



### Annual Crime Report

**The “*Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act*” (originally known as the “*Campus Security Act*”) was enacted by the United States Congress and signed into law by President George Bush in 1990. This law requires us and all institutional officials with significant responsibility for campus and student affairs to publicly disclose three years of campus crimes statistics.**

This publication has been developed by the South Georgia Technical College in compliance with the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act and the Jeanne Clery Act. It is intended to make you aware of the safety and security policies, which have been instituted at South Georgia Technical College to provide a safe academic environment.

**Note:** These statistics represent crimes reported to security officials at South Georgia Technical College. Some of these crimes may be determined to have been unfounded or inaccurately reported.

**To report a crime:**

Contact the Campus Safety at the number below. Any suspicious activity or person seen in the parking lots or loitering around vehicles, or inside buildings should be reported to the proper authority listed below. **IN CASE OF EMERGENCY, DIAL 911 FROM ANY PHONE.**

Cordele Campus – Main Number	229-271-4040
Campus Safety	229-942-2067
Crisp County Sheriff Department	229-276-2600
Cordele Police Department	229-276-2921

South Georgia Technical College has a working agreement with local law enforcement agencies within their jurisdictions and hires special duty law enforcement officers to provide security on the campus.

Some College officials have been deemed Campus Security Authorities under the Clery Act and have an obligation to:

**CAMPUS SECURITY AUTHORITIES**

"Campus Security Authority" means:

1. A campus public safety or safety department.
2. Any individual or individuals who have responsibility for campus security but who do not constitute a public safety department under paragraph (1) of this definition, such as a private security company.
3. Any individual or organization specified in an institution's statement of campus security policy as an individual or organization to which students and employees should report criminal offenses.
4. An official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, who manages or otherwise oversees student and campus activities. For example, staff responsible for campus student housing, a student center, or student extra-curricular activities; a director of athletics or a team coach; faculty advisors to student groups; staff responsible for student discipline; campus judicial staff.

**ENCOURAGEMENT OF ACCURATE AND PROMPT CRIME REPORTING**

Community members, students, faculty, staff, and guests are encouraged to report all crimes and public safety related incidents to the proper officials in a timely manner.

All incident reports involving a crime committed by a student are forwarded to Assistant to the President/Campus Safety for review and potential administrative action. Crimes should be reported to the appropriate authority to ensure inclusion in the annual crime statistics and to aid in providing timely warning notices to the community, when appropriate.

## **POLICY STATEMENT ADDRESSING VOLUNTARY CONFIDENTIAL REPORTING**

If you are the victim of a crime and do not want to pursue action within the College system or the criminal justice system, you may still want to consider making a confidential report. With your permission, the Chief or a designee of the South Georgia Technical College Safety Department can file a report on the details of the incident without revealing your identity. The purpose of a confidential report is to comply with your wish to keep the matter confidential, while taking steps to ensure the future safety of yourself and others. With such information, the College can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students, determine where there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant, and alert the campus community to potential danger. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crimes statistics for the institution.

## **COUNSELORS AND CONFIDENTIAL CRIME REPORTING**

All reports will be investigated. The College does not have procedures for voluntary, confidential reporting of crime statistics. Violations of the law will be referred to law enforcement agencies and when appropriate, to the Student Disciplinary Officer for review. When a potentially dangerous threat to the College community arises, timely reports or warnings will be issued through e-mail announcements, the posting of flyers at local campuses, in-class announcements, or other appropriate means.

## **CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS FOR STUDENTS AND EMPLOYEES**

Crime Prevention Programs on personal safety and theft prevention are sponsored by various campus organizations throughout the year. Campus safety personnel are available to facilitate programs for student, parent, faculty, and new employee orientations, student organizations as requested.

Tip: To enhance personal safety, and especially after an evening class, walk with friends or someone from class that you know well, or call the campus safety for an escort.

## **EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES**

In the event that a situation arises, either on or off campus, that, in the judgment of the President of the College (or designee), or Law Enforcement Officials, constitutes significant emergency or dangerous situation involving the immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on the campus, a campus wide “timely warning” will be issued. The warning will be issued through the college email system, phone system, public address system, and/or outdoor electronic bulletin boards to students, faculty and staff.

Depending on the particular circumstances of the event, especially in all situations that could pose an immediate threat to the community and individuals, the College may also post a notice on the College website, [www.southgatech.edu](http://www.southgatech.edu) , providing the college community with more immediate notification.

The decision to notify the community will be based on a case by case basis. The initial recommendation may be made by the President (or designee) or responding law enforcement at the scene. In the event of an incident which would require the larger community to be notified, information may be posted via the website, newspapers, internet, local radio, and/or local TV stations. The President, Vice President for Administrative Services, or designee will be responsible for initiating the initial notifications.

The College conducts unannounced building evacuation drills by conducting fire drills once a semester for both day classes and evening classes. These drills are conducted to test the alarm system and to familiarize students, staff, faculty, and visitors with the evacuation procedures and location of exits. The college also conducts unannounced Tornado Drills to familiarize students, staff, faculty, and visitors with severe weather procedures and the location of shelters.

The Safety, Security, and Environmental Coordinator will maintain the documentation of drills, which detail the date, time, and location of each drill.

South Georgia Technical College posts emergency procedures, evacuation routes, and severe weather shelters in each classroom and in common areas of every building.

### **TIMELY WARNINGS**

In the event that a situation arises, either on or off campus, that, in the judgment of the President of the College (or designee), constitutes an ongoing or continuing threat, a campus wide “timely warning” will be issued. The warning will be issued through the college email system, phone system, public address system, and/or outdoor electronic bulletin boards to students, and/or faculty and staff.

Depending on the particular circumstances of the event, especially in all situations that could pose an immediate threat to the community and individuals, the College may also post a notice on the College website, [www.southgatech.edu](http://www.southgatech.edu), providing the college community with more immediate notification.

Anyone with information warranting a timely warning should report the circumstances to the Campus Safety by phone at 229-942-2067 on the South Georgia Technical College campus.

### **PREPARATION OF DISCLOSURE OF CRIME STATISTICS**

South Georgia Technical College prepares this report to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act. The full text of this report can be located on our website at [www.southgatech.edu](http://www.southgatech.edu). This report is prepared in cooperation with the local law enforcement agencies that have jurisdiction over our main campus and alternate sites.

Campus crime, arrest, and referral statistics include those reported to the Campus Safety, Vice President of Administrative Services, designated campus officials (including, but not limited to, directors, deans, department heads, staff, judicial affairs, advisors to student/student organizations), and the local law enforcement agencies having jurisdiction over the particular campus.

Each year, an e-mail notification is made to all enrolled students that provides the website to access this report. Faculty and staff receive similar notification via college e-mail. Copies of the report may also be obtained from the Vice President for Administrative Services, or from the Campus Safety, or by calling 229-942-2067. All prospective employees/students may obtain this information via the College website or from the Vice President for Administrative Services, or the Campus Safety.

## **SECURITY AND ACCESS TO CAMPUS FACILITIES**

### Access Policy

During business hours, the College will be open to students, employees, contractors, guests, and invitees. During non-business hours access to all College facilities is by key or by admittance after permission from the VPA. Security will admit only those with prior written approval to all facilities.

Emergencies may necessitate changes or alterations to any posted schedules. Areas that are revealed as problematic have security surveys conducted.

## **CAMPUS LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY**

South Georgia Technical College Safety Officers have complete safety authority to apprehend and arrest anyone involved in illegal acts on-campus and areas immediately adjacent to the campus. If minor offenses involving College rules and regulations are committed by a College student, the campus safety may also refer the individual to the disciplinary division of Student Services. Major offenses such as rape, murder, aggravated assault, robbery, and auto theft may be reported to the local safety and joint investigative efforts with officers from South Georgia Technical College Safety Department and the local law enforcement authorities may be deployed to solve these serious felony crimes. The prosecution of all criminal offenses, both felony and misdemeanor, are conducted at either Municipal, State, Superior, or Federal Court of the appropriate jurisdiction.

Officers in the state of Georgia. The Director of Campus Safety receives 20 hours per year of in-service training certified by the Georgia Peace

Officers Standards and Training Council to include the areas of Firearms Requalification and Use of Force. South Georgia

Technical College Safety officers are authorized under Georgia O.C.G.A. 20-8-3

Campus Safety personnel work closely with local, state, and federal safety agencies and have direct radio communication with the Sumter Co. Sheriff's Office.

## **CAMPUS LAW ENFORCEMENT**

Effective July 1, 2012, the state of Georgia authorized the establishment of a campus safety department. The department is currently staffed by 2 full-time and 6 part-time, non-certified safety officers (South Georgia Technical College campus). These officers have no arrest powers, but enforces the rules and regulations of South Georgia Technical College. They have no arrest powers, but can issue traffic citations. Uniformed officers provide safety protection for safety. The purpose of campus security is to serve the student and provide a safe and pleasant campus atmosphere. Students are encouraged to provide cooperation to the officers. Students and faculty/staff must have the South Georgia Technical College identification card visible for verification at all times. Students and faculty/staff shall not interfere with South Georgia Technical College safety officers or special duty officers in the performance of their duties. For questions, problems, or special needs, or if there is a concern regarding enforcement of the code of conduct, traffic and parking regulations and/or security procedures, contact the Assistant to the President and the Director of Campus Safety.

All crime victims are strongly encouraged to immediately report any crime or criminal activity to campus officials. Prompt reporting will assure timely warning notices on-campus and timely disclosure of crime statistics.

The South Georgia Technical College Safety Department maintains a close working relationship with the local authorities whose jurisdiction includes South Georgia Technical College campuses. The South Georgia Technical College Safety Department officers work closely with the investigative staff of the respective jurisdictions when incidents arise that require joint investigative efforts, resources, crime related reports and exchanges of information, as deemed necessary. There is no written memorandum of understanding between South Georgia Technical College Campus Safety and any local jurisdictional agencies.

South Georgia Technical College personnel have the authority to ask persons for identification to determine whether individuals have lawful business at South Georgia Technical College.

### **ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND ILLEGAL DRUG POSSESSION**

The possession, sale or the furnishing of alcohol on any campus of the South Georgia Technical College is governed by school policy and Georgia state law. The possession, sale, manufacture or distribution of any controlled substance is illegal under both state and federal laws. Such laws are strictly enforced by the South Georgia Technical College Campus Safety. Violators are subject college disciplinary action, criminal prosecution, fine and imprisonment. It is a violation of the South Georgia Technical College Alcohol Policy for anyone to consume or possess alcohol in any public or private area of campus without prior approval. Organizations or groups violating alcohol/substance policies or laws may be subject to sanctions by the College. The possession, sale, manufacture or distribution of any controlled substance is illegal under both state and federal laws. Such laws are strictly enforced by the South Georgia Technical College Campus Safety. Violators are subject to college disciplinary action, criminal prosecution, fine and imprisonment.

### **Drug-Free Policy\***

\*The Drug-Free Policy was approved by the State Board of Technical and Adult Education July, 1990.

#### A. Policy

1. The Federal Drug Free Schools and Communities Act Amendment of 1989 (Public Law 102-226) contains Section 22, Drug-Free Schools and Campuses, which was enacted to ensure that any institution of higher education that receives funds under any federal program has adopted and implemented a program to prevent the use of illicit drugs and abuse of alcohol by students.

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2. No student may engage in the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on the College's property or as part of any of its sponsored activities. Such unlawful activity may be considered sufficient grounds for serious punitive action, including expulsion.

3. If a student is convicted (including a plea of nolo contendere) of committing certain felony offenses involving any criminal drug and/or alcohol statute of any jurisdiction, regardless of whether the alleged violations occurred at the College or elsewhere, the student will be suspended immediately and denied state and/or federal financial aid funds from the date of conviction.

4. The College shall notify the appropriate state/federal funding agency within 10 days after receiving notice of the conviction from the student or otherwise after receiving the actual notice of conviction.

5. Within 30 days of notification of conviction, the College shall with respect to any student so convicted:

a. Take additional appropriate action against such student up to and including expulsion as it deems necessary.

b. Provide such student with a description of any drug or alcohol counseling treatment, or rehabilitation, or re-entry programs that are available for such purposes by a federal, state or local health, law enforcement or other appropriate agency.

#### B. Responsibility

1. The College is responsible for ensuring the development and implementation of a drug-free awareness program to inform students of the following:

a. The dangers of drug and alcohol abuse on the campus and elsewhere.

b. Any available drug and alcohol counseling, rehabilitation, and assistance programs.

c. Any penalties to be imposed upon students for drug and alcohol abuse violations occurring on the campus.

2. Each College shall conduct a biennial review of its program to determine its effectiveness and implement changes to the program if they are needed and to ensure that the sanctions required by the program are consistently enforced.

#### ALCOHOL AND DRUG INFORMATION

#### LOCAL, STATE & FEDERAL LEGAL SANCTIONS

##### **Legal Sanctions – Laws Governing Alcohol**

OGCA 3-3-23 states that No person under 21 years of age shall purchase, attempt to purchase, or knowingly possess any alcoholic beverage; No person under 21 years of age shall misrepresent his or her identity or use any false identification for the purpose of purchasing or obtaining any alcoholic beverage; and no person under 21 years of age shall misrepresent such person's age in any manner whatever for the purpose of obtaining illegally any alcoholic beverage. If found guilty of violating OCGA 3-3-23, criminal sanctions for a conviction can result in a misdemeanor. Penalties can include fines, probation, imprisonment, and suspension of a driver's license (OCGA 3-3-23.1)

Specific ordinances regarding violations of alcohol laws, including driving under the influence, are available from the Campus Safety Department.

A violation of any law regarding alcohol on campus or at college sponsored events is also a violation of the College's Student Code of Conduct and will be treated as a separate disciplinary matter by the College.

##### **Alcohol, Drugs and Narcotics**

1. The use, possession, or distribution of alcohol, narcotics, amphetamines, barbiturates, marijuana, hallucinogens, and any other dangerous or controlled drugs, not prescribed by a physician, is prohibited on College property or at College sponsored events.

2. Title 20-1 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated states that any student of a public educational institution who is convicted, under the laws of the state, the United States, or any other state, of any felony offense involving the manufacture, distribution, sale, possession, or use of marijuana, a controlled substance, or a dangerous drug shall, as of the date of conviction, be suspended from the public educational institution in which such person is enrolled. Except for cases in which the institution has previously taken disciplinary action against a student for the same offense, such suspension shall be effective as of the date of conviction, even though the educational institution may not complete all administrative actions necessary to implement such suspension until a later date. Except for cases in which the institution has already imposed disciplinary sanctions for the same offense, such suspension shall continue through the end of the term, semester, semester, or other similar period for which the student was enrolled as of the date of conviction. The student shall forfeit any right to any academic credit otherwise earned or earnable for such term, semester, semester, or other similar period; and the educational institution shall subsequently revoke any such academic credit which is granted prior to the completion of administrative actions necessary to implement such suspension.

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Depending on the particular circumstances of the event, especially in all situations that could pose an immediate threat to the community and individuals, the College may also post a notice on the College website, [www.southgeorgiatech.edu](http://www.southgeorgiatech.edu), providing the college community with more immediate notification.

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## **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMAN REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2013 (VAWA)**

On March 7, 2013, President Obama signed the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (VAWA) (Pub. Law 113-4), which, among other provisions, amended section 485(f) of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended (HEA), otherwise known as the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act). The Clery Act requires institutions of higher education to comply with certain campus safety- and security-related requirements as a condition of participating in the Federal student financial aid programs authorized by Title IV of the HEA. Notably, VAWA amended the Clery Act to require institutions to compile statistics for incidents of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and to include certain policies, procedures, and programs pertaining to these incidents in their annual security reports (ASRs).

The HEA defines the new crime categories of domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking in accordance with section 40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 as follows:

“Domestic violence” means a “felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by -

A current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim,

A person with whom the victim shares a child in common,

A person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner,

A person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction receiving grant monies [under VAWA]

Or any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.”

GA state law:

19-13-1. "Family violence" defined 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.

“Dating violence” means “violence committed by a person-

- Who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim; and

-Where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the following factors:

-the length of the relationship;

-the type of relationship; and

-the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.”

“Dating Violence” is not explicitly defined in this state’s code.

“Stalking” means “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.”

### **GA state law**

16-5-90. Stalking; psychological evaluation (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, 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

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.

16-5-91. Aggravated stalking (a) A person commits the offense of aggravated stalking when such person, in violation of a bond to keep the peace posted pursuant to Code Section 17-6-110, temporary restraining order, temporary protective order, permanent restraining order, permanent protective order, preliminary injunction, good behavior bond, or permanent injunction or condition of pretrial release, condition of probation, or condition of parole in effect prohibiting the behavior described in this subsection, 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. (b) Any person convicted of a violation of subsection (a) of this Code section shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than ten years and by a fine of not more than \$10,000.00. The provisions of subsection (d) of Code Section 16-5-90 apply to sentencing for conviction of aggravated stalking.

## **SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE**

### Sexual offenses

South Georgia Technical College places a high priority on the safety of all students, employees and visitors. Any type of sexual misconduct is strictly forbidden. Criminal charges may be applied to sexual offenses.

### **Sexual Violence Prevention Programs for Students and Employees**

South Georgia Technical College hosts wellness fairs annually with representatives from Safe Homes, Rape Crisis and Sexual Assault Services, and other agencies to promote both prevention education and assistance programs for victims of sexual violence. The counseling center also has contact information for other services and is available to provide referrals when necessary. Additionally, all employees are required to complete Title IX training on an annual basis.

Due to added emphasis on the Clery Act: Violence Against Women Act, the College offers two courses through a service called EverFi. The courses are Haven Understanding Sexual Assault and AlcoholEdu for College. New and returning students have been notified by college email requesting that the courses be completed. A letter of introduction and instructions on how to access the training were included in the email.

The counseling center and the campus safety department can conduct, or arrange, training as requested.

### **Ways to Prevent and Reduce the Risk of Sexual Assault**

Although victims are NEVER responsible for being assaulted, there are precautions you can take to lower your risk.

- Know your limits and communicate them clearly and firmly.
- Be aware of your surroundings and avoid secluded places, especially with someone you don't know well.
- Have a safety plan (such as buddy system) in place - especially BEFORE heading out with one or more friends - and avoid people who display controlling behavior and don't respect your limits

### Consent

There is no definition in the Georgia state code (OCGA) for "Consent" in reference to sexual activity. However, consent means that "words or actions are freely, knowingly, and actively given that indicate that permission is given to engage in mutually agreed upon sexual activity. It is important to note that consent can be withdrawn at any time. The existence of a current or former intimate relationship between two persons does not alone sufficiently constitute consent. Consent cannot be given if a person is prevented from (or incapable of) providing consent. This can occur when a person is impaired

by alcohol or drugs or if they have a physical or mental disability that renders them unable to give consent freely, knowingly, and actively. Silence or passivity does not infer consent.

### **Active Bystanders**

An active bystander is one who may observe violence or witness the conditions or situations that may lead to violence, including, but not limited to, bullying, sexual harassment, sexual assault, domestic violence, or stalking. A bystander is not directly involved in the situation, but may have the choice to intervene in some manner. Bystander intervention is facilitated when the bystander speaks up, intervenes, or calls the authorities. Since they are present during the situation, they have the potential to discourage, prevent, or interrupt an incident.

### **Options for Bystanders**

Any person who witnesses an active sexual assault or incident of domestic violence, dating violence or stalking is requested to immediately call 9-1-1, the South Georgia Technical College Campus Safety department, or notify a campus authority. Bystanders are strongly discouraged from intervening in an altercation to the extent that the bystander's safety is at risk. In addition to calling safety, a person who witnesses an active assault may distract the person committing the assault and draw attention to the scene by shouting for help. If a person who commits an assault flees, a bystander should assist the victim of the assault and obtain the offender's description and direction of travel for responding officers. If a bystander encounters someone who is being followed by a stalker, the bystander may accompany that person to a safe, populated location and remain with the person until safety arrive.

### **Sanctions**

Upon determination that a student or employee has committed the offense of dating violence, domestic assault, stalking rape, acquaintance rape, or another sexual offense, the following sanctions are available:

- Criminal Charges
- Probation
- Suspension from college and/or employment
- Expulsion from college
- Termination of employment
- Ban from college property

### **Range of Protective Measures That May Be Offered**

Following an allegation of the offense of dating violence, domestic assault, stalking rape, acquaintance rape, or another sexual offense, and to the extent of the victim's cooperation and consent, college offices; including Student Affairs, Title IX Coordinator or Deputy Coordinators, Campus Safety, and any

other applicable departments will work cooperatively to ensure that the complainant's health, physical safety, work and academic status are protected, pending the outcome of a formal College investigation of the complaint. For example, if reasonably available, a complainant may be offered changes to academic or working situations in addition to counseling referrals, health services referrals and assistance in notifying appropriate law enforcement authorities. Additionally, personally identifiable information about the victim will be treated as confidential and only shared with persons with a specific need to know who are investigating/adjudicating the complaint or delivering resources or support services to the complainant. The College does not publish the name of crime victims nor house identifiable information regarding victims in the Department of Public Safety's Daily Crime Log or online.

### **Procedures for Victims**

In the event you are the victim of sexual assault, it is important to remember details, follow procedures and notify the proper college officials. The single most important thing a victim of rape or sexual assault can do is to tell someone--the safety, a friend, a medical professional, etc. Rape or sexual assault, whether by a stranger or someone you know, is a violation of your body, your trust and your right to choose. The following are recommended procedures to follow:

- Do not shower, wash, or change your clothes
- Preserve any evidence such as clothing, used condoms, towels, tissue or other items which may be useful for investigation purposes
- If the incident occurs on campus, contact the Vice President of Administrative Services. If the incident occurs off campus, contact 911.
- Victims may contact other college officials to get assistance in notifying appropriate law enforcement and medical personnel.
- Seek medical attention immediately. Campus Safety and Security can assist in seeking medical attention. Also, local emergency medical services can be contacted by dialing 9- 911 from a campus phone.
- Seek counseling to assist with mental and emotional trauma. Information concerning counseling services available through various agencies can be obtained by calling LaKenya Johnson 229-931-2595.

If you are the victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, the following off campus resources, victim services, and support are available:

- District Attorney's Office by calling 229-924-541

## **Campus Disciplinary Procedures**

Disciplinary procedures for students in the event of any criminal incident including sexual offenses are outlined in the Code of Student Conduct section of the Student Handbook. In cases involving sex offenses, the college will provide for a prompt, fair, and impartial disciplinary proceeding in cases of alleged dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking in which: (1) officials are appropriately trained and do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused; (2) the accuser and the accused have equal opportunities to have others present, including an advisor of their choice; (3) the accuser and the accused receive simultaneous notification, in writing, of the result of the proceeding and any available appeal procedures; (4) the proceeding is completed in a reasonably prompt time frame; (5) the accuser and accused are given timely notice of meetings at which one or the other or both may be present; and (6) the accuser, the accused, and appropriate officials are given timely and equal access to information that will be used during informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings. Both the accuser and the accused shall be informed of the results of the outcome, in writing, of any campus disciplinary proceeding brought alleging sexual assault.

For the purposes of this section, "Proceeding" means an impartial hearing to determine if a college policy was violated. "Proceeding" does not include communications and meetings between officials and victims concerning accommodations or protective measures to be provided to a victim.

For the purposes of this section, "Results" means the final decision of the hearing board, and in the event of an appeal, the final decision of the appeal.

Compliance with these provisions does not constitute a violation of section 444 of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C.1232g), commonly known as the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA).

## **Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking**

South Georgia Technical College prohibits the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

Risk Reduction and Prevention

"Prevention" is stopping the behavior

"Risk reduction" is actively taking steps to reduce the likelihood that the behavior will happen

Stalking is contact (usually two or more times) from someone that makes you feel afraid or harassed. Examples of stalking include:

-Following or spying on you

- Sending you unwanted emails or letters
- Calling you often
- Showing up at your house, school, or work
- Leaving you unwanted gifts

You can be stalked by a stranger, but most stalkers are people you know, like a boyfriend or ex-boyfriend. Sometimes, a current partner will stalk you by calling very often, texting constantly, or asking where you are all the time. These may be signs of an abusive relationship. Stalking is a crime and can be dangerous. To learn more about the laws against stalking, contact the National Center for Victims of Crime helpline. Stalking can be very frightening, and can make you feel out of control, anxious, and depressed. It can affect your ability to sleep, eat, and work. If you are being stalked, get support from people who care about you. If you think you're being stalked, consider these steps:

- File a complaint with the safety. Make sure to tell them about all threats.
- If you are in immediate danger, find a safe place to go, like a safety station, friend's house, domestic violence shelter, fire station, or public area. If you can't get out of danger, but can get to a phone, call 911.
- Get a restraining order. A restraining order requires the stalker to stay away from you and not contact you. You can learn how to get a restraining order from a domestic violence shelter, the safety, or an attorney in your area.
- Write down every incident. Include the time, date, and other important information.
- Keep evidence such as videotapes, voicemail messages, photos of property damage, and letters. Get names of witnesses.
- Contact support systems to help you, including domestic violence and rape crisis hotlines, domestic violence shelters, counseling services, and support groups. Keep these numbers handy in case you need them.
- Tell important people in your life about the stalking problem, including the safety, your employer, family, friends, and neighbors.
- Carry a cellphone at all times so you can call for help.
- Consider changing your phone number (though some people leave their number active to collect evidence). You also can ask the phone company about call blocking and other safety features. - Secure your home with alarms, locks, and motion-sensitive lights.

### **Cyberstalking**

Cyberstalking is using the Internet, email, or other electronic communications to stalk someone. Examples of cyberstalking include:

- Sending unwanted, frightening, or obscene emails, text messages, or instant messages (IMs)
- Harassing or threatening someone in a chat room
- Posting improper messages on a message board
- Tracking your computer and Internet use
- Sending electronic viruses
- Pretending to be you in a chat room

If you are cyberstalked:

- Send the person a clear, written warning not to contact you again
  - If the stalking continues, get help from the safety. You also can contact a domestic violence shelter and the National Center for Victims of Crime Helpline for support and suggestions.
  - Print out copies of evidence such as emails. Keep a record of the stalking and any contact with safety. - Consider blocking messages from the harasser
  - Change your email address
  - File a complaint with the person's Internet Service Provider (ISP)
  - Never post online profiles or messages with details that could be used to identify or locate you (such as age, sex, address, workplace, phone number, school, or places you hang out)
- <https://www.womenshealth.gov/violence-against-women/types-of-violence/stalking.html>

Dating violence is when one person purposely hurts or scares someone they are dating. Dating violence happens to people of all races, cultures, incomes, and education levels. It can happen on a first date, or when you are deeply in love. It can happen whether you are young or old, and in heterosexual or same-sex relationships. Dating violence is always wrong, and you can get help.

**Dating violence includes:**

- Physical abuse like hitting, shoving, kicking, biting, or throwing things
- Emotional abuse like yelling, name-calling, bullying, embarrassing, keeping you away from your friends, saying you deserve the abuse, or giving gifts to "make up" for the abuse.
- Sexual abuse like forcing you to do something sexual (such as kissing or touching) or doing something sexual when you cannot agree to it (like when you are very drunk).

Dating violence often starts with emotional abuse. You may think that behaviors like calling you names or insisting on seeing you all the time are a "normal" part of relationships. But they can lead to more serious kinds of abuse, like hitting, stalking, or preventing you from using birth control. Learn more about the warning signs of abuse and the differences between healthy and unhealthy relationships.

Dating violence can cause serious harm to your body and your emotions. If you are in an abusive relationship, get help. Leaving an Abusive Dating Relationship If you think you are in an abusive relationship, learn more about getting help. See a doctor or nurse to take care of any physical problems. And reach out for support for your emotional pain. Friends, family, and mental health professionals all can help. If you're in immediate danger, dial 911.

If you are thinking about ending an abusive dating relationship, keep some tips in mind:

- Create a safety plan, like where you can go if you are in danger.
- Make sure you have a working cellphone handy in case you need to call for help.
- Create a secret code with people you trust. That way, if you are with your partner, you can get help without having to say you need help.
- If you're breaking up with someone you see at your high school or college, you can get help from a guidance counselor, advisor, teacher, school nurse, dean's office, or principal. You also might be able to change your class schedules or even transfer to another school.
- If you have a job, talk to someone you trust at work. Your human resources department or employee assistance program (EAP) may be able to help. - Try to avoid walking or riding alone.
- Be smart about technology. Don't share your passwords. Don't post your schedule on Facebook, and keep your settings private.

Avoiding Date Rape Drugs Date rape drugs are drugs that are sometimes put into a drink to prevent a person from being able to fight back during a rape. These drugs have no color, taste, or smell, so you would not know if someone put them in your drink. They also make it hard to remember what happened while you were under their influence. If you go to a club, bar, or party, here are some steps to take to avoid date rape drugs:

- Don't accept drinks from other people.
- Keep your drink with you at all times, even when you go to the bathroom.
- Don't drink from punch bowls or other open containers.
- If you lose track of your drink, dump it out. <https://www.womenshealth.gov/violence-against-women/types-of-violence/dating-violence.html> Rape and Sexual Assault Rape is sex you don't agree to, including forcing a body part or an object into your vagina, rectum (bottom), or mouth.

In the United States, 1 in 6 women reported experiencing rape or attempted rape at some time in their lives. Sexual assault or abuse is any type of sexual activity that a person does not agree to, including:

- Rape or attempted rape
- Touching your body or making you touch someone else's
- Incest or sexual contact with a child
- Someone watching or photographing you in sexual situations
- Someone exposing his or her body to you Sometimes, sexual violence is committed by a stranger.

Most often, though, it is committed by someone you know, including a date or an intimate partner like a husband, ex-husband, or boyfriend. Sexual violence is always wrong, and a person who is sexually abused does not ever "cause" the attack. Keep in mind that there are times when a person is not able to agree to sex, such as if they are drunk or have been drugged with a date rape drug, or if they are underage. Women who are sexually abused may suffer serious health problems, such as sexually transmitted infections, stomach problems, and ongoing pain.

They also are at risk for emotional problems, like depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder. If you or someone you know has been sexually abused, it is important to get help as soon as possible. If someone you know has been abused or assaulted you can help by listening and offering comfort. If the person wants, you also can go along to the safety station, the hospital, or counseling sessions. Make sure the person knows the abuse is not his or her fault, and that it is natural to feel angry and ashamed.

Staying Safe from Sexual Assault Steps you can take to reduce your chances of being sexually assaulted include:

- Making sure you don't drink too much alcohol, so you can keep yourself safe
- Parking in well-lit areas
- Not leaving a social event with someone you just met
- Keeping your car and home doors locked
- Having your key ready as you approach your door one important way to stay safe at clubs and parties is to learn more about date rape drugs.

These are drugs that have no smell or taste that can be slipped into drinks. They are used to make it hard for a person to fight off a rape or to remember what happened. Another important way to avoid sexual abuse is to leave a relationship that is becoming unhealthy. Remember, no one has a right to pressure you into doing sexual things you do not want to do. If you think your relationship may be abusive, learn more about the signs of abuse. <https://www.womenshealth.gov/violence-against-women/types-of-violence/sexual-assault-and-abuse.html>. How Can I Lower My Risk Of Sexual Assault?

There are things you can do to reduce your chances of being sexually assaulted. Follow these tips from the National Crime Prevention Council.

- Be aware of your surroundings — who’s out there and what’s going on.
- Walk with confidence. The more confident you look, the stronger you appear.
- Know your limits when it comes to using alcohol.
- Be assertive — don’t let anyone violate your space.
- Trust your instincts. If you feel uncomfortable in your surroundings, leave.
- Don’t prop open self-locking doors.
- Lock your door and your windows, even if you leave for just a few minutes.
- Watch your keys. Don’t lend them. Don’t leave them. Don’t lose them. And don’t put your name and address on the key ring.
- Watch out for unwanted visitors. Know who’s on the other side of the door before you open it.
- Be wary of isolated spots, like underground garages, offices after business hours, and apartment laundry rooms.
- Avoid walking or jogging alone, especially at night. Vary your route. Stay in well-traveled, well-lit areas.
- Have your key ready to use before you reach the door — home, car, or work.
- Park in well-lit areas and lock the car, even if you’ll only be gone a few minutes.
- Drive on well-traveled streets, with doors and windows locked.
- Never hitchhike or pick up a hitchhiker.
- Keep your car in good shape with plenty of gas in the tank.
- In case of car trouble, call for help on your cellular phone. If you don’t have a phone, put the hood up, lock the doors, and put a banner in the rear mirror that says, “Help. Call safety.”

<https://www.womenshealth.gov/violence-against-women/types-of-violence/sexual-assault-and-abuse.html>

## **SEXUAL OFFENDER REGISTRATION**

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act (CSCPA) of 2000 is a federal law that provides for the tracking of convicted sex offenders enrolled at, or employed by, institutions of higher education. The CSCPA is an amendment to the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Act. The federal law requires state law enforcement agencies (Georgia Bureau of Investigation) to provide South

Georgia Technical College with a list of registered sex offenders who have indicated that they are enrolled, employed or carrying on a vocation at South Georgia Technical College.

The CSCP A further amends the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA) to clarify that nothing in the Act can prohibit an educational institution from disclosing information provided to the institution concerning registered sex offenders. In addition, a list of all registered sex offenders in Georgia is available from the Georgia Bureau of Investigation at <http://gbi.georgia.gov/georgia-sex-offender-registry>.

## **CRIME STATISTICS**

South Georgia Technical College maintains a close relationship with local law enforcement to ensure that it is notified of any crime report that is made directly to them that occurs on campus, on non-campus property, or public property. The College will disclose any crime report that occurred on campus, on non-campus property, or public property (based upon Clery geography) that is reported directly to any local law enforcement agency by a member of the campus community.

### Unfounded Cases

The deciding official may classify a report as “unfounded” when an investigation proves the report to be false or baseless (i.e., the investigation shows that no offense occurred nor was attempted). Unfounded cases will be recorded, documented and filed, but will not be included in yearly Clery crime statistics. Unfounded cases (UCR Part I offenses) will still be recorded and listed on the agency’s monthly UCR report. UCR Part 1 crimes are as follows:

- Homicide
- Sexual Assault
- Robbery
- Aggravated Assault
- Burglary
- Larceny (and Theft from Motor Vehicle)
- Auto Theft
- Arson

## DEFINITIONS OF REPORTABLE CRIMES

Clery definitions (applicable GA state code in parenthesis)

1. Criminal homicide. These offenses are separated into two categories: Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter, and Negligent Manslaughter.

a) Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter is defined as the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

b) Negligent Manslaughter is defined as the killing of another person through gross negligence.

(OCGA 16-5-1 through 16-5-5)

2. Sex offenses. Sex offenses are separated into two categories: forcible and non-forcible.

a) Sex Offenses—Forcible is defined as any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

b) Sex Offenses—Non-forcible is defined as unlawful, non-forcible sexual intercourse.

Rape is defined as penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. This definition includes either gender of victim or offender. Sexual penetration means the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, or by a sex-related object. This definition also includes instances in which the victim is incapable of giving consent because of temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity (including due to the influence of drugs or alcohol) or because of age. Physical resistance is not required on the part of the victim to demonstrate lack of consent. (OCGA 16-6-1, 16-6-2, 16-6-3, 16-6-4)

3. Robbery. Robbery is the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Essential Elements of a Robbery:

- Committed in the presence of a victim (usually the owner or person having custody of the property).
- Victim is directly confronted by the perpetrator.
- Victim is threatened with force or put in fear that force will be used.
- Involves a theft or larceny.

(OCGA 16-8-40, 16-8-41)

4. Aggravated Assault. Aggravated assault is an unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm.

(OCGA 16-5-21)

5. Burglary. Burglary is the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.

(OCGA 16-7-1)

6. Motor Vehicle Theft. Motor vehicle theft is the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

(OCGA 16-8-2)

7. Arson. Arson is any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

(16-7-60 thru 16-7-62)

### **Hate Crimes**

A hate crime is a criminal offense committed against a person or property which is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias. Bias is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their race, gender, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, or gender identity.

### **Arrests and Disciplinary Referrals for Violation of Weapons, Drug and Liquor Laws**

Violations of the law resulting in arrests or persons being referred for disciplinary action

- Arrest for Clery Act purposes is defined as persons processed by arrest, citation or summons.

- Referred for disciplinary action is defined as the referral of any person to any official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is kept and which may result in the imposition of a sanction.

NOTE: If an individual is both arrested and referred for disciplinary action for an offense, only the arrest statistic is disclosed.

1. Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc., is defined as 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. This classification encompasses weapons offenses that are regulatory in nature.

2. Drug Abuse Violations are defined as 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.

3. Liquor Law Violations are defined as 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.

### **CLERY REPORTING LOCATIONS THAT ARE INCLUDED IN OFFENSE STATISTICS**

1. On-Campus: Any building or property owned or controlled by South Georgia Technical College within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by South Georgia Technical College in direct support of our educational purposes.

2. On-Campus Residential Facilities: All on-campus residential (South Georgia Technical College does not have any on-campus residential buildings)

3. Non-Campus properties: Offense statistics are required for non-campus property or buildings owned or controlled by the college that are frequently used by students and are not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution, or any building/property that is owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution.

4. Public Properties: Offense statistics for public property located immediately adjacent to and easily accessible from campus, including: thoroughfares, sidewalks, streets, lands and parks.

(This property is not owned or controlled by South Georgia Technical College and does not include private residences or businesses).

Report crimes to the South Georgia Technical College Campus Safety.

# South Georgia Technical College Annual Crime Report

Cordele, Georgia

	Year	On campus	Non Campus	Public Property	Total
<b>Murder</b>	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Manslaughter</b>	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Forcible Sex Offense</b>	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Non Forcible Sex Offense</b>	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Robbery</b>	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Aggravated Assault</b>	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Burglary</b>	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Motor Vehicle Theft</b>	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Arson</b>	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Any Other Crime Involving Bodily Injury</b>	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Hate Crime (Total)</b>	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0

	<b>Year</b>	<b>On campus</b>	<b>Non Campus</b>	<b>Public Property</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Race</b>	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Religion</b>	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Gender</b>	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Disability</b>	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Ethnicity</b>	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>National Origin</b>	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Gender Identity</b>	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Illegal Weapons Possession</b>	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Drug Law Violation</b>	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Liquor Law Violation</b>	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Domestic Violence</b>	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Dating Violence</b>	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0

<b>Stalking</b>	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Alcohol Referral</b>	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Drug Referral</b>	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Vandalism</b>	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Domestic Incident</b>	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Student Misconduct</b>	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Medical Reports</b>	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Bomb Threat</b>	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Ejection from Campus</b>	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Thefts</b>	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0
<b>Damage to Property</b>	2013	0	0	0	0
	2014	0	0	0	0
	2015	0	0	0	0

*Note: Shaded categories above are reportable to the U.S. DOE annually under the Clery Act.*