



Middle Georgia State University

2025 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

Introduction

Your safety is an essential part of your university experience, whether you're on campus, in the classroom, or out in the community. The Annual Security and Fire Safety Report (ASR) is your comprehensive guide to understanding how Middle Georgia State University (MGA) works to maintain a secure environment. We urge members of the University community to use this report as a guide for safe practices on and off-campus.

The 2025 ASR includes:

- Three years of crime and fire statistics for all MGA campuses and certain affiliated properties.
- Clear explanations of policies and procedures related to campus security, emergency response, sexual assault prevention, and other important safety topics.
- Practical guidance for safe practices on and off campus.

MGA Police Department — Service Coverage at a Glance

- Community Served: Over 8,000 students and approximately 900 faculty and staff.
- Campus Locations: Three residential campuses and two satellite campuses.
- Residential Campus Coverage: 24/7 police presence and response.
- Satellite Campus Coverage: Regularly scheduled directed patrols.

The MGA Police Department delivers professional law enforcement services tailored to the needs of both residential and commuter populations, ensuring consistent coverage across all campuses.

This report serves as a transparency tool, providing a clear, fact-based view of safety and security at MGA so students, employees, and visitors can make informed decisions and contribute to a safe learning environment.

Availability:

The ASR is published annually by October 1. Every current student and employee receives an email notice with a summary of the report and a link to the full document online:

https://www.mga.edu/police/docs/Annual_Security_Report.pdf

Printed copies are available at no charge by calling **(478) 471-2415** or visiting any MGA Police Precinct.

Contact MGA Police (24/7):

- **Communications Line:** (478) 934-3002 Alderman Hall
- **Email:** police@mga.edu
- **Fax:** (478) 471-2419

Message from the President

Dear MGA Community,

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink that reads "Christopher Blake". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

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

Campus Police Authority and Jurisdiction

Middle Georgia State University is committed to providing a safe and secure environment for all students, faculty, staff, and visitors. Safety at MGA is a comprehensive effort that combines professional law enforcement, proactive risk management, and strong partnerships with local, state, and federal agencies.

Police Services and Leadership

The University's Police Department is led by Assistant Vice President of Public Safety and Risk Management who also serves as the Chief of Police. MGA's Office of Risk Management and Police Services includes the Police Department and Risk Management.

The MGA Police Department (MGA PD) is a full-service law enforcement agency, recognized by the Georgia Peace Officers Standards and Training (P.O.S.T.) Council. All officers are sworn and complete mandated training, followed by required ongoing in-service training. MGA PD also participates in professional organizations such as the Georgia Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators (GACLEA) and the Georgia Association of Chiefs of Police (GACP).

MGA PD also utilizes Public Safety Officers on our Dublin and Warner Robins campuses. Public Safety Officers are non-sworn personnel who operate under the supervision and guidance of the MGA Police Department. These individuals patrol campus grounds, provide event security, offer safety escorts, manage traffic flow, provide assistance to motorists, and collaborate with MGA police officers when responding to service calls.

The Department is staffed by sworn and certified officers, non-sworn public safety officers, communications operators, and part-time assistants. Together, they provide 24/7/365 safety services, community engagement, and progressive community policing.

Mission and Responsibilities

MGA PD's mission is to "protect and provide professional and dedicated public service to the campus community with courage, dependability, and integrity." In addition to law enforcement, MGA PD leads the University's incident management and emergency preparedness efforts.

This includes:

- Maintaining the University's Emergency Operations Plan.
- Conducting campus-wide drills and exercises.
- Coordinating emergency communications with the MGA community.
- Offering education and outreach on emergency preparedness.
- Partnering with external agencies to strengthen overall readiness.

Risk Management and Safety Oversight

MGA's Risk Management Coordinator reviews, audits, and provides training on programs that protect the health and safety of the campus community. This includes hazard identification and routine inspections. The Facilities Department also conducts on-going building inspections to ensure compliance with local fire and life safety codes.

Legal Authority and Enforcement

Under Section 20-3-72 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, MGA police officers have authority to make arrests on campus and within 500 yards of property controlled by the Board of Regents. Officers enforce federal, state, and local laws, as well as University policies. Officers are required to complete annual in-service training (minimum 20 hours) certified by the Georgia P.O.S.T. Council, including firearms requalification and use of force training. When University students or employees violate laws or campus regulations, MGA Police may pursue both criminal charges and referrals to Student Affairs, Academic Affairs, or Human Resources.

Partnerships and Major Crime Response

For serious crimes such as rape, murder, aggravated assault, and robbery, MGA Police work in close partnership with local police, sheriffs' offices, and state or federal agencies. The University leverages additional resources from the Georgia Bureau of Investigation (GBI) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) as needed. Prosecutions are handled in the appropriate local courts, with cases reviewed by the Solicitor's Office and, when applicable, the District Attorney's Office. MGA PD also maintains Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with local agencies so that full cooperation with city and county authorities is possible when warranted.

The MGA Police Department maintains mutual aid and working agreements with local law enforcement agencies, including:

- Sheriff's Offices in Bibb, Houston, Dodge, Bleckley, and Laurens counties.
- Police Departments in Warner Robins, Eastman, Cochran, and Dublin.

These agreements are not limited to one type of crime. Instead, they allow departments to support each other through investigations, arrests, prosecutions, and joint responses across jurisdictions. This cooperative approach ensures that incidents affecting more than one area can be resolved efficiently and with shared resources. MOUs ensure that MGA Police and neighboring agencies can act quickly and legally outside their normal boundaries when needed. These agreements provide a framework for joint response, giving both the University and local communities a broader layer of protection.

Key Contacts

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

Communication and Information Sharing

MGA Police works hand in hand with local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies to ensure campus safety. Officers maintain direct communication with local radio rooms and 911 Communications Centers by phone and radio, ensuring rapid coordination in emergencies.

Through mutual agreements with state and federal agencies, MGA PD also has access to advanced law enforcement databases and tools:

- **NLETS** (National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System)
- **GCIC** (Georgia Crime Information Center)
- **NCIC** (National Crime Information Center)

These systems allow MGA officers to obtain criminal history data, nationwide police records, driver and vehicle identification, and other vital information. This access enhances the Department's ability to conduct thorough criminal inquiries and support ongoing investigations, helping to keep the campus community informed and protected.

Collecting and Reporting Annual Crime Statistics

The MGA Police Captain for Administration & Policy, within the MGA Police Department, is responsible for collecting crime reports on an ongoing basis. Middle Georgia State University uses a coordinated process to track and report campus crime each year. Crimes are classified according to federal guidelines. This process ensures that the crime statistics in this report are accurate, complete, and consistent with federal reporting requirements. Crime statistics are collected for crimes that occurred on-campus; in certain off-campus buildings or property owned or controlled by Middle Georgia State University; and on public property within, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from campus.

Sources of Crime Statistics

A combination of data sources is used to gather Clery Act crime statistics, including:

- Police Reports: All incidents reported to MGA PD are reviewed for inclusion.
- Campus Security Authorities (CSA) Reports: The Captain pulls monthly reports from Maxient to review incidents reported by CSAs.
- Local Law Enforcement: The Captain sends monthly requests to surrounding law enforcement agencies for incidents occurring within MGA's Clery geography.
- Title IX Reports: Reports not associated with a police case are collected during quarterly Clery Committee meetings.

Review and Classification

The Captain reviews all collected reports monthly to determine whether they meet Clery reporting criteria. If there is a report complex in nature it is placed on the Clery Committee Agenda for discussion and final determination.

The Clery Committee includes representatives from:

- MGA Police Department
- Title IX
- Student Affairs
- Athletics
- Internal Auditing
- Legal Affairs and Compliance

Documentation & Counting

- All classified crimes are documented in the ARMS case management system.
- Each distinct crime is counted once per victim, per incident.
- Multiple offenses in the same incident follow the Hierarchy Rule, except sexual assaults, which are always counted individually.
- Statistics are compiled for the previous calendar year and reviewed by the Office of Legal Affairs and Compliance Office for accuracy and completeness.

Daily Crime Log

MGA Police maintains a Daily Crime Log of all crimes reported to University Police that occurred on property owned, leased, or rented by the University, within 500 yards of such property, or within granted patrol jurisdiction. The log includes the nature, date, time, general location, and disposition of each crime, recorded in the order received. Crimes prohibited from disclosure by law or that would compromise victim confidentiality are excluded.

Entries are added within two business days of a report. The most recent 60 days of entries are available to the public during normal business hours at any MGA Police Department. Older entries are archived monthly, retained electronically for seven years, and provided for public inspection within two business days upon request.

Record Retention

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

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

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

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

Reporting Criminal Offenses

MGA strongly encourages all community members, students, faculty, staff, and guests to accurately and promptly report crimes and safety-related incidents to the MGA Police Department. This applies whether the victim chooses to report directly or is unable to do so.

Why Reporting Matters

- Your report helps ensure the safety of everyone on MGA campuses.
- Clery related crimes reported to MGA Police are included in the University's annual crime statistics, which provide transparency about campus safety.
- Reports may also result in the issuance of Timely Warning Notices to alert the community of potential ongoing threats, when appropriate.

To Report a Crime

MGA provides multiple ways for students, employees, and visitors to immediately contact police and report crimes or incidents. Prompt reporting helps ensure timely assistance, accurate documentation, and, when appropriate, Timely Warnings or Emergency Notifications to the community.

Primary Reporting

- MGA Police Department – Available 24/7 on all campuses to respond to emergencies and non-emergencies.
- Local Law Enforcement – You may also contact the city or county police agency where the incident occurred.

Additional Reporting

Crimes may also be reported to Campus Security Authorities, individuals who, because of their responsibilities at MGA, have an obligation to share information with the University about alleged Clery crimes that are either reported to them and/or personally witnessed by them.

These officials can help connect victims to support services and ensure required crime statistics are accurately captured.

A complete list of MGA's designated CSAs, along with their contact information, is provided on **page 60** of this report.

24/7 Police Communications

If a crime, accident, or other incident needs to be reported, dial 478-934-3002. This number connects you directly to MGA Police Central Dispatch and can be used to report incidents on any MGA campus at any time of day or night.

Emergency Calls

- From a campus phone or while off campus, always dial 911 in emergency situations.
- The Rave Guardian App allows for instant access and emergency communication to police for immediate assistance.

Community members are strongly encouraged to report suspicious activity or persons, particularly in and around parking lots, vehicles, campus buildings, and residence halls.

Response to a Report

Emergency communications officers are available 24 hours a day at 478-934-3002. When a call is received, MGA Police will take the required action, either dispatching an officer to the scene or instructing the caller to report to the MGA Police Department for further assistance.

Investigations and Public Record

All reported crimes are investigated by the University are subject to open records requests. MGA Police incident reports involving members of the campus community are forwarded to the appropriate University office for review and potential action: Student Affairs, Academic Affairs and Human Resources

When appropriate, reports may also be referred to the Assessment and Care Team (ACT) for further review and coordinated response.

Coordinated Response

MGA Police will investigate reports when deemed an appropriate response. Any additional information gathered during an investigation is forwarded to the relevant division or office. When needed, MGA Police will request support from local or state authorities, including local fire departments.

Support for Victims

If a sexual assault or rape occurs, staff on the scene, including MGA Police, will immediately offer victims access to appropriate services. These services include, but are not limited to:

- Health care options
- Counseling services
- Victim assistance programs

Importantly, MGA Police will not restrict referrals to services provided by the University alone. Victims are also connected to local community resources and facilities to ensure comprehensive support.

Confidential Reporting

MGA encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes to the MGA Police Department (MGAPD) or to a Campus Security Authority to support campus safety, however MGA does not offer a voluntary, confidential reporting procedure for the inclusion of crime statistics in its Annual Security Report, as permitted under 34 CFR § 668.46.

Under Georgia's Open Records laws, police reports are classified as public records.

Absence of Voluntary Confidential Reporting Procedures

MGA does not currently have a policy regarding voluntary, confidential reporting of crimes by complainants or witnesses for inclusion in crime statistics, nor does MGA 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.

The MGA Police Department encourages all individuals who are victims or witnesses of crime to report incidents promptly by calling 478-934-3002 or submitting a report online at:

<https://www.mga.edu/police/report-a-crime.php>.

- Online submissions are sent directly to the Chief of Police and are assigned for investigation.

Although MGA does not offer confidential crime reporting for Clery statistical inclusion, individuals may still access confidential support resources that do not result in university action unless a formal report is submitted:

MGA Counseling Services

Provides confidential psychological support to students. Licensed counselors maintain confidentiality unless there is an imminent threat or legal requirement to report.

Web: <https://www.mga.edu/counseling/>

MGA Ethics & Compliance Hotline

Accepts anonymous reports regarding ethics, misconduct, or compliance concerns. This hotline is not intended for reporting crimes under the Clery Act.

Phone: 877-516-3460 (Available 24/7)

Web: <https://www.mga.edu/compliance/hotline.php>

Security Awareness & Crime Prevention

Middle Georgia State University believes safety works best when everyone is informed and involved. The MGA Police Department leads year-round programs to help students, employees, and neighbors prevent crime and respond confidently when something goes wrong.

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

Student Orientation – Every semester, MGA Police provide a presentation that emphasizes personal safety, residence-hall security, and practical crime-prevention measures.

Employee Onboarding – New faculty and staff receive training, reinforcing a shared commitment to safety across the University.

Crime Prevention and Sexual Assault Safety Tips are available on the MGA Police Department website at www.mga.edu/police.

Crime Prevention and Awareness Programs

MGA Police, in partnership with other University departments and organizations, present a variety of awareness and crime prevention sessions. These sessions include topics such as:

- Sexual assault prevention
- Theft prevention
- Fire safety
- Alcohol education
- General safety and crime prevention tips

A central theme of all programming is to encourage students and employees to take responsibility for their own safety and the safety of others.

Personal Safety Services

- **Walking Escorts:** MGA Police provides walking security escorts for students, faculty, staff, and visitors upon request. Escorts can be arranged by calling (478) 934-3002.
- **Rave Guardian App-** Virtual escorts are readily available 24/7 and may be used through our RAVE Guardian App and allows students to plot their route and time and will notify MGA Police when the user fails to deactivate the timer within the app.
- **Security Alerts:** When immediate threats to safety exist, information is distributed to the University community through postings at residence hall entrances, notices throughout campus, email notifications, and the MGA Police website at www.mga.edu.

Community Outreach and Training

Crime prevention programs on personal safety and theft prevention are publicized on the University website and are also sponsored throughout the year by campus organizations including Residence Life, Student Life, the Wellness Center, and Student Affairs.

Specialized Training Programs

- **Rape Aggression Defense (RAD):** MGA Police offers a Female Self-Defense Instruction program once per semester. This course provides hands-on training focused on awareness, prevention, risk reduction, and avoidance strategies. The program helps participants increase confidence, situational awareness, and personal safety skills. The course is free to all MGA community members.
- **Tailored Presentations:** With advance notice, MGA Police will create a custom Crime Prevention & Safety Awareness program for any student group, employee team, club, or community organization.

To pre-register, contact MGA Police at:

- Email: police@mga.edu
- Phone: (478) 471-2415

Operation Identification & Bike Registration

Protecting your property starts with simple steps. The MGA Police Department offers Operation Identification, a free service that deters theft and helps recover stolen items. Officers can engrave a serial number or an owner-recognized number, such as a driver's license number, on valuables, and engravers are available at no cost upon request.

For bicycles, MGA provides permanent registration through ARMS at any police precinct. Completing a brief bike-registration form securely records your ownership details, making it easier for law enforcement to identify and return your bike if it is ever lost or stolen.

Campus Security and Access

Campus Security Measures

Middle Georgia State University takes a comprehensive approach to campus safety through environmental design, patrol presence, access controls, and coordinated facility maintenance.

Security Camera Usage

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

Patrol and Monitoring

- MGA Police Officers regularly patrol academic, administrative, and residential buildings to ensure doors and locks are secure and functioning properly.
- Public Safety Officers are assigned to MGA's non-residential campuses (Dublin and Warner Robins) during key hours to provide additional presence and oversight.
- MGA Police collaborate closely with Facilities Management to assess and address safety concerns, and they are involved in building design consultations to integrate safety features into new construction or renovations.

Academic and Administrative Buildings

- The Administration Building requires MGA ID card entry at all times, ensuring that only individuals with approved access can enter, day or night.
- During regular business hours, academic and administrative buildings are open to students, employees, contractors, and the public.
- Outside of business hours, access is restricted to individuals with key or card access, or those approved and verified by MGA Police. Individuals must present valid MGA identification and demonstrate a legitimate purpose for access.
- MGA Police conduct regular patrols during off-hours to ensure the security of these facilities.

Residence Halls

- MGA residence halls are secured 24/7.
- Access is limited to assigned residents, authorized guests, and approved university personnel.
- Over university breaks, doors are locked and routinely inspected by Housing and Residence Life staff and MGA Police.
- Residential access policies may be subject to change during emergencies or based on risk assessments. Areas identified as vulnerable may undergo targeted security evaluations.
- Areas that are revealed as problematic may have security surveys conducted of them.

Maintenance of Campus Facilities

MGA is committed to maintaining its facilities in a manner that promotes safety and reduces hazards.

- Lighting, locks, AEDs, and emergency systems (e.g., call boxes and elevator phones) are inspected throughout the year.
- MGA conducts regular checks to ensure pathways are well lit and egress lighting is working in hallways and stairwells.
- Malfunctions (e.g., broken locks, light outages, or overgrown hedges that could be considered a safety concern) should be reported immediately to MGA Plant Operations or MGA Police.
- Safety concerns can be addressed through security surveys initiated by MGA Police in collaboration with other departments.

Timely Warnings

MGA issues Timely Warnings to alert the campus community of Clery crimes occurring on campus or in other Clery Geography considered by the University to represent an ongoing threat to students and/or employees. Timely Warnings are issued, as soon as the pertinent information is available.

How MGA Decides to Issue a Timely Warning

- **Assessment:** When a Clery crime is reported, the Chief of Police or a designee reviews the report to determine if the incident represents a continuing danger to the campus community.
- **Case-by-Case Review:** Each situation is carefully evaluated, considering the nature of the crime, the level of risk to the community, and whether sharing information could compromise law-enforcement efforts.
- **No Delay:** If a warning is needed, it is issued without unnecessary delay as soon as key facts are confirmed.

How You Will Be Notified

Timely Warnings are sent through RAVE, Middle Georgia State University's emergency notification system, and may also be communicated using one or more of these methods:

- Mass text messages
- Phone calls
- Email notifications
- Updates on the MGA website
- Posts on official MGA social media channels

These notices are coordinated by the MGA Police Department in partnership with the Office of Marketing and Communications (MarComm) to ensure rapid, broad communication.

The warning will be issued through the University emergency system to the campus community composed of students, faculty, staff, and visitors. Timely Warnings will not include the names and other identifying information of complainants.

If you have information that could warrant a Timely Warning, call MGA Police Central Dispatch at 478-934-3002 immediately. Reports from campus security authorities and local law enforcement are also evaluated to ensure the community is kept informed.

Emergency Evacuation Procedures and Policies

Middle Georgia State University maintains a comprehensive Emergency Response Plan that provides guidance for how the institution responds to a wide range of hazards.

Planning and Responsibility

- **Who should know the plan?** Every division, department, and office is expected to familiarize themselves with the Emergency Response Plan. Individuals are encouraged to review the Emergency Response Flipchart and resources on the [MGA Police website](#).
- **Who enforces the plan?** Campus administrators with operational authority must follow these guidelines. Only University administrators directly responsible for emergency response may authorize exceptions.
- **Who reviews the plan?** The MGA Police Department and Risk Management conduct an annual review with input from the Chief of Police, the Director of Marketing & Communications, and other stakeholders.
- **How are officers trained?** MGA police officers and supervisors are trained in the Incident Command System (ICS), which ensures coordination with Risk Management, other University departments, and local public safety agencies during incidents.

Drills and Testing

- MGA conducts regular emergency drills and exercises to evaluate response capabilities.
- These tests are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the institution.
- As required by federal law, at least one annual emergency response and evacuation test is required, which may be announced or unannounced and are designed to assess the University's ability to respond quickly and effectively.
- Test results are measured against predefined goals to continuously improve readiness.

General information about the emergency response and evacuation procedures for MGA is publicized and is available on the MGA Police website at www.mga.edu/police/.

Evacuation Procedures

- **When to evacuate:** A building evacuation occurs when an alarm sounds or upon instruction from a University Official or Building Coordinator.
- **Accessibility:** Assist persons with disabilities. Elevators are reserved for their use, except during fire or earthquake emergencies when elevators are unsafe.
- **Safe distance:** Move at least 500 feet away from the affected building, keeping roadways, hydrants, and walkways clear for emergency responders.
- **Re-entry:** Do not return until authorized by a University Official.

Fire

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

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

When Evacuation is Not Possible:

If fire or smoke blocks escape:

- Check doors for heat before opening.
- Seal doors with towels or cloth to block smoke.
- Signal for help by placing a white object in the window.
- Call 911 to report your exact location.
- Stay put until emergency responders arrive.

Sheltering In Place

Some emergencies require staying indoors rather than evacuating. Because each hazard, such as tornadoes, hostile intruders, or hazardous material releases, poses unique risks, shelter-in-place guidance will vary.

Key questions to ask yourself:

- Am I safer inside or outside?
- Where is the safest place indoors?
- Where is the safest place outdoors?

Remain flexible. Initial guidance may begin with sheltering in place, followed by relocation once conditions are safe.

Emergency Notifications – Immediate Threat

Middle Georgia State University uses the MGA Alert Emergency Notification System to quickly communicate official information during emergencies or crises that disrupt normal campus operations or pose an immediate threat to the health or safety of the campus community.

How It Works

- The Chief of Police or designee receives information from sources such as the Emergency Management Team, local first responders, or the National Weather Service.
- Once a dangerous or emergency situation is confirmed, the Chief of Police or designee works with the Chief Marketing and Communications Officer and/or the Director of Communications to determine the content of the message.
- The notification is then sent to the entire campus community, or, if the threat is limited, to the affected segment of the population (such as a specific building or group).

Notification Channels

MGA may use one or more of the following communication methods to deliver emergency alerts:

- Text messaging
- Voice messaging
- Email
- Desktop messaging
- Twitter
- Facebook

Opt-In for Alerts

Students, faculty, and staff are strongly encouraged to opt-in for emergency text and voice messaging through their SWORDS account or by visiting: www.mga.edu/police/alert/contact-info.php.

How Emergency Notifications Are Issued

When a significant emergency or dangerous situation occurs on campus, the Chief of Police (or designee) will, without delay and with the safety of the community in mind, determine the content of the message and initiate the notification system.

The only exception to immediate notification is if responsible authorities or first responders determine that issuing the message would compromise efforts to:

- Assist a victim,
- Contain the situation,
- Respond effectively, or
- Otherwise mitigate the emergency.

Once the initial alert is issued, follow-up information and updates will be provided as needed using one or more of the University's communication systems.

Who Creates and Sends Messages

MGA relies on both the MarComm and the MGA Police Department to ensure alerts are issued quickly and reliably. Each system has a primary and a backup role so that no single point of failure delays communication. Follow up information pertaining to a significant emergency or dangerous situation on campus will be sent using some or all of the systems listed below.

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

To Register for Knight Alert

The Knight Alert system is a free service designed to keep current students, faculty, and staff informed quickly and accurately in the event of a campus emergency. Whether the situation involves severe weather, campus closures, or other urgent threats, Knight Alert ensures that you receive timely updates.

How Knight Alert Reaches You

- Voice messages to home, work, and mobile phones
- Text messages (SMS) to mobile phones
- Email messages to your registered email account

Contact Information

- At the time of admission, the contact information you provide is automatically used to register you for Knight Alert.
- If your information changes, or if you are no longer a registered member of the MGA community, you must update your information to continue receiving alerts.
- Your information is kept confidential and used only in emergencies.

How to Update Your Information

Follow the instructions on the [MGA Police Department Website](#) to:

- Add or update your cell phone number (for text messages)
- Update other phone numbers and email addresses

All students, faculty, and staff are encouraged to participate to ensure they receive critical updates.

Need Assistance?

- For Knight Alert questions: Contact MGA Police at (478) 934-3002 or email police@mga.edu.
- For technical help: Contact the Technical Assistance Center (TAC) at (478) 471-2023, (478) 757-4393, or TAC@mga.edu.

Emergency Notifications for the Larger Community

MGA recognizes that campus emergencies often affect not only students, faculty, and staff but also the larger community. To ensure accurate and timely communication, MGA uses a variety of methods to share updates with the public.

Primary Communication Methods

- Email and e-notification: During office hours, email is the primary means of emergency notification. It allows for immediate transmission of specific information to affected areas or email list subscribers.
- Campus website: Emergency updates are posted on the MGA main webpage, providing a public-facing resource for real-time information.
- News and media outlets: MarComm works with area television, newspapers, and radio stations to distribute up-to-date information. Social media platforms are also used to broaden reach.

Additional Campus Communication Tools

- Macon Campus speaker system: Both interior and exterior speakers can be activated to deliver emergency announcements.
- Telephone tree network: Can be activated by University officials to spread information quickly.
- Direct notification: If telephone systems are disabled, Building Coordinators (during daytime hours) or on-duty police officers (at night) will notify building occupants in person.

Media Communications

- The Executive Director of Marketing & Communications (or designee) manages all media contact. This includes developing and distributing press releases, initiating broadcast messages regarding suspension of University operations (with the President's approval), and supporting the distribution of information to faculty and staff.
- Faculty, staff, and students are expected to direct all media inquiries to the Chief Marketing and Communications Officer or designee.
- Faculty and staff are not authorized to communicate with the media independently without prior approval from MarComm or the President (or their designees).

Emergency Response and Alert Testing

All methods of communication are tested on an ongoing basis. A description of the exercise, whether announced or unannounced, will be documented and a file maintained in the MGA Police Department.

January 31, 2024 @ 2:11 PM – Announced Electronic Test of the Emergency Notification System test – Knights Alert and the Guardian App. Testing text, email, voice call, and app notification for registered users.

May 01, 2024 @ 1:59 PM – Announced Electronic Test of the Emergency Notification System test – Knights Alert and the Guardian App. Testing text, email, voice call, and app notification for registered users.

August 28, 2024 @ 11:59 AM – Announced Electronic Test of the Emergency Notification System test – Knights Alert and the Guardian App. Testing text, email, voice call, and app notification for registered users.

Sexual Misconduct

Prevention, Reporting, and Supportive Measures

Middle Georgia State University expressly prohibits sexual misconduct, including dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, as defined under the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act, as amended by the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, and applicable University System of Georgia policy. All forms of sexual violence are violations of both federal law and MGA's Student Code of Conduct.

If You Experience Sexual Misconduct

If you or someone you know has been harmed, you are strongly encouraged to report the incident to MGA Police Department. Reporting is always your choice: filing a report does not obligate you to pursue prosecution or University disciplinary action. Whether the incident occurred recently or years ago, support and resources remain available.

Sexual Misconduct Education and Prevention Programming

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

- **Recommended Online Training:**
 - All new students, residential students, and student leaders are requested to complete Vector Solutions courses on Sexual Assault Prevention and making informed, safer choices around alcohol (AlcoholEdu).
 - All faculty and staff are required to complete Vector Solutions prevention training.
- **Training Content:** Prevention training provides clear definitions of prohibited conduct and consent in sexual activity, practical guidance on safe bystander intervention, and strategies for recognizing abusive behavior and reducing risk. The program explains options for criminal reporting and reporting to campus authorities, outlines campus disciplinary procedures, and informs participants of their rights to protective measures such as no-contact orders, restraining orders, and similar court protections.
- **Additional Programs:**
 - The MGA Police Department offers Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) Training each semester and upon requests to female groups of 8 or more participants.
 - Residence Life staff receive training each semester on sexual misconduct response.
 - Ongoing prevention efforts include lunch-and-learn sessions, educational presentations, and awareness campaigns focused on domestic violence and sexual assault prevention.

Reporting and Incident and Available Services

1. Law Enforcement (MGA PD or Local Police)

- If you experience sexual misconduct, you have the right to decide whether to report the incident to law enforcement. Incidents may be criminal in nature, and reports can be made to local police, to the Middle Georgia State University Police Department (MGA PD), or to both. MGA PD officers are available to assist you in filing reports and will respect your decision if you choose not to involve law enforcement.
- When you file a report with MGA PD, an officer will listen to your account of what happened, ask questions to gather key details, and allow you to have a support person present during the interview. Filing a report is not the same as choosing to prosecute. You are not obligated to pursue criminal charges or University disciplinary action. If an assault occurs off campus, you should report it to local authorities; MGA PD will help guide you if you are unsure how or where to file.
- **Filing a report helps:**
 1. Prevent further victimization by enabling safety alerts to the campus community.
 2. Apprehend offenders.
 3. Ensure incidents are recorded in campus crime statistics.
 4. Provide pathways to justice, if desired.

Survivors may have a support person present when giving a statement.

2. Title IX Reporting

- In addition to reporting to law enforcement, you may choose to report an incident of sexual violence directly to MGA's Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator provides information about the University's Sexual Harassment and Misconduct Policy, explains your rights and options, and can connect you to resources on and off campus. The Title IX Coordinator will also encourage you to report to MGA Police or local law enforcement, though that decision is always yours to make.
- The Title IX Coordinator can be reached at 478-471-3627 or titleix@mga.edu. The full Sexual Harassment and Misconduct Policy and Procedures are available online in the University Policy Manual.

3. Counseling and Emotional Support

On Campus

MGA Counseling Services

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

The Division of Student Affairs

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

Off Campus

- BeWell for Students 24/7: 833-646-1526
- Piedmont Hospital Lifeline: 478.741.1355
- River Edge Behavioral Health: 478.803.7600 (Macon area)
- Middle Flint Behavioral Health: 478.988.1002 (Houston County area)
- CSB of Middle Georgia (Behavioral Health): 478.272.1190 (Cochran/Dublin area)
- Houston Healthcare System: 478.922.4281
- Crisis Line and Safe House (Interpersonal Violence Support) 24/7: 478.745.9292
- Veteran's Crisis Line 24/7: 1.800.273.8255
- Suicide Prevention Hotline 24/7: Call 988 or 1.800.273.TALK (8255)
- The Georgia Crisis and Access Line 24/7 (GCAL) 800.715.4225 or on the GCAL app
- Salvation Army Housing Resource: 478.746.8572 (Bibb County)
- Georgia Legal Services: 833.457.7529
- Central Georgia Council on Domestic Violence: 478.471.2457

4. Medical Resources

- If you experience a sexual assault, it is important to know that medical care and evidence collection are available to you, with or without police involvement. A special forensic exam, performed by a trained Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) is strongly recommended. This exam ensures your physical well-being, addresses any injuries, and preserves evidence that may be critical if you decide to pursue criminal charges later. Evidence can be collected and stored even if you are not ready to make that decision immediately.
- MGA Police Department can help arrange a medical exam and will provide transportation to and from the medical center where the exam is conducted.
- Even if you choose not to have evidence collected, medical attention is still important. Care may include treatment of physical injuries and lab tests for pregnancy or sexually transmitted infections. MGA students may receive non-emergency care at the Student Health Clinic during regular hours, or you may visit your family doctor.
- Survivors are encouraged to use a hospital in the county or state where the incident occurred to ensure access to local resources. If you go to a hospital and the police are notified, this does not mean you must move forward with criminal charges, the choice remains yours.

Confidentiality

Middle Georgia State University prioritizes your privacy when you report sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking. In accordance with the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) and the Clery Act, MGA ensures that survivors and respondents are treated with fairness, dignity, and respect throughout the process.

Your Right to Request Confidentiality

- **Initial Consultation or Investigation**

You may ask that your name be kept confidential when you first report or during an investigation. The Title IX Coordinator reviews each request carefully.

- **When Confidentiality Cannot Be Guaranteed**

In rare cases, MGA may need to share limited information to ensure a safe, nondiscriminatory environment. If this happens, the Title IX Coordinator will inform you before your name is disclosed to the respondent or others.

During a Formal Hearing

- You may renew a confidentiality request if the case moves to a formal hearing.
- Be aware that a confidentiality request at this stage may limit the University's ability to move forward with the process.
- If confidentiality cannot be maintained, you can ask that the accused person be told the decision to proceed was made by the University, not by you.

Strong Protection of Personal Information

- MGA does **not** share sensitive details about survivors, such as sexual orientation or specifics of the incident, with family, friends, employers, or the media.
- All information is protected under MGA's Data Governance Policy and released only on a limited-access basis.

Public Records and Clery Act Disclosures

- All publicly available records, including Clery Act safety and security disclosures, exclude personally identifying information.

If you report directly to the MGAPD, the report becomes subject to the Georgia Open Records Act, which may limit confidentiality.

Preserving Evidence

If you experience a sexual assault, time is a critical factor for preserving evidence. The MGA Police Department encourages timely reporting, not to pressure you into prosecution, but to ensure that you have access to all available options. Filing a police report does not obligate you to pursue charges or University discipline, and you will not be judged or blamed by officers for your choices.

Filing a report helps:

- **Medical Care at No Cost:** Ensures you receive necessary medical treatment and tests.
- **Evidence Collection:** Preserves evidence that may be useful in a prosecution later. Evidence is best collected as soon as possible; you should avoid washing, douching, smoking, using the restroom, or changing clothes before a forensic exam if you can.
- **Confidential Counseling:** Provides access to trained sexual assault crisis counselors at no cost.

If you have changed clothes or linens, do not wash them until you have met with a law enforcement agency and/or health care provider. Seeking medical care does not mean you must report to law enforcement, so be sure to prioritize your health and safety when making decisions. Local hospitals can complete a forensic examination for collecting evidence that helps preserve your options should you choose to notify law enforcement.

Beyond Physical Evidence

Remember: evidence also includes digital and written records. Save:

- photos
- text messages
- social media posts
- instant messages
- any other communications or documents that may help in an investigation or University hearing

When a report is made, local law enforcement may also be notified. Notifications can occur in person, by phone, or by radio, depending on circumstances.

You have the right to decide how an investigation moves forward. You may pursue a case through the criminal justice system, the University's Student Conduct Board, or both. MGA Police will support you and provide assistance regardless of where or when the assault occurred. The University will also help connect you with local law enforcement if requested.

Supportive Measures

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

How to Request Assistance

Survivors may contact the Title IX Coordinator for help arranging accommodations or supportive measures. Employees may also contact the Chief Human Resources Officer at hr@mga.edu. Immigration or visa assistance is available through the Office of Admissions at admissions@mga.edu.

- **Confidential Counseling**
Licensed professionals in MGA Counseling Services provide confidential support that is protected from disclosure under the law. Counseling is available in Macon (478-471-2985) and Cochran (478-934-3080).
- **Policy Guidance and Immigration Support**
Information about University policies and resources is available from the Title IX Coordinator (titleix@mga.edu). Students who need immigration or visa assistance may contact the Office of Admissions (admissions@mga.edu).
- **Written Notice of Resources**
Students and employees receive written notice about available services, including counseling, health care, mental health support, legal assistance, advocacy, immigration help, and options for changes in academic, housing, transportation, or work arrangements. These services are offered if reasonably available, regardless of whether the student reports the incident to MGA PD or local law enforcement.
- **Protective Orders and Community Resources**
Students may apply for civil protection orders from local courts, with guidance available through MGA PD. Support is also available from off-campus partners such as the Crisis Line and Safe House (478-745-9292).
- **Interim Measures**
While an incident is being investigated, the University may take interim action, including suspension, removal from housing, academic or workplace adjustments, or no-contact orders. Middle Georgia State Police Department maintains no-contact orders for easy enforcement if violations occur.
- **Changes in Academic or Living Arrangements**
Students who allege sexual assault by another student may request changes in academic or living situations, if reasonably available, by contacting the Title IX Coordinator or the Office of Student Affairs.

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

Sexual Misconduct

Response & Proceedings

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

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

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

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

In line with federal regulations, both the complainant and respondent have equal rights during disciplinary proceedings, including the ability to have others present. Both parties will be notified of the outcome. Upon written request, MGA will disclose the results of disciplinary proceedings in cases of crimes of violence or sex offenses to the victim's next of kin if the victim is deceased.

What to Expect

When Middle Georgia State University receives notice of alleged sexual misconduct, the University follows a clear decision-making process to ensure fairness, safety, and compliance with federal law.

First Step: Initial Review

MGA evaluates each report to decide the appropriate path:

- Formal Investigation – a full inquiry with fact-finding and potential hearing.
- Informal Resolution – a voluntary resolution process if both parties and the institution agree (not available in student-to-employee cases).
- Dismissal – if the reported conduct does not meet policy definitions, even if true; and also allowed under additional policy requirements

At this stage, MGA also determines whether a Clery Act warning must be issued to protect the broader campus community.

Two Tracks of Formal Proceedings

The type of process depends on who is accused (the type of respondent) and where the conduct occurred:

1. Student Respondents vs. Employee Respondents

- Students: Cases typically involve a student conduct hearing panel.
- Employees: Cases are addressed through workplace disciplinary procedures, overseen by a designated Hearing Officer or panel.

2. Title IX vs. Non-Title IX Misconduct

- Title IX Sexual Misconduct: Applies when the alleged misconduct occurs in the U.S., on MGA property, at MGA-sponsored events, or in student organization facilities under MGA's control.
- Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct: Applies when incidents occur off-campus or when the complainant is not engaged in an MGA program or activity at the time of filing, but the behavior still violates USG or MGA policies.

Both categories include the same prohibited behaviors, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, stalking, sexual harassment, and other sex discrimination. The difference lies in which rules and procedures must be followed.

Filing a Title IX Complaint

For a case to move forward under Title IX:

- A Formal Complaint must be submitted in writing by the complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator.
- The complaint must allege sexual harassment, as defined by Title IX regulations, and request that MGA open an investigation.
- The complainant must be participating in, or attempting to participate in, an MGA program or activity in the U.S. at the time of filing.

Decision and Notice

The Title IX Coordinator reviews all reports and decides whether the case:

- Proceeds under Title IX,
- Proceeds under Non-Title IX procedures, or
- Is dismissed.

Both parties receive simultaneous written notice via their MGA email. Notices include:

- The type of proceeding selected,
- The assigned investigator (if applicable), and
- Appeal rights if the complaint is dismissed.

Prompt, Fair, and Impartial Proceedings

MGA is committed to ensuring that every disciplinary proceeding related to sexual misconduct is handled with promptness, fairness, and transparency. From the first investigation step through the final outcome, both the Complainant and Respondent can expect a process that protects rights and promotes accountability.

Key Standards:

- **Fairness:** Both parties are treated equally throughout the process as well as offered support and resources.
- **Evidence Standard:** MGA uses the preponderance of the evidence standard, meaning the evidence must show it is more likely than not that a policy violation occurred.
- **Trained Officials:** Investigators, hearing officers, and decision-makers receive ongoing training on:
 - Dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.
 - Conducting impartial investigations.
 - Protecting safety while promoting accountability.

Timelines and Notice

- **Goal:** Efforts will be made to complete the investigation and resolution within 120 business days.
- **Delays:** Temporary delays or extensions may be granted for good cause. Both parties will be notified in writing if this occurs, with an explanation provided.
- **Status Updates:** MGA keeps both parties informed of the investigation's progress.
- **Meeting Notices:** The Title IX Coordinator provides advance notice of all meetings where either party may be present.

Written Notifications

Both the Complainant and Respondent receive simultaneous written notice (via MGA email) of:

- The result of any disciplinary proceeding.
- Their right to appeal.
- Any change to the outcome.
- When results become final.

Amnesty for Students

MGA encourages reporting by offering limited amnesty:

- If a student discloses personal alcohol or drug use while reporting sexual misconduct, that information will not be used to pursue disciplinary action or reported to law enforcement.
 - Instead, MGA may provide supportive resources, such as counseling or educational programs.

Advisor of Choice

At Middle Georgia State University both the Complainant and the Respondent have the right to obtain an advisor of their choice to support them during the Sexual Misconduct process. An advisor may be anyone the party chooses, including an attorney, at the party's own expense.

Any restrictions on advisor participation, including limits on active involvement or questioning, apply equally to both the Complainant and the Respondent.

What Advisors Can Do

- In All Cases (Title IX and Non-Title IX):
 - Attend all meetings with the party.
 - Provide private advice, guidance, and support.
- In Title IX Sexual Misconduct Cases:
 - Advisors may not actively participate in the process, except during the hearing.
 - At the hearing, the advisor is permitted to assist with drafting questions and to ask questions during cross-examination on behalf of their party.
 - If a party does not bring an advisor, MGA will provide one at no cost to conduct cross-examination on their behalf during the hearing.
- In Non-Title IX Sexual Misconduct Cases:
 - Advisors may accompany the party and provide support and guidance.
 - Advisors may actively assist in drafting questions on behalf of their party, but they do not question the witnesses during the hearing; the Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel asks written questions from each party.

Communication Guidelines

- MGA communicates directly with the parties, not the advisor.
- Advisors may be copied on the investigation report prior to finalization, giving them access to review directly related evidence.
- With the party's permission, MGA may also copy the advisor on all communications.

Interim Measures

When MGA becomes aware of an allegation of sexual misconduct, it may take immediate steps to protect the individuals involved and the broader campus community. These steps, called interim measures, are temporary and supportive actions designed to promote safety, reduce risk, and ensure that both parties can continue their academic or workplace activities while a case is pending.

Examples of Interim Measures

MGA may implement one or more of the following, depending on the circumstances:

- Housing changes – relocating a student to a different residence hall.
- No-contact directives – restricting communication between the parties.
- Campus access limits – barring entry to certain buildings or areas.
- Class or work adjustments – altering schedules, assignments, or supervisory arrangements.
- Interim suspension – temporarily removing a student or employee when necessary for safety upon consultation with the USG or MGA Human Resources.
- Other protective actions – any additional steps needed to safeguard the well-being of the parties or the community.

Interim measures are not disciplinary findings; they are protective actions MGA can implement at any stage of the process to support fairness and maintain a safe environment.

Informal Resolution

In some cases, MGA offers an informal resolution process as an alternative to a full investigation and hearing. This option is designed to provide a fair and efficient resolution when appropriate.

How It Works

- **Eligibility:** Informal resolution may be considered when the Respondent admits responsibility, or when both parties agree that a less formal approach is appropriate.
- **Not Allowed:** Student allegations of Title IX Sexual Misconduct against an employee cannot be resolved informally.

Requirements

- All three parties, the Complainant, Respondent, and MGA , must agree to use informal resolution and to the terms of the outcome.
- Either party may end the informal resolution process at any time before an agreement is finalized and request a return to the formal investigation and hearing process.

Important to Know

- Agreements reached through informal resolution are final and not appealable.
- This option is meant to resolve matters more quickly while still addressing safety, accountability, and community standards.

Unbiased Proceedings

MGA ensures that all sexual misconduct proceedings are handled by officials who are fair, impartial, and free from bias or conflicts of interest.

Safeguards Against Bias

- If the Title IX Coordinator, Conduct Officer, investigator, or decision-maker has a conflict of interest or bias, this may serve as grounds for an appeal.
- In cases involving a student Respondent, either party may formally challenge the participation of an official or panel member by submitting a written statement to MGA's designated official within a reasonable time after the party knows or reasonably should have known of the existence of the bias.
- The statement must explain the basis for the challenge (for example, personal bias or conflict of interest).

This process is in place to protect the integrity of the proceedings and to ensure confidence that all decisions are made fairly.

Investigation

When a report of sexual misconduct is received, Middle Georgia State University follows a fair and transparent investigation process designed to respect the rights of both parties. Any report that involves allegation(s) of Sexual Misconduct that could lead to the suspension/ administrative leave or expulsion/termination (dismissal) of the Respondent(s) in an initial violation must be promptly reported to the University System of Georgia System Assistant Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs.

- **Written Notice:** Both the complainant and respondent receive written notice of the allegations, possible charges, potential sanctions, and available support or interim measures. Each party has at least 3 business days to respond in writing or in addition to responding in writing, parties are encouraged to arrange a meeting with the investigator.
- **Right to Respond or Remain Silent:** Both parties may share their side of the story, present witnesses, and provide evidence. They also have the right to remain silent or decline to participate without that choice being held against them. If someone chooses not to participate, the University may still move forward with the investigation and resolve any potential charges based on the information available.
- **Responses:** The respondent may admit or deny the allegations and present a defense. The complainant may also provide a written response or additional information. Both parties may present witnesses and submit evidence, whether it supports or disputes the allegations.
- **Investigation Process:** A trained investigator conducts a thorough investigation, documenting interviews with written notes or recorded statements.
- **Initial Report:** The investigator prepares an initial report summarizing all relevant evidence and indicating whether charges will move forward or no charges will be filed. Importantly, a charge is not a finding of responsibility. This report is shared with both parties and their advisors (if applicable). Each party has 10 calendar days to review and respond in writing.

- **Final Report:** After considering any responses, the investigator finalizes the report. The final investigation report is provided to both parties, and their advisors (if applicable) at least 10 calendar days prior to the Hearing. The final investigation report must be submitted to both parties before any hearing. The final investigation report should also be provided to all Hearing Panel members for consideration during the adjudication process.

This process ensures that both the complainant and respondent have equal access to evidence, the opportunity to respond, and the ability to participate fully in the University's adjudication process.

Hearing – Student Respondent

Where a matter is not resolved through informal resolution a hearing shall be set. MGA will schedule a formal hearing before a panel of faculty and/or staff. Hearings only occur after the investigation report is finalized, and all related evidence will be available for both parties and their advisors to review. Policy determines how evidence is introduced.

- **Notice of Hearing:** Both the complainant and respondent will receive written notice of the date, time, and location of the hearing shall be provided at least ten calendar days prior to the hearing. Hearings may take place in person or through video conferencing.
- **Standard of Evidence:** The hearing uses the preponderance of the evidence standard: meaning it is determined whether it is more likely than not that the misconduct occurred. Courtroom rules of evidence do not apply.
- **Documentation:** MGA maintains records of the investigation and resolution process (written findings, transcripts, audio or video recordings) for seven years.
- **Witness Questioning:**
 - **Title IX Hearings:** Parties may have their advisor directly ask witnesses questions, including the other party. The Hearing Officer may limit irrelevant questions but must document any decision to do so.
 - **Non-Title IX Hearings:** Parties may submit written questions for the Hearing Officer to ask. Advisors may help draft questions. The Hearing Officer must ask submitted questions unless they are irrelevant and must document the reason for not asking any particular question.
- **Decision and Notification:** After the hearing, both parties receive a written decision simultaneously by University email. The decision includes:
 - The allegations reviewed.
 - The procedural steps taken.
 - Findings of fact.
 - Responsibility determinations.
 - Evidence considered.
 - The rationale for any sanctions or administrative actions.
 MGA also informs both parties of their right to appeal.

Hearing – Staff Respondent

When a Staff member is accused by a student of Title IX Sexual Misconduct, MGA conducts a live hearing to resolve the matter. Hearings may be overseen by a single decision maker such as the Chief Human Resources Officer, the Chief Academic Officer, or a designee, or by a panel.

- **Notice of Hearing:** Employees receive written notice by email at least 10 calendar days in advance of the date, time, and location of the hearing, as well as the identity of the Hearing Officer. Hearings may be conducted in person or through video conferencing
- **Standard of Evidence:** The hearing applies the preponderance of the evidence standard, meaning responsibility is determined based on whether it is more likely than not that misconduct occurred. Formal courtroom rules of evidence do not apply, and policy determines how evidence is introduced.
- **Documentation:** The University maintains records of the investigation and resolution process including findings of fact, transcripts, or audio/video recordings for seven years.
- **Witness Questioning:** Both parties have the right to confront witnesses, including the other party, by having their advisor ask relevant questions directly. The Hearing Officer may limit irrelevant questions but must document the reason for doing so and will generally allow all questions unless they clearly do not relate to the truth of the allegations.
- **Decision and Notification:** After the hearing, both parties are simultaneously notified by email of the outcome and any resulting disciplinary or administrative actions. The written decision will include:
 - The allegations reviewed.
 - Procedural steps taken.
 - Findings of fact.
 - Determination(s) regarding responsibility.
 - The rationale for any disciplinary or administrative actions.

Hearing – Faculty Respondent

When a faculty member is accused of Title IX Sexual Misconduct and dismissal is a possible sanction, MGA conducts a live hearing to resolve the matter. Hearings are overseen by a panel of three to five faculty members appointed by the Faculty Senate.

- **Notice of Hearing:** Parties receive written notice of the panel members at least 20 calendar days before the hearing. Each party may file up to two written challenges for bias, submitted no later than five calendar days before the hearing. A Respondent may waive the live hearing, in which case the panel will evaluate the written record.
- **Witness Testimony:** All witnesses testify under oath or affirmation. Both parties have the right to confront witnesses, including the other party, by having their advisor ask relevant questions directly.
- **Decision and Recommendation:** The Title IX Coordinator notifies the President and both parties simultaneously in writing of the panel's decision and recommendation. The panel may recommend dismissal or a lesser sanction. If dismissal is recommended, the President may approve or, if not, must explain in writing to the panel the reason before issuing a final ruling. The President is not bound to follow the panel's recommendation.

- **Final Decision and Notification:** The President issues the final decision simultaneously to both parties in writing. This notice includes information about the right to seek discretionary review by the Board of Regents.
- **Post-Decision Status:** If dismissal is imposed, the faculty member is suspended without pay while discretionary review is pending. The Board of Regents may reinstate the faculty member with back pay dating to the suspension if the decision is overturned.

Possible Sanctions – Student Respondent

If a student is found responsible for sexual misconduct, MGA may impose sanctions designed to address the violation, protect the campus community, and promote accountability. Sanctions may be applied individually or in combination, depending on the circumstances of the case.

Sanctions may include:

- **Expulsion:** Permanent removal from the University.
- **Suspension:** Removal from the University for a set period of time, until specific conditions are met, or both.
- **Separation Measures:** Temporary or permanent adjustments to separate the parties, such as changes in classes, residence reassignment, restrictions on movement around campus, or no-contact orders (with further sanctions if violated).
- **Educational or Awareness Programs:** Required participation in sensitivity training, sexual misconduct awareness programs, or alcohol and drug prevention programs.
- **Counseling or Mentoring:** Mandated participation in counseling or a mentoring program.
- **Community Service:** Required volunteering or service hours.
- **Loss of Privileges:** Restriction or removal of institutional privileges.
- **Administrative Delays:** Holds on transcripts, registration, graduation, or issuance of diplomas.
- **Additional Academic Requirements:** Assignments or research requirements tied to scholarly or educational outcomes.
- **Financial Restitution:** Payment for damages or losses caused by the conduct.
- **Other Measures:** Any additional sanction directly related to the violation or conduct, as deemed appropriate.

MGA applies sanctions with the goal of ensuring safety, addressing the harm caused, and holding students accountable in a fair and consistent manner.

Possible Sanctions – Employee Respondent

When an employee is found responsible for violating the Sexual Misconduct Policy, Middle Georgia State University may impose one or more of the following disciplinary sanctions. Sanctions are intended to stop the misconduct, prevent its recurrence, and address its impact.

- **Termination (Dismissal):** Permanent removal from employment with the University. This is the most serious sanction and may be imposed on a first offense, though it is more often applied after other disciplinary measures have been exhausted.
- **Administrative Leave:** A required separation from work for a specified period of time. Administrative leave may be unpaid. Employees on leave must obtain prior written approval from Human Resources or the Title IX Coordinator (or their designee) to access campus.
- **Probation:** Formal notice that further violations may result in administrative leave or termination. Probation may also include restrictions, reprimands, or restitution as conditions.

- **Reprimand:** A formal oral or written statement issued by the Title IX Coordinator, Human Resources, or a supervisor expressing official disapproval of the conduct.
- **Coaching / Educational Conversation:** A meeting with the employee to review the behavior, its impact on others, and expectations for avoiding similar conduct in the future.
- **Restrictions:** Limiting or excluding participation in University activities, committees, groups, or access to specific University facilities.
- **Restitution:** Repayment for damages or loss of property.
- **Educational Sanctions:** Work assignments, service requirements, or related educational activities designed to reinforce professional conduct.
- **Separation of the Parties:** Temporary or permanent measures to prevent contact between the employee and the complainant, such as reassignment of duties, no-contact directives, or restrictions on campus locations.

MGA applies sanctions in a fair and consistent manner, ensuring that outcomes reflect the seriousness of the violation while maintaining the University's commitment to a safe and respectful campus environment.

Possible Sanctions – Additional Information

When determining sanctions, the University weighs the circumstances carefully. Decisions may take into account significant aggravating or mitigating factors. These can include but are not limited to the person's prior disciplinary or criminal history, the seriousness of the violation, and the extent of any harm, damage, or injury caused.

For individuals who are not members of the University community, sanctions, although limited, are also available depending on the outcome. Any guest or visitor who violates the University's Sexual Harassment & Misconduct Policy may be prohibited from entering University property or from participating in University programs and activities. To protect the safety of the campus, MGAPD has the authority to issue no trespass orders against third parties when necessary.

Appeals- – Students and Employees

Both students and employees have the right to appeal decisions in Sexual Misconduct cases when sanctions are issued. Appeals may be filed even if the sanction is held "in abeyance," such as probation or suspension, and when dismissal or termination is recommended for employees.

How to File an Appeal

- Appeals must be submitted in writing within five (5) business days of receiving the decision from the Hearing Panel.
- Once an appeal is filed, the other party will be notified and given a copy of the appeal. That party then has five (5) business days to submit a written response.
- No decision will be made until both deadlines have passed.

Grounds for Appeal

An appeal must be based on one or more of the following grounds:

- **New Evidence** – Information that could significantly change the outcome but was not known or available during the hearing.
- **Procedural Error** – A mistake in the hearing process that could have affected fairness (such as improper exclusion of questions or evidence, or bias/conflict of interest by decision-makers).
- **Inconsistent Outcome** – A finding that does not align with the weight of the information presented.

What Happens Next

- Employee respondent appeals go directly to MGA's President or their designee (Appellate Officer)
- The review is of the record only. No new meetings with the parties are required.
- The Appellate Officer can:
 - Affirm the original decision and sanction.
 - Affirm the decision but change the sanction (increase or decrease).
 - Send the case back for correction of a procedural or factual issue.
 - Reverse or dismiss the case if a defect cannot be corrected.

Decision Timeline and Outcome

- The President or their designee's decision shall be simultaneously issued in writing to the parties within a reasonable time period.
- The decision will be in writing, include the reasoning, and both parties will be notified at the same time.
- This decision is final at the institutional level.

Additional Review

Further review, such as a Discretionary Review with the Board of Regents, is only available under their policies and procedures. (Board of Regents Policy Manual, Section 6.26 – Application for Discretionary Review.)

Important Deadlines

- Appeals submitted after the deadline will not be considered unless an extension is approved before the deadline.
- If no appeal is received, the last decision stands and both parties will receive written notice.

Retaliation: Your Rights and Protections

MGA takes retaliation seriously. Retaliation, whether in the form of intimidation, threats, coercion, discrimination, or any other adverse action is strictly prohibited against anyone exercising their rights under this policy.

Who is protected?

- Individuals who file a report or complaint
- Those who provide information or evidence
- Anyone who assists or participates in the Sexual Misconduct process
- Individuals who choose not to participate

What to do if you experience retaliation:

If you believe you have been subjected to retaliation, you should contact the Title IX Coordinator (or their designee) immediately.

What happens if someone retaliates?

Any officer, employee, agent, or affiliate of MGA found to have engaged in retaliation will face disciplinary action.

MGA is committed to ensuring that every member of our community can report concerns or participate in processes without fear of reprisal

Additional Information

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

MGA Policy 6.5.1 Sexual Misconduct: <https://policies.mga.edu/policy-manual/section-6-campus-affairs/6-5-nondiscrimination/6-5-1-sexual-misconduct/index.php>

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

USG Policy 8.3.9.2 Procedures for Dismissal:
https://www.usg.edu/policymanual/section8/C245/#p8.3.9_discipline_and_removal_of_faculty_members

USG Policy 4.6.5 Standards for Institutional Student Conduct Investigation and Disciplinary Proceedings:
https://www.usg.edu/policymanual/section4/C332/#p4.6.5_standards_for_institutional_student_conduct_investigation

USG Human Resources Administrative Practice Manual, Prohibit Discrimination & Harassment:
https://www.usg.edu/hr/assets/hr/hrap_manual/HRAP_Prohibit_Discrimination_Harassment_Employee_Relations.pdf

VAWA Offense Definitions

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

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

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

(A) By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;

(B) By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;

(C) By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;

(D) By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred, or

(E) By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(B) Suffer substantial emotional distress.

(ii) For the purposes of this definition—

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

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

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

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

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

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

Definition of Consent

Words or actions that show a knowing and voluntary willingness to engage in mutually agreed-upon sexual activity. Consent cannot be gained by force, intimidation or coercion; by ignoring or acting in spite of objections of another; or by taking advantage of the incapacitation of another where the respondent knows or reasonably should have known of such incapacitation. Minors under the age of 16 cannot legally consent under Georgia law.

Consent is also absent when the activity in question exceeds the scope of consent previously given. Past consent does not imply present or future consent. Silence or an absence of resistance does not imply consent.

Consent can be withdrawn at any time by a party by using clear words or actions.

Please note the Georgia-specific definitions of sexual misconduct under Georgia state law are found below on pages 57-61

Sex Offender Registration

Megan's Law by State

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

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

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

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

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

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act (CSCPA) of 2000 is a federal law that provides for the tracking of convicted sex offenders enrolled at, or employed by, institutions of higher education. The CSCPA is an amendment to the Jacob Wetterling Crimes against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Act. The federal law requires state law enforcement agencies, such as GBI (Georgia Bureau of Investigation) to provide MGA with a list of registered sex offenders who have indicated that they are enrolled, employed or carrying on a vocation at MGA.

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

The CSCPA further amends the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA) to clarify that nothing in the Act can prohibit an educational institution from disclosing information provided to the institution concerning registered sex offenders.

Missing Student Notification Policy and Procedures

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

Missing Student Registration Policy & Procedure:

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

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

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

Notification Policy & Procedure:

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

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

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

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

Missing Persons can be reported to the following:

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

Alcohol and Illegal Drug Policies

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

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

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

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

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

Alcohol and Substance Abuse Information

DRUG-FREE CAMPUS POLICY

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

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

Standards of Conduct

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

Middle Georgia State University Alcohol Policy

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

Policies Specific to Students

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

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

Policies Specific to Faculty and Staff

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

Residence Life Policies

Alcohol Possession/Use

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

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

Drugs Possession/Use

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

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

Open Areas to the Public

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

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

Private Areas or Closed Areas

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

Education and Research Areas

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

Local, State & Federal Criminal Sanctions

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

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

up to 5 years for a second or subsequent offense; successful completion of a drug treatment program; community service; and ineligibility to receive or purchase a fire-arm. Georgia law prohibits the purchase or possession of alcohol by a person under the age of 21, or the furnishing of alcohol to such a person. Driving under the influence of alcohol or other drugs also is illegal. It is against Georgia law, under certain circumstances, to walk or be upon a roadway while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs. The punishment for these offenses may include imprisonment, fines, mandatory treatment and education programs, community service, and mandatory loss of one's driver's license.

Controlled Substances

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

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

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

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

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

Know the signs:

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

Know how to help:

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

Prevention Programs

The University provides education on preventing the illicit use of drugs and the abuse of alcohol by students and employees. The University provides services related to drug use and abuse including dissemination of informational materials, educational programs, counseling services, referrals and University disciplinary actions.

Review

- **Biennial Review:** MGA completes a federally required biennial review of alcohol and drug prevention programs and policy effectiveness. The most recent review covered 2023–2024 and was coordinated by the Office of Student Affairs.
- **Annual Evaluation:** In addition to the biennial review, MGA conducts annual internal evaluations to assess program reach and effectiveness, ensuring continuous improvement and alignment with the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1989, as amended.

By implementing these comprehensive programs, MGA strives to create a campus culture that prioritizes the well-being of its students and employees while actively addressing the challenges associated with alcohol and drug abuse.

In compliance with the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act, MGA has drug and alcohol-abuse education programs available to the University community. New students are offered the opportunity to complete online alcohol awareness training through Vector Solution *AlcoholEdu*.

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

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

Off Campus Resources for Students, Staff and Faculty

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

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

Alcohol and illicit drugs pose serious risks—not only to health, but also to safety, judgment, and long-term wellbeing.

Alcohol Use and Abuse

- **Immediate Risks:**
 - Even low doses impair judgment and coordination, increasing the chance of accidents and unsafe driving.
 - Moderate use is linked to aggressive behaviors, including assault, domestic violence, drunk driving, and other crimes.
 - High doses cause significant mental impairment, reduce learning and memory, and increase the risk of depression, suicidal behavior, and polydrug abuse.
 - Extremely high doses can cause respiratory failure and death—especially when combined with other depressants.
- **Pregnancy Risks:** Even small amounts of alcohol consumed during pregnancy can harm the fetus.
- **Long-Term Risks:**
 - Heavy drinking can lead to liver disease (cirrhosis), digestive disorders, circulatory problems, and central nervous system damage.
 - Dependence is common, especially among those with a family history of alcoholism. An estimated 15–20% of heavy drinkers may become alcoholics if drinking continues.
 - Withdrawal from alcohol in dependent individuals can trigger life-threatening symptoms such as anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, or seizures.

Illicit Drug Use

- **Health Consequences:**
 - Marijuana: lung damage.
 - Cocaine, heroin, hallucinogens: central nervous system disorders.
 - Inhalants: liver damage and other organ impairment.
- **Dependence and Addiction:** Regular use leads to high risks of both physical and psychological dependence.
- **Secondary Risks:**
 - HIV and other diseases are spread through intravenous drug use.
 - Drug use often brings users into contact with criminal networks, increasing the likelihood of involvement in additional illegal activities.

Definitions of Clery Reportable Crimes

Clery Act Geography

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

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

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

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

Public Property: All public property, including thoroughfares, streets, sidewalks, and parking facilities, that is within the campus or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. The MGA crime statistics do not include crimes that occur in privately owned homes or businesses within or adjacent to the campus boundaries.

Primary Crimes

Criminal homicide:

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

Sex offenses: Any sexual act directed against another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent.

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

Hazing: Any intentional, knowing, or reckless act committed against another person(s) regardless of their willingness to participate that (1) is committed in the course of initiation, affiliation, or maintenance of membership in a student organization; and (2) creates a risk of physical or psychological injury, such as whipping, beating, striking, sleep deprivation, exposure to the elements, consumption of food, alcohol, drugs, sexual acts, activities that put someone in reasonable fear of bodily harm, or engagement in criminal violations of local, state, tribal, or federal law.

Student Organization: An organization at an institution of higher education (such as a club, society, association, athletic team, club sports team, fraternity, sorority, band, or student government) where two or more members of the organization are students enrolled at the university, whether the organization is established or recognized by the institution.

Violence Against Women Act Crimes are specifically outlined on pages 40-41.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hate Crimes

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

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

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

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

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

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

Categories of Prejudice:

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

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

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

Drug and Alcohol Law Violations and Disciplinary Referrals

Weapon Law Violations: The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.

Drug Abuse Violations: The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of State and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs.

Liquor Law Violations: The violation of State or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.

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

Sexual Misconduct Definitions under Georgia State Law

Dating Violence

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

O.C.G.A. § 16-6-22.1:

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

Rape

O.C.G.A. § 16-6-1:

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

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

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

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

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

(d)(1) As used in this subsection, the term “sexual felony” shall have the same meaning as set forth in paragraph (2) of subsection (j) of [Code Section 16-5-21](#).

(2) Any person having been previously convicted of a sexual felony who is convicted of the offense of rape shall be punished by imprisonment for life or a split sentence that is a term of imprisonment followed by probation for life. As a condition of probation, the court shall impose the requirement of electronic monitoring as set forth in paragraph (14) of subsection (a) of [Code Section 42-8-35](#).

Sodomy; Aggravated Sodomy; Medical Expenses

O.C.G.A. § 16-6-2:

(a) (1) A person commits the offense of sodomy when he or she performs or submits to any sexual act involving the sex organs of one person and the mouth or anus of another. (2) A person commits the offense of aggravated sodomy when he or she commits sodomy with force and against the will of the other person or when he or she commits sodomy with a person who is less than ten years of age. The fact that the person allegedly sodomized is the spouse of a defendant shall not be a defense to a charge of aggravated sodomy.

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

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

(d) If the victim is at least 13 but less than 16 years of age and the person convicted of sodomy is 18 years of age or younger and is no more than four years older than the victim, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall not be subject to the sentencing and punishment provisions of Code Section 17-10-6.2. (e)(1) As used in this subsection, the term “sexual felony” shall have the same meaning as set forth in paragraph (2) of subsection (j) of [Code Section 16-5-21](#).

(2) Any person having been previously convicted of a sexual felony who is convicted of the felony offense of aggravated sodomy shall be punished by imprisonment for life or a split sentence that is a term of imprisonment followed by probation for life. As a condition of probation, the court shall impose the requirement of electronic monitoring as set forth in paragraph (14) of subsection (a) of [Code Section 42-8-35](#).

Fondling

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

Incest

O.C.G.A. § 16-6-22:

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

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

(c)(1) As used in this subsection, the term “sexual felony” shall have the same meaning as set forth in paragraph (2) of subsection (j) of [Code Section 16-5-21](#).

(2) Any person having been previously convicted of a sexual felony who is convicted of the offense of incest shall be punished by imprisonment for life or a split sentence that is a term of imprisonment followed by probation for life. As a condition of probation, the court shall impose the requirement of electronic monitoring as set forth in paragraph (14) of subsection (a) of [Code Section 42-8-35](#).

Statutory Rape

O.C.G.A. § 16-6-3:

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

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c) of this Code section, a person convicted of the offense of statutory rape shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than 20 years; provided, however, that if the person so convicted is 21 years of age or older, such person shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than ten nor more than 20 years. Any person convicted

under this subsection of the offense of statutory rape shall, in addition, be subject to the sentencing and punishment provisions of Code Section 17-10-6.2.

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

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

Stalking

O.C.G.A. § 16-5-90:

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

(2) A person commits the offense of stalking when such person, in violation of a bond to keep the peace posted pursuant to Code Section 17-6-110, standing order issued under Code Section 19-1-1, temporary restraining order, temporary protective order, permanent restraining order, permanent protective order, preliminary injunction, or permanent injunction or condition of pretrial release, condition of probation, or condition of parole in effect prohibiting the harassment or intimidation of another person, broadcasts or publishes, including electronic publication, the picture, name, address, or phone number of a person for whose benefit the bond, order, or condition was made and without such person's consent in such a manner that causes other persons to harass or intimidate such person 12 and the person making the broadcast or publication knew or had reason to believe that such broadcast or publication would cause such person to be harassed or intimidated by others. (b) Except as provided in subsection (c) of this Code section, a person who commits the offense of stalking is guilty of a misdemeanor. (c) Upon the second conviction, and all subsequent convictions, for stalking, the defendant shall be guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one year nor

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

Consent

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

Middle Georgia State University defines Consent according to the University System of Georgia BOR 6.7.1 Definitions and Prohibited Conduct

Campus Security Authority List

Reporting to Other Campus Security Authorities

The University encourages crimes and emergencies to be reported directly to University Police or 911. The Clery Act also recognizes certain officials with significant responsibility for student and campus activities as Campus Security Authorities (CSAs).

CSAs are individuals who, because of their responsibilities, have an obligation to share information with the University about alleged Clery crimes that are reported to them or personally witnessed by them. Common examples include the Department of Public Safety, Resident Assistants and Residence Life staff, athletic coaches, and Title IX staff.

MGA has identified the following positions as CSAs:

- Executive Director of Equal Opportunity and University Title IX Coordinator
- Assistant Vice President, Public Safety & Risk Management
- All Police Personnel
- Chief Student Affairs Officer & Vice President for Student Affairs
- Associate Vice President of Student Affairs
- Assistant Vice President & Chief Human Resources Officer
- General Counsel & Assistant Vice President-Office of Legal Affairs
- Provost & Senior Vice President, Academic Affairs
- Special Assistant to the Provost for Dual Enrollment and Student Appeals
- Chief Enrollment Officer & Vice President for Enrollment
- Executive Assistant to the President
- Executive Director of Counseling And Accessibility Services
- Executive Director for Housing & Residence Life
- Assistant Director of Housing
- Assistant Director of Residence Life
- Housing & Residence Life Area Coordinators, Residence Life Coordinators, Community Assistants and Resident Assistants
- Assistant Director of Student Care
- Student Conduct & Care Specialist
- Director of Accessibility Services
- Dean of Aviation
- Student Services Coordinator
- Campus Director/Director of Commuter Campuses
- Director of Campus and Community Engagement
- Executive Director of Student Engagement
- Assistant Director of Greek Life & Community Service
- Student Services Coordinator
- Director of Communications
- Executive Director of Marketing and Communications

- Compliance Coordinator
- Student Conduct Coordinator
- Special Assistant to the Provost for dual Enrollment and Student Appeals
- Coordinator for Student Leadership Programs
- Veterans Certification Specialist
- Director of Student Health Services
- Executive Director of Auxiliary Services
- Faculty and Staff Advisors to Registered Student Organizations
- Director of Athletics
- Associate Athletic Director
- Assistant Athletic Director of Compliance and Student Services/Senior Woman Administrator
- Middle Georgia State University Athletic Head Coaches, Assistant Coaches, Team Staff Members and Trainers

Crime Statistics

The statistics in this report are published in accordance with the standards and guidelines used by the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook and relevant federal law. MGA submits the ongoing crime statistics published in this report to the Department of Education (ED). The statistical information gathered by the Department of Education is available to the public through the ED website.

Off-Campus Criminal Activity

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

Firearms and Weapons Policies

MGA PD is committed to providing a safe and secure campus environment that supports the University's academic mission.

Georgia Law on Weapons

- **Electroshock Devices:** As of July 1, 2016, Georgia law (O.C.G.A. §16-11-127.1, Section 19) permits possession of certain electroshock devices on college campuses.
- **Concealed Firearms:** Beginning July 1, 2017, revisions to O.C.G.A. §16-11-127.1 allowed for the concealed carry of certain firearms on college property. These allowances come with strict limitations and exceptions, which are outlined in state law.

For full context, members of the community should review the complete text of O.C.G.A. §16-11-127.1, which outlines specific allowances and restrictions. There are limited exceptions to these permissions, meaning that firearms are still prohibited in certain sensitive locations and circumstances.

University Policy

- Members of the MGA community are required to follow both state law and the University's Firearms and Weapons Policy, available in the [University Policy Manual](#).
- Additional rules may apply within Housing & Residence Life under the Residential Community Conduct Guidelines.

Crime Statistics – MGA Macon Campus

	On Campus Other	Residential Facility	On -Campus Total	Non-Campus Building or Property	Public Property
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT					
2022	0	0	0	0	1
2023	0	0	0	0	0
2024	1	4	5	0	0
ARSON					
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0	0
BURGLARY					
2022	0	1	1	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT					
2022	1	0	1	0	0
2023	2	0	2	0	0
2024	2	0	2	0	0
MURDER/NON-MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE					
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0	0
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE					
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY					
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0	0
RAPE					
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	1	1	0	0
2024	0	1	1	0	0
FONDLING					
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	1	1	2	0	0
2024	1	0	1	0	0
INCEST					
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0	0
STATUTORY RAPE					
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0	0
ARRESTS: DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS					
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS					
2022	0	29	29	0	0
2023	0	6	6	0	0
2024	4	0	4	0	0
ARRESTS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS					
2022	0	1	1	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS					
2022	0	3	3	0	0

2023	0	18	18	0	0
2024	1	40	41	0	0
ARRESTS: ILLEGAL WEAPON POSSESSION					
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	1	1	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFFERALS: ILLEGAL WEAPON POSSESSION					
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	1	1	0	0
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE					
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0	0
DATING VIOLENCE					
2022	0	1	1	0	0
2023	0	1	1	0	0
2024	1	2	3	0	0
STALKING					
2022	2	0	2	0	0
2023	2	0	2	0	0
2024	3	0	3	0	0
UNFOUNDED CRIMES					
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes: MGA – Macon Campus

There were no reported hate crimes for the years 2022, 2023, or 2024 on the Macon campus of Middle Georgia State University.

Crime Statistics – MGA Eastman Campus

	On Campus Other	Residential Facility	On-Campus Total	Non-Campus Building or Property	Public Property
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT					
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0	0
ARSON					
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0	0
BURGLARY					
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT					
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	1	0
MURDER/NON-MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE					
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0	0
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE					
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0	0
ROBBERY					
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0	0
RAPE					
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0	0
FONDLING					
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0	0
INCEST					
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0	0
STATUTORY RAPE					
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0	0
ARRESTS: DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS					
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0	1
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS					
2022	4	0	4	0	0
2023	3	0	3	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0	0
ARRESTS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS					
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0	2
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS					
2022	0	3	3	0	0

2023	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	4	4	0	0
ARRESTS: ILLEGAL WEAPON POSSESSION					
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFFERALS: ILLEGAL WEAPON POSSESSION					
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	1	1	0	0
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE					
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0	0
DATING VIOLENCE					
2022	0	1	1	0	0
2023	1	0	1	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0	0
STALKING					
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0	0
UNFOUNDED CRIMES					
2022	0	0	0	0	0
2023	0	0	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes: MGA Eastman Campus

There were no reported hate crimes for the years 2022, 2023, or 2024 on the Eastman campus of Middle Georgia State University.

Crime Statistics – MGA Dublin Campus

	On Campus	Residential Facility	Non-Campus Building or Property	Public Property
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT				
2022	0	N/A	N/A	0
2023	0	N/A	N/A	0
2024	0	N/A	N/A	0
ARSON				
2022	0	N/A	N/A	0
2023	0	N/A	N/A	0
2024	0	N/A	N/A	0
BURGLARY				
2022	0	N/A	N/A	0
2023	0	N/A	N/A	0
2024	0	N/A	N/A	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT				
2022	0	N/A	N/A	0
2023	0	N/A	N/A	0
2024	0	N/A	N/A	0
MURDER/NON-MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE				
2022	0	N/A	N/A	0
2023	0	N/A	N/A	0
2024	0	N/A	N/A	0
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE				
2022	0	N/A	N/A	0
2023	0	N/A	N/A	0
2024	0	N/A	N/A	0
ROBBERY				
2022	0	N/A	N/A	0
2023	0	N/A	N/A	0
2024	0	N/A	N/A	0
RAPE				
2022	0	N/A	N/A	0
2023	0	N/A	N/A	0
2024	0	N/A	N/A	0
FONDLING				
2022	0	N/A	N/A	0
2023	0	N/A	N/A	0
2024	0	N/A	N/A	0
INCEST				
2022	0	N/A	N/A	0
2023	0	N/A	N/A	0
2024	0	N/A	N/A	0
STATUTORY RAPE				
2022	0	N/A	N/A	0
2023	0	N/A	N/A	0
2024	0	N/A	N/A	0
ARRESTS: DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS				
2022	0	N/A	N/A	0
2023	0	N/A	N/A	0
2024	0	N/A	N/A	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS				
2022	0	N/A	N/A	0
2023	0	N/A	N/A	0
2024	0	N/A	N/A	0
ARRESTS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS				
2022	0	N/A	N/A	0
2023	0	N/A	N/A	0
2024	0	N/A	N/A	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS				
2022	0	N/A	N/A	0

2023	0	N/A	N/A	0
2024	0	N/A	N/A	0
ARRESTS: ILLEGAL WEAPON POSESSION				
2022	0	N/A	N/A	0
2023	0	N/A	N/A	0
2024	0	N/A	N/A	0
DISCIPLINARY REFFERALS: ILLEGAL WEAPON POSESSION				
2022	0	N/A	N/A	0
2023	0	N/A	N/A	0
2024	0	N/A	N/A	0
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE				
2022	0	N/A	N/A	0
2023	0	N/A	N/A	0
2024	0	N/A	N/A	0
DATING VIOLENCE				
2022	0	N/A	N/A	0
2023	0	N/A	N/A	0
2024	0	N/A	N/A	0
STALKING				
2022	0	N/A	N/A	0
2023	0	N/A	N/A	0
2024	0	N/A	N/A	0
UNFOUNDED CRIMES				
2022	0	N/A	N/A	0
2023	0	N/A	N/A	0
2024	0	N/A	N/A	0

Hate Crimes: MGA Dublin Campus

There were no reported hate crimes for the years 2022, 2023 or 2024 on the Dublin campus of Middle Georgia State University.

Crime Statistics – MGA Cochran Campus

	On Campus Other	Residential Facility	On-Campus Total	Non-Campus Building or Property	Public Property
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT					
2022	1	0	1	N/A	0
2023	0	0	0	N/A	0
2024	2	1	3	N/A	0
ARSON					
2022	0	0	0	N/A	0
2023	0	0	0	N/A	0
2024	0	0	0	N/A	0
BURGLARY					
2022	0	1	1	N/A	0
2023	1	1	2	N/A	0
2024	0	0	0	N/A	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT					
2022	1	0	1	N/A	0
2023	1	0	1	N/A	0
2024	0	0	0	N/A	0
MURDER/NON-MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE					
2022	0	0	0	N/A	0
2023	0	0	0	N/A	0
2024	0	0	0	N/A	0
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE					
2022	0	0	0	N/A	0
2023	0	0	0	N/A	0
2024	0	0	0	N/A	0
ROBBERY					
2022	1	0	1	N/A	0
2023	0	0	0	N/A	0
2024	0	0	0	N/A	0
RAPE					
2022	0	2	2	N/A	0
2023	0	1	1	N/A	0
2024	0	1	1	N/A	0
FONDLING					
2022	0	3	3	N/A	0
2023	0	2	2	N/A	0
2024	1	2	3	N/A	0
INCEST					
2022	0	0	0	N/A	0
2023	0	0	0	N/A	0
2024	0	0	0	N/A	0
STATUTORY RAPE					
2022	0	0	0	N/A	0
2023	0	0	0	N/A	0
2024	0	0	0	N/A	0
ARRESTS: DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS					
2022	0	0	0	N/A	2
2023	0	0	0	N/A	0
2024	1	1	2	N/A	1
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS					
2022	3	7	10	N/A	0
2023	16	9	25	N/A	0
2024	11	5	16	N/A	0
ARRESTS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS					
2022	3	3	6	N/A	0
2023	0	2	2	N/A	0
2024	1	3	4	N/A	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS					
2022	4	17	21	N/A	0

2023	0	14	14	N/A	0
2024	5	44	49	N/A	0
ARRESTS: ILLEGAL WEAPON POSSESSION					
2022	0	2	2	N/A	0
2023	1	1	2	N/A	0
2024	0	0	0	N/A	0
DISCIPLINARY REFFERALS: ILLEGAL WEAPON POSSESSION					
2022	0	0	0	N/A	0
2023	0	0	0	N/A	0
2024	0	1	1	N/A	0
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE					
2022	0	0	0	N/A	0
2023	0	0	0	N/A	0
2024	0	1	1	N/A	0
DATING VIOLENCE					
2022	0	2	2	N/A	0
2023	1	3	4	N/A	0
2024	0	1	1	N/A	0
STALKING					
2022	0	0	0	N/A	0
2023	0	0	0	N/A	0
2024	0	1	1	N/A	0
UNFOUNDED CRIMES					
2022	0	0	0	N/A	0
2023	0	0	0	N/A	0
2024	0	0	0	N/A	0

Hate Crimes: MGA Cochran Campus

There were no reported hate crimes for the years 2022 and 2023 on the Cochran campus of Middle Georgia State University. There was one hate crime reported for 2024 with the incident of intimidation with a bias of race.

Crime Statistics – MGA Warner Robins Campus

	On Campus	Residential Facility	Non-Campus Building or Property	Public Property
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT				
2022	0	N/A	0	0
2023	0	N/A	0	0
2024	0	N/A	0	0
ARSON				
2022	0	N/A	0	0
2023	0	N/A	0	0
2024	0	N/A	0	0
BURGLARY				
2022	0	N/A	0	0
2023	0	N/A	0	0
2024	0	N/A	0	0
MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT				
2022	0	N/A	0	0
2023	0	N/A	0	0
2024	0	N/A	0	0
MURDER/NON-MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE				
2022	0	N/A	0	0
2023	0	N/A	0	0
2024	0	N/A	0	0
MANSLAUGHTER BY NEGLIGENCE				
2022	0	N/A	0	0
2023	0	N/A	0	0
2024	0	N/A	0	0
ROBBERY				
2022	0	N/A	0	0
2023	0	N/A	0	0
2024	0	N/A	0	0
RAPE				
2022	0	N/A	0	0
2023	0	N/A	0	0
2024	0	N/A	0	0
FONDLING				
2022	0	N/A	0	0
2023	0	N/A	0	0
2024	0	N/A	0	0
INCEST				
2022	0	N/A	0	0
2023	0	N/A	0	0
2024	0	N/A	0	0
STATUTORY RAPE				
2022	0	N/A	0	0
2023	0	N/A	0	0
2024	0	N/A	0	0
ARRESTS: DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS				
2022	0	N/A	0	0
2023	0	N/A	0	0
2024	0	N/A	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS				
2022	0	N/A	0	0
2023	0	N/A	0	0
2024	0	N/A	0	0
ARRESTS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS				
2022	0	N/A	0	0
2023	0	N/A	0	0
2024	0	N/A	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS: LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS				
2022	0	N/A	0	0

2023	0	N/A	0	0
2024	0	N/A	0	0
ARRESTS: ILLEGAL WEAPON POSESSION				
2022	0	N/A	0	0
2023	0	N/A	0	0
2024	0	N/A	0	0
DISCIPLINARY REFFERALS: ILLEGAL WEAPON POSESSION				
2022	0	N/A	0	0
2023	0	N/A	0	0
2024	0	N/A	0	0
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE				
2022	0	N/A	0	0
2023	0	N/A	0	0
2024	0	N/A	0	0
DATING VIOLENCE				
2022	0	N/A	0	0
2023	0	N/A	0	0
2024	0	N/A	0	0
STALKING				
2022	0	N/A	0	0
2023	0	N/A	0	0
2024	0	N/A	0	0
UNFOUNDED CRIMES				
2022	0	N/A	0	0
2023	0	N/A	0	0
2024	0	N/A	0	0

Hate Crimes: MGA Warner Robins Campus

There were no reported hate crimes for the years 2022, 2023, or 2024 on the Warner Robins campus of Middle Georgia State University.

ANNUAL CAMPUS FIRE SAFETY REPORT

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fire Safety Disclosure for On-Campus Housing

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

Number of regular mandatory supervised fire drills:

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

Fire Safety Education & Training Programs

Every student and staff member living or working in our residence halls receives hands-on, practical training to ensure they know exactly what to do in an emergency.

Mandatory Fire Safety Briefings

Each semester, fall, spring, and summer. Every residence hall hosts a mandatory meeting within the first 10 days of the semester.

These sessions cover:

- Fire alarm response procedures
- Evacuation routes and designated exits
- Residence-specific fire safety reminders

Students are shown building exit plans and are expected to review and understand their hall's layout.

Trained to Respond: Housing & Residence Life Staff

Before students arrive, all Residence Life (RL) staff undergo a comprehensive fire safety training program. Conducted 7–10 days prior to the fall semester, this training covers:

- Fire response protocols
- Building-specific evacuation procedures
- Use of posted emergency exit plans

Clear Exit Plans, Clearly Explained

Evacuation maps are prominently posted throughout every residence hall by Plant Operations. HRL staff review these exit plans during their training and walk students through them again at the first mandatory hall meeting each semester.

NON-Residential Areas

Aside from fire safety training within our residence halls, students, staff, and faculty are reminded of proper evacuation and locations of fire extinguishers in each of the buildings on campus.

Fire Safety On-Campus Housing Fire Evacuation Drills 2022

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

Fire Safety On-Campus Housing Fire Evacuation Drills 2023

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

Fire Safety On-Campus Housing Fire Evacuation Drills 2024

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

Policies on Electrical Appliances, Open Flames, Smoking, and Evacuation Procedures

Appliances and Open Flames

Housing & Residence Life enforces strict rules to prevent fire hazards. Residents are not permitted to have any appliance with an open flame or exposed heating element in any residence hall. Devices that generate heat or flames, including hot plates, George Foreman grills, candles, incense, oil lamps, and tiki torches are strictly prohibited. Confiscation is routine during Health & Safety Inspections, and violations may result in disciplinary action.

Smoking Restrictions

The campus maintains a smoke-free environment in line with state and university regulations. Smoking, including cigarettes, cigars, e-cigarettes, and vaping, is prohibited inside all buildings and within the surrounding areas of residence halls.

- Students who violate this policy are referred to the Office of Student Conduct.
- Faculty/Staff violators are referred to Human Resources.
- Visitors who smoke on campus will be asked to leave the premises.

Evacuation Procedures

Clear evacuation routes are posted on the interior doors of each residence hall apartment. Students are expected to review these procedures regularly and comply immediately in the event of an alarm or directive to evacuate.

Housing & Residence Life Health and Safety Inspections

Housing & Residence Life staff perform residence hall health and safety inspections monthly. Inspections will be announced in advance. The inspections are primarily designed to find and eliminate safety violations.

What to Expect: Monthly Room Checks

- Inspections are announced in advance and occur once per month.
- The primary goal is to identify and eliminate safety hazards.
- Residence Life staff will conduct a visual inspection; no drawers or personal belongings are searched.
- Checks include electrical cords, smoke detectors, sprinkler heads, fire extinguishers, and other life safety systems.

What's Not Allowed

Inspections also, flag prohibited items and activities that could put you or others at risk. This includes:

- Open flames (candles, incense)
- Improper appliances (grills, heaters, halogen lamps)
- Smoking or tampering with safety equipment
- Pets (except non-flesh-eating fish in 5-gallon freshwater tanks)
- Clutter, trash, and offensive or flammable décor

Items that violate policy may be confiscated and discarded or donated without reimbursement. Students are expected to maintain a clean and hygienic living environment, especially regarding food, waste, and general housekeeping.

The following is a list of prohibited items and are considered a violation of University policy as of **August 1, 2025**

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

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

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

Plans for future improvements in fire safety:

At this time, Middle Georgia State University does not have additional fire safety improvements planned for the future.

PROCEDURES FOR FIRE EMERGENCIES**Follow these instructions in the case of a fire:**

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

Student Housing Evacuation Procedures In Case of a Fire

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

Shelter in Place Due to Fire

If for any reason you are not able to leave your room, dial 911, (478) 934-3002, or (478) 471-2414 to inform authorities of your location. Make sure the door to your room is tightly closed and use a bed sheet or blanket to fill the cracks around the door.

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

Fire Occurrences can be reported to the following:

Cochran

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

Dublin

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

Eastman

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

Macon

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

Warner Robins

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

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

2022 Statistics:

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

2023 Statistics:

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

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Harris Hall	218 S. 2 nd St. Cochran, GA 31014	0				
Anderson Hall	136 Frank Cook Rd. Cochran, GA 31014	0				
Talmadge Hall (Vacant)	228 S. 2 nd St. Cochran, GA 31014	0				
Regents Hall	110 Lakeside Dr. Cochran, GA 31014	0				
Knights Hall	178 College St. Cochran, GA 31014	0				

Daily Fire Log Availability

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

Public Property and Maps

Campus	Public Streets	Sidewalks	Public Parking Facilities
Cochran	• Frank Cook Road • Second Street • Ann Street • Highway 87		Wendy's
Dublin	• Kellam Road • Bellevue Avenue • Stonewall Street • Alexander Drive • Highway 80 • Blackwood Drive		Independence House VA Medical Center
Eastman	• Highway 46 • Airport Road	Airport Road	Heart of Georgia Regional Airport
Macon	• Columbus Road • Ivey Drive • Eisenhower Parkway • University Parkway		
Warner Robins	• Watson Blvd • University Drive • MLK Drive; • Robins Drive • Library Drive	Watson Blvd. (both sides)	Nola Brantley Library Parking Lot
Macon Regional Airport	• Terminal Drive • East Drive • Avondale Mill Road		
Herbert Smart Airport	Herbert Smart Airport Road		
Cochran Airport	Airport Road		

Cochran Airport



Legend

- Red Circle- Crime Alert Area
- Yellow- Public Roadway
- Pink- Leased Controlled MGA building

Macon Regional Airport



LEGEND

- RED LINE - CRIME ALERT AREA
- YELLOW LINE - PUBLIC ROADWAY
- PINK LINE – MIDDLE GEORGIA REGIONAL AIRPORT PROPERTY

Cochran Campus Map

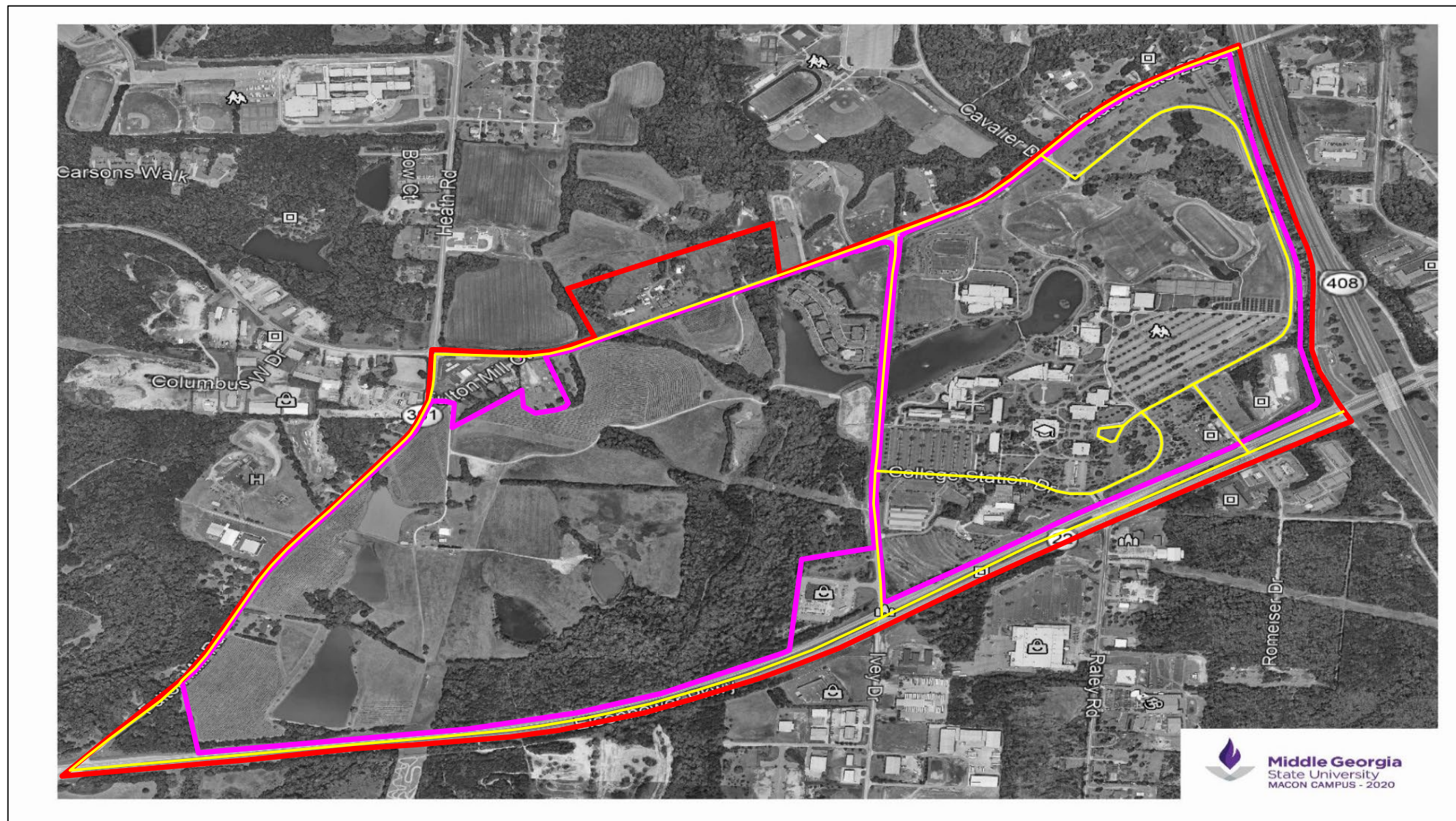


DATE - 2020-02-16 NOT TO SCALE

LEGEND

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

Macon Campus Map



DATE - 2020-02-16 NOT TO SCALE

LEGEND

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

Eastman Campus Map



DATE - 2023-09-15 NOT TO SCALE

LEGEND

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

Warner Robins Campus Map



DATE - 2020-02-16 NOT TO SCALE

LEGEND

- RED LINE - CRIME ALERT AREA
- YELLOW LINE - PUBLIC ROADWAY
- PINK LINE – WARNER ROBINS CAMPUS PROPERTY

Macon Herbert Smart Airport



LEGEND

- ORANGE LINE - CRIME ALERT AREA
- BLUE LINE – MACON HERBER SMART AIRPORT PROPERTY