2023 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

The publication of this report is part of Morehouse School of Medicine's ("MSM" or "School") efforts to comply with the *Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act*, 20 USC § 1092(f) (the "Clery Act"). The Clery Act, originally enacted by Congress and signed into law in 1990 as the Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990, was championed by the parents of Jeanne Clery, who was sexually assaulted and murdered in her dormitory room at Lehigh University in 1986. Amendments to the Act in 1998 renamed it in memory of Jeanne Clery. This Act requires colleges and universities to publish an annual report that contains three (3) years of campus crime statistics, references to policy statements and disclosures of crime statistics for public areas immediately adjacent to or running through the campus, and certain noncampus facilities and remote classrooms. You may access Clery-reportable campus crime data at https://ope.ed.gov/campussafety/#/institution/search Input "Morehouse School of Medicine" under "Name of Institution" and select "Search." You may also find a link to the web page on the MSM Department of Public Safety web page.

This report offers information on procedures to follow when a crime occurs and the resources available to victims of crimes committed on and off campus. This report discloses institutional policies governing campus safety and security, such as policies concerning crime reporting, alcohol and illegal drug use, crime prevention, sexual assault, access to and security of campus facilities and other matters. This report is also prepared in cooperation with local law enforcement agencies. Campus crime, arrest, and referral statistics include those reported to the Department of Public Safety, designated campus officials, and local law enforcement agencies. Each year email notifications are sent to all enrolled students, resident physicians, faculty, and staff providing information on how to access the MSM Annual Security and Fire Safety Report online or request a printed copy from the Public Safety Office. This report is available to employees, resident physicians, students, and visitors, as well as potential students and employees, and can be found in the Public Safety Office located at the ground floor entrance of the Main Campus parking deck, and on the Morehouse School of Medicine Public Safety Website at https://www.msm.edu/Administration/PublicSafety/Documents/MSM2018AnnualSecurityandFireSafetyReport.pdf

General Information About Campus Safety and Security

The Department of Public Safety is committed to providing a safe and secure environment for faculty, staff, students and visitors where security is balanced with freedom of movement, and individual rights are balanced with community needs. The Department of Public Safety strives to achieve this mission through a community-friendly approach that enhances safety through the visibility of police and security personnel, preventive patrols, 24-hour accessibility, positive conflict resolution, and crime prevention and awareness programs. The department enforces school policies and established federal and state laws in support of the School's mission and collaborates with local and state law enforcement agencies and community organizations in fulfilling the School's mission. The success of this mission depends upon a partnership, built on mutual respect and responsibility, between public safety personnel and the diverse population of faculty, staff, students, and visitors that constitute the MSM community.

The Department of Public Safety is comprised of the Morehouse School of Medicine Police Department,

Security Services, Parking Deck Management and Emergency Preparedness. The Public Safety Office is located on the first floor of the Main Campus parking deck and is open 24 hours a day, 365 days a week, including holidays, with staff on the premises. Police Officers are certified and trained by the State of Georgia as Peace Officers and comprise part of the staff available 24/7 on the Main Campus.

❖ Authority and Jurisdiction of Campus Safety Personnel

The Department of Public Safety is a state-certified police agency, as defined under the Georgia Peace Officer Standards and Training Act, and a force of security personnel. Its powers are outlined in O.C.G.A. § 20-8-1 et seq (i.e., Law Enforcement Powers of Campus Policemen) and include the power to arrest; the enforcement of the laws of this state, the preservation of public order; the protection of life and property; the prevention, detention, or investigation of a crime; or any combination thereof. Within the MSM Police Department are several specialized units. Participation in these units requires advanced specialized training and additional commitment to the department. Members of these units may work with other qualified officers from other law enforcement agencies throughout the State of Georgia.

While the MSM Police Department has operational responsibility for police services and is the first responder to incidents or calls for service occurring at MSM property owned, operated, controlled, or administered by MSM, the Atlanta Police Department remains the primary law enforcement agency within the City of Atlanta and is responsible for investigating felony offenses that occur within the City of Atlanta. Crimes such as Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, and Stalking will be referred to the Atlanta Police Department or the appropriate police agency whose jurisdiction the crime was committed.

The Department of Public Safety, through the MSM Police Department, maintains a National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) terminal, which allows police personnel access to the Georgia Crime Information Center/National Crime Information Center (GCIC/NCIC). These databases are used for accessing criminal history data, nationwide police records, driver/vehicle identification information, and other local, state, and federal law enforcement information that may be helpful to the department. At present, the Department of Public Safety has relationships with the following law enforcement agencies:

- Atlanta Police Department
- Fulton County Sheriff's Department
- State of Georgia Department of Corrections
- Clark Atlanta University Department of Public Safety
- Morehouse College Department of Public Safety
- Spelman College Department of Public Safety
- Georgia Tech Police Department
- Georgia State University Police Department
- Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Georgia Bureau of Investigation

The Department of Public Safety also has relationships with the following agencies:

- Atlanta Fulton County Emergency Management Agency
- Fulton County Drug Court.

❖ Emergency Preparedness

The Morehouse School of Medicine is responsible for endeavoring to protect the lives and property of every person who is on the campus, and for maintaining an environment suitable for the orderly conduct of its educational function. The School must always be prepared to respond to circumstances and situations that would adversely affect the ability of the school to fulfill these responsibilities. The Emergency Management Program establishes policies and procedures and assigns responsibilities to ensure the effective management of campus operations during emergency situations. Additionally, the organization provides direction for disseminating emergency public information, establishing emergency communications, developing alerting and warning procedures, and assessing and reporting damage.

The mission of the Morehouse School of Medicine Office of Emergency Preparedness is to ensure that the school enterprise is prepared for emergencies by providing robust and dedicated leadership to all areas of emergency preparedness, establishing communication channels that promote emergency preparedness, and establishing an environment of continuous training and improvement. We will accomplish this mission by developing relationships between the organizations, agencies, and persons involved in preparing and responding to campus and community emergencies.

The department conducts an annual preparedness exercise. Several preparedness and safety classes are taught each year on the main campus and off-site locations. Topics include MSM Emergency Procedures, MSM Emergency Alert System and Mobile Safety Application, Evacuation Preparedness, preparing your Home and Vehicle, Preparing for Acts of Violence, etc.

❖ Procedures for Promptly and Accurately Reporting a Crime and/or Suspicious Activity

MSM encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all crimes to the Department of Public Safety and the appropriate law enforcement agencies, even when the victim of the crime elects or cannot make such a report. If you or someone you know witnesses a crime or suspicious activity, reporting it immediately after the incident occurs is essential. The chances of catching the perpetrator will be much greater than waiting even a few minutes. Because officers cannot be everywhere at once, they need your help. Your remarkable efforts regarding prompt and accurate reporting of these incidents can help keep our facilities safer for everyone. Below is a set of guidelines for reporting suspicious persons or activity.

- When you call to report ***suspicious persons or activity***, remember the four Ws:
  - **Who** is the suspicious person? (Get a description of the person if they are unfamiliar to you.)
  - **What** is the suspicious activity?
  - **When** did the incident occur or is it still taking place?
  - **Where** is the suspicious person/activity?

- When you call to report a ***crime in progress***, report the incident as soon as possible by dialing 911. You should attempt to provide as much of the following information as possible, such as the nature of the incident making sure that the dispatcher understands that the incident is in progress; the location of the incident; a description of suspects involved; injuries that have occurred; a description of any weapons involved; and a description of property involved. Stay on the line with the dispatcher until help arrives. Keep the dispatcher updated on any changes so responding units can be updated. Even if you cannot communicate, keep the line open. The dispatcher may be able to learn more about what is happening.

- When you call to report a ***crime that is no longer in progress and is not an emergency or life-threatening situation***, call the Department of Public Safety and be prepared to provide at least the following information: Your name; the location on campus where the crime was committed; your telephone number; and a brief synopsis of what occurred (include date, time, and location of crime).

- Other points to remember are:

  - If the crime occurs or occurred on the Main Campus, call the Department of Public Safety. If the crime occurs off-campus or at one of MSM's off-site campus facilities (i.e. Buggy Works Building Core and Clinical Facilities or Morehouse Healthcare), call 911 and then the Department of Public Safety.

  - Give all the information you have on the incident and/or person to the dispatcher. Do not hang up until the dispatcher is finished with his/her questions. Officers may need more information from you to enable them to properly handle the call.

  - When the police arrive, identify yourself and ensure that they do not have any other questions for you.

  - If you are witnessing a crime in progress, do not try to handle the problem yourself.

  - Do not delay reporting the incident. Remember: A crime is never solved unless someone reports it!

  - Do not leave the location from which you are reporting the incident unless you are in danger. The dispatcher may need to get more information from you.

Obviously, not everything you see is suspicious or a crime. For example, a person walking across campus is not necessarily suspicious. However, a person walking through a building corridor attempting to open each office door is suspicious. There are several classes offered by the Department of Public Safety, including "Situational Awareness," and "How to Identify When Someone Is Carrying a Concealed Weapon." Make every opportunity to take these and other safety classes.

❖ Limited Voluntary Confidential Reporting

Anyone who is the victim or witness to any crime is encouraged to promptly report the incident to the Department of Public Safety. Reports made to the Department of Public Safety or other local law enforcement agencies are open records under state law, and therefore, cannot be held in confidence. Victims of sexual assault may choose to confidentially report crimes to the Department of Public Safety or the Title IX Coordinator. All reports involving sexual violence of any kind -- regardless of how or to whom they were initially reported -- will be disclosed to the Title IX Coordinator, and included in the annual crime statistics, with victims' name withheld as confidential. When appropriate to do so, violations of the law will be referred to the Title IX Coordinator (or his/her designee) and the Department of Public Safety for review. When a potentially dangerous threat to the MSM community arises, campus security alerts will be issued to notify individuals of the threat in a timely manner. These alerts will also inform the community of any recommended action to betaken.

❖ Timely Warnings and the MSM ALERT System

If a situation arises, either on or off campus, that, in the judgment of the Chief of Police, constitutes an ongoing or continuing threat to the campus community, a campus-wide "timely warning" will be issued by the Department of Public Safety through the MSM emergency messaging system, which is a mass alert system used to send safety alerts in a timely manner to the entire MSM community (i.e. faculty, staff and students) about certain crimes in and around the main and off-site campus facilities. MSM community members cannot OPT OUT of these email alerts. However, students, faculty, and staff may request and register to receive notifications on mobile devices, subject to carrier fees. MSM uses Campus Shield

This free safety mobile application is a single platform for pushing out emergency messages, receiving calls for emergency services, and sending anonymous tips via text, photo, or video. It serves as a source for all MSM emergency procedures and safety information.

In such situations, an emergency management team comprised of the Chief of Police, the President and Dean, and the Senior Vice President for Operations and CFO will determine the content of "timely warning" messages. Email notices are sent out; in some cases (e.g., a carjacking, robbery, etc.), the Department of Public Safety will meet with the affected parties. Depending on the specific circumstances of the crime, especially in situations that could pose an immediate threat to the community and individuals, the Department of Public Safety may put signs up in all Main Campus elevators and student study areas. Anyone with information warranting a timely warning should report the circumstances to the Department of Public Safety by phone at 404-752-1794 or in person on the first floor of the Main Campus parking deck.

❖ Campus Security Escorts

Upon request, the Department of Public Safety provides campus security escorts only for the Main Campus and the Buggy Works location. Campus security escorts are also available for the Main Campus and the Buggy Works location as an interim measure to victims of campus sexual violence upon request.

❖ Reporting Crimes to Pastoral and Professional Counselors

As a result of the negotiated rulemaking process which followed the signing into law of the 1998 amendments to 20 U.S.C. § 1092(f), the rulemaking committee clarified two categories of counselors and defined them as follows:

- *Pastoral Counselor* - An employee of an institution associated with a religious order or denomination, recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling and functioning within the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor.

- *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.

Campus "Pastoral Counselors" and Campus "Professional Counselors," when acting in those capacities, are not considered campus security authorities and are not required to report crimes for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics. MSM does not have pastoral counselors but, as a matter of policy, encourages its professional counselors to report crimes when they deem it appropriate and to inform the person being counseled of the procedures to report crimes on a voluntary basis for inclusion into the annual crime statistics.

Campus Security Education Programs for Students and Employees

❖ About Campus Security Policies and Procedures and Crime Prevention

In an effort to increase awareness about MSM's security policies and procedures and promote crime

prevention, the Department of Public Safety partners with the Human Resources Department to offer programs to MSM students and employees that address the following topics:

- Situational Awareness is simply knowing what is happening around you by relying on all five senses (i.e., sight, sound, hearing, smell, and touch). Students and employees are told always to trust their intuition.
- Emergency Preparedness - Students and employees receive education on how to stay prepared if a crisis occurs.
- Developing a Security Plan would serve as a general guideline to assist a person in thinking through how he/she would respond to different scenarios in which his/her personal security is compromised.
- Use and benefits of self-defense and other non-weapon defensive tactics, such as head butting, elbow striking, uppercuts, and circular punches.
- Identify everyday items that could serve as defensive tools in an unexpected physical attack (i.e., an umbrella, a pencil, a key, etc.).
- Use of actual weapons, such as Tasers and pepper spray.
- Basic weapons safety.
- Tactics for ensuring individual and collective campus security.
- Availability and use of campus security escorts on the Main Campus and the Buggy Works off-site campus facility.
- The identity of those to whom crimes and security concerns should be reported.

These programs are offered on a primary basis during new student orientation and new employee orientation. Through its "ALL Campus Safety Program," which consists of several classes taught at all MSM locations, the Department of Public Safety also offers campus safety and security course offerings on an ongoing basis. Course topics include local area crimes and statistics, MSM Safety Procedures, sexual assault, active shooters, extreme weather preparation, safety awareness, and self-defense. MSM also has its own version of the national “See Something, Say Something" campaign, which is offered every year in the spring and fall.

Students, faculty, and staff may visit the School's Learning Management System, which can be accessed at https://msm.csod.com/LMS/catalog/Welcome.aspx?tab_page_id=-67&tab_id=-1, and register for these courses, which the MSM Chief of Police teaches. In addition, the Department of Public Safety encourages students, faculty, and staff to sign up to receive text messages and emails via the School's Emergency Notification System in case of an immediate and/or continuing threat to the campus. Other safety information is also included in the annual publication of the Student Handbook, Policy Handbook, and the Graduate Medical Education (GME) Handbook.

❖ About Alcohol and Drug Abuse

The Department of Public Safety works closely with the Human Resources Department and the Office of General Counsel to develop and implement alcohol and drug abuse programs for MSM students and employees. In compliance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) Amendments of 1989, MSM informs the MSM community about the health risks and legal sanctions associated with the school's alcohol and drug policies may be subject to sanctions that may include mandatory rehabilitation services in addition to criminal penalties. Residents are briefed annually on the Drug Awareness Program, Resident physician impairment issues, and family counseling. MSM’s Graduate Medical Education (GME) department provides an annual Drug Awareness and Drug-Free Environment workshop for resident physicians at Incoming and Returning Resident Orientations. This workshop includes a discussion of impairment due to substance abuse.

❖ About the Prevention of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Violence and Stalking and the

Procedures for Addressing Reports of Sexual Violence

MSM expects all individuals to be treated respectfully, dignifiedly, and exemplary. Therefore, MSM does not discriminate based on sex in its educational programs and activities and is required under Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 and Title IX's implementing regulations not to discriminate in such a manner. The prohibited sex discrimination covers sexual misconduct, including, but not limited to, sexual harassment, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and other forms of sexual violence, and extends to employment in and admission to such programs and activities. Inquiries concerning the application of Title IX and/or complaints of sexual harassment, including sexual violence, may be referred to the Department of Education's Office of Civil Rights (OCR) or the School's Title IX Coordinator:

Marla Thompson
Title IX Coordinator
720 Westview Drive, SW, Harris Building
Atlanta, GA 30310
Direct Dial: (404) 752-1871
Fax: (404)752-1639
Email: mthompson@msm.edu

As part of its efforts to raise awareness about and prevent sexual violence and the occurrence of other sex offenses, MSM offers its incoming and current students, residents, faculty, and staff, on both a primary and ongoing basis, educational programs that promote the awareness of rape, acquaintance rape, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and other forcible and non-forcible sex offenses. Some of the ongoing programs are offered through the School's ALL Campus Safety Program and address topics such as obtaining temporary protective orders (TPOs); defining and discussing examples of sexual assault, stalking, domestic violence and dating violence, and rape; and the dangers associated with "roofies" and other odorless and tasteless drugs. All classes can be configured to meet your time restraints and are taught by the Chief of Police on the main campus and off-site locations. However, seat availability varies with each class. Departments and groups can set up their own class schedule based on the most convenient times. Students, resident physicians, faculty, and staff may sign up for these courses on the School's Learning Management system. Class sizes are typically limited to 30 people. However, accommodations may be made to increase the class size or provide a second class.

In an effort to comply with the Campus Sexual Violence Elimination ("SaVE") Act of 2013, MSM educates the campus community on the following topics, which have been added to the list of courses offered through the ALL Campus Safety Program:

- The definitions of consent (in the context of sexual activity), domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, as those terms are defined in Georgia.
- Safe and positive options for bystander intervention that an individual may carry out to prevent harm or intervene when there is a risk of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking against a person other than that individual.
- Ways to reduce the risk and recognize the warning signs of abusive behavior and how to avoid potential attacks;
- Procedures victims should follow if a sex offense, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking has occurred.
- Procedures for School disciplinary action in cases of alleged domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking;

- How the School will protect the confidentiality of victims, including how publicly available recordkeeping will be accomplished without the inclusion of identifying information about the victim, to the extent permissible by law;

- Written notification of students and employees about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, and other services available for victims, both on campus and in the community; and

- Written notification of students and employees about options for, and available assistance in, changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations, if requested by the victim and if such accommodations are reasonably available, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to the Department of Public Safety or local law enforcement, or neither. MSM is obligated to comply with such a request regarding what is reasonable.

A person who becomes a victim of or a witness to sexual harassment, sexual violence, or a sex offense should report the misconduct to the Department of Public Safety, the Dean of Student Affairs, or the School's Title IX Coordinator, and do the following:

- Go to a safe place as soon as possible (i.e., a friend's home, the Department of Public Safety, a local law enforcement agency station, etc.).

- Preserve any evidence as would be necessary to prove sexual harassment or sexual assault or to obtain a protective order or a no-contact order. Do not wash, shower, bathe, use the toilet, or change clothing. Examples of such evidence include clothing worn during the incident, including, but not limited to, undergarments; sheets, bedding, and condoms, if used; a list of witnesses with contact information; text messages, call history, and social media posts; and pictures of any injuries.

- Call the appropriate law enforcement agency. If the incident occurred on campus, contact the Department of Public Safety as soon as possible by calling (404) 752-1794 or (404) 752-1795. If the attack occurred off campus, call the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction where the attack occurred, such as the Atlanta Police Department. MSM will also assist a victim in notifying the appropriate law enforcement authorities if the victim so requests.

- Get medical attention. If called, the Department of Public Safety will assist the victim with medical attention, including collecting evidence.

- Talk to a counselor. The victim may contact MSM Counseling Services at (404) 752-1778 or the Title IX Coordinator to obtain resources for victims of sexual crimes. The victim also has a right to have an advocate and support person present at the hospital, doctor's office, or urgent care unit for examination.

If that person wishes to report and/or file a complaint of sex discrimination, including complaints of sexual harassment or sexual violence, he/she should follow the procedures detailed in the Sex/Gender Nondiscrimination and Sexual Harassment Policy, which is referenced in the GME Policy Manual, the Student Handbook and the Human Resources Policy Manual. When a student or employee reports or files a complaint, he/she will be given a written copy of the policy. The Sex/Gender Nondiscrimination and Anti-Harassment Policy provides, in part, details about interim measures the School will take while an investigation into an alleged sex offense is underway. For example, MSM will comply with a student's request for an academic situation change (subject to the reasonableness of the change) following an alleged sex offense. The Policy also provides that the accused and the accuser will be entitled to the same opportunity to have others present and will concurrently receive notice of the outcome of any institutional disciplinary procedure, the procedures for appealing decisions rendered in disciplinary proceedings, any

change to the results that occur before the time that such results become final and when the results become final. The School will apply a "preponderance of evidence" standard in any disciplinary proceedings that may ensue. Disciplinary proceedings will be conducted by officials who receive annual training on the issues related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking, and how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability. Sanctions and penalties for committing a sex offense include immediate termination, suspension, expulsion, cancellation of loans, loss of scholarship and grant funds, and fine and/or imprisonment.

All members of the MSM community are encouraged to follow the procedures outlined above and are required to follow the guidelines set forth in the Sex/Gender Nondiscrimination and Sexual Harassment Policy.

Monitoring and Recording Off-Campus Criminal Activity

MSM controls off-site facilities at the following locations:

- Buggy Works Building Core and Clinical Facilities located at 1513 Cleveland Avenue;
- Morehouse Healthcare located at 1800 Howell Mill Road, Suites 275 and 550;
- The 1H, 1J, 1K, 2E, 2F, 3L, 3J, 7B, 10B, and 12C Wings at Grady Memorial Hospital;
- The Hurt Building located at 50 Hurt Plaza, SE, Suite 630, Atlanta 30303.
- Tarnatine Property, unit P2, and unit R1, located at 3528 Gentian Blvd, Columbus, Georgia 31907
- Bowman Station, Apt. No. 801, 5235 Bowman Rd., Macon, Georgia 31210

MSM does not operate off-campus student housing facilities or off-campus student organization facilities like off-campus apartments. Therefore, some students live in homes and apartments adjacent to or surrounding the MSM campus.

The Atlanta Police Department has primary jurisdiction over the Administrative Offices, Morehouse Healthcare, the specified sections of Grady Hospital, and all other areas not within MSM's geographic jurisdiction. The East Point City Police Department has primary jurisdiction over the Buggy Works facility. The Atlanta and East Point Police Departments routinely work and communicate with the Department of Public Safety on any serious incidents occurring on campus, at off-site campus facilities, or in the surrounding neighborhood and business areas. The Department of Public Safety dispatches a uniformed police officer to monitor and patrol the Buggy Works location from 7:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, and on Saturdays from 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon when the clinic is open. The officer also remains at the Buggy Works location on Wednesdays when the clinic is open late. The Columbus, Georgia, location is within the police jurisdiction of the Columbus Police Department. The Macon, Georgia, location is within the police jurisdiction of the Bibb County Sheriff's Office.

In cases involving sexual assault, the Atlanta Police Department is the primary resource. The Department of Public Safety may also assist with investigations in cooperation with local, state, or federal law enforcement.

Access to and Use of MSM Buildings and Parking Lots

An electronic access control system is installed in every building on the main campus. Identification cards are issued to employees and staff for access to all buildings. Visitors are required to sign in at the public safety office. Security cameras cover over 85% of the area of the main campus. Additional cameras

cover areas in building interiors. Cameras are monitored 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, and buildings are patrolled by officers from public safety every 2 hours. Officers note any maintenance issues discovered in both in buildings and exterior areas of the main campus with attention to any issue that pertains to safety. MSM has upgraded all lighting on the campus including the campus perimeter. At present, the upgraded lighting far exceeds the lighting in the surrounding neighborhoods.

Vehicles entering and exiting the campus are monitored. Employees and Students must park in the parking deck on the Main Campus. Employees and authorized visitors on Main Campus may park in designated reserved parking lots. Campus parking regulations are strictly enforced. Enforcement includes warnings, booting and towing.

MSM does not provide, maintain, control or own any on-campus student housing.

Information About Registered Sex Offenders

In accordance with the "Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act" of 2000, the Clery Act and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, MSM must issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement information provided by a State concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. Members of the MSM community may request information about sex offenders in Georgia by contacting the Georgia Bureau of Investigation (GBI) at 404-270-8465. The GBI is also responsible for maintaining a sex offender registry, which can be accessed at https://gbi.georgia.gov/services/georgia-sex-offender-registry .. In addition, Georgia participates in the National Sexual Offender Public Registry, which can be accessed at www.nsopr.gov. Information contained in the Sex Offender Registry shall not be used to commit a crime against an offender or to engage in illegal discrimination or harassment of an offender. Registry information shall be used only for the purposes of the administration of criminal justice, screening of current or prospective employees, volunteers or otherwise for the protection of the public in general and children in particular. Any person who improperly uses Sex Offender Registry information shall be punished by not more than two and one-half years in a house of correction or by a fine of not more than $1,000 or both.

Disclosures to Alleged Victims of Crimes of Sexual Violence or Non-Forcible Sex Offenses

In compliance with the Clery Act and Title IX, MSM will disclose to the complainant of an alleged crime of violence or a non-forcible sex offense (“crime or offense”), the results of any disciplinary hearing conducted by the school against a student or employee who is the alleged perpetrator of the crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of the crime or offense, MSM will provide the results of the disciplinary hearing to the victim’s next of kin, if so requested.

Emergency Response and Evacuation Procedures

❖ General Statement

MSM recognizes that preparation is critical to be effective in emergencies. To that end, MSM will immediately notify the campus community upon confirmation of an emergency or dangerous situation. MSM's Department of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness has also adopted an Emergency Procedures Guide to assist in the event of emergencies. General information about the School's emergency response and evacuation procedures will be publicized each year as part of MSM's Clery Act compliance efforts and made available on the Department of Public Safety's homepage located on the institution's website. In addition, all MSM Emergency Procedures are accessible through the Campus Shield mobile application.

❖ Process for Confirming the Existence of a Significant Emergency or Dangerous Situation

The Chief of Police or designee is responsible for confirming an emergency. To confirm the existence of a significant emergency or dangerous situation, the Chief will rely on the reports of local law enforcement or members of the campus community and assess the threat by considering the nature of the specific threat, time of day, credibility of the threat, and the recommendation of fellow public safety officials. The Chief of Police will confirm the existence of a significant emergency or dangerous situation and communicate the situation to the entire campus community using the MSM Emergency Messaging System, Campus Shield.

❖ Institution's Plan to Determine Content of Notification and Initiate the Notification System

As soon as the Chief of Police has confirmed that a significant emergency or dangerous situation exists, the School will, without delay and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of any message it will disseminate using its MSM Emergency Messaging System, unless issuing the 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 Chief of Police will determine the content of the notification by considering the reports of local law enforcement or members of the campus community and assess the threat.

❖ Student and Employee Sign-Up for Emergency Notifications

MSM Campus Shield is an urgent alert mass notification system, comprised of a variety of methods by which the medical school can notify students, faculty and staff of an active, major campus emergency via text (SMS) messages to cellular phones and electronic mail.

When the Department of Public Safety determines there is an active emergency in which the public safety of the campus may be at risk, the department will initiate an urgent notification through Campus Shield. Examples are tornado warnings or other dangerous weather; building or school lockdowns; fire or hazardous material spill; emergency preparedness drills; and school closings. MSM community members cannot OPT OUT of these email alerts. However, students and employees are encouraged to register for the free mobile safety application to receive notifications on mobile devices, subject to carrier fees. Participants may register a variety of devices to receive emergency messages. Information provided by students, faculty and staff who register for the mobile application will not be shared with or sold to outside parties. Subscribers are responsible for messaging charges by their respective service providers. Members of the MSM community may register for Campus Shield by visiting http://www.msm.edu/Administration/PublicSafety/MSMMassAlert.php.

❖ Notification to the Medical School Community and the Larger Community About an Immediate Threat or Dangerous Condition

Upon confirmation of a serious medical emergency, extreme weather conditions (such as an approaching tornado or hurricane), hazardous material spills or release of hazardous gases, bomb threats, fire or explosion, earthquakes, the presence of an active campus shooter, or other emergency that poses an immediate threat to or creates a dangerous condition for the campus, the Chief of Police will immediately notify the entire campus community using the MSM Emergency Messaging System. Other means of communications to the campus community, as well as individuals and organizations outside the campus community (e.g. parents and guardians), include, but are not limited to, word-of-mouth notifications, media outlets, megaphones and vehicle intercom systems by the Department of Public Safety, and activation of building alarms. In such cases, the Chief of Police will work with the MSM Marketing Department to determine the appropriate method of dissemination to the larger community.

❖ Persons With Disabilities and/or Unable to Evacuate a Building

Generally, building evacuations will occur when an alarm continuously sounds and/or upon notification by emergency personnel. If necessary or if directed to do so by a designated emergency official, students, faculty and staff are expected to activate the building alarm as they exit the building. However, it is suggested that people with disabilities prepare for emergencies by learning the locations of exit corridors and enclosed stairwells and by informing co-workers, professors, and/ or classmates of the best methods of assistance during an emergency. If you wish to have assistance in preplanning, please call Public Safety at (404) 752-1794 or (404) 752-1795. Members of the MSM community are also expected to be aware of people with disabilities in their area who might require assistance in an emergency evacuation and should be prepared to render assistance if necessary.

If you have a disability and are unable to evacuate a building, stay calm and take steps to protect yourself. If there is a working telephone, call 911, and tell the emergency dispatcher where you are or the location to which you will be moving. If you must move, we recommend the following:

- Move to an exterior enclosed stairwell.
- Request persons exiting by way of the stairway to notify the public or city fire department of your location.
- As soon as practical, move onto the stairway and await emergency personnel.
- DO NOT USE ELEVATORS during an emergency evacuation. Emergency personnel may use an elevator for evacuation after a review of the circumstances.
- When the building evacuation alarm is sounded or when told to leave by a designated emergency official, walk quickly to the nearest marked exit and ask others to do the same.
- Once outside, MOVE CLEAR OF THE BUILDING, ALLOWING OTHERS TO EXIT.
- DO NOT return to an evacuated building until advised by emergency personnel.

In all cases when a faculty or staff member, student, or visitor becomes aware of fire and/ or smoke, the Atlanta Fire Rescue Department MUST be notified immediately. Go to the nearest safe location and activate the fire alarm system at the pull station or shout "fire!" and activate the alarm as you evacuate the building. If possible, dial 911 and the Department of Public Safety after exiting the building.

❖ Routine Evacuation Procedures Testing

To test the practicality and effectiveness of the procedures set forth in its Emergency Procedures

Handbook, MSM conducts numerous periodic emergency response exercises, at least, once a year, such as orientations, tabletop exercises, fire drills, and functional simulated emergency testing. These exercises may be announced or unannounced and are designed to assess and evaluate the emergency plans and capabilities of the medical school. The Chief of Police logs the occurrence of every fire drill to evaluate whether the procedures outlined for evacuation are practical and effective. Following each fire drill, the Chief of Police debriefs with evacuation staff and team leader to discuss the strengths and weaknesses of current procedures and ways to improve on the weaknesses of those procedures in the future.

General information about the School's emergency response and evacuation procedures will be publicized each year as part of the School's federal compliance efforts and made available on the Department of Public Safety's homepage located on the MSM website.

Missing Student Notification Policy and Procedures for On-Campus Student Housing

MSM does not provide, maintain, control or own any on-campus student housing.

Alcohol and Drug Policies

❖ General Policy

It is the policy of Morehouse School of Medicine that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensation, possession, sale, processing or use of any controlled substance by faculty, staff or students is prohibited while on School Property or while on School business. Consequently, anyone found to be in violation of federal, state, local and/or School policy will be subject to disciplinary action up to and including termination or expulsion. A controlled substance is any chemical for which there are explicit regulations regarding its manufacturer distribution, dispensation or use. Therefore, in accordance with the federal Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) Amendments of 1989, all School employees and students must, as a condition of employment or enrollment, (i) abide by the School policy on controlled substances, and (ii) inform the School in writing of any conviction for violation of a criminal drug statute, when violations occur in the workplace, no later than five (5) calendar days after such conviction. The School must then notify any grant or contracting agency of the conviction within ten (10) calendar days of notice from employee or student, when employee's/ student's salary is paid from a federal grant or contract.

As adults, MSM students are expected to abide by state and federal laws and MSM policies as these pertain to alcohol consumption. All MSM sponsored and/or hosted events whether held on campus or off where students are anticipated to be in attendance must adhere to this policy. Prior approval must be obtained from the Office of Student Affairs. Alcohol can only be served by a duly licensed bartender and no one may be served more than two drinks. Alcohol must not be the central focus of the event and must not be advertised. There must be plenty of non-alcoholic beverages and good quantity of food served. Alcohol service must be discontinued no later than one hour before the scheduled end of the event.

Any employee or student convicted of a violation of a criminal drug statute or involved in illegal use or abuse of any controlled substance may, as a condition of continued employment, be required to participate satisfactorily in a drug abuse assistance or student status, rehabilitation program approved for such

purposes by a federal, state local health, law enforcement or other appropriate agency.

The School recognizes the accepted professional definition of addiction. Addiction is a harmful complex bio-psychosocial, primary disease, characterized by the progressively debilitating, compulsive use of a mood-altering substance at the expense of one's values, goals, vocation, family and social life. To that end, the School offers counseling and referral assistance via an Employee Assistance Program (EAP) provided by an external source or an internal student counseling service. The employee's supervisor, Associate Dean for Student Affairs, and/or the Associate Vice President for Human Resources will make the necessary referral(s) to EAP or Student Counseling Services. Department directors, supervisors, or employees who are affected by illegal use or abuse of drugs are responsible for notifying EAP directly at 1 (866) 271-7788. Employees who are concerned about a substance abuse problem may contact EAP directly or may be referred by a supervisor concerned with the employee's substandard performance. Preliminary substance abuse counseling and referrals are available through EAP. Employees will be seen individually for assessment, referral and treatment as required. Follow-up contacts will be available as necessary to meet the employee's needs.

There is no cost to employees who contact EAP for services rendered by its counselors. However, there may be some costs incurred when referrals are made to outside clinics, physicians, and rehabilitation programs. All contacts with EAP are kept strictly confidential. Undiagnosed and untreated substance abuse problems including addictions, do not excuse any employee's substandard job performance. Any employee's refusal to seek treatment for alcohol or drug abuse, including addiction, will not be tolerated and is grounds for dismissal. To educate employees on the dangers of drug abuse, the School has established a drug-free awareness program. At least on an annual basis, employees will be required to attend training sessions at which the dangers of drug abuse, the School's policy regarding drugs, the availability of counseling services, and the School's Employee Assistance Program will be discussed.

Members of the MSM community may also sign up for alcohol and drug awareness courses offered by the ALL Campus Safety Program by registering on the Cornerstone Learning Management System, which can be accessed at https://msm.csod.com/LMS/catalog/Welcome.aspx?tab_page_id=-67&tab_id=-1

❖ Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Programs

In compliance with the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) Amendments of 1989, MSM has developed a program to prevent the illicit use of drugs and alcohol by its students and employees. The program is disseminated annually to students, faculty and staff, and provides services related to drug use and abuse, including dissemination of information materials, educational programs, counseling services, referrals and college disciplinary actions.

Students and employees are also informed of the array of local, state, and federal sanctions one might be subject to for violations of the School's Standard of Conduct and local, state and federal laws. Those sanctions include, but are not limited to fines, probation, imprisonment, denial of state funds for grants and scholarships. A violation of any law regarding controlled substances and alcohol is also a violation of the Student Code of Conduct and will be treated as a separate disciplinary matter by MSM.

Annual Disclosure of Crime Statistics

The MSM Department of Public Safety discloses statistics for crimes reported to department and local agencies. MSM prepares this report as required by the Clery Act and in cooperation with the local law enforcement agencies that have jurisdiction over on-campus property, in certain off-campus buildings or

property owned by MSM; and on public property within, or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. The report can be located on the Department of Public Safety's website at http://www.msm.edu/Administration/PublicSafety/index.php. MSM campus officials provide updated information on their educational efforts and programs to comply with the Act. Campus crime, arrest and disciplinary referral statistics provided in this report are compiled on an annual basis for the previous three (3) calendar years (i.e. from January 1st – December 31st) in accordance with the definitions of crimes provided by the FBI for use in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system, and include those reported to the Department of Public Safety, designated campus officials (including but not limited to directors, deans, department heads, the dean of students, staff, and advisors to students). In addition, these statistics also include persons referred for campus disciplinary action for categories required under the Clery Act, including liquor and drug law violations, and illegal weapons possession. Statistical information is also requested from the Atlanta Police Department, East Point Police Department and the Departments of Public Safety for Clark Atlanta University, Morehouse College and Spelman College. For statistical purposes, crime statistics reported to any of these sources are recorded in the calendar year during which the crime was reported.

MSM keeps a daily crime log of alleged criminal incidents that is open to public inspection. Crime statistics are submitted each fall to the Department of Education's web-based data collection system. Because MSM does not provide, maintain, control or own any on-campus student housing, the Higher Education Opportunity Act (20 U.S.C. § 1092(i)) does not require MSM to maintain a fire log or provide fire statistics in this report.

Key Definitions for Interpreting Clery Crime Statistic Data:	
On-Campus Property	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 Any building or property that is within or reasonably contiguous to paragraph (1) of this definition, that is owned by the institution but controlled by another person, is frequently used by students, and supports institutional purposes (such as a food or other retail vendor). 34 CFR 668.46(a).
On-Campus Student Housing Facility	Any student housing facility that is owned or controlled by the institution, or is located on property that is owned or controlled by the institution, and is within the reasonably contiguous geographic area that makes up the campus is considered an on-campus student housing facility. 34 CFR 668.41(a). **NOTE: MSM does not provide, maintain, control or own any on-campus student housing facilities, so there will be no data on this category.**
Non-Campus Property	Any building or property owned or controlled by a student organization that is officially recognized by the institution; or 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. 34 CFR 668.46(a).
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. 34 CFR 668.46(a).

Morehouse School of Medicine Clery Act Reportable Crime Data

Criminal Offenses On Campus

	Total occurrences On Campus		
Criminal Offense	2020	2021	2022
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
c. Rape	0	0	0
d. Fondling	0	0	0
e. Incest	0	0	0
f. Statutory rape	0	0	0
g. Robbery	0	0	0
h. Aggravated assault	0	0	0
i. Burglary	0	0	0
j. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0
k. Arson	0	0	0

Criminal Offenses - Noncampus

	Total occurrences in or on Noncampus buildings or property		
Criminal Offense	2020	2021	2022
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
c. Rape	0	0	0
d. Fondling	0	0	0
e. Incest	0	0	0
f. Statutory rape	0	0	0
g. Robbery	0	0	0
h. Aggravated assault	0	0	0
i. Burglary	1	0	1
j. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0
k. Arson	0	0	0

Criminal Offenses - Public Property

	Total occurrences on Public Property		
Criminal Offense	2020	2021	2022
a. Murder/Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0
b. Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0
c. Rape	0	0	0
d. Fondling	0	0	0
e. Incest	0	0	0
f. Statutory rape	0	0	0
g. Robbery	0	2	0
h. Aggravated assault	0	0	0
i. Burglary	0	0	0
j. Motor vehicle theft	0	2	0
k. Arson	0	0	0

Hate Crimes On Campus

		Occurrences of Hate Crimes Category of Bias for crimes reported in 2022							
Criminal Offense	2022	Race	Religion	Sexual orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity	National origin
a. Murder/ Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c. Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d. Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e.Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f. Statutory rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
g. Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h. Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i. Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
j. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
k. Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
l. Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
m. Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
n. Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
o. Destruction/damage/ vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Occurrences of Hate Crimes
Category of Bias for crimes reported in 2021

Criminal Offense	2021 Total	Race	Religion	Sexual orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity	National origin
a. Murder/ Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c. Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d. Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e.Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f. Statutory rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
g. Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h. Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i. Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
j. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
k. Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
l. Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
m. Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
n. Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
o. Destruction/damage/ vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Occurrences of Hate Crimes
Category of Bias for crimes reported in 2020

Criminal Offense	2020 Total	Race	Religion	Sexual orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity	National origin
a. Murder/ Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c. Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d. Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e.Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f. Statutory rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
g. Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h. Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i. Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
j. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
k. Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
l. Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
m. Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
n. Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
o. Destruction/damage/ vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes - Noncampus

Occurrences of Hate Crimes
Category of Bias for crimes reported in 2022

Criminal Offense	2022	Race	Religion	Sexual orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity	National origin
a. Murder/ Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c. Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d. Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e.Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f. Statutory rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
g. Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h. Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i. Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
j. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
k. Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
l. Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
m. Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
n. Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
o. Destruction/damage/ vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Occurrences of Hate Crimes
Category of Bias for crimes reported in 2021

Criminal Offense	2021 Total	Race	Religion	Sexual orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity	National origin
a. Murder/ Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c. Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d. Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e.Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f. Statutory rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
g. Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h. Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i. Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
j. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
k. Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
l. Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
m. Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
n. Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
o. Destruction/damage/ vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Occurrences of Hate Crimes
Category of Bias for crimes reported in 2020

Criminal Offense	2020 Total	Race	Religion	Sexual orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity	National origin
a. Murder/ Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c. Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d. Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e.Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f. Statutory rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
g. Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h. Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i. Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
j. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
k. Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
l. Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
m. Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
n. Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
o. Destruction/damage/ vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate Crimes - Public Property

Occurrences of Hate Crimes
Category of Bias for crimes reported in 2022

Criminal Offense	2022	Race	Religion	Sexual orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity	National origin
a. Murder/ Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c. Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d. Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e.Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f. Statutory rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
g. Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h. Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i. Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
j. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
k. Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
l. Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
m. Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
n. Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
o. Destruction/damage/ vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Occurrences of Hate Crimes
Category of Bias for crimes reported in 2021

Criminal Offense	2021 Total	Race	Religion	Sexual orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity	National origin
a. Murder/ Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c. Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d. Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e.Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f. Statutory rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
g. Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h. Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i. Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
j. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
k. Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
l. Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
m. Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
n. Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
o. Destruction/damage/ vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Occurrences of Hate Crimes
Category of Bias for crimes reported in 2020

Criminal Offense	2020 Total	Race	Religion	Sexual orientation	Gender	Gender Identity	Disability	Ethnicity	National origin
a. Murder/ Non-negligent manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c. Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d. Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e.Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f. Statutory rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
g. Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h. Aggravated assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i. Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
j. Motor vehicle theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
k. Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
l. Simple assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
m. Larceny-theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
n. Intimidation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
o. Destruction/damage/ vandalism of property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses On Campus

	Total occurrences On Campus		
Crime	2020	2021	2022
a. Domestic violence	0	0	0
b. Dating violence	0	0	0
c. Stalking	0	0	1

VAWA Offenses - Noncampus

	Total occurences in or on Noncampus buildings or property		
Crime	2020	2021	2022
a. Domestic violence	0	0	0
b. Dating violence	0	0	0
c. Stalking	0	0	0

VAWA Offenses - Public Property

	Total occurrences on Public Property		
Crime	2020	2021	2022
a. Domestic violence	0	0	1
b. Dating violence	0	0	0
c. Stalking	0	0	0

Arrests on Campus

	Number of Arrests		
Crime	2020	2021	2022
a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0
b. Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
c. Liquor law violations	0	0	0

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Arrests - Noncampus

	Number of Arrests		
Crime	2020	2021	2022
a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0
b. Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
c. Liquor law violations	0	0	0

Arrests - Public Property

	Number of Arrests		
Crime	2020	2021	2022
a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0
b. Drug abuse violations	0	2	0
c. Liquor law violations	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions on Campus

	Number of persons referred for Disciplinary Action		
Crime	2020	2021	2022
a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0
b. Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
c. Liquor law violations	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions - Noncampus

	Number of persons referred for Disciplinary Action		
Crime	2020	2021	2022
a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0
b. Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
c. Liquor law violations	0	0	0

Disciplinary Actions - Public Property

	Number of persons referred for Disciplinary Action		
Crime	2020	2021	2022
a. Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	0	0	0
b. Drug abuse violations	0	0	0
c. Liquor law violations	0	0	0

Unfounded Crimes

	Number		
	2020	2021	2022
a. Total unfounded crimes	0	0	0

Annual Fire Safety Report

In August 2008, President Barack Obama signed into law the Higher Education Opportunity Act (HEOA) Fire Reporting Requirements (20 U.S.C. § 1092(i)), which requires higher education institutions that maintain on-campus student housing to annually report fire safety information to the U.S. Department of Education (DOE). All eligible colleges and universities with on-campus student housing facilities are required to make public their fire safety information and fire statistics, making them accessible to students and their families. MSM does not provide, maintain, control or own any on-campus student housing.

State of Georgia's Definitions for Sexual Offensives

Where quotation marks are used in this section of the manual, the language has been taken directly from the Criminal Code of Georgia. You can read the full code online here: http://www.lexisnexis.com/hottopics/gacode/

16-6-1
Rape
Rape is defined in the Code as a male having "carnal knowledge" of "a female forcibly and against her will." In this instance, carnal knowledge is defined as "penetration of the female sex organ by the male sex organ." The Code recognizes that rape can occur even between spouses so the defendant cannot use the fact that he is married to the person accusing him of rape as a defense.

Rape is punishable by death, life imprisonment with or without parole, or a minimum of 25 years imprisonment, followed by probation for life.

16-6-2
Aggravated Sodomy
Aggravated sodomy is defined in the Code as sodomy that is perpetrated "with force and against the will of the other person." As with a charge of rape, a marital relationship between the defendant and accuser cannot be used as a defense.

Aggravated sodomy is punishable by life imprisonment or a minimum of 25 years imprisonment followed by probation for life.

16-6-22.1
Sexual Battery
Sexual battery occurs when a person "intentionally makes physical contact with the intimate parts of the body of another person without the consent of that person." The Code defines "intimate parts" as the "primary genital area, anus, groin, inner thighs, or buttocks of a male or female and the breasts of a female."

The first offense of sexual battery is punished as a misdemeanor of a high and aggravated nature. Subsequent offenses are considered felonies, punishable by one to five years in prison.

16-6-22.2
Aggravated sexual battery
Aggravated sexual battery occurs when a person "intentionally penetrates with a foreign object the sexual organ or anus of another person without the consent of that person."

The Code defines "foreign object" as "any article or instrument other than the sexual organ of a person."

Aggravated sexual battery is punishable life imprisonment, or a minimum of 25 years imprisonment followed by probation for life.

16-6-23
Publication of name or identity of female raped or assaulted with intent to commit rape
Publication of name or identity of female raped or assaulted with intent to commit rape Georgia law prohibits the media and members of the public from publishing the identity of any female survivor of rape or attempted rape. The Code specifies that, "it shall be unlawful for any news media or any other person to print and publish, broadcast, televise, or disseminate through any other medium of public dissemination or cause to be printed and published, broadcast, televised, or disseminated in any newspaper, magazine, periodical, or other publication published in this state or through any radio or television broadcast originating in the state the name or identity of any female who may have been raped

or upon whom an assault with intent to commit the offense of rape may have been made." This section of the Code does not apply to information disclosed in public court documents that are available to the public. Violation of this section of the Code is classed as a misdemeanor.

State of Georgia Definitions for Relationship Violence Offenses

What we might consider relationship violence or intimate partner violence is narrowly defined in the Criminal Code of Georgia as "family violence" and requires that a perpetrator and survivor live or have lived together or have a specific kind of familial relationship. There are, however, other charges that can be brought if the perpetrator and survivor do not or have not lived together and do not meet the criteria for having a family relationship under the law. This section of the manual includes the legal definition of family violence in Georgia, plus excerpts from other sections of the Code that deal with the forms of interpersonal violence you are most likely to encounter in conduct cases.

Note that in the cases of simple battery, battery, aggravated battery, simple assault, and aggravated assault, more severe punishments will apply if the defendant is found guilty of committing the offense within the context of "family violence." You can read more about how the charges and punishments differ in the Criminal Code of Georgia here: http://www.lexisnexis.com/hottopics/gacode/ where quotation marks are used in this section of the manual, the language has been taken directly from the Criminal Code.

O.C.G.A. § 19-13-10
Family Violence

"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."

O.C.G.A. § 16-5-23
Simple Battery

A person commits simple battery when he or she "intentionally makes physical contact of an insulting or provoking nature" with another person, or "intentionally causes physical harm" to another person.

Simple battery is usually classed as a misdemeanor in Georgia but there are some exceptions. Read more about classifying and sentencing for this offense in the Code.

O.C.G.A. § 16-5-23.1
Battery

A person commits battery when he or she "he or she intentionally causes substantial physical harm or visible bodily harm to another." The term "visible bodily harm" means harm that someone other than the victim can perceive and might include but is not limited to "substantially blackened eyes, substantially swollen lips or other facial or body parts, or substantial bruises to body parts."

First and second battery offenses are classed as misdemeanors in Georgia but third and subsequent offenses against the same person are classed as felonies. If the battery occurs between two family members, the second and subsequent offenses will be classed as felonies. Read the Code for other exceptions in classifying battery offenses and for sentencing information.

O.C.G.A. § 16-5-24
Aggravated Battery
A person commits aggravated battery when "he or she maliciously causes bodily harm to another by depriving him or her of a member of his or her body, by rendering a member of his or her body useless, or by seriously disfiguring his or her body or a member thereof."

Aggravated battery is classed as a felony in Georgia.

O.C.G.A. § 16-5-20
Simple Assault
A person commits assault when he or she "attempts to commit a violent injury to the person of another" or "commits an act which places another in reasonable apprehension of immediately receiving a violent injury."

Simple assault is usually classed as a misdemeanor in Georgia but there are some exceptions. Read more about classifying and sentencing for this offense in the Code.

O.C.G.A. § 16-5-21
Aggravated Assault
A person commits aggravated assault when he or she assaults someone with the intent to murder, rape, or rob him or her. In order to be found guilty of aggravated assault, the person committing the assault must use a deadly weapon or other object, device, or instrument that causes serious bodily injury or is likely to. Aggravated assault is classed as a felony in Georgia.

O.C.G.A. § 16-5-90
Stalking
A person commits 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."

In the Code, "contact" is defined as "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."

"Harassing and intimidating" is defined as "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, and by establishing a pattern of harassing and intimidating behavior, and which serves no legitimate purpose." The defendant does not have to make a threat of death or bodily injury to be found guilty of stalking.

A person can be convicted of stalking if he or she is found guilty of violating a restraining order, protective order, injunction, or an order to refrain from contact with a certain person as a condition of pretrial release, probation or parole.

A person also commits the offense of stalking when he or she broadcasts or publishes the picture, name, address, or phone number of a person who benefits (i.e.: is supposed to be protected by) such an order or injunction without their consent in a way that causes others to harass or intimidate that person. A person can also be found guilty of stalking if he or she knew or had reason to believe that publishing another person's personal information would result in harassment or intimidation by others.

The first conviction of a stalking offense is classed as a misdemeanor. Subsequent stalking offenses are classed as felonies punishable by one to ten years' imprisonment.

O.C.G.A. § 16-5-91
Aggravated Stalking
A person commits aggravated stalking when he or she violates a temporary or permanent restraining or protective order, preliminary or permanent injunction, good behavior bond, or condition of pretrial release, probation, or parole by following, contacting, or placing under surveillance another person for the purpose of harassing or intimidating him or her.

Aggravated stalking is a felony that carries a prison sentence of one to ten years and a maximum fine of $10,000.

Consent to sexual activity

Consent is a topic that should be discussed whenever you are thinking about a possible sexual encounter.

Consent means that all persons in a sexual encounter must agree to it, and that any person may decide at any time that they no longer consent and want to stop the activity.

Every act requires consent. Consenting to one behavior does not obligate you to consent to any other behavior.

Consenting on one occasion does not obligate you to consent on any other occasion.

Two questions should be asked to determine if someone is giving consent. Does the person want to give consent? And, is the person capable of giving consent?

If a person ever says “no” during sex or asks you to stop, you must stop immediately. “No” means “No” and should never be taken as a sign that someone is playing hard to get.

Certain circumstances make it impossible for a person to legally give consent. These circumstances usually involve cases in which a person is not mentally or physically capable of choosing whether to engage in sexual behavior. If someone is intoxicated or high on drugs, they cannot give consent. Even if someone seems eager to engage in sexual behavior, doing so can legally be considered sexual assault or rape if the person is high or intoxicated.

Age can also determine whether a person can legally consent to sexual behavior. In the State of Georgia, the age of consent is 16.

Important Public Safety Contacts	
MSM Department of Public Safety Directory (partial list): General Information: 404-752-1794 or 404-752-1795	
Director of Public Safety/ Chief of Police	404-756-5773
Operations Commander	404-752-1766
Day Shift Supervisor	404-756-5279
Evening Shift Supervisor	404-752-1554
Morning Shift Supervisor	404-752-1794
Dispatch Officer	404-752-1795
Parking Deck Operations	404-752-1758
Additional Contacts:	
Atlanta Police Department (APD)	911
APD Non-Emergency	404-614-6544
Clark Atlanta University Public Safety	404-880-8623
Morehouse College Public Safety	404-215-2666
Spelman College Public Safety	404-525-6401

NOTES