



Middle Georgia State University

2024 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

Introduction

The Annual Security and Fire Safety Report (ASR) shares the policies, procedures, and safety-related information that are in place for Middle Georgia State University (MGA). It is provided for members of the University community to use as a guide for safe practices on and off campus. Throughout the report, you will observe that MGA is an extremely safe institution due in part to the combined efforts of students, faculty, staff and visitors. We urge members of the University community to use this report as a guide for safe practices on and off-campus.

The MGA Police department serves a residential and commuter student population of more than 8,000 students and approximately 900 faculty and staff within our community. MGA Police provides law enforcement services for three residential campuses as well as two satellite campuses within approximately two hundred square miles. Police service is provided 24 hours, 7 days a week on residential campuses and directed patrols for all others.

The 2024 ASR includes statistics for the previous three years regarding reported crimes that occurred on campus; in certain off-campus buildings or property owned or controlled by MGA; and on public property within, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from any of the campuses. It also includes institutional policies concerning campus security, sexual assault, and other important matters of the University. If at any time you have questions or would like additional information about safety and security at Middle Georgia State University, please feel free to contact the MGA Police Department at any of the numbers located at the bottom of this page or by e-mail.

This report is required to be published and distributed by October 1 of each year. The MGA Police sends an e-mail to every enrolled student and current employee on an annual basis to notify them that the report is available to be viewed. The e-mail includes a summary of the contents of this report and the web address for the MGA Police website where the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report (ASR) can be found. This report is readily available and offered at no charge online at https://www.mga.edu/police/docs/Annual_Security_Report.pdf.

Requests for a physical copy to be received by mail can be made by calling (478) 471-2415. A copy of the report can also be obtained from any of the MGA Police Precincts located at each of our five campuses.

MGA Police Communications (24hr line)
MGA Police Fax:
MGA Police E-Mail:

(478) 934-3002 Alderman Hall
(478) 471-2419
police@mga.edu

Message from the President

Dear MGA Community,

Middle Georgia State University (MGA) is committed to providing a safe and secure environment for our students, faculty, staff, and visitors. To that end, we are pleased to present the Annual Security and Fire Safety Report, in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act) and the Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA).

Safety on our campuses is a high priority for the University and we each play an important role in fostering a safe and welcoming environment for us all. The University relies on a collective effort from all individuals to achieve and maintain communities that are truly safe.

This report, prepared by the MGA Police and Legal Affairs Departments, provides information on safety and security for each of the MGA campuses: Cochran, Dublin, Eastman, Macon, and Warner Robins. It outlines the policies and procedures for reporting crime as well as safety and security prevention measures, protection programs, victim assistance services, fire safety procedures, and other resources to help prioritize personal safety and security.

We encourage members of our community to review this report and consider how it can help each of us prevent crime, protect ourselves, and create secure campuses for all Knights.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Christopher Blake". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Christopher" written in a larger, more prominent script than the last name "Blake".

Christopher Blake, Ph.D.
President,
Middle Georgia State University

Campus Police Authority and Jurisdiction

Safety and security at Middle Georgia State University is the comprehensive effort to provide a safe and secure campus for all University students, faculty, staff, and visitors. The Police Department is led by the Executive Director of Public Safety and Police Services, who also serves as the Chief of Police. The Office of Risk Management and Police Services is comprised of the Risk Management Department, Police Department, and Parking Services Division.

The Middle Georgia State University Police Department (MGA PD) protects and serves the University by providing professional law enforcement services and by actively promoting community involvement through progressive community policing strategies and a commitment to education. MGA PD is recognized as a full-service police agency by the Georgia Peace Officers Standards and Training (P.O.S.T.) Council. All police officers are sworn and attend basic training through the Georgia Police Academy. In addition, advanced training courses are received annually as required by departmental policy and state law. The MGA Police Department is affiliated with the Georgia Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators (GACLEA) and the Georgia Association of Chiefs of Police (GACP). The MGA Police is comprised of sworn and certified police officers, non-sworn public safety officers, communication operators, and part-time assistants.

The MGA Police Department's Mission Statement is "The Middle Georgia State University Police Department is committed to protect and provide professional and dedicated public service to the campus community with courage, dependability, and integrity." In addition to crime deterrence, prevention, and apprehension the MGA Police Department is responsible for coordinating the University's overall incident management planning and preparation. This includes, but is not limited to, facilitating the University's emergency operations plan; developing and conducting exercises to test plans; facilitating incident communication within the MGA community; conducting outreach education on University preparedness for students, faculty, and staff; and also engaging external partners to improve overall University preparedness.

The Risk Management Coordinator reviews, audits and provides avenues for training for campus programs that provide for the continued health and safety of students, faculty, staff, and visitors. Programs include but are not limited to areas such as environmental health, hazard identification, and health and safety inspections. MGA Facilities Department is responsible for the annual inspection of all campus buildings to ensure compliance with local fire and life safety codes.

Section 20-3-72 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated expresses the authority of campus police to make arrests on, and within 500 yards of any property owned, controlled by the Board of Regents within the State of Georgia. If there are offenses committed involving University rules and regulations by a University student or employee, MGA Police will in addition to applicable criminal charges, refer the individual to the disciplinary division of Student Affairs, Academic Affairs, and/or Human Resources. MGA Police enforce federal, state, and local laws as well as institutional policy. University police complete a training course required of all state certified peace officers in the State of Georgia. They receive a minimum of 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.

Major offenses such as rape, murder, aggravated assault, and robbery are worked in conjunction with the local police, sheriff's office, or state authorities when necessary or when additional resources are needed. Joint investigative efforts from MGA Police and local authorities are deployed to solve these serious felony crimes. In addition, MGA uses state and federal resources including the Georgia Bureau of Investigation and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The prosecution of all criminal offenses are conducted in the appropriate courts of the local jurisdictions and are reviewed by the State Solicitor's Office and if applicable the District Attorney's Office. MGA Police Department also maintains memorandum of understanding agreements with local police agencies so that full cooperation with city and county authorities is possible when warranted.

MGA Police personnel work closely with local, state, and federal police agencies and have direct communication with local radio rooms as well as the applicable 911 Communications Center via telephone and radio. By mutual agreement with state and federal agencies, The MGA Police Department maintains an NLETS terminal (National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System) and communicates with the Georgia Crime Information Center (GCIC). Through these systems, police personnel can access NCIC and GCIC to obtain criminal history data, nationwide police records, driver/vehicle identification information, and other local, state, and federal enforcement information that may be part of a criminal inquiry or ongoing criminal investigation.

Collecting Annual Crime Statistics

Middle Georgia State University 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: https://www.mga.edu/police/docs/Annual_Security_Report.pdf. Information can also be obtained by connecting to the MGA Home Page found at www.mga.edu. From there, navigate to the Offices & Services tab and select the quick link to the MGA Police Department. Next, click on Policies and then select Crimes on Campus. Each year, an e-mail notification is made to all enrolled students and current employees that provide a website to access this report. Copies of the report may also be obtained in person at MGA Police Headquarters on the Macon Campus or by calling 478-471-2415. All prospective students and employees may also obtain a copy of this report from Human Resources located in the Campus Support Services Building on the Macon Campus or by calling 478-471-2010.

Crime statistics are collected for crimes that occurred on-campus; in certain off-campus buildings or property owned or controlled by Middle Georgia State University; and on public property within, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from campus.

Definitions of Reporting Methods

Reported to MGA PD: Crime Statistics from all incidents that were reported to MGA PD. If an incident was reported to both MGA PD and a local law enforcement agency, the statistics would be counted in this column. Incidents reported to contract security officers are also included in this column.

Reported to Local Agencies: Crime statistics from incidents that were reported to local law enforcement agencies, but not MGA PD. These incidents have occurred on/in on-campus property, non-campus property, or public property. The crime statistics provided by local law enforcement agencies are provided based on the crime definitions in the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, not based on the Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR) and/or National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS), as required by federal law.

Reported to Non-Police: Crime statistics from incidents reported to officials at the institution who are defined by federal law as Campus Security Authorities (CSAs) because they have significant responsibility for student and campus activities. CSAs include, but are not limited to the Title IX Coordinator, Assessment and Care Team (ACT) Members, Residence Life staff, Student Life staff, Athletic staff, and/or Human Resources staff.

The procedures for preparing the annual disclosure of crime statistics include reporting statistics to the University community obtained from the MGA Police Department, as well as, surrounding law enforcement agencies. The MGA Police Department maintains a close relationship with all local authorities to ensure that it is notified of any crime report that is made directly to them that could impact the campus community. For statistical purposes, crime statistics reported to any of these sources are recorded in the calendar year the crime was reported. MGA Police will disclose any crime report made directly to any local law enforcement agency by a member of the campus community.

A written request for statistical information is made on an annual basis to all non-police officials at the University who include campus security authorities. Statistical information is requested and provided to MGA Police by the Assistant Vice President for Student Affairs. Members of the MGA Assessment and Care Team (ACT) also provide statistics to about cases they have dealt with where the victim chose not to report the incident to MGA PD or local authorities. In addition, MGA Police encourages counselors to inform the persons they are counseling of the procedures to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

Daily Crime Log

MGA Police maintains a daily crime log of all crimes reported to University Police that occurred at any property owned, leased, or rented by the University or within 500 yards of that property or within granted patrol jurisdiction. The daily crime log is available for review by the public during normal business hours at any MGA Police Department. The Daily Crime Log includes the nature, date, time, general location, and disposition of each reported crime. Crimes are recorded in the order they are received. Crimes for which the disclosure is prohibited by law or the disclosure would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim are not included.

All entries must be added to the Daily Crime Log within two business days of the report. The Daily Crime Log entries are publicly available upon request. All Daily Crime Log records are available and retained electronically for seven years. Archived copies will be available for public inspection within two business days of a request.

Record Retention

As required by the federal Clery Act, MGA retains for at least seven (7) years all records documenting reports of Clery crimes made to the MGA Police Department, other Campus Security Authorities, and local law enforcement. This will include the timely warning determination for each report, and if a timely warning was made, a copy of that warning. This will also include emergency notification determinations, and if an emergency notification was made, a copy of that notification. The University will also retain records of all crime prevention and educational programming offered, including but not limited to security procedures, alcohol and other drugs, and sexual violence, across the institution.

The MGA Police Department retains all entries made in the daily crime and fire log for at least seven (7) years. Copies of these archived entries will be made available for public inspection within two business days of a request.

For a period of seven (7) years, MGA will also maintain records of:

- Each investigation conducted involving reported sexual misconduct, including any determination regarding responsibility and any audio or audio-visual recording or transcript, any disciplinary sanctions imposed on the Respondent and any remedies provided to the Complainant designed to restore or preserve equal access to University programs or activities;
- Any appeal and the result therefrom;
- Any informal resolution and the result therefrom;
- Any supportive measures or actions taken in response to a report or formal complaint under this policy and the rationale for the measure/response.

Reporting Criminal Offenses

General Procedures

Community members, students, faculty, staff, and guests are encouraged to accurately and promptly report all crimes and public safety related incidents to the MGA Police Department in a timely manner, when the victim of a crime elects to or is unable to make such a report. It is up to all of us to do all that we can to ensure the safety of everyone that enters a Middle Georgia State University Campus. Crimes should be reported to the MGA Police to ensure inclusion in the annual crime statistics and to aid in providing timely warning notices to the community, when appropriate. MGA Police maintains a daily crime log which is available for review by the public during normal business hours.

To Report a Crime

If a crime or an incident needs to be reported to the police dial 478-934-3002. This number connects with MGA Police Central Dispatch and allows a caller to report an accident or incident on any campus at any time. MGA is moving from a traditional phone system to a Voice over Internet Protocol phone system. You do not need to dial “9” to call outside of the organization when using the new VOIP system. Remember if using a campus phone or off campus dial 911 in emergency situations.

Emergency call boxes located in parking lots, and other areas throughout the campus community are also available to contact police. Any suspicious activity or person seen in the parking lots should be reported. In addition, suspicious persons seen loitering around vehicles, inside buildings or around residential halls should be reported to the police department.

The MGA Police Department has mutual aid and working agreements with the Sheriff’s Departments located in Bibb, Houston, Dodge, Bleckley, and Laurens. In addition, MGA Police maintain mutual aid and working agreements with Warner Robins, Eastman, Cochran, and Dublin Police Departments. These mutual aid and working agreements do not specifically cover the investigation of any one particular type of criminal incident. Each department augments the other within their jurisdictions during mutual investigations, arrests, and prosecutions and works together for the resolution of any incident that may have occurred in one or multiple jurisdictions.

Response to a Report

Emergency dispatchers are available 24 hours a day at 478-934-3002 to answer calls. In response to a call, MGA Police will take the required action, either by dispatching a police officer or asking the caller to report to MGA Police Department where additional assistance can be rendered. All reported crimes will be investigated by the University and will become a matter of public record. All MGA Police incident reports involving members of the campus community are forwarded to the appropriate division or office—Student Affairs, Academic Affairs, or Human Resources—for review potential action as appropriate, including any necessary referral to the Assessment and Care Team (ACT).

MGA Police will investigate a report when it is deemed an appropriate response. Additional information obtained via the investigation will also be forwarded to the appropriate division or office. If assistance is required from local or state authorities or the local fire department, MGA Police will contact the

appropriate agency. If a sexual assault or rape should occur, staff on the scene, including MGA Police, will offer the victim a wide variety of services including, but not limited to health care options, counseling, and victim assistance. MGA Police will not limit those services to those available through the University, but also those that may be available locally through community organizations and facilities.

As previously stated, the MGA Police Department cooperates fully with the Sheriff's Offices and other local and state police departments for jurisdictions where Middle Georgia State University operates campuses. MGA Police investigate all crimes involving the campus community, even in the event that another agency declines to do so.

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|------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| • Chief of Police | J. Tripp Mitchell | 478-471-2414 |
| • Captain | Stephanie Lampp | 478-934-3002 |
| • Title IX Coordinator | Jenia Bacote | 478-471-3627 |

Confidential Reporting

As a result of the negotiated rulemaking process which followed the signing into law, the 1998 amendments to 20 U.S.C. Section 1092 (f), clarification was given to those considered to be Campus Security Authorities (CSAs). Campus "Pastoral Counselors" and Campus "Professional Counselors", when acting as such, are not considered to be CSAs and not required to report crimes for inclusion into the annual disclosure of crime statistics. Because police reports are public records under state law, the MGA Police Department cannot hold certain reports of crime in confidence. As a matter of policy, the University encourages pastoral and professional counselors to notify those whom they are counseling of the voluntary, confidential reporting options available to them.

The rulemaking committee defines counselors as:

Pastoral Counselor: An employee of an institution, who is associated with a religious order or denomination, recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling and who is functioning within the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor.

Professional Counselor: An employee of an institution whose official responsibilities include providing psychological counseling to members of the institution's community and who is functioning within the scope of his or her license or certification.

Limited Voluntary Confidential Reporting

The MGA Police Department encourages anyone who is the victim or witness to any crime to promptly report the incident to the MGA Police at 478-934-3002. Reports can also be made at the web link <https://www.mga.edu/police/report-a-crime.php>. Reports made via the web link go directly to the Chief of Police and will be assigned for investigation. Because police reports are public records under state law, the MGA Police Department cannot hold reports of crime in confidence and therefore, does not have a procedure to allow voluntary confidential reporting of crimes.

Anonymous complaints regarding ethics and compliance may be submitted via the [MGA Hotline](#) at 877-516-3460, 24 hours/day, seven days/week. Complaints are reviewed by an assigned committee and passed along to the proper department heads for follow-up investigation.

Security Awareness & Crime Prevention

During orientation, students are informed of services offered by the MGA Police. The presentation outlines personal safety and residence hall security. Students are told about crime on-campus and in surrounding neighborhoods. Similar information is presented to new employees. Crime Prevention and Sexual Assault Safety Tips are provided on the MGA Police website at www.mga.edu/police. Periodically during the academic year the MGA Police, in cooperation with other University organizations and departments, present crime prevention awareness sessions on sexual assault (rape and acquaintance/date rape), theft, fire safety, alcohol education and common-sense safety tips.

Additionally, MGA Police provides walking security escorts around the campus for students, faculty, staff, and visitors who request it by calling 478-934-3002. A common theme of all awareness and crime prevention programs is to encourage students and employees to be aware of their responsibility for their own security and the security of others.

When time is of the essence, information is released to the University community through security alerts posted at the entrance to residence halls, throughout the campus, electronic email and on our website located at: www.mga.edu.

Crime Prevention Programs on personal safety and theft prevention are noted on the Middle Georgia State University website and are also sponsored by various campus organizations throughout the year. MGA Police, Residence Life, Student Life, the Wellness Center and Student Affairs facilitate programs for students, faculty and staff. These programs are also extended to the local community based upon the input/survey conducted by the Continuing Education Center. Two personal safety courses are offered annually to the campus community.

MGA Police also offers a Female Self Defense Instruction (RAD) with hands-on application with an overview focusing on awareness, prevention, risk reduction and avoidance. This program assists participants in gaining confidence in their own abilities, as well as making them more aware of their surroundings. The course is offered once per semester and is free to all University community members. To pre-register members of the University community may contact the MGA Police Department by e-mail at police@mga.edu or by phone at (478) 471-2415.

Crime Prevention and Safety Awareness Programs

Middle Georgia State University Police Department is available to students, Faculty, Staff, clubs, and community members for Crime Preventions and Safety Awareness Programs upon request. Given proper notification we can tailor a program to fit the groups need.

Name Of Program	Type	Frequency	Office in Charge
Orientation	Quick Tips	Every Semester	Police Department

Operation Identification & Bike Registration

The MGA Police Department promotes the Operation Identification program, engraving serial numbers or owner's recognized numbers (e.g. driver's license number) on items of value, and makes engravers available upon request free of charge by the MGA Police Department. Bike registration can also be done by completing a bike registration form in ARMS at any MGA Police Precinct, where bike ownership information will be permanently recorded in case of theft.

Campus Security and Access

Security

Security cameras are placed at strategic locations around the campus and in some of the facilities for safety reasons. Specific building interior corridor facilities have interior cameras focused on areas of higher risk, such as facility entrances, elevators and telecommunication rooms. These cameras are not actively monitored, but all footage is saved on a digital feed for a limited time. Cameras are checked routinely through visual confirmation to ensure the component is working via the central monitoring station.

Police Officers regularly patrol all campus facilities to maintain security and inspect doors and locks to ensure they are properly maintained on all residential campuses. Security personnel (known as “Knight-Patrol”) patrol the non-residential campuses [Dublin and Warner Robins] during critical hours each day. The MGA Police partners with our Facilities team in ongoing assessments, reporting of, and mitigating safety concerns. The MGA Police partners with Facilities when buildings are under design by architectural firms prior to and during construction.

Academic and Administrative Buildings

During business hours, the University (excluding certain housing facilities) will be open to students, parents, employees, contractors, guests, invitees and members of the general public. During non-business hours, access to all University facilities is by key or swipe card, if issued, or by admittance via the MGA Police. MGA Police will admit only those with prior written approval to all facilities or those with an official verified purpose to be on the premises with University identification. MGA Police conduct routine security patrols of the academic and administrative buildings on campus.

Residence Halls

Residence halls are secured 24 hours a day and only residents, their authorized guests and other approved members of the campus community are permitted access to the buildings. Over extended breaks, the doors of all halls will be secured and routinely inspected by Residence Life Staff and MGA Police. Some facilities may have individual hours, which may vary at different times of the year. In these cases, the facilities will be secured according to schedules developed by the department responsible for the facility. Residential facilities have security measures provided by housing staff members and MGA Police Officers. Emergencies may necessitate changes or alterations to any posted schedules. Areas that are revealed as problematic may have security surveys conducted of them.

Maintenance of Campus Facilities

The University aims to provide security in the maintenance of campus facilities in a manner that minimizes physical safety concerns and hazardous conditions. Malfunctioning locks or light outages are reported to Plant Operations in order to be promptly repaired. Inspections are conducted throughout the year of all University lighting, emergency call boxes, elevator phones, and AEDs. Additionally, MGA conducts regular checks to ensure pathways are well lit and egress lighting is working in hallways and stairwells. Members of the University community should promptly report any equipment problems to MGA PD or MGA Plant Operations.

Timely Warnings

In the event that a serious crime arises that in the judgement of the Chief of Police or designee constitutes an ongoing or continuing threat, a campus wide “timely warning” will be issued. The warning will be issued through the University emergency system to the campus community composed of students, faculty, staff, and visitors.

Timely Warnings are usually distributed for Uniformed Crime Reporting Program (UCR) incidents in conjunction with the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) classification system composed of: major incidents of arson, criminal homicide, and robbery. Cases of aggravated assault and sex offenses are considered on a case-by-case basis, depending on the facts of the case and the information known at the time by MGA Police. For example, if an assault occurs between two students who have a disagreement, there may be no on-going threat to other MGA community members and a Timely Warning would not be distributed. In cases involving sexual assault, they are often reported long after the incident occurred, thus there is no ability to distribute a Timely Warning notice to the community. Sex offenses will be considered on a case-by-case basis depending on when and where the incident occurred, when it was reported, and the amount of information known by the MGA Police Department. The MGA Police Chief or his/her designee will review all reports to determine if there is an on-going threat to the community and if the distribution of a Timely Warning is warranted. Timely Warnings may also be posted for other crime classifications, as deemed necessary.

Timely Warnings may be issued through the University emergency notification system to the campus community. These alerts are prepared in coordination with the MGA office of Marketing and Communications and distributed accordingly.

A combination of some or all of these methods may be used to issue a timely warning notice. The chart below illustrates the channels of communication and how they may issue in a time of emergency.

Method of Communication	Primary Message Creator	Backup Message Creator	Primary Message Sender	Backup Message Sender
PRIMARY SOURCE Emergency System (Mass Texts, Calls, & Emails i.e. RAVE GUARDIAN APP)	Chief of Police	Director of Communications	Chief Marketing and Communications Officer	Director of Communications
SECONDARY SOURCE: Website/Social Media	Chief of Police	Director of Communications	Chief Marketing and Communications Officer	Web Administrators/Director of Communications

Anyone with information warranting a Timely Warning should report the circumstances to the MGA Police Department Central Dispatch, by phone 478-934-3002.

Emergency Evacuation Procedures and Policies

The Middle Georgia State University Emergency Operations Plan addresses the University's response to emergencies by taking an all-hazards approach to both natural and human caused hazards. While the Plan does not cover every conceivable contingency, it does provide the basic administrative guidelines necessary to cope with most campus emergencies.

Divisions, departments, and offices should familiarize themselves with information in this plan. Individuals should familiarize themselves with the Emergency Response Flipchart and other preparedness resources available on the MGA Police website at www.mga.edu/police/. All campus administrators, especially those whose responsibilities and authority include the operational areas specified in the Plan, must adhere to these guidelines. Only those University administrators responsible for directing and/or coordinating emergency operations may approve exceptions to these crisis management procedures as required to fulfill the emergency response.

MGA Police and Risk Management are responsible for the annual review of these procedures with input from other key stakeholders on campus, including the Chief of Police and Director of Marketing and Communications, as well as selected others with specific responsibilities outlined in the plan. MGA police officers and supervisors are trained in the Incident Command System which is utilized when responding to incidents involving Risk Management, other MGA departments, and local public safety agencies to manage, mitigate, and recover from incidents.

The University conducts regularly scheduled drills and exercises and assesses the results. A minimum of one test per year is conducted to evaluate measurable goals. Test may be announced or unannounced. Please see below under "Testing" for additional details.

General information about the emergency response and evacuation procedures for MGA is publicized each year as part of the University's Clery Act compliance efforts and is available on the MGA Police website at www.mga.edu/police/. These tests are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the institution.

Evacuation Procedures

Evacuation of a building will occur when an alarm sounds and/or upon notification by a University Official or a Building Coordinator. Persons being evacuated should assist disabled persons in exiting the building. Elevators are reserved for the disabled; however, in the event of fire and/or earthquake, elevators should not be used. Once outside, evacuees should proceed to a clear area that is at least 500 feet from the affected building. Keep streets, hydrant areas, and walkways clear for emergency vehicles and authorized personnel. Individuals shall NOT return to an evacuated building unless told to do so by a University official with the authority to do so.

Fire:

When a building fire alarm sounds, Middle Georgia State University policy mandates that everyone must evacuate the building. The following steps should be observed.

- Close your door as you leave.
- If possible, know at least two escape routes from wherever you are.
- If smoke or flame is detected, and no alarm is sounding, alert others as you exit. During the evacuation, go to the nearest exit or exit stairwell.
- Do not use the elevator if there is one.
- If smoke is present, keep low to the floor. Once outside, move away from the area.

When Evacuation is Not Possible: In a fire or fire alarm situation, always check doors to see if they are hot or warm to the touch before you open them. If heat or smoke prevents you from evacuating, return to your room and use towels or other cloth items to seal around the door. Hang a white object in the window and reclose the window (if it opens) as much as possible. Do not reopen your window (if it opens) unless forced to do so by smoke. After you have sealed your door, immediately call 911 and advise emergency responders of your location and situation. Wait for help to arrive.

Sheltering In Place

Because sheltering in place may be the protective action recommendation for several emergencies with differing risks, and because sometimes the initial recommendation is to shelter in place followed by relocation, there is no single set of shelter in place procedures. Based on the type of emergency, such as Tornado, Hostile Intruder, or Hazardous Material Release Outside, you should consult each relevant section for guidance.

Emergencies change as they progress. The questions to ask yourself are: Am I safer inside or outside? Where am I safest inside? Where am I safest outside?

Emergency Notifications – Immediate Threat

The MGA Alert Emergency Notification System may be used to communicate official information during an emergency or crisis situation that disrupts normal campus operation or threatens the immediate health or safety of the campus community. The Chief of Police or his/her designee receives information from various offices/departments on campus, such as the Emergency Management Team. This system is used to immediately notify the campus community upon confirmation of a dangerous situation or an emergency involving and immediate threat to the health or safety of students or staff on campus and when immediate action is required by the recipient.

If the Chief of Police or his/her designee confirms (with the assistance of key campus administrators, local first responders or the National Weather Service) that there is an emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of some or all members of the MGA community, Chief of Police or his/her designee will collaborate with Chief Marketing and

Communications Officer and/or the Director of Communications (“MarComm”) to determine the content of the message and will use some or all of the systems described below to communicate the threat to the MGA community or to the appropriate segment of the community, if the threat is limited to a particular building or segment of the population.

The University utilizes text messaging, voice messaging, e-mail, desktop messaging, Twitter and Facebook for notification purposes. To opt-in for emergency text and voice messaging, students, faculty, and staff can do so through their SWORDS account or by using the link <https://www.mga.edu/police/alert/contact-info.php>.

The Chief of Police or his/her designee will, without delay and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities and first responders compromise the efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency. Follow up information pertaining to a significant emergency or dangerous situation on campus will be sent using some or all of the systems listed below.

System Used	Primary Message Creator	Backup Message Creator	Authority for approving & sending messages	Primary Message Sender	Backup Message Sender
PRIMARY	MarComm	MGA Police	MarComm& MGA Police	MarComm	MGA Police
Text Messaging	MarComm	MGA Police	MarComm& MGA Police	MarComm	MGA Police
Voice Messaging	MarComm	MGA Police	MarComm& MGA Police	MarComm	MGA Police
Email Messaging	MarComm	MGA Police	MarComm& MGA Police	MarComm	MGA Police

To Register for Knight Alert

Current Students, Faculty, and Staff: Middle Georgia State University cares about the safety of the campus community. The Knight Alert system is a free service that adds to our ability to provide an environment in which you can feel safe knowing that you will be informed quickly and accurately of campus emergencies including severe weather conditions and closings. The Knight Alert system will allow us to reach the campus community directly by sending:

- Voice messages to home phones, work phones, and mobile phones;
- Text messages (SMS) to mobile phones; and
- E-mail.

Initially, the contact information you provide at the point of admission will be used for registration purposes. If this information is no longer accurate or you are not a registered member of the campus

community, you must provide updated information. Your contact information will only be used to reach you in an emergency and it will remain confidential.

Follow the instructions at on the [MGA PD Website](#) to add or update your cell phone number – the one where you receive your text messages – other phone numbers and e-mail address(s) as soon as possible so that you can be alerted to any emergency situation that affects our campus. All students, faculty and staff are encouraged to participate. Remember, this information will only be used to reach you in an emergency. For Knight Alert questions, contact the Middle Georgia State University Police at (478) 934-3002 [or police@mga.edu](mailto:police@mga.edu). For technical help, contact the Middle Georgia State Technical Assistance Center (TAC) at (478) 471-2023 or (478) 757-4393 or TAC@mga.edu.

Members of the Larger Community: The systems below are available to members of the larger community who are interested in receiving notification information regarding emergencies on campus.

Methods of communications with the campus community have been developed to ensure quick and accurate dissemination of information. Email and e-notification is the primary means of emergency notification at Middle Georgia State University during office hours. During an emergency/disaster, the email system is intended for the immediate transmission of specific information regarding an emergency to all affected areas of the campus or those on e-mail lists. In addition to email, other electronic methods of issuing notifications can be used, including notifications through the campus website. The MGA Office of Marketing & Communications is responsible for disseminating up to date information to area television, newspapers, and radio stations, as well as through social media, in an effort to notify the larger community of emergency events that have or may occur on campus. In addition, updates are posted for the community at large on the MGA main web page. On the Macon Campus, the second communication method is the use of a campus emergency notification system (utilizing interior and exterior speakers). Additionally, a telephone tree network is in place and can be activated at the direction of University officials. In the event of a disabled telephone system, and as another means of communications, building occupants would be notified in person by the Building Coordinators in case of a daytime emergency, and at night by on-duty police officers.

Media Communications

The Chief Marketing and Communications Officer or his/her designee is responsible for any news media contacts to include; development and distribution of press releases, and to initiate news broadcasts in reference to suspension of University operations with the approval of the President. In addition, the Chief Marketing & Communications Officer or his/her designee will assist in the development and/or distribution of information to faculty/staff.

Faculty, staff and/or students will direct all requests for information from the news media to the Chief Marketing & Communications Officer or his/her designee. Staff and/or faculty are not authorized to communicate with the media without receiving prior approval from the Chief Marketing & Communications Officer or the President, or designees.

Emergency Response and Alert Testing

All methods of communication are tested at least annually. A description of the exercise, whether announced or unannounced, will be documented and a file maintained in the MGA Police Department. In 2023, during a transitional period within the MarComm department, tests were initially authorized for October. However, due to internal communication challenges, the execution of these tests was delayed until January 2024. Recognizing the importance of this function, a comprehensive review of the mass communication procedures was undertaken.

As a result, a new testing procedure was established and implemented beginning in January 2024. This procedure ensures that the mass communication system is thoroughly tested and maintained on a regular basis, aligning with our ongoing commitment to safety, transparency, and effective communication. Moving forward, future mass communication tests will be conducted in accordance with this new protocol, with ongoing evaluations to ensure ongoing improvement.

January 31, 2024 @ 2:12 PM – Announced Electronic Test of the Emergency Notification System test – Knights Alert and the Guardian App. Testing text, email, voice call, and app notification for registered users.

Sexual Misconduct

Prevention, Reporting, and Supportive Measures

The University expressly prohibits sexual misconduct, including dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking consistent with the requirements of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, and University System of Georgia policy. All forms of sexual violence are violations of MGA's Student Code of Conduct.

If you or someone you know has been victimized on campus, you are strongly encouraged to report the incident to MGA PD. Filing a report does not commit you to pursue an investigation or prosecution and MGA PD will respect your decision. Many individuals experience sexual assault and never tell anyone about it at the time of the incident. If you or someone you know were victimized weeks or years ago, assistance is still available.

Additionally, throughout the academic year the MGA Police as well as other University departments and organizations conduct programs to educate the campus community regarding sexual misconduct prevention and awareness.

Sexual Misconduct Education and Prevention Programming

The University educates the student community to promote the awareness of sexual misconduct and sex offenses through the use of the MGA website, social media, pamphlets, handouts, the Student Handbook, including mandatory online training for new students, residential students, and student leaders.

In addition to its ongoing efforts to eliminate, address and prevent rape, acquaintance rape and other forms of sexual violence on its campuses and in connection with its programs and activities, the University will include in its student, staff and faculty orientation programs information on prevention and awareness relating to dating violence, domestic violence and stalking.

All new students, all residential students, and student leaders are provided Vector Solutions Sexual Assault and Prevention and AlcoholEdu courses. All employees are required to complete Vector Solutions prevention course for faculty and staff. These online training programs explain the University's policy prohibiting these types of conduct, provide definitions of prohibited conduct and consent in reference to sexual activity, and offer information about safe and positive options for bystander intervention, risk reduction to recognize abusive behavior and avoid potential attacks, criminal reporting options and reporting to campus authorities, campus disciplinary action, and possible rights regarding orders of protection, no contact orders, restraining orders, or similar court orders.

In addition to the online training described above, the Middle Georgia State University Police Department offers Rape Aggression Defense Training once a semester and upon requests to female groups of 8 or more participants. In addition to RAD the Police Department also does residence life training each semester and this topic is covered.

When feasible, the University conduct ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns for students, staff, and faculty, such as lunch-and-learn gatherings on Domestic Violence and presentations to student groups on Sexual Assault Prevention.

Reporting and Incident and Available Services

1. Reporting to MGA PD or local authorities

Incidents involving sexual misconduct may be criminal in nature, and members of the University community who believe they have experienced either may, if they wish, file reports with local law enforcement authorities. Assistance to file reports is available from MGA PD. Victims of sexual misconduct may also decline to notify law enforcement authorities, if they so choose.

MGA PD officers offer information and guidance to victims when they file a MGA PD report. If you choose to report the incident, a MGA PD officer will take a statement from you regarding what happened. The officer will ask you to describe the assailant(s) and may ask questions about the scene of the crime, any witnesses, and what happened before and after the incident. You may have a support person with you during the interview. NOTE: Reporting an incident is a separate step from choosing to prosecute. When you file a report, you are NOT obligated to continue with legal proceedings or University disciplinary action. If the assault occurred off-campus, report the incident to local authorities and MGA PD will assist individuals who are unsure of how and where to report the crime. The reasons for reporting to MGA PD are: 1) to take action which may prevent further victimization, including issuing a safety and security alert to warn the campus community of an impending threat to their safety; 2) to apprehend the assailant; 3) to seek justice for the wrong that has been done to you; and 4) to have the incident recorded for purposes of reporting statistics about incidents that occurred on campus.

2. Title IX Reporting

Individuals may also consider directly reporting a sexual violence incident to the MGA Title IX Coordinator, who will also advise individuals to report such incidents to University police or community law enforcement. The Title IX Coordinator will explain the Sexual Harassment and Misconduct Policy. The Title IX Coordinator can be reached at 478-471-3627 or at titleix@mga.edu. The Middle Georgia State University's Sexual Harassment and Misconduct Policy and Procedures are available online in the [University Policy Manual](#).

3. Counseling and Emotional Support

On Campus

MGA Counseling Services

Counseling Services are located in the Student Life Center, Room 266 on the Macon Campus at 100 University Parkway and on the first floor of Georgia Hall on the Cochran Campus at 1100 Second Street. Counselors provide confidential support. Students may be seen on an emergency walk-in basis, by appointment (478-471-2985 or 478-934-3080), by online appointment, or 24/7 support counseling via the BeWell Mental Health Support line at 833-646-1526.

The Division of Student Affairs

Assistance and support for dealing with personal and academic issues is also available from Student Affairs 478-934-3028 from your school/college Dean's office.

Off Campus

- BeWell for Students 24/7: 833-646-1526
- Piedmont Hospital Lifeline: 478.741.1355

- River Edge Behavioral Health: 478.803.7600 (Macon area)
- Middle Flint Behavioral Health: 478.988.1002 (Houston County area)
- CSB of Middle Georgia (Behavioral Health): 478.272.1190 (Cochran/Dublin area)
- Houston Healthcare System: 478.922.4281
- Crisis Line and Safe House (Interpersonal Violence Support) 24/7: 478.745.9292
- Veteran's Crisis Line 24/7: 1.800.273.8255
- Suicide Prevention Hotline 24/7: Call 988 or 1.800.273.TALK (8255)
- The Georgia Crisis and Access Line 24/7 (GCAL) 800.715.4225 or on the GCAL app
- Salvation Army Housing Resource: 478.746.8572 (Bibb County)
- Georgia Legal Services: 833.457.7529
- Central Georgia Council on Domestic Violence: 478.471.2457

4. Medical Resources

A special exam should be conducted as soon as possible following an assault to ensure your physical well-being and to collect evidence that may be useful in criminal proceedings. The exam can be conducted without the involvement of law enforcement personnel. Even if you have not been physically hurt, this forensic exam is strongly recommended to maintain all your legal options. After the evidence is collected, it can be stored in case you wish to press criminal charges. The exam is generally performed by a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner. MGA PD will also assist your medical needs by arranging a medical exam and will provide transportation to and from the center where the exam is conducted.

Even if you do not have evidence collected at the hospital, it is still important to get medical attention to include treatment of any physical problems and various lab tests for sexually transmitted diseases and pregnancy. This non-emergency treatment can be arranged with your family doctor. MGA students may obtain medical attention from the Student Health Clinic (during regular hours of operation). In addition, it is recommended that a survivor use a hospital in the county/state where the incident occurred. If you seek treatment at a local hospital and the police are contacted, this does not mean that you have to proceed with criminal charges.

Confidentiality

In cases involving allegations of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and/or stalking, Complainants may request that their names be kept confidential during an initial consultation or the University's investigation. The Title IX Coordinator will decide whether to accommodate such requests, but will inform the complainant that doing so will not be possible, if, in the judgment of the Title IX Coordinator, and under the particular circumstances involved, it would prevent the University from providing a safe and nondiscriminatory environment for the complainant and other members of the campus community. In such cases, the Title IX Coordinator will notify the complainant before disclosing his or her name to the respondent or other persons. Complainants may renew requests for confidentiality during formal hearing on their complaints, but in such cases will be told that the University's ability to proceed with hearings may be limited as a result.

If an individual requests confidentiality, and the Title IX Coordinator is not able to accommodate that request, and thereafter that individual asks the University to inform the accused person that he or she asked the University not to investigate or seek discipline, the University will honor this request and inform the accused person that the decision to go forward was made by the University itself.

MGA strictly protects Complainant confidentiality to the highest degree possible. MGA does not make assumptions as to whether it is safe to disclose information to family, friends, employer, or news media about the assault or the Complainant's sexual preference. Such information is protected with the least level of access under MGA's Data Governance Policy. All publicly available records, including Clery Act reporting and disclosures, exclude personally identifying information about Complainants. If the Complainant reports to the Department of Public Safety, that information is subject to the Georgia Open Records Act and confidentiality cannot be guaranteed in that situation.

For more information about confidentiality please see the sections **Confidential Reporting** and **Limited Voluntary Confidential Reporting** on page 9.

Preserving Evidence

The MGA Police Department strongly advocates that a victim of a sexual assault report the incident in a timely manner. Time is critical factor for evidence collection and preservation. Filing a police report with a police officer will not obligate the victim to prosecute, nor will it subject the victim to scrutiny or judgmental opinions from officers. Filing a police report will:

- Ensure that a victim of sexual assault receives the necessary medical treatment and tests, at no expense to the victim
- Provide the opportunity for collection of evidence helpful in prosecution, which cannot be obtained later (ideally a victim of sexual assault should not wash, douche, use the toilet, or change clothing prior to a medical/legal exam)
- Assure the victim has access to free confidential counseling from counselors specifically trained in sexual assault crisis intervention

When a sexual assault victim contacts the MGA police department, a local law enforcement official may also be notified. Notification may be made in person, by phone, or radio. Notifications can vary depending on circumstances.

When requested, the University will assist the student in notifying local law enforcement agencies or notifying the MGA police. The victim of a sexual assault may choose for the investigation to be pursued through the criminal justice system and/or the Student Conduct Board. ***MGA Police will assist the sexual assault victim regardless of the jurisdiction or when the assault occurred.***

Supportive Measures

Students may obtain confidential counseling regarding incidents involving sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking from the MGA's Counseling Services. Counselors can be reached at 478-471-2985 or 478-934-3080. MGA Counselors are licensed professionals, and their communications with individuals they counsel are protected from disclosure under the law. These services are made available to the complainant and respondent before or after the filing of a complaint or where no complaint has been filed.

The University community may obtain information about the Sexual Harassment and Misconduct policy procedures and resources available to address incidents involving sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking from the University's Title IX Coordinator at titleix@mga.edu. Immigration and Visa assistance can be obtained by contacting the MGA Office of Admissions admissions@mga.edu.

The University will provide students with written notice about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance and other services, as well as options and available assistance for changing academic, living, transportation and working situations, if requested, if reasonably available, and regardless of whether reports are made to MGA PD or local law enforcement. Individuals may apply for civil protection orders from local courts. Information about protection orders and other steps that can be taken in such cases is available from MGA PD. Community members may also obtain assistance and information relating to incidents involving domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and/or stalking from the organizations not affiliated with the University, such as the Crisis Line and Safe House, 478-745-9292.

The University may take interim action while incidents involving allegations of violence and/or threats are investigated and resolved, as appropriate. Interim action may be taken regardless of whether an individual chooses to report an incident to University police or local law enforcement, and may include interim suspension, removal from University housing, “no contact orders,” and/or changing academic, living, transportation or working arrangements for one or more parties. The Department of Public Safety keeps “no contact orders” on file for easy access in the event violation occurs.

Students who allege sexual assault by another student may request a change in their academic and living situations on campus after the alleged incident takes place if such changes are reasonably available. Students should initiate requests for changes in their academic and/or living situations by contacting the Title IX Coordinator (titleix@mga.edu) or the Office of Student Affairs.

For additional information regarding supportive measures please see the Middle Georgia State University Survivor Brochure: https://www.mga.edu/title-ix/docs/MGA_Survivors_Brochure.pdf

As outlined in detail below under “Sexual Misconduct Response and Proceedings,” and in accordance with federal regulations, both the accuser and the accused are entitled to the same opportunities to have others present during a disciplinary proceeding and will be informed of the outcome of any campus disciplinary proceeding regarding sexual assault. The University will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence or sex offense, the report on the results of a University disciplinary proceeding against a student who is the alleged perpetrator. If the victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim will be treated as the victim if so requested.

Sexual Misconduct

Response & Proceedings

Middle Georgia State University (MGA) shall each year in the Clery Act Annual Security Report (ASR) disclose, as required by 34 CFR § 668.46(k), a summary of each type (including student, faculty, and staff) of VAWA Sexual Misconduct disciplinary proceeding used by the institution. Such information will be reviewed annually to ensure that it is current and accurate prior to publication of the ASR.

MGA prohibits the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking (collectively known as the Violence Against Women Act or VAWA Offenses) as those terms are defined in this policy. This policy covers alleged misconduct whether or not it is alleged to have occurred on or off-campus, and whether or not it is on the basis of sex. Complaints are processed consistent with Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (Title IX), the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act), the University System of Georgia (USG) Sexual Misconduct Policy, and institutional policy.

Disciplinary complaints may be made by any campus community member and should be directed to the Title IX Coordinator 478-471-3627 or at titleix@mga.edu. Complaints made to the Title IX Coordinator will not initiate a law enforcement investigation.

In our proceedings, any individual who is alleged to have experienced conduct that violates this Policy is considered a Complainant, and any individual who is alleged to have engaged in conduct that violates this Policy is considered a Respondent. A third-party individual who reports an allegation of conduct that may violate this Policy but who is not a party to the complaint is considered a Reporter.

What to Expect

Upon notice of the alleged misconduct, MGA will assess whether a formal investigation, informal resolution, or dismissal would be appropriate. In making this determination, MGA will assess whether the allegation(s), if true, would rise to the level of prohibited conduct, whether an investigation is appropriate considering the circumstances, whether the parties prefer an informal resolution, and whether any safety concerns exist for the campus community. The need to issue a broader warning to the community in compliance with the Clery Act shall be assessed in compliance with federal law.

The University System of Georgia uses different types of proceedings when a student is accused and when an employee is accused. Additionally, federal regulations implementing Title IX require us to use certain procedures in “Title IX Sexual Misconduct” cases that aren’t required in “Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct” cases. Both types of sexual misconduct include the VAWA Offenses as well as other forms of sex discrimination and sexual harassment.

“Title IX Sexual Misconduct” matters are when the alleged misconduct occurs against a person in the United States on institution property, or at institution-sponsored or affiliated events where MGA exercises substantial control over both the Respondent and the context, or in buildings owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by MGA. **“Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct”** matters are

when the alleged misconduct occurs off-campus and or when the Complainant is not participating in or attempting to participate in the education program or activity of MGA occurring within the United States at the time of the filing, and when prohibited by other Board or institution conduct policies.

In Title IX Sexual Misconduct matters a Formal Complaint is required. A Formal Complaint is a written document filed by the Complainant or signed by the Coordinator alleging sexual harassment, as defined by Title IX and its implementing regulations, against a Respondent and requesting that MGA open an investigation. To file a Formal Complaint, the Complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in the education program or activity of MGA occurring within the United States at the time of the filing.

The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for determining which type of proceeding will be used or if a complaint is to be dismissed and will provide simultaneous written notice of their determination to the parties at their institutional e-mails. If the Title IX Coordinator dismisses a complaint, the notice provided to the parties will include the reason and the right to appeal. If a complaint moves forward, an investigator will be assigned, and the notice will include the investigator's name and contact information.

Prompt, Fair, and Impartial Proceedings

In all cases, proceedings will afford a prompt, fair, and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final result for all parties. Proceedings will be conducted in a manner consistent with MGA's policies and be transparent to the Complainant and Respondent.

MGA is responsible for proving cases by the preponderance of the evidence standard in both student and employee cases. This means that it is more likely than not that the accused committed a violation of policy.

Officials responsible for the resolution process receive annual training on issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking; how to conduct an investigation; and how to conduct a hearing that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.

Timeframes and Notice

Efforts will be made to complete the investigation and resolution within 120 business days. Temporary delays and limited extensions may be granted for good cause throughout the investigation and resolution process. The parties will be simultaneously informed in writing of any extension or delay and the applicable reason. MGA shall keep the parties informed of the status of the investigation. The Title IX Coordinator will provide parties with timely notice of meetings, at which the Complainant, Respondent, or both may be present.

MGA provides simultaneous notification, in writing, to both the Complainant and Respondent of: the result of any institutional disciplinary proceeding that arises from an allegation of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking; MGA's procedures for the Complainant and Respondent to appeal the result of the institutional disciplinary proceeding; any change to the result; and when such results become final. Notice should be provided via institution email to the party's institution email.

Amnesty

Information reported by a student during the Sexual Misconduct process concerning the consumption of drugs or alcohol will not be used against the particular student in a disciplinary proceeding or voluntarily reported to law enforcement; however, students may be provided with resources on drug and alcohol counseling and/or education, as appropriate.

Advisor of Choice

Both the Complainant and the Respondent, as parties to the matter, shall have the opportunity to use an advisor (who may or may not be an attorney) of the party's choosing at the party's own expense.

In Title IX Sexual Misconduct cases, the advisor may accompany the party to all meetings and may provide advice and counsel to their respective party throughout the Sexual Misconduct process, including providing questions, suggestions, and guidance to the party, but may not actively participate in the process except to conduct cross-examination at the hearing. If a party chooses not to use an advisor during the investigation, MGA will provide an advisor for the purpose of conducting cross-examination on behalf of the relevant party.

In Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct cases, the advisor may accompany the party to all meetings and may provide advice and counsel to their respective party throughout the Sexual Misconduct process but may not actively participate in the process.

All communication during the Sexual Misconduct process will be between MGA and the party and not the advisor. MGA will copy the party's advisor prior to the finalization of the investigation report when MGA provides the parties the right to inspect and review directly related information gathered during the investigation. With the party's permission, the advisor may be copied on all communications.

Interim Measures

Interim measures may be implemented at any point after MGA becomes aware of an allegation of Sexual Misconduct and should be designed to protect any student or other individual in the USG community. Interim measures may include but are not limited to: change of housing assignment; issuance of a "no contact" directive; restrictions or bars to entering certain institution property; changes to academic or employment arrangements, schedules, or supervision; interim suspension; and other measures designed to promote the safety and well-being of the parties and MGA's community.

Informal Resolution

Once an investigation has begun, if the Respondent admits responsibility, the process may proceed to the sanctioning phase or may be informally resolved, if appropriate. Student allegations of Title IX Sexual Misconduct against an employee may not be resolved informally.

The Complainant, the Respondent, and MGA must agree to engage in the informal resolution process and to the terms of the informal resolution. The Complainant(s) and the Respondent(s) have the option to end informal resolution discussions and request a formal process at any time before the terms of an informal resolution are reached. However, matters resolved informally shall not be appealable.

Student allegations of Title IX Sexual Misconduct against an employee may not be resolved informally.

Unbiased Proceedings

In all proceedings, a conflict of interest or bias by the Title IX Coordinator, Conduct Officer, investigator(s), and or decision makers(s) is grounds for an appeal. In proceedings involving a student Respondent, any party may challenge the participation of any institution official or panel member in the process on the grounds of personal bias by submitting a written statement to MGA's designee setting forth the basis for the challenge.

Investigation

The parties shall be provided with a written notice containing the allegations, possible charges, and sanctions as well as available support and interim measures. Upon receipt of the notice, parties have at least 3 business days to respond in writing. The Respondent may admit or deny allegations and set forth a defense. The Complainant may respond and supplement their written notice. Throughout the process, both parties may present witnesses and other inculpatory and exculpatory evidence.

An investigator shall conduct a thorough investigation and should retain written notes and/or obtain written or recorded statements from each interview.

The initial investigation report shall be provided to the Complainant, the Respondent, and a party's advisor (if applicable). This report should fairly summarize the relevant evidence gathered during the investigation and clearly indicate any resulting charges or alternatively, a determination of no charges. For purposes of this Policy, a charge is not a finding of responsibility.

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

The final investigation report should be provided to the Complainant, the Respondent, and a party's advisor, if applicable, at least 10 calendar days prior to the Hearing. The final investigation report should also be provided to all Hearing Panel members for consideration during the adjudication process.

Hearing – Student Respondent

Where a matter is not resolved through informal resolution a hearing shall be set. All Sexual Misconduct cases shall be heard by a panel of faculty and/or staff. In no case shall a hearing to resolve a Sexual Misconduct allegation take place before the investigation report has been finalized. All directly related evidence shall be available at the hearing for the parties and their advisors to reference during the hearing. MGA will determine how the facts or evidence will be introduced.

Notice of the date, time, and location of the hearing as well as the selected hearing panel members shall be provided to the Complainant and the Respondent at least 10 calendar days prior to the hearing. Hearings shall be conducted in-person or via video conferencing technology. Formal judicial rules of evidence do not apply to the resolution process and the standard of evidence shall be a preponderance of the evidence.

Each institution shall maintain documentation of the investigation and resolution process, which may include written findings of fact, transcripts, audio recordings, and/or video recordings. Any documentation shall be maintained for seven years.

In Title IX Hearings, the parties shall have the right to confront any witness, including the other party, by having their advisor ask relevant questions directly to the witness. The Hearing Officer shall limit questions raised by the advisor when they are irrelevant to determining the veracity of the allegations against the Respondent(s). In any such event, the Hearing Officer shall err on the side of permitting all the raised questions and must document the reason for not permitting any particular questions to be raised.

In Non-Title IX Hearings, the parties shall have the right to confront any witnesses, including the other party, by submitting written questions to the Hearing Officer for consideration. Advisors may actively assist in drafting questions. The Hearing Officer shall ask the questions as written and will limit questions only if they are irrelevant to determining the veracity of the allegations against the Respondent(s). In any such event, the Hearing Officer shall err on the side of asking all submitted questions and must document the reason for not asking any particular questions.

Following a hearing, the parties shall be simultaneously provided a written decision via institution email of the hearing outcome and any resulting sanctions or administrative actions. The decision must include the allegations, procedural steps taken through the investigation and resolution process, findings of facts supporting the determination(s), determination(s) regarding responsibility, and the evidence relied upon and rationale for any sanction or other administrative action. MGA shall also notify the parties of their right to appeal, as outlined below.

Hearing – Employee Respondent

Matters involving alleged Title IX Sexual Misconduct must be heard at a live-hearing. Institutions may determine whether the live hearing is conducted by a single administrative decision maker (such as the Chief Human Resources Officer, the Chief Academic Officer, or their designee) or by a panel. Formal civil rules of evidence do not apply to the resolution process and the standard of evidence shall be a preponderance of the evidence. MGA will determine how the facts or evidence will be introduced.

Notice of the date, time, and location of the hearing as well as the designated Hearing Officer shall be provided via email at least 10 calendar days prior to the hearing. Hearings shall be conducted in-person or via video conferencing technology. Each institution shall maintain documentation of the investigation and resolution process, which may include written findings of fact, transcripts, audio recordings, and/or video recordings. Any documentation shall be maintained for seven years.

The parties shall have the right to confront any witness, including the other party, by having their advisor ask relevant questions directly to the witness. The Hearing Officer shall limit questions raised by the advisor when they are irrelevant to determining the veracity of the allegations against the Respondent(s). In any such event, the Hearing Officer shall err on the side of permitting all the raised questions and must document the reason for not permitting any particular questions to be raised.

Following a hearing, the parties shall be simultaneously provided with a written decision via email of the hearing outcome and any resulting disciplinary or administrative actions. The decision must include the allegations, procedural steps taken through the investigation and resolution process, findings of facts supporting the determination(s), determination(s) regarding responsibility, and the rationale for any disciplinary or other administrative action.

Hearing – Faculty Respondent

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

Additional procedures for Faculty Respondent matters:

An oath or affirmation shall be administered to all witnesses. The parties shall have the right to confront any witness, including the other party, by having their advisor ask relevant questions directly to the witness.

The Title IX Coordinator shall notify the President and parties simultaneously in writing of the decision and recommendation, if any, of the panel. If dismissal is recommended the President shall either approve the recommendation or if not shall advise the panel in writing of the basis prior to rendering their final decision. The panel may also recommend a lesser sanction. The President may or may not follow the recommendations of the panel.

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

Possible Sanctions – Student Respondent

The broad range of sanctions includes: expulsion; suspension for an identified time frame or until satisfaction of certain conditions or both; temporary or permanent separation of the parties (e.g., change in classes, reassignment of residence, no contact orders, limiting geography of where parties can go on campus) with additional sanctions for violating no-contact orders; required participation in sensitivity training/awareness education programs; required participation in alcohol and other drug awareness and abuse prevention programs; counseling or mentoring; volunteering/community service; loss of institutional privileges; delays in obtaining administrative services and benefits from MGA (e.g., holding transcripts, delaying registration, graduation, diplomas); additional academic requirements relating to scholarly work or research; financial restitution; or any other discretionary sanctions directly related to the violation or conduct.

Possible Sanctions – Employee Respondent

When an employee is found responsible by our proceedings, the range of sanctions includes: verbal warning, coaching, documentation of warning, unpaid suspension, demotion, and/or termination.

Possible Sanctions – Additional Information

In imposing sanctions, the University may consider significant aggravating or mitigating factors. Relevant factors include, without limitation, prior disciplinary or criminal record of the person found in violation, as well as the nature of the offense and the extent of any damage, injury, or harm resulting from it.

Any guest or visitor to the University who violates the prohibitions of the Sexual Harassment & Misconduct Policy may be barred from entering any University campus or other property and from participating in any University programs and activities. The Department of Public Safety can issue no trespass orders against third parties.

Appeals

An appeal must be submitted in writing and within five (5) business days of the date of notification of the findings of the Hearing Panel. If an appeal is submitted, the other Party shall receive notice of the appeal, including a copy of the submission. That Party may submit, in writing and within five (5) business days from the date of notification, a response to the appeal submission. A decision on an appeal may only be rendered once the filing deadline has passed, including the deadline for the other Party to respond to the appeal submission.

The Respondent and the Complainant shall have the right to appeal the outcome on any of the following grounds: (1) to consider new information, sufficient to alter the decision, or other relevant facts not brought out in the original hearing (or appeal), because such information was not known or knowable to the person appealing during the time of the hearing (or appeal); (2) to allege a procedural error within the hearing process that may have substantially impacted the fairness of the hearing (or appeal), including but not limited to whether any hearing questions were improperly excluded or whether the decision was tainted by a conflict of interest or bias by the Title IX Coordinator, Conduct Officer, investigator(s), decision makers(s); or (3) to allege that the finding was inconsistent with the weight of the information. The appeal must be made in writing, must set forth one or more of the bases outlined above, and must be submitted within five business days of the date of the final written decision. The appeal should be made to MGA's President or their designee (Appellate Officer).

The appeal shall be a review of the record only, and no new meeting with the Respondent or any Complainant is required. The Appellate Officer may affirm the original finding and sanction, affirm the original finding but issue a new sanction of greater or lesser severity, remand the case back to any lower decision maker to correct a procedural or factual defect, or reverse or dismiss the case if there was a procedural or factual defect that cannot be remedied by remand.

The Appellate Officer will render a decision no later than seven (7) business days after receiving all materials, barring exigent circumstances. The Appellate Officer's decision will be in writing and include a rationale. MGA will inform the Parties simultaneously and in writing of the outcome of the appeal. This shall be the final decision of the institution.

Further review, such as a Discretionary Review, if available, is governed under the policies and procedures of the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia.

Appeals received after the designated deadlines above will not be considered unless MGA or Board of Regents has granted an extension prior to the deadline. If an appeal is not received by the deadline, the last decision on the matter will become final, and notice shall be provided simultaneously and in writing to both Complainant and Respondent.

Retaliation

MGA, or an officer, employee, or agent of the institution, may not retaliate, intimidate, threaten, coerce, or otherwise discriminate against any individual for exercising their rights or responsibilities under any provision in this policy. Anyone who has made a report or complaint, provided information, assisted, participated, or refused to participate in any manner in the Sexual Misconduct process, shall not be subjected to retaliation. Anyone who believes that they have been subjected to retaliation should immediately contact the Title IX Coordinator or their designee. Any person found to have engaged in retaliation shall be subject to disciplinary action.

Additional Information

For additional information about disciplinary proceedings please contact the Title IX Coordinator. **Any party to a sexual misconduct proceeding and their Advisor of Choice should review all applicable USG and institutional policies.** USG policies are available at these links:

USG Policy 6.7 Sexual Misconduct: <https://www.usg.edu/policymanual/section6/C2655>

USG Policy 8.3.9.2 Procedures for Dismissal:

[https://www.usg.edu/policymanual/section8/C245/#p8.3.9 discipline and removal of faculty members](https://www.usg.edu/policymanual/section8/C245/#p8.3.9_discipline_and_removal_of_faculty_members)

USG Policy 4.6.5 Standards for Institutional Student Conduct Investigation and Disciplinary Proceedings:

[https://www.usg.edu/policymanual/section4/C332/#p4.6.5 standards for institutional student conduct investigation](https://www.usg.edu/policymanual/section4/C332/#p4.6.5_standards_for_institutional_student_conduct_investigation)

USG Human Resources Administrative Practice Manual, Prohibit Discrimination & Harassment:

https://www.usg.edu/hr/assets/hr/hrap_manual/HRAP_Prohibit_Discrimination_Harassment_Employee_Relations.pdf

VAWA Offense Definitions

Complainant: An individual who is alleged to be the victim of conduct that is prohibited by this policy. A complainant may be a student, employee, other affiliate, or unaffiliated with the institution.

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. (i) The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship. (ii) For the purposes of this definition— (A) Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. (B) Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence. (iii) Any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Domestic violence: (i) A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed—

- (A) By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
- (B) By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
- (C) By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
- (D) By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred, or
- (E) 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.

(ii) Any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Proceeding: All activities related to a non-criminal resolution of an institutional disciplinary complaint, including, but not limited to, factfinding investigations, formal or informal meetings, and hearings. Proceeding does not include communications and meetings between officials and parties concerning accommodations or protective measures to be provided to a party.

Respondent: An individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of conduct that is prohibited by this policy. A respondent may be a student, employee, other affiliate, or unaffiliated with the institution.

Sexual assault: An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as defined in this policy.

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

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

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

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

Stalking: (i) Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to—

(A) Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or

(B) Suffer substantial emotional distress.

(ii) For the purposes of this definition—

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

(B) Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.

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

(iii) Any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

VAWA: Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 amendments to the Clery Act, Public Law 113-4 Section 304.

VAWA Sexual Misconduct: Dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking as defined by this policy whether or not it is alleged to have occurred on or off-campus. VAWA Sexual Misconduct need not be on the basis of sex.

Definition of 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 a party by using clear words or actions.

Please note the Georgia-specific definitions of sexual misconduct under Georgia state law are found below on pages 46-49

Sex Offender Registration

Megan's Law by State

Washington State's 1990 Community Protection Act included America's first law authorizing public notification when dangerous sex offenders are released into the community. However, it was the brutal 1994 rape and murder of seven-year-old Megan Kanka that prompted the public demand for broad based community notification. On May 17, 1996, President Clinton signed Megan's Law. Megan's Law requires the following two components:

Sex Offender Registration – The 1994 Jacob Wetterling Act requires the States to register individuals convicted of sex crimes against children. Sex offender registration laws are necessary because:

- Sex offenders pose a high risk of re-offending after release from custody;
- Protecting the public from sex offenders is a primary governmental interest;
- The privacy interests of persons convicted of sex offenses are less important than the government's interest in public safety;
- Release of certain information about sex offenders to public agencies and the general public will assist in protecting the public safety.

Community Notification – Megan's Law allows the States discretion to establish criteria for disclosure but compels them to make private and personal information on registered sex offenders available to the public. Community notification:

- Assists law enforcement in investigations;
- Establishes legal grounds to hold known offenders;
- Deters sex offenders from committing new offenses;
- Offers citizens information they can use to protect children from victimization

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, such as GBI (Georgia Bureau of Investigation) to provide MGA with a list of registered sex offenders who have indicated that they are enrolled, employed or carrying on a vocation at MGA.

The Georgia Bureau of Investigation provides MGA Police with a Sex Offender Registry. The Registry that provides this information that can be found at: <http://gbi.georgia.gov/georgia-sex-offender-registry>

The CSCPA 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.

Missing Student Notification Policy and Procedures

This policy contains the official notification procedures for Middle Georgia State University concerning missing students who live in University managed housing. This policy is a good faith effort to comply with the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008, Section 485. This policy is intended to promote the safety and wellbeing of residential students of the University.

Missing Student Registration Policy & Procedure:

Students will be informed each academic year that each student has the option to identify, via their Student Web Organized Records & Data System (SWORDS) account, a person to be contacted by MGA Police no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing. This contact may not necessarily be the same as the emergency contact listed for the student. This confidential contact information will be available only to approved campus officials and law enforcement and it may not be disclosed outside of a missing person investigation.

Students under the age of 18 who are not emancipated will be informed each academic year that the institution is required to notify the custodial parent, as well as any other designated confidential contact person, not later than 24 hours after the time the student is deemed to be missing.

Each residential student will receive notice via their SWORDS account that he/she must identify a person to be contacted by MGA Police if the student is deemed to be missing. Each residential student may register such confidential contact information through his/her SWORDS account. This process will be open at the time of completing the housing contract and may be changed at any time the student deems necessary. Each student who files a confidential contact on his/her SWORDS account is solely responsible for the accuracy of the contact phone number and for update of information should the information change.

Notification Policy & Procedure:

If a member of the University community (faculty, staff, or student) has reason to believe that a student who resides in University-managed housing is missing, he or she should immediately notify MGA Police at 478-934-3002 or 478-471-2415. MGA Police will generate a missing person report and initiate an investigation.

MGA Police will investigate the missing person report and determine if the student is missing and has been missing for more than 24 hours. Circumstances may include:

- A student is out of contact after reasonable efforts have been made to reach the student, via phone, email, text, and visits to on-campus room,
- Conditions that may indicate an act of criminality is involved.
- Conditions that may indicate physical safety is in danger.
- Conditions become known that indicate medicine dependence may threaten health.

- Existence of physical/mental disability indicating the student's physical safety could be in danger.

If the student is deemed missing for more than 24 hours, MGA Police will notify the appropriate local authority and the student's confidential contact no later than 24 hours after the student is determined to be missing, regardless if the student is above the age of 18 or is an emancipated minor.

Missing Persons can be reported to the following:

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| • University Police Department | 478-934-3002 |
| • Executive Director for Housing & Residence Life | 478-934-3027 |
| • Title IX Coordinator | 478-471-3627 |
| • Vice President of Student Affairs | 478-934-3028 |

Alcohol and Illegal Drug Policies

MGA is committed to promoting the health and safety of its campus community through a program of alcohol education and the implementation of relevant policies. The University enforces all local laws regarding the possession, use, and sale of alcoholic beverages by persons under the age of 21 on campus and at University sponsored activities. MGA's Alcohol & Other Drugs Policy, including the University's penalties for possession or distribution of controlled substances by students on University premises or at institutionally-sponsored activities off-campus, are contained in the [University Policy Manual](#) and [Student Handbook](#).

MGA is in compliance with the federal Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989. The University does not condone violations of laws proscribing possession, use, or sale of alcoholic beverages and possession, use, sale, manufacture, or distribution of illegal drugs. Members of the MGA community should know that violation of the laws concerning illegal drugs may lead to disciplinary action, which may include eviction from the residence halls, revocation of other privileges, or suspension or expulsion from the University in order to protect the interests of the University and the rights and safety of others. The Student Code of Conduct specifies the prohibitions and penalties for violations and is available in the [Student Handbook](#).

MGA also condemns the inappropriate behavior resulting from alcoholic beverage abuse. Abuse of alcohol and drugs can have a dramatic impact on professional, academic, and family life. Middle Georgia State University, therefore, encourages members of the community who may be experiencing difficulty with drugs or alcohol to attend programs or to contact the Counseling Center or the Student Health Clinic. Alcohol abuse is characterized by uncontrollable behavior which infringes upon the rights of others, potential danger to self or others, or use of alcohol outside the parameters of state and/or University policy.

- It is illegal for persons under 21 years of age to possess, consume or purchase alcoholic beverages.
- It is illegal for any person to furnish alcoholic beverages to persons less than 21 years of age.
- It is illegal to furnish, sell, or provide alcoholic beverages to a person who is in a state of noticeable intoxication.
- It is illegal to charge admission to events where alcohol is provided, unless a license for sale of alcoholic beverages has been obtained.
- It is illegal for persons under the age of 21 to misrepresent (fake I.D.) themselves for the purpose of obtaining an alcoholic beverage illegally.
- It is illegal in the local jurisdictions of MGA campuses to carry an open container of an alcoholic beverage.

While local authorities have primary jurisdiction in areas off campus, MGA Police Officers can and do respond to student-related incidents that occur on campus and in close proximity to the campus. The MGA campus has been designated "Drug free" and only under certain circumstances is the consumption of alcohol permitted. The possession, use, sale, manufacture or distribution of any controlled substance is illegal under both state and federal laws. Such laws are strictly enforced by the MGA Police Department. Violators are subject to University disciplinary action, criminal prosecution, fines and imprisonment. The complete [MGA Alcohol and Other Drugs Policy](#) is also available on the University website.

Alcohol and Substance Abuse Information

DRUG-FREE CAMPUS POLICY

MIDDLE GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY IS AN ALCOHOL AND DRUG-FREE CAMPUS

Middle Georgia State University recognizes and supports present local, state, and federal laws and policies of the Board of Regents, with respect to the sale, use, distribution, and possession of alcoholic beverages and illegal drugs, as well as the Drug-Free Postsecondary Education Act of 1990 with respect to the manufacture, distribution, sale, possession, or use of marijuana, controlled substances, or dangerous drugs on college campuses and elsewhere.

Standards of Conduct

- State of Georgia Statutes declare that it is unlawful for any person less than 21 years of age to possess or consume alcoholic beverages.
- It is unlawful to sell, give, serve, or permit to be served alcoholic beverages to a person less than 21 years of age. Furthermore, servers can be held civilly liable for damage caused by underage drinkers to whom they provided alcoholic beverages.
- It is unlawful to be under the influence of, use, possess, distribute, sell, offer, or agree to sell, or represent to sell narcotics, hallucinogens, dangerous drugs, or controlled substances, except as where permitted by prescription or law.
- Middle Georgia State University prohibits the possession, use, or distribution of drugs and alcohol by students and employees on the Middle Georgia State University campus or as any part of Middle Georgia State University's activities, whether on or off campus.

Middle Georgia State University Alcohol Policy

- Middle Georgia State University expressly prohibits the use, possession, sale or distribution of alcoholic beverages on campus by any campus constituency.
- Student activity funds or state funds may not be used for the purchase of alcoholic beverages.
- Middle Georgia State University is committed to recognizing, upholding and enforcing the laws of the State of Georgia. Violation of those state laws, incorporated into the Middle Georgia State University Alcohol Policy, will not be condoned on the campus or at any activity held off campus by any constituency.
- Exceptions to the policy of no alcohol on campus may from time to time be permitted at the discretion of the President of Middle Georgia State University.

Policies Specific to Students

Any student who violates this policy is subject to student conduct action including sanctions as outlined in the Student Code of Conduct in addition to any penalties resulting from violating local, state and or federal law. Student Conduct sanctions may include: Students who are found responsible for violations may be subject to sanctions ranging from Written Warning, Student Conduct Probation, Suspension or Expulsion from the University. Students residing in University housing may also lose the privilege of living on campus for violating University rules and regulations or conditions of the housing contract. In most cases the Office of Student Conduct, in conjunction with the Title IX Coordinator, will also assign

developmental and educational interventions designed to promote greater awareness and improved decision-making for students and to further deter future misconduct.

Policies Specific to Faculty and Staff

As a condition of University employment, every employee shall abide by the terms of this policy. Any employee who violates this policy is subject to University sanctions, including dismissal, as well as criminal sanctions provided by federal, state or local law. An employee may be required to participate in a drug abuse or drug rehabilitation program. An employee must notify his or her supervisor of any criminal drug conviction for a violation occurring in the University workplace no later than five (5) days after such conviction.

Residence Life Policies

Alcohol Possession/Use

The MGA Residence Life community (faculty, staff, and students) is part of a larger community and, as such, is not only governed by its own regulations but by University policies and state law. Middle Georgia State University prohibits:

- the use or possession of alcohol by anyone in the Residence Life community or on the premises; this applies to everyone regardless of age;
- the transport and/or consumption of alcohol in open containers in any public area including any property that surrounds an apartment and is considered Residence Life property;
- the manufacture or selling of alcohol;
- public intoxication;
- common containers of alcohol (kegs, party balls, trash cans, funnels, beer hats, etc.);
- students' presence where an alcohol violation is occurring, regardless of whether the resident/guest is using or possessing alcohol;
- alcohol paraphernalia in residential units

Drugs Possession/Use

No person shall possess, consume, manufacture, dispense, be in the presence of or under the influence of illegal drugs or engage in improper self-medication while on University property or conducting University business. No person shall possess or utilize paraphernalia explicitly for drugs use. MGA prohibits:

- selling, possessing or using any substance currently classified as a dangerous drug by the Georgia Controlled Substance Act or classified as illegal by state or federal law;
- possession of drugs that may be used to incapacitate other individuals;
- possession and/or use of drug paraphernalia, including but not limited to any form of bong or smoking device, such as a hookah, even if not used or if used for tobacco products;
- students' presence where a drug-related violation is occurring, regardless of whether the resident/guest is using or possessing drugs.

Open Areas to the Public

Middle Georgia State University prohibits the possession and use of alcoholic beverages or other drugs in areas open to the public including areas of buildings open to the public. However, subject to the laws of the State of Georgia, the use of alcoholic beverages, may be permitted at University sponsored activities in areas designated by, and with the prior approval of the President or Chief of Staff at Middle Georgia State University. Alcohol and Drug rules and regulations noted in the student handbook are specific to students as are those noted in the Residence Live handbook.

Members of the public are subject to federal, state and local laws. Members of the campus community can be charged under violation of a University rule or regulation if they violate policies relating to illegal use of alcohol and other drugs students must adhere to policies and laws including, but not limited to underage drinking, carrying or possessing a false id, driving under the influence, refusing a chemical test, open container laws, and related violations

Private Areas or Closed Areas

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

Education and Research Areas

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

Local, State & Federal Criminal Sanctions

MGA fully complies with the alcohol laws for the State of Georgia (O.C.G.A. Title 3. Alcoholic Beverages). Under Georgia and federal law, it is a crime to possess, manufacture, sell, or distribute illegal drugs.

Federal sanctions for illegal possession of drugs include imprisonment up to 1 year and/or a minimum fine of \$1,000 for a first conviction; imprisonment for 15 days-2 years and a minimum fine of \$2,500 for a second drug conviction; and imprisonment for 90 days-3 years and a minimum fine of \$5,000 for a third or subsequent drug conviction. For possession of a mixture or substance which contains a cocaine base, federal sanctions include 5-20 years in prison and a minimum fine of \$1,000, for a first conviction if the mixture or substance exceeds 5 grams, for a second conviction if the mixture or substance exceeds 3 grams, and for a third or subsequent conviction if the mixture or substance exceeds 1 gram. Additional possible penalties for the illegal possession of drugs are forfeiture of real or personal property used to possess or to facilitate possession of a controlled substance if the offense is punishable by more than 1 year imprisonment; forfeiture of vehicles, boats, aircraft, or any other conveyance used, or intended for use, to transport or conceal drugs; civil fine up to \$10,000 per violation; denial of federal benefits, such as student loans, grants, contracts, and professional and commercial licenses for up to 1 year for a first and up to 5 years for a second or subsequent offense; successful completion of a drug treatment program;

community service; and ineligibility to receive or purchase a fire-arm. Georgia law prohibits the purchase or possession of alcohol by a person under the age of 21, or the furnishing of alcohol to such a person. Driving under the influence of alcohol or other drugs also is illegal. It is against Georgia law, under certain circumstances, to walk or be upon a roadway while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs. The punishment for these offenses may include imprisonment, fines, mandatory treatment and education programs, community service, and mandatory loss of one's driver's license.

Controlled Substances

Middle Georgia State University complies with the State of Georgia Controlled Substances Act and all other local, state and federal laws that govern the Georgia Controlled Substances Act, O.C.G.A. 16-13-1, and all other local, state and federal laws governing controlled substances. The University strictly prohibits the illegal use or possession of any controlled substance:

- The possession, use, manufacture, cultivation, distribution, sale, and/or misuse of any controlled or illegal substance (e.g., marijuana), designer drug, or synthetic cannabinoid (e.g., Spice or K2)
- The possession and/or use of any drug paraphernalia, i.e. bowls, hookah pipes, bongs, "homemade" smoking devices, any other smoking device or smoking paraphernalia;
- Any activity or conduct involving drugs that is in violation of local, state or federal law.

Individuals found responsible for manufacturing, possessing, importing/exporting or distributing these substances will face criminal charges (O.C.G.A. 16-13-32.4). University students engaging in these activities will also be held responsible under the University's illegal substances policies.

ALCOHOL & OTHER DRUG PREVENTION, INTERVENTION, AND RECOVERY SUPPORT SERVICES

Georgia's 9-1-1 Medical Amnesty Law provides for assistance to anyone who calls for emergency medical assistance for a possible overdose on alcohol or drugs.

Know the signs:

- Person is passed out or is difficult to awaken
- Person is cold, clammy, pale or bluish skin
- Person has slowed breathing
- Vomiting (asleep or awake)

Know how to help:

- Turn a vomiting person on his/her side to prevent choking
- Clear vomit from the mouth
- Keep the person awake
- NEVER leave the person unattended.
- Call 911 for medical assistance.
- For more information on the risks and consequences of drug and alcohol abuse visit:
www.drugabuse.gov.

Prevention Programs

The University provides education on preventing the illicit use of drugs and the abuse of alcohol by students and employees. The University provides services related to drug use and abuse including dissemination of informational materials, educational programs, counseling services, referrals and University disciplinary actions. In compliance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, MGA has drug and alcohol-abuse education programs available to the University community. New students are offered the opportunity to complete online alcohol awareness training through Vector Solution *AlcoholEdu*.

In addition, specific programs provided by various offices are as follows:

- MGA Counseling Center provides personal counseling, referral to community AA, ACOA, Al-Non, NA groups, referral to community, local and state treatment centers, referral to family physician;
- Office of Student Affairs provides Student Conduct Board adjudication, which may result in sanctions or disciplinary action as appropriate and may include additional online education courses related to drug and alcohol use and abuse.

Off Campus Resources for Students, Staff and Faculty

- **Piedmont Macon Medical Center:** For immediate assistance, assessments or referral, call [Lifeline](#), the 24 Hour Crisis Help Line, at (478) 741-1355 or afterhours at: (800) 548-4221 Substance abuse treatment
- **River Edge Behavioral Health:** 175 Emery Hwy Macon, Georgia 31217 Phone: 478-803-7600 (substance abuse treatment/detox)
- **Phoenix Center Behavioral Health Services:** 940 Ga Highway 96 Warner Robins GA 478-988-1222 (substance abuse treatment/detox)
- **Community Service Board:** 2121A Bellevue Road Dublin GA 478-272-1190
- **Quentin Price MD** Crisis Residential Unit 2121 Bellevue Road Building #9 Suite A Dublin Georgia 31021 478-275-6811

Risks Associated with the Abuse of Alcohol and with Use of Illicit Drugs

Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood that the driver will be involved in an accident. Moderate doses of alcohol may increase the incidence of a variety of aggressive acts, including murder, rape, armed robbery, vandalism, spouse and child abuse, and drunk driving. High doses of alcohol often cause marked impairment in higher mental function, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information and make judgments. Heavy use may cause chronic depression and suicide and is also greatly associated with the abuse of other drugs. Very high doses cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects described. The use of even small amounts of alcohol by a pregnant woman can damage her fetus.

Long-term heavy alcohol use can cause digestive disorders, cirrhosis of the liver, circulatory system disorders, and impairment of the central nervous system, all of which can lead to dependence, particularly in person with one or more parents or grandparents who were problem drinkers. At least 15-20 percent of heavy users will eventually become problem drinkers or alcoholics if they continue drinking. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake by alcoholics is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, or convulsions, which can be life threatening.

Illicit drugs all have some health-threatening qualities, some more than others. Examples are lung damage for marijuana, central nervous system disorders for cocaine, heroin, and hallucinogens, and liver damage from inhalants. Dependence and addiction are constant threats to users. HIV is widely spread among intravenous drug users. Regular abuse of these substances generally exposes users to criminal elements who may influence users to become involved criminal activities in addition to their already illegal drug use.

Definitions of Clery Reportable Crimes

Clery Act Geography

On-Campus: (i) 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 (ii) Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified in paragraph (i) 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).

On-campus student housing facility: A dormitory or other residential facility for students that is located on an institution's campus, as defined in § 668.46(a).

Note: *Statistics for University housing facilities are recorded and included in both the all on-campus category and the on-campus residential only category.*

Non-Campus Building Or Property: (i) Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or (ii) any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of or in relation to the institution's educational purposes, is frequently used by the students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution. Residence halls that are located outside the campus boundaries are captured in the Non-Campus category.

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. The MGA crime statistics do not include crimes that occur in privately owned homes or businesses within or adjacent to the campus boundaries.

Primary Crimes

Criminal homicide:

- **Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter** – the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.
- **Manslaughter by Negligence** – the killing of another person through gross negligence.

Sex offenses: 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.

- **Rape** – The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.
- **Fondling** – The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her age or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
- **Incest** – Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

- **Statutory rape** – sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Violence Against Women Act Crimes are specifically outlined on pages 30-31.

Robbery: 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, violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated assault: An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by a means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. (NOTE: It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used that could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.)

Burglary: The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes, this definition includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or a felony, breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny, housebreaking, safecracking, and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Motor vehicle theft: The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (Motor vehicle theft is classified as any case where an automobile is taken by a person not having lawful access, even if the vehicle is later abandoned, including joy riding.)

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

Unfounded Crimes: An institution may withhold, or subsequently remove, a reported crime from its crime statistics in the rare situations where sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel have fully investigated the reported crime and based on the results of this full investigation and evidence, have made a formal determination that the crime report is false or baseless and therefore “unfounded”. Only sworn or commissioned law enforcement personnel may “unfound” a crime report for purposes of reporting under this section. The recovery of stolen property, the low value of stolen property, the refusal of the victim to cooperate with the prosecution, and the failure to make an arrest do not “unfound” a crime report.

Hate Crimes

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

Hate Crimes: A crime reported to local police agencies or to a campus security authority that manifests evidence that the victim was intentionally selected because of the perpetrator's bias against the victim. For the purposes of this section, the categories of bias include the victim's actual or perceived race, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, and disability.

Intimidation: To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through using threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.

Larceny/Theft (Except Motor Vehicle Theft): The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, confidence games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

Simple Assault: An unlawful physical attack by one person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration or loss of consciousness.

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 Prejudice:

- **Race:** A preformed negative attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics genetically transmitted by descent and heredity which distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind.
- **Gender:** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender.
- **Gender Identity:** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a person or group of persons based on their actual or perceived gender identity.
- **Religion:** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being.
- **Sexual Orientation:** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation.
- **Ethnicity:** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people whose members identify with each other, through a common heritage, often consisting of a common language,

common culture (often including a shared religion) and/or ideology that stresses common ancestry.

- **National origin** –a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of people based on their actual perceived country of birth.
- **Disability:** A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their physical or mental impairments, whether such disability is temporary or permanent, congenital or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age or illness.

Drug and Alcohol Law Violations and Disciplinary Referrals

Weapon Law Violations: 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 Abuse Violations: 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 Law Violations: 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.

Disciplinary Referrals: Include those individuals referred to the Office of Student Conduct for liquor law, drug law, and illegal weapons violations by Student Affairs. The numbers include incidents that are reported via MGA PD incident reports and reports provided directly to OSRR from other members of the MGA community.

Sexual Misconduct Definitions under Georgia State Law

Dating Violence

O.C.G.A. § 19-13A-1(2): 'Dating violence' means the occurrence of one or more of the following acts between persons through whom a current pregnancy has developed or who are currently, or within the last 12 months were, in a dating relationship:

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

Domestic Violence Georgia does not have a Domestic Violence law, but defines Family Violence

O.C.G.A. § 19-13-1: As used in this article, the term "family violence" means the occurrence of one or more of the following acts between past or present spouses, persons who are parents of the same child, parents and children, stepparents and stepchildren, foster parents and foster children, or other persons living or formerly living in the same household:

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

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

Sexual Assault Georgia does not have a Sexual Assault law, but defines Sexual Battery:

O.C.G.A. § 16-6-22.1:

- (a) For the purposes of this Code section, the term "intimate parts" means the primary genital area, anus, groin, inner thighs, or buttocks of a male or female and the breasts of a female.
- (b) A person commits the offense of sexual battery when he or she intentionally makes physical contact with the intimate parts of the body of another person without the consent of that person.
- (c) Except as otherwise provided in this Code section, a person convicted of the offense of sexual battery shall be punished as for a misdemeanor of a high and aggravated nature.
- (d) A person convicted of the offense of sexual battery against any child under the age of 16 years shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than five years.
- (e) Upon a second or subsequent conviction under subsection (b) of this Code section, a person shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned for not less than one nor more than five years and, in addition, shall be subject to the sentencing and punishment provisions of Code Section 17-10-6.2.
- (f) When the alleged victim is under the age of 16 years and the conduct is for the purpose of sexual arousal on the part of the alleged offender or alleged victim, consent of the alleged victim shall not be a defense to a prosecution under this Code section; provided, however, that if at the time of the offense the alleged victim is of age or younger and no more than 48 months older than the alleged victim, this subsection shall not be applicable.

Rape

O.C.G.A. § 16-6-1:

- (a) A person commits the offense of rape when he has carnal knowledge of:

- (1) A female forcibly and against her will; or
- (2) A female who is less than ten years of age.

Carnal knowledge in rape occurs when there is any penetration of the female sex organ by the male sex organ. The fact that the person allegedly raped is the wife of the defendant shall not be a defense to a charge of rape.

- (b) A person convicted of the offense of rape shall be punished by death, by imprisonment for life without parole, by imprisonment for life, or by a split sentence that is a term of imprisonment for not less than 25 years and not exceeding life imprisonment, followed by probation for life. Any person convicted under this Code section shall, in addition, be subject to the sentencing and punishment provisions of Code Sections 17-10- 6.1 and 17-10-7.

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

Sodomy; Aggravated Sodomy; Medical Expenses

O.C.G.A. § 16-6-2:

- (a) (1) A person commits the offense of sodomy when he or she performs or submits to any sexual act involving the sex organs of one person and the mouth or anus of another. (2) A person commits the offense of aggravated sodomy when he or she commits sodomy with force and against the

will of the other person or when he or she commits sodomy with a person who is less than ten years of age. The fact that the person allegedly sodomized is the spouse of a defendant shall not be a defense to a charge of aggravated sodomy.

(b) (1) Except as provided in subsection (d) of this Code section, a person convicted of the offense of sodomy shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than 20 years and shall be subject to the sentencing and punishment provisions of Code Section 17-10-6.2. (2) A person convicted of the offense of aggravated sodomy shall be punished by imprisonment for life or by a split sentence that is a term of imprisonment for not less than 25 years and not exceeding life imprisonment, followed by probation for life. Any person convicted under this Code section of the offense of aggravated sodomy shall, in addition, be subject to the sentencing and punishment provisions of Code Sections 17-10-6.1 and 17-10-7.

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

(d) If the victim is at least 13 but less than 16 years of age and the person convicted of sodomy is 18 years of age or younger and is no more than four years older than the victim, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall not be subject to the sentencing and punishment provisions of Code Section 17-10-6.2.

Fondling

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

Incest

O.C.G.A. § 16-6-22:

(a) A person commits the offense of incest when such person engages in sexual intercourse or sodomy, as such term is defined in Code Section 16-6-2, with a person whom he or she knows he or she is related to either by blood or by marriage as follows: (1) Father and child or stepchild; (2) Mother and child or stepchild; (3) Siblings of the whole blood or of the half-blood; (4) Grandparent and grandchild of the whole blood or of the half-blood; (5) Aunt and niece or nephew of the whole blood or of the half-blood; or (6) Uncle and niece or nephew of the whole blood or of the half blood.

(b) A person convicted of the offense of incest shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than ten nor more than 30 years; provided, however, that any person convicted of the offense of incest under this subsection with a child under the age of 14 years shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than 25 nor more than 50 years. Any person convicted under this Code section of the offense of incest shall, in addition, be subject to the sentencing and punishment provisions of Code Section 17-10-6.2. 11

Statutory Rape

O.C.G.A. § 16-6-3:

(a) A person commits the offense of statutory rape when he or she engages in sexual intercourse with any person under the age of 16 years and not his or her spouse, provided that no conviction shall be had for this offense on the unsupported testimony of the victim.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c) of this Code section, a person convicted of the offense of statutory rape shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than 20 years;

provided, however, that if the person so convicted is 21 years of age or older, such person shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than ten nor more than 20 years. Any person convicted under this subsection of the offense of statutory rape shall, in addition, be subject to the sentencing and punishment provisions of Code Section 17-10-6.2.

(c) If the victim is at least 14 but less than 16 years of age and the person convicted of statutory rape is 18 years of age or younger and is no more than four years older than the victim, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(d)(1) As used in this subsection, the term "sexual felony" shall have the same meaning as set forth in paragraph (2) of subsection (j) of Code Section 16-5-21. (2) Any person having been previously convicted of a sexual felony who is convicted of the felony offense of statutory rape when the individual convicted was 21 years of age or older, shall be punished by imprisonment for life or a split sentence that is a term of imprisonment followed by probation for life. As a condition of probation, the court shall impose the requirement of electronic monitoring as set forth in paragraph (14) of subsection (a) of Code Section 42-8-35.

Stalking

O.C.G.A. § 16-5-90:

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

(2) A person commits the offense of stalking when such person, in violation of a bond to keep the peace posted pursuant to Code Section 17-6-110, standing order issued under Code Section 19-1-1, temporary restraining order, temporary protective order, permanent restraining order, 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.

Consent

Georgia does not define consent there is a published definition of “Without his consent” in: O.C.G.A. § 16-1-3: (19) “Without his consent” means that a person whose concurrence is required has not, with knowledge of the essential facts, voluntarily yielded to the proposal of the accused or of another.

Middle Georgia State University defines Consent according to the University System of Georgia BOR 6.7.1 Definitions and Prohibited Conduct as defined above on page 31.

Campus Security Authority List

Reporting to Other Campus Security Authorities

While the University prefers that community members promptly report all crimes and other emergencies directly to the University Police or 911, we also recognize that some may prefer to report to other individuals or University offices. The Clery Act recognizes certain University officials and offices as “Campus Security Authorities (CSA).” The Act defines these individuals as “official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline and campus judicial proceedings. An official is defined as any person who has the authority and the duty to take action or respond to particular issues on behalf of the institution.” While the University has identified several hundred CSAs, we officially designate the following offices as places where campus community members should report crimes.

Cochran

VP Student Affairs	478-934-3028	RLC Anderson Hall	478-796-1454
AVP of Student Affairs	478-757-7383	RLC Gateway Hall	478-297-2909
Campus Activities Board	478-934-3152	RLC Harris Hall	478-954-0189
Director of Counseling	478.934.3080	RLC Regents Hall	478-796-0535
Executive Director for Housing & Residence Life	478-934-3027	RLC Knight Hall	478-342-6560
Director of Accessibility Services	478-934-3023	Campus Police Lieutenant	478-934-3002
Housing Office	478-934-3027	Campus Police Sergeant	478-934-3002
		Campus Police	478-934-3002

Dublin

Campus Director	478-275-6769	Campus Police	478-934-3002
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Eastman

Dean	478-448-4709	RLC Aviation Hall	478-954-0348
Student Services Coordinator	478-448-4703	Campus Police	478-934-3002

Macon

VP of Student Affairs	478-934-3028	Executive Director for Housing & Residence Life	478-934-3027
AVP of Student Affairs	478-757-7383	Asst. Director of Housing	478-934-3045
Assistant Director of Greek Life & Community Service	478-757-2625	Asst. Director of Residence Life	478-471-2319
Director of Student Engagement	478-471-5729	Student Services Coordinator	478-471-5724

Housing Office	478-477-5046	Assistant to the President	478-471-2712
University Pointe Club House	478-471-2318	Chief Human Resources Officer	478-471.2010
University Pointe Residence Life Coordinator	478-973-2415	University Counsel	478-757-2666
		Provost	478-471-2730
Lakeview Pointe Residence Life Coordinator	478-308-4023	VP Enrollment Management	478-471-2494
		Chief of Police	478-471-2414
Chief of Staff	478-471-2723	University Police Sergeant	478-471-2414
AVP Marketing & Comm.	478-471-5235	University Police	478-934-3002
Director of Communications	478-471-2037		

Warner Robins

Campus Director	478-275-6769	University Police	478-934-3002
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MGA Student Organizations

A.R.T.S.	478.934.3043	English Studies Organization	478.471.5759
ACHE Healthcare Administration Student Organization	478.471.2788	Gay-Straight Alliance (GSA)	478.757.7391
AHES Healthcare Administration	478.471.2844	Gear Up	478.387.0580
Alpha Iota Mu (AIM)	478.757.2699	History Student Organization	478.934.3003
Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity Inc	478.471.2414	Honors Student Association	478.471.2248
Alpha Rho Sigma	478.471.5734	Horizons Social Work Student Club	478.757.2665
Anime Club	478.934.3546	Knights of the Code	478.471.2028
Around the World Club	478.471.3574	MGA Library	478.471.2043
ASN Honor Society	478.274.7752	MGA Tabletop Gaming Club	478.934.3561
Association of Healthcare Executive Students (AHES)	478.471.2048	MGA Tabletop Gaming Club	478.471.2750
Association of Information Technology Students	478.757.2699	Middle Georgia Respiratory Education Action Team - MGREAT	478.757.3531
Association of Women in Information Technology and Cybersecurity Students (AWITCS)	478.471.2077	Middle Georgia State University Association of Nursing Students	478.934.3352
Chess Club	478.934.3073	National Gay Pilots Association	478.448.4709
Cyber Knights	478.477.0831	National Society of Leadership and Success at Middle Georgia State University	478.471.2732
Edge	478.471.2776	Natural Science Network	478.471.2754
		Phi Alpha (BSW)	478.757.2544
		Phi Beta Sigma	478.934.3413

Pilot International	478.471.2494
Rehabilitation Science Club	478.934.6198
Round Table Records Label	478.471.2795
Roundtable Mentoring Program	478.934.5201
Science Club	478.934.3546
SOHNS-OTA	478.934.7483
Wing Women	478.448.1024
WIT	478.477.0327
Women's Empowerment Assoc.	478.471.2041

Crime Statistics

The statistics in this report are published in accordance with the standards and guidelines used by the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook and relevant federal law. MGA submits the annual crime statistics published in this report to the Department of Education (ED). The statistical information gathered by the Department of Education is available to the public through the ED website. The procedures for preparing the annual disclosure of crime statistics are outlined in detail on page 6 above.

Off-Campus Criminal Activity

Middle Georgia State University does not have any officially recognized student organizations with off-campus student housing facilities. Student housing located off campus will not be patrolled by MGA Police. Crime statistics from all off-campus locations will be requested from the respective local law enforcement agencies and published yearly in the Annual Security Report. Students residing off campus should dial 9-1-1 in the event of an emergency.

Firearms and Weapons Policies

MGA PD is committed to maintaining a safe and secure environment that supports the academic mission of the University. As of July 1, 2016, the State of Georgia added Section 19 to O.C.G.A. §16-11-127.1, allowing for the possession of certain electroshock devices on college campuses. On July 1, 2017, legislation went into effect making some changes to OCGA 16-11-127.1 allowing certain firearms to be concealed. Please refer to the text below for full context of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated 16-11-127.1. There are some limited exceptions to this policy.

All members of the MGA community should refer to the Firearms and Weapons Policy, which is available in the [University Policy Manual](#) and refer to the Residential Community Conduct Guidelines to identify other policies regarding firearms and weapons that may apply.

Crime Statistics – MGA Macon Campus

	On Campus Other	Residential Facility	On -Campus Total	Non-Campus Building or Property	Public Property
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT					
2021	1	0	1	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0	1
2023	0	0	0	0	0
ARSON					
2021	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
BURGLARY					
2021	0	1	1	0	0
2022	0	1	1	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT					
2021	0	0	0	0	0
2022	1	0	1	0	0
2023	2	0	2	0	0
MURDER/NON-MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE					
2021	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE					
2021	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY					
2021	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
RAPE					
2021	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	1	1	0	0
FONDLING					
2021	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	1	1	2	0	0
INCEST					
2021	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
STATUTORY RAPE					
2021	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
ARRESTS: DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS					
2021	0	1	1	0	1
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS					
2021	0	13	13	0	0
2022	0	29	29	0	0
2023	0	6	6	0	0
ARRESTS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS					
2021	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	1	1	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS					
2021	0	10	10	0	0

2022	0	3	3	0	0
2023	0	18	18	0	0
ARRESTS: ILLEGAL WEAPON POSSESSION					
2021	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	1	1	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFFERALS: ILLEGAL WEAPON POSSESSION					
2021	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE					
2021	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
DATING VIOLENCE					
2021	0	1	1	0	0
2022	0	1	1	0	0
2023	0	1	1	0	0
STALKING					
2021	0	4	4	0	0
2022	2	0	2	0	0
2023	2	0	2	0	0
UNFOUNDED CRIMES					
2021	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes: MGA – Macon Campus

There were no reported hate crimes for the years 2021, 2022, or 2023 on the Macon campus of Middle Georgia State University.

Crime Statistics – MGA Eastman Campus

	On Campus Other	Residential Facility	On-Campus Total	Non-Campus Building or Property	Public Property
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT					
2021	1	0	1	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
ARSON					
2021	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
BURGLARY					
2021	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT					
2021	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
MURDER/NON-MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE					
2021	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE					
2021	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY					
2021	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
RAPE					
2021	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
FONDLING					
2021	1	0	1	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
INCEST					
2021	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
STATUTORY RAPE					
2021	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
ARRESTS: DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS					
2021	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS					
2021	0	0	0	0	0
2022	4	0	4	0	0
2023	3	0	3	0	0
ARRESTS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS					
2021	0	2	2	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS					
2021	0	2	2	0	0

2022	0	3	3	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
ARRESTS: ILLEGAL WEAPON POSSESSION					
2021	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFFERALS: ILLEGAL WEAPON POSSESSION					
2021	0	1	1	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE					
2021	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
DATING VIOLENCE					
2021	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	1	1	0	0
2023	1	0	1	0	0
STALKING					
2021	1	0	1	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
UNFOUNDED CRIMES					
2021	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes: MGA Eastman Campus

There were no reported hate crimes for the years 2021, 2022, or 2023 on the Eastman campus of Middle Georgia State University.

Crime Statistics – MGA Dublin Campus

	On Campus	Residential Facility	Non-Campus Building or Property	Public Property
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT				
2021	0	N/A	N/A	0
2022	0	N/A	N/A	0
2023	0	N/A	N/A	0
ARSON				
2021	0	N/A	N/A	0
2022	0	N/A	N/A	0
2023	0	N/A	N/A	0
BURGLARY				
2021	0	N/A	N/A	0
2022	0	N/A	N/A	0
2023	0	N/A	N/A	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT				
2021	0	N/A	N/A	0
2022	0	N/A	N/A	0
2023	0	N/A	N/A	0
MURDER/NON-MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE				
2021	0	N/A	N/A	0
2022	0	N/A	N/A	0
2023	0	N/A	N/A	0
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE				
2021	0	N/A	N/A	0
2022	0	N/A	N/A	0
2023	0	N/A	N/A	0
ROBBERY				
2021	0	N/A	N/A	1
2022	0	N/A	N/A	0
2023	0	N/A	N/A	0
RAPE				
2021	0	N/A	N/A	0
2022	0	N/A	N/A	0
2023	0	N/A	N/A	0
FONDLING				
2021	0	N/A	N/A	0
2022	0	N/A	N/A	0
2023	0	N/A	N/A	0
INCEST				
2021	0	N/A	N/A	0
2022	0	N/A	N/A	0
2023	0	N/A	N/A	0
STATUTORY RAPE				
2021	0	N/A	N/A	0
2022	0	N/A	N/A	0
2023	0	N/A	N/A	0
ARRESTS: DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS				
2021	0	N/A	N/A	0
2022	0	N/A	N/A	0
2023	0	N/A	N/A	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS				
2021	0	N/A	N/A	0
2022	0	N/A	N/A	0
2023	0	N/A	N/A	0
ARRESTS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS				
2021	0	N/A	N/A	0
2022	0	N/A	N/A	0
2023	0	N/A	N/A	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS				
2021	0	N/A	N/A	0

2022	0	N/A	N/A	0
2023	0	N/A	N/A	0
ARRESTS: ILLEGAL WEAPON POSESSION				
2021	0	N/A	N/A	0
2022	0	N/A	N/A	0
2023	0	N/A	N/A	0
DISCIPLINARY REFFERALS: ILLEGAL WEAPON POSESSION				
2021	0	N/A	N/A	0
2022	0	N/A	N/A	0
2023	0	N/A	N/A	0
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE				
2021	0	N/A	N/A	0
2022	0	N/A	N/A	0
2023	0	N/A	N/A	0
DATING VIOLENCE				
2021	0	N/A	N/A	0
2022	0	N/A	N/A	0
2023	0	N/A	N/A	0
STALKING				
2021	0	N/A	N/A	0
2022	0	N/A	N/A	0
2023	0	N/A	N/A	0
UNFOUNDED CRIMES				
2021	0	N/A	N/A	0
2022	0	N/A	N/A	0
2023	0	N/A	N/A	0

Hate Crimes: MGA Dublin Campus

There were no reported hate crimes for the years 2021, 2022 or 2023 on the Dublin campus of Middle Georgia State University.

Crime Statistics – MGA Cochran Campus

	On Campus Other	Residential Facility	On-Campus Total	Non-Campus Building or Property	Public Property
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT					
2021	0	0	0	N/A	0
2022	1	0	1	N/A	0
2023	0	0	0	N/A	0
ARSON					
2021	0	0	0	N/A	0
2022	0	0	0	N/A	0
2023	0	0	0	N/A	0
BURGLARY					
2021	3	2	5	N/A	0
2022	0	1	1	N/A	0
2023	1	1	2	N/A	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT					
2021	2	0	2	N/A	0
2022	1	0	1	N/A	0
2023	1	0	1	N/A	0
MURDER/NON-MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE					
2021	0	0	0	N/A	0
2022	0	0	0	N/A	0
2023	0	0	0	N/A	0
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE					
2021	0	0	0	N/A	0
2022	0	0	0	N/A	0
2023	0	0	0	N/A	0
ROBBERY					
2021	0	0	0	N/A	0
2022	1	0	1	N/A	0
2023	0	0	0	N/A	0
RAPE					
2021	0	2	2	N/A	0
2022	0	2	2	N/A	0
2023	0	1	1	N/A	0
FONDLING					
2021	0	0	0	N/A	0
2022	0	3	3	N/A	0
2023	0	2	2	N/A	0
INCEST					
2021	0	0	0	N/A	0
2022	0	0	0	N/A	0
2023	0	0	0	N/A	0
STATUTORY RAPE					
2021	0	0	0	N/A	0
2022	0	0	0	N/A	0
2023	0	0	0	N/A	0
ARRESTS: DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS					
2021	0	0	0	N/A	0
2022	0	0	0	N/A	2
2023	0	0	0	N/A	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS					
2021	11	16	27	N/A	0
2022	3	7	10	N/A	0
2023	16	9	25	N/A	0
ARRESTS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS					
2021	0	3	3	N/A	0
2022	3	3	6	N/A	0
2023	0	2	2	N/A	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS					
2021	0	19	19	N/A	0

2022	4	17	21	N/A	0
2023	0	14	14	N/A	0
ARRESTS: ILLEGAL WEAPON POSSESSION					
2021	0	0	0	N/A	0
2022	0	2	2	N/A	0
2023	1	1	2	N/A	0
DISCIPLINARY REFFERALS: ILLEGAL WEAPON POSSESSION					
2021	0	0	0	N/A	0
2022	0	0	0	N/A	0
2023	0	0	0	N/A	0
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE					
2021	0	0	0	N/A	0
2022	0	0	0	N/A	0
2023	0	0	0	N/A	0
DATING VIOLENCE					
2021	0	2	2	N/A	0
2022	0	2	2	N/A	0
2023	1	3	4	N/A	0
STALKING					
2021	0	0	0	N/A	0
2022	0	0	0	N/A	0
2023	0	0	0	N/A	0
UNFOUNDED CRIMES					
2021	0	0	0	N/A	0
2022	0	0	0	N/A	0
2023	0	0	0	N/A	0

Hate Crimes: MGA Cochran Campus

There were no reported hate crimes for the years 2021, 2022 and 2023 on the Cochran campus of Middle Georgia State University.

Crime Statistics – MGA Warner Robins Campus

	On Campus	Residential Facility	Non-Campus Building or Property	Public Property
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT				
2021	0	N/A	0	0
2022	0	N/A	0	0
2023	0	N/A	0	0
ARSON				
2021	0	N/A	0	0
2022	0	N/A	0	0
2023	0	N/A	0	0
BURGLARY				
2021	0	N/A	0	0
2022	0	N/A	0	0
2023	0	N/A	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT				
2021	0	N/A	0	0
2022	0	N/A	0	0
2023	0	N/A	0	0
MURDER/NON-MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE				
2021	0	N/A	0	0
2022	0	N/A	0	0
2023	0	N/A	0	0
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE				
2021	0	N/A	0	0
2022	0	N/A	0	0
2023	0	N/A	0	0
ROBBERY				
2021	0	N/A	0	1
2022	0	N/A	0	0
2023	0	N/A	0	0
RAPE				
2021	0	N/A	0	0
2022	0	N/A	0	0
2023	0	N/A	0	0
FONDLING				
2021	0	N/A	0	0
2022	0	N/A	0	0
2023	0	N/A	0	0
INCEST				
2021	0	N/A	0	0
2022	0	N/A	0	0
2023	0	N/A	0	0
STATUTORY RAPE				
2021	0	N/A	0	0
2022	0	N/A	0	0
2023	0	N/A	0	0
ARRESTS: DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS				
2021	0	N/A	0	0
2022	0	N/A	0	0
2023	0	N/A	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS				
2021	0	N/A	0	0
2022	0	N/A	0	0
2023	0	N/A	0	0
ARRESTS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS				
2021	0	N/A	0	0
2022	0	N/A	0	0
2023	0	N/A	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS				
2021	0	N/A	0	0

2022	0	N/A	0	0
2023	0	N/A	0	0
ARRESTS: ILLEGAL WEAPON POSESSION				
2021	0	N/A	0	0
2022	0	N/A	0	0
2023	0	N/A	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFFERALS: ILLEGAL WEAPON POSESSION				
2021	0	N/A	0	0
2022	0	N/A	0	0
2023	0	N/A	0	0
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE				
2021	0	N/A	0	0
2022	0	N/A	0	0
2023	0	N/A	0	0
DATING VIOLENCE				
2021	0	N/A	0	0
2022	0	N/A	0	0
2023	0	N/A	0	0
STALKING				
2021	0	N/A	0	0
2022	0	N/A	0	0
2023	0	N/A	0	0
UNFOUNDED CRIMES				
2021	0	N/A	0	0
2022	0	N/A	0	0
2023	0	N/A	0	0

Hate Crimes: MGA Warner Robins Campus

There were no reported hate crimes for the years 2021, 2022, or 2023 on the Warner Robins campus of Middle Georgia State University.

ANNUAL CAMPUS FIRE SAFETY REPORT

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

Definitions

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

On-Campus Student Housing – A student housing facility that is owned or controlled by the institution or is located on property that is owned or controlled by the institution and is within a reasonable contiguous area that makes up the campus.

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

Fire drill– Is a supervised practice of an evacuation of a building for a fire.

Fire-related injury– Any instance in which a person is injured as a result of a fire, including an injury sustained from a natural or accidental cause while involved in fire control, attempting rescue, or escaping from the dangers of the fire. The term person may include students, faculty, staff, visitors, firefighters, or any other individuals.

Fire-related death– Any instance in which a person is killed as a result of a fire; including death resulting from a natural or accidental cause while involved in fire control; attempting rescue; or escaping from the dangers of a fire; or deaths that occur within 1 year of injuries sustained as a result of the fire.

Fire safety system– Any mechanism or system related to the detection of a fire, the warning resulting from a fire, or the control of a fire including: Sprinkler or other fire extinguishing systems, Fire detection devices, standalone smoke alarms, devices that alert one to the presence of a fire, such as horns, bells, or strobe lights, smoke-control and reduction mechanisms, and Fire doors and walls that reduce the spread of a fire.

Value of Property Damage– The estimated value of the loss of the structure and contents, in terms of the cost of replacement in like kind and quantity, including: contents damaged by fire, related damages caused by smoke, water, and overhaul, however it does not include indirect loss, such as business interruption.

Fire Safety Disclosure for On-Campus Housing

Dormitories	Type of System	Smoke Detection	Fire Alarm System	Sprinkler System	ABC Type Fire Extinguishers Placed in Hallways and Commons areas	Alarm Monitored By	Evacuation Plans and Placards
Macon Campus							
Lakeview Pointe (7/31/20)	Notifier FCP Honeywell Fire System	Yes	Addressable Hardwire	Yes	Yes	Ace Technologies	Yes
University Pointe	Firelite MSSUD by Honeywell Fire Panel	Yes	Addressable Hardwire	Yes	Yes	Ace Technologies	Yes
Cochran Campus							
Anderson Hall	Notifier AFP-200 Fire Panel	Yes	Addressable Hardwire	Yes	Yes	Residence Life	Yes
Talmadge Hall	Notifier AFP-200 Fire Panel	Yes	Addressable Hardwire	Yes	Yes	Residence Life	Yes
Harris Hall	Notifier NFS-320 Fire Panel	Yes	Addressable Hardwire	Yes	Yes	Residence Life	Yes
Knights Hall	EST 3 Fire Panel	Yes	Addressable Hardwire	Yes	Yes	Residence Life	Yes
Gateway Hall	Notifier NFS-320 Fire Panel	Yes	Addressable Hardwire	Yes	Yes	Residence Life	Yes
Regents Hall	EST 3 Fire Panel	Yes	Addressable Hardwire	Yes	Yes	Residence Life	Yes
Eastman Campus							
Aviation Hall	EST 3 Fire Panel	Yes	Addressable Hardwire	Yes	Yes	Residence Life	Yes

Number of regular mandatory supervised fire drills:

Residence Life requires that each residence life building have at least one unannounced fire drill each semester. Each of these are supervised and timed. It is required that MGA Police and the Fire Department be notified prior to these drills.

Rules on fire safety education and training programs:

Each residence hall holds a mandatory hall meeting where the protocol for fire evacuations are covered. Every residence hall holds a mandatory meeting within the first two weeks/10 days of fall, spring, and summer semesters. All Residence Life Staff are trained on fire safety and exit plans during Res Life Training. RL Training is done a week to 10 days before Fall Semester starts. Exits plans are clearly posted all through residence halls by Plant Operations. These exit plans are shown to RL Staff at training and to residential students at the initial residential hall meetings during the first two weeks of the semester.

NON-Residential Areas

Aside from fire safety training within our residence halls, students, staff, and faculty are reminded of proper evacuation and locations of fire extinguishers in each of the buildings on campus. In the future, Middle Georgia Public Safety looks to improve on additional fire safety measures in non-residential areas.

Fire Safety On-Campus Housing Fire Evacuation Drills 2021

Residence Hall	Spring Semester	Summer Semester	Fall Semester
Lakeview Pointe	1	0	1
University Pointe	1	0	1
Aviation Hall	1	0	1
Knights Hall	1	0	1
Regents Hall	1	0	Not used
Gateway Hall	1	0	1
Anderson Hall	1	0	1
Harris Hall	1	0	1
Talmadge Hall	0	0	Not used

Fire Safety On-Campus Housing Fire Evacuation Drills 2022

Residence Hall	Spring Semester	Summer Semester	Fall Semester
Lakeview Pointe	1	0	1
University Pointe	1	0	1
Aviation Hall	1	0	1
Knights Hall	1	0	1
Regents Hall	1	0	1
Gateway Hall	1	0	1
Anderson Hall	1	0	1
Harris Hall	1	0	1
Talmadge Hall	1	0	Not used

Fire Safety On-Campus Housing Fire Evacuation Drills 2023

Residence Hall	Spring Semester	Summer Semester	Fall Semester
Lakeview Pointe	1	0	1
University Pointe	0	0	1
Aviation Hall	1	0	1
Knights Hall	1	0	1
Regents Hall	1	0	1
Gateway Hall	CLOSED	0	CLOSED
Anderson Hall	1	0	1
Harris Hall	1	0	1
Talmadge Hall	CLOSED	0	CLOSED

Policies for electrical appliances, open flames, smoking, and evacuation procedures

Residents are not permitted to have any appliance with an open flame or exposed heating element in any residence hall. The only heat-related item a residential student can have is a clothing iron. Irons must have the automatic-off function. Anything else related to heat or open flames is not allowed in a residence hall. This includes but is not limited to hot plates, George Foreman grills, incense, candles, oil lamps, tiki torches, etc. This policy is strictly enforced, and these types of item(s) will be confiscated by Residence Life personnel if located during Health & Safety Inspections for the safety of others.

Smoking is not permitted in or around any building on campus per state and campus regulations. Evacuation procedures are posted on the door of each residence hall apartment. There is no smoking in or around a residence hall. Students found in violation will be referred to Student Affairs for disciplinary action. Faculty/Staff members will be referred to Human Resources for disciplinary action. Visitors to the campus community in violation will be asked to leave the property.

Residence Life Health and Safety Inspections

Residence Life performs residence hall health and safety inspections monthly. Inspections will be announced in advance. The inspections are primarily designed to find and eliminate safety violations. Students are required to read and comply with the Student Code of Conduct and the Residence Life rules and regulations, which include the inspections and all other rules and regulations for residential buildings. The inspections include but are not limited to a visual examination of electrical cords, sprinkle heads, smoke detectors, fire extinguishers, and other life safety systems.

In addition, each room will be examined for the presence of prohibited items (e.g., sources of open flames, such as candles; non-surge protected extension cords; halogen lamps; portable cooking appliances in non-kitchen areas; etc.) or prohibited activity (e.g., smoking in the room; tampering with life safety equipment; possession of pets; etc.). This inspection will also include a general assessment of food and waste storage and cleanliness of the room. Prohibited items will be immediately disabled or confiscated and donated/discarded if found, without reimbursement.

The following is a list of prohibited items and are considered a violation of University policy as of **August 1, 2024**

- Candles, incense
- Extension cords
- Anything with an open or exposed heating element (such as grills, George Foreman grills, tabletop grills, toasters, toaster ovens, etc.)
- Heaters
- Hoverboards
- Fishnets
- Parachutes
- Flammable items
- Offensive decor
- Uncared for holiday decor
- Poor housekeeping
- Trash and empty glass bottles
- Pets (students may only have a non-flesh-eating fish in a freshwater tank up to 5 gallons)
- No guns, ammunition, or weapons: this includes knives, and swords
- Paint guns, darts, and bb guns
- Power tools
- Fireworks or explosives
- Ethernet hubs
- Any appliance exceeding 1200 watts or 10 amps
- Animal skinning, gutting, or taxidermy work
- Bongs, hookahs, pipes, and other drug paraphernalia
- Cigarettes, lighters, electronic cigarettes, and tobacco products

Air Fryers (under 1200 watts or 10 amps) are only allowed in the apartment style buildings (Aviation Hall, Harris Hall, and University Pointe). The appliances must be approved by the RLC's in these buildings.

****University System of Georgia policy prohibits possession of guns or any type of deadly weapon, except as permitted by Georgia law, on the campuses of Middle Georgia State University. University policy details how and when weapons may be carried on MGA campuses in accordance with USG guidance and Georgia law.**

Plans for future improvements in fire safety:

Middle Georgia State University currently have no plans for future improvements.

PROCEDURES FOR FIRE EMERGENCIES

Follow these instructions in the case of a fire:

- If you discover or suspect a fire, immediately evacuate the building using the nearest available exit. **Do not attempt to fight a fire unless you have been trained to do so.** Sound the building fire alarm by activating the nearest pull station and or verbally sounding the alarm and knocking on doors as you evacuate the building by the nearest exit.
- Notify emergency personnel by dialing 911 from any campus emergency phone, or if using a cell phone 478-934-3002 and inform authorities of your situation and location.
- DO NOT re-enter the building for any reason until given clearance by MGA Police or other emergency responders on the scene.

Student Housing Evacuation Procedures In Case of a Fire

- If you hear the fire alarm immediately evacuate the building using the nearest available exit. **Do not attempt to fight a fire unless you have been trained to do so.**
- Awaken any sleeping roommate or suitemates. Prepare to evacuate by putting on shoes and coat if necessary. Feel the doorknob and the door. If they are hot, do not open the door. If they are cool, open slowly, if heat or heavy smoke rushes in, close the door immediately and remain inside. **(See Shelter in Place)**
- When leaving your room, be sure to take your key in case it is necessary to return to the room should conditions in the corridor deteriorate. Make sure to close the door tightly when evacuating.
- Resident life staff members who are present on their floors should facilitate the evacuation of their floor/section if possible. When the alarm sounds shout (Example: there is an emergency in the building leave by the nearest exit) and knock on doors as they make their way to the nearest exit and out the building.
- When exiting in smoky conditions keep your hand on the wall and crawl to the nearest exit. Always know more than one path out of your location and the number of doors between your room and the exit.
- DO NOT USE ELEVATORS. Elevator shafts may fill with smoke, or the power may fail, leaving you trapped. Elevators have features that recall and deactivate the elevator during an alarm. Standing and waiting for an elevator wastes valuable time.
- Each resident should report to their assigned assembly area. Resident life staff should report to their assigned assembly area and make sure that students have cleared the building. Conduct a head count and do not allow re-entry into the building until directed to do so by emergency personnel.

Shelter in Place Due to Fire

If for any reason you are not able to leave your room, dial 911, (478) 934-3002, or (478) 471-2415 to inform authorities of your location. Make sure the door to your room is tightly closed and use a bed sheet or blanket to fill the cracks around the door.

- If possible, open the window two-thirds at the top to allow hot air and gases to escape—and one-third at the bottom. Keeping your face near the bottom opening will allow you to breathe fresh air while waiting for help to arrive. Never break the window. If you do, you will no longer have the ability to control the influx of smoke from other floors.
- Wave a towel or brightly colored shirt from the window, and shout for help since this will aid rescuers in locating you. The Fire Department looks for this type of signal.

Fire Occurrences can be reported to the following:

Cochran

- University Police 478-934-3002
- Plant Operations Director 478-934-3008

Dublin

- University Police 478-934-3002
- Plant Operations Manager 478-275-6777

Eastman

- University Police 478-934-3002
- Plant Operations Manager 478-374-6707

Macon

- University Police 478-934-3002
- Plant Operations Director 478-471-2782
- AVP of Plant Operations 478-757-2259

Warner Robins

- University Police 478-934-3002
- Plant Operations Manager 478-929-6732

If a member of the campus community finds evidence of a fire that has been extinguished, and the person is not sure whether MGA PD has already responded, the community member should immediately notify MGA PD to investigate and document the incident in the annual fire safety report

2021 Statistics:

MGSU Residential Facilities	Address	Total Fires in Each Building	Cause of fire	Number of Injuries	Number of Deaths	Value of Property Damage
University Pointe	5091 Ivey Dr. Macon, GA 31220	1	1. Undetermined	0	0	\$2,450.00
Lakeview Pointe	5096 Ivey Dr. Macon, GA 31206	0				
Aviation Hall	241 Airport Road Eastman, GA 31023	0				
Gateway Hall	179 College St. Cochran, Ga 31014	0				
Harris Hall	218 S. 2 nd St. Cochran, GA 31014	0				
Anderson Hall	136 Frank Cook Rd. Cochran, GA 31014	0				
Talmadge Hall (Vacant)	228 S. 2 nd St. Cochran, GA 31014	0				
Regents Hall	110 Lakeside Dr. Cochran, GA 31014	0				
Knights Hall	178 College St. Cochran, GA 31014	0				

2022 Statistics:

MGSU Residential Facilities	Address	Total Fires in Each Building	Cause of fire	Number of Injuries	Number of Deaths	Value of Property Damage
University Pointe	5091 Ivey Dr. Macon, GA 31220	1	1. Cooking	0	0	\$32,750.00
Aviation Hall	241 Airport Road Eastman, GA 31023	0				
Gateway Hall	179 College St. Cochran, Ga 31014	0				
Harris Hall	218 S. 2 nd St. Cochran, GA 31014	0				
Anderson Hall	136 Frank Cook Rd. Cochran, GA 31014	0				
Talmadge Hall (Vacant)	228 S. 2 nd St. Cochran, GA 31014	0				
Regents Hall	110 Lakeside Dr. Cochran, GA 31014	0				
Knights Hall	178 College St. Cochran, GA 31014	0				

2023 Statistics:

MGSU Residential Facilities	Address	Total Fires in Each Building	Cause of fire	Number of Injuries	Number of Deaths	Value of Property Damage
University Pointe	5091 Ivey Dr. Macon, GA 31220	1	1. Electrical	0	0	1. \$25,000 – 49,999
Lakeview Pointe	5096 Ivey Dr. Macon, GA 31206	0				
Aviation Hall	241 Airport Road Eastman, GA 31023	0				
Gateway Hall	179 College St. Cochran, Ga 31014	0				
Harris Hall	218 S. 2 nd St. Cochran, GA 31014	0				
Anderson Hall	136 Frank Cook Rd. Cochran, GA 31014	0				
Talmadge Hall (Vacant)	228 S. 2 nd St. Cochran, GA 31014	0				
Regents Hall	110 Lakeside Dr. Cochran, GA 31014	0				
Knights Hall	178 College St. Cochran, GA 31014	0				

Daily Fire Log Availability

The Daily Fire Log maintained by MGA Police is available upon request. Copies can be provided by fax, e-mail, or mail to anyone desiring the report. Requests should be made by calling MGA Police Headquarters at (478) 471-2415 or by e-mail at police@mga.edu

Public Property and Maps

Cochran Campus

Streets

- Frank Cook Road
- Second Street
- Ann Street
- Highway 87

Public Parking Facilities

- Wendy's

Dublin Campus

Streets

- Kellam Road
- Bellevue Avenue
- Stonewall Street
- Alexander Drive
- Highway 80
- Blackwood Drive

Public Parking Facilities

- Independence House
- VA Medical Center

Eastman Campus

Streets

- Highway 46
- Airport Road

Sidewalk

- Airport Road

Public Parking Facilities

- Heart of Georgia Regional Airport

Macon Campus

Streets

- Columbus Road
- Ivey Drive
- Eisenhower Parkway
- University Parkway

Warner Robins Campus

Streets

- Watson Blvd.
- University Drive
- MLK Drive
- Robins Drive
- Library Drive

Sidewalks

- Watson Blvd (both sides)

Public Parking Facilities

- Nola Brantley Library Parking Lot

Herbert Smart Airport

Streets

- Herbert Smart Airport Road

Cook County Airport (Not Used after June 30, 2021)

Streets

- West Fourth Street
- Airport Road
- South Airport Road

Cochran Campus Map

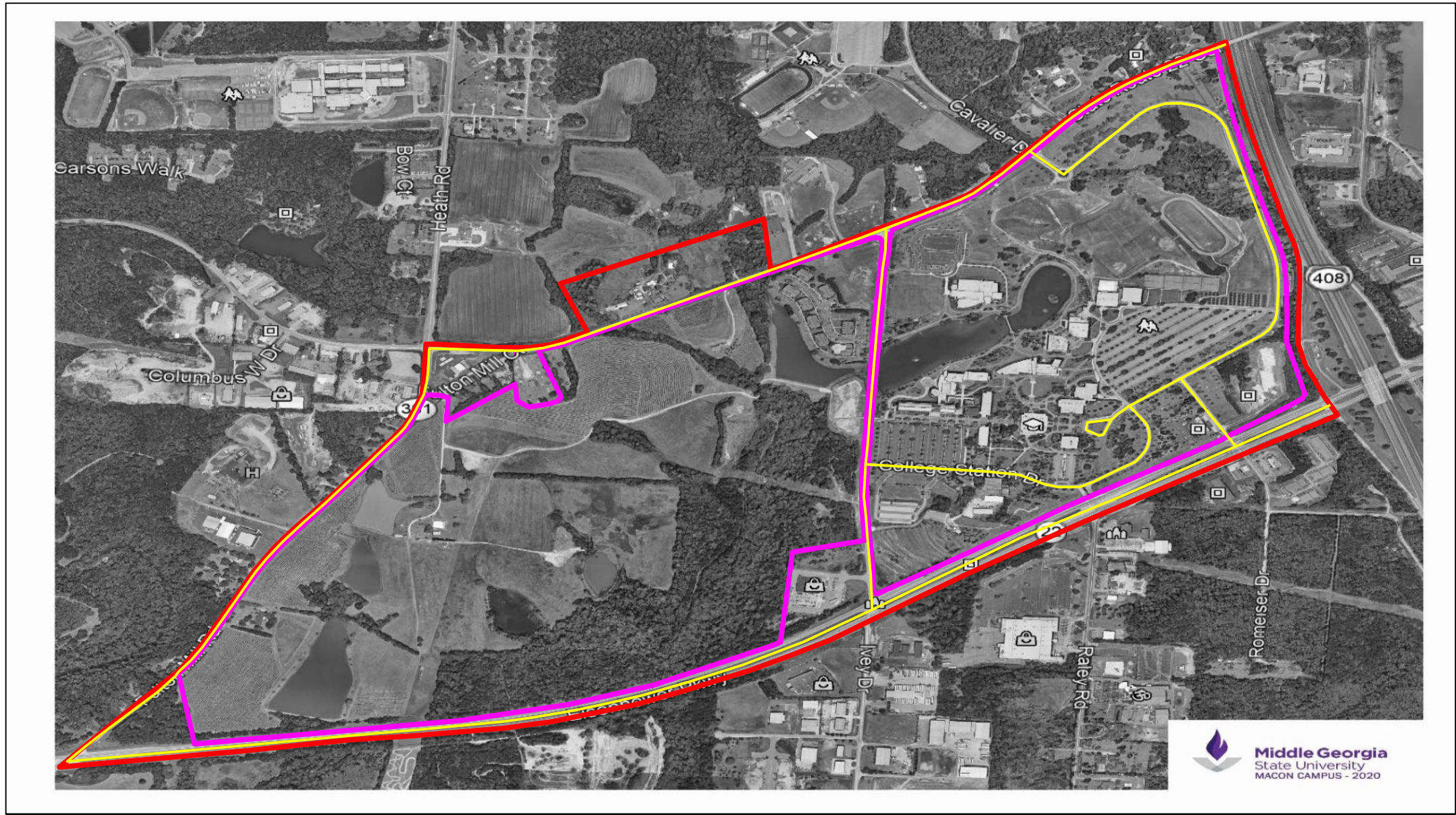


DATE - 2020-02-16 NOT TO SCALE

LEGEND

- RED LINE - CRIME ALERT AREA
- YELLOW LINE - PUBLIC ROADWAY
- PINK LINE - COCHRAN CAMPUS PROPERTY

Macon Campus Map



DATE - 2020-02-16 NOT TO SCALE
LEGEND
• RED LINE - CRIME ALERT AREA
• YELLOW LINE - PUBLIC ROADWAY
• PINK LINE - MACON CAMPUS PROPERTY

Dublin Campus Map



Eastman Campus Map

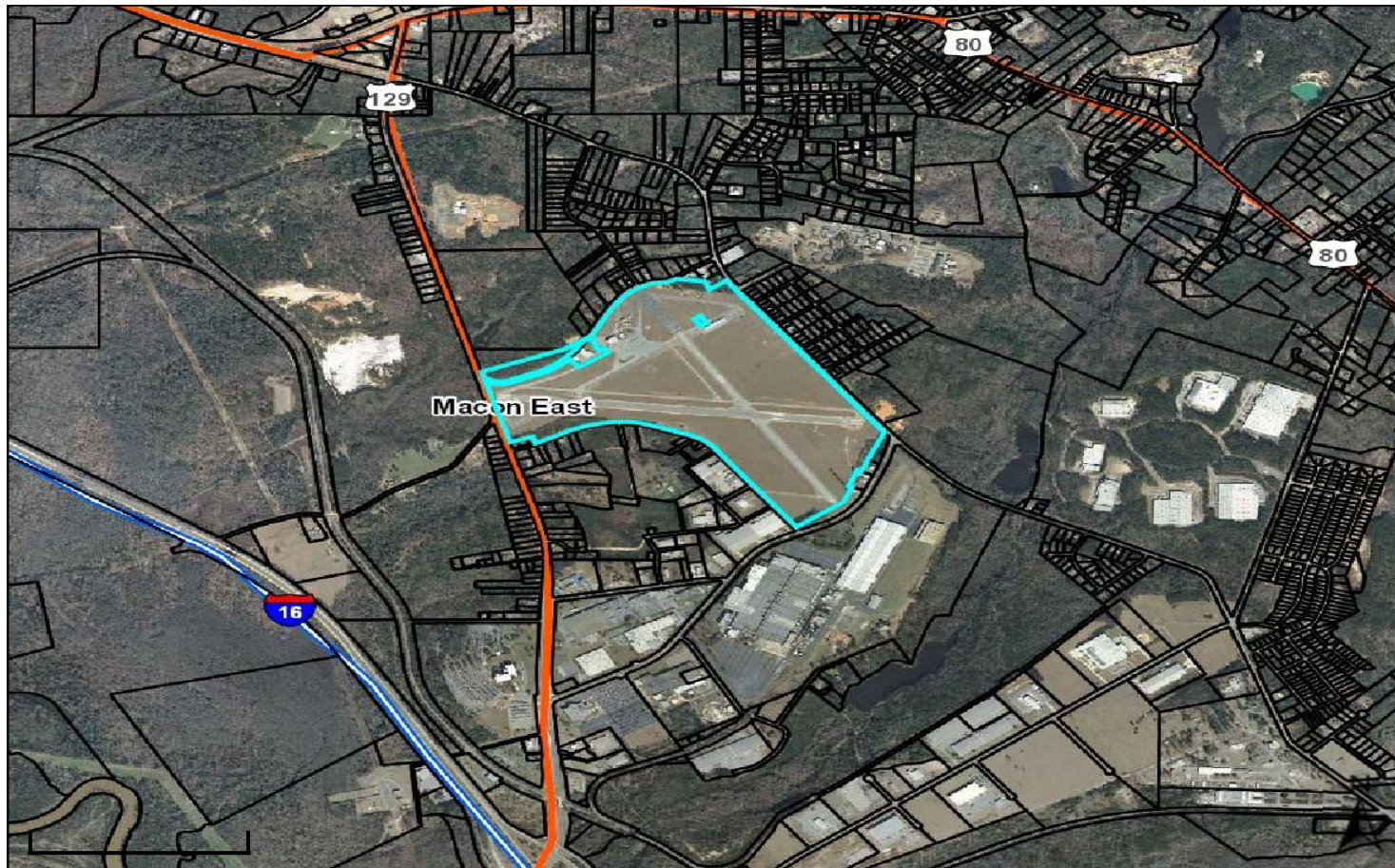


DATE - 2023-09-15 NOT TO SCALE
LEGEND
RED LINE - CRIME ALERT AREA
YELLOW LINE - PUBLIC ROADWAY
PINK LINE - EASTMAN CAMPUS PROPERTY

Warner Robins Campus Map



Macon Herbert Smart Airport



Cook County Airport (Adel Location)-Location closed 6/30/21

