



Annual Security Report & Annual Fire Safety Report

2021

Contains crime statistics for
UNG's Blue Ridge, Cumming, Dahlonega, Gainesville, and Oconee campuses
for years 2018, 2019 and 2020

Intentionally Left Blank

Contents

Message from the University President	1
Accessibility Statement	2
<u>ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT</u>	3
Crime Reporting	3
Timely Warnings	3
Emergency Notifications	3
Public Crime Log	4
Security and Access to Facilities	4
Security and Maintenance of Facilities	4
University Police	5
Emergency Response and Evacuation	5
Missing Students	5
Alcoholic Beverages and Illegal Drugs	6
Education and Prevention Programming	6
Security and Safety	6
Alcohol and Drug Abuse	7
Sexual Misconduct	7
Sex Offender Registry Information	11
Reporting Sexual Misconduct	12
Sexual Misconduct Proceedings	14
Title IX Proceedings	19
Recordkeeping	22
Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics	23
Clery Crime Statistics Report	24
<u>ANNUAL FIRE SAFETY REPORT</u>	34
Fire Safety Disclosure – Dahlonga Campus	35
Fire Safety Statistics – Dahlonga Campus	38
Fire Safety Disclosure – Gainesville Campus	41
Fire Safety Statistics –Gainesville Campus	42

Intentionally Left Blank

Dear UNG Community,

UNG has a long-standing reputation for campus safety, and our commitment to maintaining a safe environment for our students, faculty, staff, and visitors remains steadfast as we begin the 2021-2022 academic year.

Following, you will find the Annual Security and Fire Safety Reports as required for compliance with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act) and the Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA). The report contains the required crime and fire statistics for calendar years 2018-2020. The report also features important information about campus services designed to promote safety and security and where to find them at our Blue Ridge, Cumming, Dahlonega, Gainesville, and Oconee campuses. Becoming familiar with this information will help equip you to access these services or to assist those around you, if needed.

As always, please report all emergencies and crimes to University Police at 706-864-1500. You may access the online version of this report at go.ung.edu/clery or obtain a printed copy by contacting the Clery Coordinator at clery@ung.edu.

Sincerely,

Bonita C. Jacobs, Ph.D.
President

Accessibility Statement

If you need this document in an alternate format for accessibility purposes, please send an email to ada@ung.edu.

Introduction

The University of North Georgia (UNG) is committed to a safe learning and working environment for all University Community members. The University Community includes students, faculty, staff, as well as contractors, vendors, visitors, and guests. The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act (Clery Act) requires institutions of higher education to adopt certain campus security policies and disclose plain language summaries of them in an Annual Security Report (ASR). Those summaries and additional information are provided below.

Crime Reporting

Crimes should be reported as soon as possible to the Department of Public Safety via **telephone at 706-864-1500**, via the **LiveSafe app** or our **See Something/Say Something** online reporting tool. In an emergency, dial 911 and follow up with the Department of Public Safety when it is safe to do so. Crimes may also be reported in person at each of the following campus locations:

Blue Ridge Campus:	56 Nighthawk Drive, Room 119A
Cumming Campus:	300 Aquatic Circle, Room 240
Dahlonega Campus:	24 Alicia Lane, Suite 6
Gainesville Campus:	Public Safety Building, Facilities Drive
Oconee Campus:	Public Safety, Building 900

Additionally, crimes may be reported to the Dean of Students, Title IX Coordinator, Resident Assistants, Human Resources, Corps of Cadets, or Director of Athletics.

UNG encourages the prompt reporting of crimes or other emergencies to the Department of Public Safety and/or appropriate police agencies, when the victim of a crime elects to, or is unable to make such a report.

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

Timely Warnings

UNG issues timely warnings to alert the campus community of Clery crimes considered by the University to represent an ongoing threat to students and/or employees. Timely warnings are issued by the Department of Public Safety with determination made by department personnel that receive the report of the incident. Timely warnings are issued via the LiveSafe app, University email, phone calls, text messages and/or electronic warnings pushed to University computers. Timely warnings will not include the names and other identifying information of victims.

Emergency Notifications

The Department of Public Safety issues emergency notifications to all campus communities, which may be specific to individual campuses, of conditions considered by the University to represent an ongoing threat to students and/or employees. Pre-scripted emergency notifications are issued by the Department of Public Safety dispatch via the LiveSafe app, University email, phone calls, text messages and/or electronic warnings pushed to University computers.

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

The Division of University Relations is responsible for issuing information to local media.

Public Crime Log

The Department of Public Safety generates the public crime log daily from reports made to them through their central dispatch office, and from Campus Security Authorities (University officials who report crime information as explained later in this report) and local law enforcement agencies. Crime logs are publicly available for inspection on the University website, and in person at the Department of Public Safety locations during regular business hours.

Security and Access to Facilities

During business hours, the University is open to students, parents, employees, contractors, guests, and invitees. During non-business hours, access to all University facilities is by key or card access, if issued, or by admittance via the Department of Public Safety staff after receiving an email requesting admittance. In periods of extended closing, the University will admit only those with prior approval to all facilities. Some facilities may have individual hours, which may vary at different times of the year.

All University residence halls have exterior electronic card key swipe access control systems and camera systems. All University residence halls have interior electronic card key swipe access control systems for entrance into the area. Individual sleeping areas have traditional lock and key sets. Main entrances have staffed desks for visitors to sign-in under the control of Resident Assistants. Civilian residence halls require that the resident swipe in, the visitor provide picture ID and guest information is entered into Microsoft Teams and the picture ID is held until the visitor leaves the facility. Additional civilian visitation information may be accessed [here](#).

Corps of Cadets residence halls (barracks) visitation policies are more restrictive than civilian residence halls. Main entrances have staffed desks for sign-in under the control of Resident Assistants or Staff Duty Personnel. Non-cadet visitors are permitted only in day rooms, platoon alcoves, media center, computer lab, and kitchen. For additional information about visitation in the Corps of Cadets' residence halls, contact the Assistant Commandant of Cadets at 706-864-1793.

During the 2020-2021 academic year, visitation was restricted in the residence halls due to COVID-19.

Security and Maintenance of Facilities

UNG values and promotes physical safety and security regarding facilities and surrounding grounds, as reflected in regular assessment and maintenance schedules. UNG also uses an electronic maintenance request system so that anyone may easily report an issue that needs immediate attention, such as burned-out lights or a malfunctioning lock. The Department of Public Safety partners with our Facilities team in ongoing assessments, reporting of, and mitigating safety concerns. The Department of Public Safety partners with Facilities when buildings are under design by architectural firms prior to and during construction. If you see a burned-out light or other issue, you may report it via our LiveSafe app or by submitting a work request for Facilities.

University Police

The Department of Public Safety is a fully certified, state police agency. All officers employed by the University are equivalent to the police or sheriff deputies employed in your hometown. University police officers are authorized to make arrests for violations of state law and city ordinances, obtain and execute search warrants, and enforce the traffic laws.

The jurisdiction of the UNG Police as defined by Georgia law is public or private property under control of the Board of Regents plus 500 yards. Officers may operate beyond the 500 yards if they are in pursuit of an individual; the University has entered into mutual aid agreements with surrounding agencies and assistance is requested; or on any campus under the control of the Board of Regents. The University does not have non-campus locations of officially recognized student organizations that require monitoring or recording through local police agencies.

UNG's Department of Public Safety has a strong working relationship with the following agencies:

- Blue Ridge Police Department
- Cumming Police Department
- Fannin County Sheriff's Office
- Forsyth County Sheriff's Office
- Gainesville Police Department
- Hall County Sheriff's Office
- Lumpkin County Sheriff's Office
- City of Oakwood Police Department
- Oconee County Sheriff's Office
- Watkinsville Police Department

Each of the above agencies augments the Department of Public Safety within their jurisdiction during mutual investigations, arrests, and prosecutions.

University police are fully qualified to adequately and independently investigate incidents and crimes occurring within our Clery geography across all five campuses. In the event a homicide investigation is needed, the Georgia Bureau of Investigation will conduct the investigation.

Emergency Response and Evacuation

UNG maintains an emergency action plan and a confidential emergency operations plan. The emergency operations plan includes:

- declaration of a campus state of emergency,
- roles and responsibilities in the event of an emergency,
- drills and exercises, and
- mutual aid agreements.

The UNG Department of Public Safety is responsible for maintaining the plan and conducting annual exercises of the confidential emergency operations plan and maintaining detailed documentation of each test. Evacuation training sessions are available throughout each year either scheduled or upon request. The Emergency Action Plan (EAP) is publicly available on the Department of Public Safety website.

Missing Students

If a member of the university community has reason to believe that a student who resides in university-managed housing is missing, he or she should immediately notify the Department of Public Safety at 706-864-1500. The Department of Public Safety follows internal operating procedures that are triggered upon notification of a missing person, including notification of law enforcement agencies having jurisdiction over the housing location and distribution of information to multiple external law enforcement agencies and state and federal databases. When

it is determined that a student is missing, the Department of Public Safety will notify the local law enforcement agency within 24 hours. If the student has designated a contact person, the Department of Public Safety will notify them within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing. In the event the missing student is under 18 years of age, and not emancipated, the institution must notify a custodial parent or guardian within 24 hours of the determination that the student is missing, in addition to notifying any additional contact person designated by the student.

Separate emergency contact information is collected for each student at the time of application for student housing. This emergency contact is confidential and may not be disclosed, except to law enforcement personnel in furtherance of a missing person investigation. This information is only to be used for notification once a residential student has been determined to be missing.

Residence Life employees receiving a report of a missing student must immediately notify the Department of Public Safety at 706-864-1500.

Alcoholic Beverages and Illegal Drugs

Alcoholic Beverages

UNG prohibits the possession, use, and sale of alcoholic beverages on campus. The Department of Public Safety enforces the laws of the State of Georgia and local ordinances pertaining to the illegal possession, use and sale of alcoholic beverages, and underage drinking. The possession, use, sale or the furnishing of alcohol is allowed only when authorized at a social function in designated areas with prior approval of the University President and when authorized for educational or research purposes. While other agencies have primary jurisdiction in all areas off campus, the Department of Public Safety can and does respond to student-related incidents that occur on campus or in close proximity to campus.

Illegal Drugs

UNG is a “Drug Free” institution. The possession, use (without a valid medical or dental prescription), manufacture, furnishing, or sale of any narcotic or dangerous drug controlled by federal or Georgia law is prohibited. The Department of Public Safety issues citations and performs custodial arrests in accordance with state law.

Education and Prevention Programming

UNG encourages members of the University community to help prevent and reduce acts of violence by being vigilant and using safety planning, as well as stepping in when they see signs of potential or escalating violence, using one or more of the 3Ds of bystander intervention to step in and distract, direct, or delegate to someone to intervene. Take steps to reduce risk by drinking responsibly and downloading and using the LiveSafe App, including mobile blue light phones, friend walk, resources, and reporting options.

Security and Safety

UNG offers multiple programs each year that encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own security and safety, as well as that of others. The See Something/Say Something crime prevention program is promoted each semester and presented specifically to new and transfer students during Orientation. Programs offered each semester to students and employees include Rape Aggression Defense (RAD), Stop the Bleed (emergency medical response training for bystanders), and CPR and AED (Automated External Defibrillator)

Training. The Department of Public Safety offers Emergency Preparedness Training each fall semester and other times when requested.

Alcohol and Drug Abuse

UNG requires all new, transfer, and dually enrolled students to complete an online AlcoholEdu program about alcohol and drug abuse awareness. Additionally, the Office of Residence Life, facilitated by Resident Assistants, offers alcohol awareness programs each fall semester and a Safe Spring Break program each spring semester. UNG also annually provides alcohol educational programming through our Peer Health Educators program, which is funded by the Governor's Office of Highway Safety, Northeast Georgia Health System, and Lead by Choice in partnership with UNG Athletics and the NCAA. UNG utilizes 3rd Millennium Online Education (alcohol and drug education) and Greek Wise (fraternity and sorority education) programming for targeted populations. UNG employees have access to alcohol and drug concerns counseling and programming through KEPRO's Employee Assistance Program.

UNG conducts annual evaluations, as well as a biennial review, of the effectiveness of our alcohol and drug abuse awareness and prevention programs through analytics provided by EverFi, our third-party online program provider, and analysis of our Clery crime statistics.

Sexual Misconduct

UNG requires all new, transfer, and dually enrolled students and employees to complete population-specific online Sexual Assault Prevention training, via EverFi, targeted at preventing dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking, while creating a safe environment for those who may have been victims of these crimes.

UNG's Title IX Office offers ongoing bystander intervention and sexual misconduct prevention programs to various student groups, including nursing students, Corps of Cadets, athletes and athletics staff, Orientation, and Greek organizations, as well as the general population across our campuses. Additionally, the Department of Public Safety promotes crime prevention through our See Something/Say Something program. UNG employees have access to relationship and family problems counseling and programming through KEPRO's Employee Assistance Program.

UNG conducts annual evaluations of the effectiveness of our sexual misconduct awareness and prevention programs through analytics provided by EverFi, our third-party online program provider, and analysis of our Clery crime statistics.

Definitions under Georgia State Law

Dating Violence

The State of Georgia does not have a definition for Dating Violence.

Domestic Violence

The State of Georgia does not have a Domestic Violence law, but defines Family Violence as:

O.C.G.A. § 19-13-1:

As used in this article, the term "family violence" means the occurrence of one or more of the following acts between past or present spouses, persons who are parents of the same child, parents and children, stepparents and stepchildren, foster parents and foster children, or other persons living or formerly living in the same household:

(1) Any felony; or

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

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

Sexual Assault

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

O.C.G.A. § 16-6-22.1:

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

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

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

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

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

Rape

O.C.G.A. § 16-6-1:

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

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

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

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

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

Sodomy; Aggravated Sodomy; Medical Expenses

O.C.G.A. § 16-6-2:

(a)

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

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

(b)

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

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

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

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

Fondling

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

Incest

O.C.G.A. § 16-6-22:

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

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

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

Statutory Rape

O.C.G.A. § 16-6-3:

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

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c) of this Code section, a person convicted of the offense of statutory rape shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than 20 years; provided, however, that if the person so convicted is 21 years of age or older, such person shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than ten nor more than 20 years. Any person convicted under this subsection of the offense of statutory rape shall, in addition, be subject to the sentencing and punishment provisions of Code Section 17-10-6.2.

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

Stalking

O.C.G.A. § 16-5-90:

(a)

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

(2) A person commits the offense of stalking when such person, in violation of a bond to keep the peace posted pursuant to Code Section 17-6-110, standing order issued under Code Section 19-1-1, temporary restraining order, temporary protective order, permanent restraining order, permanent protective order, preliminary injunction, or permanent injunction or condition of pretrial release, condition of probation, or condition of parole in effect prohibiting the harassment or intimidation of another person, broadcasts or publishes, including electronic publication, the picture, name, address, or phone number of a person for whose benefit the bond, order, or condition was made and without such person's consent in such a manner that causes other persons to harass or intimidate such person and the person making the broadcast or publication knew or had reason to believe that such broadcast or publication would cause such person to be harassed or intimidated by others.

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

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

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

Consent

While Georgia does not define consent there is a published definition of “Without his consent” in:

O.C.G.A. § 16-1-3:

(19) “Without his consent” means that a person whose concurrence is required has not, with knowledge of the essential facts, voluntarily yielded to the proposal of the accused or of another.

Sex Offender Registry Information

Information about registered sex offenders in Georgia may be found at <https://gbi.georgia.gov/services/georgia-sex-offender-registry>.

Sexual Misconduct

Introduction

The University of North Georgia is committed to a learning and working environment free from gender-based violence for all University Community members. The University Community includes students, faculty and staff, as well as contractors, vendors, visitors, and guests.

As part of this commitment, the University expressly prohibits sexual misconduct, including dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking consistent with the requirements of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, and University System of Georgia policy.

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

Sexual assault is any type of unwanted sexual activity committed against you, from unwanted touching to rape, without your freely given consent. Sexual assault can happen by threats, coercion, physical force or any means the assailant uses to disable the victim from freely giving consent, such as alcohol or other drugs. It is important to remember that no one deserves to be sexually assaulted and nothing you did was asking for it.

Dating and domestic violence is when someone harms another individual in the context of a romantic relationship, whether that be marriage, living together, or dating formally or informally. This can include physical, emotional, sexual abuse, or all three. It can occur when you are deeply in love with someone or happen on the first date, and it can even occur long after a romantic or sexual relationship has ended.

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

Reporting Sexual Misconduct

When sexual misconduct does occur, all members of the University community are strongly encouraged to report it promptly to the Department of Public Safety at (706) 864-1500 or in person. Please see <https://ung.edu/police/contact-information.php> for locations on each campus. Reports made to the Department of Public Safety will not initiate disciplinary proceedings.

Reports of sexual misconduct may also be made to the Title IX Coordinator at (706) 867-4560 or in person at Room 111, Downtown Office Building, 60 West Main Street, Dahlonega, GA 30597. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for providing reporting parties with supportive measures as well as options for pursuing disciplinary proceedings. Reports made to the Title IX Coordinator will not initiate a law enforcement investigation.

The Title IX Coordinator provides a summary of resources, information about sexual misconduct and disciplinary proceedings, and rights and options to a student or employee reporting to UNG that they have been a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, regardless of the location of the offense.

Students and employees have the option to notify law enforcement authorities, including University and local law enforcement, with jurisdiction where any crime occurred. The Title IX Coordinator will assist parties in making reports to law enforcement if the victim so chooses. Parties also have the option to decline to notify law enforcement authorities.

The University will provide all students and employees who report an incident of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking with options to pursue disciplinary proceedings, supportive measures, and protective measures regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to the Department of Public Safety or local law enforcement.

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

Understanding Trauma

The trauma of sexual misconduct can have profound effects on the brain and body. This may look like emotional, behavioral, and cognitive responses as well as potential bodily complaints. Some of the common emotional responses to trauma include anxiety, shame, depression, grief, guilt, and anger. Changes in behavior are often the most obvious responses to sexual violence.

Although these behaviors may seem extreme or may even be harmful, they often make sense in the context of a traumatic experience. Some typical behavioral responses to violence may be hypervigilance, avoidance, isolation, sleep changes, changes in eating habits, self-injury, or substance abuse.

Trauma can even change the way you think and how you view the world. Some of these responses may include shock, disbelief, feelings of stigma, disturbances in memory, difficulty concentrating, or intrusive thoughts. If you identify with some of these reactions, you may find therapy or counseling beneficial.

No matter what you have experienced or how you are feeling now, it is important to prioritize your safety. What happened to you is not your fault. Everything you did helped you to survive. Consider talking to someone you trust or reaching out for help. You don't have to go through this alone.

Preserving Evidence

If you are a victim of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking, it is important to preserve evidence that may be helpful in documenting the criminal activity. Things you may do to preserve evidence include not bathing, douching, smoking, changing clothes or cleaning the linens or area where an assault occurred if the assault occurred in the past 96 hours. If you have changed clothes or linens, do not wash them until you have met with a law enforcement agency and/or health care provider. Seeking medical care does not mean you must report to law enforcement, so be sure to prioritize your health and safety when making decisions. Local hospitals can complete a forensic examination for collecting evidence that helps preserve your options should you choose to notify law enforcement. Photos, text messages, social media posts, instant messages and any other communications or documents may provide information useful for University hearings or investigations, so save those, too.

No Contact Orders

UNG follows Georgia law in recognizing and enforcing orders of protection, including, but not limited to, restraining orders, temporary protective orders, and stalking orders issued in Georgia or any other state, with the understanding that orders from other states are subject to laws in the issuing state. Anyone having an order of protection should submit the order to the Department of Public Safety and/or the Title IX Coordinator.

The Department of Public Safety keeps the order on file for easy access in the event a violation occurs. The Department of Public Safety has the authority to arrest and charge any individual in violation of the order.

Confidentiality of Victims

UNG strictly protects victim confidentiality to the highest degree possible. UNG does not make assumptions as to whether it is safe to disclose information to family, friends, employer, or news media about the assault or the victim's sexual preference. Such information is protected with the least level of access under UNG's Data Governance and Access Policy. All publicly available records, including Clery Act reporting and disclosures, exclude personally identifying information about victims. If the victim reports to the Department of Public Safety, that information is subject to the Georgia Open Records Act and confidentiality cannot be guaranteed in that situation.

Supportive Measures

If you have been the victim of gender-based violence, the University offers confidential options to ensure your continued safety and equal access to educational opportunities.

When the Title IX Coordinator has received information regarding an allegation of sexual misconduct, the involved individuals will be provided written information about support services. Support services are non-disciplinary, non-punitive individualized services offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without charge. These services are made available to the complainant and respondent before or after the filing of a complaint or where no complaint has been filed. Support services include counseling, advocacy, housing assistance, academic support, disability services, health and mental services, changing workplace arrangements, and other services.

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

Available support services, including both on- and off-campus options, are listed on the University's website at <https://ung.edu/sexual-assault-and-violence-education/resources.php>.

Disciplinary Proceedings

The University processes complaints against student respondents using the Student Code of Conduct, and against employee respondents using the Employee Handbook. Pursuant to U.S. Department of Education regulations, effective August 14, 2020, implementing Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (Title IX) which govern the handling of complaints of sexual harassment, as defined by the U.S. Department of Education, the University provides specialized handling of these matters as explained by this statement of policy.

A complaint may be made by any member of the University Community.

The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for determining which type of proceeding will be used for each complaint. Case-by-case determinations will be made based on the criteria in this statement of policy including the nature of the reported incident, who is involved, and the context of and/or where it occurred. The Title IX Coordinator will provide simultaneous notification, in writing, of their determination to both the complainant and respondent.

Standard of Evidence

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

Possible Sanctions

The University may impose any of the following broad range of sanctions on students found responsible:

- expulsion;
- suspension for an identified time frame or until satisfaction of certain conditions or both;
- temporary or permanent separation of the parties (e.g., change in classes, reassignment of residence, no contact orders, limiting geography of where parties can go on campus) with additional sanctions for violating no contact orders;
- required participation in sensitivity training/awareness education programs;
- required participation in alcohol and other drug awareness and abuse prevention programs;
- counseling or mentoring;
- volunteering/community service;
- loss of institutional privileges;
- delays in obtaining administrative services and benefits from the institution (e.g., holding transcripts, delaying registration, graduation, diplomas);
- additional academic requirements relating to scholarly work or research;
- financial restitution; or
- any other discretionary sanctions directly related to the violation or conduct.

The University may impose the following sanctions on employees found responsible: verbal warning, coaching, documentation of warning, unpaid suspension, demotion, and/or termination.

Protective Measures

Interim measures may be implemented at any point after the institution becomes aware of an allegation of sexual misconduct and should be designed to protect any student or other individual in the University community. Such measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to the education program or activity without unreasonably burdening the other party, including measures designed to protect the safety of all parties or the campus community, or deter sexual misconduct and retaliation. Interim measures must be provided consistent with the provisions in applicable University System of Georgia and institutional policies and procedures.

The University of North Georgia may not retaliate, intimidate, threaten, coerce, or otherwise discriminate against any individual for exercising their rights or responsibilities. Violation of this provision is subject to the disciplinary process of Human Resources or Student Integrity.

Rules Governing Sexual Misconduct Proceedings

All University disciplinary proceedings involving reports of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking shall be conducted in a prompt, fair, and impartial manner, from the initial investigation through resolution.

Efforts will be made to complete the investigation and resolution within 120 business days. Temporary delays and limited extensions may be granted by the University for good cause throughout the investigation and resolution process. The parties will be simultaneously informed in writing of any extension or delay and the applicable reason. The University shall keep the parties informed of the status of the investigation.

The Title IX Coordinator will provide parties with timely notice of meetings, at which the complainant, respondent or both may be present.

Advisors

Both the complainant and the respondent, as parties to the matter, shall have the opportunity to use an advisor (who may or may not be an attorney) of the party's choosing at the party's own expense. The advisor may accompany the party to all meetings and may provide advice and counsel to their respective party throughout the sexual misconduct process, including providing questions, suggestions and guidance to the party, but may not actively participate in the process except as described under the special procedures for Title IX Proceedings. All communication during the sexual misconduct process will be between the institution and the party and not the advisor. With the party's permission, the advisor may be copied on all communications.

Investigation

Throughout any investigation and resolution proceeding, a party shall receive written notice of the alleged sexual misconduct, shall be provided an opportunity to respond, and shall be allowed the right to remain silent or otherwise not participate in or during the investigation and resolution process without an adverse inference resulting. If a party chooses to remain silent or otherwise not participate in the investigation or resolution process, the investigation and resolution process may still proceed, and policy violations may result.

Until a final determination of responsibility, the respondent is presumed to have not violated the Sexual Misconduct Policy. Prior to the finalization of the investigation report, timely and equal access to information directly related to the allegations that has been gathered during the investigation and may be used at the hearing will be provided to the complainant, the respondent, their advisors, and appropriate officials.

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

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

the complainant and the respondent shall have the right to present witnesses and other inculpatory and exculpatory evidence.

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

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

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

The initial investigation report shall be provided to the complainant, the respondent, their advisors, and appropriate officials. This report should fairly summarize the relevant evidence gathered during the investigation and clearly indicate any resulting charges or, alternatively, a determination of no charges. A charge is not a finding of responsibility.

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

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

Resolution

The respondent and the complainant, as parties to the matter, may have the option of selecting informal resolution as a possible resolution in certain cases where the parties agree, and it is deemed appropriate by the University.

The respondent and complainant have the option to end informal resolution discussions and request the formal resolution process at any time before the terms of an information resolution are reached. However, matters resolved informally shall not be appealable.

Hearing

When a matter is not resolved through informal resolution, a hearing shall be set. All sexual misconduct cases shall be heard by a panel of faculty and/or staff. All institutional participants in the sexual misconduct resolution process shall receive appropriate training as directed by the System Director or Title IX Coordinator and required by Title IX and the Clery Act.

In no case shall a hearing set to resolve a sexual misconduct allegation take place before the investigation report has been finalized. The investigator may testify as a witness regarding the investigation and findings but shall otherwise have no part in the hearing process and shall not attempt to otherwise influence the proceedings outside of providing testimony during the hearing.

All directly related evidence shall be available at the hearing for the parties and their advisors to reference during the hearing.

The Hearing Panel follows the hearing guidelines set forth in the Student Code of Conduct and UNG Dispute Resolution policy.

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

Both the complainant and the respondent have the right to appeal the findings.

Student Appeals

The parties have the right to appeal a decision made by the Hearing Panel based upon the following limited appeal criteria. Neither Respondent nor Complainant can appeal an Informal Resolution.

An appeal must be submitted in writing and must be received by the Appellate Officer (the Vice President for Student Affairs or his/her designee) within five (5) business days of the date of notification of the findings of the Hearing Panel. A decision on an appeal may not be rendered until the filing deadline has passed. Appellate decisions should be rendered, and proper written notification provided to the Title IX Coordinator no later than ten (10) days after the filing deadline. The Title IX Coordinator shall notify all parties, as appropriate, of the results of the appeal.

Appeal Criteria

Appeals shall be made and considered for the following situations only. The party must address one of the below in their letter requesting appeal:

- Procedural irregularity that affected the outcome of the matter;
- Newly discovered evidence that could affect the outcome of the matter; or
- Title IX personnel had a conflict of interest or bias that affected the outcome of the matter.

Available Actions

The Appellate Officer is limited to taking one of the following actions as a result of a successful appeal. A decision to accept an appeal is not a decision on the responsibility of the parties. Under no circumstances shall the Appellate Officer supplant the function of the Hearing Panel; the appellate process exists solely to review the procedures used in the proceedings, and not to re-hear a complaint in its entirety.

- Affirm the finding(s) of fact and sanctions imposed by the Hearing Panel;
- Affirm the finding(s) of fact but modify the sanction(s) imposed; or
- Remand the complaint for a new hearing before a new Hearing Panel.

Should the Respondent or Complainant (where applicable) wish to appeal the final institutional decision, they may request review by the Board of Regents in accordance with the Board of

Regents' Policy on Discretionary Review. Appeals received after the designated deadlines above will not be considered unless the University or Board of Regents has granted an extension prior to the deadline. If an appeal is not received by the deadline the last decision on the matter will become final.

Employee Appeals

As stated in the UNG Dispute Resolution Policy, the final decision made by the applicable divisional Vice President may be appealed to the President in writing within 20 days following the decision of the Vice President. The President's decision will be rendered within 10 working days. Applications for Discretionary Review of the President's decision by the University System of Georgia may be made pursuant to BOR Policy 6.26 and must be submitted in writing to the University System Office within 20 calendar days following the final institutional decision.

Appeal applications from employees are limited to instances in which an employee is terminated, demoted, or otherwise disciplined in a manner that results in a loss of pay. An application may be reviewed if (1) the record suggest that a miscarriage of justice might reasonably occur if the application is not reviewed; or, (2) the record suggests that the institutional decision, if not reviewed, might reasonably have detrimental and system-wide significance.

Additional information may be found here: <https://www.usg.edu/policymanual/section6/C2714/>.

Bias Prohibition for Student Respondents

Any party may challenge the participation of any institution official, employee or student panel member in the process on the grounds of personal bias by submitting a written statement to the institution's designee setting forth the basis for the challenge. The designee shall not be the same individual responsible for investigating or adjudicating the conduct allegation. The written challenge should be submitted within a reasonable time after the individual knows or reasonably should have known of the existence of the bias. The institution's designee will determine whether to sustain or deny the challenge and, if sustained, the replacement to be appointed.

Bias Prohibition for Employee Respondents

Under the UNG Dispute Resolution Policy, the complainant and respondent may each strike three names from the list of Grievance Board members to establish the Grievance Hearing Panel. The Grievance Board Chairperson may excuse members of the Hearing Panel upon request if there is a bona fide conflict of interest between the Hearing Panel member and either the complainant or respondent. Additional information may be found here: <https://policy.ung.edu/policy/dispute-resolution>.

Title IX Proceedings

When the Title IX Coordinator has determined a complaint meets the Title IX definition of "sexual harassment," including both the nature of the alleged misconduct and context where it is alleged to have occurred (see definition of Title IX Sexual Harassment in this policy statement), federal regulations require the University to apply specialized handling of these matters that may differ from the handling of other Sexual Misconduct.

A Formal Complaint is a written document filed by the complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator alleging sexual harassment, as defined by Title IX and its implementing regulations, against a respondent and requesting that the University open an investigation. To file a Formal

Complaint, the complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in the education program or activity of the University occurring within the United States at the time of the filing.

Informal Resolution

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

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

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

Advisors

Both the complainant and the respondent, as parties to the matter, shall have the opportunity to use an advisor (who may or may not be an attorney) of the party's choosing. The advisor may accompany the party to all meetings and may provide advice and counsel to their respective party throughout the sexual misconduct process but may not actively participate in the process except to conduct cross-examination at the hearing. If a party chooses not to use an advisor during the investigation, the institution will provide an advisor for the purpose of conducting cross-examination on behalf of the relevant party.

All communication during the sexual misconduct process will be between the institution and the party and not the advisor. The institution will copy the party's advisors prior to the finalization of the investigation report when the institution provides the parties the right to inspect and review directly related information gathered during the investigation. With the party's permission, the advisor may be copied on all communications.

Immigration and Visa Information

UNG has access to law firms that can be used to refer a student to for assistance with immigration and visa information.

Formal Definitions of Prohibited Conduct Under Title IX & Clery Act

Dating Violence

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

(i) The existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on the reporting party's statement and with consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved in the relationship.

(ii) For the purposes of this definition—

(A) Dating violence includes, but is not limited to, sexual or physical abuse or the threat of such abuse.

(B) Dating violence does not include acts covered under the definition of domestic violence.

(iii) For the 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.

Domestic Violence

- (i) A felony or misdemeanor crime of violence committed—
- (ii)
 - (A) By a current or former spouse or intimate partner of the victim;
 - (B) By a person with whom the victim shares a child in common;
 - (C) By a person who is cohabitating with, or has cohabitated with, the victim as a spouse or intimate partner;
 - (D) By a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred, or
 - (E) By any other person against an adult or youth victim who is protected from that person's acts under the domestic or family violence laws of the jurisdiction in which the crime of violence occurred.
- (iii) For the 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.

Sexual Assault

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

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

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

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

Stalking

- (i) Engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to—
 - (A) Fear for the person's safety or the safety of others; or
 - (B) Suffer substantial emotional distress.
- (ii) For the purposes of this definition—
 - (A) Course of conduct means two or more acts, including, but not limited to, acts in which the stalker directly, indirectly, or through third parties, by any action, method, device, or means, follows, monitors, observes, surveils, threatens, or communicates to or about a person, or interferes with a person's property.
 - (B) Reasonable person means a reasonable person under similar circumstances and with similar identities to the victim.
 - (C) Substantial emotional distress means significant mental suffering or anguish that may, but does not necessarily, require medical or other professional treatment or counseling.
- (iii) For the purposes of complying with the requirements of this section and section 668.41, any incident meeting this definition is considered a crime for the purposes of Clery Act reporting.

Definition of Title IX Sexual Harassment

Under Title IX “sexual harassment” means conduct on the basis of sex that satisfies one or more of the following:

- An employee conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the University on an individual’s participation in unwelcome sexual conduct.
- Unwelcome conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the University’s education program or activity; or
- Dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking as defined in this policy statement.

Alleged misconduct is addressed by Title IX when the misconduct occurs against a person in the United States on University property, or at University-sponsored or affiliated events where the University exercises substantial control over both the respondent and the context, or in buildings owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the University.

As required by the Clery Act, the University also prohibits dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking irrespective of whether or not it is based on sex, and regardless of location.

Recordkeeping

For a period of seven (7) years, the University will maintain records of:

1. Each investigation conducted under this policy, including any determination regarding responsibility and any audio or audio-visual recording or transcript, any disciplinary sanctions imposed on the respondent, and any remedies provided to the complainant designed to restore or preserve equal access to University programs or activities;
2. Any appeal and the result therefrom;
3. Any informal resolution and the result therefrom;
4. Any supportive measures or actions taken in response to a report or formal complaint under this policy and the rationale for the measure/response; and
5. All materials used to train Title IX Coordinators, investigators, decision-makers who facilitate an informal resolution process. These training materials will be available on the University website, as allowed by intellectual property law.

Clery Crime Statistics Report

UNG is presenting a three-year report of Clery reportable crimes. The following information is presented by campus location.

Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics

The University Clery Act Coordinator, within University Compliance, is responsible for collecting crime reports from Campus Security Authorities (CSAs), as defined below, for the purposes of compiling annual crime statistics. A centralized database is used to import data from electronic databases used by University Police, Student Affairs (including Residence Life, Greek Life and Corps of Cadets), Athletics, Title IX and Human Resources and to inform the tabulation and reporting of Clery Act crimes. CSAs also submit information through an online form. The coordinator also gathers reports from local law enforcement agencies for inclusion in the central database.

The Clery Act Coordinator leads the Clery Act Classification Review Work Group in determining the classification and counting of crime statistics. The work group includes representatives from University Police, Title IX, Deans of Students, Residence Life, Corps of Cadets, Facilities, Internal Audit and University Compliance. The work group meets monthly, in addition to ongoing individual collaborative communications.

CSAs are individuals who, because of their responsibilities at UNG, have an obligation to share information with the University about alleged Clery crimes that are either reported to them and/or personally witnessed by them. At UNG some common examples of CSAs include, but are not limited to, University Police, Resident Assistants and Residence Life personnel, Deans of Students personnel, coaches, and Title IX personnel.

Blue Ridge Campus
(No On-Campus Housing)

Criminal Offenses	Year	Blue Ridge Campus - Clery Geography		
		On Campus	Non-campus Building or Property	Public Property
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Rape	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Fondling	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Incest	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Robbery	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Burglary	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	1	0	0
Arson	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses	Year	Blue Ridge Campus - Clery Geography		
		On Campus	Non-campus Building or Property	Public Property
Domestic Violence	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0

Stalking	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0

Arrests	Year	Blue Ridge Campus - Clery Geography		
		On Campus	Non-campus Building or Property	Public Property
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions	Year	Blue Ridge Campus - Clery Geography		
		On Campus	Non-campus Building or Property	Public Property
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0

	2018	2019	2020
Total Unfounded Crimes	0	0	0

Hate Crimes

There are no reportable hate crimes for the Blue Ridge Campus from 2018-2020.

Cumming Campus
No On-Campus Housing

Criminal Offenses	Year	Cumming Campus - Clery Geography		
		On Campus	Non-campus Building or Property	Public Property
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Rape	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Fondling	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Incest	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Robbery	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2018	0	0	0
	2019	1	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Burglary	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Arson	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses	Year	Cumming Campus - Clery Geography		
		On Campus	Non-campus Building or Property	Public Property
Domestic Violence	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0

Stalking	2018	2	0	0
	2019	1	0	0
	2020	1	0	0

Arrests	Year	Cumming Campus - Clery Geography		
		On Campus	Non-campus Building or Property	Public Property
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions	Year	Cumming Campus - Clery Geography		
		On Campus	Non-campus Building or Property	Public Property
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0

	2018	2019	2020
Total Unfounded Crimes	0	0	0

Hate Crimes

There are no reportable hate crimes for the Cumming Campus from 2018-2020.

Dahlonge Campus

Criminal Offenses	Year	Dahlonge Campus - Clery Geography				
		On Campus			Non-campus Building or Property	Public Property
		Student Housing Facilities	Other	On Campus Total		
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	2018	4	1	5	0	0
	2019	2	0	2	1	0
	2020	3	0	3	0	0
Fondling	2018	3	3	6	0	0
	2019	5	1	6	0	0
	2020	5	0	5	0	0
Incest	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2018	1	1	2	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2018	1	2	3	0	0
	2019	11	0	11	2	0
	2020	0	0	2	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2018	0	1	1	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses	Year	Dahlonge Campus - Clery Geography				
		On Campus			Non-campus Building or Property	Public Property
		Student Housing Facilities	Other	On Campus Total		
Domestic Violence	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	2
	2020	0	0	0	0	1
Dating Violence	2018	1	1	2	0	0
	2019	2	0	2	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0

Stalking	2018	4	8	12	0	0
	2019	19	17	36	0	0
	2020	9	9	18	0	0

Arrests	Year	Dahlonega Campus - Clery Geography				
		On Campus			Non-campus Building or Property	Public Property
		Student Housing Facilities	Other	On Campus Total		
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	2018	1	0	1	0	0
	2019	0	1	1	0	0
	2020	1	1	2	0	1
Drug Abuse Violations	2018	7	4	11	0	0
	2019	2	6	8	0	1
	2020	2	13	15	2	8
Liquor Law Violations	2018	28	0	28	0	3
	2019	52	3	55	0	5
	2020	30	7	37	0	3

Disciplinary Actions	Year	Dahlonega Campus - Clery Geography				
		On Campus			Non-campus Building or Property	Public Property
		Student Housing Facilities	Other	On Campus Total		
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	2018	4	0	4	0	0
	2019	2	0	2	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2018	10	0	10	0	0
	2019	5	1	6	0	0
	2020	2	0	2	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	2018	45	1	46	0	0
	2019	20	0	20	0	1
	2020	9	2	11	0	0

	2018	2019	2020
Total Unfounded Crimes	2	0	0

Hate Crimes

There were 2 reported hate crimes for the Dahlonega Campus for 2020.

Gainesville Campus

Criminal Offenses	Year	Gainesville Campus - Clery Geography				
		On Campus			Non-campus Building or Property	Public Property
		Student Housing Facilities	Other	On Campus Total		
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	2018	1	0	1	0	0
	2019	0	1	1	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	2018	0	1	1	0	0
	2019	3	0	3	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	1
Arson	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses	Year	Gainesville Campus - Clery Geography				
		On Campus			Non-campus Building or Property	Public Property
		Student Housing Facilities	Other	On Campus Total		
Domestic Violence	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	1	1	0	0
Dating Violence	2018	1	0	1	0	0

Stalking	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
	2018	0	8	8	0	0
	2019	0	8	8	0	0
	2020	0	2	2	0	0

Arrests	Year	Gainesville Campus - Clery Geography				
		On Campus			Non-campus Building or Property	Public Property
		Student Housing Facilities	Other	On Campus Total		
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2018	0	5	5	0	1
	2019	0	2	2	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	2
Liquor Law Violations	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions	Year	Gainesville Campus - Clery Geography				
		On Campus			Non-campus Building or Property	Public Property
		Student Housing Facilities	Other	On Campus Total		
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	2018	4	0	4	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	1	0	1	0	0

	2018	2019	2020
Total Unfounded Crimes	0	1	1

Hate Crimes

There were no reportable hate crimes for the Gainesville Campus from 2018-2020.

Oconee Campus
(No On-Campus Housing)

Criminal Offenses	Year	Oconee Campus - Clery Geography		
		On Campus	Non-campus Building or Property	Public Property
Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Rape	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Fondling	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Incest	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Robbery	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Burglary	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Arson	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses	Year	Oconee Campus - Clery Geography		
		On Campus	Non-campus Building or Property	Public Property
Domestic Violence	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Dating Violence	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Stalking	2018	1	0	0

	2019	4	0	0
	2020	0	0	0

Arrests	Year	Oconee Campus - Clery Geography		
		On Campus	Non-campus Building or Property	Public Property
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2018	2	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions	Year	Oconee Campus - Clery Geography		
		On Campus	Non-campus Building or Property	Public Property
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0
Liquor Law Violations	2018	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0

	2018	2019	2020
Total Unfounded Crimes	0	0	0

Hate Crimes

There were no reportable hate crimes for the Oconee Campus from 2018-2020.

**UNG
ANNUAL FIRE
SAFETY REPORT**

2021

Fire Safety Disclosure for On-Campus Student Housing on UNG's Dahlonega Campus

Reporting a Fire

If a resident discovers a fire, they should activate the fire alarm system by pulling one of the pull stations while evacuating and should immediately report it to the Department of Public Safety by calling 706-864-1500. All incidents of unintentional/non-control burn fires should be reported to the Department of Public Safety who will immediately determine whether Fire Department response is required.

Residence Hall Evacuation Procedures

All residents are required to evacuate the residence hall if a fire alarm sounds. Failure to evacuate may result in disciplinary action. Residents are to use the nearest exit to evacuate. Evacuation procedures are posted on the door of each apartment, suite or room. Additional evacuation information may be found in the UNG Emergency Action Plan located here:

https://ung.edu/police/_uploads/files/emergency-action-plan.pdf

Fire Safety Education and Training Programming

Each Dahlonega Campus residence hall holds a mandatory hall meeting within the first two days each semester where the protocol for fire evacuation is covered. All Residence Life Staff members receive fire safety training during fall staff training.

Mandatory Supervised Fire Drills

For all Dahlonega Campus residence halls, Residence Life requires that each residence hall have at least one fire drill during fall semester and spring semester. Each of these are supervised and timed. It is required that Public Safety be notified prior to these drills. During 2020, there were 20 drills conducted.

There are three facilities that are not traditional residence halls. They are three apartments at 158 S. Chestatee Street, a three-bedroom house at 909 Morrison Moore Parkway and one apartment at 30 Clark Drive. 158 S. Chestatee Street was purchased by the UNG Real Estate Foundation and the leases from the prior owner ended on June 2019. 158 S. Chestatee Street was used as overflow for traditional residence halls. 30 Clark Drive was used for Fulbright FTLTA by UNG. These three facilities do not have Residence Life support and do not have mandatory supervised fire drills.

Use of Electrical Appliances, Open Flames, Smoking

Residents in traditional residence halls are not permitted to have any appliance with open flame or exposed heating element in any residence hall. Smoking is not permitted in or around any building on campus per state and campus regulations.

Future Improvements in Fire Safety

The Department of Public Safety Communication Center will directly monitor all fire alarm systems of the traditional residence halls.

University of North Georgia Dahlonega Campus

Fire Safety and Prevention Information

The fire alarms in all UNG Dahlonega residence halls are monitored on-site by the UNG Department of Public Safety Communications Center.

	Partial Sprinkler System	Full Sprinkler System	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Evacuation Plans / Placards	Number of evacuation (fire) drills each calendar year
Donovan Hall 56 Colombo Way	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	2
Gaillard Hall 115 Colombo Way	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	4
Lewis Hall 446 Georgia Circle	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	2
Lewis Hall Annex 446 Georgia Circle	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	2
Liberty Hall 230 Colombo Way	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	4
North Georgia Suites 255 Sunset Drive	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	2
Owen Hall 40 Alumni Drive	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	2
Patriot Hall 94 Colombo Way	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	4
The Commons #1 33 Sunset Drive	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	2
The Commons #2 39 Sunset Drive	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	2
Church Street House 158 S. Chestatee St. Not in use for student housing.	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	0
Collins House 909 Morrison Moore Pkwy.	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	0
Willow Trace Apartments 30 Clark Drive	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	0

University of North Georgia Dahlonega Campus

2020 Fire Safety On-campus Student Housing Fire Evacuation Drills

	Spring Semester	Summer Semester	Fall Semester
Donovan Hall 56 Colombo Way	0	0	1
Gaillard Hall 115 Colombo Way	2	0	2
Lewis Hall 446 Georgia Circle	0	0	1
Lewis Hall Annex 446 Georgia Circle	0	0	1
Liberty Hall 230 Colombo Way	2	0	2
North Georgia Suites 255 Sunset Drive	0	0	1
Owen Hall 40 Alumni Drive	0	0	1
Patriot Hall 94 Colombo Way	2	0	2
The Commons #1 33 Sunset Drive	0	0	1
The Commons #2 39 Sunset Drive	0	0	1
Church Street House 158 S. Chestatee St. Not in use for student housing.	0	0	0
Collins House 909 Morrison Moore Pkwy.	0	0	0
Willow Trace Apartments 30 Clark Drive	0	0	0

University of North Georgia Dahlonega Campus

2018-2020 Fire Safety On-campus Student Housing Statistics

	Year	Number of Fires	Cause of Each Fire	Number of Injuries Related to Fire	Number of Deaths Related to Each Fire	Value of Property Damage
Donovan Hall 56 Colombo Way	2018	0	N/A	0	0	0
	2019	0	N/A	0	0	0
	2020	1	Microwave popcorn caught fire	0	0	\$75 microwave
Gaillard Hall 115 Colombo Way	2018	0	N/A	0	0	0
	2019	0	N/A	0	0	0
	2020	0	N/A	0	0	0
Lewis Hall 446 Georgia Circle	2018	0	N/A	0	0	0
	2019	0	N/A	0	0	0
	2020	0	N/A	0	0	0
Lewis Hall Annex 446 Georgia Circle	2018	0	N/A	0	0	0
	2019	0	N/A	0	0	0
	2020	0	N/A	0	0	0
Liberty Hall 230 Colombo Way	2018	0	N/A	0	0	0
	2019	0	N/A	0	0	0
	2020	0	N/A	0	0	0
North Georgia Suites 255 Sunset Drive	2018	1	Food remnants in burner plate caught on fire	0	0	0
	2019	0	N/A	0	0	0
	2020	0	N/A	0	0	0
Owen Hall 40 Alumni Drive	2018	1	Bathroom Vent Fan	0	0	\$68 exhaust fan and repaint
	2019	0	N/A	0	0	0
	2020	0	N/A	0	0	0
Patriot Hall 94 Colombo Way	2018	0	N/A	0	0	0
	2019	0	N/A	0	0	0
	2020	0	N/A	0	0	0
The Commons #1 33 Sunset Drive *First Occupied Fall 2016	2018	0	N/A	0	0	0
	2019	0	N/A	0	0	0
	2020	0	N/A	0	0	0
The Commons #2 39 Sunset Drive *First Occupied Fall 2016	2018	0	N/A	0	0	0
	2019	0	N/A	0	0	0
	2020	0	N/A	0	0	0
Church Street House 158 S. Chestatee St.	2018	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2019	0	N/A	0	0	0
	2020	0	N/A	0	0	0

*First Occupied August 2019. Not in use for student housing.						
Collins House	2018	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
909 Morrison Moore Pkwy.	2019	0	N/A	0	0	0
	2020	0	N/A	0	0	0
Willow Trace Apartments 30 Clark Drive	2018	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2019	0	N/A	0	0	0
	2020	0	N/A	0	0	0

University of North Georgia Dahlonega Campus

2018-2020 Fire Safety On-campus Student Housing Statistics

	Year	Fires	Injuries from Fires	Deaths from Fires	Property Damage Resulting from Fire
Donovan Hall 56 Colombo Way	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2020	1	0	0	\$75
Gaillard Hall 115 Colombo Way	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
Lewis Hall 446 Georgia Circle	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
Lewis Hall Annex 446 Georgia Circle	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
Liberty Hall 230 Colombo Way	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
North Georgia Suites 255 Sunset Drive	2018	1	0	0	\$0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
Owen Hall 40 Alumni Drive	2018	1	0	0	\$68
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
Patriot Hall 94 Colombo Way	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
The Commons #1 33 Sunset Drive	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0

The Commons #2 39 Sunset Drive	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
Church Street House 158 S. Chestatee St. *First Occupied August 2019	2018	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
Collins House 909 Morrison Moore Pkwy.	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0
Willow Trace Apartments 30 Clark Drive	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0

Fire Safety Disclosure for On-Campus Student Housing on UNG's Gainesville Campus

Reporting a Fire

If a resident discovers a fire, they should immediately evacuate the structure and call the Department of Public Safety at 706-864-1500 or call 911. All incidents of unintentional/non-control burn fires to the onsite Resident Assistant and call 911 if needed.

Residence Hall Evacuation Procedures

All residents are required to evacuate the residences if a fire alarm sounds. Failure to evacuate may result in disciplinary action. Residents are to use the nearest exit to evacuate. Additional evacuation information may be found in the UNG Emergency Action Plan located here:

https://ung.edu/police/_uploads/files/emergency-action-plan.pdf.

Fire Safety Education and Training Programming

Staff of the College Assistance Migrant Program (CAMP) advise residents of the fire evacuation procedures.

Mandatory Supervised Fire Drills

Residents are not required to perform fire drills at the Hawks Nest at the Preserve.

Use of Electrical Appliances, Open Flames, Smoking

Residents are not permitted to have any appliance with open flame or exposed heating element in the apartments. Smoking is not permitted inside the apartments.

Future Improvements in Fire Safety

The University of North Georgia does not control fire safety for this facility.

University of North Georgia Gainesville Campus

Fire Safety / Prevention Information

The University of North Georgia began leasing five (5) apartments within The Preserve apartment complex in July 2018

	Partial Sprinkler System	Full Sprinkler System	Smoke Detection	Fire Extinguisher Devices	Evacuation Plans / Placards	Number of evacuation (fire) drills each calendar year
Hawks Nest at the Preserve 2745 Campus Pointe Cir. Gainesville, GA	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	0

Fire Safety On-campus Student Housing Fire Evacuation Drills

	Spring Semester	Summer Semester	Fall Semester
Hawks Nest at the Preserve 2745 Campus Pointe Cir. Gainesville, GA	0	0	0

Fire Safety On-campus Student Housing Statistics

	Year	Number of Fires	Cause of Each Fire	Number of Injuries Related to Fire	Number of Deaths Related to Each Fire	Value of Property Damage
Hawks Nest at the Preserve 2745 Campus Pointe Cir. Gainesville, GA	2018	0	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0	0

Fire Safety On-campus Student Housing Statistics

	Year	Fires	Injuries from Fires	Deaths from Fires	Property Damage Resulting from Fire
Hawks Nest at the Preserve 2745 Campus Pointe Cir. Gainesville, GA	2018	0	0	0	0
	2019	0	0	0	0
	2020	0	0	0	0

Intentionally Left Blank