-facilities/campus-alcohol-policy.
- The Good Samaritan/Medical Amnesty Provision can be found at http://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.

At any campus function 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.

Substance Abuse
Georgia Tech-Savannah is committed to maintaining a campus free of drug and alcohol abuse. Anyone who is aware of substance abuse problems with classmates, friends, or coworkers is encouraged to contact the appropriate resources for help. Students and instructors believed to be using alcohol or drugs may be referred to substance abuse programs outside the Institute.

Georgia Tech-Savannah faculty and staff may obtain assistance through the Employee Assistance Program (EAP) at 678-616-8324 or https://health-and-wellbeing.gatech.edu/eap. 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.

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.

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.

Statistics for the most recent three-year calendar period are listed in this section. All incidents 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 Savannah Police Department, Women's Resource Center, Health Initiatives, and Human Resources. Each entity provides updated information about its educational efforts and programs to meet compliance requirements.

Email notification of the availability of the Annual Safety and Security Report is sent electronically to faculty, staff, and students by the federal deadline. Hard copies of the report may be printed from the GTPD website or picked up directly from GTPD. The report is located at http://www.police.gatech.edu/georgia-tech-annual-safety-security-reports.
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 his or her age or because of his or her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

   **C. Incest** – Non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

   **D. Statutory Rape** – Non-forcible 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 and/or other conduct but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

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

Categories of 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 common physical characteristics genetically transmitted by descent and heredity, which distinguish them biologically as a distinct division of humankind.

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 his or her 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.

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; and
(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; or

(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.

Note: the Georgia Tech-Savannah campus does not own or control any non-campus buildings or property.

**Public Property**

All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus.

**Crime Statistic Charts**

Crime statistics reported in this publication refer to the Georgia Tech-Savannah campus. The campus does not own or lease any on or off campus residential property.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criminal Offenses</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>On-Campus</th>
<th>Non-Campus</th>
<th>Public Property</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>2019</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Negligent manslaughter</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>2019</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rape</td>
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<td>Statutory rape</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2019</td>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Aggravated assault</th>
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<th>2017</th>
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<th>Burglary</th>
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<th>2017</th>
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<thead>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Motor vehicle theft</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
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<th>Arson</th>
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<th>2018</th>
<th>2017</th>
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### Arrests

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>On-Campus</th>
<th>Non-Campus</th>
<th>Public Property</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.**
  - 2017: 0
  - 2018: 0
  - 2019: 0

- **b. Drug abuse violations**
  - 2017: 0
  - 2018: 0
  - 2019: 0

- **c. Liquor law violations**
  - 2017: 0
  - 2018: 0
  - 2019: 0

### Campus Disciplinary Referrals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>On-Campus</th>
<th>Non-Campus</th>
<th>Public Property</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>2018</td>
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<td>2019</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- **a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.**
  - 2017: 0
  - 2018: 0
  - 2019: 0

- **b. Drug abuse violations**
  - 2017: 0
  - 2018: 0
  - 2019: 0

- **c. Liquor law violations**
  - 2017: 0
  - 2018: 0
  - 2019: 0
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Violence Against Women Act Offenses</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>On-Campus</th>
<th>Non-Campus</th>
<th>Public Property</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Domestic violence</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
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<td>2019</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Dating violence</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Stalking</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>2019</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unfounded Reports</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total unfounded crimes</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hate Crimes</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total hate crimes</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional Sources of Crime Data for the Georgia Tech-Savannah Area

The crime log for the City of Savannah is maintained by the Savannah Police Department. Weekly crime reports for the City of Savannah are available at:
https://www.savannahga.gov/Archive.aspx?AMID=49&amp;Type=&amp;ADID=

A community crime map for the Savannah-Chatham area can be found at:
https://communitycrimemap.com/?address=Savannah-Chatham,GA

Weekly crime reports for the Chatham County Police Department can be found at:
For More Information
You may contact the following departments for more information about the topics covered in
this report:

Georgia Tech Police Department: 404-894-2500
Savannah Police Department: 912-652-6500
Employee Assistance Program (EAP): 1-844-243-4440
Health Initiatives: 404-894-9980
Human Resources: 404-894-4847
VOICE Advocate: 404-385-4464 or 404-385-4451
VOICE Sexual Violence Information Line: 404-894-9000

Emergency Phone Numbers
Savannah Fire-Medical Police: 911
Georgia Tech Police Department: 404-894-2500

Other Emergency Contacts
National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-787-3224
National Suicide Prevention Lifeline; 1-800-273-TALK
Partnership Against Domestic Violence (PADV): 800-621-4673
Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN): 1-800-656-4673
Rape Crisis Center of the Coastal Empire: 912-233-7273