Georgia Institute of Technology

Atlanta
Annual Security and Fire Safety Report
2023

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About the Clery Act

The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act) is a federal law requiring institutions of higher education that receive federal funding to provide transparency around campus crime statistics and other safety and security information. This is done through distribution of an Annual Safety and Security Report to the campus community. The report includes institutional security policies and campus crime statistics for the latest three-year period, and describes available programs that are designed to improve campus safety. Other required descriptions include Clery crime categories, crime reporting geography, timely warnings and emergency notification processes, victim rights, and more.

Institutions that have on-campus residential facilities must also publish a Fire Safety Report that includes statistics on the number of fires and causes of each fire, as well as fire-related injuries, deaths, and/or property damage for each on-campus student housing facility.

Both reports (which Georgia Tech has combined into one document) must be published by October 1 of every year, as announced to the community via email. The reports are also made available to the public, generally through campus websites and upon request.

The Clery Act is named in memory of 19-year-old Jeanne Ann Clery, a Lehigh University freshman who was tragically murdered in her residence hall room on April 5, 1986. Jeanne's parents, Connie and Howard Clery, had assumed the campus was safe and learned only later that Lehigh University students had not been informed of the 38 violent crimes that occurred on the Lehigh campus in the three years before Jeanne's murder. They eventually persuaded Congress to enact a law that would help mitigate future tragedies.

The U.S. Department of Education oversees compliance and enforcement of the Clery Act.

About Georgia Tech

The Georgia Institute of Technology ("Georgia Tech") is one of the nation's top public research universities with more than 45,000 students who study in person at the main campus in Atlanta, at Georgia Tech-Europe in France, at Georgia Tech-Shenzhen in China, as well as through distance and online learning.

Students represent 50 states and 149 countries.

Tech's engineering and computing Colleges are the largest and among the highest-ranked in the nation. The Institute also offers outstanding programs in business, design, liberal arts, and sciences.

With nearly $1.45 billion annually in research awards across all six Colleges and the Georgia Tech Research Institute (GTRI), Georgia Tech is among the nation's most research-intensive universities. It is an engine of economic development for the state of Georgia, the Southeast, and the nation.

Georgia Tech's mission is to develop leaders who advance technology and improve the human condition. Its mission and strategic plan are focused on making a positive impact on the lives of people everywhere.

For more than 137 years, the people of Georgia Tech have dared to imagine and then create solutions for a better future. The innovative culture and leadership continue, for Progress and Service for all.

Georgia Tech Equal Opportunity, Nondiscrimination, and Anti-Harassment Policy

Georgia Tech provides equal opportunity to all faculty, staff, students, and all other members of the Georgia Tech community, including applicants for admission and/or employment, contractors, volunteers, and participants in institutional programs, activities, or services. Georgia Tech complies with all applicable laws and regulations governing equal opportunity in the workplace and in educational activities.

Georgia Tech prohibits discrimination, including discriminatory harassment, on the basis of race, ethnicity, ancestry, color, religion, sex (including pregnancy), sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, national origin, age, disability, genetics, or veteran status in its programs, activities, employment, and admissions. This prohibition applies to faculty, staff, students, and all other members of the Georgia Tech community, including affiliates, invitees, and guests.

Further, Georgia Tech prohibits citizenship status, immigration status, and national origin discrimination in hiring, firing, and recruitment, except where such restrictions are required in order to comply with law, regulation, executive order, or Attorney General directive, or where they are required by federal, state, or local government contract.

As a federal contractor, it is also Georgia Tech's policy to take affirmative actions to employ and to advance in employment all persons regardless of race, ethnicity, ancestry, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, national origin, age, marital status, disability, genetics, or protected veteran status, and to base all employment decisions only on valid job requirements. This policy shall apply to all employment actions, including, but not limited to, recruitment, hiring, upgrading, promotion, transfer, demotion, layoff, recall, termination, rates of pay or other forms of compensation, and selection for training, including apprenticeship, at all levels of employment.

Georgia Tech makes reasonable accommodations for the disabilities of qualified employees, students, and applicants.

Public Safety at Georgia Tech

The Georgia Tech Police Department (GTPD) is a fully certified, state police agency. All officers employed by the Georgia Institute of Technology are equivalent to the police or law enforcement officers employed in your hometown. GTPD officers are authorized to make arrests for violations of state law and local ordinances, obtain and execute search warrants, and enforce the traffic laws.

GTPD has achieved and maintains two accreditations from the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA®): Law Enforcement Accreditation (since 2013) and Public Safety Communications Accreditation (since 2022).

GTPD employs more than 80 sworn police officer positions, in addition to civilian public safety officers. Primarily responsible for protecting the life and property of people on the Georgia Tech campus, GTPD officers patrol the campus around the clock and perform a full range of public safety services, including:
- Providing first response to emergencies.
- Enforcing laws and Institute regulations.
- Investigating criminal incidents and traffic accidents.
- Reporting crimes and traffic accidents.
- Conducting crime awareness and prevention programs.

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

The jurisdiction of the GTPD, as defined by Georgia law, is public or private property under control of the Board of Regents plus 500 yards. GTPD officers monitor criminal activity at non-campus student organization locations when such properties are within the jurisdiction of GTPD. Officers may operate beyond the 500 yards if they are in pursuit of an individual, assistance is requested from a surrounding agency with whom the Georgia Institute of Technology has a mutual aid agreement, or on any campus under the control of the Board of Regents.

If a member of the Georgia Tech community is identified as an offender in an incident, GTPD will also notify the appropriate Institute personnel so that administrative disciplinary action may be taken.

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

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

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

Crimes Involving Student Organizations at Off-Campus Locations

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

Law Enforcement Training
GTPD sworn officers are professionally trained and certified in accordance with the Georgia Peace Officer Standards and Training Council and attend continuing in-service training programs to further develop their knowledge and skills, including the Mental Health First Aid (MHFA) program recommended by the National Council for Mental Well-Being. Two members of GTPD's command staff are certified MHFA trainers.

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

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

> GTPD website: police.gatech.edu
> X (formerly Twitter): @GaTechPD
> Instagram: @gatechpd
> Facebook: @GaTechPD
> YouTube: @GaTechPD

Community Feedback and Complaint Process

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

> In person: 965 Hemphill Ave. NW, Atlanta, GA 30318
> Phone: 404.894.2500
> Online: police.gatech.edu/community-feedback-and-complaint-process
> Email: complaints@police.gatech.edu or commendations@police.gatech.edu
> Mail: 965 Hemphill Ave. NW, Atlanta, GA 30332-0440

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

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

Facility Access, Security, and Maintenance

Campus Access

Georgia Tech is an open campus located in midtown Atlanta, just north of downtown Atlanta. The campus is committed to a livable, sustainable, and beautiful campus with more than 426 acres and 14,000 trees. Access to facilities is generally granted and determined by the building's use: academic, administrative, residence (First-Year, Undergraduate, or Graduate/Family Housing) and community (e.g., the John Lewis Student Center, the Campus Recreation Center, the Price Gilbert Memorial and Crosland Tower Libraries, the Clough Undergraduate Learning Commons).

Access to spaces utilized and leased by Georgia Tech (e.g., the Coda Building) is determined by the building management.

Building Security

The Georgia Tech Police Department patrols all campus buildings and their surroundings to maintain security. During business and classroom hours, this patrol includes the interior of all non-residential buildings. Security and guest services personnel are present in many buildings during open hours to help ensure building security and guide visitors. After business or classroom hours, GTPD inspects all building doors and locks to ensure they are properly functioning, and patrols the interior as needed.

GTPD regularly inspects all exterior doors and locks to residence halls, which are locked 24/7 and accessible only to students and staff with keys, and to GTPD in emergencies. Residential staff monitor security issues within residence halls and are encouraged to call GTPD as needed.

The Georgia Tech Police Department utilizes more than 4,000 high-resolution camera views to help ensure the safety of the campus community. The cameras are used to protect Georgia Tech resources, provide situational awareness, and help identify those responsible for committing criminal acts.

Types of Access Controls

Swipe Cards
The Georgia Tech Security Card Access System (SCAS) is a campuswide system that enables students, faculty, and staff to use their BuzzCard to access various buildings on campus. Individual BuzzCards are

programmed to allow the holder access only to those buildings they are authorized to enter. As such, the SCAS enhances building security by limiting access to only those students, faculty, or staff who need to access a specific building, including residence halls. More information about the Georgia Tech SCAS is available at BuzzCard.gatech.edu.

BuzzCards must be picked up in person at BuzzCard Center, Monday through Friday from 9AM to 4PM. Employees and affiliates will be issued a BuzzCard on approval of an authorized department administrator or campus sponsor. First-year students will be issued a BuzzCard during First-Year Orientation (FASET). The BuzzCard Center updates card information each evening so door access privileges can be updated. Problems with door access should be addressed by sending an email to gatech.service-now.com.

Traditional Keys

Traditional keys to offices are managed by the Georgia Tech Lock Shop, and distributed to the Building Managers, who are the official key contact for the Lock Shop. Keys will not be made for a building occupant or contractor/vendor without the prior approval of the Building Manager. Each department may have additional requirements to follow in requesting keys.

Traditional keys to individual rooms in residential buildings are managed and distributed by one of the four Area Housing offices and are distributed upon room assignment. The Georgia Tech Student Code of Conduct ("Code") specifically prohibits unauthorized entry into any Institute Premises or remaining without permission in any building after normal closing hours, as well as possessing, using, making, or causing to be made any key or other means of access to any Institute Premises without proper authorization. (see 6. Unauthorized Use of Premises). Residents are responsible for the safety of their room keys and other access materials.

After-Hours Access

For after-hours access to residential buildings, residents are advised to contact their Resident Advisor or Peer Leader. After-hours access to most non-residential buildings should be directed to each facility's Building Manager, who coordinates access restrictions with the BuzzCard Center. Community building schedules are posted on their individual websites; hours may vary at different times of the year.

Visitation Policies

Residences

Residents may allow guests of any sex to visit their room/apartment with agreement from the other residents in their room/suite/apartment. Roommates, suitemates, and apartment mates have the veto power over all guests. Residents are expected to accompany their guests at all times and accept responsibility for their behavior. Hosts should meet their guests at the building entrance and escort their guests at all times while in the building. At no time should any resident provide entrance to the building to someone who is not their guest.

Guests (including other Georgia Tech residents) may not stay in a resident's room more than three consecutive nights in a seven-day period, or more than 10 nights per semester. Residents must always have their roommates' permission for overnight guests.

Visitation privileges may be revoked for individuals or groups who violate the visitation policies. Hall councils and roommates may develop rules that are supplementary to, but not in conflict with, the established guidelines.

Non-Residences

Individual department managers may impose restrictions, which are considered appropriate to the successful operation of the individual unit, on visitors in the workplace. Except when authorized by the department head/manager, all visitors who do not have official business with the department may be restricted from prolonged visits to the workplace.

Work areas, laboratories, closed stacks, trade shops, machine rooms, and other Institute work areas should be off limits to anyone but employees authorized access to minimize physical risk to the individual as well as risk to the Institute. Visitors who must enter risk-associated areas should be accompanied by an authorized employee.

Missing Persons

All members of the Georgia Tech community, including faculty, staff, and students, are encouraged to report when they suspect a student is missing (i.e., when their whereabouts are unknown and unexplainable for a period of time). Reports should be made to the Georgia Tech Police Department (GTPD), the Department of Housing and Residence Life, and/or the Office of the Associate Vice President for Student Life and Dean of Students. All reports not made directly to GTPD must be immediately referred to GTPD either in person or by phone at 404.894.2500.

There is no waiting period to report any missing person to GTPD. Upon notification that a person is or may be missing, GTPD will give full consideration and attention to the report, including careful recording of factual circumstances surrounding the disappearance and identifying those cases when an individual may be in jeopardy. If GTPD determines that a student is, in fact, missing they will, as soon as possible and practical, notify the appropriate campus administrators (e.g., dean of students, director of housing, etc.) and additional law enforcement agencies as appropriate.

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

The identity and all contact information for the "Housing Missing Person Contact" shall remain confidential, will be used only for the purpose specified herein, and will only be accessible to authorized officials of the Office of the Associate Vice President for Student Life and Dean of Students, and may not be disclosed except to law enforcement personnel in furtherance of a missing person investigation.

For more information, see the Missing Student Notification Policy at
https://policylibrary.gatech.edu/search/results?search=missing%20students.

Reporting Crimes and Other Emergencies

Reporting to GTPD

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

GTPD dispatchers are available at all times. They will dispatch an officer to the scene and, if necessary, additional emergency assistance will be summoned. GTPD reports involving students are forwarded to the Office of the Associate Vice President for Student Life and Dean of Students for review and potential action by the Office of Student Integrity. GTPD will investigate when it is deemed appropriate. Additional information obtained in the investigation will also be forwarded to the Office of Student Integrity and/or the Title IX Coordinator.

Reporting to Other Campus Security Authorities

All members of the Georgia Tech community, including students, faculty, staff, and guests, may also report specific crimes to any Campus Security Authority (CSA). These crimes, as defined by the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act), include: murder, non-negligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, rape, fondling, incest, statutory rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson (limited to investigated cases determined by law enforcement authorities to be arson), domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. Hate crimes need to be reported as well. Hate crimes include any of the above offenses and incidents of larceny-theft, simple assault, intimidation, or destruction/ damage/vandalism of property that were motivated by the offender's bias. Bias categories include disability, ethnicity, gender, gender identity, national origin, race, religion, and sexual orientation.

The Clery Act defines a CSA broadly as
1) A member of a campus police department.
2) Any individuals who have responsibility for campus security, but who do not constitute a police or security department (such as gate attendants).
3) Any persons designated in an institution's campus security policy as a recipient of reports of criminal offenses from students or employees.
4) An official of an institution having significant responsibility for student and campus activities.

The following list denotes the positions at Georgia Tech that meet the definition of a CSA. This list is intended to be comprehensive, but certain positions may not be specifically listed.
- All sworn members of GTPD.
- All academic deans, associate deans, and assistant deans.
- All deans and directors, associate deans and directors, and assistant deans and directors in the Office of the Associate Vice President for Student Life and Dean of Students.
- The Title IX Coordinator, Assistant Title IX Coordinator, and all Deputy Title IX Coordinators.
- Campus victim-survivor advocates.
- The vice president, associate vice president, executive directors, and assistant director of the organizational area of Institute Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion.

- All directors, associate directors, resident advisors, and peer leaders of the organizational area of Residence Life.
- All directors and associate directors of the organizational area of the John Lewis Student Center.
- The associate vice president, senior directors, and directors of the organizational area of Georgia Tech Human Resources.
- All directors, associate directors, and head coaches in Georgia Tech Athletics.
- The senior director of Stamps Health Services.
- All advisors to student clubs and organizations.

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

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

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

Confidential Reporting

For crimes that are reported to GTPD, confidentiality is limited to that provided by law. Because police reports are public records under state law, GTPD cannot hold reports of crime in confidence. Confidential reporting, for purposes of inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics, can be made to Campus Security Authorities (as identified above) — excluding sworn members of GTPD. Accurate and prompt reporting will facilitate timely initiation of warnings and other appropriate emergency response procedures and will also help ensure the accuracy of crime statistics compiled and reviewed by the GTPD Crime Analyst in compliance with the Clery Act.

Persons Exempt From Reporting Clery Reportable Crimes

Pastoral counselors and professional counselors, as defined below, when acting as such, are not considered to be Campus Security Authorities and are not required to report crimes. A pastoral counselor is associated with a religious order or denomination, who is recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling, and who is functioning within the scope of that recognition. A professional counselor is an employee of the Institute whose official responsibilities include providing psychological counseling and who is functioning within the scope of their license or certification.

The Georgia Institute of Technology does not currently have a policy regarding voluntary, confidential reporting of crimes by complainants or witnesses for inclusion in crime statistics, nor does Georgia Tech currently have a policy or procedures that encourage pastoral and professional counselors, at their professional discretion, to inform the persons they are counseling of any such procedures to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in crime statistics.

Suspected Child Abuse Reporting

Georgia law requires all Institute employees and volunteers who, in the course of their duties, suspect that a child has been abused on or off campus to report that abuse immediately to GTPD in person or by phone at 404.894.2500. Employees and volunteers must also report suspected child abuse to their

supervisor, program director, or a Georgia Tech official as soon as possible. For more information, see the Mandatory Reporting of Child Abuse Policy in the Georgia Tech Policy Library at https://policylibrary.gatech.edu/campus-use-facilities/mandatory-reporting-child-abuse-policy.

The Daily Crime Logs

The Daily Crime Log is generated automatically and uploaded directly from the GTPD Records Management System for public viewing via the GTPD website at https://police.gatech.edu/crime-logs-and-map. The crimes are recorded in the order the reports are received, and the log is updated in real time, with the most recent information displayed first. The Daily Crime Log includes the case number, nature of the offense, date and time of the offense, general location of the offense, and the case disposition.

A copy of the Daily Crime Log is also available to the public in person during regular business hours through the Records Unit, Georgia Tech Police Department, 965 Hemphill Avenue NW, Atlanta, Georgia. Portions of the log older than 60 days are also available online, in person during regular business hours, or by request to openrecords@police.gatech.edu.

The Daily Crime Log is retained by GTPD and is accessible for seven years. It will never include information that would jeopardize the confidentiality of the victim. Archived logs will be made available to the requestor within two business days of receiving the request.

Timely Warnings / Clery Act Safety Alerts

The Georgia Tech Police Department issues Timely Warnings to alert the campus community of Clery crimes occurring on campus or in other Clery Geography considered by the Institute to represent an ongoing threat to students and/or employees. Timely Warnings are issued without delay, as soon as the pertinent information is available.

GTPD evaluates reports made to them, other CSAs, and local law enforcement to determine if a warning must be disseminated. Timely Warnings are issued by the Georgia Tech Police Department with determination made by department personnel who receive the report of the incident.

Timely Warnings are issued via Institute email. Timely Warnings will not include the names and other identifying information of complainants.

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

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

Emergency Notifications

Georgia Tech is committed to ensuring that the campus community receives timely, accurate, and useful information in the event of an emergency or dangerous situation that poses a risk to the health or safety of the campus community. The Georgia Tech Emergency Operations Plan provides guidelines to campus administrators in planning and responding in a crisis, which includes a description of emergency notifications.

Georgia Tech Emergency Notification System (GTENS)

The Georgia Tech Emergency Notification System, known commonly as GTENS, can distribute emergency messages through phone, text, email, digital signage, social media, and websites. The system includes preloaded templates for various situations. All Georgia Tech students and employees are automatically enrolled in email alerts. Students and staff may elect to enroll in the optional text and phone notifications at passport.gatech.edu. Parents, neighbors, and affiliates without a Georgia Tech ID number are now able to opt into the system to stay better informed and connected during emergencies. For more information about opting into the system, go to prepare.gatech.edu/gtens.

In 2023, GTENS expanded its notification capabilities by specifying the type of messaging being sent:
- Inform: A critical incident is nearby but poses no immediate threat.
- Emergency: A threat is imminent and immediate action is required by the campus.
- Update: An informational update on a critical incident in the area.
- All Clear: All clear on the critical incident in the area.

The introduction of GTENS Inform enables communication about high-visibility incidents that may appear concerning but do not actually require immediate action by the campus community. GTENS Emergency messages are still reserved for imminent threats requiring immediate action.

Siren Warning System (SWS)

The Georgia Tech Siren Warning System (SWS) is a series of seven sirens distributed evenly throughout the campus capable of sounding audible siren alerts followed by voice instructions. The SWS may be used in conjunction with GTENS to advise of an emergency to persons who are outdoors.

Testing

Testing of GTENS and SWS is conducted monthly on the first Wednesday of the month at 12 noon unless use of the alerts would cause undue alarm or interfere with exam schedules. Makeup tests are conducted on the next Wednesday at 12 noon.

Emergency Notification Approval

Georgia Tech will, without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification and initiate the notification system, unless issuing a notification will, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, compromise efforts to assist a victim or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Confirmation of an immediate threat and the decision to issue a notification may be made by the GTPD Watch Commander or superior officer based upon the continued existence of a threat to the campus community. Assessment may entail an on-scene size-up, reports from responding officers, video evidence, or calls and reports from the public. Confirmation of a significant emergency does not require that all of the pertinent details are known or even available.

In addition to the on-duty GTPD Watch Commander, the following persons may approve and initiate the use of emergency notification:
- Chief of Police
- Deputy Chief of Police
- Police Captains
- Director of Emergency Management and Communications
- Director of Emergency Communications

GTPD Watch Commanders must advise their chain of command immediately following the use of GTENS.

Tornado Warnings

GTENS and the SWS are automatically triggered in the event that a National Weather Service-issued Tornado Warning overlays a portion of the Georgia Tech campus. Subsequent messaging and all-clear messaging should be sent by authorized staff following the automatic tornado warning alerts.

Population Segments

GTPD reviews the circumstances of the emergency and determines which segment of the campus community should receive an emergency notification. For emergencies and other dangerous situations

that pose a risk to the health or safety of only a small segment of the Georgia Tech population, systems such as fire alarms and direct conversations may be used.

Determining What Information to Release

The priority for an emergency notification is to trigger an immediate response from the community to seek safety. Initial messaging may only declare that an emergency situation exists on campus and that the campus community should take shelter. Subsequent messaging may include more specifics such as the location(s) and time(s) of the incident(s). The initial emergency notification should not be delayed in order to verify and communicate a specific location of an incident on campus. Subsequent messaging may provide such details as time allows for more verification. Further, the Incident Commander may direct the use of emergency notification to assist the response. Follow-up messages will be sent to update the campus on continuing developments, including an all clear when the threat has passed.

Sending Emergency Notifications

While the GTPD Watch Commander or superior officer may authorize and direct the use of emergency notification, GTPD's communications officers are responsible for sending the messages. The trained individuals and groups who may send alerts include:
- GTENS: GTPD communications officers are primarily responsible for sending GTENS messages. The following are also trained to send GTENS messages:
  - Office of Emergency Management staff
  - GTPD Command Staff (chief, deputy chief, captains)
  - GTPD Communications Management (director and supervisor)
- Siren Warning System: GTPD communications officers are primarily responsible for sending SWS messages.

Disseminating Emergency Information to the Larger Community

GTENS emergency messages are disseminated through public social media accounts and websites that are accessible by the larger community.

Emergency Planning and Exercising

Emergency Operations Plan

The GTPD's Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEM) (prepare.gatech.edu) is responsible for the overall direction and planning for emergency situations that occur on campus or in the local or regional area affecting the campus. The OEM has developed a comprehensive, all hazards Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) that outlines steps the Institute will take to prepare for, respond to, mitigate, and recover from a full range of likely hazards the campus community may face. The EOP establishes a concept of operations, assigns functional responsibilities to Institute departments during an emergency, incident-specific plans, and other appropriate annexes and appendices. The EOP is reviewed annually and published on the department website.

To ensure that these plans remain current and actionable, the Institute conducts various exercises of components of the EOP throughout each year. To be sure, the Institute conducts exercises of the EOP on at least an annual basis. These may include workshops, drills, tabletop exercises, functional exercises, or full-scale exercises. Depending upon the nature of the exercise, OEM and GTPD may make the

community aware of the exercise by utilizing one or more of the following: the emergency notification system itself, social media, posters, and direct conversation with those involved, as to not alert or alarm the community.

After-Action Reviews

After-action reviews (AARs) are conducted following all exercises in order to identify gaps in planning, training, equipment, or other resources. AARs include a description of the event or exercise, data, and time of the event or exercise. Documentation of testing activities is maintained in the Office of Emergency Management and Communications for a period of seven years.

Housing-Specific Exercises

Emergency evacuation drills for Georgia Tech Housing are conducted at the beginning of each semester by Georgia Tech Housing and the Georgia Tech Fire Safety Office. The drills are described in more detail in the Georgia Tech Fire Safety Report.

Building Emergency Plans

Building Managers are tasked with updating and maintaining an emergency manual "Redbook" specific to each facility, which includes evacuation and assembly points, locations of AEDs, and hazards unique to that building. Building Managers also ensure that evacuation plans are posted near each elevator and stairwell.

Security and Safety Education and Prevention Programming

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

Personal Safety Training

Multiple courses are available and offered to students, faculty, and staff free of charge. These courses are facilitated by staff of GTPD's Crime Prevention Unit and the Office of Emergency Management. All courses are offered at least once per semester as well as by request. Courses include:
- Citizen's Police Academy
- Security and Safety Education and Awareness
- Emergency Preparedness
- Active Shooter Response
- Safety Abroad
- Self-Defense
- Mental Health First Aid
- Alcohol/Drug Abuse Prevention
- Weather Hazards and Precautions
- Sexual Assault Prevention
- CPR/AED/First Aid Training

To request a course, visit the Services section at police.gatech.edu or the Planning + Training section at prepare.gatech.edu. To request the CPR/ADE/First Aid Training for your organization from Georgia Tech's Fire Safety Office, send an email to firesafety@gatech.edu.

Additional Safety Training Resources

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

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

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

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

Hazardous Weather Alerts: Georgia Tech community members may subscribe to receive hazardous weather alerts and access information about adverse weather conditions by sending an email to prepare@gatech.edu. Community members can also check the website when inclement weather is imminent at prepare.gatech.edu/situational-awareness-2023.

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

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

Campus Transportation: When classes are in session, the Institute operates free transportation services. The Stinger bus provides four routes on campus for students, employees, and the public, including transportation between the Institute's Transit Hub and Atlanta's Midtown MARTA Station. The Stingerette is a demand-response, shared-ride, late night transit service to adjacent neighborhoods, while the Midnight Rambler provides nighttime transit services

between West and East Campus. Other routes include: to and from Emory University, to and from NARA/Science Square, and a weekend grocery run. Paratransit options are also available. For more information, including operating hours, contact Parking and Transportation Services at 404.385.PARK or visit pts.gatech.edu.

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

Bicycle/Mobility Device Registration: Members of the Georgia Tech community who bring bicycles, scooters, and other mobility devices to campus are encouraged to register them, at no cost, with GTPD. Owners provide GTPD with important identification information in the event of loss, and receive a registration sticker to visually ID their mobility device. To register, visit the Services section at police.gatech.edu. For more information, call 404.894.2500.

Physical Security Surveys: GTPD offers free building security surveys, which involve conducting physical security assessments and talking with building managers about physical and behavioral changes that may contribute to improved building security. For more information, call 404.894.2500 or read more at police.gatech.edu/facility-safetysecurity-assessment.

Lost and Found: GTPD operates a lost and found for valuable property. If you have lost property that is not of significant value, check with the building managers or transit dispatchers where the property may have been left. To drop off found property or inquire about valuable lost property, stop by GTPD. Lost or found property may also be reported by emailing GTPD at crimeprevention@police.gatech.edu.

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

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

Publicizing Personal Information

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

When Walking
- Walk facing traffic.
- Carry a minimal number of belongings.
- Keep emergency money for transportation in a separate location such as a pocket.
- Avoid walking alone after dark, especially in an unfamiliar area. Try to find a ride from a friend or use the available campus resources such as the Stingerette shuttle service.
- Have your keys in your hand when approaching your vehicle or residence.
- If you feel you are being followed by someone in a vehicle, change your direction and write down the license plate number.

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

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

What If It Happens to You?
- Do not resist if an attacker is only after your belongings or other valuables. Do not escalate a property crime into a violent confrontation.
- Remain calm and do not show signs of panic, anger, or confusion.
- Call the police immediately. Identify yourself and your location.
- Try to get a good description of your attacker, focusing on attributes such as: age, sex, scars, race, height, weight, complexion, tattoos, type of clothing, and body build.

Property Safety Tips

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

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

Bicycles and Other Mobility Devices
- Park in areas with a high volume of pedestrian traffic.
- Lock your bicycle or scooter with a high-quality, U-shaped lock.
- Engrave your mobility device with an owner identification number. This service is free at GTPD.
- Register your mobility device for free with GTPD at police.gatech.edu/property-registration. A record will be made of the make, model, manufacturer's serial number, and the owner identification number, and you will receive a registration sticker to place on your mobility device.

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

Theft of Personal Items
- Write your name or owner identification number on several pages inside your books.
- Never leave your backpack, laptop, tablet, smartphone, and other property unattended, especially while at the library; in coffee shops, dining halls, classrooms, and lounge areas; or at the Campus Recreation Center. These are the most commonly stolen items on campus.
- While lockers are safe for storing clothes, they can be broken into. Do not store valuable items in a locker.

Weapons on Campus

Disclaimer: This summary is not an authoritative source of law, but is offered as a general overview. It is the responsibility of each individual to know and understand the laws that apply to weapons on campus.

The State of Georgia authorized the possession of concealed handguns by weapons carry license holders to carry handguns on property owned or leased by public colleges and universities (O.C.G.A. § 16-11-127.1), effective July 1, 2017. The statute defines concealed as "carried in such a fashion that does not actively solicit the attention of others and is not prominently, openly, and intentionally displayed except for the purposes of defense of self or others." This law was modified in 2021 by Senate Bill 3191, also known as the "Georgia Constitutional Carry Act." Effective January 1, 2023, the new law removed the license requirement while retaining all other restrictions. Therefore, anyone may carry a lawfully owned handgun while it is substantially (but not necessarily completely) covered by an article of clothing, or contained within a bag that they are carrying, or in another similar manner that keeps the weapon under the control of the owner and generally out of the view of others.

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

Georgia law, under the same code section, also allows the carrying of electroshock weapons on campus. Electroshock weapons are devices commonly referred to as tasers or stun guns. Per O.C.G.A. 16-11-127.1(b)(19), this code section does not restrict "any person who is 18 years of age or older or currently enrolled in classes on the campus in question and carrying, possessing, or having under such person's control an electroshock weapon while in or on any building or real property owned by or leased to such public technical school, vocational school, college or university, or other public institution of postsecondary education; provided, however, that, if such person makes use of such electroshock weapon, such use shall be in defense of self or others. The exemption under this paragraph shall apply only to such person regarding such electroshock weapon. As used in this paragraph, the term 'electroshock weapon' means any commercially available device that is powered by electrical charging units and designed exclusively to be capable of incapacitating a person by electrical charge, including, but not limited to, a stun gun or taser as defined in subsection (a) of Code Section 16-11-106."

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

Students, faculty, and staff should not attempt to monitor or enforce compliance; instead, contact GTPD with any concerns. For more information, refer to the Campus Carry link on the Georgia Tech Police Department web page at police.gatech.edu/campus-carry-information.

Alcohol and Illegal Drug Policies, Education, and Assistance

Georgia Tech is committed to maintaining a campus free of drug and alcohol abuse and assisting all employees and students in finding ways to address such problems.

Alcoholic Beverages and Illegal Drugs Prohibition

All persons must comply with federal, state, and local laws and the policies of Georgia Tech and the Board of Regents governing the use, possession, manufacture, distribution, dispensation, and sale of alcoholic beverages while on the Georgia Tech campus and at Georgia Tech events either on or off campus. **The legal drinking age in the state of Georgia is 21**.

Georgia Tech does not permit or condone the illegal possession and/or use of controlled substances. Controlled substances means any drug, substance, or immediate precursor included in the definition of controlled substance in the Official Code of Georgia Section 16-13-21 (4) or Schedule I through V of Section 202 of the Federal Controlled Substance Act [21 United States Code 812].

In addition, in accordance with federal and state laws and because of the potential detriment to the health and well-being of Georgia Tech employees, all employees are prohibited from engaging in the unlawful use, possession, manufacture, distribution, dispensation, or sale of alcoholic beverages, controlled substances (including marijuana), or other dangerous drugs on the campus of Georgia Tech (including all property owned or leased by Georgia Tech) and at all Georgia Tech activities on or off campus. The enforcement of federal, state, and local laws pertaining to underage drinking; possession, use, and sale of drugs; and any other criminal occurrences is referred to the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction.

Educational Programs

All incoming undergraduate students are required to complete AlcoholEdu to learn more about alcohol and drug safety prior to the end of their first semester at the Institute.

Voluntary educational programs are supported and encouraged through a variety of departments. A small sampling of educational opportunities includes:
- Alcohol/Drug Abuse Prevention (GTPD's Crime Prevention Unit).
- Alcohol and Drug Impairment "Fatal Vision" goggles (GTPD, Campus Safety Day).
- Alcohol and Academics (Wellness Empowerment Center).
- Effects of Drugs and Alcohol on Health and Athletic Performance (Georgia Tech Athletic Association).
- Tech Stories scenario-based education (FASET orientation).
- CHOICES – Office of Student Integrity.

Alcohol Policies and Procedures

Georgia Tech has established policies and procedures governing the possession, sale, and consumption of alcoholic beverages on campus, as well as any event or activity (either on or off campus) that is organized, sponsored, or supervised by a Georgia Tech college, school, office, department, unit, or affiliate:

- The Student/Student Organization Alcohol and Other Drug Policy may be obtained through the Office of Student Integrity or through the Georgia Tech Policy Library at https://policylibrary.gatech.edu/student-life/studentstudent-organization-alcohol-and-other-drug-policy.

- The Employee Alcohol and Illegal Drug Use Policy may be obtained from Georgia Tech Human Resources or through the Georgia Tech Policy Library at https://policylibrary.gatech.edu/employment/employee-alcohol-and-illegal-drug-use.

- The Good Samaritan/Medical Amnesty Provision can be found at https://osi.gatech.edu/policies/good-samaritanmedical-amnesty-provision.

- The Campus Alcohol Policy can be found on the Georgia Tech Policy Library website at https://policylibrary.gatech.edu/campus-use-facilities/campus-alcohol-policy. This policy describes the approval policies required for serving alcohol at Georgia Tech events.

Drug and Alcohol Counseling, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Programs

Students with alcohol or drug-related concerns may be referred to or seek assistance from the Division of Student Engagement and Well-Being. The Division provides trained professional and paraprofessional counselors in the Counseling Center and CARE for alcohol and other drug use, misuse, prevention, education, and counseling.

The Employee Assistance Program confidentially refers faculty and staff to resources such as clinics, physicians, and agencies. The Employee Assistance Program is provided at no cost to employees; however, the employee may be responsible for payment of services that are beyond the number of sessions provided by the Employee Assistance Program.

For more information about the Employee Assistance Program, please visit the Human Resources EAP website: https://hr.gatech.edu/eap.

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

The Georgia Institute of Technology is committed to a learning and working environment free from gender-based violence for all Institute community members. The Institute community includes students, faculty, and staff, as well as contractors, vendors, visitors, and guests. As part of this commitment, the Institute expressly prohibits sexual misconduct, including dating violence, domestic violence, sexual

assault, and stalking consistent with the requirements of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, and University System of Georgia policy.

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

If you or someone close to you are the victim of gender-based violence, know that you are not alone. The information included below will help you navigate some of what you may be experiencing. No matter what you have experienced or how you are feeling now, it is important to prioritize your safety. You don't have to go through this alone, and this information is intended to help you navigate the process.

Sexual assault is any type of unwanted sexual activity committed against you without consent, from unwanted touching to rape. Sexual assault can happen by threats, coercion, or physical force. Dating and domestic violence is when someone harms another individual in the context of a romantic relationship, whether that be marriage, living together, or dating formally or informally. This can include physical, emotional, or sexual abuse, or all three. It can occur when you are deeply in love with someone or happen on the first date, and it can even occur long after a romantic or sexual relationship has ended.

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

Options for Seeking Medical Attention and Preserving Evidence

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

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

In addition, photos, text messages, social media posts, instant/direct messages, and any other communications, including audio files, or physical documents may provide information useful for investigations in stalking cases. In some situations, including dating or domestic violence, taking photographs of visible injuries is an important way to capture or preserve evidence for future investigations.

Stamps Health Services, including Women's Health, is available during office hours (Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. – 5 p.m.) for assistance and follow-up care for Georgia Tech students. It does not conduct

rape kit exams. Additionally, an on-call VOICE Advocate in the Wellness Empowerment Center can be reached 24 hours a day by calling 404.894.9000.

GTPD will transport victims in unmarked cars to the Grady Rape Crisis Center or any other local rape crisis center 24 hours a day. Victims may request that a friend or family member accompany them. Additionally, a VOICE Advocate can accompany students to the hospital or rape crisis center. Victims have the option to seek medical attention without having a rape kit exam conducted, and receive assistance with other documentation, such as photos, for cases of dating or domestic violence. They may seek medical attention for injuries, screening for a sexually transmitted infection, emergency contraception, and pregnancy testing.

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

Reporting Sexual Misconduct

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

GTPD provides victims with written information about the Georgia Crime Victims Bill of Rights, as well as information on obtaining Temporary Protective Orders, Institute No Contact Orders, and support services and resources available to community members affected by sexual misconduct. Individuals can also report to their local police department.

Reports of sexual misconduct may also be made to the Title IX Coordinator online at the "Report an Incident" link provided at diversity.gatech.edu/equity-compliance/reporting-options/i-want-report-incident, by phone at 404.317.2270, or by email to titleix@gatech.edu. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for providing parties with supportive and protective measures, regardless of whether an individual chooses to report the crime to GTPD or local law enforcement. The Title IX Coordinator also provides information about the Institute's sexual misconduct disciplinary proceedings, and students' and employees' rights and options with respect to reporting and filing a complaint, regardless of the location of the offense.

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

The Title IX Coordinator and VOICE can assist individuals with information about orders of protection, no-contact orders, and restraining orders. Regardless of whether a complaint is filed with GTPD or the Title IX Coordinator, an individual can still receive support services from the Title IX Coordinator. Once a court issues an order of protection or restraining order, individuals are encouraged to provide copies of the report to GTPD to keep on file and have the authority to enforce the order. In addition, should the Title IX Coordinator issue a no-contact directive, any violations of the order are to be reported to either

the Office of Student Integrity and/or Employee Relations. On- and off-campus resources are available online at https://diversity.gatech.edu/equity-compliance/reporting-options/i-want-talk-someone.

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

Confidentiality

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

Georgia Tech Resources and Support

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

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

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

For Students:
Equity and Compliance Programs/Title IX Coordinator
404.317.2270
titleix.gatech.edu
Individuals may choose to meet with the Institute's Title IX Coordinator to learn about their rights and options, acquire supportive measures, request academic and other accommodations, request an informal resolution, or begin a formal complaint process. The Title IX Coordinator will assist in obtaining:
- Counseling.
- Advocacy assistance.
- Housing assistance.

- Academic support.
- Academic accommodations/modifications as needed.
- Health/mental health services.
- Changes to: academic, living, transportation, and working situations.

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

VOICE
404.894.9000 (24 hours per day)
voice.gatech.edu
The Wellness Empowerment Center has VOICE Advocates on staff who can provide confidential, immediate, and ongoing support to a victim-survivor coping with an experience of sexual violence. Support includes information about reporting options, regardless of when or where the violence occurred; facilitation of academic, housing, and other accommodations; and connecting victim-survivors with resources if they are struggling with classes, relationships, or other effects of their experience. In addition, VOICE provides information, educational programs, referrals, and support for sexual assault, rape, dating or domestic violence, sexual harassment, stalking, and related issues.

Georgia Tech Police Department (GTPD)
404.894.2500
GTPD officers are trained to help ensure the well-being of victims, provide transportation to Grady Hospital for treatment, and support the investigation and prosecution of cases.

Office of the AVP for Student Engagement and Well-Being and Dean of Students
404.894.2565
The Office of the AVP for Student Engagement and Well-Being and Dean of Students can serve as an advocate for students in reporting incidents of sexual violence and provide resources and referrals for victims. It also enforces Institute disciplinary actions in response to sexual violence through the Office of Student Integrity.

Stamps Health Services
404.894.1420
Stamps Health Services includes primary care, pharmacy, women's health, psychiatry, immunization and allergy, as well as onsite laboratory and radiology services. Stamps Health Services can help students of all genders with medical concerns after experiencing sexual violence. They do not collect rape kits; please see the Community Resources section for information about the Grady Rape Crisis Center.

Women's Health
404.894.1434
Women's Health at Stamps Health Services has staff who provide services for sexual and reproductive health needs. Women's Health offers pelvic exams and pap smears, contraception — including emergency contraception — and sexually transmitted infection screening. They do not, however, collect rape kits. If students do not wish to visit Women's Health, they can make an appointment with a provider in Primary Care at Stamps Health Services.

Georgia Tech Center for Mental Health Care and Resources

404.894.2575
The Center offers free, confidential counseling services for Georgia Tech students who have been victims of sexual violence. Other types of counseling services are also provided.

Women's Resource Center
404.385.0230
Confidential staff in the Women's Resource Center, a unit in the Office of the Dean of Students, work to connect victim-survivors with Advocates in Health Initiatives as well as provide additional resources for those who may be struggling with classes, relationships, or other significant matters that may have resulted from their experience.

LGBTQIA Resource Center
404.385.2679
The Center coordinates a range of programs and events throughout the year aimed at educating faculty, students, and staff about LGBTQIA issues, providing safe spaces for LGBTQIA students to build community and explore their identities, and facilitating conversations about LGBTQIA diversity, equity, and inclusion. Confidential individual support is available throughout the year for students, faculty, and staff who want to discuss needs and concerns.

Office of International Education
404.894.7475
Immigration and visa assistance can be obtained by contacting the Office of International Education at info@oie.gatech.edu. For a full list of services, please see isss.oie.gatech.edu.

For Employees:

Equity and Compliance Programs/Title IX Coordinator
404.317.2270
Individuals may choose to meet with the Institute's Title IX Coordinator to learn about their rights and options, acquire supportive measures, request accommodations, request an informal resolution, or begin a formal complaint process.

Employee Assistance Program (EAP)
1.844.243.4440
Georgia Tech has contracted with Kepro to provide employees and their family members with a comprehensive Employee Assistance Program, a confidential counseling service that assists employees in addressing emotional and mental health concerns. EAP is staffed by counselors who are providers of mental health services licensed in Georgia.

Georgia Tech Police Department (GTPD)
404.894.2500
GTPD officers can support the investigation and prosecution of cases, help ensure the well-being of victims, and transport them to Grady Hospital for treatment.

LGBTQIA Resource Center
404.385.2679
The Center coordinates a range of programs and events throughout the year aimed at educating faculty, students, and staff about LGBTQIA issues, providing safe spaces for LGBTQIA students to build

community and explore their identities, and facilitating conversations about LGBTQIA diversity, equity, and inclusion. Confidential individual support is available throughout the year for students, faculty, and staff who want to discuss needs and concerns.

Community Resources
Dating/Domestic Violence and Stalking Resources
24/7 Crisis Line, emergency shelter and transitional housing program, support groups, Temporary Protective Orders, legal advocacy, and community education. These agencies are in confidential locations.

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

Sexual Assault Resources
24/7 Crisis Line, Sexual Assault evidence preservation exams and medical treatment, counseling, support groups, and accompaniment to court.

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

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

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

A Formal Complaint may be made by any member of Georgia Tech's community. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for determining which type of proceeding will be used for each complaint. Case-by-case determinations will be made based on the nature of the reported incident, who is involved, and the context of and/or where it occurred.

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

Possible Sanctions

The broad range of sanctions for a student respondent found to have violated Georgia Tech's sexual misconduct policy includes: expulsion; suspension for an identified time frame or until satisfaction of certain conditions or both; temporary or permanent separation of the parties (e.g., change in classes, reassignment of residence, no-contact orders, limiting geography of where parties can go on campus) with additional sanctions for violating no-contact orders; required participation in training/awareness education programs; required participation in alcohol and other drug awareness and abuse prevention programs; counseling or mentoring; volunteering/community service; loss of institutional privileges; delays in obtaining administrative services and benefits from the institution (e.g., holding transcripts, delaying registration, graduation, diplomas); additional academic requirements relating to scholarly work or research; financial restitution; warning and/or probation.

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

Protective Measures
Interim measures may be implemented at any point after the Institute becomes aware of an allegation of sexual misconduct and should be designed to protect individuals in the USG community. Such measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to the education program or activity without unreasonably burdening the other party, including measures designed to protect the safety of all parties or the recipient's educational environment, or deter sexual misconduct and retaliation. Protective measures offered by the Institute include counseling, advocacy, housing assistance, academic support, health and mental services, changing workplace arrangements, mutual no-contact directives, and other services.

Interim measures must be implemented consistent with the provisions in applicable Board of Regents and institutional policies and procedures.

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

Advisors
Both the complainant and the respondent, as parties to the matter, shall have the opportunity to use an advisor of the party's choosing at the party's own expense. The advisor may accompany the party to all meetings and may provide advice and counsel to their respective party throughout the sexual misconduct process, including providing questions, suggestions, and guidance to the party, but may not

actively participate in the process except as described under the special procedures for Title IX proceedings. All communication during the sexual misconduct process will be between the institution and the party and not the advisor. With the party's permission, the advisor may be copied on all communications.

Investigation
Throughout any investigation and resolution proceeding, a party shall receive written notice of the alleged sexual misconduct, shall be provided an opportunity to respond, and shall be allowed the right to remain silent or otherwise not participate in or during the investigation and resolution process without an adverse inference resulting. If a party chooses to remain silent or otherwise not participate in the investigation or resolution process, the investigation and resolution process may still proceed, and policy violations may result. Until a final determination of responsibility, the respondent is presumed to have not violated the Sexual Misconduct Policy.

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

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

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

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

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

An initial draft of the investigation report shall be provided to the complainant, the respondent, their advisors, and appropriate officials. This report fairly summarizes the relevant evidence gathered during the investigation, as well as includes information about the witnesses who participated in the investigation, the identified policy violations, and next steps following the finalization of the investigation.

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

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

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

Hearing
When a matter is not resolved through informal resolution, a hearing shall be set. All sexual misconduct cases involving student respondents shall be heard by a panel of faculty and/or staff. All sexual misconduct cases involving an employee respondent shall be heard by an independent individual decision-maker. All institutional participants in the sexual misconduct investigation and resolution process receive appropriate training as directed by the System Director or the Institute Title IX Coordinator and required by federal law. Before any hearing-related meeting, parties will receive timely notice of any meeting either or both may attend. The investigator may testify as a witness regarding the investigation but shall otherwise have no part in the hearing process and shall not attempt to otherwise influence the proceedings outside of providing testimony during the hearing. All directly related evidence shall be available at the hearing for the parties and their advisors to reference during the hearing. Both parties are also provided the opportunity to identify witnesses and/or any additional evidence that may not have been available at the time of the investigation.

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

Appeals
Either party has the right to appeal a decision made based upon any of the following limited appeal criteria:
1) To consider new information not brought out in the original hearing (or appeal), because such information was not known or knowable to the person appealing.
2) To allege a procedural error within the hearing process such as whether any hearing questions were improperly excluded or whether the decision was tainted by a conflict of interest or bias by the Title IX Coordinator, investigator, or decision-maker.
3) To allege that the finding was inconsistent with the weight of the information.

Neither respondent nor complainant can appeal an informal resolution. An appeal for a decision from a hearing must be submitted in writing and must be received by the Appellate Officer within five business days of the date of notification of the findings. Once received, the other party will be notified and provided five business days to submit a response to the appeal.

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

For students, the Associate Vice President for Student Life and Dean of Students or their designee shall then issue a decision in writing to both parties simultaneously within a reasonable time period, ordinarily 10 business days. This is the final decision of the Institute, unless the sanction is (or could have been) suspension or expulsion. In cases where the respondent has been expelled or suspended, the decision of the Associate Vice President for Student Life and Dean of Students may be appealed to the President or their designee (normally the Vice President for Student Engagement and Well-Being) solely on the criteria included above.

For staff, the Vice President for Human Resources is the first appellate officer who will issue the decision in writing to both parties simultaneously within a reasonable time. For faculty, the Provost is the first appellate officer who will issue the decision in writing to both parties simultaneously within a reasonable time. For all employees, the President or their designee's decision shall be the final decision of the institution.

At every appellate level, the decision shall be simultaneously issued in writing to both parties, and will include information about any additional appeals, any change to the original decision, and when the results become final.

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

Title IX Proceedings
When the Title IX Coordinator has determined a formal complaint meets the Title IX definition of sexual harassment, including both the nature and location of the alleged misconduct, federal regulations and USG policy require the Institute to follow specific guidelines with respect to handling of these matters that may differ from the handling of other sexual misconduct matters.

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

Informal Resolution in Title IX Proceedings

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

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

The Institute has agreed to engage in the informal resolution process.

Advisors in Title IX Proceedings
Both parties shall have the opportunity to use an advisor of the party's choosing. The advisor may accompany the party to all meetings and may provide advice and counsel to their respective party throughout the investigation and adjudication process but may not actively participate in the process except to conduct cross-examination at the hearing. If a party chooses not to use an advisor during the investigation, the institution will provide an advisor for the purpose of conducting cross-examination on behalf of the relevant party. All communication during the investigation and adjudication process will be between the institution and the party, and not the advisor. With the party's permission, the advisor may be copied on all communications.

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

Educational Programs and Campaigns

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

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

Georgia Tech's Equity and Compliance Office, which includes the Title IX Coordinator, offers sexual misconduct awareness and prevention training programs and workshops to student, faculty, and staff organizations and groups, including athletic teams, Greek organizations, student clubs, department

administrators, and Housing and Dining staff, among many others. Topics covered include identifying and responding to sexual misconduct, including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking; reporting sexual misconduct; what it means to be a Responsible Employee for reporting purposes; how to file a sexual misconduct complaint; support services and interim measures available to individuals affected by sexual violence; and procedures for investigating and resolving sexual misconduct complaints.

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

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

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

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

- Sexual violence occurs when a culture tolerates these behaviors, and it starts with rape jokes or sexist or other oppressive language. If you hear it, remember you don't have to laugh or participate.
- If you witness a potentially sexually violent situation, step in. Intervening can be direct or indirect; the important thing is that you do something. If you don't feel comfortable addressing the potential perpetrator directly, consider causing a distraction or getting someone else to help you. Even if you don't know the people involved, you can still help. If it is happening to a member of the Georgia Tech community, it's your business.

Being an active bystander might mean helping after you have learned an assault has occurred. Learn more about options available to victims and offer help and support if someone you know experiences any form of sexual violence. Believe the survivor and be supportive of their choices.

What Consent Means
Consent begins when individuals decide together to do the same thing, at the same time, in the same way, with each other. It is the responsibility of the initiator, or the person who wants to engage in the specific sexual activity, to make sure they have consent from their partner(s).

- Consent to one form of sexual activity does not imply consent to any other form of sexual activity.
- The initiator must obtain consent at every stage of sexual interaction.
- Consent may never be given by incapacitated persons. Incapacitation refers to the physical and/or mental inability to make informed, rational judgments. It can result from mental disability, sleep or any state of unconsciousness, involuntary physical restraint, status as a minor under the age of

16, or from intentional or unintentional taking of alcohol and/or other drugs. Whether someone is incapacitated is to be judged from the perspective of an objectively reasonable person.

How You Can Get Involved in Preventing Sexual Violence
Georgia Tech has a number of opportunities for community members interested in learning more about preventing sexual violence and getting involved, including the following:

- **The SGA Joint Sexual Violence Advisory Committee (JSVAC)** – JSVAC is an inclusive and diverse SGA-led student committee with a vision to create a campus where all students, faculty, and staff are protected and supported on all matters related to sexual and domestic violence. You can contact JSVAC at sga.health.wellbeing@gmail.com.
- **Peer Education** – If you want to help educate the community about sexual violence prevention and response, consent, healthy relationships, and bystander intervention, consider enrolling in the Peer Education Program. Every fall semester, VOICE trains a new cohort of Peer Educators. If you are interested in learning more, please email voice@gatech.edu.
- **Culture of Respect Collective (CoR)** – As part of Georgia Tech's continued commitment to addressing campus sexual violence, the Institute joined CoR — an initiative of NASPA, Student Affairs Administrators in Higher Education — dedicated to helping institutions of higher education end campus sexual violence. Georgia Tech's CoR committee consists of students, staff, and faculty committed to conducting a rigorous process of self-assessment and targeted organizational change. For more information, email Joi Alexander joi.alexander@gatech.edu or Alexis Martinez alexis.martinez@gatech.edu.
- **People Against Unwanted Sexual Experiences (PAUSE)** – A registered student organization focused on raising awareness of sexual violence on campus through outreach, events, and campaigns. For more information, email pause.gatech@gmail.com.

- **Request a Title IX Presentation** – Contact the Assistant Title IX Coordinator, Kendra Brown, at kendra.brown@gatech.edu to request a presentation for your group or organization on topics such as:
  - Title IX/sexual misconduct.
  - What to expect in the Title IX grievance process.
  - Georgia Tech's Sexual Misconduct Policy.
  - Responsible employee reporting obligations.

- **Request a VOICE Presentation** – Contact VOICE at **voice@gatech.edu** to request a presentation for your group or organization on topics such as:
  - Healthy relationships.
  - Consent.
  - Bystander intervention.
  - Sexual violence response/supporting survivors.

Sex Offender Registry

Information about sex offenders carrying on a vocation and/or enrolled at the Georgia Institute of Technology may be found at https://gbi.georgia.gov/services/georgia-sex-offender-registry.

Collecting Annual Crime Statistics

For the purpose of compiling annual crime statistics, the Georgia Tech Police Department Crime Analyst is responsible for collecting crime reports from Campus Security Authorities (CSAs), as defined below. CSAs are individuals who, because of their responsibilities at the Georgia Institute of Technology, have a duty to share information with the Institute about all alleged Clery crimes they become aware of. At Georgia Tech, some common examples of CSAs include, but are not limited to, employees of the Georgia Tech Police Department, Housing and Residence Life, Office of the Dean of Students, Georgia Tech Athletics Association, and Title IX, as well as all academic deans, associate deans, and assistant deans. A definition and list of additional CSAs can be found at police.gatech.edu/campus-security-authorities.

CSAs submit information through an online form. A database is used to manage data from CSAs and inform the tabulation and reporting of Clery Act crimes.

The Crime Analyst is also responsible for requesting Clery-related crime reports affecting the Georgia Tech campus from the Atlanta Police Department. The Crime Analyst confers biweekly with the Deputy Chief of Police in determining the classification and counting of crime statistics.

Record Keeping – Clery Crimes

As required by the federal Clery Act, Georgia Tech retains for at least seven years all records documenting reports of Clery crimes made to the Georgia Tech Police Department, other Campus Security Authorities, and local law enforcement. This will include the timely warning determination for each report and, if a timely warning was made, a copy of that warning. Also retained are records of all crime prevention and educational programming offered, including but not limited to security procedures, alcohol and other drugs, and sexual violence, across the Institute.

Georgia Tech retains all entries made in the daily crime and fire log for at least seven years. Copies of these archived entries will be made available for public inspection within two business days of a request.

For a period of seven years, the Georgia Institute of Technology will maintain records of:

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

Preparing the Annual Fire Safety Report

This report is in accordance with the Higher Education Opportunity Act (PL 110-315).

Copies of the Fire Safety Report can be found at www.ehs.gatech.edu/fire.

Georgia Tech's fire safety rules and policies are intended to prevent fires, and fire-related injuries and deaths. The Institute maintains a Fire Safety Office consisting of a fire marshal, deputy fire marshal, and two fire safety specialists. The Fire Safety Office manages a comprehensive risk reduction program consisting of plan review, construction inspections, annual fire inspections, the Hot Works program, night inspections, event support, operational permits, the Fire Protection System Management program, a statewide fire department liaison, and Campus Fire Safety Month.

Along with this program, the state fire marshal annually deputizes the Georgia Tech fire marshal to perform the duties of safety inspections, issuance of Certificates of Occupancy, and fire investigations.

Plan Review is an opportunity for the Fire Safety Office staff to provide feedback and oversight on construction projects and lab renovations for the Institute. Permits are issued and inspections provided throughout the project phases. Georgia Tech aggressively upgrades fire alarm systems, fire sprinkler systems, and other egress-related components as needed and when buildings go through renovations. Whenever possible, projects are created outside the set renovation schedule to upgrade older systems.

Construction Inspections involve the progressive inspection process of examining construction-related features against permit drawings. Typical intervals of inspection are at 50%, 80%, and 100% completion levels.

Annual Fire Inspections involve formal examination of an occupancy and its associated uses or processes to determine compliance with fire and life safety codes and standards.

Hot Works is a permit program for any work that generates sparks or heat. The web-based system allows contractors and facilities staff to apply for permits. Georgia Tech's fire safety specialist provides fire prevention oversight in alignment with guidelines from FM Global, Hot Works, and the International Fire Code.

Night Inspections and Event Support provide opportunities for campus-based organizations and groups to collaborate on fire and life safety aspects of events, celebrations, and large gatherings.

Operational Permits, as defined by the International Fire Code, are for 43 different operational conditions that require annual procedural review and permitting.

Fire Protection System Management is a web-based program that provides coordination and oversight during the temporary shutdowns of fire alarm systems and fire suppression systems for modification or repair. Building evacuations, fire watches, or official notices are required as needed to offset the risk associated with any temporary shutdowns.

The purpose of the statewide Fire Department Liaison is the active collaboration of the campus fire marshal and the fire service in the communities where Georgia Tech operates or occupies facilities.

Institute Policies and Rules in the Prevention of Fire

Prohibited Behaviors in Georgia Tech Residential Facilities

- Misusing or tampering with fire safety equipment including, but not limited to, fire extinguishers, hoses, horns, bells, conduit sections, alarm-pull trigger devices, fire sprinklers, central-relay control bases, and glass covers for fire extinguishers, as well as pulling false alarms.
- Obstructing hallways, sidewalks, or stairwells and impeding evacuation from a building during an emergency.
- Propping open any fire doors.
- Blocking or locking exit doors.
- Storing bicycles in stairwells or any other location that might impede evacuation from a building during an emergency.
- Possessing chemicals or substances that are potentially dangerous or highly flammable. This includes, but is not limited to, gasoline, propane, lighter fluid, etc.
- Leaving food cooking unattended.
- Failing to vacate the building when the fire alarm system is activated.
- Portable Electrical Appliances
  - Halogen lamps are prohibited in all housing facilities.
  - Hot plates are prohibited in all housing facilities.
  - All appliances must be plugged directly into an appropriate wall receptacle of the appropriate amperage as indicated by the manufacturer's instructions.
  - Extension cords, splitters, and power taps are prohibited from being used in conjunction with all portable electrical appliances.
- Smoking and Open Flames
  - Candles, incense, burners, and other open flame devices are prohibited.
  - Using any items that are potentially dangerous/flammable, including fireworks, hazardous materials, etc. is also prohibited.
  - Smoking is prohibited in all residence hall areas (rooms, apartments, suites, common areas, lobbies, lounges, stairwells, elevators, activity and recreation rooms, bathrooms, etc.).
  - People who choose to smoke must be outdoors at least 25 feet from any residence hall.

Fire Safety Disclosure for Student Housing

The Fire Safety Office annually inspects all Georgia Tech residential facilities on the Atlanta campus. Additionally, Georgia Tech's Housing Department performs safety inspections at random times during the year to ensure compliance with the Housing Department's fire safety policy.

Because of the seriousness of the consequences that could result from failure to comply with fire codes and Georgia Tech's Housing Policy, Georgia Tech takes disciplinary action on the first offense. Such actions may include the imposition of a fine by the Housing Department. The Institute also has the right to require students who violate these safety rules to vacate their accommodations with no financial credit for the remainder of the semester.

The Georgia Tech Fire Safety Office annually inspects on-campus Greek housing. Each semester that Greek houses are occupied, the Fire Safety Office will conduct and observe fire evacuation drills. State of

Georgia Fire and Life Safety rules and regulations are the predominant mechanism for fire safety rules and policies.

Fire and Life Safety Overview

Reporting a Fire

To alert first responders to a fire on the Atlanta campus, students, employees, or visitors should call 911 or 404.894.2500, or pull the fire alarm. Time is of the essence.

Fire Alarm Systems/Initiation

- **Pull Stations**. Fire alarm pull stations are located at exit doors, exit stairs, and corridors in Georgia Tech Housing facilities. Fire alarm activation automatically alerts the building occupants and automatically dials the Central Station Monitoring Company, a full-service fire alarm central station. Central Station Monitoring notifies the appropriate authorities including the Georgia Tech Police Department, which then contacts the City of Atlanta Fire Rescue Department.
- **Smoke Detection**. Smoke detectors are located throughout each floor of every Georgia Tech Housing facility on campus. If smoke is detected, the fire alarm system will notify the building occupants through visual and audible alarms and automatically send a signal to Central Station Monitoring.
- **Automatic Fire Sprinkler Systems**. The rise of temperature associated with fire in an area will activate a sprinkler, causing the sprinkler system to send a signal to the Fire Alarm Control Unit; the fire alarm system will notify the building occupants through visual and audible alarms and automatically send a signal to Central Station Monitoring.

  95% of Georgia Tech's Housing beds are covered by sprinkler protection. Future renovation project plans will accomplish 100% sprinkler coverage by Fall 2023.

  Sprinklers must not be tampered with or used to hang personal items. This could activate the system, causing substantial water damage. Georgia Tech is not responsible for any loss students may incur because of negligence due to tampering with sprinkler heads. A resident who knowingly or accidentally activates a sprinkler may be charged for the repairs/cleanup and may be subject to the judicial process.

Fire Evacuation Drills

- The Georgia Tech Housing Department, in conjunction with the Georgia Tech Fire Safety Office, conducted a total of 100 emergency evacuation drills in 2022. Emergency evacuation drills are conducted within 10 days of the beginning of classes each semester. The drills are conducted by activating every individual fire alarm system in each on-campus student housing facility. After the fire alarm is activated, students and visitors must exit immediately and gather at the designated safe refuge location. A sweep of all floors and a head count is conducted by a Housing staff representative and a GTPD officer. Only when the alarm is silenced, and the GTPD or local authority gives the "All Clear," may the building be reentered. Students who do not vacate the building when a fire alarm is activated may be subject to judicial action.

- Note: For these drills only, the fire alarm system is reset by the Georgia Tech Housing Electrical Department.

Fire and Life Safety Inspections

Fire inspections in the residence halls are conducted annually by the Georgia Tech Fire Safety Office. During each semester, Georgia Tech Housing staff will check rooms, per the following rules, to ensure that there are no fire hazards or unusual safety hazards present.

- Halogen torchiere lights are prohibited.
- Electrical circuits must not be overloaded. There can be only one major appliance (such as refrigerator, TV, computer, microwave) per receptacle.
- Appliances and other higher-wattage equipment should be plugged directly into a wall outlet.
- Nothing can hang from the overhead lights, sprinkler heads, or pipes, or be attached to the ceiling.
- Appliances with damaged cords must be properly disposed of or repaired.
- Electrical appliances must be classified or listed for safety by Underwriters' Laboratory or Electrical Testing Labs.
- The grounding pin from a three-pronged electrical cord must never be removed.
- Coffeemakers and all other appliances with exposed heating elements must never be left unattended while in operation. They must be unplugged after each use and stored appropriately.
- No cords may be run under carpet. Stapling or tacking electrical wires to fixtures is prohibited.
- Hot plates are not allowed.
- Open element cooking or heating equipment is prohibited.

Georgia Tech Housing Facilities Evacuation Plans

General Procedures

If smoke or fire is discovered, the fire alarm must be activated immediately to alert first responders. Exit through the nearest door or stairway and proceed to the designated safe refuge area. If the nearest exit or exit stairwell is obstructed by smoke, fire, or other hazards, proceed to an alternate exit. Do not use elevators. Once everyone has assembled outside at the emergency evacuation assembly point, Housing PLs and RAs will account for all occupants and communicate with first responders if anyone is not accounted for, providing other information vital to safety and rescue. Building occupants shall not reenter the building until the "All Clear" authorization is given by public safety officials or the authority having jurisdiction.

Evacuation plans for all of Georgia Tech's Housing facilities are located at: https://housing.gatech.edu/resident-resources/policies/safety. Greek Housing Evacuation Plans

General Procedures

If smoke or fire is discovered, the fire alarm must be activated immediately to alert first responders. Exit through the nearest door or stairway and proceed to the designated safe refuge area. If the nearest exit or exit stairwell is obstructed by smoke, fire, or other hazards, proceed to an alternate exit. Do not use elevators. Once everyone has assembled outside at the designated meeting place, a member of the fraternity or sorority will account for all occupants and communicate with first responders if anyone is not accounted for, providing other information vital to safety and rescue. Building occupants shall not reenter the building until the "All Clear" authorization is given by public safety officials or the authority having jurisdiction.

Fire and Life Safety Overview Data
Georgia Tech Residential Housing - 2022

Buildings	Number of Beds	Fire Alarm System	Sprinkler System	Date Constructed	Last Renovation	Scheduled Renovation	Evacuation Drills Completed
Armstrong	128	Yes	Yes	1969	2020	-	2
Brown	91	Yes	Yes	1925	1993	-	2
Caldwell	158	Yes	Yes	1969	2002	-	2
Center Street North	160	Yes	Yes	1995	-	-	2
Center Street South	192	Yes	Yes	1995	2022	-	2
Cloudman	119	Yes	Yes	1931	1995	-	2
Crecine	322	Yes	Yes	1995	-	-	2
Eighth Street East	216	Yes	Yes	1995	-	-	3
Eighth Street South	188	Yes	Yes	1995	-	-	3
Eighth Street West	248	Yes	Yes	1995	-	-	3
Tenth & Home Building (A)	153	Yes	Yes	2005 - 2006	-	-	3
Tenth & Home Building (B)	53	Yes	Yes	2005 - 2006	-	-	3
Tenth & Home Building (C)	108	Yes	Yes	2005 - 2006	-	-	3
Tenth & Home Building (D)	68	Yes	Yes	2005 - 2006	-	-	3
Tenth & Home Building (E)	63	Yes	Yes	2005 - 2006	-	-	3
Tenth & Home Building (F)	104	Yes	Yes	2005 - 2006	-	-	3
Tenth & Home Building (G)	78	Yes	Yes	2005 - 2006	-	-	3
Field	126	Yes	Yes	1961	1995	-	4
Fitten	135	Yes	Yes	1972	2012	-	2
Folk	156	Yes	Yes	1969	2005	-	2
Fourth Street E /Hayes	48	Yes	Yes	1995	-	-	2
Freeman	114	Yes	Yes	1972	2012	-	2
Fulmer	58	Yes	Yes	1969	2000	-	2
Glenn	331	Yes	Yes	1947	2015	-	3
Graduate Living	347	Yes	Yes	1994	-	-	3
Hanson	114	Yes	Yes	1961	1991	-	3
Harris	92	Yes	Yes	1925	2020	-	2
Harrison	151	Yes	Yes	1939	1998	-	2
Hefner	126	Yes	Yes	1969	2020	-	2
Hopkins	130	Yes	Yes	1961	1995	-	4
Howell	122	Yes	No	1939	1990	-	2
Matheson	147	Yes	Yes	1961	1993	-	2
Maulding	251	Yes	Yes	1995	-	-	2
Montag	117	Yes	Yes	1972	2012	-	2
North Ave East	658	Yes	Yes	1995	2009	-	3
North Ave North	582	Yes	Yes	1995	2009	-	2
North Ave South	586	Yes	Yes	1995	2009	-	3
North Ave West	179	Yes	Yes	1995	2009	-	2
Perry	117	Yes	Yes	1961	1993	-	2
Zbar	228	Yes	Yes	1996	-	-	2
Smith	295	Yes	No	1947	2020	-	2
Stein /Goldin House	48	Yes	Yes	1995	-	-	2
Tower	266	Yes	Yes	1947	2014	-	3
Undergraduate Living Center	427	Yes	Yes	1994	-	-	2

Woodruff North	274		Yes	1984	2020	-	2
Woodruff South	274	Yes	Yes	1984	2020	-	2
Total	**8968**	**100%**	**95%***				**112**

Greek Residential Housing - 2022

Buildings	Number of Beds	Fire Alarm System	Sprinkler System	Date Constructed	Last Renovation	Scheduled Renovations	Evacuation Drills Completed
Alpha Chi Omega	34	Yes	Yes	1996	-	-	2
Alpha Delta Pi	22	Yes	Yes	1996	-	-	3
Alpha Xi Delta	37	Yes	Yes	1998	-	-	3
Delta Chi	50	Yes	Yes	2017	-	-	3
Phi Kappa Theta	40	Yes	Yes	1996	-	-	3
Phi Mu	33	Yes	Yes	2003	-	-	3
Pi Kappa Alpha	45	Yes	Yes	1996	-	-	3
Pi Kappa Phi	45	Yes	Yes	1996	-	-	3
Alpha Delta Chi	19	Yes	Yes	1965	-	-	3
Alpha Epsilon Pi	40	Yes	Yes	2018	-	-	3
Total	**365**	**100%**	**100%**				**29**

Housing Related Fire Incidents

Atlanta - 2022

Buildings	Date	Time	Fires	Fire Cause	Injuries	Deaths	Property Damage
Armstrong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caldwell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Center Street North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Center Street South	-	-			-	-	-
Cloudman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crecine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eighth Street East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eighth Street South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eighth Street West	4/10/22	9:06 pm	1	Accidental/Electrical	0	0	0
Family Housing (A)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family Housing (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family Housing (C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family Housing (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family Housing (E)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family Housing (F)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family Housing (G)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Field	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fitten	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Folk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fourth Street E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freeman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fulmer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glenn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graduate Living	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hanson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harris	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harrison	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hefner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hopkins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Howell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maulding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zbar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montag	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Ave East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Ave North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Ave South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Ave West	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perry /Matheson	2/17/22	5:49 am	1	Electrical/Transformer Failure	0	0	$250,000
Sixth Street	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smith	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stein House	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Towers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undergraduate Living Center	5/8/22	5:45 pm	1	Not intentional – cooking fire	0	0	$7500
Woodruff North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Woodruff South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			**3**		**0**	**0**	**$257,500**

On-Campus Greek Housing - 2022

Buildings	Date	Time	Fires	Fire Cause	Injuries	Deaths	Property Damage
Alpha Chi Omega	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alpha Delta Pi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alpha Xi Delta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delta Chi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phi Kappa Theta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phi Mu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pi Kappa Alpha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pi Kappa Phi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alpha Delta Chi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			**0**		**0**	**0**	**$0**

Atlanta - 2021

Buildings	Date	Time	Fires	Fire Cause	Injuries	Deaths	Property Damage
Armstrong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caldwell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Center Street North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Center Street South	-	-			-	-	-
Cloudman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crecine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eighth Street East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eighth Street South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eighth Street West	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family Housing (A)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family Housing (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family Housing (C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family Housing (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family Housing (E)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family Housing (F)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family Housing (G)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Field	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fitten	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Folk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fourth Street E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freeman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fulmer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glenn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graduate Living	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hanson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harris	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harrison	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hefner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hopkins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Howell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maulding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zbar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montag	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Ave East	8/26/21	2:10pm	1	Not Intentional-Burnt Food in Toaster	0	0	0
North Ave North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Ave South	11/23/21	6:04pm	1	Not Intentional-Cooking/Grease Fire	0	0	0
North Ave West	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perry /Matheson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sixth Street	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smith	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stein House	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Towers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undergraduate Living Center	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Woodruff North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Woodruff South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			**2**		**0**	**0**	**$0**

On-Campus Greek Housing - 2021

Buildings	Date	Time	Fires	Fire Cause	Injuries	Deaths	Property Damage
Alpha Chi Omega	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alpha Delta Pi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alpha Xi Delta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delta Chi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phi Kappa Theta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phi Mu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pi Kappa Alpha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pi Kappa Phi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alpha Delta Chi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			**0**		**0**	**0**	**$0**

Atlanta – 2020

Buildings	Date	Time	Fires	Fire Cause	Injuries	Deaths	Property Damage
Armstrong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caldwell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Center Street North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Center Street South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cloudman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crecine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eighth Street East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eighth Street South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eighth Street West	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family Housing (A)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family Housing (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family Housing (C)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family Housing (D)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family Housing (E)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family Housing (F)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Family Housing (G)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Field	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fitten	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Folk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fourth Street E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freeman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fulmer	02/07/2020	5:12 PM	1	Non-intentional- Cooking Fire	0	0	0
Glenn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graduate Living	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hanson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harris	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harrison	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hefner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hopkins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Howell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maulding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zbar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montag	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Ave East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Ave North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Ave South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Ave West	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perry /Matheson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sixth Street	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smith	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stein House	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Towers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undergraduate Living Center	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Woodruff North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Buildings							
Woodruff South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			**1**		**0**	**0**	**$0**

On-Campus Greek Housing - 2020

Buildings	Date	Time	Fires	Fire Cause	Injuries	Deaths	Property Damage
Alpha Chi Omega	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alpha Delta Pi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alpha Xi Delta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delta Chi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phi Kappa Theta	05/23/20	1:44 PM	1	Undetermined	0	0	0
Phi Mu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pi Kappa Alpha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pi Kappa Phi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alpha Delta Chi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alpha Epsilon Pi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			**1**		**0**	**0**	**$0**

Preparing the Annual Safety and Security Report

The Georgia Institute of Technology is presenting a three-year report of Clery reportable crimes, including definitions of reportable Clery Act Crimes and Geography, as well as the Clery Geography Map and the Crime Statistics Charts.

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

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

Definitions of Reportable Clery Act Crimes

Federal/Jeanne Clery Act Definitions

Criminal Offenses
Eleven crimes are designated as Clery Act crimes by the U.S. Department of Education's Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Robbery – Taking or attempting to take anything of value from the car, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Sex Offenses – Any sexual act directed against another person, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.
   A. *Rape* – The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with a body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.
   B. *Fondling* – The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, without the consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of their age or because of their temporary or permanent mental incapacity.
   C. *Incest* – Sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
   D. *Statutory Rape* – Sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

Hate Crimes
The Clery Act requires that hate crimes must be reported to the U.S. Department of Education. For a crime to also be considered as a hate crime, the investigation must uncover evidence that the perpetrator holds one of the categories of bias listed in the next section, and intentionally selected the victim based on that bias. The perpetrator's bias must be partnered with one of the 11 crimes listed above, or one of the following crimes:

Larceny/Theft – Includes pocket picking, purse snatching, shoplifting, theft from building, theft from motor vehicle, theft of motor vehicle parts or accessories, and all other larceny.

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

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

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

Categories of Bias
Bias is a preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their actual or perceived race, ethnicity/national origin, religion, disability, sexual orientation, gender, or gender identity. Bias factors into hate crime reporting when the bias is the reason the offender selected the victim. Although there are many possible categories of bias, under the Clery Act, only the following categories are reported to the U.S. Department of Education:

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

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

Religious Bias – A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being.

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

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

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

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

Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking

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

Domestic Violence - A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed by any of the following:
- A current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim.
- A person with whom the victim shares a child in common.
- A person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner.
- A person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.
- 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 two or more acts directed at a specific person, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property, that would cause a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim to:

- Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others.
- Suffer substantial emotional distress, meaning significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.

Arrests and Disciplinary Referrals for Drug, Liquor, and Weapons Law 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.

Weapons 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.

Georgia State Law Definitions

Dating Violence
O.C.G.A § 19-13A-1 defines a "dating relationship" and "dating violence" as:
(1) "Dating relationship" means a committed romantic relationship characterized by a level of intimacy that is not associated with mere friendship or between persons in an ordinary business, social, or educational context; provided, however, that such term shall not require sexual involvement. (2) "Dating violence" means the occurrence of one or more of the following acts between persons through whom a current pregnancy has developed or who are currently, or within the last 12 months were, in a dating relationship:(A) Any felony; or(B) Commission of the offenses of simple battery, battery, simple assault, or stalking.

Domestic Violence
The State of Georgia does not have a Domestic Violence law, but defines Family Violence (O.C.G.A. § 19-13-1) as:
As used in this article, the term "family violence" means the occurrence of one or more of the following acts between past or present spouses, persons who are parents of the same child, parents and children, stepparents and stepchildren, foster parents and foster children, or other persons living or formerly living in the same household:
    (1) Any felony; or
    (2) Commission of offenses of battery, simple battery, simple assault, assault,
    stalking, criminal damage to property, unlawful restraint, or criminal trespass.
The term "family violence" shall not be deemed to include reasonable discipline administered by a parent to a child in the form of corporal punishment, restraint, or detention.

Sexual Assault

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

Sexual Battery

O.C.G.A. § 16-6-22.1:

(a) For the purposes of this Code section, the term "intimate parts" means the primary genital area, anus, groin, inner thighs, or buttocks of a male or female and the breasts of a female.

(b) A person commits the offense of sexual battery when he or she intentionally makes physical contact with the intimate parts of the body of another person without the consent of that person.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this Code section, a person convicted of the offense of sexual battery shall be punished as for a misdemeanor of a high and aggravated nature.

(d) A person convicted of the offense of sexual battery against any child under the age of 16 years shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than five years.

(e) Upon a second or subsequent conviction under subsection (b) of this Code section, a person shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned for not less than one nor more than five years and, in addition, shall be subject to the sentencing and punishment provisions of Code Section 17-10-6.2.

Rape

O.C.G.A. § 16-6-1 defines "rape" as:

(a) A person commits the offense of rape when he has carnal knowledge of:
   (1) A female forcibly and against her will; or
   (2) A female who is less than 10 years of age.
   Carnal knowledge in rape occurs when there is any penetration of the female sex organ by the male sex organ. The fact that the person allegedly raped is the wife of the defendant shall not be a defense to a charge of rape.

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

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

Sodomy; Aggravated Sodomy; Medical Expenses
O.C.G.A. § 16-6-2 provides:
(a)

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

(2) A person commits the offense of aggravated sodomy when he or she commits sodomy with force and against the will of the other person or when he or she commits sodomy with a person who is less than 10 years of age. The fact that the person allegedly sodomized is the spouse of a defendant shall not be a defense to a charge of aggravated sodomy.

(b)

(1) Except as provided in subsection (d) of this Code section, a person convicted of the offense of sodomy shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than 20 years and shall be subject to the sentencing and punishment provisions of Code Section 17-10-6.2.

(2) A person convicted of the offense of aggravated sodomy shall be punished by imprisonment for life or by a split sentence that is a term of imprisonment for not less than 25 years and not exceeding life imprisonment, followed by probation for life. Any person convicted under this Code section of the offense of aggravated sodomy shall, in addition, be subject to the sentencing and punishment provisions of Code Sections 17-10-6.1 and 17-10-7.

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

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

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

Incest
O.C.G.A. § 16-6-22:
(a) A person commits the offense of incest when such person engages in sexual intercourse or sodomy, as such term is defined in Code Section 16-6-2, with a person whom he or she knows he or she is related to either by blood or by marriage as follows:

(1) Father and child or stepchild;
(2) Mother and child or stepchild;
(3) Siblings of the whole blood or of the half blood;
(4) Grandparent and grandchild of the whole blood or of the half blood;
(5) Aunt and niece or nephew of the whole blood or of the half blood; or
(6) Uncle and niece or nephew of the whole blood or of the half blood.

(b) A person convicted of the offense of incest shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than 10 nor more than 30 years; provided, however, that any person convicted of the offense of incest under this subsection with a child under the age of 14 years shall be punished by imprisonment for not less

than 25 nor more than 50 years. Any person convicted under this Code section of the offense of incest shall, in addition, be subject to the sentencing and punishment provisions of Code Section 17-10-6.2.

Statutory Rape
O.C.G.A. § 16-6-3:
(a) A person commits the offense of statutory rape when he or she engages in sexual intercourse with any person under the age of 16 years and not his or her spouse, provided that no conviction shall be had for this offense on the unsupported testimony of the victim.
(b) Except as provided in subsection (c) of this Code section, a person convicted of the offense of statutory rape shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than 20 years; provided, however, that if the person so convicted is 21 years of age or older, such person shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than ten nor more than 20 years. Any person convicted under this subsection of the offense of statutory rape shall, in addition, be subject to the sentencing and punishment provisions of Code Section 17-10-6.2.
(c) If the victim is at least 14 but less than 16 years of age and the person convicted of statutory rape is 18 years of age or younger and is no more than four years older than the victim, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Stalking
O.C.G.A. § 16-5-90:
(a)
   (1) A person commits the offense of stalking when he or she follows, places under surveillance, or contacts another person at or about a place or places without the consent of the other person for the purpose of harassing and intimidating the other person. For the purpose of this article, the terms "computer" and "computer network" shall have the same meanings as set out in Code Section 16-9-92; the term "contact" shall mean any communication including without being limited to communication in person, by telephone, by mail, by broadcast, by computer, by computer network, or by any other electronic device; and the place or places that contact by telephone, mail, broadcast, computer, computer network, or any other electronic device is deemed to occur shall be the place or places where such communication is received. For the purpose of this article, the term "place or places" shall include any public or private property occupied by the victim other than the residence of the defendant.
   For the purposes of this article, the term "harassing and intimidating" means a knowing and willful course of conduct directed at a specific person which causes emotional distress by placing such person in reasonable fear for such person's safety or the safety of a member of his or her immediate family, by establishing a pattern of harassing and intimidating behavior, and which serves no legitimate purpose. This Code section shall not be construed to require that an overt threat of death or bodily injury has been made.
   (2) A person commits the offense of stalking when such person, in violation of a bond to keep the peace posted pursuant to Code Section 17-6-110, standing order issued under Code Section 19-1-1, temporary restraining order, temporary protective order, permanent restraining order, permanent protective order, preliminary injunction, or permanent injunction or condition of pretrial release, condition of probation, or condition of parole in effect prohibiting the harassment or intimidation of another person, broadcasts or publishes, including electronic publication, the picture, name, address, or phone number of a person for whose benefit the bond, order, or condition was made and without such person's consent in such a manner that causes other persons to harass or intimidate such person and the person making the broadcast or publication knew or had reason to

believe that such broadcast or publication would cause such person to be harassed or intimidated by others.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c) of this Code section, a person who commits the offense of stalking is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(c) Upon the second conviction, and all subsequent convictions, for stalking, the defendant shall be guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than ten years.

(d) Before sentencing a defendant for any conviction of stalking under this Code section or aggravated stalking under Code Section 16-5-91, the sentencing judge may require psychological evaluation of the offender and shall consider the entire criminal record of the offender. At the time of sentencing, the judge is authorized to issue a permanent restraining order against the offender to protect the person stalked and the members of such person's immediate family, and the judge is authorized to require psychological treatment of the offender as a part of the sentence, or as a condition for suspension or stay of sentence, or for probation.

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

Annual Crime Statistics Charts

Criminal Offenses	Year	Georgia Institute of Technology - Clery Geography			Non-Campus Building or Property	Public Property
		On Campus				
		Student Housing Facilities	Other	On Campus Total		
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	2020	2	1	3	2	0
	2021	9	0	9	3	0
	2022	2	0	2	3	0
Fondling	2020	2	6	8	0	0
	2021	3	2	5	0	0
	2022	3	2	5	1	0
Incest	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2020	0	1	1	0	3
	2021	0	1	1	0	1
	2022	0	2	2	0	2
Aggravated Assault	2020	0	2	2	0	4
	2021	1	3	4	0	1
	2022	1	3	4	0	2
Burglary	2020	7	15	22	3	0
	2021	8	13	21	4	0
	2022	9	3	12	6	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2020	0	20	20	1	1
	2021	0	22	22	3	4
	2022	7	24	31	4	3
Arson	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	1	1	0	0
	2022	0	1	1	1	1

Hate Crimes: There are no reportable hate crimes for the Georgia Institute of Technology from 2020 to 2022.

VAWA Offenses	Year	Georgia Institute of Technology - Clery Geography			Non-Campus Building or Property	Public Property
		On Campus				
		Student Housing Facilities	Other	On Campus Total		
Domestic Violence	2020	1	2	3	0	0
	2021	3	2	5	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	2
Dating Violence	2020	3	5	8	0	0
	2021	2	1	3	1	2
	2022	2	1	3	0	0
Stalking	2020	4	2	6	0	0
	2021	3	9	12	0	0
	2022	1	5	6	0	0

Arrests	Year	Georgia Institute of Technology - Clery Geography			Non-Campus Building or Property	Public Property
		On Campus				
		Student Housing Facilities	Other	On Campus Total		
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	2020	0	2	2	1	6
	2021	1	3	4	0	1
	2022	0	2	2	0	1
Drug Abuse Violations	2020	0	12	12	0	13
	2021	0	10	10	0	19
	2022	0	14	14	0	38
Liquor Law Violations	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	1	1	0	1
	2022	0	0	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions	Year	Georgia Institute of Technology - Clery Geography			Non-Campus Building or Property	Public Property
		On Campus				
		Student Housing Facilities	Other	On Campus Total		
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2020	45	1	46	1	2
	2021	27	5	32	1	2
	2022	28	11	39	1	0
Liquor Law Violations	2020	226	13	239	9	9
	2021	154	23	177	20	19
	2022	135	25	160	14	26

	2020	2021	2022
Total Unfounded Crimes	1	1	1

Clery Geography Definitions

Campus
1. Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area and used by the institution in direct support of, or in a manner related to, the institution's educational purposes, including residence halls.
2. Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to the area identified in paragraph 1 of this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor).

Non-Campus Building or Property
1. Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the Institute, such as Greek housing.
2. Any building or property owned or controlled by an institution that is used in direct support of, or in relation to, the Institute's educational purposes, is frequently used by students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

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

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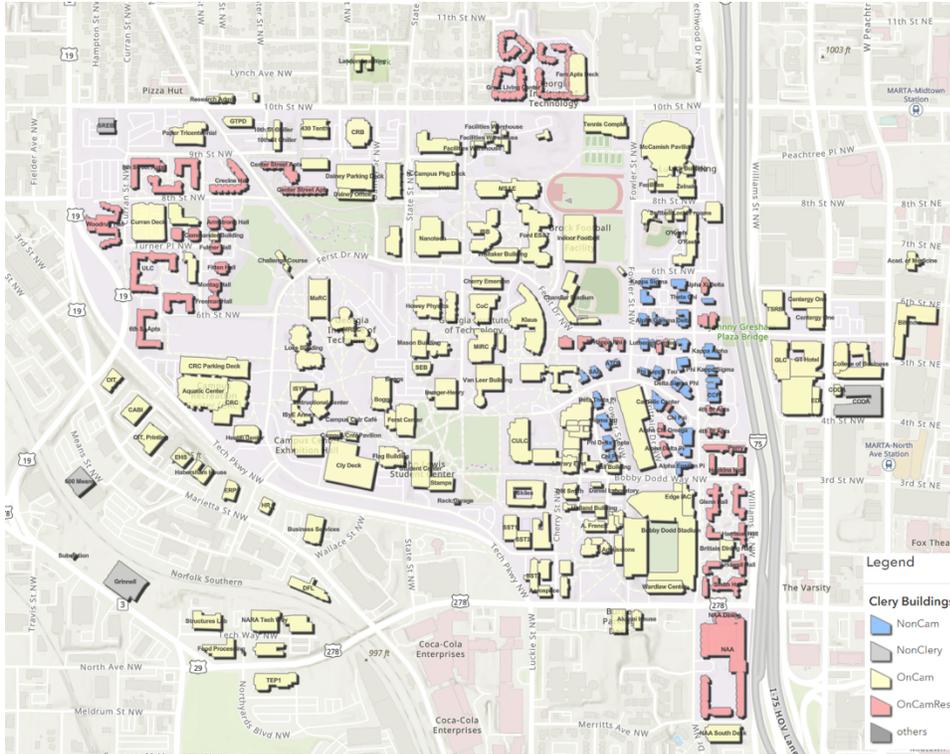
The Clery Geography Map can be viewed in greater detail at **arcg.is/e4LyS**. Additional information on the campus buildings can be obtained by clicking on the associated numbers on the Google Map.

Important Contacts

Georgia Tech Police Department
404.894.2500 (24/7)

Environmental Health and Safety
404.216.5237 (on call phone)

Emergency Contacts Off Campus:

Fire – Medical – Atlanta Police
911

Georgia Crisis and Access Line (GCAL)
1.800.715.4225 or 988 from any cell phone

Crisis Text Line
Text HOME to 741741

National Suicide Prevention Lifeline
1.800.273.TALK

Suicide Crisis Lifeline (24/7)
988

For more information about the topics covered in this report:

Center for Mental Health Care and Resources
404.894.2575

Office of Student Integrity
404.894.2566

Dean of Students
404.894.2564

Parking and Transportation Services
404.385.PARK or
404.385.RIDE

Equity and Compliance Programs/ Title IX
Coordinator
404.317.2270

Stamps Health Services
404.894.1420

Environmental Health and Safety
404.216.5237

Stingerette
404.385.7433

GTPD (Campus Police, 24/7)
404.894.2500

VOICE Advocates (24/7)
404.894.9000

Housing
404.894.2470

Wellness Empowerment Center
404.894.9980

Human Resources
404.894.4847

Women's Resource Center
404.385.0230

Office of Emergency Management and
Communications
404.894.2500