Sexual misconduct as defined by this policy is a violation of federal, state, university and Board of Regents policy and may also be subject to criminal prosecution. Georgia College will not tolerate sexual misconduct and will provide resources and recourse for individuals whose rights may have been violated by an act of sexual misconduct by any member of the university community.

What is Sexual Misconduct?
Sexual misconduct includes various types of behaviors that are sexual in nature and that happen without your consent. At Georgia College we have identified four different types of sexual misconduct: sexual exploitation, sexual harassment, nonconsensual sexual contact, and nonconsensual sexual intercourse. A description of each can be found in this brochure.

Who does this policy apply to?
This policy applies to all members of the campus community. Sexual misconduct can occur between people of the same or different genders. It can also occur a romantic or intimate relationship between individuals or “couples.” The policy covers all individuals regardless of their sexual orientation or preferences. It is also important to note that this policy is in effect regardless of location (including, but not limited to study abroad and conferences).

Campus Resources
Title IX Coordinator - Ms. Eve Puckett
Hall House
(478) 445-5596

Women’s Center - Ms. Jennifer Graham
**Please note that seeking services from the Women’s Center does NOT trigger an official report.
530 West Greene St
(478) 445-8156

Campus Police
N.Wayne Street
(478) 445-4400

Counseling Services
**Please note that seeking services from Counseling Services does NOT trigger an official report.
West Campus Drive
(478) 445-5331

Dean of Students - Dr. Andy Lewter
206 Parks Hall
(478) 445-2091

Legal Affairs - Ms. Qiana Wilson
305 Parks Hall
(478) 445-2037

Understanding Sexual Misconduct
Your guide to understanding Georgia College’s new sexual misconduct policy

To view the full policy, please visit the Georgia College website or stop by one of the offices listed on the back of the brochure.
What is Sexual Exploitation?
Sexual exploitation occurs when someone abuses a position of vulnerability, differential power or trust for sexual purposes and profits in some way. Examples include: causing the incapacitation of another person to gain a sexual advantage, taking video or photographs of sexual activity without consent or beyond the consent given (such as “revenge porn”), knowingly exposing someone to an STI or prostituting someone.

What is Sexual Harassment?
In the most simple terms, sexual harassment is unwelcome conduct that is sexual in nature. There are two types of sexual harassment: Quid Pro Quo and Hostile Environment. Quid Pro Quo is a fancy way of saying “this for that,” and often involves someone in a position of power (a teacher or employer for example) offering some benefit (a better grade, a promotion or overlooking a mistake) in exchange for sexual behavior (a date, a kiss, oral sex, etc). Hostile environment harassment is any type of unwanted sexual behavior that negatively interferes with your work or educational environment. It could include sexist jokes, unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, derogatory comments based on sex, sexual suggestive material, spreading lies or rumors about someone’s sex life or unwelcome physical contact.

What is sexual assault?
Sexual assault is a broad category of behavior that includes both non-consensual sexual contact and non-consensual sexual intercourse.

What is nonconsensual sexual contact?
Any type of physical contact that is sexual in nature and occurs without consent. Examples include: forced kissing, touching someone’s breasts, butt or genital area. It also includes forcing someone to touch those areas on someone else.

What is nonconsensual sexual intercourse?
Any type of sex without consent. This includes vaginal sex, oral sex and anal sex that occurs without consent.

Consent seems to be a really big deal. What is Consent?
Consent IS a really big deal. Consent is the way in which individuals mutually and freely agree upon sexual activity. It can be shown through words or actions. Consent should be given by individuals who know what they are deciding to do and who they are doing it with. In many ways, it is easier to explain what consent is not. Consent cannot be given: if one of the parties is incapacitated (more on that below), by guilting someone, by threatening someone or by ignoring someone’s boundaries. It is also important to note that consent to one activity (such as fingering or oral sex) does not mean there is consent for other activities (such as vaginal or anal sex). Also, previous instances of consent do not mean there is consent to future sex acts (having sex last week does not give consent for sex this week).

What does Incapacitation mean?
Incapacity occurs when someone is incapable of making rational decisions. This may be due to consuming too much alcohol or drugs, if someone is passed out or asleep or for other reasons that prevent an individual from being aware of the impact of the decisions they are making.

I want to engage in sexual activity with someone. How can I make sure I have consent?
That is a great question! It says a lot that you are concerned with the well being and wants of your would-be partner. The best way to make sure you have consent is to ask for it! Whether you want to kiss someone or have sex with them, asking the person is the best way to make sure you have consent. It is also a good idea to make sure they are sober or have not had too much to drink. If someone is drunk, they may not be able to give consent. Often it is difficult to tell how much someone has had to drink, so if you’re unsure, wait to engage in sexual activity until you are both sober. Here are some ways people have asked for consent: “I’d really like to kiss you (or whatever activity you’d like to engage in). Would that be ok with you?” or “I’d like to try ___________ the next time we are together. How would you feel about that?” However you ask, make sure that you respect your partner’s answers!

I think I experienced sexual misconduct. What should I do now?
There are numerous options for students on campus who have experienced sexual misconduct. The Women’s Center offers various types of advocacy including hospital accompaniment, coordination of reporting, support group, individual support, accompaniment to law enforcement, administrative interviews, court proceedings and university judicial hearings, information and referrals, assistance with requesting academic relief or accommodations, and assistance in safety planning. Counseling Services offers free individual counseling to Georgia College students. You can contact any of the offices listed on the back of this brochure for help.

Who can I file a report with?
A report of sexual misconduct can be made with the University’s Title IX Coordinator or any of the Deputy Title IX Coordinators. A complete list of individuals can be found at www.gcsu.edu/titleix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reporting Options? What are those?</th>
<th>Students have two main reporting options: Criminal and Administrative (sometimes called the Title IX Process)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Who to report to?</td>
<td><strong>Criminal</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reports are made to police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who investigates?</td>
<td><strong>Administrative</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reports are made to certain campus officials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How is the case decided?</td>
<td>After the investigation is complete, it will move to the District Attorney’s office. After that it could go to trial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How long does the process take?</td>
<td><strong>Criminal</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The criminal process can take up to two years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What laws/policies are the basis for the investigation?</td>
<td><strong>Georgia laws</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is the standard of proof?</td>
<td>Beyond a reasonable doubt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Preponderance of Evidence (More likely than not)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>