



SOUTHERN REGIONAL
TECHNICAL COLLEGE

ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

2023

JEANNE CLERY DISCLOSURE OF CAMPUS SECURITY POLICY AND CRIME STATISTICS ACT

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FOREWORD

We at Southern Regional Technical College are committed to providing a safe campus environment, and we ask that everyone takes ownership of this goal. We have undertaken many important institutional efforts to address safety and security issues, including this publication, and urge you to review the information about campus safety measures, reporting crimes and other emergencies, as well as the procedures and policies designed to protect our college community. We have no greater priority than the safety of our students, employees, and visitors, but a truly safe campus can only be achieved through the cooperation of everyone.

We strive to foster an environment in which individuals feel safe to attend, learn, and work. Our goals are principles of responsibility and respect. These values are essential to our community and serve as the foundation for productivity and success. A safe, supportive campus can be achieved with everyone's cooperation. This publication contains information about campus safety measures and reports crime statistics for our college.

Thank you for your attention to this very important mission.

NONDISCRIMINATION STATEMENT

Southern Regional Technical College (SRTC) does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, creed, national or ethnic origin, gender, religion, disability, age, political affiliation or belief, genetic information, disabled veteran, veteran of the Vietnam Era, spouse of military member, or citizenship status (except in those special circumstances permitted or mandated by law). This nondiscrimination policy encompasses the operation of all educational programs and activities, including admissions policies, scholarship and loan programs, athletic and other Technical College System and College-administered programs, including Title I financed programs. It also encompasses the employment of personnel and contracting for goods and services.

In 2018, a State Investigator for Title IX position was added at the Technical College System of Georgia System Office. The College Title IX Coordinator notifies the State Investigator of all Title IX complaints at the College. The State Investigator works with the College's Title IX Coordinator to coordinate the investigation into all complaints.

Title	Title IX Coordinator	EEOC Officer	ADA/504 Coordinator
Campus Office	Moultrie	Moultrie	Thomasville
Phone #	229-217-4145	229-217-4207	229-227-2676

SRTC shall promote the realization of equal opportunity through a positive continuing program of specific practices designed to ensure the full realization of equal opportunity.

PREPARATION OF THE ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT AND DISCLOSURE OF CRIME STATISTICS – ANNUAL NOTICE COMPLIANCE

This report is prepared to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security and Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act) using information maintained by Southern Regional Technical College's Police Department, information provided by various campus offices including Student Affairs, Academic Affairs, Operations, and Campus Security Authorities, and information/crime statistics reported by local law enforcement agencies that have jurisdiction at each of our campuses.

This report provides statistics for the previous three years concerning reported crimes that occurred on campus, adjacent to campus, and in certain off-campus buildings or property owned, leased, or controlled by SRTC. This report also contains institutional practices pertaining to campus security, crime reporting, sexual assault, alcohol and drugs, victim assistance programs, student discipline, campus resources, mass notifications, crime prevention, access to campus facilities/properties, as well as personal safety tips. This document also encourages the reporting of all crimes and includes how and to whom reports should be made.

SRTC typically distributes a notice of the availability of this Annual Security Report by October 1st of each year to every member of our college community. Anyone, including currently enrolled students, employees, prospective students, and prospective employees may obtain a paper copy of this report by contacting the SRTC Police Department at 229-726-9371 which is located at the Bainbridge Campus or on the SRTC website at: www.southernregional.edu/consumer-information

SRTC POLICE DEPARTMENT

SRTC established a college police department in 2017. SRTC acquired the former Bainbridge State College/ABAC Bainbridge Campus in 2018. The Bainbridge Campus has full time police officers on duty. All other SRTC campuses are periodically patrolled by SRTC Police Officers. In addition, SRTC:

- a. employs part-time security personnel to perform campus security.
- b. employs Administrators-in-Charge (AICs). AICs are normally SRTC employees who serve in an administrative role as security at campus locations.

The primary goal of our law enforcement and security efforts is to serve and protect a social and academic environment that sustains and encourages moral and intellectual growth while preserving the legal rights of individuals. We will facilitate this goal by being as proactive as possible, anticipating and preventing unsafe conditions, protecting facilities and property, and protecting individuals from the imprudent or illegal acts of others.

SRTC Police Officers have the same law enforcement authority as local law enforcement officers. Pursuant to O.C.G.A. 20-4-39, enacted July 1, 2018, police officers employed by the Technical College System of Georgia (TCSG) have the authority to make arrests for offenses committed upon any property under the jurisdiction of TCSG and within 500 feet of such property. Violations of college rules/code of conduct are referred to Student Affairs personnel for review/action.

All SRTC Police Officers have completed the Basic Mandate Training Course to become a certified Peace Officer in the state of Georgia. They also annually receive in-service and specialized training in firearms qualifications, Electronic Control Device training, Use of Force, De-escalation, and Community Policing, as well as completing additional training hours in various special topic areas such as Active Shooter.

SRTC Security Officers have the ability to respond to calls for service on campus property and uphold institutional rules and policies. SRTC Security Officers do not have the authority to make arrests. SRTC takes great pride in our college community and has many advantages for students and employees. This community is a great place to learn, work, and study; however, this does not mean that the college community is immune from problems. With that in mind, we have taken continuous measures to create and maintain a safe environment. Though SRTC is progressive with its policies, programs, and education, it is up to each of us to live with a sense of awareness and use reasonable judgment while on campus.

SRTC campuses are patrolled by local law enforcement agencies in the particular jurisdiction where each campus is located. The SRTC Police Department shares jurisdiction with several agencies and relies on those local agencies for law enforcement assistance when needed. Currently, the SRTC Police Department has Mutual Aid Agreements with Bainbridge Public Safety, the Decatur County Sheriff's Office, and the Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College Police Department for the investigation of alleged criminal incidents. SRTC also maintains a cooperative relationship with surrounding law enforcement agencies, local, state, and federal alike. At a minimum, each campus falls into at least one municipal and/or county jurisdiction.

SRTC does not officially recognize any off-campus student organizations. We rely on our close working relationships with local law enforcement agencies to receive information about incidents involving our students, on and off campus, as they concern institution-related activities. If we learn of off-campus criminal activity concerning students involved in institution-related activities, we will coordinate with the appropriate law enforcement agency and forward information about the situation to the Office of Student Affairs, as appropriate.

REPORTING CRIMES AND OTHER EMERGENCIES

SRTC has a number of ways for the college community and visitors to report crimes, serious incidents, and other emergencies to appropriate officials. We encourage victims, eyewitnesses, and employees to report all crimes promptly and accurately to the SRTC Police Department and/or Campus Security Authorities. Regardless of how and where you decide to report these incidents, it is critical for the safety of the entire college community that you immediately report all incidents so that the SRTC Police Department can investigate the situation and determine if follow-up actions are required, including issuing a Timely Warning or Emergency Notification. Crimes reported to any college employee must be reported to a member of the SRTC Police Department.

Voluntary, Confidential Reporting

If crimes are never reported, little can be done to help other members of the community from also being victims. We encourage our college community to report crimes accurately and promptly to the SRTC Police Department and appropriate local law enforcement agencies, when the victim of a crime elects to, or is unable to make such a report. Our community will be much safer when all community members participate in safety and security initiatives.

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

Anyone may call the SRTC Police Department at (229) 726-9371 to report information. Callers may remain anonymous. Additionally, anonymous reports may be made online at:

<https://southernregional.edu/campus-safety-and-security>

Reporting to the SRTC Police Department and Local Law Enforcement Agencies

We encourage all members of the SRTC community to report all crimes and other emergencies in a timely manner. Training is provided to students during orientation for College 1500, and to employees via email and during campus meetings. More information can be located at:

<https://www.southernregional.edu/consumer-information>

If the incident/crime to be reported has already occurred, please contact the SRTC Police Department at (229) 726-9371. If the incident/crime is occurring, and/or represents an emergency, contact 911 immediately. Although many resources are available, the SRTC Police Department should be notified of any crime, whether an investigation continues, to assure the college can assess security and emergency concerns and inform the community if there is a significant threat to the SRTC community.

Whenever a crime is reported, an SRTC Police or Security Officer, or local law enforcement authorities will conduct the initial investigation, gather information, and seek physical evidence. Law enforcement

attempts to determine the basic facts by questioning all persons involved in the incident as well as any witnesses. Basic and necessary information, including home address, telephone number, and date of birth, are obtained during the investigation. Please remember that law enforcement, by asking detailed questions, are attempting to solve the crime and assist in the apprehension of the person(s) responsible. The crime scene (the area where the incident occurred) must not be disturbed to preserve physical evidence. Each member of the SRTC community is asked to be observant and to pay attention to descriptions of persons, including clothing worn, and vehicles, including license plate numbers. Any suspicious person observed in or around a classroom, office, or work area should be reported immediately.

Depending on the type of incident/crime, the investigation may be turned over to local or state law enforcement authorities for action.

If additional information is needed after the initial inquiry, law enforcement may contact the reporting person later to follow-up. SRTC is committed to doing everything possible to assist crime victims and witnesses.

Safety Awareness for Everyone (SAFE) Team

The SAFE Team is a behavioral intervention team dedicated to a proactive, coordinated, and planned approach to the identification, prevention, assessment, management, and reduction of interpersonal and behavioral threats to the safety and well-being of all Southern Regional Technical College students, employees, and visitors.

It is the responsibility of students and employees to immediately report any situation that could possibly result in harm to anyone in the college community.

If a concern is about behavioral, emotional, medical mental health, personal hardship, or danger to self or others, it is important to make the SAFE Team aware to see if additional help can be provided.

When there is an active or immediate risk of violence or harm to others, call 911 or the SRTC Police Department at 229-726-9371. Otherwise, a report can be made at the following link to involve the SAFE Team:

<https://southernregional.edu/safe>

Reporting to Other Campus Security Authorities

While SRTC prefers that community members promptly report all crimes and other emergencies directly to the SRTC Police Department, we also recognize that some may prefer to report to other individuals or offices. The Clery Act recognizes certain college officials and offices as 'Campus Security Authorities' (CSAs). The act defines these individuals as:

- *A campus law enforcement unit;*
- *Any individual or individuals who have responsibility for campus security but who do not constitute a campus security force, such as an individual who is responsible for monitoring entrance into school property (e.g., an access monitor);*
- *An individual or organization specified in a school's campus security statement as the individual or organization to which students and employees should report criminal offenses;*
- *Or an official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline, and campus judicial proceedings. An*

official is defined as any person who has the authority and the duty to take action or respond to particular issues on behalf of the institution.

Although we encourage the reporting of campus criminal activity directly to the SRTC Police Department, in some instances members of the college community may choose to file a report with a CSA. A crime reported to any CSA will be conveyed to the appropriate authorities. CSAs at SRTC include, but are not limited to:

<i>President</i>	<i>All Facility Directors</i>
<i>Vice President for Student Affairs</i>	<i>All Academic Deans</i>
<i>Vice President for Institutional Effectiveness</i>	<i>All Directors of Student Affairs</i>
<i>Vice President for Academic Affairs</i>	<i>All Division and Program Chairs</i>
<i>Vice President for Administrative Services</i>	<i>All Campus Administrators-in-Charge</i>
<i>Human Resources Director</i>	<i>Student Club Advisors</i>
<i>SRTC Police Officers</i>	<i>SRTC Security Officers</i>

If informed about a crime or an incident that may be a crime, CSAs will record any and all applicable information about the crime/incident, assist the person/victim to available options and resources, and then report it to the SRTC Police Department or appropriate law enforcement authorities. CSAs are not responsible for determining whether the crime took place, nor are they to perform any type of investigation or attempt to locate the perpetrator.

Pastoral and Professional Counselors

According to the Clery Act, pastoral and professional counselors who are appropriately credentialed and hired by colleges to serve in a counseling role are not considered CSAs when they are acting in the counseling role. SRTC does not have a licensed professional counselor on staff. In addition, SRTC encourages any professional or pastoral counselor who may be counseling a student or employee to inform those they counsel of procedures for reporting crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis to any CSA for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics. By law, professional and pastoral counselors are exempt from reporting requirements.

Students needing assistance in the areas of disabilities, mental health, or domestic abuse are encouraged to visit our website for resources:

<https://southernregional.edu/community-resources>

Disciplinary Referrals

If a student is convicted or pleads nolo contendere to an off-campus violation of federal, state, or local law, but not with any other violation of the Student Code of Conduct, disciplinary action may be taken and sanctions imposed for misconduct that is detrimental to the College's vital interests and stated mission and purpose.

Disciplinary proceedings may be instituted against a student charged with violation of a law that is also a violation of the Student Code of Conduct if both violations result from the same factual situation, without regard to criminal arrest and/or prosecution. Proceedings under this Student Code of Conduct may be carried out prior to, simultaneously with, or following criminal proceedings.

When a student is charged by federal, state, or local authorities with a violation of law, the College will not request or agree to special consideration for that individual because of his or her status as a student. The College will cooperate fully with law enforcement and other agencies in the enforcement of criminal law on campus and in the conditions imposed by criminal courts for the rehabilitation of student violators. Individual students, acting in their personal capacities, remain free to interact with governmental representatives as they deem appropriate. For more information refer to the Student Code of Conduct procedure in the Student Handbook.

Daily Crime Log

SRTC maintains a Daily Crime Log of all crimes or alleged criminal incidents reported to the SRTC Police Department. The Daily Crime Log includes:

- Nature, date, time, and general location of each crime/incident
- Date that crime/incident was reported
- Disposition of complaint, if known.

Log entries (or additions to log entries) are made within 48 hours of receiving a complaint or information of a crime/incident, unless that disclosure is prohibited by law or would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim.

SRTC may withhold information as described above if there is clear and convincing evidence that the release of the information would:

- Jeopardize an ongoing criminal investigation or the safety of an individual;
- Cause a suspect to flee or evade detection; or
- Result in the destruction of evidence.

If information is withheld, SRTC may disclose information withheld once the adverse effect described above is no longer likely to occur. Only that information that would cause the adverse effects described above may be withheld.

The Daily Crime Log for the most recent 60-day period is open to public inspection at the SRTC Police Department main office on the Bainbridge Campus (phone 229-248-2699 non-emergency line) Monday-Thursday from 7:00AM – 10:00PM excluding holidays and scheduled breaks, and is available on the SRTC Safety and Security webpage (<https://southernregional.edu/campus-safety-and-security>). Daily Crime Logs older than 60 days will be made available within two business days of a written request sent to:

SRTC Police Department, 2500 E. Shotwell Street, Bainbridge, GA 39817 ATTN: CAMPUS POLICE.

TIMELY WARNINGS

Timely Warnings are considered for distribution to the SRTC community for all Clery Act crimes that are:

- (1) reported to Campus Security Authorities or local law enforcement; and
- (2) determined by the institution to represent a *serious or continuing threat* to students and employees.

Such Timely Warnings shall be provided to students and employees in a manner that is timely, that withholds as confidential the names and other identifying information of victims, and will provide protective advice that will aid in the prevention of similar occurrences.

The decision to issue Timely Warnings shall be decided on a case-by-case basis. The purpose of this warning is to notify the SRTC community of an incident and to provide information that may enable you to take steps to protect yourself from similar incidents.

While such notifications must be 'timely', they need not be immediate, and can await the results of investigation into the situation at hand. The SRTC Police Department will work closely with the President of the college in making the decision whether to issue a notification that will be distributed through SRTC's Mass Notification System which may connect with students and employees through options such as voice, SMS text, email, and social media.

Otherwise, notifications will be distributed through a variety of ways including, but not limited to, email, text message, PA system, and runners. The circumstances of the situation will dictate the medium(s) used to distribute the notification. In addition, the SRTC Police Department may issue Timely Warnings when there is a pattern of crimes against persons or property, including off-campus locations used or frequented by the campus community.

In accordance with the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (VAWA), names and other identifying victim information will be withheld as confidential. SRTC is not required to provide a Timely Warning with respect to crimes reported to a pastoral or professional counselor.

If there is an immediate threat to the health or safety of students or employees occurring on campus, SRTC will follow its emergency operations procedures which includes notification protocols. We will not issue Timely Warnings with respect to emergency operations but will provide adequate follow-up information as the situation allows and as needed.

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIONS

SRTC is committed to ensuring the campus community receives timely, accurate, and useful information in the event of a significant emergency or dangerous situation on campus that poses an immediate threat to the health and safety of campus community members. Emergency Notifications will be transmitted via SRTC's Mass Notification System without delay and accounting for the safety of the community. When the emergency has concluded an "all-clear" message will be sent using the same method.

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

Once a critical incident or other emergency situation has occurred or is occurring, SRTC Police or Security Officers and/or other qualified college personnel will proceed to the scene to assess the situation. These first responders to that incident will confirm that there is, in fact, an emergency or dangerous situation that poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of some or all members of the SRTC community; the SRTC Police Department will be contacted, who will, in turn, issue an Emergency Notification.

The Office of the President, Chief of Police, Facilities Director, or Administrator will immediately initiate all or some portions of the Emergency Operations Plan, Communication and Notification Annex. If, in the professional judgment of first responders, issuing an Emergency Notification potentially compromises efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency, SRTC may elect to delay issuing an Emergency Notification. As soon as the condition that may compromise efforts is no longer present, the Emergency Notification will be issued to the campus community as soon as possible.

Determining the Appropriate Segment(s) of the Campus Community to Receive an Emergency Notification

SRTC Police and Security Officers and/or local first responders on the scene of a critical incident or dangerous situation will assist those preparing the Emergency Notification with determining what segment or segments of the SRTC community should receive the notification. Generally, campus community members in the immediate area of the dangerous situation (i.e., the building, adjacent buildings, or surrounding area) will receive the Emergency Notification first. Responsible Campus Authorities will continually evaluate the situation and assess the need to notify additional segments of the campus population.

Determining the Contents of the Emergency Notification

Speed and accuracy of the information are of utmost importance in issuing Emergency Notifications. To expedite this process and ensure each message contains essential information, the mass notification system contains pre-scripted templates for the most probable or highest impact emergencies based on analysis. These messages identify the situation, allow for input of the location, and identify the immediate protective action that should be taken. The individual authorizing the message will select the most appropriate template. In those cases where there are no predetermined templates in the system, the individual may use the “custom” template to craft a specific message. The goal is to ensure people are aware of the situation and they know the steps to take to stay safe.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND EVACUATION PROCEDURES

Emergency Management at SRTC

SRTC is diligent in developing, maintaining, and implementing emergency planning for the college. This includes emergency planning, operations, and recovery; hazard and risk mitigation and education; building partnerships with external response agencies; as well as developing and conducting exercises/drills.

Emergency response information and procedure is developed and distributed to students and employees. These procedures include, but are not limited to emergency planning guides, fire escape plans, severe weather plans, Emergency Operations Plans, a Hazard Communication Program Plans, an Exposure Control Plan, and the Business Continuity Plan. These are maintained and distributed in a variety of ways, including being posted in hallways and classrooms, and/or provided on the SRTC website. Plans are updated at least annually.

Drills, Exercises, and Training

SRTC normally conducts lockdown and evacuation drills at least once annually. Fire alarm drills and severe weather drills may also be periodically conducted. In addition, some facets of each of the following plans must be tested annually: Emergency Operations Plan, Hazard Communication Program Plan, Exposure Control Plan, and the Business Continuity Plan. These plans are often tested in conjunction with a scheduled exercise or drill. Exercises and drills may be accomplished in one or more of the following methods: ‘seminar,’ ‘workshop,’ ‘tabletop,’ ‘drill,’ ‘functional,’ or ‘full-scale.’

Safety information, such as fire alarm and severe weather drills is provided to students during new student orientation and is included in each course syllabus. After-action reviews are conducted after all drills and exercises.

Procedures Used to Notify the Campus Community

In addition to utilizing the SRTC's Mass Notification System, other methods may be used to notify the college community in the event of an emergency. These include, but are not limited to verbal announcements in buildings, use of a public address system, and/or use of an existing alarm system, such as a building fire alarm.

Procedures for Disseminating Emergency Information to the Larger Community

If SRTC activates an Emergency Notification in response to a situation that poses an immediate threat to members of the campus community, appropriate campus offices will notify the larger community (i.e., individuals and organizations outside of the campus community) about the situation and steps SRTC has taken to address the emergency. First, the SRTC Police Department will contact local authorities, including affected local police departments, sheriff's offices, and emergency management agencies. Second, the SRTC Marketing Director in conjunction with the Chief of Police, is responsible for crisis communications and for updating notices on social media platforms and for maintaining communications with news outlets, distribution of press releases, and scheduling of press conferences.

Enrolling in SRTC's Mass Notification System

As our Mass Notification System is an 'opt out' system, enrollment is automatic for students each semester. However, students may opt-out of text messages on their SRTC application or at any time after a message is received. Employees and community members are able to opt-in by visiting www.southernregional.edu and clicking the 'SRTC Alert' link under 'About Us' at the bottom of the page. Then, fill out the form provided with your preferred information to be added to the system.

Tests of the Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedure

SRTC tests emergency response and evacuation procedures periodically by conducting announced and unannounced exercises and/or drills, including, but not limited to lockdown drills and fire escape drills. Announced exercises and drills are publicized in writing well ahead of the events. All exercises and drills are documented with all applicable information, including planning, execution, and review.

SECURITY OF AND ACCESS TO SRTC FACILITIES

At SRTC, all buildings/facilities open and close on varying schedules based on factors such as location, day of the week, and academic schedule. Generally, during academic periods, buildings on Thomasville Campus, Moultrie Campus, Bainbridge Campus, and the Tifton Campus are open 7:00am – 10:00pm daily Monday through Thursday. Schedules for other instructional sites vary based on academic schedule. Conference center schedules vary based on events. All SRTC facilities are closed on weekends except for special events. SRTC Police and Security Officers routinely patrol the grounds and facilities during the academic periods stated above.

Access to individual classrooms, laboratories, and facilities is limited to those enrolled in the courses meeting in those locations. Likewise, access to most programs is limited to those enrolled in the program

or otherwise authorized access. People have access to buildings for study, work, or teaching, but not unrelated functions. Therefore, only those who have approval are provided access.

Security Considerations for the Maintenance of Campus Facilities

SRTC is committed to campus safety and security. Locks, landscaping, and outdoor lighting are designed for safety and security. Sidewalks are designed to provide well-traveled, lighted routes from parking areas to buildings and from building to building. Grounds keeping personnel trim shrubs from sidewalks, walkways, and building entrances to provide a well-lighted route to buildings. All campus walkways and parking areas are inspected on a regular basis to ensure adequate lighting. Corrections are made promptly.

We encourage campus community members to promptly report any security concerns, including concerns about locking mechanisms, lighting, or landscaping to the Executive Director of Facilities.

CAMPUS SECURITY POLICIES; CRIME PREVENTION AND SAFETY AWARENESS PROGRAMS

SRTC has developed an active and comprehensive program with the objective of preventing crime to the fullest extent possible through awareness and participation of the college community. While SRTC may offer advice and assistance regarding campus safety, each individual has the primary responsibility for his/her own safety.

SRTC is committed to the principle of community policing. Crime prevention/awareness programs begin with new student or employee orientation presentations. Through the SRTC website, flyers, briefings, and the daily crime log, the college community is informed of crime trends, safety tips, special programs, and alerts (Timely Warning Notifications).

Upon request from any department or student organization, SRTC Police and Security Officers will provide informational seminars, including speakers, on a variety of topics including the prevention of rape, sexual assault, theft, robbery prevention, drug and alcohol awareness, safety issues, and advice about personal defense.

Anyone desiring more information, or wishing to request assistance, including speakers, should contact the SRTC Police Department at (229) 726-9371.

In 2021, SRTC Police Officers gave presentations on Domestic Violence awareness to students and employees at each campus.

Campus Safety/Education

SRTC provides security and safety information during presentations and workshops throughout the year. Information relating to crime prevention and personal safety is made available. The following are examples of the programs and materials made available each year to the campus:

- *Presentations* - Various groups are addressed with crime prevention information adapted to fit the audience. These programs include, but are not limited to:
 - *New Employees* - An orientation program for newly hired employees.
 - *Student Orientation* - Crime prevention information and safety information provided during student orientation each semester to new students.

- *Employee Development and Training* – Security and safety information is presented frequently as a part of development and training.
- *Requested Presentations* – SRTC Police and Security Officers make presentations throughout the year to various groups, such as the Student Government Association, when requested.
- *Inter-Agency Meetings* – The SRTC Police Department periodically meets with local law enforcement agencies and TCSG law enforcement authorities in order to exchange information and ideas related to policing, security, and other related concerns.
- *Critical Incident Scenarios* - Periodically SRTC conducts critical incident exercises, such as active shooter and hazardous materials exposure, with local law enforcement and other first responder agencies throughout our service area.
- *Drills* - SRTC periodically conducts fire alarm and severe weather safety drills throughout the year.
- *Crime Prevention through Environmental Design* – Security personnel and Facilities / Maintenance employees make suggestions for improvements in the physical security of the campus by examining lighting levels and foliage growth during nighttime inspections.
- *SRTC website - Safety and Security* - The SRTC website is updated with safety and security information, which can be found at:

<http://www.southernregional.edu/consumer-information>

- On the website is information regarding SRTC emergency information, emergency alert notifications, being prepared to act, an emergency procedures guide, safety plans, the Campus Safety Act (Clery Report), and sexual violence prevention.
- *Safety Escorts* - SRTC Police and Security Officers will provide a safety escort for students, employees, or visitors that desire an escort to or from their vehicle.

Weapons Policy

In accordance with Georgia law, the possession of certain weapons and firearms, dangerous weapons, or explosives on SRTC owned or controlled property is prohibited except for those exempt from the law (such as law enforcement officers). Under current Georgia law, those who either have a valid Weapons Carry License or are legally eligible to obtain a Weapons Carry License (or a permit from a state having a reciprocal agreement with the State of Georgia) may carry a concealed handgun on the campus of a public college with several restrictions. Those restrictions include, but are not limited to, classes where high school students are enrolled, employee offices, and rooms where disciplinary proceedings are being held. It is the responsibility of the license holder to ensure that he or she is in full compliance with O.C.G.A. 16-11-127.1(c)(20)(A) and other applicable laws.

Student Conduct

1. The Office of Student Affairs - the mission of the Office of Student Affairs is to promote a safe, orderly, and civil campus community and to encourage and inspire students to become good citizens by engaging in personal responsibility, ethical decision making, and demonstrating respect for the rights and safety of others.

The Office of Student Affairs is responsible for administering the Student Code of Conduct, which articulates the behavioral standards and the equitable procedures employed by SRTC to respond to allegations of student misconduct. The Student Code of Conduct is administered at all campuses and may also address off-campus student misconduct when a student's behavior affects a substantial SRTC

interest. Students who are found responsible for violations may be subject to sanctions ranging from restriction/restitution to expulsion from the college.

2. In instances where a student's conduct, behavior, or other objective evidence provides a reasonable cause to believe a student is an immediate and significant threat to the health or safety of other persons, to property of the College or others, to disrupting essential campus operations, or to the student's own health or safety, the Office of Student Affairs may assign measures or actions that are designed to protect the health and safety of the community and members therein.

3. The Office of Student Affairs is also responsible for conducting pre-admission, re-enrollment, and continuing enrollment reviews for prospective, returning, or current students with known behavioral problems. Any individual or entity may submit reports alleging student misconduct to the Office of Student Affairs, appropriate dean of students, or designee at the campus where the incident occurred.

4. The Office of Student Affairs also provides outreach programming designed to inform and educate students and to promote SRTC principles. Please visit the SRTC website, Student Affairs, at <http://www.southernregional.edu/admissions>, where you can find information about student support, campus resources, student life, registrar, and special services.

Missing Student Policy

SRTC does not have on-campus student housing and is therefore not required to have a specific policy regarding missing students.

Annual Fire Safety Report

SRTC does not have on-campus student housing and is therefore not required to have a specific policy regarding this report.

SRTC POLICIES GOVERNING ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS

Alcohol

SRTC prohibits the possession, use, and sale of alcoholic beverages on campus. Students must comply with all state and federal laws regulating alcohol as well as TCSG Policy II.C.6, Alcohol on Campus. Alcoholic beverages may not be served or sold at any student sponsored function. Students being in a state of intoxication on SRTC premises or at College sponsored or supervised functions (including off-campus functions), internships, externships, practicum, clinical sites, co-operative, or academic-sponsored programs or activities, or in a college-owned vehicle is prohibited. It is illegal in the State of Georgia for anyone under the age of 21 to purchase, possess, or consume alcohol, or to falsify or misrepresent his or her age to obtain alcohol.

Controlled Substances, Illegal Drugs, and Drug Paraphernalia

SRTC prohibits possession, use, sale, or distribution of any controlled substance, illegal drugs, or drug paraphernalia except as expressly permitted by law. Students or employees who use, possess, or sell illegal drugs are subject to criminal prosecution as well as administrative disciplinary actions including mandatory counseling, suspension, or dismissal.

The possession, sale, or furnishing of alcohol and illicit drugs on SRTC property is governed by SRTC policy and regulations, the Student Code of Conduct, as well as state and federal laws. These rules and laws are

strictly enforced by SRTC and local law enforcement authorities. Violators are subject to college disciplinary action, as well as criminal prosecution, fines, and/or imprisonment.

Influence and Responsibility

Any influence that may be attributed to the use of drugs or of alcoholic beverages shall not in any way limit the responsibility of the individual for the conduct or consequences of his/her actions.

Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education

Drug and alcohol addiction is defined as both a physical and psychological dependence on a substance. This addiction can reveal itself in a variety of ways; left untreated, drug and alcohol addiction can ruin marriages, destroy relationships, and impact children for years to come. Addiction can also lead to an early death. Treatment is often necessary to overcome these addictions. Training is provided to students through Get Inclusive orientation and to employees by Get Inclusive and DOAS training online.

For employees, the Technical College System of Georgia provides an Employee Assistance Program (EAP) for any employee who has a problem with substance abuse. If you suspect that you or someone close to you may have a problem with alcohol or other drugs . . . stop hurting and start healing. Employees can reach the EAP twenty-four hours a day by calling 833-276-0988 or at www.EAPhelplink.com (contact Human Resources for Company Code for online access). These services are provided by Kepro, 6095 Marshlee Drive – Suite 130, Elkridge, MD 21705.

Any employee or supervisor with additional questions related to alcohol and other drug problems may contact the Office of Human Resources at 229-217-4207.

SRTC'S RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, DATING VIOLENCE, SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND STALKING

SRTC does not discriminate on the basis of sex in its educational programs, nor tolerate sexual harassment or sexual violence, which is a type of sex discrimination. Other acts can also be forms of sex-based discrimination and are also prohibited whether gender based or not and include dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. As a result, SRTC issues this statement of policy to inform the community of our comprehensive plan addressing sexual misconduct; educational programs and procedures that address sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, whether the incident occurs on or off campus, and how these events are reported to a college official. In this context, **SRTC prohibits the offenses of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, and reaffirms its commitment to maintain a campus environment emphasizing the dignity and worth of all members of the campus community.**

SRTC is committed to creating a safe and secure campus environment that is free from acts of intimidation or the fear of falling victim to sexual assault or sexual violence. SRTC has partnered with Get Inclusive, an online sexual assault awareness and prevention course, to provide education in critical life skills such as sexual assault prevention and alcohol abuse prevention. Get Inclusive is specifically designed to address the issues of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, including information on recognizing warning signs of abusive behavior, risk reduction techniques, and positive options for bystander intervention. Every student is expected to complete Get Inclusive training as it is Southern Regional Technical College's primary resource for prevention and awareness and is

provided to all employees upon hiring and to all students during orientation as well as in the COLL 1500 course.

An important component of the Get Inclusive course is a list of resources and links for students, which includes information on SRTC's student code of conduct, as well as a link to state of Georgia legal statutes regarding relationship and sexual violence.

Other resources available to persons who report being the victim of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, include:

rainn.org – Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network

www.justice.gov/ovw/sexual-assault – Department of Justice

www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ocr/index.html – Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights

How to be an Active Bystander

Bystanders play a critical role in the prevention of sexual and relationship violence. They are “individuals who observe violence or witness the conditions that perpetuate violence. They are not directly involved but have the choice to intervene, speak up, or do something about it.” We want to promote a culture of community accountability where bystanders are actively engaged in the prevention of violence without causing further harm. We may not always know what to do even if we want to help. If you or someone else is in immediate danger, dial 911. This could be when a person is yelling at or being physically abusive towards another and it is not safe for you to interrupt. Below is a list of ways to be an active bystander:

Create a distraction

Try to interrupt the situation. A distraction can give the person at risk a chance to get to safety.

Ask directly

Talk directly to the person who might be in trouble.

Refer to an authority

Sometimes the safest way to intervene is to refer to a neutral party with the authority to change the situation, like an instructor or security guard.

Enlist others

It can be intimidating to approach a situation alone. Enlist another person to support you.

Your actions matter

Whether or not you were able to change the outcome, by stepping in you are helping to change the way people think about their role in preventing sexual assault.

Risk Reduction

The following tips may reduce your risk for many different types of crimes, including sexual violence (taken from Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network, rainn.org).

1. *Know your resources.* Who should you contact if you or a friend needs help? Where should you go? Locate resources such as the campus health center, campus police station, and a local sexual assault service provider. Notice where emergency phones are located on campus, and program the campus security number into your cell phone for easy access.

2. *Stay alert.* When you're moving around on campus or in the surrounding neighborhood, be aware of your surroundings. Consider inviting a friend to join you or asking campus security for an escort. If you're alone, only use headphones in one ear to stay aware of your surroundings.
3. *Be careful about posting your location.* Many social media sites, like Facebook and Foursquare, use geolocation to publicly share your location. Consider disabling this function and reviewing other social media settings.
4. *Make others earn your trust.* A college environment can foster a false sense of security. They may feel like fast friends but give people time to earn your trust before relying on them.
5. *Think about Plan B.* Spend some time thinking about back-up plans for potentially sticky situations. If your phone dies, do you have a few numbers memorized to get help? Do you have emergency cash in case you can't use a credit card? Do you have the address to your college memorized? If you drive, is there a spare key hidden, gas in your car, and a set of jumper cables?
6. *Be secure.* Lock your door and windows while sleeping and when you leave the room. If people prop open the main door to the dorm or apartment, tell security or a trusted authority figure.

Safety in Social Settings

You can take steps to increase your safety in situations where drinking may be involved. These tips can help you feel safer and may reduce the risk of something happening, but, like any safety tips, they are not foolproof. It is important to remember that sexual assault is never the victim's fault, regardless of whether they were sober or under the influence of drugs or alcohol when it occurred.

1. *Make a plan.* If you're going to a party, go with people you trust. Agree to watch out for each other and plan to leave together. If your plans change, make sure to touch base with the other people in your group. Don't leave someone stranded in an unfamiliar or unsafe situation.
2. *Protect your drink.* Don't leave your drink unattended and watch out for your friends' drinks if you can. If you go to the bathroom or step outside, take the drink with you or toss it out. Drink from unopened containers or drinks you watched being made and poured. It's not always possible to know if something has been added to someone's drink. In drug-facilitated sexual assault, a perpetrator could use a substance that has no color, taste, or odor.
3. *Know your limits.* Keep track of how many drinks you've had and be aware of your friends' behavior. If one of you feels extremely tired or more drunk than you should, you may have been drugged. Leave the party or situation and find help immediately.
4. *It's okay to lie.* If you want to exit a situation immediately and are concerned about frightening or upsetting someone, you can lie. You are never obligated to remain in a situation that makes you feel uncomfortable, pressured, or threatened. You can also lie to help a friend leave a situation that you think may be dangerous. Some excuses you could use are needing to take care of another friend or family member, an urgent phone call, not feeling well, and having another place to be.
5. *Be a good friend.* Check on your friends, make sure everyone who arrived together leaves together.
6. *Know what you're drinking.* Don't recognize an ingredient? Use your phone to look it up. Consider avoiding large-batch drinks like punches or "jungle juice" that may have a deceptively high alcohol content. There is no way to know exactly what was used to create these drinks.

7. *Trust your instincts.* If you feel unsafe, uncomfortable, or worried for any reason, don't ignore these feelings. Go with your gut. Get somewhere safe and find someone you trust or call law enforcement.
8. *Don't accept drinks from people you don't know or trust.* This can be challenging in some settings, like a party or a date. If you choose to accept a drink from someone you've just met, try to go with the person to the bar to order it, watch it being poured, and carry it yourself.

Our Commitment to Addressing Sexual Assault, Rape, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking

SRTC does not tolerate sexual misconduct or abuse, such as sexual assault or any other forms of nonconsensual sexual activity. Sexual misconduct in any form violates the Student Code of Conduct and may violate federal and state laws. Violations are subject to disciplinary sanctions through the Office of Student Affairs and may result in arrest and prosecution under Georgia law. Please review the Student Code of Conduct to review procedures, policies, and protocols for reporting and addressing allegations of student sexual misconduct. Student rights and responsibilities are addressed in the Student Code of Conduct.

No Contact or Restraining Order

No contact or restraining orders will be handled on an individual basis. For students who do not have a restraining order, administration will make every effort to keep people apart on an individual basis.

What is Consent?

Consent is defined as voluntary, positive agreement between the participants to engage in specific sexual activity. If coercion, intimidation, threats, or physical force are used, there is no consent. If a person is mentally or physically incapacitated or impaired so that such person cannot understand the fact, nature, or extent of the sexual situation, there is no consent. This includes impairment or incapacitation due to alcohol or drug consumption or being asleep or unconscious. Inducement of incapacitation of another with the intent to affect the ability of an individual to consent or refuse to consent to sexual contact almost always, if not always, negates consent. Silence does not necessarily constitute consent. Whether a person has taken advantage of a position of influence over an alleged victim may be a factor in determining consent.

Defining Sexual Assault, Rape, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking

Sexual Assault: An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting system. A sex offense is any act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

In Georgia, O.C.G.A. 16-6-5.1, sexual assault is defined as "sexual contact" that is perpetrated by a "person who has supervisory or disciplinary authority over another individual." More specific sex offenses are defined individually in the Georgia State Code.

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

Rape: Defined in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting system as 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. This offense includes the rape of both males and females.

Georgia state code 16-6-1 states:

(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.

Fondling: Defined in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting system as a touching of the private parts of another person for the purposes of sexual gratification, without 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.

Georgia state code 16-6-22.1 defines fondling (Sexual Battery) as follows: (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.

Incest: The FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting system defines as non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.

Georgia State code 16-6-22 defines incest as follows:

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 by either 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; (5) Aunt and niece or nephew; or (6) Uncle and niece or nephew.

Statutory Rape: Defined in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting system as a non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Georgia State code 16-6-3 defines statutory rape as follows:

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.

Domestic Violence: Includes a felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common; by a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred. Georgia State code refers to Domestic Violence as Family Violence.

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

(1) Any felony; or

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

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

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

O.C.G.A 19-13A-1 (1) 'Dating relationship' means a committed romantic relationship characterized by a level of intimacy that is not associated with mere friendship or between persons in an ordinary business, social, or educational context; provided, however, that such term shall not require sexual involvement.

(2) 'Dating Violence' means the occurrence of one or more of the following acts between persons through whom a current pregnancy has developed or persons 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.

Stalking: The term "stalking" means:

1. Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to
 - a. fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or
 - b. Suffer substantial emotional distress.
2. For the purposes of this definition:
 - a. Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts 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. Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment of counseling.
 - c. Reasonable persons means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
3. For the purpose of complying with the requirements of this section, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Georgia State Code 16-5-90 defines stalking as follows:

(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.

What to do if you have been the victim of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking

After an incident of sexual assault, it is important to seek medical attention as soon as possible. It is important that victims of sexual assault not bathe, douche, smoke, change clothing, or clean the bed/linen/area where they were assaulted if the offense occurred within the past 96 hours so that evidence as may be necessary to the proof of criminal activity may be preserved. In circumstances of sexual assault, if victims do not opt for forensic evidence collection, health care providers can still treat injuries and take steps to address concerns of pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted disease.

Victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence are encouraged to also preserve evidence by saving text messages, instant messages, social networking pages, other communications, and keeping pictures, logs, or other copies of documents if there are any that would be useful to investigators/law enforcement and/or college officials. Although SRTC strongly encourages all members of its community to report violations of this policy to law enforcement, it is the victim's choice whether or not to make such a report, and victims have the right to decline involvement with the police.

To criminally report an incident involving a sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence, contact campus security or local law enforcement authorities. If the assault has just occurred, or is recent, move to a safe place and contact authorities immediately. If you are not sure about prosecution, but you might want to prosecute later, you are encouraged to obtain a medical evidentiary examination if you have been sexually assaulted or injured. You are encouraged to file a law enforcement report and you always have the right to change your mind and not to pursue a criminal complaint.

Victims who are uncertain about what to do can call the National Sexual Assault Telephone Hotline at **1-800-656-HOPE (4673)**. The hotline provides a range of free services including:

- Confidential, judgment-free support from a trained staff member;
- Support finding a local health facility that is trained to care for survivors of sexual assault and of services like sexual forensic exams;
- Someone to help you talk through what happened;
- Local resources that can assist with next steps toward healing and recovery;
- Referrals for long term support in your area;
- Information about the laws in your area; and/or
- Basic information about medical concerns.

Whether or not a victim reports the crime to law enforcement authorities, if the alleged offender is a member of the SRTC community, the victim has a right to proceed to seek discipline against the offender as explained in the student handbook.

SRTC will assist any victim or bystander with notifying local authorities if they so desire. A victim of sexual assault has the following rights provided by federal law:

- Survivors shall be notified of their options to notify law enforcement;
- Accuser and accused must have the same opportunity to have others present;
- Both parties shall be informed of the outcome of any disciplinary proceeding;
- Survivors shall be notified of counseling services; and/or
- Survivors shall be notified of options for changing academic and living situations.

A victim of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking who proceeds through the criminal process has additional rights:

- To receive information concerning available services for victims;
- To be notified of certain significant actions and proceedings pertaining to the case;
- To be accompanied at all public criminal proceedings by a victim advocate, family member, etc.;
- To offer prior comment on the sentencing of a defendant to include the submission of a written and/or oral victim impact statement; and/or
- To be restored, to the extent possible, to the pre-crime economic status through restitution, compensation, and the return of property.

The victim has the right to have assistance in the preparation of, submission of, and follow-up on financial assistance claims to the Crime Victim's Compensation Program.

Moreover, to the extent of the victim's or bystander's cooperation and consent, SRTC offices will work cooperatively to ensure that the complainant's health, physical safety, work and academic status are protected, pending the outcome of a formal investigation of the complaint. For example, if reasonably available, a complainant may be offered changes to academic or working situations in addition to assistance in receiving counseling, health services, and in notifying appropriate local law enforcement. Additionally, in most cases and consistent with other federal law, personal identifiable information about the victim will be treated as confidential and only shared with persons with a specific need to know who are investigating/adjudicating the complaint or delivering resources or support services to the complainant. Victims may request that directory information on file be removed from any public source.

Risk Reduction, Warning Signs of Abusive Behavior and Future Attacks

A victim is NEVER to blame for being assaulted or abused. Unfortunately, studies show that a person who is the victim of sexual or dating violence is more likely to be re-victimized. Below are some tips to help reduce your risk, to recognize warnings signs of abusive behavior, and how to reduce the risk of a potential attack. These tips are also true for bystanders.

1. Warning Signs of Abusive Behavior - Domestic and dating abuse often escalates from threats and verbal abuse to violence. And, while physical injury may be the most obvious danger, the emotional and psychological consequences of domestic and dating violence are also severe. Warning signs of dating and domestic violence include:

- Being afraid of your partner
- Constantly watching what you say to avoid a “blow up”
- Feelings of low self-worth and helplessness about your relationship
- Feeling isolated from family or friends because of your relationship
- Hiding bruises or other injuries from family or friends
- Being prevented from working, studying, going home, and/or using technology (including cell phone)
- Being monitored by your partner at home, work, or school
- Being forced to do things you don’t want to do

2. Help Reduce Your Risk and Avoid Potential Attacks - If you are being abused or suspect that someone you know is being abused, speak up or intervene.

- Get help by contacting Student Affairs, campus security, or local law enforcement authorities
- Learn how to look for “red flags” in relationships so you can learn to avoid some of those characteristics in future partners
- Consider making a report with campus security and/or the Title IX Coordinator and ask for a “no contact” directive from the college to prevent future contact
- Consider getting a protection order or no contact order from a local judge or magisterial justice
- Learn more about what behaviors constitute dating and domestic violence, understand it is not your fault, and talk with friends and family members about ways you can be supported
- Trust your instinct - if something doesn’t feel right in a relationship, talk about it or end it

3. Sexual Assault Prevention (From RAINN)

- Be aware of rape drugs
- Try not to leave your drink unattended
- Only drink from un-opened containers or from drinks you have watched being made and poured
- Avoid group drinks like punch bowls
- Cover your drink. It is easy to slip in a small pill even while you are holding your drink. Hold a cup with your hand over the top, or choose drinks that are contained in a bottle and keep your thumb over the nozzle
- If you feel extremely tired or drunk for no apparent reason, you may have been drugged. Find your friends and ask them to leave with you as soon as possible
- If you suspect you have been drugged, go to a hospital and ask to be tested
- Keep track of how many drinks you have had
- Try to come and leave with a group of people you trust

- Avoid giving out your personal information (phone number, where you live, etc.). If someone asks for your number, take his/her number instead of giving out yours

4. **Walking around campus**

- Make sure your cell phone is easily accessible and fully charged
- Be aware of open buildings where you can use a phone
- Take major, public paths rather than less populated shortcuts
- Avoid dimly lit places and talk to SRTC Police or Facilities if you believe that lights need to be installed in an area
- Avoid putting music headphones in both ears so that you can be more aware of your surroundings, especially if you are walking alone
- Walk at night with another person
- Carry a noisemaker (like a whistle) on your keychain
- Carry a small flashlight on your keychain
- If walking feels unsafe, call campus security

5. **Acquaintance Rape** - Although you may never have been personally involved in a sexually violent situation, the chances are that someone you know has been. The following material will address the subject of acquaintance rape, a problem that is increasing on college campuses. It will define acquaintance rape, offer suggestions on how to avoid it, and give information on how to help a victim. Rape is not just a problem for women. Men and women must work together to bring about the changes needed to end sexual violence.

People who are forced to have sexual contact against their will are victims of sexual assault. If the assault involves sexual intercourse by force or without consent, it is rape.

Two types of rape are:

- Acquaintance Rape—rape by someone the victim knows (occurs most often)
- Stranger Rape—rape by someone unknown to the victim.

There are no definite rules to avoid becoming a victim of acquaintance rape. However, if expectations and feelings about sex are clearly communicated, then rape is less likely to happen. Here are some suggestions that will help clarify relationships:

- Be careful not to let alcohol or other drugs decrease your ability to take care of yourself and make sensible decisions.
- Trust your gut. If a place or the way your date acts makes you nervous or uneasy, get out.
- Check out a first date or a blind date with friends. Meet in and go to public places.
- Carry money for a phone call or taxi or take your own car.
- Don't leave a social event with someone you've just met or don't know well.
- Do not accept beverages from someone you don't know and trust. Always watch your drink and never leave it unattended.
- Be assertive. Express your expectations and feelings clearly. Stand up for your rights without violating those of others.
- Communicate clearly. Realize that it takes effort for two people to understand each other. Rape can happen when two people have different expectations and desires. For example, a man may think a woman is playing hard to get when she really means no.

- Take responsibility. Say “YES” to mean “YES” and “NO” to mean “NO” and know the difference.

6. Date Rape Drugs and Alcohol - While under the influence of alcohol, people may feel that they are more sexual. Alcohol causes greater misperceptions by reducing the ability to process complex stimuli, resulting in BAD DECISION MAKING. Consuming alcohol may be used as an excuse for behavior (as in “I was drunk”). Alcohol decreases the ability to resist an attack. In more than 75% of college rapes, alcohol was involved in some way.

Rohypnol and GHB - are called date rape drugs because when they are put into someone’s drink, a sexual assault can then take place without the victim being able to remember what happened.

- Rohypnol - Referred to as “*Circles, forget-me pill, la rocha, lunch money drug, Mexican valium, pingus, R2, Reynolds, roche, roofies, rope, ruffles and wolfies,*” Rohypnol works like a tranquilizer. It causes muscle weakness, fatigue, slurred speech, loss of motor coordination, loss of judgment, and amnesia that lasts up to 24 hours. Rohypnol looks like an aspirin; small, white, and round.
- GHB (GAMMA-HYDROXYBUTERATE) - Also known as “*Caps, cherry meth, ever clear, easy lay, fantasy, G, G-riffic, gamma hydrate, Georgia home boy, grievous bodily harm, liquid ecstasy, liquid X, and soap*” causes quick sedation. It can cause drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, headaches, coma, and death. GHB’s is commonly a clear liquid, but it can also be a white, grainy powder.

Medical Amnesty Law

This law is aimed to reduce the number of drug overdose victims by providing protection from arrest for drug violations, parole or probation violations, and alcohol related violations. The law, in effect since April 24, 2014, says that anyone seeking medical assistance for themselves or someone else for a drug overdose can’t be charged if the evidence of a drug violation results solely from seeking such medical assistance. Protections offered by the law include: (a) possession for a controlled substance if the aggregate weight including any mixture is less than 4 grams of a solid substance, less than one milliliter of liquid substance, or if the substance is placed onto a secondary medium with a combined weight of less than four grams; (b) possession of marijuana less than 1 ounce; (c) possession of drug related objects; (d) violation of a temporary protective order; (e) violation of parole or probation (for possessing such drug or in the company of persons who possess controlled substances); (f) or violation of a pretrial release (for possessing such drug or in the company of persons who possess controlled substances).

SRTC’s Procedures for Responding to Reports of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, and Stalking

In addition to the policies and procedures that have already been explained, there are other options in addition to, or in alternative to, contacting campus security officials regarding sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking.

Where to report concerns about conduct that may violate this policy			
Concerning conduct by a <i>student/student group</i>		Concerning conduct by an <i>employee or third party</i>	
Title IX Coordinator	Executive VP and VPSA	Human Resources Director	President
VPC Moultrie	VPC Moultrie	VPC Moultrie	Thomasville: 229-225-5069
229-217-4145	229-217-4143	229-217-4207	Moultrie: 229-217-4136

If you or someone you know is the victim of a sexual assault, the victim has rights, expectations, and available programs/services, including:

- The right to report the incident to the SRTC Police Department or local law enforcement authorities. SRTC will assist victims in notifying either security officials or local law enforcement. Filing a police report does not mean the victim must pursue criminal charges. The victim maintains his or her rights throughout the process.
- SRTC will provide written notification to students and employees about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available for victims, both within the school and community.
- SRTC will provide written notification to victims about options for assistance in academic schedule changes, working situations, or protective measures. The Office of Student Affairs and/or other offices will provide such accommodation if the victim requests and if they are reasonably available.
- SRTC will comply with all legal/lawful orders of protection, such as a ‘no-contact’ order or restraining orders. Each situation will be considered as to how it is best to be handled.
- SRTC will protect the confidentiality of victims and other necessary parties. NO identifying information will be placed in publicly available records about the incident/ crime, criminal procedure (if any), disciplinary procedure (if any), or aftermath. SRTC will also keep any accommodations or protective measures provided to the victim confidential, to the extent such confidentiality would not impair the ability of the school to do so.
- When a student or employee reports that he/she is a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, SRTC will provide the victim a written explanation of his/her rights and options, as explained in previous paragraphs and sections of this report. A prompt, fair, and impartial investigation will be made.
- Students needing assistance in the areas of disabilities, mental health, or domestic abuse are encouraged to visit our website for resources:
 - <https://southernregional.edu/community-resources>
- The following prevention programs, awareness programs, and services are available:

At SRTC			
SRTC Police Department	Offers Safety, support, assistance, and conduit to local law enforcement.	229-726-9371	
Get Inclusive	Online sexual assault awareness and prevention course, specifically designed to address the issues of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, including information on recognizing warning signs of abusive behavior, risk reduction techniques, and positive options for bystander intervention.	Get Inclusive can be accessed online by a student logging into their Blackboard account.	
Office of Student Affairs	Support, referrals, and resolution of complaints, as well as the conduct of disciplinary actions.	229-891-7000	
Office of Human Resources	Employee assistance	229-217-4207	

Statewide/National

Alcoholics Anonymous	Call or visit website for information on AA meetings in your county.	800-878-1829 (Toll free)	www.aageorgia.org
Georgia Coalition Against Domestic Violence	Provides resources and education on ways to stop domestic violence.	404-209-0280 800-33-HAVEN (334-2836)	http://gcadv.org
Georgia Criminal Justice Coordinating Council	Administers the Georgia Crime Victims Compensation Program.	877-547-0060	104 Marietta St, Suite 440, Atlanta
Georgia Network to End Sexual Assault	Provides resources and education on ways to end sexual assault.	404-815-5261	http://gnesa.org
Georgia Pines Mental Health Center	Offers support for those affected by mental illness, addictive diseases, and developmental disabilities	229-225-5208 229-248-2683 229-891-7375	http://www.georgiapines.net
National Sexual Assault Telephone Hotline	Provides access to a range of free services including support, information, and resources.	1-800-656-HOPE (4673)	

Local

Archbold Northside Inpatient Services	401 Old Albany Road, Thomasville	229-228-8100 800-238-8661	
Behavioral Health Services of South GA	Public nonprofit organization operated by the South Georgia Community Service Board	229-391-2300 For Tift/Turner Counties	http://www.bhsga.com/
Georgia Pines Colquitt County	615 N. Main Street, Moultrie	229-891-7374 229-891-7375	
Georgia Pines Thomas County	1102 Smith Ave., Suite H, Thomasville	229-225-5208	
Ruth's Cottage	P.O. Box 2727, Tifton	229-387-9697	http://www.ruthscottage.com/
Serenity House	Center for battered women and children; Moultrie	24/7 Crisis Line 229-890-7223	https://serenityhousega.org/
Turning Point	Inpatient and outpatient services for adults who suffer from behavioral health disorders and/or substance abuse; Valdosta	229-247-4357	https://www.turningpointcare.com
Department of Children Services	Provides general assistance for children and victims of child abuse.		Check local listings for contact information.
Office of the District Attorney	Provides victim assistance programs.		Check local listings for contact information.

Bottom Line

This report contains a great deal of information about sexual assault procedures and policies in the previous pages. The bottom line, however, is the steps that one should follow after a sexual assault:

- *Get to a safe place as soon as possible.*
- *Try to preserve all physical evidence – don't bathe, shower, brush teeth, douche, use the toilet, or change clothing before a medical exam.*
- *Get medical attention as soon as possible – an exam may reveal the presence of physical injury that the victim is unaware of.*
- *Contact the police – sexual assault is a crime. It is vital to report it.*
- *Consider talking to a counselor.*

Internal Disciplinary Procedures that will be Followed Once an Incident of Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, or Stalking has been Reported

Sexual misconduct and relationship violence, in any form, violates the Student Code of Conduct, and may violate federal and state laws. Violations of this policy are also subject to disciplinary sanctions through the Office of Student Affairs (students) and/or the Office of Human Resources (employees). Reports or complaints alleging sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking are processed on the basis of the status of the accused perpetrator/offender:

- Reports/complaints against any SRTC employee will be processed by Human Resources.
- Reports/complaints against any SRTC student will be processed by Student Affairs.
- Reports/complaints against any SRTC student/employee by individuals who are NOT members of the college community will be processed by the Human Resources Office or the Office of Student Affairs, as appropriate.

Disciplinary procedures will be conducted in accordance with the SRTC Code of Conduct.

STUDENT DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURE

The administration of Southern Regional Technical College (SRTC) reserves the right to maintain a safe and orderly educational environment for students and employees. Therefore, when in the judgment of College officials, a student's conduct disrupts or threatens to disrupt the College community, appropriate disciplinary action will be taken to restore and protect the atmosphere of collegiality and mutual respect on campus. This procedure is intended to provide an orderly protocol for handling student disciplinary cases in accordance with the principles of due process and justice.

Definitions

These student sanctions can be found in our SRTC Policy Manual and at www.southernregional.edu/consumer-information.

1. *Academic Misconduct*: includes but is not limited to, the definition found in the Student Code of Conduct, Article II, Paragraphs 1-4.
2. *Business Days*: weekdays that the College administrative offices are open.
3. *Hearing Body*: any person or persons authorized by the President of SRTC to provide a hearing as provided in this procedure.

4. *Member of the College Community*: any person who is a student, employee, College official or any other person(s) involved with SRTC or the College community or employed by SRTC.

5. *Policy*: the written regulations of SRTC as found in, but not limited to, the Student Code of Conduct, Southern Regional Technical College Catalog and Student Handbook, Southern Regional Technical College Policy Manual, and the Policy Manual approved by the State Board of the Technical College System of Georgia.

6. *Student*: all persons taking courses at SRTC, both full-time and part-time, dual enrollment, joint enrollment, non-credit, and credit. Persons who are not officially enrolled for a particular term but who have a continuing relationship with the College are considered “students.”

7. *Student Organization*: any number of persons who have complied with the formal requirements for SRTC recognition.

8. *College Official*: any person employed by SRTC, performing assigned administrative responsibilities on a part-time, full-time, or adjunct basis.

9. *College Premises*: all land, buildings, vehicles, facilities, and other property in the possession of or owned, used, or controlled by SRTC (including adjacent streets and sidewalks).

Procedure

A. Filing a Complaint

1. Any person may file a complaint with the Vice President for Student Affairs (VPSA) or the College President’s designee against any student for an alleged violation of the Student Code of Conduct. The individual(s) initiating the action should complete a Student Code of Conduct Complaint Form, available in the Academic Affairs office or the Student Affairs office, and provide it to the VPSA or the College President’s designee. The Executive Director of Adult Education will serve as the Student Disciplinary Officer for all Adult Education students.

2. Academic misconduct is handled through Academic Affairs. Academic misconduct includes but is not limited to: (1) aiding and abetting academic misconduct; (2) cheating; (3) fabrication; and/or (4) plagiarism. Note: The process for grades and other academic appeals can be found in the Southern Regional Technical College Student Catalog and Handbook.

Investigation and Decision:

1. Within five (5) business days after the Student Code of Conduct Complaint Form (the “Complaint”) is filed, the VPSA or the College President’s designee shall complete a preliminary investigation of the incident and schedule a meeting with the student against whom the complaint was filed in order to discuss the incident and the allegations. In the event that additional time is necessary, the student will be notified. After discussing the complaint with the student, the VPSA or the College President’s designee shall determine whether the student committed the alleged conduct, and whether the alleged conduct constitutes a violation of the Student Code of Conduct.

2. The student shall have 5 business days from the date contacted by the VPSA or the College President’s designee to schedule the meeting. This initial meeting may only be rescheduled one time. If the student fails to respond to the VPSA or the College President’s designee within five (5) business days to schedule

the meeting, reschedules the meeting more than once, or fails to appear at the meeting, the VPSA or the College President's designee will consider the available evidence without student input and make a determination.

3. In the event that a complaint alleges violations of the Student Code of Conduct by more than one student, each student's disciplinary proceeding, as well as any appeals relating to that proceeding, shall be conducted individually.

4. If the VPSA or the College President's designee determines that the student has violated the Student Code of Conduct, he/she shall impose one or more disciplinary sanctions consistent with those described below. If the VPSA or the College President's designee determines that the alleged conduct did not occur, or that the conduct was not a violation of the Student Code of Conduct, he/she shall not impose any disciplinary sanctions on the student and the investigation shall be closed.

B. Disciplinary Sanction

Based on the severity of the incident, the VPSA may take one of two actions:

1. After a determination that a student has violated the Student Code of Conduct, the VPSA or the College President's designee may impose without referral to the Hearing Body, one or more of the following sanctions. Notification shall be sent to the student and the person(s) who initially filed the complaint.

- *Restitution*: A student who has committed an offense against property may be required to reimburse the College or other owner for damage to or misappropriation of such property. Any such payment in restitution shall be limited to the actual cost of repair or replacement.
- *Reprimand*: A written reprimand may be given to any student. Such a reprimand does not restrict the student in any way, but it signifies to the student that he/she is being given another chance to conduct himself/herself as a proper member of the College community, and that any further violation may result in more serious sanctions.
- *Restriction*: A restriction upon a student's privileges for a period of time may be imposed. This restriction may include but is not limited to denial of the right to represent the College in any way, denial of use of facilities, alteration or revocation of parking privileges, or restrictions from participating in extracurricular activities.
- *Disciplinary Probation*: Continued enrollment of a student on probation may be conditioned upon adherence to specified terms. Any student placed on probation will be notified of the terms and length of probation in writing. Any conduct determined after due process to be in violation of these terms while on probation may result in the imposition of more serious disciplinary sanctions, as specified by the terms of probation.
- *Failing or Lowered Grade*: In cases of academic misconduct, it is the policy of SRTC that students who engage in any form of academic misconduct receive a zero (0) on the presented material or activity. A second occurrence of academic misconduct will result in the student receiving a failing grade for the course. Additional incidents of academic misconduct may result in the student being suspended from the College for at least one semester.

2. Determination of Violation

After a determination that a student has violated the Student Code of Conduct, the VPSA or the College President's designee may recommend the imposition of one of the sanctions listed below if appropriate. The VPSA's recommendation will be forwarded to the Hearing Body, which may impose one or more of

the following sanctions, as well as those described in section B.1 above, following a hearing. A copy of the written recommendation shall be provided to the student and the person filing the complaint.

- *Disciplinary Suspension*: If a student is suspended, he/she is separated from the College for a stated period of time. Conditions of reinstatement, if any, must be stated in the notice of suspension.
- *Disciplinary Expulsion*: Removal and exclusion from the College, College controlled facilities, programs, events, and activities is imposed. A record of the reason for the student's dismissal is maintained by the VPSA or the College President's designee. Students who have been dismissed from the College for any reason may apply in writing to the VPSA for reinstatement twelve (12) months following the expulsion. If approval for reinstatement is granted, the student will be placed on disciplinary probation for a specified term. The probationary status may be removed at the end of the specified term at the discretion of the VPSA or the College President's designee.
- *System-Wide Expulsion*: Where a student has been expelled or suspended three times from the same or different colleges in the Technical College System of Georgia (TCSG) in the past seven (7) years, the student will not be permitted to register at any college in the TCSG for a period of ten (10) years after the most recent expulsion/ suspension.

3. Violation of Federal, State, or Local Law

- If a student is convicted or pleads nolo contendere to an off-campus violation of federal, state, or local law, but not with any other violation of the Student Code of Conduct, disciplinary action may be taken, and sanctions imposed for misconduct that is detrimental to the College's vital interests and stated mission and purpose.
- Disciplinary proceedings may be instituted against a student charged with violation of a law that is also a violation of the Student Code of Conduct if both violations result from the same factual situation, without regard to criminal arrest and/or prosecution. Proceedings under this Student Code of Conduct may be carried out prior to, simultaneously with, or following criminal proceedings.
- When a student is charged by federal, state, or local authorities with a violation of law, the College will not request or agree to special consideration for that individual because of his or her status as a student. The College will cooperate fully with law enforcement and other agencies in the enforcement of criminal law on campus and in the conditions imposed by criminal courts for the rehabilitation of student violators. Individual students, acting in their personal capacities, remain free to interact with governmental representatives as they deem appropriate.

4. Interim Disciplinary Suspension

As a general rule, the status of a student accused of violations of the Student Code of Conduct should not be altered until a final determination is made regarding the allegations against him/her. However, interim suspension may be imposed upon a finding by the VPSA or the College President's designee that the continued presence of the accused student on campus constitutes a potential or immediate threat to the safety and well-being of the accused student or any other member of the College community or its guests, or that the continued presence of the student on campus creates a risk of substantial disruption of the classroom or other college related activities. If an interim disciplinary suspension is imposed, the matter must be referred as soon as possible to the Hearing Body. The student need not request an appeal.

5. Conditions of Disciplinary Suspension and Expulsion

- A student who has been suspended or expelled from the College shall be denied all privileges afforded a student and shall be required to vacate SRTC premises at a time determined by the VPSA or the College President's designee.
- In addition, after vacating the SRTC premises, a suspended/expelled student may not enter upon SRTC premises at any time, for any purpose, in the absence of written permission from the VPSA or the College President's designee. A suspended/expelled student must contact the VPSA or the College President's designee for permission to enter SRTC premises for a limited, specified purpose.
- If the student seeks to submit a signed Disciplinary Sanction Appeal Form, the VPSA or the College President's designee must accept the Form by mail or fax if he/she refuses the student's request to enter the SRTC premises for that specified purpose.
- A scheduled appeal hearing before the Hearing Body shall be understood as expressed permission from the VPSA or the College President's designee for a student to enter the SRTC premises for the duration of that hearing.

C. Hearing/Appeals Procedure

1. A student who wishes to appeal a disciplinary decision by the VPSA or the College President's designee regarding an assigned sanction of restitution, reprimand, restriction, or disciplinary probation must file a written notice of appeal through the President's Office for review by the Hearing Body within five (5) business days of notification of the decision. The person filing the initial complaint against the student must be notified of the hearing date.

2. If the VPSA or the College President's designee recommended a sanction of disciplinary suspension, disciplinary expulsion, interim disciplinary suspension, or system-wide expulsion, the matter will be referred to the Hearing Body by the VPSA. The student need not file a written notice of his/her desire to appear before the Hearing Body. The person filing the initial complaint shall also be given notification of the hearing.

3. The student will then have the right to appear in a hearing before a Hearing Body assigned by the President or his/her designee within ten (10) business days to present evidence and/or testimony. If the student has been placed on an interim disciplinary suspension, the hearing must be held as soon as possible, preferably within five (5) days. The student has the right to be assisted by any single advisor he/she chooses, at his/her own expense. If SRTC desires an advocate to provide parity of access the same will be provided to student. The student is responsible for presenting his/her own case and, therefore, advisors are not permitted to speak or to participate directly in any hearing before a Hearing Body. The Hearing Body may consist of a single person or a group of people from the College community. There shall be a single official record, such as a recording, of all hearings before the Hearing Body. The official record shall be the property of SRTC. The standard of proof in all hearings shall be a preponderance of the evidence. The Chairperson of the Hearing Body shall notify the President and the VPSA in writing of the Hearing Body's decision. The SRTC President or his/her designee will notify the student in writing of the Hearing Body's decision.

4. If the student appeared before the Hearing Body to appeal the VPSA or the College President's designee's sanction of restitution, reprimand, restriction, or disciplinary probation, the Hearing Body's decision regarding the appeal is final. A copy of the Hearing Body's written decision will be provided to both the student and the person who filed the original complaint.

5. If the student appeared before the Hearing Body after the VPSA or the College President's designee recommended disciplinary suspension, disciplinary expulsion, interim disciplinary suspension, or system-wide expulsion, the student shall have the opportunity to appeal directly to the President.

6. If entitled to an appeal to the President, the student shall have five (5) business days after receiving written notification of the Hearing Body's decision to request in writing an appeal. The student shall ensure that all relevant information is included with this request. The person who filed the original complaint shall be notified of the student's appeal.

7. The President or his/her designee's review shall be in writing and shall only consider evidence currently in the record; new facts not brought up in earlier stages of the appeal shall not be considered. The President or his/her designee shall deliver the decision to the student and the person who filed the original complaint within ten (10) business days. The decision of the President or his/her designee shall be final and binding.

D. Document Retention

The VPSA or the College President's designee shall retain a copy of all documents concerning complaints, investigations, administrative actions, and communications in relation to any incident that resulted in a disciplinary investigation of any kind against a student. The VPSA or the College President's designee will also retain records of any disciplinary appeals filed by the affected student as well as the resulting record of appeal and decision submitted by the Hearing Body and President or his/her designee. A record of the final decision must also be retained. All records specified in this section shall be retained for a period of five (5) years.

Unlawful Sexual Harassment and Discrimination of Students Procedure

It is the policy of SRTC that all students shall be provided an environment free of unlawful harassment (including sexual harassment and sexual violence), discrimination, and retaliation.

All students and employees are expressly prohibited from engaging in any form of unlawful harassing, discriminating, intimidating or retaliatory behavior or conduct in all interactions with each other, whether or not the interaction occurs during class or on/off campus. Visitors to campuses also shall not engage in prohibited conduct and may be barred for such prohibited conduct if other corrective measures are ineffective. Allegations of prohibited conduct occurring at clinical sites to which students are assigned shall be investigated in accordance with this procedure.

Any individual who has engaged in prohibited conduct will be subject to disciplinary action up to and including expulsion or dismissal. Nothing in this procedure shall be interpreted to interfere with any person's right to free speech as provided by the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America.

All students are encouraged to report any prohibited conduct. Reports will be treated in an expeditious and confidential manner.

PROHIBITION ON RETALIATION

SRTC will not tolerate retaliation for having filed a good faith harassment and/or discrimination complaint or for having provided any information in an investigation. Any individual who retaliates against a complainant or witness in an investigation will be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including expulsion or dismissal.

Any individual who knowingly makes a false charge of unlawful harassment/discrimination or retaliation, or who is untruthful during an investigation may be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including expulsion or dismissal.

Employee complaints of unlawful harassment or discrimination shall be conducted pursuant to the process outlined in Procedure III.A.1, Unlawful Harassment of Staff.

The following are the applicable Technical College System of Georgia (TCSG) policies relating to the discipline process for employees in relation to the circumstances of allegations of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and other policy violations:

TCSG Procedure: 4.3.1p. [III.A.1.] Unlawful Discrimination, Harassment and Retaliation in Employment

“All employees are prohibited from engaging in any form of unlawful discrimination or harassment. Any employee who has engaged in such prohibited behaviors or conduct will be subject to disciplinary action, including dismissal.”

TCSG Procedure: 4.3.2p.2. [III.L.2] Consensual Relationships

“...the TCSG expressly prohibits consensual relationships between a faculty or staff member and any student that he/she instructs, advises, supervises, or evaluates; a supervisor and any employee he/she directly or indirectly supervises/manages within all work unit(s) under his/her span of control (i.e., line of authority); or, any technical college employee and a dually-enrolled high school student.”

TCSG Procedure: 4.3.3p [III.X.] Workplace Violence

“The Technical College System of Georgia (TCSG) and its associated technical colleges are committed to providing all members of the TCSG community (e.g., employees, students, volunteers, visitors, vendors and contractors) with a safe and secure workplace and/or academic setting free of intimidating, threatening, or violent behavior. Therefore, violent acts, threats (direct or implied), unlawful harassment, verbal or physical abuse, stalking, intimidation, and other disruptive behavior, language, or communication in any form (including by telephone, facsimile electronic mail, written communication, or social media) are expressly prohibited. This prohibition for employees extends to any off-duty setting when the act is directed to a work-related contact or bears a relationship to work.”

TCSG Procedure: 4.4.1p. [III.T.1] Positive Discipline

“The Technical College System of Georgia (TCSG) emphasizes quality and excellence in all aspects of System operations. As such, the System’s Positive Discipline process is designed to promote an elevated level of employee discipline by correcting performance problems as they arise, building genuine employee commitment to the organization, and encouraging and promoting the development of effective working relationships between supervisors and their subordinate staff. In addition, the Positive Discipline process focuses on practical and timely decision-making coupled with individual responsibility and accountability.”

TCSG Procedure: 4.4.2p. [III.I] Adverse Employment Actions

“After consultation with the TCSG General Counsel and/or Director, Office of Human Resources, the Commissioner or a Technical College President may take immediate action to place an employee in a suspension without pay status or dismiss an employee at the time of notification of an arrest or at any time during the suspension without pay period in response to one of the following circumstances:

- The employee has been charged with and it is likely that he/she has committed a serious, violent felony referenced in O.C.G.A.§ 17-10-6.1 (e.g., murder or felony murder, armed robbery, kidnapping, rape, aggravated child molestation, aggravated sodomy, aggravated sexual battery, or other felony offenses involving violent behavior referenced in Paragraph VI.B.1.a. of the Background Investigations State Board Policy 4.1.9.;
- The employee has been charged with and it is likely that he/she has committed a sexual offense referenced in O.C.G.A. Title 16 (e.g., incest, sodomy, statutory rape, child molestations, enticing a child for indecent purposes, the sexual exploitation of children, etc.);
- For an employee working in a technical college’s daycare/childcare center when he/she has been charged with, and it is likely that he/she has committed simple battery or simple assault when the victim is a minor, cruelty to children, criminal attempt/battery, or contributing to the delinquency, unruliness or deprivation of a minor;
- The employee has been charged with and is likely to have committed a drug-related felony offense or any other felony/misdemeanor offense that may impact the safe and efficient operation of a Technical College or the System office; Technical College or System Office employees; the general public; or, as applicable, students; or,
- If in similar circumstances, criminal attempt when the crime attempted is any of the criminal offenses referenced above or any offense committed in another jurisdiction which, if committed in Georgia, would be one of these offenses.”

Allegations or suspicions of unlawful discrimination, harassment, sexual harassment, sexual violence, or unlawful retaliation may be reported to the technical college’s Title IX or Section 504 Coordinators, the President, or the Human Resources Director should the complaint involve employees.

Complaints may also be emailed to unlawfulharassment@tcsge.edu. SRTC’s contacts are:

Title	Title IX Coordinator	EEOC Officer	ADA/504 Coordinator
Campus Office	Moultrie	Moultrie	Thomasville
Phone #	229-217-4145	229-217-4207	229-227-2676

Complaints under this procedure can be expressed in writing, by telephone, or in person; individuals are, however, encouraged to express their complaints in writing to ensure all concerns are addressed.

THE TCSG TITLE IX PROCESS FOR COMPLAINANTS & RESPONDENTS

Information You Should Know

The U.S. Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights (OCR) enforces, among other statutes, Title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972. Title IX protects people from discrimination based on sex in education programs or activities that receive Federal financial assistance. Complaints of sexual harassment, sexual assault, and any other form of sex-based discrimination fall under Title IX. The Technical College System of Georgia takes allegations of this nature very seriously. As such, TCSG will conduct thorough, neutral, fact-finding investigations into the complaints, and prevent opportunities for the behavior to reoccur.

There are several roles in a Title IX investigation:

- **Complainant:** The party to the process who has experienced Title IX Prohibited Conduct at issue.
- **Respondent:** The person alleged to have engaged in Title IX Prohibited Conduct.
- **Title IX Coordinator:** An individual designated by the president of the college to ensure compliance with Title IX and the person who will receive Title IX complaints.
- **Advisor:** The person who will attend the Hearing with a Party and conduct the oral cross-examination of the other Party and Witnesses. This person may also offer advice and support when the Notice of Formal Complaint is issued and may attend any meetings involved in the investigatory process but may not speak on behalf of the Party during such meetings. The advisor may be chosen by the Party and is permitted to be, but need not be, an attorney. If either Party is unable to select an Advisor, TCSG will furnish an Advisor to the Party. The Advisors are intended to maintain privacy and confidentiality to the extent permitted by law.
- **Decision-Maker:** A professional appointed by the TCSG Commissioner experienced and trained in adjudicating matters of civil rights, sexual harassment, and/or sexual violence and trained on this Title IX Procedure who will preside over the Hearing and will issue the Written Determination Regarding Responsibility.

A Title IX complaint may be filed in writing, by telephone, or in person and may be reported to a College official who will in turn report the complaint to the TCSG Title IX investigator. All information regarding the investigation is to be kept confidential unless a release is approved. An official notice of investigation will then be sent to the Complainant and the Respondent. Both parties should obtain Advisors to help guide them through the process and cross examine any witnesses during the hearing. The Advisor must be trained in the process. If either party cannot identify an advisor, the College MUST provide one.

A President or other designee of the Commissioner may suspend with pay, temporarily transfer, or reassign employees involved in an investigation in order to prevent further harassment or to facilitate the effectiveness of an investigation. Whenever possible, any changes in assignment or work status for a complainant should not be made. A suspension with pay is not a disciplinary action.

The Title IX Investigator will collect all evidence and interview all parties involved. It is important that all parties preserve any documents or other evidence which may pertain to the investigation. Any medically related evidence is best preserved by trained medical personnel. The complainant is encouraged to seek medical services for both treatment as well as preservation of evidence.

The Investigator will evaluate the information collected during the investigation and determine whether a preponderance of the evidence substantiates the allegations. Investigations and summary findings will

be documented appropriately. Any evidence collected during the investigation should be maintained in accordance with the TCSG record retention requirements. Personally identifiable information, including, but not limited to home addresses, telephone numbers, student identification numbers or social security numbers should not be maintained in the investigative records.

All investigations should be completed within 45 calendar days of receiving the complaint. Both the complaining party as well as the respondent will be given equal opportunity to identify witnesses and offer evidence. The investigative report will be provided to both parties, and they will be given 3 business days to submit a written response to the report before it is finalized. Following this review, a date is set for the live hearing.

During the live hearing, the Advisors will be allowed to cross examine the other party as well as any witnesses. The two parties are not allowed to cross examine each other. If requested, the parties can be separated into different rooms for the live hearing. The Decision-Maker (a professional appointed by the TCSG Commissioner, experienced and trained in adjudicating matters of civil rights, sexual harassment and/or sexual violence and trained on the Title IX procedure who will preside over the hearing and will issue the written determination regarding responsibility) listens to the cross examinations and may also conduct his/her own fact finding during the live hearing. Following the live hearing, the Decision-Maker issues a written determination which makes findings of fact, rationale for decisions, sanctions imposed (if any) and explanation of the appeal process.

Either party may appeal the written determination to the TCSG Commissioner. If appealed to the TCSG Commissioner, the Commissioner will review the written appeal documents from the parties, make a decision and that decision is final.

Title IX is specific to behavior and discrimination based on the protected characteristics of sex (gender). Complaints of discrimination based on other protected characteristics (race, color, religion, national origin, genetic information, age of disability) are equity complaints, and will be investigated by the Equity Coordinator at the College. Title IX investigations are NOT criminal investigations, but in cases of potential criminal behavior (ex. sexual assault), they may run parallel to a criminal investigation.

The College will take all reasonable steps to prevent unlawful retaliation against complainants and any other individuals participating in investigations under this procedure.

If prohibited conduct is determined to have occurred following the investigation, steps shall be taken to prevent a recurrence and to correct the discriminatory effects on the complaining party and others as appropriate. Steps may include, but are not limited to, mandating training or evaluation, disciplinary sanctions, policy implementation, issuing no-contact orders, or reassignment of students or employees. Disciplinary sanctions for students are defined in TCSG Procedure governing Student Discipline and may include reprimand, restriction, disciplinary probation, disciplinary suspension, and disciplinary expulsion. Disciplinary sanctions for employees are defined in TCSG's Positive Discipline Procedure and may include formal reminders, decision making leave, or dismissal.

The severity of sanctions or corrective actions may depend on the severity, frequency and/or nature of the offense, history of past discriminatory, harassing, or retaliatory conduct, the Respondent's willingness to accept responsibility, previous college response to similar conduct, and the college's interests in performing its education mission. Should recommended disciplinary sanctions involve academic suspension or expulsion, the matter must be referred to the Vice President for Student Affairs, as provided by the College's Student Code of Conduct and Disciplinary Procedure.

Even in the absence of sufficient evidence to substantiate a finding that sex discrimination, sexual misconduct or retaliation has occurred, colleges are expected to address any inappropriate conduct and take all reasonable steps to prevent any future sex discrimination, harassment, sexual violence or retaliation.

TITLE IX INVESTIGATIVE PROCESS

1. Conduct prohibited under Title IX occurs.
2. A complaint is filed by the party impacted or on that party's behalf.
3. An official notice of investigation is issued to the Complainant and Respondent.
4. Both parties should obtain Advisors at this point to help guide them through the process. Advisors may be present at every stage but may only actively participate during the live hearing. If either party is unable to identify an Advisor, the college is responsible for furnishing that party with an Advisor.
5. An investigation is conducted by the TCSG Title IX Investigator, which includes interviews with all parties involved and the collection of pertinent evidence.
6. The investigation report is prepared and issued to the Complainant and Respondent.
7. If the Investigator determines the complaint should be dismissed, the Complainant may appeal at this point. If the Investigator determines the complaint should continue through the process, both parties have the right to respond, in writing, during a review and response period.
8. Following this review and response period, a date and time is set for a live hearing.
9. During the live hearing, both parties are allowed to cross-examine the other party and all witnesses through their Advisors. The parties are not allowed to personally cross-examine each other. If requested, the parties can be separated into different rooms for the live hearing.
10. The Decision-Maker listens to the cross-examinations and may also conduct his/her own fact finding during the live hearing.
11. Following the live hearing, the Decision-Maker issues a written determination which makes findings of fact, rationale for decisions, sanctions to be imposed (if any), and explanation of the appeal process.
12. Either party may appeal the written determination to the TCSG Commissioner.
13. If appealed to the TCSG Commissioner, the Commissioner will review the written appeal documents from the parties, make a decision, and that decision is final.

Should you have questions about Title IX or the investigative process, please contact the SRTC Title IX Coordinator at 229-217-4145.

RELATED AUTHORITY

- Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972
- 20 U.S.C. §§ 1681 et seq.
- Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act
- Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act
- O.C.G.A. § 19-7-5

- Titles VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act
- Age Discrimination Act
- Americans with Disabilities Act
- Americans with Disabilities Amendments Act of 2008 Rehabilitation Act, as amended
- Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act
- Technical College System of Georgia

Sex Offender Registration — Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act

In accordance with Georgia law, sex offenders must register with local law enforcement authorities of the city or county in which he or she resides, is employed, carries on a vocation, or is a student at an institution of higher education. This includes out-of-state employees and students.

The “Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act” is a federal law that provides for the tracking of convicted, registered sex offenders enrolled as students at institutions of higher education or working/volunteering on campus. This act requires that state procedures ensure that this registration information is promptly made available to law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction where the institutions of higher education are located and that it is entered into appropriate state records or data systems.

In accordance with the Georgia law 42-1-12, the Georgia Bureau of Investigation (GBI) is the central repository for Georgia's sexual offender registry. The Georgia Bureau of Investigation makes every effort to ensure that the information contained in the Georgia Sex Offender Registry is accurate. Members of the general public, including everyone in the SRTC college community, may request information concerning sex offenders at the online GBI Georgia Sexual Offender Registry at:

<http://gbi.georgia.gov/georgia-sex-offender-registry>

...or by contacting local law enforcement authorities. SRTC officials will assist anyone requesting this information about sexual offenders on campus as well in the local community.

It should be noted that nothing in the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) may be construed to prohibit an educational institution from disclosing information provided to the institution concerning registered sex offenders.

ANNUAL DISCLOSURE OF CRIME STATISTICS

A. While SRTC is a reasonably safe environment, rarely crimes do occur. However, in compliance with the Clery Act, SRTC has a responsibility to disclose information about crime on and around our campuses.

SRTC maintains a close relationship with local law enforcement agencies where SRTC owns or controls property to ensure that crimes reported directly to these agencies that involve the college are brought to our attention. In addition to collecting Clery Act crime statistics from local law enforcement agencies, all reports of Clery Act crimes made directly to Campus Security Authorities are collected and maintained by the SRTC Police Department.

B. Reporting Locations.

- **On-Campus:** Any building or property owned or controlled by SRTC within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by SRTC in direct support of our institutional purposes.
- **Non-campus properties:** Non-campus property or buildings owned or controlled by SRTC that are frequently used by students and are not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.
- **Public properties:** Public property not owned or controlled by SRTC located immediately adjacent to and easily accessible from campus property, including thoroughfares, sidewalks, streets, lands, and parks.

C. Reportable Crimes and Violations as Defined by the Clery Act.

CRIMINAL OFFENSES

Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter – The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

Negligent Manslaughter – The killing of another person through gross negligence.

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. This offense includes the rape of both males and females.

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.

- *The legal age of consent for sexual intercourse in the State of Georgia is sixteen (16).*

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 or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

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

Burglary – The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft.

Motor Vehicle Theft – The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle.

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

HATE CRIMES

Hate Crime – Any of the above-mentioned offenses (except negligent manslaughter), and any incidents of Larceny-Theft, Simple Assault, Intimidation, or Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property that were motivated by bias.

Categories of Bias

- **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.
- **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 a group of persons based on their actual or perceived sexual orientation.
- **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.
- **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 or 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.

Larceny-Theft – The unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another.

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

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

Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property – 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.

VAWA OFFENSES

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. 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. Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse. Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

Domestic Violence – A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim; by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;

by a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner; by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

Stalking – Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to - a) fear for his or her safety or the safety of others; or b) suffer substantial emotional distress.

ARRESTS AND DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS FOR CERTAIN VIOLATIONS

Drug Law 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.

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. This classification encompasses weapons offenses that are regulatory in nature.

D. CRIME STATISTICS: CLERY ACT DATA

The following Annual Security Report data provides Clery Act crime data for selected crimes that have been reported to the SRTC Police Department, local law enforcement agencies, or to Campus Security Authorities. The statistics reported for the sub-categories on liquor laws, drug laws, and weapon law violations represent the number of people arrested or referred to SRTC judicial authorities for the respective violations.

SRTC will publish the Annual Security Report annually by October 1st and submit the crime statistics portion of the report via the Department of Education database by the required deadline each year.

**JEANNE CLERY DISCLOSURE OF CAMPUS SECURITY
POLICY AND CAMPUS CRIME STATISTICS ACT**

Annual Security Report
Crime Statistics for the years 2020, 2021, and 2022

Southern Regional Technical College

Bainbridge – Decatur County

Cairo – Grady County

Moultrie – Colquitt County

Thomasville – Thomas County

Tifton – Tift County

BAINBRIDGE CAMPUS									
OFFENSE	ON CAMPUS			NON-CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VAWA OFFENSES									
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARRESTS									
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS									
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

There were no Unfounded Crimes for the Bainbridge Campus for 2020, 2021, or 2022.

There were no reported Hate Crimes for the Bainbridge Campus for 2020, 2021, or 2022.

CAIRO CAMPUS									
OFFENSE	ON CAMPUS			NON-CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VAWA OFFENSES									
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARRESTS									
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS									
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

There were no Unfounded Crimes for the Cairo Campus for 2020, 2021, or 2022.
There were no reported Hate Crimes for the Cairo Campus for 2020, 2021, or 2022.

MOULTRIE - INDUSTRIAL DRIVE CAMPUS									
OFFENSE	ON CAMPUS			NON-CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VAWA OFFENSES									
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARRESTS									
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS									
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

There were no Unfounded Crimes for the Moultrie – Industrial Drive Campus for 2020, 2021, or 2022. There were no reported Hate Crimes for the Moultrie – Industrial Drive Campus for 2020, 2021, or 2022.

MOULTRIE - VETERANS PARKWAY CAMPUS									
OFFENSE	ON CAMPUS			NON-CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VAWA OFFENSES									
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARRESTS									
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS									
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

There were no Unfounded Crimes for the Moultrie – Veterans Parkway Campus for 2020, 2021, or 2022.

There were no reported Hate Crimes for the Moultrie – Veterans Parkway Campus for 2020, 2021, or 2022.

THOMASVILLE CAMPUS									
OFFENSE	ON CAMPUS			NON-CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VAWA OFFENSES									
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARRESTS									
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS									
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

There were no Unfounded Crimes for the Thomasville Campus for 2020, 2021, or 2022.
There were no reported Hate Crimes for the Thomasville Campus for 2020, 2021, or 2022.

TIFTON CAMPUS									
OFFENSE	ON CAMPUS			NON-CAMPUS			PUBLIC PROPERTY		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VAWA OFFENSES									
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARRESTS									
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS									
Drug Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weapon Law Violations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

There were no Unfounded Crimes for the Tifton Campus for 2020, 2021, or 2022.
There were no reported Hate Crimes for the Tifton Campus for 2020, 2021, or 2022.

APPENDIX A

Related Offenses and Violations of Georgia Law

Applicable Georgia Sex Offenses and Crimes Against Persons include, but are not limited to the following:

- O.C.G.A. § 16-6-1 Rape
- O.C.G.A. § 16-6-2 Aggravated Sodomy
- O.C.G.A. § 16-6-3 Statutory Rape
- O.C.G.A. § 16-6-4 Child Molestation
- O.C.G.A. § 16-6-5 Enticing a Child for Indecent Purposes
- O.C.G.A. § 16-6-5.1 Sexual assault by persons with supervisory or disciplinary authority; sexual assault by practitioner of psychotherapy against a patient
- O.C.G.A. § 16-6-22 Incest
- O.C.G.A. 16-6-22.1 Sexual Battery
- O.C.G.A. § 16-6-22.2 Aggravated Sexual Battery
- O.C.G.A. § 16-5-20 Simple Assault
- O.C.G.A. § 16-5-21 Aggravated Assault
- O.C.G.A. § 16-5-23 Simple Battery
- O.C.G.A. § 16-5-23.1 Battery
- O.C.G.A. § 16-5-24 Aggravated Battery
- O.C.G.A. § 16-5-40 Kidnapping
- O.C.G.A. § 16-5-61 Hazing
- O.C.G.A. § 16-5-90 Stalking
- O.C.G.A. § 16-5-91 Aggravated Stalking
- O.C.G.A. § 16-5-94 and § 16-5-94 Dating Violence
- O.C.G.A. § 16-7-21 Criminal Trespass
- O.C.G.A. § 16-7-22 Criminal Damage to Property in the First Degree
- O.C.G.A. § 16-7-23 Criminal Damage to Property in the Second Degree

Applicable Georgia Drug Law violations include, but are not limited to the following:

- O.C.G.A. § 16-13-30. Purchase, possession, manufacture, distribution, or sale of controlled substances or marijuana
- O.C.G.A. §16-13-30.2. Unlawful manufacture, distribution, or possession with intent to distribute of imitation controlled substances; civil forfeiture
- O.C.G.A. § 16-13-30.3. Possession of substances containing ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, and phenylpropanolamine; restrictions on sales of products containing pseudoephedrine
- O.C.G.A. §16-13-30.5. Possession of substances with intent to use or convey such substances for the manufacture of Schedule I or Schedule II controlled substances
- O.C.G.A. § 16-13-30.6. Prohibition on purchase and sale of marijuana flavored products
- O.C.G.A. § 16-13-31. Trafficking in cocaine, illegal drugs, marijuana, or methamphetamine
- O.C.G.A. § 16-13-31.1. Trafficking in ecstasy; sentencing; variation
- O.C.G.A. § 16-13-32.2. Possession and use of drug related objects

O.C.G.A. § 16-13-32.4. Manufacturing, distributing, dispensing, or possessing controlled substances in, on, or near public or private schools

O.C.G.A. §16-13-72. Sale, distribution, or possession of dangerous drugs

O.C.G.A. §16-13-75. Drugs to be kept in original container

O.C.G.A. §16-13-78.2. Possession, manufacture, delivery, distribution, or sale of counterfeit substances

O.C.G.A. §16-13-92. Possession, sale, or transfer of model glue

Applicable Georgia Liquor Law violations include, but are not limited to the following:

O.C.G.A. § 40-6-391 Driving Under the Influence

O.C.G.A. § 40-6-253 Open Container of Alcohol in Passenger Area of Vehicle

O.C.G.A. § 40-60-41 Public Drunkenness

O.C.G.A. § 40-5-67.1 Implied Consent/Refusing Chemical Test

O.C.G.A. § 3-3-8. Possession and transportation of lawfully purchased alcoholic beverages upon which taxes have not been paid in this state.

O.C.G.A. § 3-3-21.1. Possession of alcoholic beverages on the grounds of a public school

O.C.G.A. § 3-3-22. Sale or furnishing of alcoholic beverages to intoxicated persons

O.C.G.A. § 3-3-23. Furnishing to, purchase of, or possession by persons under 21 years of age of alcoholic beverages

O.C.G.A. § 3-3-27. Unlawful manufacture, transportation, receipt, possession, sale, or distribution of alcoholic beverages; failure to file proper reports or bonds or pay fees; declaration of apparatus used in unlawful manufacture of alcoholic beverages as contraband

O.C.G.A. § 3-10-5. Allowing use of premises for unlawful sale, manufacture, or other disposition of distilled spirits

O.C.G.A. § 3-3-33. Vaporized form of alcoholic beverages and alcohol vaporizing devices prohibited

Applicable Georgia Weapons Law violations include, but are not limited to:

O.C.G.A. § 16-11-122. Possession of sawed-off shotgun or rifle, machine gun, silencer, or dangerous weapon prohibited

O.C.G.A. § 16-11-123. Unlawful possession of firearms or weapons

O.C.G.A. § 16-11-127. Carrying weapons in unauthorized locations.

O.C.G.A. § 16-11-127.1. Carrying weapons within school safety zones, at school functions, or on a bus or other transportation furnished by a school

O.C.G.A. § 16-11-131. Possession of firearms by convicted felons and first offender probationers

O.C.G.A. § 16-11-132. Possession of handgun by person under the age of 18 years

O.C.G.A. § 16-11-134. Discharging firearm while under the influence of alcohol or drugs

END OF REPORT