

Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics
2021 Annual Security Report
(Includes time statistics 2018-2020)



Floyd County Campus
Catoosa County Campus
Gordon County Campus
Polk County Campus
Walker County Campus
Whitfield Murray County Campus
Aviation Center

Statement of Policy	Annual Security Report Part 6
	<p>Warnings are designed based on the severity of the crime, the continuing threat to the College Community and the population most likely to be at risk. Warnings will provide a description of the incident, where and when it occurred, a physical description of the perpetrator, any connection to previous reported incidents, category of individuals who may be at risk, the date and time the warning was issued. Names of victims will be withheld as confidential. Dissemination of warnings will depend on several factors and will consist of posting on the college Web page, GNTC Alert phone notification, bulletin board posting, or electronic mail. Crime Alerts and Timely Warnings will be issued by the college President.</p>
Individual responsibility	<p>The Campus Police Department provides and maintains a daily crime log. Crime log entries include all crimes reported to the Police Department. Information includes the nature of the crime, date and time of the incident, date of report; general location of the crime and disposition of the complaint, if known. The log is available to the public in Room B106 FPC on the Forsyth County campus during normal business hours. If there is clear and convincing evidence that the release of such information would jeopardize an ongoing investigation or the safety of an individual or confidentiality of the victim, cause a suspect to flee or evade detection, or result in the destruction of evidence, such information may be withheld until that damage is no longer likely to occur.</p>
Security and Access to Facilities	<p>GNTC does not own or operate any residence facilities for students. The use of any property or facility owned by Georgia Northwestern Technical College, or upon which College activities are conducted, is limited to registered students, authorized visitors, and employees.</p>

Statement of Policy

Annual Security Report Part 6

The Vice President and Campus Manager shall have authority to designate certain campus areas or facilities as public areas or facilities, which shall be open to members of the general public without prior registration with the Campus Police Office. Classrooms and labs are for use by registered students only. Facilities are available for visiting groups by reservation and require prior approval from the President.

All faculty and staff shall conspicuously display an identification badge issued by the College at all times while on campus. All students shall be required to possess a valid identification card at all times while on campus and shall present the card to any faculty or staff when requested.

Most campus facilities are unlocked during normal business hours. Labs that contain computers and related equipment are only open for use when an instructor or other authorized staff member is present. Employees, students, or visitors needing access to any facilities that are closed or locked must contact the Campus Police Office or Facilities Maintenance and must have a valid reason for entering a closed or restricted area. Proper identification will be required from any person seeking access to a locked area. Students will not be allowed access to locked areas without an instructor or other authorized staff member present.

Statement of Policy	Annual Security Report Part 6
Security Awareness Program	<p>GNTC primary prevention and awareness programs are intended to provide you with information to reduce the possibility of anyone becoming the victim of a crime. "You" are the key element in crime prevention. Each person is responsible for his or her personal safety. If you develop good safety and security habits, you can assist us in assuring a safe environment here at Georgia Northwestern Technical College. The Campus police officers are available to participate in faculty and staff service programs as well as Student Affairs activities. Instructors review a checklist of safety items each semester during 'first day' classroom orientation. Faculty and staff receive security related training at the annual Planning Day event in March and September. Student Affairs, in cooperation with the Sexual Assault Center of Northwest Georgia, presents crime prevention awareness and personal safety sessions each semester.</p>
Policies not applicable to GNTC	<p>GNTC does not have any officially recognized student organizations with off-campus housing. GNTC does not operate any student housing facilities.</p> <p>HEA fire safety regulations apply only to institutions with on-campus housing.</p> <p>HEA missing student regulations apply only to students living on-campus housing.</p>
Possession, use and	All GNTC

Statement of Policy	Annual Security Report Part 6
	<p>Prior to October 1, an e-mail notification is sent to all enrolled students that provides the web site to access this report. Faculty and staff receive similar notification on the college email service. Copies of the report and the daily crimdog may be obtained at the campus police office located at Floyd County Campus, Rome, Campus Police Office, 8106 normal business hours.</p>

This information is supplied in compliance with the federal Jeanne Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act. The Clery Act is a federal law enforced by the U.S. Department of Education that requires colleges and universities to publish an annual report containing campus security policies and procedures, as well as crime statistics. The following information is provided to you as part of Georgia Northwestern Technical College's commitment to safety and security. This Annual Security Report includes information about a variety of security policies, services and programs available to you as members of the College community. The "Clery Act" is named in memory of Jeanne Ann Clery.

Violence Against Women Act Amendments

On October 20, 2015, the United States Department of Education published the final regulations for the Violence Against Women Act amendments to the Clery Act. The regulations expand rights afforded to campus survivors of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. This followed a period of negotiated rulemaking in early 2015, and a "Dear Colleague Letter" from the Department of Education concerning institutions' implementation of a "good faith effort to comply" with the VAWA Amendments to the Clery Act.

Georgia Northwestern Technical College does not discriminate on the basis of sex in its educational programs and sexual harassment and sexual violence are types of sex discrimination. Other acts can also be forms of sex-based discrimination and are also prohibited whether sexually based or not and include dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking. As a result, Georgia Northwestern Technical College issues this statement of policy to inform the community of our comprehensive plan addressing sexual misconduct, educational programs, and procedures that address sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, whether the incident occurs on or off campus and when it is reported to a college official

¹ A "college official" is defined as either a "Campus Security Authority" under the auspices of the Clery Act or a "Responsible Employee" under Title IX and further identified by your college's sexual misconduct policy. Because three separate federal laws (Title IX, Title VII, and the Clery

is a plan for campus police and the victim to reduce risk of harm while on campus or coming and going from campus. This plan may include, but not limited to: escorts, special parking arrangements, providing a temporary cellphone, changing classroom location or allowing a student to complete assignments from home, etc.

To the extent of the victim's cooperation and consent, College offices, including Academic Affairs, Student Services, Title IX and police will work cooperatively to ensure that the complainant's health, physical safety, work and academic status are protected, pending the outcome of a formal College investigation of the complaint. For example, if reasonably available, a complainant may be offered changes to academic or working situations in addition to counseling, health services and assistance in notifying local law enforcement. The Title IX Coordinator and Northwest Georgia Sexual Assault Center serve as the student's point of contact for services.

Confidentiality

The College will protect the identity of persons who report having been victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking to the fullest extent of the law.

Additionally, personal identifiable information about the victim will be treated as confidential and only shared with persons with a specific need to know who are investigating/adjudicating the complaint or delivering resources or support services to the complainant. The College does not publish the name of crime victims nor house identifiable information regarding victims in the campus Daily Crime Log or the Annual Security Report. Victims may request that directory information on file be removed from public sources by request by filing the appropriate form with Student Affairs. The college will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided to the victim, to the extent that maintaining such confidentiality will not impair the college from providing the accommodations or protective measures.

Resources for victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault & Stalking

- x Title IX Coordinator, Jan Lanier, 706-295-6908
- x Student Affairs, Stuart Phillips, 706-295-6868
- x Campus Police, Chad Cardin, 706-295-6552
- x Sexual Assault Center, Northwest Georgia Sexual Assault Center, 706-802-0580

Service	Floyd County Campus	Catoosa County Campus	Gordon County Campus	Polk County Campus		

The Title IX Coordinator will determine whether interim interventions and protective measures should be implemented, and, if so, take steps to implement those protective measures as soon as possible. Examples of interim protective measures include, but are not limited to: an order of no contact, adjustment of course schedules, a leave of absence, or reassignment to a different supervisor or position. These remedies may be applied to one, both, or multiple parties involved.⁴ Violations of the Title IX Coordinator's directives and/or protective measures will constitute related violations that may lead to additional disciplinary action. Protective measures imposed may be temporary pending the results of an investigation or may become permanent as determined by Georgia Northwestern College.

Sex Offender Registration

The federal Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act, enacted on October 28, 2000, requires colleges of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement agency information provided by a State concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. It also requires sex offenders already required to register in a State to provide notice, as required under State law, of each college of higher education in that State at which the person is employed, carries on a vocation, volunteer services or is a student.

In Georgia, convicted sex offenders must register with the county sheriff. You can find information, which appears on the Georgia Bureau of Investigations website, by accessing [Georgia Sex Offender Registry](#)

Education and Awareness

The College has developed an annual educational campaign consisting of distribution of printed materials to new students and new employees, presentations at the Spring and Fall Faculty/Staff orientation program; workshop programs at least annually at each campus, and web-based training programs regarding issues students face with relationships and alcohol.

On-Line Courses With the increased emphasis on alcohol abuse prevention and sexual assault prevention among college students, GNTC has partnered with the Technical College System of Georgia to offer two online, evidence-based courses from EverFi to assist us in providing prevention information to our student body. All students have access to information regarding two online courses, AlcoholEdu and Haven. These two courses will educate students on issues associated with alcohol abuse, sexual assault and domestic violence. It is hoped that after completion of these courses, our students will become more informed and empowered to affect positive behavior changes with respect to these issues.

Notice the Incident. Bystanders first must notice the incident taking place. Obviously, if they don't take note of the situation there is no reason to help.

Interpret Incident as Emergency. Bystanders also need to evaluate the situation and determine whether it is an emergency, or at least one in which someone needs assistance. Again, if people do not interpret a situation as one in which someone needs assistance, then there is no need to provide help.

Assume Responsibility. Another decision a bystander makes is whether they should assume responsibility for giving help. One repeated finding in research studies on helping is that a bystander is less likely to help if there are other bystanders present. When other bystanders are present responsibility for helping is diffused. If a lone bystander is present, he or she is more likely to assume responsibility.

Attempt to Help. Whether this is to help the person leave the situation, confront a behavior, diffuse a situation, or call for other support.

Tips for Intervening

In a situation potentially involving sexual assault, relationship violence, or stalking:

- x Do not be antagonistic
- x Avoid using violence
- x Be honest and direct whenever possible
- x Recruit help if necessary
- x Keep yourself safe
- x Keep your phone handy, call for help or document when you can safely do so.
- x If things get out of hand or become too serious, contact Campus Police Department

The key concepts to promote awareness and avert domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking on campus and in our community are:

- If your partner is possessive, jealous, or often gets angry over little things, it may not be a healthy relationship.
- Real people don't fit into media stereotypes. Recognize sources of stereotypes and understand how pop culture can lead to unrealistic attitudes, behaviors and expectations.
- Most survivors of sexual assault don't report being assaulted. Survivors are more likely to report if they feel supported by a fellow Saluki.
- If you aren't certain that you have consent, **Don't**. The only way to get consent is by asking your partner and respecting their decision.
- Alcohol is the most common date rape drug used by perpetrators of sexual assault. Someone who is intoxicated can't give consent and you should step in.
- A healthy relationship shouldn't include coercion or pressure. If you see someone being

other social media settings.

Make others earn your trust. A college environment can foster a false sense of security. They may feel like fast friends, but give people time earn your trust before relying on them.

Think about Plan B. Spend some time thinking about backup plans for potentially sticky situations. If your phone dies, do you have a few numbers memorized to get help? Do you have emergency cash in case you can't use a credit card? Do you have the address to your dorm or college memorized? If you drive, is there a spare key hidden, gas in your car, and a set of jumper cables?

Definitions of Reportable Crimes Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)

Incidents of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking, colleges are defined by the Violence Against Women Act and Georgia law. Consent as defined in sexual activity requires voluntary, positive agreement between the participants to engage in specific sexual activity. Communicating consent:

- Consent to sexual activity can be communicated in a variety of ways, but one should presume that consent has not been given in the absence of clear, positive agreement.
- While verbal consent is not an absolute requirement for consensual sexual activity, verbal communication prior to engaging in sex helps to clarify consent. Communicating verbally before engaging in sexual activity is imperative. However potentially awkward it may seem, talking about your own and your partner's sexual desires, needs, and limitations provide a basis for a positive experience.
- Consent must be clear and unambiguous for each participant at every stage of a sexual encounter. The absence of "no" should not be understood to mean there is consent.
- A prior relationship does not indicate consent to future activity.
- Alcohol and drugs:
 - A person who is asleep or mentally or physically incapacitated, either through the effect of drugs or alcohol or for any other reason, is not capable of giving valid consent.
 -

or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental incapacity.

In Georgia, Sexual Assault is defined under OCGA 16-5-16 as “sexual contact” perpetrated by “a person who has supervisory or disciplinary authority over another individual.”

Domestic Violence: Includes felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed by a current or former spouse of the victim, by a person with whom the victim shares a child in common, by a person cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person’s acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction.

In Georgia, the term Domestic Violence is not defined, but Family Violence is defined under OCGA 16-3-1 as 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

v 0 -1.1.59D [(O)-1 (CG)-2 (A)-4 (1)-6 (9)]TJ 0 Tc 0 c 0.007 Tw 0.31 0 Td (13)4 0 Tc [001 0 Tda ds Voe2 (le)9.9 (i

- All Other Larceny: All thefts which do not fit any of the definitions of the specific subcategories of Larceny/Theft listed above.
Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook, 2004; U.S. Department of Justice
- Simple Assault: An unlawful physical attack by a person upon another where neither the offender displays a weapon, nor the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness.
- Intimidation: To unlawfully place another person in reasonable fear of bodily harm through the use of threatening words and/or other conduct, but without displaying a weapon or subjecting the victim to actual physical attack.
- Destruction/Damage/Vandalism of Property (Except "Arson"): To willfully or maliciously destroy, damage, deface, or otherwise injure real or personal property without the consent of the owner or the person having custody or control of it.

Source: Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines, Oct 1999; U.S. Department of Justice definitions.

doctors and nurses acting in those capacities from disclosing crime statistics or identifying information about the victim of sexual assault, unless the victim is a minor.

² The Title IX Coordinator is regarded as a “Responsible Employee” under Title IX and also a “Campus Security Authority” under the Clery Act. Statistical information less the victims identifying information will be provided to campus police even if the victim chooses not to alert campus security personally.

³ Title IX states that if a college knows or reasonably should know of sexual harassment, to include sexual violence, the college has a duty to investigate. Consequently, whether a complainant chooses to cooperate or not should not be the deciding factor for whether or not disciplinary charges are brought against an accused party. If an investigation determines that it is more likely than not that the college’s sexual misconduct policy was violated, then the “College” may assume the role of complainant.



