



GEORGETOWN
C O L L E G E

Annual Security Report

2023

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Welcome

Georgetown College is a small, private, liberal arts college located in Georgetown, KY. The Georgetown College Campus Safety Department is committed to providing services that help protect the safety of more than 300 College employees, a student body of close to 1,000, and the numerous campus visitors each year.

The Georgetown College Campus Safety Department and its members take the issue of campus security seriously. Maintaining a safe campus cannot be accomplished without the assistance and cooperation of members of the College community. The responsibility of maintaining a safe campus is one that is shared among all members of our community and involves working cooperatively to solve problems and proactively address issues that will reduce the likelihood of crime occurring in our community.

This report provides information about safety programs and services at Georgetown College. In addition, crime statistics on incidents that have occurred with the area as defined by The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act). This also includes crime statistics received from the Georgetown Police Department that occurred in the public areas immediately adjacent to the campus.

We hope you find the information contained in this report to be beneficial. If you have any questions or suggestions about campus safety at Georgetown College, please feel free to call the Campus Safety Department at (502) 863-8111 or email Keith Gibson Operations, at David_gibson@georgetowncollege.edu

Definitions of Terms

The following definitions may be helpful when reading this report. These definitions are taken from part 668 of title 34 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

1. **Awareness programs** – Community-wide or audience-specific programming, initiatives, and strategies that increase audience knowledge and share information and resources to prevent violence, promote safety, and reduce perpetration.
2. **Business Day** – Monday through Friday, excluding any day when the institution is closed.
3. **Bystander Intervention** – Safe and positive options that may be carried out by an individual or individuals to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Bystander intervention includes recognizing situations of potential harm, understanding institutional structures and cultural conditions that facilitate violence, overcoming barriers to intervening, identifying safe and effective intervention options, and acting to intervene.
4. **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).

5. Campus security authority – (i) A campus police department or a campus security department of an institution.
(ii) Any individual or individuals who have responsibility for campus security but who do not constitute a campus police department or campus security department under paragraph (i) of this definition, such as an individual who is responsible for monitoring entrance into institutional property.
(iii) Any individual or organization specified in an institution's statement of campus security policy as an individual or organization to which students and employees should report criminal offenses. (iv) An official of an institution who has significant responsibility for student and campus activities, including, but not limited to, student housing, student discipline, and campus judicial proceedings. If such an official is a pastoral or professional counselor as defined below, the official is not considered a campus security authority when acting as a pastoral or professional counselor.
6. Clery Geography – (i) For the purposes of collecting statistics on crimes for submission to the Department of Education and inclusion in an institution's annual security report, Clery geography includes –
 - a) Buildings and property that are part of the institution's campus;
 - b) The institution's non-campus buildings and property; and
 - c) Public property within or immediately adjacent to and accessible from campus.(ii) For the purposes of maintaining the required crime log, Clery geography includes, in addition to the locations in paragraph (i) of this definition, areas within the patrol jurisdiction of the campus police or campus security department.
7. Consent - An active giving of permission to engage in activity. Consent is clear, knowing and voluntary. Consent may be given through words or actions. Silence should not be interpreted as consent. Absence of protest is not consent. Previous history does not imply consent for future activity. Likewise, consent to one activity does not imply consent to another. Consent to engage in sexual activity with one person does not imply consent to engage in sexual activity with another. Consent can be withdrawn at any time. Consent cannot be given under pressure, force, threats, intimidation, coercion or while incapacitated due to the influence of alcohol and/or drugs. In order to give consent, one must be of legal age and not incapacitated mentally or physically. Lack of consent occurs when:
 - a) *A person is forced to submit.*
 - b) *The person does not expressly or implicitly agree with the accused person's conduct under circumstances other than forcible compulsion or incapacity to consent.*
 - c) *A person is deemed to be incapable of consenting if he/she is less than 16 years old, is mentally challenged, suffers from mental illness, or is physically helpless or is totally incapacitated.*
 - d) *A person is rendered temporarily incapable of appraising or controlling his/her conduct as a result of a controlled or intoxicating substance administered to him/her with or without consent or knowledge.*
 - e) *A person is unable to consent when he/she is unconscious, or for any other reason is physically unable to communicate unwillingness to act.*

The Commonwealth of Kentucky does not have a definition of consent. However, Kentucky Revised Statutes (KRS) defines “lack of consent” in KRS 501.020 as:

- (1) Whether or not specifically stated, it is an element of every offense defined in this chapter that the sexual act was committed without consent of the victim.
 - (2) Lack of consent results from:
 - a. Forcible compulsion;
 - b. Incapacity or consent; or
 - c. If the offense charged is sexual abuse, any circumstances in addition to forcible compulsion or incapacity to consent in which the victim does not expressly or impliedly acquiesce in the actor’s conduct.
 - (3) A person is deemed incapable of consent when he or she is:
 - a. Less than sixteen (16) years old;
 - b. An individual with an intellectual disability or an individual that suffers from a mental illness;
 - c. Mentally incapacitated;
 - d. Physically helpless; or
 - e. Under the care or custody of a state or local agency pursuant to court order and the actor is employed by or working on behalf of the state or local agency.
 - (4) The provisions of subsection (3)(e) of this section shall not apply to persons who are lawfully married to each other and no court order is in effect prohibiting contact between the parties.
8. 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 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) For purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and § 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky currently does not have any laws regarding Dating Violence.

9. Domestic Violence – (i) Felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed –
- a) By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
 - b) By a person 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 the person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.
- (ii) For purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and § 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky has the below listed definitions for use in domestic violence situations:

As used in KRS 403.715 to 403.785:

- (1) "Domestic violence and abuse" means physical injury, serious physical injury, sexual abuse, assault, or the infliction of fear of imminent physical injury, serious physical injury, sexual abuse, or assault between family members or members of unmarried couple;
- (2) "Family member" means a spouse, including a former spouse, a grandparent, a parent, a child, a stepchild, or any other person living in the same household as a child if the child is the alleged victim;
- (3) "Global positioning monitoring system" means a system that electronically determines a person's location through global positioning satellite technology, radio frequency technology, or a combination thereof and reports the location of an individual through the use of a transmitter or similar device worn by that individual and that transmits latitude and longitude data to a monitoring entity. The term does not include any system that contains or operates global positioning system technology, or any other similar technology, that is implanted or otherwise invades or violated the individual's body; and
- (4) "Member of an unmarried couple" means each member of an unmarried couple which allegedly has a child in common, any children of that couple, or a member of an unmarried couple who are living together or have formerly lived together.

- 10. Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program – A nationwide, cooperative statistical effort in which city, university and college, county, State, Tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies voluntarily report data on crimes brought to their attention. The UCR program also serves as the basis for the definitions of crimes found under the "Definition of Crimes" section of this report and the requirements for classifying those crimes.
- 11. Hate Crime – 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, categories of bias include the victim's actual or perceived race, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, ethnicity, national origin, and disability.
- 12. Hierarchy Rule – A requirement in the FBI's UCR program that, for the purposes of reporting crimes in that system, when more than one criminal offense was committed during a single incident, only the most serious offense be counted.
- 13. 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 students, and is not within the same reasonably contiguous geographic area of the institution.

14. Ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns – Programming, initiatives, and strategies that are sustained over time and focus on increasing understanding of topics relevant to and skills for addressing dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, using a range of strategies with audiences throughout the institution.
15. Pastoral Counselor – A person who is associated with a religious order or denomination, is recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling, and is functioning within the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor.
16. Primary Prevention Programs – Programming, initiatives, and strategies informed by research or assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome that are intended to stop dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking before they occur through the promotion of positive and healthy behaviors that foster healthy, mutually respectful relationships and sexuality, encourage safe bystander intervention, and seek to change behavior and social norms in healthy and safe directions.
17. 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 victims concerning accommodations or protective measures to be provided to a victim.
18. Professional Counselor – A person whose official responsibilities include providing mental health counseling to members of the institution’s community and who is functioning within the scope of the counselor’s license or certification.
19. Programs to prevent dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking – (i)
Comprehensive, intentional, and integrated programming, initiatives, strategies, and campaigns intended to end dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking that –
 - a) Are culturally relevant, inclusive of diverse communities and identities, sustainable, responsive to community needs, and informed by research of assessed for value, effectiveness, or outcome; and
 - b) Consider environmental risk and protective factors as they occur on the individual, relationship institutional, community, and societal levels.(ii) Programs to prevent dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking include both primary prevention and awareness programs directed at incoming students and new employees and ongoing prevention and awareness campaigns directed at students and employees.
20. 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.
21. Result – Any initial, interim, and final decision by any official or entity authorized to resolve disciplinary matters within the institution. The result must include any sanctions imposed by the institution. Notwithstanding section 444 of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1232g), commonly referred to as the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), the result must also include the rationale for the result and the sanctions.
22. Risk Reduction – Options designed to decrease perpetration and bystander inaction, and to increase empowerment for victims in order to promote safety and to help individuals and communities address conditions that facilitate violence.
23. Sexual assault – An offense that meets the definition of rape, fondling, incest, or statutory rape as used in the FBI’s UCR program.
24. 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 which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person's property.
 - b) **Substantial emotional distress** means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or professional treatment or counseling.
 - c) **Reasonable persons** means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
- (iii) For purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and § 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

In the Commonwealth of Kentucky, Stalking is defined as engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to – fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or suffer emotional distress. KRS Chapter 506 has the following listed statutes for Stalking:

508.140 Stalking in the first degree.

- (1) A person is guilty of stalking in the first degree,
 - (a) When he intentionally:
 - 1. Stalks another person; and
 - 2. Makes an explicit or implicit threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear of:
 - a) Sexual contact as defined in KRS 510.010;
 - b) Serious physical injury; or
 - c) Death; and
 - (b) 1. A protective order has been issued by the court to protect the same victim or victims and the defendant has been served with the summons or order or has been given actual notice; or
 - 2. A criminal complaint is currently pending with a court, law enforcement agency, or prosecutor by the same victim or victims and the defendant has been served with a summons or warrant or has been given actual notice; or
 - 3. The defendant has been convicted of or pled guilty within the previous five (5) years to a felony or to a Class A misdemeanor against the same victim or victims; or
 - 4. The act or acts committed while the defendant had a deadly weapon on or about his person.
- (2) Stalking in the first degree is a Class D felony.

508.150 Stalking in the second degree

- (1) A person is guilty of stalking in the second degree when he intentionally:
 - (a) Stalks another person; and
 - (b) Makes an explicit or implicit threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear of:
 - 1. Sexual contact as defined in KRS 510.010;
 - 2. Physical injury; or
 - 3. Death
- (2) Stalking in the second degree is a Class A misdemeanor.

Overview of Georgetown College Campus Safety Department

The Georgetown College Campus Safety officers have the authority to ask persons for identification and to determine whether individuals have lawful business at Georgetown College. Georgetown College Campus Safety officers have the authority to issue parking tickets, which are billed to financial accounts of students, faculty, and staff. Campus Safety officers do not possess arrest power. Criminal incidents are referred to the local police who have jurisdiction on Georgetown College's campus. The Campus Safety Department at Georgetown College maintains a highly professional working relationship with the Georgetown Police Department and the Scott County Sheriff's Office. All crime victims and witnesses are strongly encouraged to immediately report the crime to Georgetown College Campus Safety and the appropriate police agency. Prompt reporting will assure timely warning notices on-campus and timely disclosure of crime statistics.

The Georgetown College Campus Safety Department maintains a close working relationship with the Georgetown Police Department (GPD). The Georgetown College Campus Safety Department staff works with other law enforcement agencies in the Central Kentucky area, including, but not limited to, the Scott County Sheriff's Office. Meetings are held between the leaders of these agencies on both a formal and informal basis. The officers of the Georgetown College Campus Safety Department and GPD communicate regularly on the scene of incidents that occur in and around the campus area. The Georgetown College Campus Safety Department works closely with the investigative staff at GPD when incidents arise that require joint investigative efforts, resources, crime related reports and exchanges of information, as deemed necessary. There is no written memorandum of understanding between Georgetown College Campus Safety and GPD. There is a verbal agreement in place with the Georgetown Police Department to share pertinent safety/security issues between departments.

For more information, please visit Campus Safety's website at <http://www.georgetowncollege.edu/safety/>. This site includes information about the department's services, as well as a directory of department staff.

Georgetown College Campus Safety is located on the second floor of the Cralle Student Center and can be reached at (502) 863-8111.



The Campus Security Act Legal Requirements

The Campus Security Act requires colleges and universities to:

- Publish an annual report every year by October 1 that contains three years of campus crime statistics and certain campus security policy statements;
- Disclose crime statistics for the campus, public areas immediately adjacent to or running through the campus, and certain non-campus facilities and remote classrooms. The statistics may be gathered from campus police or security, local law enforcement, and other College officials who have “significant responsibility for student and campus activities;”
- Provide “timely warning” notices of those crimes that have occurred and “poses an ongoing threat to the students and employees;”
- Disclose in a public crime log “any crime that occurred on campus...or within the patrol jurisdiction of the campus police or the campus security department and is reported to the campus police or security department;” and,
- Disclose any agreements with state and/or local law enforcement.

Preparation of the Annual Security Report

The Director of the Georgetown College Campus Safety Department prepares and distributes this report to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act. This report is prepared in cooperation with local law enforcement agencies, the Student Life Office, and other various College departments.

We encourage members of the Georgetown College community to use this report as a guide for safe practices on and off campus. This report is available online at <http://www.georgetowncollege.edu/safety/crime-statistics/>.

Each year, an email notification is made to all enrolled students, faculty, and staff that provides the website to access this report. Copies of the report may also be obtained at the Georgetown College Campus Safety Department, located on the second floor of the Cralle Student Center, 400 East College Street, Georgetown, KY 4032 or (502) 863-8111.

Crime Log

Georgetown College updates the Daily Crime Log within two business days and includes all crimes reported to the Georgetown College Campus Safety Department. It is available during business hours at Georgetown College Campus Safety, 400 East College Street, Georgetown, KY 40324 or at <http://www.georgetowncollege.edu/safety/crime-statistics/>.

Incident Reporting and Response

How to Report a Crime or Emergency

Community members, students, faculty, staff, and guests are encouraged to report all crimes and public safety related incidents to Georgetown College Campus Safety. The Georgetown College Campus Safety Department is open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, and 365 days a year and is located at 400 East College Street, Georgetown, KY 40324 on the second floor of the Cralle Student Center.

To report a crime or emergency, call the Georgetown College Campus Safety Department at extension 8111 from any on-campus phone or, from outside the College phone system, at (502) 863-8111. Emergency phones are also located on campus and are directly connected to the Campus Safety Office when the call button is pressed. These phones are located at Knight Hall east parking lots, Tiger Hall/Kappa Delta parking lot, behind Building Services in the Allen Hall parking lot, on the northeast corner of Military and Jackson streets, outside of the East Campus Apartments laundry facility, and outside of Allen and Flowers halls.

To report a non-emergency security or public safety related matter call the Georgetown College Campus Safety Department at extension 8111 from any on-campus phone or, from outside the College phone system, at (502) 863-8111.

Response to reported incidents

Campus Safety officers are available at (502) 863-8111 24 hours a day to answer your call. The Georgetown College Campus Safety Department's procedures include an immediate response to emergency calls. Georgetown College Campus Safety works closely with the full range of city and county first responders to assure a complete and timely response to all emergency calls. In response to a non-emergency call, Georgetown College Campus Safety will take the required action, either dispatching an officer or asking the victim to report to the Campus Safety office to file an incident report.

All Campus Safety incident reports are forward to the Student Life Office for review and potential action by the Student Conduct Office. Campus Safety will investigate a report when it is deemed appropriate. Additional information obtained via the investigation will also be forwarded to the Student Conduct Office.

Campus incidents requiring law enforcement assistance are reported to Georgetown Police Department through Campus Safety. The Georgetown College Campus Safety Department is a service department rather than a law enforcement office. This includes a cooperative relationship between Campus Safety, Student Life, and the Georgetown Police Department. Georgetown College cooperates fully with the Georgetown Police Department in criminal investigations. If a sexual offense should occur, staff on the scene, including Campus Safety, will offer the victim a wide variety of services.

This report contains information about on-campus and off campus resources. That information is made available to provide Georgetown College community members with specific information about the resources that are available in the event that they become the victim of a crime. The information about “resources” is not provided to infer that those resources are “reporting entities” for Georgetown College.

Crimes should be reported to the Georgetown College Campus Safety Department to ensure inclusion in the annual crime statistics and to aid in providing timely warning notices to the community, when appropriate.

Mandatory Reporters

Georgetown College policy defines all employees (Faculty and Staff – both salaried and hourly) as mandatory reporters for crimes that occur on campus and/or involving Georgetown College students, faculty, and/or staff. Employees hired by the College in the capacity of counselors or health care providers are exempt from reporting requirements per the guidelines of their profession.

Guidelines for Mandatory Reporters of Georgetown College

1. When a mandatory reporter becomes aware of an alleged act of sexual harassment, discrimination or assault, the reporter must promptly contact the Title IX Coordinator.
2. As to the Clery Act, when an employee becomes aware of any of the crimes listed below which occurs 1) on campus, 2) on public property within or immediately adjacent to the campus, or 3) in or on non-campus property that the College owns or controls, the employee should immediately contact Campus Safety (502-863-8111). (The Clery Act does not establish an obligation for Campus Safety to conduct an investigation of the reported crime, only to report the crime as a statistic following Clery Act guidelines.)

In some cases, Campus Safety may also be required to release a timely warning to the community about a threat to the community.

Kentucky law requires that any person who suspects that a minor child (under 18) is the victim of abuse or neglect must immediately contact a local law enforcement agency or other agency authorized by statute, KRS 620-030. The Campus Safety Department (502-863-8111) constitutes a local law enforcement agency for purposes of Kentucky's mandatory reporting law for child abuse and neglect. Failure to report suspected abuse may result in criminal charges and / or disciplinary action.

Kentucky law also requires that any person who suspects that a person is a victim of spousal abuse must also immediately report this information to the appropriate agency. KRS 209A0303. Campus Safety can be reached at 502-863-8111.

Notification of a Suicidal Student

According for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, suicide is the third leading cause of death for persons between the ages of 10-24. Therefore, employees need to take seriously the suicidal thoughts and/or actions expressed by any student. The student's safety should be top priority. There are several different things to look for as warning signs of suicide:

Direct Verbal Cues (a few examples):

- "I want to die."
- "I wish I were dead."
- "If I don't do well on this exam, I am going to kill myself."

Indirect Verbal Cues:

- “What is the point of life?”
- “Everyone would be better off without me.”
- “Soon you won’t have to worry about me anymore.”

Behavioral Warning Signs:

- Giving away valuable possessions.
- Stockpiling medications.
- Putting personal affairs in order.

Situational Warning Signs:

- Sudden rejection or unwanted break up with significant other.
- Death of a loved one.
- Anticipated loss of financial security.

Any employee (Faculty or Staff), who becomes aware of a student displaying any of the above warning signs, should immediately contact the Student Wellness Center Director at 502-863-7074. If possible, walk the student over to the Wellness Center to be evaluated by the counseling staff. If an employee becomes aware of these matters after hours, please contact Campus Safety at 502-863-8111 and they will contact appropriate personnel.

Non-Retaliation / Non-Retribution

The purpose of this policy is to encourage and enable good-faith reports by College employees of observed or suspected misconduct or noncompliance with law or with College policies and procedures without fear of retaliation or retribution. **Contact Information**

Dr. Rosemary Allen, President

Phone: 502-863-7995

E-mail: Rosemary_Allen@georgetowncollege.edu

Dr. Curtis Sandberg, Vice President for Student Life/Dean of Students

Phone: 502-863-8004

E-mail: Curtis_Sandberg@georgetowncollege.edu

Brian Evans, Vice President of Athletics

Phone: 502-863-8223

E-mail: Brian_Evans@georgetowncollege.edu

Rush Sherman, Vice President of Administration and Finance/CFO and Treasurer

Phone: 502-863-8016

E-mail: Rush_Sherman@georgetowncollege.edu

Debbie Clark, Human Resources Manager

Phone: 502-863-8035

E-mail: Debbie_Clark@georgetowncollege.edu

Voluntary & Confidential Reporting

As a result of the negotiated rulemaking process which followed the signing into law, the 1998 amendments to 20 U.S.C. Section 1092 (f), clarification was given to those considered to be campus security authorities. Campus “Pastoral Counselors” and Campus “Professional Counselors”, when acting as such, are not considered to be a campus security authority and are not required to report crimes for inclusion into the annual disclosure of crime statistics. As a matter of policy, they are encouraged, if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform persons being counseled of the procedures to report crimes on a voluntary basis for inclusion into the annual crime statistics. The rulemaking committee defines counselors as:

Pastoral Counselor

An employee of an institution who is associated with a religious order or denomination, recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling and who is functioning within the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor. A member of our campus wishing to seek confidential reporting to a pastoral counselor can contact our Campus Minister, Bryan Langlands, at bryan_langlands@georgetowncollege.edu

Professional Counselor

An employee of an institution whose official responsibilities include providing psychological counseling to members of the institution’s community and who is functioning within the scope of his or her license or certification. A member of our campus wishing to seek confidential reporting to a professional counselor can contact our free on campus counseling center at counseling@georgetowncollege.edu.

Timely Warning Notification

In the event that a situation arises, either on or off campus, that, in the judgment of the Dean of Students or his/her designee, constitutes an ongoing or continuing threat, a campus wide “timely warning” will be issued. The warning will be issued through the college email system to students, faculty, and staff.

Depending on the particular circumstances of the crime, especially in all situations that could pose an immediate threat to a community and individuals, the Dean of Students or his/her designee may also utilize the Rave Emergency Text Messaging system. Students, faculty, and staff may register for the Rave Emergency System by going to <https://my.georgetowncollege.edu/> and entering their phone number when prompted. Information regarding timely warning may also be posted to Georgetown College’s website at <http://www.georgetowncollege.edu>. Certain Georgetown Police personnel (identified by the Chief) are also included on the Rave Alert system so they are aware when emergency messages are issued.

Anyone with information warranting a timely warning should report the circumstances to the Georgetown College Campus Safety Department, by phone at (502) 863-8111 or in person at the Campus Safety Office on the second floor of the Cralle Student Center.

In the case of an emergency, the campus community may be alerted in the following ways:

- Post the information on my.georgetowncollege.edu
- Post the information on the college's web page
- Make an announcement on the campus television network using the emergency broadcast capabilities
- Send a message to all computers connected to the campus computer network
- Notify the radio and television stations
- Leave a voice mail in the following mail boxes: Admin/Staff, Full Time Faculty and Part Time Faculty □
Send an email to 'GC All'
- Notify the campus via the loud speaker/siren
- Distribute text messages to campus community members who have 'opted in' to receiving these messages via the RAVE system

The College is not required to provide a timely warning with respect to crimes reported to a pastoral or professional counselor.

Security and Access of Facilities

During business hours, the College (excluding certain housing facilities) will be open to students, parents, employees, contractors, guests, and invitees. During non-business hours access to all College facilities is by key, if issues, or by admittance via the Campus Safety Department of Residence Life staff.

Residence halls are secured 24 hours a day and the living spaces are restricted to those who live in that space. When a residence hall bedroom key is reported lost, the lock is replaced. Over extended breaks, the doors of all living spaces will be secured around the clock. Some facilities may have individual hours, which may vary at different times of the year. Examples are the Ensor Learning Resource Center, the George HW Bush Center for Fitness, and the Student Wellness Center. In these cases, the facilities will be secured according to schedules developed by the department responsible for the facility.

Emergencies may necessitate changes or alterations to any posted schedules. Areas that are revealed as problematic have security surveys conducted of them. These surveys examine security issues such as landscaping, locks, alarms, lighting, and communications. Additionally, during the academic year, the Directors of Facilities, Residence Life, Campus Safety, Building Services, and Maintenance meet weekly to discuss areas of concern.

When a third-party contractor is needed in a campus building, keys to buildings are checked out through the Maintenance Department and a log is kept of contractors on campus. If it is deemed that keys are not needed, contractors are escorted by a Campus Safety Officer.

Georgetown College does not have officially recognized student organizations with off-campus housing locations.

Safety Programs

In order to inform students and employees about campus security procedures and practices and to encourage risk reduction and responsibility for personal and community safety, Georgetown College does the following:

- Conducts meetings with incoming students and parents during orientation. At this meeting staff is introduced and students are encouraged to use the escort service.
- Meets with resident directors and resident assistants at the beginning of school each fall. At this time, procedures for reporting as well as preventing crime on campus are discussed.
- Meets with Student Government Association (SGA) representative(s) at least yearly, to address issues of concern.
- Provides a Campus Safety manual describing services, emergency procedures, parking, etc.
- Residence hall programming also enhances students' safety awareness by providing workshops on such topics as:
 - Date and acquaintance rape
 - Dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking
 - Self-defense
 - Substance abuse
 - Alcohol awareness
 - Self-esteem
 - CPR training
 - Personal health
 - Healthy Relationships



Georgetown College provides ongoing prevention and awareness programs in the area of sexual misconduct, including dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Georgetown College provides a training program through SafeColleges titled Campus Sexual Assault Awareness for all new students and employees. This course is designed to promote awareness of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence and stalking, as well as how to identify and respond to incidents of sexual violence on campus. Topics covered include sexual violence and related laws and mandates; what actions to take if you're a bystander to sexual harassment; what to do if you or someone you know experiences sexual violence; and disciplinary proceedings, victim resources and supportive measures.

Georgetown College also provides training regarding Alcohol and other drugs. College has Alcohol and other drugs course. Alcohol and Other Drugs is a reality-driven online course designed to educate students on the risks of the abuse of alcohol and other drugs, and to teach successful strategies for handling dangerous situations related to these substances

The course features four modules: Your GPA, Your Brain, Your Peers and Your Life. Each section provides extensive, research-backed evidence of the detrimental effects alcohol and other drugs can have, and how social skills and interactions can help reduce harm associated with these substances. (Featuring Not Anymore content)



Rather than focusing strictly on the roles of perpetrator and victim, the highly interactive, researched and evaluated Bringing in the Bystander In-Person Prevention Program curriculum uses a community of responsibility approach. It teaches bystanders how to safely intervene in instances where an incident may be occurring or where there may be risk. The program, which was developed and evaluated by leading researchers and program practitioners, is customizable to reflect the locations, colloquialisms and culture of your campus. It is designed to be presented both as a 90-minute program and in a more comprehensive two session program totaling 4.5 hours.

By bringing this program to our campus we will help students, faculty, staff, and community members:

IDENTIFY behaviors on a continuum of violence

DEVELOP empathy for those who have experienced violence

PRACTICE safe and appropriate intervention skills

COMMIT to intervene before, during and after an incident of sexual abuse, relationship violence and stalking occurs

Alcoholic Beverages and Illegal Drugs

Georgetown College policies and procedures, including the enforcement practices of the Georgetown College Campus Safety Department, are consistent with applicable local, state, and federal laws regarding the possession, use, and/or sale of alcohol and drugs.

The possession, sale, consumption, being in the presence of or the furnishing of alcohol on the College campus is governed by the Georgetown College Alcohol Policy and Kentucky state law. Laws regarding the possession, sale, consumption, or furnishing of alcohol is controlled by the Kentucky Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC). However, the enforcement of alcohol laws on campus is the primary responsibility of the Georgetown College Campus Safety Department. It is unlawful to sell, furnish or provide alcohol to a person under the age of 21. The possession of alcohol by anyone under 21 years of age in a public place or a place open to the public is illegal. It is also a violation of the Georgetown College Alcohol policy for anyone to possess, consume, store, or be in the presence of alcohol or commercial alcohol containers on College property, regardless of age. Organizations or groups violating alcohol/substance policies or laws may be subject to sanctions by the College.

Georgetown College has been designated as “Drug free” and only under certain circumstances is the consumption of alcohol permitted. The possession, sale, manufacture or distribution of any controlled substance is illegal under both state and federal laws. Such laws are strictly enforced by the Georgetown College Campus Safety Department. Violators are subject to College disciplinary action, criminal prosecution, fine and imprisonment.

Alcohol Education

All new incoming students to Georgetown College must complete the alcohol education program through an online education course. The program motivates behavior change by:

- Resetting unrealistic expectations about the effects of alcohol
- Linking choices about drinking to academic and personal success
- Helping students practice safer decision-making
- Engaging students to create a healthier campus community

Through the judicial sanctioning process, students may be required to complete the Safe Colleges Sanctions Course an online alcohol education course. In addition, students may be referred to counseling, and an intensive alcohol/drug intervention experience. In addition, freshman seminar students and the residence life staff are educated on alcohol and illegal drugs. The residence life staff and counseling/ wellness center also hosts programs relating to drugs and alcohol.

Kentucky Laws Governing Alcohol

In Kentucky, if you are under the age of 21, you may not:

- Possess, purchase, or attempt to purchase alcohol. Also, you may not ask another person to purchase a beverage for you.
- Enter a business with a liquor license for the purpose of obtaining alcohol.
- Use a fake or altered identification to purchase or attempt to purchase alcohol.

Anyone who is under the age of 18 and is found violating these laws will be treated as a juvenile. Anyone older than age 18 who violates these laws will be charged a fine of up to \$250.00 and jail time up to 90 days for the first offense. Subsequent offenders will face a fine up to \$500.00 and jail time up to a year. *Kentucky Revised Statutes 244.085, Kentucky Revised Statutes 244.990*

If you are under the age of 21, Kentucky's "zero tolerance" law prohibits you from driving with a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) at or above 0.02. For adults over age 21, the BAC limit is 0.08. This means even one drink may make it illegal to drive. Possible penalties for violating the "zero tolerance" law include:

- Driver's license suspension for 30 days to six months;
- A \$100.00-\$500.00 fine; and,
- 20 hours of community service in lieu of paying the fine.

Kentucky Revised Statutes 189A.010

Prevention of Sexual Misconduct

Georgetown College prohibits the crimes of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

In coordination with the Title IX Coordinator, Campus Safety, the Student Counseling Center, New Student Orientation programs, Residence Life and other on/off campus partners, sexual assault prevention and awareness programs are offered to the student body. In addition, the college, at no cost to students, occasionally provides self-defense classes.

Reporting Sexual Misconduct

Georgetown College encourages all members of the campus community to report instances of sex discrimination and sexual misconduct. You may report if you are a victim, or you are a third party who is aware of an issues of sex discrimination or sexual misconduct. There are various avenues for reporting with varying levels of confidentiality and services available. Certain employees can maintain complete confidentiality and are not required to share the details of the incident with anyone else, unless there is a concern for your safety or the safety of others. Other employees are defined as “responsible employees” as they are required to share your report with the Title IX Coordinator so that Georgetown may take steps to offer you support services, prevent the recurrence of the sex discrimination, etc. In these cases your information will be shared with as few people as possible and every effort will be made to maintain your privacy. Regardless of the reporting avenue you choose, we will make every effort to keep the report as private as you wish.

If you are unsure of a staff or faculty member’s reporting requirement, please ask. This policy is intended to make individuals aware of the various reporting and confidential disclosure options available so that individuals can make informed choices about where to turn should they become a victim of or aware of sex discrimination. The reporting avenues, levels of confidentiality and other College reporting requirements are outlined below.

Retaliation

Retaliation against any individual who makes a complaint or participates in the complaint process will not be tolerated.

Reporting Avenues:

Private Reporting

You may also report issues of sex discrimination and/or misconduct to any faculty member or Student Life staff (Residence Life Staff, Campus Safety, etc.). These individuals are defined as “responsible employees” and are required to share your information with the Title IX Coordinator. Your information will be shared with as few people as possible. Every effort will be made to keep the details private. The details of your report, to whom you report and the course of action you wish to pursue will determine how your information is shared. A responsible employee should not share information with law enforcement without the complainant’s consent or unless the complainant has also reported the incident to law enforcement.

When a responsible employee is made aware of an incident of sex discrimination or sexual misconduct, the complainant has the right to expect the College to take immediate and appropriate steps to investigate what happened and to resolve the matter promptly and equitably.

The College will remain ever mindful of the complainant's well-being, will take ongoing steps to protect the complainant from retaliation or harm and will work with the complainant to create a safety plan. Retaliation against any complainant, whether by students or College employees, will not be tolerated.

Title IX Coordinator

The Sexual Misconduct Policy oversight and implementation is the responsibility of the Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator for Georgetown College is Lisa Ladanyi. She can be reached at lisa_ladanyi@georgetowncollege.edu or 502-863-7073. To reach her after hours or in an emergency, please contact Campus Safety at 502-863-8111.

Local Law Enforcement

You may also report to the Georgetown Police Department. They can be reached via 911 or by calling 502-863-7820. They can assist in filing civil charges. Sexual assault is a criminal offense. Georgetown College realizes colleges cannot and should not hold themselves as an alternative to the criminal justice system.

College Reporting Requirements

Federal Reporting Obligations

Campus officials have a duty to report certain forms of sex-based discrimination and/or misconduct for federal statistical reporting purposes. All personally identifiable information is kept confidential, but statistical information must be passed along to campus law enforcement regarding the type of incident and its general location for publication in the annual Campus Safety Report.

Federal Timely Warning Reporting Obligations

Victims of sexual misconduct should also be aware that College administrators must issue timely warnings for incidents reported to them that pose a substantial threat of bodily harm or danger to members of the campus community. The College will make every effort to ensure that a complainant's name and other identifying information is not disclosed, while still providing enough information for community members to make safety decisions in light of the danger.

Georgetown College's Sexual Misconduct and Sexual Harassment policies fall within our Equal Opportunity, Harassment, and Non-Discrimination Policy which can be found at www.georgetowncollege.edu/title-ix.

Georgetown College will disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence, of a non-forcible sex offense, the results of any disciplinary hearing conducted by the College against the student who is the alleged perpetrator of the crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of the crime or offense, Georgetown College will provide the results of the disciplinary hearing to the victim's next of kin, if so requested.

Bystander Intervention

Bystanders can respond to moments of power based personal violence in three different ways: direct intervention, distraction, or by delegating. A direct intervention involves confronting the situation. This may mean telling an individual that the bystander observed the individual's drink being drugged or by asking a couple that appears to be in conflict if everything is ok. Intervention by distraction means to divert attention from the current conflict. This could be done by "accidentally" spilling a drink on someone that is in conflict or telling a friend that might be in an uncomfortable situation that you need to talk to them right away and then pulling them outside. Intervention by delegation means to ask someone else to intervene in the situation. One could delegate by calling the police if the situation appears dangerous or on campus, it might mean reporting a fight to a resident advisor.

Equal Opportunity Harassment and Non-Discrimination Policy

Georgetown College is committed to providing a workplace and educational environment, as well as other benefits, programs, and activities, that are free from discrimination, harassment, and retaliation. To ensure compliance with federal and state civil rights laws and regulations, and to affirm its commitment to promoting the goals of fairness and equity in all aspects of the educational program or activity, Georgetown College has developed internal policies and procedures that provide a prompt, fair, and impartial process for those involved in an allegation of discrimination or harassment on the basis of protected class status, and for allegations of retaliation. Georgetown College values and upholds the equal dignity of all members of its community and strives to balance the rights of the parties in the grievance process during what is often a difficult time for all those involved.

Applicable Scope

The core purpose of this policy is the prohibition of all forms of discrimination. Sometimes, discrimination involves exclusion from activities, such as admission, athletics, or employment. Other times, discrimination takes the form of harassment or, in the case of sex-based discrimination, can encompass sexual harassment, sexual assault, stalking, sexual exploitation, dating violence or domestic violence. When an alleged violation of this anti-discrimination policy is reported, the allegations are subject to resolution using Georgetown College's "Process A" or "Process B," as determined by the Title IX Coordinator, and as detailed below.

When the Respondent is a member of the Georgetown College community, a grievance process may be available regardless of the status of the Complainant, who may or may not be a member of the Georgetown College community. This community includes, but is not limited to, students, student organizations, faculty, administrators, staff, and third parties such as guests, visitors, volunteers, invitees, and campers. The procedures below may be applied to incidents, to patterns, and/or to the campus climate, all of which may be addressed and investigated in accordance with this policy.

Title IX Coordinator

Lisa Ladanyi serves as the Title IX Coordinator and oversees implementation of Georgetown College's policy on equal opportunity, harassment, and nondiscrimination. The Title IX Coordinator has the primary responsibility for coordinating

Georgetown College's efforts related to the intake, investigation, resolution, and implementation of supportive measures to stop, remediate, and prevent discrimination, harassment, and retaliation prohibited under this policy.

Georgetown College will act on any formal or informal notice/complaint of violation of the policy on Equal Opportunity, Harassment, and Nondiscrimination ("the Policy") that is received by the Title IX Coordinator or any other Official with Authority by applying these procedures, known as "Process A."

The procedures below apply only to qualifying allegations of sexual harassment (including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking, as defined above) involving students, staff, administrator, or faculty members.

If other policies are invoked, such as policies on protected class harassment or discrimination above, please see Appendix C for a description of the procedures applicable to the resolution of such offenses, known as "Process B."

Process B can also apply to sexual harassment (including sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking, as defined above) when jurisdiction does not fall within Process A, as determined by the Title IX Coordinator.

The procedures below may be used to address collateral misconduct arising from the investigation of or occurring in conjunction with reported misconduct (e.g., vandalism, physical abuse of another). All other allegations of misconduct unrelated to incidents covered by the Policy will be addressed through procedures elaborated in the student, faculty, and staff handbooks.

Notice/Complaint

Upon receipt of a complaint or notice to the Title IX Coordinator of an alleged violation of the Policy, Georgetown College initiates a prompt initial assessment to determine the next steps the institution needs to take.

The institution will initiate at least one of three responses:

- 1) Offering supportive measures because the Complainant does not want to proceed formally; and/or
- 2) An informal resolution; and/or
- 3) A Formal Grievance Process including an investigation and a hearing.

The investigation and grievance process will determine whether or not the Policy has been violated. If so, the institution will promptly implement effective remedies designed to ensure that it is not deliberately indifferent to harassment or discrimination, their potential recurrence, or their effects.

Initial Assessment

Following receipt of notice or a complaint of an alleged violation of this Policy, the Title IX Coordinator engages in an initial assessment, which is typically five to ten business days in duration. The steps in an initial assessment can include:

- If notice is given, the Title IX Coordinator seeks to determine if the person impacted wishes to make a formal complaint, and will assist them to do so, if desired.
 - If they do not wish to do so, the Title IX Coordinator determines whether to initiate a complaint because there is an indication of a compelling threat to health and/or safety.
 - If a formal complaint is received, the Title IX Coordinator assesses its sufficiency and works with the Complainant to make sure it is correctly completed.
 - The Title IX Coordinator reaches out to the Complainant to offer supportive measures. These may include temporary measures to last a maximum of two weeks before it is determined if the allegations will be addressed via this title ix process or any other administrative processes on campus.

- The Title IX Coordinator works with the Complainant to ensure they are aware of the right to have an Advisor.
- The Title IX Coordinator works with the Complainant to determine whether the Complainant prefers a supportive and remedial response, an informal resolution option, or a formal investigation and grievance process.
- If a supportive and remedial response is preferred, the Title IX Coordinator works with the Complainant to identify their wishes and then seeks to facilitate implementation. No Formal Grievance Process is initiated, though the Complainant can elect to initiate one later, if desired.
- If an informal resolution option is preferred, the Title IX Coordinator assesses whether the complaint is suitable for informal resolution, which informal mechanism may serve the situation best and may seek to determine if the Respondent is also willing to engage in informal resolution.
- If a Formal Grievance Process is preferred, the Title IX Coordinator determines if the misconduct alleged falls within the scope of Title IX:
 - If it does, the Title IX Coordinator will initiate the formal investigation and grievance process, directing the investigation to address:
 - an incident, and/or
 - a pattern of alleged misconduct, and/or
 - a culture/climate issue, based on the nature of the complaint.
 - If it does not, the Title IX Coordinator determines that Title IX does not apply (and will “dismiss” that aspect of the complaint, if any), assesses which policies may apply, which resolution process is applicable, and will refer the matter accordingly. Please note that dismissing a complaint under Title IX is just procedural, and does not limit the institution’s authority to address a complaint with an appropriate process and remedies.

1 Anywhere this procedure indicates “Title IX Coordinator,” the college may substitute a trained designee.

2 If circumstances require, the President or Title IX Coordinator will designate another person to oversee the process below should an allegation be made about the Coordinator or the Coordinator be otherwise unavailable or unable to fulfill their duties.

Amnesty for Complainants and Witnesses

The Georgetown College community encourages the reporting of misconduct and crimes by Complainants and witnesses. Sometimes, Complainants or witnesses are hesitant to report to College officials or participate in grievance processes because they fear that they themselves may be in violation of certain policies, such as underage drinking or use of illicit drugs at the time of the incident. Respondents may hesitate to be forthcoming during the process for the same reasons.

It is in the best interests of the college community that Complainants choose to report misconduct to college officials, that witnesses come forward to share what they know, and that all parties be forthcoming during the process.

To encourage reporting and participation in the process, Georgetown College maintains a policy of offering parties and witnesses amnesty from minor policy violations – such as underage consumption of alcohol or the use of illicit drugs – related to the incident.

Amnesty does not apply to more serious allegations such as physical abuse of another or illicit drug distribution. The decision not to offer amnesty to a Respondent is based on neither sex nor gender, but on the fact that collateral misconduct is typically addressed for all students within a progressive discipline system, and the rationale for amnesty – the incentive to report serious misconduct – is rarely applicable to Respondent with respect to a Complainant.

Students: Sometimes, students are hesitant to assist others for fear that they may get in trouble themselves (for example, an underage student who has been drinking or using marijuana might hesitate to help take an individual who has experienced sexual misconduct to the [Campus Police]).

The College maintains a policy of amnesty for students who offer help to others in need. The college may provide purely educational options with no official disciplinary finding, rather than punitive sanctions, to those who offer their assistance to others in need.

Resolution Processes

Resolution proceedings are private. All persons present at any time during the resolution process are expected to maintain the privacy of the proceedings in accordance with Georgetown College policy. While there is an expectation of privacy around what Investigators share with parties during interviews, the parties have discretion to share their own knowledge and evidence with others if they so choose. Georgetown College encourages parties to discuss this with their Advisors before doing so.

a. Informal Resolution

Informal Resolution can include three different approaches:

- When the parties agree to resolve the matter through an alternate resolution mechanism including mediation, restorative practices, etc.;
- When the Respondent accepts responsibility for violating policy, and desires to accept a sanction and end the resolution process; or
- When the Title IX Coordinator can resolve the matter informally by providing supportive measures to remedy the situation.

To initiate Informal Resolution, a Complainant needs to submit a formal complaint, as defined above. If a Respondent wishes to initiate Informal Resolution, they should contact the Title IX Coordinator to so indicate.

It is not necessary to pursue Informal Resolution first in order to pursue a Formal Grievance Process, and any party participating in Informal Resolution can stop the process at any time and begin or resume the Formal Grievance Process.

Prior to implementing Informal Resolution, the college will provide the parties with written notice of the reported misconduct and any sanctions or measures that may result from participating in such a process, including information regarding any records that will be maintained or shared by the college.

The College will obtain voluntary, written confirmation that all parties wish to resolve the matter through Informal Resolution before proceeding and will not pressure the parties to participate in Informal Resolution.

b. Alternate Resolution

Alternate Resolution is an informal process including mediation or restorative practices, etc. by which a mutually agreed upon resolution of an allegation is reached. All parties must consent to the use of Alternate Resolution.

The Title IX Coordinator may look to the following factors to assess whether Alternate Resolution is appropriate, or which form of Alternate Resolution may be most successful for the parties:

- The parties' amenability to Alternate Resolution;
- Likelihood of potential resolution, considering any power dynamics between the parties;
- The parties' motivation to participate;
- Civility of the parties;
- Cleared violence risk assessment/ongoing risk analysis;
- Disciplinary history;
- Whether an emergency removal is needed;
- Skill of the Alternate Resolution facilitator with this type of complaint;

- Complaint complexity;
- Emotional investment/intelligence of the parties;
- Rationality of the parties;
- Goals of the parties;
- Adequate resources to invest in Alternate Resolution (time, staff, etc.)

The ultimate determination of whether Alternate Resolution is available or successful is to be made by the Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator maintains records of any resolution that is reached, and failure to abide by the resolution agreement may result in appropriate responsive/disciplinary actions. Results of complaints resolved by Informal Resolution or Alternate Resolution are not appealable.

c. Respondent Accepts Responsibility for Alleged Violations

The Respondent may accept responsibility for all or part of the alleged policy violations at any point during the resolution process. If the Respondent indicates an intent to accept responsibility for all of the alleged misconduct, the formal process will be paused, and the Title IX Coordinator will determine whether Informal Resolution can be used according to the criteria in that section above.

If Informal Resolution is applicable, the Title IX Coordinator will determine whether all parties and the institution are able to agree on responsibility, sanctions, and/or remedies. If so, the Title IX Coordinator implements the accepted finding that the Respondent is in violation of Georgetown College policy and implements agreed-upon sanctions and/or remedies, in coordination with other appropriate administrator(s), as necessary.

This result is not subject to appeal once all parties indicate their written assent to all agreed upon terms of resolution. When the parties cannot agree on all terms of resolution, the Formal Grievance Process will resume at the same point where it was paused.

When a resolution is accomplished, the appropriate sanction or responsive actions are promptly implemented in order to effectively stop the harassment or discrimination, prevent its recurrence, and remedy the effects of the discriminatory conduct, both on the Complainant and the community.

d. Negotiated Resolution

The Title IX Coordinator, with the consent of the parties, may negotiate and implement an agreement to resolve the allegations that satisfies all parties and the institution. Negotiated Resolutions are not appealable.

Formal Grievance Process: Notice of Investigation and Allegations

The Title IX Coordinator will provide written notice of the investigation and allegations (the “NOIA”) to the Respondent upon commencement of the Formal Grievance Process. This facilitates the Respondent’s ability to prepare for the interview and to identify and choose an Advisor to accompany them. The NOIA is also copied to the Complainant, who is to be given advance notice of when the NOIA will be delivered to the Respondent.

Amendments and updates to the NOIA may be made as the investigation progresses and more information becomes available regarding the addition or dismissal of various charges.

Notice will be made in writing and may be delivered by one or more of the following methods: in person, mailed to the local or permanent address(es) of the parties as indicated in official college records, or emailed to the parties’ college issued email or designated accounts. Once mailed, emailed, and/or received in-person, notice will be presumptively delivered.

Investigation Timeline

The college will make a good faith effort to complete investigations as promptly as circumstances permit and will communicate regularly with the parties to update them on the progress and timing of the investigation.

12 Steps in the Investigation Process

All investigations are thorough, reliable, impartial, prompt, and fair. Investigations involve interviews with all relevant parties and witnesses; obtaining available, relevant evidence; and identifying sources of expert information, as necessary.

All parties have a full and fair opportunity, through the investigation process, to suggest witnesses and questions, to provide evidence and expert witnesses, and to fully review and respond to all evidence on the record. The

Investigator(s) typically take(s) the following steps, if not already completed (not necessarily in this order):

- Determine the identity and contact information of the Complainant
- In coordination with campus partners, initiate or assist with any necessary supportive measures
- Identify all policies implicated by the alleged misconduct and notify the Complainant and Respondent of all of the specific policies implicated
- Assist the Title IX Coordinator with conducting a prompt initial assessment to determine if the allegations indicate a potential policy violation
- Commence a thorough, reliable, and impartial investigation by identifying issues and developing a strategic investigation plan, including a witness list, evidence list, intended investigation timeframe, and order of interviews for all witnesses and the parties
- Meet with the Complainant to finalize their interview/statement, if necessary
- Prepare the initial Notice of Investigation and Allegation (NOIA). The NOIA may be amended with any additional or dismissed allegations
 - Notice should inform the parties of their right to have the assistance of an Advisor, who could be a member of the Pool or an Advisor of their choosing present for all meetings attended by the party
- Provide each interviewed party and witness an opportunity to review and verify the Investigator's summary notes of the relevant evidence/testimony from their respective interviews and meetings
- Make good faith efforts to notify the parties of any meeting or interview involving the other party, in advance when possible
- When participation of a party is expected, provide that party with written notice of the date, time, and location of the meeting, as well as the expected participants and purpose
- Interview all available, relevant witnesses and conduct follow-up interviews as necessary
- Allow each party the opportunity to suggest witnesses and questions they wish the Investigator(s) to ask of the other party and witnesses, and document in the report which questions were asked, with a rationale for any changes or omissions.
- Complete the investigation promptly and without unreasonable deviation from the intended timeline
- Provide regular status updates to the parties throughout the investigation.
- Prior to the conclusion of the investigation, provide the parties and their respective Advisors (if so desired by the parties) with a list of witnesses whose information will be used to render a finding
- Write a comprehensive investigation report fully summarizing the investigation, all witness interviews, and addressing all relevant evidence. Appendices including relevant physical or documentary evidence will be included
- The Investigator(s) gather, assess, and synthesize evidence, but make no conclusions, engage in no policy analysis, and render no recommendations as part of their report
- Prior to the conclusion of the investigation, provide the parties and their respective Advisors (if so desired by the parties, with applicable release forms on file) a secured electronic or hard copy of the draft investigation report as well as an opportunity to inspect and review all of the evidence obtained as part of the investigation that is directly

related to the reported misconduct, including evidence upon which the Recipient does not intend to rely in reaching a determination, for a ten (10) business day review and comment period so that each party may meaningfully respond to the evidence. The parties may elect to waive the full ten days. Each copy of the materials shared will be watermarked on each page with the role of the person receiving it (e.g., Complainant, Respondent, Complainant's Advisor, Respondent's Advisor).

- The Investigator(s) may elect to respond in writing in the investigation report to the parties' submitted responses and/or to share the responses between the parties for additional responses
- The Investigator(s) will incorporate relevant elements of the parties' written responses into the final investigation report, include any additional relevant evidence, make any necessary revisions, and finalize the report. The Investigator(s) should document all rationales for any changes made after the review and comment period
- The Investigator(s) may share the report with legal counsel for their review and feedback.
- The Investigator will incorporate any relevant feedback, and the final report is then shared with all parties and their Advisors through secure electronic transmission or hard copy at least ten (10) business days prior to a hearing. The parties are also provided with a file of any directly related evidence that was not included in the report.

Referral for Hearing

Provided that the complaint is not resolved through Informal Resolution, once the final investigation report is shared with the parties, the Title IX Coordinator will refer the matter for a hearing.

The hearing cannot be less than ten (10) business days from the conclusion of the investigation –when the final investigation report is transmitted to the parties and the Decision-maker–unless all parties and the Decision-maker agree to an expedited timeline.

The Title IX Coordinator will select an appropriate Decision-maker or hearing panel depending on whether the Respondent is an employee or a student. Allegations involving student-employees will be directed to the appropriate Decision-maker depending on the context of the alleged misconduct.

Hearing Decision-maker Composition

The College will designate a single Decision-maker or a panel, at the discretion of the Title IX Coordinator. The single Decision-maker will also Chair the hearing. With a panel, one of the members will be appointed as Chair by the Title IX Coordinator.

The Decision-maker(s) will not have had any previous involvement with the investigation. The Title IX Coordinator may elect to have an alternate sit in throughout the resolution process in the event that a substitute is needed for any reason.

Those who have served as Investigators will be witnesses in the hearing and therefore may not serve as Decision-makers. Those who are serving as Advisors for any party may not serve as Decision-makers in that matter.

The Title IX Coordinator may not serve as a Decision-maker or Chair in the matter but may serve as an administrative facilitator of the hearing if their previous role(s) in the matter do not create a conflict of interest. Otherwise, a designee may fulfill this role. The hearing will convene at a time determined by the Chair or designee.

Hearing Procedures

At the hearing, the Decision-maker(s) has the authority to hear and make determinations on all allegations of discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation and may also hear and make determinations on any additional alleged policy violations that have occurred in concert with the discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation, even though those collateral allegations may not specifically fall within the policy on Equal Opportunity, Harassment, and Nondiscrimination.

Participants at the hearing will include the Chair, any additional panelists, the Investigator(s) who conducted the investigation, the parties (or three (3) organizational representatives when an organization is the Respondent), Advisors to the parties, any called witnesses, and anyone providing authorized accommodations or assistive services.

Anyone appearing at the hearing to provide information will respond to questions on their own behalf.

The Chair will allow witnesses who have relevant information to appear at a portion of the hearing in order to respond to specific questions from the Decision-maker(s) and the parties and will then be excused.

STATEMENT OF RIGHTS OF THE PARTIES

- The right to an equitable investigation and resolution of all credible allegations of prohibited harassment or discrimination made in good faith to college officials.
- The right to timely written notice of all alleged violations, including the identity of the parties involved (if known), the precise misconduct being alleged, the date and location of the alleged misconduct (if known), the implicated policies and procedures, and possible sanctions.
- The right to timely written notice of any material adjustments to the allegations (e.g., additional incidents or allegations, additional Complainants, unsubstantiated allegations) and any attendant adjustments needed to clarify potentially implicated policy violations.
- The right to be informed in advance of any public release of information regarding the allegation(s) or underlying incident(s), whenever possible.
- The right not to have any personally identifiable information released to the public without consent provided, except to the extent permitted by law.
- The right to be treated with respect by Georgetown College officials.
- The right to have Georgetown College policies and procedures followed without material deviation.
- The right not to be pressured to mediate or otherwise informally resolve any reported misconduct involving violence, including sexual violence.
- The right not to be discouraged by college officials from reporting sexual misconduct or discrimination to both on campus and off-campus authorities.
- The right to be informed by college officials of options to notify proper law enforcement authorities, including on campus and local police, and the option(s) to be assisted by college officials in notifying such authorities, if the party so chooses. This also includes the right not to be pressured to report, as well.
- The right to have allegations of violations of this Policy responded to promptly and with sensitivity by Georgetown College officials.
- The right to be informed of available interim actions and supportive measures, both on campus and in the community.
- The right to a Georgetown College-implemented no-contact order [or a no-trespass order against a non-affiliated third party] when a person has engaged in or threatens to engage in stalking, threatening, harassing, or other improper conduct that presents a danger to the welfare of the party or others.
- The right to be informed of available assistance in changing academic, living, and/or working situations after an alleged incident of discrimination, harassment, and/or retaliation, if such changes are reasonably available. No formal report, or investigation, either campus or criminal, needs to occur before this option is available.
- The right to have the Recipient maintain such actions for as long as necessary and for supportive measures to remain private, provided privacy does not impair the Recipient's ability to provide the supportive measures.
- The right to receive sufficiently advanced, written notice of any meeting or interview involving the other party, when possible.
- The right to ask the Investigator(s) and Decision-maker(s) to identify and question relevant witnesses.

- The right to provide the Investigator(s)/Decision-maker(s) with a list of questions that, if deemed relevant by the Investigator(s)/Chair, may be asked of any party or witness.
- The right not to have irrelevant prior sexual history or character admitted as evidence.
- The right to know the relevant and directly related evidence obtained and to respond to that evidence.
- The right to a fair opportunity to provide the Investigator(s) with their account of the alleged misconduct and have that account be on the record.
- The right to receive a copy of the investigation report, and all relevant and directly related evidence available and used to produce the investigation report, subject to the privacy limitations imposed by state and federal law, prior to the hearing, and the right to have at least ten (10) business days to review the report prior to the hearing.
- The right to respond to the investigation report, including comments providing any additional relevant evidence after the opportunity to review the investigation report, and to have that response on the record.
- The right to be informed of the names of all witnesses whose information will be used to make a finding, in advance of that finding, when relevant.
- The right to regular updates on the status of the investigation and/or resolution.
- The right to preservation of privacy, to the extent possible and permitted by law.
- The right to meetings, interviews, and/or hearings that are closed to the public.
- The right to petition that any college representative in the process be recused on the basis of disqualifying bias and/or conflict of interest.
- The right to have an Advisor of their choice to accompany and assist the party in all meetings and/or interviews associated with the resolution process.
- The right to the use of the appropriate standard of evidence, preponderance of the evidence, to make a finding after an objective evaluation of all relevant evidence.
- The right to be present, including presence via remote technology, during all testimony given and evidence presented during any formal grievance hearing.
- The right to have an impact statement considered by the Decision-maker(s) following a determination of responsibility for any allegation, but prior to sanctioning.
- The right to be promptly informed in a written Notice of Outcome letter of the finding(s) and sanction(s) of the resolution process and a detailed rationale therefor (including an explanation of how credibility was assessed), delivered simultaneously (without undue delay) to the parties.
- The right to be informed in writing of when a decision by the institution is considered final and any changes to the sanction(s) that occur before the decision is finalized.
- The right to be informed of the opportunity to appeal the finding(s) and sanction(s) of the resolution process, and the procedures for doing so in accordance with the standards for appeal established by the college.
- The right to a fundamentally fair resolution as defined in these procedures.

Obtaining Information Concerning Registered Sex Offenders

The following website provides law enforcement agency information provided by the state of Kentucky concerning registered sex offenders: <http://kspsor.state.ky.us/>

Missing Persons

Missing persons (students) should be immediately reported to the Vice President for Student Life/Dean of Students at (502) 863-8004. Students may designate missing person emergency contact information through the My GC Portal. Following confirmation that a student has been missing for more than 24 hours, the Vice President for Student Life/Dean of Students will contact authorities and others as deemed

appropriate. Reports of missing persons will be immediately referred to Georgetown College Campus Safety and/or the Georgetown Police Department.

To report a missing person, please contact:

Name	Title	Phone Number	Email
Keith Gibson	Operations Supervisor, Campus Safety	502-370-5640	David_gibson@georgetowncollege.edu
Robbi Barber	Assistant Dean of Students	502-863-8038	Robbi_barber@georgetowncollege.edu
Dr. Curtis Sandberg	Dean of Students, Vice President of Student Life	502-863-8004	curtis_sandberg@georgetowncollege.edu

Whistleblower Protection & Anti-Retaliation

Georgetown College is committed to protecting the safety, and when appropriate the confidentiality of persons reporting crimes included in this report.

Emergency Response Plan

1. Information about a potential campus emergency should be communicated to Student Life
2. Student Life will notify the **President** (or designee – see bottom of page)
3. The President will make the determination to declare a state of emergency and inform: a.

Student Life who will:

- i. Use the RAVE system to send Emergency Texts and Campus Emails
- ii. Contact Campus Safety with the instruction to
 1. Run the emergency siren
 2. Communicate with Georgetown Police Department
 3. Send out emergency notification over radios to notify Facilities and Building Services
 4. Configure plan for dispatch/student worker
- iii. Send a voice alert message through the TV cable system

Depending on the time of day in which the emergency occurs, Student Life will also:

- iv. Contact **Athletics** (Mon-Sun: 8am-9pm) who will:

1. Contact the trainers for athletic practices taking place. Trainers will alert athletes practicing

- b. **Communications** who will confer with the President and consider/implement use of:

- i. Social media (Facebook, Twitter, website)
- ii. Parent communication via email
- iii. Any necessary communication with the media

Response Notes:

- Faculty/Staff will follow directives of emergency notification (such as barricade, lock doors, etc)
 - Athletics should commence response procedures immediately upon receiving emergency text. They do not need to wait for the call from Student Life.
- Facilities and Building Services follow general emergency directives and use personal judgment in securing buildings, etc. It may benefit college safety most by staying in the building you are in and securing that.

CAMPUS EMERGENCY SITUATIONS | *Quick Reference Guide*

FIRES *(Evacuate)*

- ⇨ Activate the alarm and call for help. **DIAL 911.**
- ⇨ When fire alarm is activated, **EVACUATION IS MANDATORY.**
- ⇨ **WARN** others and **ASSIST** persons with disabilities, if possible.
- ⇨ **EVACUATE IMMEDIATELY** at the nearest exit to an area that does not impede responders.
- ⇨ **DO NOT USE ELEVATORS.**
- ⇨ **DO NOT RE-ENTER** the building until authorized by fire department or campus safety officials.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS *(Shelter in place)*

- ⇨ If advised to shelter for a HAZMAT incident, **IMMEDIATELY SEEK SHELTER** in the nearest facility.
- ⇨ **CLOSE** and **LOCK** all windows, exterior doors, and any opening to the outside: **SEAL** bottom of doors and windows with wet towels or clothes, if possible.
- ⇨ If possible, **MOVE TO AN INTERIOR ROOM** above the ground floor with the fewest windows, close vents, and turn off A/C.
- ⇨ **DO NOT LEAVE** the building until authorized to do so by fire, emergency management, or campus safety officials.

ACTIVE SHOOTER/ARMED INTRUDER *(Run-Hide-Fight)*

- ⇨ **RUN:** If inside leave building: once outside, run, get out of the line of fire and to a safe location. Dial 911.
- ⇨ **HIDE:** Lock doors and barricade yourself in a safe location. Keep calm and out of sight. Silence phone.
- ⇨ **FIGHT:** Last Resort Attempt to incapacitate shooter with acts of physical aggression, brute force, and improvised weapons.
- ⇨ **DO NOT LEAVE** a safe area until authorized by law enforcement or campus safety. The exception to this rule is if you are in greater danger by staying in place.

TORNADO WARNING *(Go to designated tornado shelters)*

If the All Hazards Sirens are activated or you are notified of a warning, **IMMEDIATELY SEEK SHELTER** in nearest facility or if no shelter is available lie flat in a ditch, face down and covering your face.

PROCEED TO THE LOWEST LEVEL. If a basement is not available, seek an interior hallway or small interior room on lowest level, away from windows and doors.

"ALL CLEAR" will be announced over the local TV and radio stations or expiration of the initial National Weather Service warning

DO NOT LEAVE until the "All Clear" is given.

GC'S EMERGENCY WARNING NOTIFICATION

TEXT MESSAGING: Georgetown College faculty, staff and students may sign up via the Georgetown College Portal to receive an emergency notification text message.

ALL-HAZARDS EMERGENCY WARNING SIRENS:

CONTINUOUS TORNADO SHELTER IN PLACE

PULSATING SHOOTER LOCKDOWN

FIRE ALARMS: Evacuate the building.

EMAIL: Depending on situation, an email may be sent to georgetowncollege.edu addresses.

RESIDENCE LIFE: College residences have procedures for alerting people in individual halls via their Resident Assistants, phones, and signage.

FOR ANY EMERGENCY: DIAL 911

NON-EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS

CAMPUS SAFETY: 502-863-8111 OR EXT. 8111

TITLE IX COORDINATOR: LISA LADANYI: 502-863-7073

GEORGETOWN POLICE: 502-863-7826

SHERIFF: 502-863-7855

GEORGETOWN/SCOTT COUNTY DISPATCH CENTER: 502-863-7820

GEORGETOWN FIRE: 502-863-7833

HOMELAND SECURITY: 202-282-8000

Definitions of Crimes

The following are definitions of crimes under The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act) and are included in this report. These definitions come from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's "Uniform Crime Reporting" (UCR).

- a) Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter -- The willful killing of one human being by another.
- b) Negligent Manslaughter -- The killing of another person through gross negligence.
- c) Robbery -- The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.
- d) Aggravated Assault -- An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. (It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could, and probably would, result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.)
- e) 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 felony;

breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

- f) Motor Vehicle Theft -- The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access even though the vehicles are later abandoned, including joyriding.)
- g) 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.
- h) Arrests for Weapon Law Violations -- The violation of laws or ordinances dealing with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as: manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.
- i) Arrests for Drug Abuse Violations -- Violations of State and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics and dangerous nonnarcotic drugs
- j) Arrests for Liquor Law Violations -- The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting: the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. (Drunkenness & driving under the influence are not included in this definition.)
- k) Disciplinary Referrals for Weapon Law Violations
- l) Disciplinary Referrals for Drug Abuse Violations
- m) Disciplinary Referrals for Liquor Law Violations

Referred for disciplinary action is defined as *the referral of any person to any official who initiates a disciplinary action of which a record is established and which may result in the imposition of a sanction.*

- n) Hate Crimes
- o) Sexual Assault (Sex Offenses). Any sexual act directed against another person, without consent of the victim, including instances where the victim is incapable of giving consent.
 - (i) **Rape** is the penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus, with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. This offense includes the rape of both males and females.
 - (ii) **Fondling** is 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.
 - (iii) **Incest** is sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.
 - (iv) **Statutory Rape** is sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

p) Domestic Violence --

(i) Felony or misdemeanor crimes of violence committed –

1. By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
2. By a person whom the victim shares a child in common;
3. By a person who is cohabitating with or has cohabitated with the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
4. By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred; or by any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from the person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky has the below listed definitions for use in domestic violence situations:

As used in KRS 403.715 to 403.785:

- (13) "Domestic violence and abuse" means physical injury, serious physical injury, sexual abuse, assault, or the infliction of fear of imminent physical injury, serious physical injury, sexual abuse, or assault between family members or members of unmarried couple:
- (14) "Family member" means a spouse, including a former spouse, a grandparent, a parent, a child, a stepchild, or any other person living in the same household as a child if the child is the alleged victim;
- (15) "Global positioning monitoring system" means a system that electronically determines a person's location through global positioning satellite technology, radio frequency technology, or a combination thereof and reports the location of an individual through the use of a transmitter or similar device worn by that individual and that transmits latitude and longitude data to a monitoring entity. The term does not include any system that contains or operates global positioning system technology, or any other similar technology, that is implanted or otherwise invades or violated the individual's body; and
- (16) "Member of an unmarried couple" means each member of an unmarried couple which allegedly has a child in common, any children of that couple, or a member of an unmarried couple who are living together or have formerly lived together.

q) Dating Violence - Violence committed by a person

- (i) Who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim and
- (ii) The existence of such a relationship shall be 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.

For the purposes of this definition-

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

The Commonwealth of Kentucky currently does not have any laws regarding Dating Violence.

r) Stalking –

- (i) Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to –
 1. Fear for the person’s safety or the safety of others; or
 2. Suffer substantial emotional distress.
- (ii) For the purposes of this definition –
 1. Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about, a person, or interferes with a person’s property.
 2. Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or professional treatment or counseling.
 3. Reasonable persons means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.

In the Commonwealth of Kentucky, Stalking is defined as engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to – fear for the person’s safety or the safety of others; or suffer emotional distress. KRS Chapter 506 has the following listed statutes for Stalking:

508.140 Stalking in the first degree.

- (1) A person is guilty of stalking in the first degree,
 - (a) When he intentionally:
 1. Stalks another person; and
 2. Makes an explicit or implicit threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear of:
 - d) Sexual contact as defined in KRS 510.010;
 - e) Serious physical injury; or
 - f) Death; and
 - (b) 1. A protective order has been issued by the court to protect the same victim or victims and the defendant has been served with the summons or order or has been given actual notice; or

2. A criminal complaint is currently pending with a court, law enforcement agency, or prosecutor by the same victim of victims and the defendant has been served with a summons or warrant or has been given actual notice; or

3. The defendant has been convicted of or pled guilty within the previous five (5) years to a felony or to a Class A misdemeanor against the same victim or victims; or

4. The act or acts committed while the defendant had a deadly weapon on or about his person.

(5) Stalking in the first degree is a Class D felony.

508.150 Stalking in the second degree

(1) A person is guilty of stalking in the second degree when he intentionally:

(a) Stalks another person; and

(b) Makes an explicit or implicit threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear of:

1. Sexual contact as defined in KRS 510.010;

2. Physical injury; or

3. Death

(2) Stalking in the second degree is a Class A misdemeanor.

Crime Statistics

In accordance with The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, Georgetown College has compiled the following crime statistics. The college encourages every member of the college community to review this report so that each may be informed as to the means of preventing and reporting campus crime. The following report was compiled from 2018 calendar year statistics.

Under this law, institutions must include in its crime statistics all crimes listed below occurring on or within its Clery geography that are reported to a campus security authority for purposes of Clery Act reporting. Clery Act reporting does not require initiating an investigation or disclosing personally identifying information about the victim, as defined in section 40002(a)(20) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 13925(a)(20)). (*34 C.F.R. Part 668(c)(2)(i)*)

A reported crime may not be withheld, or subsequently removed, from an institution's crime statistics based on a decision by a court, coroner, jury, prosecutor, or other similar non-campus official (*34 C.F.R. Part 668(c)(2)(ii)*)

An institution may withhold, or subsequently remove, a reported crime from its crime statistics in the rare situation 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. (34 C.F.R. Part 668(c)(2)(iii))

Crime Statistics Reporting Table					
Offense	Year	On-Campus Property	On-Campus Student Housing Facilities	Non-Campus Property	Public Property
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2021	2	2	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2020	0	0	1	0
	2021	1	1	1	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
Incest	2020	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0

Statutory Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2020	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2020	0	0	1	0
	2021	0	0	2	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2020	2	2	2	0
	2021	0	0	2	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2020	2	0	1	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
Arson	2020	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0

	2022	0	0	0	0
Hate Crime: Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	2020	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
Hate Crime: Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
Hate Crime: Fondling	2020	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
Hate Crime: Incest	2020	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
Hate Crime: Statutory Rape	2020	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
Hate Crime: Robbery	2020	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
Hate Crime: Motor vehicle theft	2020	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
Hate Crime: Arson	2020	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0
Hate Crime: Simple Assault	2020	0	0	0	0
	2021	0	0	0	0
	2022	0	0	0	0

Hate Crime: Intimidation		2020	1	0	0	0	
		2021	0	0	0	0	
		2022	0	0	0	0	
Hate Crime: Destruction/damage/vandalism of property		2020	1	0	0	0	
		2021	0	0	0	0	
		2022	0	0	0	0	
Arrests: Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.		2020	0	0	1	0	
		2021	0	0	0	0	
		2022	0	0	0	0	
Disciplinary Referrals: Weapons: Carrying, possessing, etc.		2020	2	0	0	0	
		2021	0	0	0	0	
		2022	0	0	0	0	
Arrests: Drug Abuse Violations		2020	0	0	0	0	
		2021	0	0	1	1	
		2022	0	0	0	0	
Disciplinary Referrals: Drug Abuse Violations		2020	13	13	0	0	
		2021	7	4	0	0	
		2022	0	0	0	5	
Arrests: Liquor Law Violations		2020	0	0	0	0	
		2021	0	0	0	0	
		2022	0	0	0	0	
Disciplinary Referrals: Liquor Law Violations		2020	35	35	0	0	
		2021	44	44	0	0	
		2022	0	0	0	2	
Domestic Violence		2020	0	0	0	0	
		2021	0	0	1	0	
		2022	0	0	0	0	
Dating Violence		2020	1	1	0	0	
		2021	0	0	0	0	
		2022	0	0	0	0	
Stalking		2020	0	0	0	0	
		2021	0	0	0	0	
		2022	1	0	0	0	
Total Unfounded Crimes		2020	0	0	0	0	
		2021	0	0	0	0	
		2022	0	0	0	0	
Hate Crime Statistics							
2020							
	On-Campus	Non-Campus Building/Property		Public Property			
Race	1	0		0			
Gender	0	0		0			
Gender Identity	0	0		0			

Religion	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation	0	0	0
Ethnicity	0	0	0
National Origin	0	0	0
Disability	0	0	0
2021			
	On-Campus	Non-Campus Building/Property	Public Property
Race	1	0	0
Gender	0	0	0
Gender Identity	0	0	0
Religion	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation	0	0	0
Ethnicity	0	0	0
National Origin	0	0	0
Disability	0	0	0
2022			
	On-Campus	Non-Campus Building/Property	Public Property
Race	0	0	0
Gender	0	0	0
Gender Identity	0	0	0
Religion	0	0	0
Sexual Orientation	0	0	0
Ethnicity	0	0	0
National Origin	0	0	0
Disability	0	0	0

Fire Extinguishers and Fire Alarms

Students caught tampering with fire safety equipment or activating the fire systems will be subject to the College's disciplinary process. The Fire Department may also pursue criminal charges to the full extent of the law. It is important that everyone understand each time an alarm is activated, a report is given to the State Fire Marshal, and they may wish to pursue criminal charges themselves. Our intent is not to charge anyone; however, we must work to keep each and every person on campus as safe as possible and if charging someone is required, then we must do what is necessary to continue to keep all persons safe.

Criminal Violations (Misdemeanor or Felony charges)

Violations of the fire code in the residence halls include:

1. Covering or removing smoke detectors that prevents activation
2. Pulling a fire alarm in a false and malicious manner or falsely reporting an incident
3. Dividing the room with anything that could impede the travel of smoke thus causing a delay in the activation of the smoke detector
4. Playing with or discharging a fire extinguisher in a non-emergency situation First violation:
 - a. \$100 fine
 - b. warning or suspension from one semester of housing
 - c. incident reported to local and state fire department

Second violation:

- a. \$300 fine
- b. removed from housing for one semester
- c. letter to parents
- d. incident reported to local and state fire department

Third violation:

- a. \$500 fine
- b. one semester suspension from school
- c. incident reported to local and state fire department

Code Violations

1. Appliances with exposed heating elements: (i.e. hot plates/George Forman grilles/toasters/toaster ovens/coffee makers, etc.)
2. Extension cords – (power strips with surge protectors are approved)
3. Flammable material (i.e. paint, lighter fluid, gasoline, paint thinner, etc.)
4. Blocked exits out of residence hall rooms, hallways, stairwells, or buildings
5. Propped stairwell doors

6. Items left in the hallways and stairwells
7. Approved electrical appliances/devices placed beneath a bed
8. Tampering or penetration of the surface of the ceiling
9. Beds less than 36 inches from the ceiling
10. Smoking in residence halls
11. Candles in college buildings

College Policy Violations

1. Halogen lights and portable heaters
2. Use of non-college approved beds. Lofts and loft-like structures are not approved
3. Candles, incense, lanterns or similar “open flame” receptacles

Safety Inspections are completed monthly in the Residence Halls by Residence Life staff. Georgetown College or the appropriate authorities reserve the right to remove all potential fire hazards in any residence halls. It is our hope that the College and community will work together to ensure that all of these regulations are enforced.

Fire Report

The following statistics were compiled from 2022 data regarding fires that occurred on Georgetown College's campus.

	2020			2021			2022		
Name of Facility	Fires	Injuries	Deaths	Fires	Injuries	Deaths	Fires	Injuries	Deaths
Anderson Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Knight Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AGD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Flowers Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phi Tau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Phi Mu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kappa Alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kappa Delta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lambda Chi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Collier Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Pi Kappa Alpha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sigma Kappa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Allen Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
President's House Association	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apt.s 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apt.s 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apt.s 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apt.s 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Townhouse 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Townhouse 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Townhouse 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Townhouse 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Military House	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rucker Apts.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hambrick Apartments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Intentionally left blank