

University of Arkansas

Cossatot Community College

2026 ANNUAL SECURITY REPORT

Introduction

This report is provided in compliance with the Jeanne Clery Campus Safety Act. It provides students and employees of University of Arkansas Cossatot Community College ("College") with information on: the College's security arrangements, policies and procedures; programs that provide education on such things as drug and alcohol abuse, awareness of various kinds of sex offenses, and the prevention of crime generally; and procedures the College will take to notify the campus community in the event of an emergency. Its purpose is to provide students and employees with information that will help them make informed decisions relating to their own safety and the safety of others.

Policy for Preparing the Annual Report

This report is prepared by the Vice Chancellor for Academics, Dr. Ashley Aylett in cooperation with local law enforcement authorities and includes information provided by them as well as by the College's campus security authorities and various other elements of the College. Each year an e-mail notification is made to all enrolled students and employees that provides the website link to access this report. Prospective students and employees are also notified of the report's availability. Hard copies of the report may also be obtained at no cost by contacting 183 College Drive, De Queen, AR 71832. The College is committed to taking the actions necessary to provide a safe and secure working/learning environment for all students and staff. As a member of the campus community, you can feel safe and comfortable knowing that security procedures are in place that represent best practices in the field, and are constantly tested and re-evaluated for their effectiveness.

General Safety and Security Policies

Campus Security Personnel & Relationship with Local Law Enforcement

The UA Cossatot Campus Police is responsible for campus safety at the College.

The College's Police Department is responsible for overall campus safety. The department's jurisdiction covers all the property owned, controlled or leased by the college, including anywhere the college is doing business, and any public property adjacent to the institution's property, including roadways. All officers are trained law enforcement professionals and certified by the Arkansas Commission on Law Enforcement Standards and Training. All officers are armed and have full arrest powers.

While the College does not have any written agreements with local law enforcement agencies, it does maintain a close working relationship with local police.

Campus police have shared jurisdiction with local law enforcement under Arkansas State Statute, which states; The present jurisdictional powers or responsibility of the county sheriffs or city police over the land or property of institutions or persons on the land shall not be ceded to the law enforcement officers of state institutions. The appointment or designation of institutional law enforcement officers does not supersede in any way the authority of the Department of Arkansas State Police or the county sheriffs or that of the law enforcement officers of the jurisdiction within which the institution or portions of it are located.

Campus Security Authorities

The College has designated certain officials to serve as campus security authorities. Reports of criminal activity can be made to these officials. They in turn will ensure that the crimes are reported for collection as part of the College's annual report of crime statistics. The campus security authorities to whom the College would prefer that crimes be reported are listed below.

- Dean of Students at Ashley Aylett, aaylett@cccua.edu, 870.584.1125
- Title IX Coordinator at 870.584.1143
- Title IX Assistant Coordinator at 870.584.1104
- Ashdown Campus Police Officer at 870.582.5609
- De Queen Campus Police Officer at 870.582.2155
- Nashville Campus Police Officer at 870.557.1714

Reporting a Crime or Emergency

The College encourages accurate and prompt reporting of all criminal actions, emergencies, or other incidents occurring on campus, on other property owned by the College, or on nearby public property to the appropriate administrator and appropriate police agencies. Such a report is encouraged when the victim of a crime elects to, or is unable to, make such a report.

- All crimes occurring on College property should be reported immediately to the Campus Police Department. The numbers to contact the Campus Police are, in De Queen (870-582-5639), Ashdown (870-584-1476), and Nashville (870-584-1392). If no answer, dial 911 to ensure 24/7 availability of a dispatcher.
- If a crime is in progress or there is some other situation posing imminent danger, local law enforcement can be reached by dialing 911.
- Students, staff, and visitors should also report situations to one of the campus security authorities identified above. Once reported, the individual may also be encouraged to report the problem to an appropriate police agency. If requested, a College staff member will assist in making the report to the police.

Confidential Reporting

The College will protect the confidentiality of victims. Only those with a need to know the identity for purposes of investigating the crime, assisting the victim or disciplining the perpetrator will know the victim's identity.

Pursuant to the College's sexual misconduct policy (Title IX Policy For Complaints Of Sexual Assault And Other Forms Of Sexual Harassment CP216), when an employee who is not a confidential resource becomes aware of alleged misconduct under that policy (including, but not limited to, dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking), the employee is responsible for reporting that information, including the status of the parties if known, to the Title IX Coordinator. A victim of other types of crimes (e.g., aggravated assault, burglary, etc.) who does not want to pursue action within the College disciplinary system or the criminal justice system is nevertheless encouraged to make a confidential report to a campus police officer. Upon the victim's request, a report of the details of the incident can be filed with the College without revealing the victim's identity. Such a confidential report complies with the victim's wishes, but still helps the College take appropriate steps to ensure the future safety of the victim and others. With such information, the College can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving members of the campus community, determine where a pattern of crime may be developing and alert the community as to any potential danger. These confidential reports are counted and disclosed in the annual crime statistics for the College.

The College does not employ any pastoral or professional counselors and thus does not have procedures for these positions to inform the persons they are counseling of any procedures to report crimes on a voluntary, confidential basis for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics.

Security of and Access to Campus Facilities

All campus buildings are locked by campus personnel on a schedule agreed upon by the campus supervisor and facilities manager. This schedule varies from building to building. Custodial staff typically unlock the main entrances to buildings at the start of each business day and lock doors at the end of the day. The locking times vary from building to building and are coordinated with the appropriate campus director, program director, or Vice Chancellor for Academics. If activities are scheduled during times a building is normally locked, arrangements must be made in advance with the appropriate campus director. Keys are issued to employees only as needed and after receiving proper authorization. Each department is responsible for ensuring his/her area is secured and locked.

After the building has been locked, access to the building is by individual key or other controlled access such as keys and keypads. Students nor the public are able to access buildings once locked. The doors can be set in an unlocked position by contacting the campus supervisor, campus police or grounds maintenance to show an individual how to accomplish this when it is necessary to leave the building open for a specific reason.

Campus Police monitor facilities and campus space while on duty. Campus Police also randomly check locked buildings and doors and report to the facilities manager any areas that are unsecured or need attention.

Departments are responsible for the security and access of the rooms under their control. If difficulty is encountered in enforcing the security or access by the department personnel, department personnel are requested to call Campus Police for assistance in enforcing department or college policies and procedures. Campus Police is available for training employees in security and access policies and procedures.

All campuses have security cameras; however, not all space is covered one hundred percent by cameras.

Security Considerations in the Maintenance of Facilities

An in-depth examination of existing facilities, including security related items, was conducted as part of the facilities master plan in 2025, which also includes needs for the future. The Facilities and Space Committee are responsible for the review and maintenance of this plan.

Facilities and landscaping are maintained in a manner that minimizes hazardous conditions. Exterior lighting is a critical component. Campus Police Officers conduct routine checks of lighting on campus. Workorders are submitted for any concerns that need further attention.

Educational Programs Related to Security Awareness and Prevention of Criminal Activity

The College seeks to enhance the security of its campus and the members of the campus community by periodically presenting educational programs to inform students and employees about campus security procedures and practices, to encourage students and employees to be responsible for their own security and the security of others and to inform them about the prevention of crimes. These programs are discussed below.

Student Programs

New Student Orientation is held for all incoming students and includes detailed information on campus safety procedures and personal responsibility. Topics covered include:

- **Active Shooter Response – AVOID, DENY, DEFEND:** Students receive a handout and are trained to avoid the shooter, deny access to their location, and defend themselves as a last resort.
- **Title IX Awareness:** Students are educated on Title IX protections against sexual discrimination, harassment, and misconduct, including how to report violations.
- **Sexual Assault Prevention:** The college provides information on sexual assault awareness and prevention, as required by Arkansas law. Title IX representatives are available for further support and resources.

- **Emergency Weather Procedures:** Students are trained to identify designated tornado shelter locations marked with red placards and are encouraged to shelter in place during severe weather.
- **Fire Safety and Drills:** Fire evacuation procedures are reviewed, including the importance of using the nearest exit and reporting to outside collection points for accountability.
- **Prohibited Substances:** Alcohol, tobacco, smokeless tobacco, and vaping products are strictly prohibited on campus.
- **Weapons Policy:** Students with an enhanced concealed carry license may legally carry on campus. While not required, they are encouraged to notify campus police as a courtesy.

These programs are designed to empower students to take responsibility for their personal safety and contribute to a safer campus community.

Employee Training

All **new employees** receive safety and security training upon hiring. This training is **reassigned every two years** and includes the following modules:

- **FERPA:** Educates employees on student privacy rights and responsibilities under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act.
- **Data Security & Privacy:** Covers best practices for safeguarding sensitive institutional and personal data.
- **Building Supportive Communities: Clery Act and Title IX:** Provides education on legal obligations related to campus crime reporting and anti-discrimination protections.

Through these mandatory trainings, employees are informed about legal requirements, campus procedures, and the importance of fostering a secure and supportive environment.

Monitoring Off Campus Locations of Recognized Student Organizations

The College does not have any officially recognized student organizations with off campus locations and therefore does not monitor or record criminal conduct occurring at such locations.

Disclosure of the Outcome of a Crime of Violence or Non-Forcible Sex Offense

Upon written request, the College will disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence (as that term is defined in section 16 of title 18, United States Code), or a non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the College against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of the paragraph.

The previous paragraph does not apply to victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking because under the Violence Against Women Act both the accused and accuser in these cases are given the results without the need to make a written request.

Drug and Alcohol Policy

The College is committed to creating and maintaining an environment that is free of alcohol abuse. The College prohibits the possession, use, and sale of alcohol beverage on campus or as any part of the College's activities, unless it is done so in accordance with applicable College policies, and it also enforces the state's underage drinking laws.

College also enforces federal and state drug laws. The possession, sale, manufacture or distribution of illegal drugs is prohibited on campus or as any part of the College's activities. Violators of the College's policies or federal and state laws regarding illegal drugs will be subject to disciplinary action and possibly criminal prosecution.

Federal Drug Laws (updated 08.3.2026)

Denial of Federal Benefits (21 U.S.C. § 862) A federal drug conviction may result in the loss of federal benefits, including loans, grants, scholarships, contracts, and licenses, although the Department of Education has said it will no longer disqualify students from Title IV aid for a federal or state conviction for possession or sale of a controlled substance.

Forfeiture of Personal Property and Real Estate (21 U.S.C. § 853) Any person convicted of a federal drug offense punishable by more than one year in prison shall forfeit to the United States any personal or real property related to the violation. A warrant of seizure may be issued and property seized at the time an individual is arrested on charges that may result in forfeiture.

Federal Drug Trafficking Penalties (21 U.S.C. § 841) Penalties for federal drug trafficking convictions vary according to the type and quantity of the controlled substance involved in the transaction. Penalties for subsequent convictions are more severe. Federally-defined schedules of controlled substances are published at 21 U.S.C. § 812.

In the case of a controlled substance in schedule I or schedule II, GHB (or, “liquid ecstasy”), or flunitrazepam (or, “rohypnol”), a person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 20 years. If death or serious bodily injury results from the use of a controlled substance which has been illegally distributed, the person convicted on federal charges of distributing the substance faces the possibility of a life sentence and fines ranging up to \$10 million.

In the case of a controlled substance in schedule III, a person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 10 years, and if death or serious bodily injury results, shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of not more than 15 years or a fine not to exceed \$500,000, or both, for a first offense.

For less than 50 kilograms of marijuana, the term of imprisonment shall not be more than five years, and the fine shall not be more than \$250,000, or both, for a first offense.

In the case of a schedule IV substance, the term of imprisonment shall not be more than five years, and the fine shall not be more than \$250,000, or both, for a first offense.

Persons convicted on federal charges of drug trafficking within 1,000 feet of an elementary school, secondary school, college, or university (**21 U.S.C. § 860**) face penalties of prison terms and fines which are twice as high as the regular penalties for the offense, with a mandatory prison sentence of at least one year, unless the offense involves five grams or less of marijuana.

Federal Drug Possession Penalties (21 U.S.C. § 844) Persons convicted on federal charges of possessing any controlled substance face penalties of up to one year in prison, a mandatory fine of no less than \$1,000, or both. Second convictions are punishable by not less than 15 days but not more than two years in prison and a minimum fine of \$2,500. Subsequent convictions are punishable by not less than 90 days but not more than three years in prison and a minimum fine of \$5,000.

For the most recent and complete Federal Trafficking Penalties information, visit the website of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration at <https://www.campusdrugprevention.gov/content/drug-scheduling-and-penalties>.

Drug and Alcohol State Laws

Category	Summary (Arkansas Statutes)
Possession of Marijuana	Recreational use of marijuana and possession of marijuana is illegal in Arkansas. Ark. Code Ann. §§ 5-64-215(a)(1) (classifying marijuana as a Schedule VI substance), 5-64-419(b)(5) (outlining penalties for possession of a Schedule VI substance). The penalty for these offenses depends on the amount in possession. Possession of less than four ounces of marijuana is a Class A misdemeanor, carrying a penalty of up to \$2,500 in fines and imprisonment for up to one year. §§ 5-64-419(b)(5)(A), 5-4-401, 5-4-201. Penalties increase with additional amounts of marijuana. For instance, possession of four ounces or more but less than ten pounds is a Class D felony, which is punishable by a fine of up to \$10,000 and imprisonment for up to 6 years. <i>Id.</i> Additionally, the unlawful distribution of fourteen grams or less of a Schedule VI controlled substance, such as marijuana, is generally a Class A misdemeanor. § 5-64-438(b)(1)(A). Arkansas allows medical marijuana for qualifying medical conditions and has a regulated system of cannabis cultivation and distribution. Ark. Const. of 1878, amends. §§ 1-26 (2016). A qualifying patient with a registry identification card may legally possess not more than 2.5 ounces of usable marijuana. Ark. Const. of 1878, amend. § 3 (2016).
Controlled Substances	It is illegal to possess a controlled substance. <i>See generally</i> Ark. Code Ann. § 5-64-419. Penalties vary widely based on substance, amount, and criminal history. <i>Id.</i> For Schedule I and II controlled substances (such as methamphetamine, heroin, and cocaine), possession of the smallest listed amount (less than two grams) is a Class D felony. § 5-64-419(b)(1)–(2). Possession of less than two grams of a Schedule III controlled substance is generally a Class A misdemeanor, and possession of less than twenty-eight grams of a Schedule IV or V controlled substance is also generally a Class A misdemeanor. § 5-64-419(b)(3)–(4). Possession of fentanyl is a Class C felony. § 5-64-421(a)(2).

Category	Summary (Arkansas Statutes)
	It is illegal to deliver or distribute controlled substances. <i>See generally</i> Ark. Code Ann. §§ 5-64-420 to 5-64-440. Penalties vary based on the type of substance and increase for larger amounts distributed. <i>Id.</i> Delivery of methamphetamine, heroin, or cocaine (1) in the amount of less than two grams is a Class C felony (punishable by three to ten years imprisonment); (2) in the amount of more than two grams but less than ten grams is a Class B felony (punishable by five to twenty years imprisonment); and (3) in the amount of ten grams but less than two hundred grams is a Class Y felony (punishable by ten years to life imprisonment). §§ 5-64-422(b), 5-4-401(a)(1), 5-4-401(a)(3)–(4). Delivery of less than two grams of a Schedule I or Schedule II controlled substance that is not methamphetamine, fentanyl, heroin, or cocaine is a Class C felony, with increased penalties for larger amounts. § 5-64-426. Delivery of a Schedule III substance less than twenty-eight grams is a Class C felony. §§ 5-64-430(b), 5-4-401(a)(2). A person who delivers less than two hundred grams of a Schedule IV or Schedule V controlled substance is guilty of a Class D felony. § 5-64-434. Delivery of fentanyl is a Class Y felony. § 5-64-421(c)(2). Delivery to minors entails enhanced penalties. § 5-64-406. Arkansas also has enhanced penalties for certain controlled substance crimes (possession of a controlled substance in violation of Ark. Code Ann. § 5-64-419 punishable by a Class C felony or greater, and possession with the purpose to deliver, delivery, manufacture, or trafficking of a controlled substance in violation of §§ 5-64-420 to 5-64-440) that occur within one thousand feet of the real property of a city or state park, elementary or secondary school, college or university, church, or many other locations. § 5-64-411. Possession of drug paraphernalia is also illegal, and the penalties for a violation vary depending on the purpose of the paraphernalia and the substance it is used for. § 5-64-443.
Alcohol and Minors	It is illegal for any person under the age of 21 to purchase or to have in his/her possession any intoxicating liquor, wine, or beer. Ark. Code Ann. § 3-3-203. Violation by a person aged 18 or older results in a fine of \$100–\$500, surrender of the person’s driver’s license, and possible “writing of themes or essays on intoxicating liquors, wine, or beer” or placement on probation. § 3-3-203. It is unlawful for any person (except for the person's family or for use in any religious ceremony or rite in any established church or religion) to knowingly give, procure, or otherwise furnish any alcoholic beverage to any person under 21 years of age. § 3-3-202. A first offense constitutes a Class A misdemeanor. <i>Id.</i> It is illegal to be under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance to the extent that: the person is likely to endanger themselves or another person or property; or the person unreasonably annoys a person in his or her vicinity. Ark. Code Ann. § 5-71-212(a). This is known as public intoxication and is a Class C misdemeanor punishable by up to 30 days imprisonment and a fine of up to \$500. <i>Id.</i>; §§ 5-4-201, 5-4-401. If a person has been convicted of public intoxication two or more times within five years of the date of the current offense, they are guilty of an unclassified misdemeanor, punishable by up to 30 days imprisonment, a

Category	Summary (Arkansas Statutes)
	fine of up to \$500, probation not to exceed one year, and mandatory enrollment in an alcohol abuse or dependency treatment or counseling program. § 5-71-212(b). Drinking in public is also a Class C misdemeanor punishable by up to 30 days imprisonment and a fine of up to \$500. §§ 5-71-212(c)–(d); 5-4-201, 5-4-401.
Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	It is illegal to “operate or to be in actual physical control” of a motor vehicle while intoxicated (by alcohol or a controlled substance) or with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more. Ark. Code Ann. § 5-65-103. For a first offense, there is a minimum imprisonment of 24 consecutive hours up to one year with a fine of \$150–\$1,000, as well as a six-month license suspension and required alcohol education program. §§ 5-65-111, 5-65-112, 5-65-115. For a second offense within ten years of the first offense, there is a minimum imprisonment of 7 days up to one year, and if this second offense occurs within five years, there is a fine of \$400–\$3,000 as well as a 24-month license suspension. <i>Id.</i> Penalties increase for subsequent offenses. <i>Id.</i> Under certain circumstances, the court may order public service instead of some or all required imprisonment. § 5-65-111. It is illegal for an underaged person to drive a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or another intoxicant or with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.02 to 0.08. Ark. Code Ann. § 5-65-303. The penalty for a first offense is a fine of \$100 to \$500, potential public service work, and a 90-day driver’s license suspension. §§ 5-65-304 - 5-65-306. It is also generally unlawful for a person to possess an open alcoholic beverage container within the driver or passenger area of a motor vehicle, although there are listed exceptions. § 5-71-218. A violation of this section is a Class C misdemeanor. <i>Id.</i>

Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention Program

The College has a drug and alcohol abuse and prevention program and conducts a biennial review of this program to evaluate its effectiveness. The biennial review was most recently completed in August 2025 and can be found on the College's Federal Disclosure page of the website ([Federal Disclosure](#)). College policies related to drug and alcohol are outlined below:

- Campus Drug Free Policy: [COLLEGE POLICY 782 Tobacco Use and Drug Free Campus .pdf](#)
- Student Code of Conduct Policy that prohibits use of alcohol/drug: [COLLEGE POLICY 530 Student Code of Conduct SEPT 2023.pdf](#)
- Employee alcohol/drug policy: [COLLEGE POLICY 479_1-9-17.pdf](#)

Upon hiring and then every three years thereafter all employees must complete trainings regarding drug and alcohol abuse through the Safe Trainings module.

Each semester the Center for Student Success holds workshops and informational sessions regarding drug and alcohol abuse available to both students and employees. Save AR Students is a drug awareness campaign towards education and prevention of substance abuse. During the substance abuse awareness week, The Center for Student Success presents workshops to raise awareness on substance abuse and NARCAN training. Student volunteers manage a table and distribute informational cards on prescription opioids, heroin, fentanyl, amphetamines. We have a drug wheel that students can spin and answer questions for prizes. The Volunteer students also give away buttons, t-shirts, etc. promoting the Save AR Students.

During the week of Save AR Students, The Center for Student Success presents information on Narcan Nasal Spray. At the end of each session, participants are provided with a Narcan kit and handout describing how to use NARCAN.

Presentation Link:

https://www.canva.com/design/DAGShfCcsJw/32JkISUjZwGdLycguQmOg/view?utm_content=DAGShfCcsJw&utm_campaign=designshare&utm_medium=link2&utm_source=unique_links&utm_id=hf1797be6d5

Policies, Procedures, and Programs Related to Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

Consistent with applicable laws, the College prohibits dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The College's policy used to address complaints of this nature, as well as the procedures for filing, investigating and resolving complaints, may be found at:

- Title IX Policy:
https://www.cccua.edu/policies_pdfs/College%20Policy%20216%20UA%20Cossatot%20Title%20IX%20Policy.pdf
- Non Title IX Complaints of Harassment or Discrimination:
https://www.cccua.edu/policies_pdfs/College%20Policy%20217%20Policy%20%20Procedure%20on%20Complaints%20of%20Discrimination%20and%20Harassment.pdf
- Consensual Relationships:
https://www.cccua.edu/policies_pdfs/College%20Policy%20218%20Consensual%20Relationships.pdf

The following sections of this report discuss the College's educational programs to promote the awareness of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking; provides information concerning procedures students and employees should follow and the services available in the event they do become a victim of one of these offenses, and advises students and employees of the disciplinary procedures that will be followed after an allegation that one of these offenses has occurred.

Primary Prevention and Awareness Program:

The College conducts a Primary Prevention and Awareness Program (PPAP) for all incoming students and new employees. The PPAP advises campus community members that the College prohibits the offenses of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking. They are also informed of the topics discussed below, including relevant definitions, risk reduction, and bystander intervention.

Crime Definitions

Crime Type (Arkansas Code)	Definitions
Dating Violence	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Arkansas law does not define the term dating violence.
Domestic Violence	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Arkansas law does not define the term domestic violence (aside from as set forth below). Arkansas defines “domestic abuse” to mean: (A) Physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or the infliction of fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury, or assault between family or household members; or (B) Any sexual conduct between family or household members, whether minors or adults, that constitutes a crime under the laws of Arkansas. Ark. Code § 9-15-103(4). Arkansas does have various degrees of “domestic battering” that are defined in a manner that could be classified as “dating violence” and “domestic violence.” These domestic battering crimes are found at Ark. Code § 5-26-303 to 305 and generally involve a perpetrator causing some degree of physical injury to a family or household member. In this regard, Ark. Code § 5-26-302 and Ark. Code § 9-15-103 use the following definitions (or some variation thereof): • “Dating relationship” means a romantic or intimate social relationship between two (2) individuals that is determined by examining the following factors: (i) The length of the relationship; (ii) The type of the relationship; and (iii) The frequency of interaction between the two (2) individuals involved in the relationship. “Dating relationship” does not include a casual relationship or ordinary fraternization between two (2) individuals in a business or social context. • “Family or household member” means: (A) A spouse; (B) A former spouse; (C) A parent; (D) A child, including any minor residing in the household; (E) Persons related by blood within the fourth degree of consanguinity....; (F) Persons who presently or in the past have resided or cohabited together; (G) Persons who have or have had a child in common; or (H) Persons who are presently or in the past have been in a dating relationship together. A person commits domestic battering in the first degree (Ark. Code § 5-26-303) if:

Crime Type (Arkansas Code)	Definitions
	1. With the purpose of causing serious physical injury to a family or household member, the person causes serious physical injury to a family or household member by means of a deadly weapon; 2. With the purpose of seriously and permanently disfiguring a family or household member or of destroying, amputating, or permanently disabling a member or organ of a family or household member's body, the person causes such an injury to a family or household member; 3. The person causes serious physical injury to a family or household member under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to the value of human life; 4. The person knowingly causes serious physical injury to a family or household member he or she knows to be sixty (60) years of age or older or twelve (12) years of age or younger; 5. The person: A. Commits any act of domestic battering as defined in § 5-26-304 or § 5-26-305; and B. For conduct that occurred within the ten (10) years preceding the commission of the current offense, the person has on two (2) previous occasions been convicted of any act of battery against a family or household member or aggravated assault on a family or household member, as defined by the laws of this state or by the equivalent laws of any other state or foreign jurisdiction; 6. With the purpose of causing physical injury to a family or household member, the person causes physical injury to a family or household member by means of a firearm; or 7. The person knowingly causes serious physical injury to a family or household member who is four (4) years of age or younger under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to the value of human life. “Aggravated assault on a family member or household member,” as defined in § 5-26-306, means: A person commits aggravated assault on a family or household member if, under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to the value of human life, the person purposely: (1) engages in conduct that creates a substantial danger of death or serious physical injury to a family or household member; (2) displays a firearm in a manner that creates a substantial danger of death or serious physical injury to a family or household member; or (3) impedes or prevents the respiration of a family or household member or the circulation of a family or household member’s blood by applying pressure on the chest throat, or neck or by blocking the nose or mouth of the family or household member. A person commits domestic battering in the second degree (Ark. Code § 5-26-304) if:

Crime Type (Arkansas Code)	Definitions
	1. With the purpose of causing physical injury to a family or household member, the person causes serious physical injury to a family or household member; 2. With the purpose of causing physical injury to a family or household member, the person causes physical injury to a family or household member by means of a deadly weapon; 3. The person recklessly causes serious physical injury to a family or household member: A. By means of a deadly weapon; or B. Who is four (4) years of age or younger; or 4. The person knowingly causes physical injury to a family or household member he or she knows to be sixty (60) years of age or older or twelve (12) years of age or younger. A person commits domestic battering in the third degree (Ark. Code § 5-26-305) if: 1. With the purpose of causing physical injury to a family or household member, the person causes physical injury to a family or household member; 2. The person recklessly causes physical injury to a family or household member; 3. The person negligently causes physical injury to a family or household member by means of a deadly weapon; or 4. The person purposely causes stupor, unconsciousness, or physical or mental impairment or injury to a family or household member by administering to the family or household member, without the family or household member's consent, any drug or other substance. Additionally, Arkansas' Domestic Violence Shelter Act (Ark. Code §9-6-112) defines "domestic violence" as: (A) Physical harm, bodily harm causing injury, or an assault against a person caused by: (i) A family or household member; or (ii) Another person with whom a person is in a dating relationship; (B) Mental or emotional harm to a person caused by: (i) A family or household member; or (ii) Another person with whom a person is in a dating relationship; or (C) Sexual abuse against a person by another person.
Stalking	Under Arkansas law, there are various degrees of stalking found at Ark. Code § 5-71-229. A person commits stalking in the third degree if he or she knowingly commits an act that would place a reasonable person in the victim's position under emotional distress and in fear for his or her safety or a third person's safety. A person commits stalking in the second degree if he or she knowingly engages in a course of conduct that harasses another person and makes a

Crime Type (Arkansas Code)	Definitions
	terroristic threat with the purpose of: (A) Placing that person in imminent fear of death or serious bodily injury; (B) Placing that person in imminent fear of the death or serious bodily injury of his or her family or household member; (C) Placing that person in imminent fear of unwanted sexual intercourse, a deviate sexual activity, or other sexual contact; or (D) Placing that person in imminent fear of unwanted sexual intercourse, a deviate sexual activity, or other sexual contact against his or her family or household member. A person commits stalking in the first degree if he or she knowingly engages in a course of conduct that would place a reasonable person in the victim's position under emotional distress and in fear for his or her safety or a third person's safety, and the actor: (A) Does so in contravention of an order of protection consistent with the Domestic Abuse Act of 1991, § 9-15-101 <i>et seq.</i>, or a no contact order as set out in subdivision (a)(2)(A) of this section, protecting the same victim, or any other order issued by any court protecting the same victim; (B) has been convicted within the previous ten (10) years of: (i) Stalking in the second degree; (ii) Terroristic threatening, § 5-13-301, or terroristic act, § 5-13-310; or (iii) Stalking or threats against another person's safety under the statutory provisions of any other state jurisdiction; or (C) Is armed with a deadly weapon or represents by word or conduct that he or she is armed with a deadly weapon. As used in this statute, the following definitions apply: • (1)(A) “Course of conduct” means a pattern of conduct composed of two (2) or more acts, separated by at least thirty-six (36) hours, but occurring within one (1) year, including without limitation an act in which the actor directly, indirectly, or through a third party by any action, method, device, or means follows, monitors, observes, places under surveillance, threatens, or communicates to or about a person or interferes with a person's property. (B) “Course of conduct” includes without limitation sending mail or electronic communication to a person via electronic mail, text messages, or any other type of electronic message sent using the internet, websites, or social media platforms. (C)(i) “Course of conduct” does not include constitutionally protected activity. (ii) If the defendant claims that he or she was engaged in a constitutionally protected activity, the court shall determine the validity of that claim as a matter of law and, if found valid, shall exclude that activity from evidence. • “Emotional distress” means significant mental suffering or distress. “Emotional distress” does not require that the victim sought or received medical or other professional treatment or counseling.
Sexual Assault	• Sexual assault in the first degree (Ark. Code § 5-14-124): A person commits sexual assault in the first degree if the person engages in

Crime Type (Arkansas Code)	Definitions
	sexual intercourse or deviate sexual activity with a minor who is not the actor's spouse and the actor is a mandated reporter under Arkansas state law (including officials at institutions of higher education) and is in a position of trust or authority over the victim and uses the position of trust or authority to engage in sexual intercourse or deviate sexual activity. • Sexual assault in the second degree (Ark. Code § 5-14-125): A person commits sexual assault in the second degree if the person: ○ Engages in sexual contact with another person by forcible compulsion. ○ Engages in sexual contact with another person who is incapable of consent because he or she is: (A) Physically helpless; (B) Mentally defective; or (C) Mentally incapacitated. ○ Being eighteen (18) years of age or older, engages in sexual contact with another person who is less than fourteen (14) years of age. ○ Engages in sexual contact with a minor and the actor is a mandated reporter under Arkansas state law (including officials at institutions of higher education) and is in a position of trust or authority over the minor or the minor's guardian, an employee in the minor's school or school district, a temporary caretaker, or a person in a position of trust or authority over the minor. • Sexual assault in the third degree (Ark. Code § 5-14-126): A person commits sexual assault in the third degree if the person engages in sexual intercourse or deviate sexual activity with another person who is not the actor's spouse and the actor is a mandated reporter under Arkansas state law (including officials at institutions of higher education) or a member of the clergy and is in a position of trust or authority over the victim and uses the position of trust or authority to engage in sexual intercourse or deviate sexual activity; or being a minor, engages in sexual intercourse or deviate sexual activity with another person who is less than fourteen (14) years of age. • Sexual assault in the fourth degree (Ark. Code § 5-14-127): A person commits sexual assault in the fourth degree if the person, being twenty (20) years of age or older: (A) Engages in sexual intercourse or deviate sexual activity with another person who is: (i) Less than sixteen (16) years of age; and (ii) Not the person's spouse; or (B) Engages in sexual contact with another person who is: (i) Less than sixteen (16) years of age; and (ii) Not the person's spouse.
Rape, Fondling, Incest, Statutory Rape	For purposes of the Clery Act, the term “sexual assault” includes the offenses of rape, fondling, incest, and statutory rape. These definitions under Arkansas law are as follows:

Crime Type (Arkansas Code)	Definitions
	• Rape (Ark. Code § 5-14-103): A person commits rape if he or she engages in sexual intercourse or deviate sexual activity with another person: ○ By forcible compulsion. ○ Who is incapable of consent because he or she is: (A) Physically helpless; (B) Mentally defective; or (C) Mentally incapacitated. ○ Who is less than fourteen (14) years of age. ○ Who is a minor and the actor is the victim's: (i) Guardian; (ii) Uncle, aunt, grandparent, step-grandparent, or grandparent by adoption; (iii) Brother or sister of the whole or half blood or by adoption; or (iv) Nephew, niece, or first cousin. • Capital rape (Ark. Code § 5–14–114): A person commits capital rape if: 1. He or she engages in sexual intercourse or deviate sexual activity with another person who is thirteen (13) years of age or younger and causes or threatens to cause serious physical injury to that person; 2. Acting alone or with one (1) or more other persons: A. The person commits or attempts to commit: The person commits or attempts to commit: (i) Terrorism, § 5–54–205; (ii) Kidnapping, § 5–11–102; (iii) Vehicular piracy, § 5–11–105; (iv) Robbery, § 5–12–102; (v) Aggravated robbery, § 5–12–103; (vi) Residential burglary, § 5–39–201(a); (vii) Commercial burglary, § 5–39–201(b); (viii) Aggravated residential burglary, § 5–39–204; (ix) A felony violation of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act, §§ 5–64–101 — 5–64–508, involving an actual delivery of a controlled substance; (x) First degree escape, § 5–54–110; (xi) Trafficking of persons, § 5–18–103; (xii) Engaging children in sexually explicit conduct for use in visual or print medium, § 5–27–303; or (xiii) Transportation of minors for prohibited sexual conduct, § 5–27–305; and B. During the course of or in furtherance of the offense under subdivision (a)(2)(A) of this section, the person engages in sexual intercourse or deviate sexual activity with another person who is thirteen (13) years of age or younger; ○ While using or threatening to use a deadly weapon, he or she engages in sexual intercourse or deviate sexual activity with another person who is thirteen (13) years of age or younger; or ○ He or she engages in sexual intercourse or deviate sexual activity with another person who is thirteen (13) years of

Crime Type (Arkansas Code)	Definitions
	age or younger after previously having been convicted of rape under § 5-14-103(a)(3) or capital rape under this section. • Fondling: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Arkansas law does not define the term fondling. • Incest (Ark. Code § 5-26-202): A person commits incest if the person, being sixteen (16) years of age or older, purports to marry, has sexual intercourse with, or engages in deviate sexual activity with another person sixteen (16) years of age or older whom the actor knows to be: (1) An ancestor or a descendant; (2) A stepchild or adopted child; (3) A brother or sister of the whole or half blood; (4) An uncle, aunt, nephew, or niece; or (5) A stepgrandchild or adopted grandchild. • Statutory Rape: The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Arkansas law does not define the term statutory rape. However, Arkansas prosecutes sexual assault in the fourth degree in instances where an individual being 20 years of age or older engages in sexual contact, sexual intercourse, or deviate sexual activity with another person who is less than 16 years of age and not the person's spouse (Ark. Code § 5-14-127).
Other "sexual assault" crimes	Other crimes under Arkansas law that may be classified as a "sexual assault" include the following: • Sexual indecency with a child (Ark. Code § 5-14-110): A person commits sexual indecency with a child if: ○ Being eighteen (18) years of age or older, the person solicits another person who is less than fifteen (15) years of age or who is represented to be less than fifteen (15) years of age to engage in: (A) Sexual intercourse; (B) Deviate sexual activity; or (C) Sexual contact; ○ With the purpose to arouse or gratify a sexual desire of himself or herself or a sexual desire of another person, the person purposely exposes his or her sex organs to another person who is less than fifteen (15) years of age; ○ With the purpose to arouse or gratify a sexual desire of himself or herself or a sexual desire of another person, the person purposely exposes his or her sex organs to a minor, and the actor is a mandated reporter under Arkansas state law (including officials at institutions of higher education) and is in a position of trust or authority over the minor or the minor's parent or guardian, an employee in the minor's school or school district, a temporary caretaker, or a person in a position of trust and authority over the minor; ○ With the purpose to arouse or gratify his or her sexual desire or a sexual desire of another person, the person, being eighteen (18) years of age or older, causes or coerces

Crime Type (Arkansas Code)	Definitions
	a minor to expose his or her sex organs to the actor or another person, and the actor is a mandated reporter under § 12-18-402(b) and is in a position of trust or authority over the minor or The minor's parent or guardian, an employee in the minor's school or school district, a temporary caretaker, or a person in a position of trust or authority over the minor; ○ Being eighteen (18) years of age or older, the person causes or coerces another person who is less than fourteen (14) years of age to expose his or her sex organs or the breast of a female with the purpose to arouse or gratify a sexual desire of the actor or another person; or ○ Being eighteen (18) years of age or older, the person, for the purpose of arousing or gratifying a sexual desire of himself or herself or any other person, enters into or remains in a public changing facility that is assigned to persons of the opposite sex while knowing a minor of the opposite sex is present in the public changing facility. This section does not apply to a person entering into or remaining in a public changing facility: (i) with a minor under seven (7) years of age if the person is a minor's parent, guardian, or family member, or is otherwise authorized to care for the minor; (ii) for maintenance or inspection purposes if the person is authorized to conduct maintenance or inspection of the public changing facility; (iii) to render medical assistance; (iv) to accompany a person needing assistance when the actor is the parent, guardian, or family member, or is otherwise authorized to care for the person needing assistance; (v) to provide assistance in using the public changing facility; (vi) if the public changing facility has been temporarily designated for use by persons of the same sex as the person entering into or remaining in the public changing facility; or (vii) who is a certified law enforcement or corrections officer accompanying a person of the opposite sex in his or her custody. As used in this section, (1) "Sex" means a person's immutable biological sex as objectively determined by anatomy and genetics existing at the time of birth.
Consent (as it relates to sexual activity)	The institution has determined, based on good-faith research, that Arkansas law does not define the term consent (as it relates to sexual activity).

College Definition of Consent

The College uses the following definition of consent in its sexual misconduct policy for the purpose of determining whether sexual violence (including sexual assault) has occurred:

CONSENT: Consent is clear, knowing, and voluntary. Consent is active, not passive. Silence, in and of itself, cannot be interpreted as consent. Consent can be given by words or actions, if those words or actions create mutually understandable clear permission regarding willingness to engage in (and the conditions of) sexual activity. If coercion, intimidation, threats, or physical force are used, there is no consent.

If a person is mentally or physically incapacitated so that the person cannot understand the fact, nature, or extent of the sexual situation, there is no consent. Incapacitation can be due to alcohol or drugs or being asleep or unconscious. This policy also covers incapacity due to mental disability, involuntary physical restraint, or from the taking of rape drugs. Possession, use and/or distribution of any of these substances, including Rohypnol, Ketamine, GHB, Brundage, etc. is prohibited, and administering one of these drugs to another person is a violation of this policy. More information on these drugs can be found at <http://www.911rape.org/>.

Use of alcohol or other drugs will never function as a defense to a violation of this policy. An individual violates this policy if the individual initiates and engages in sexual activity with someone who is incapacitated, and (1) the individual knew the other person was incapacitated, or (2) a sober reasonable person under similar circumstances as the person initiating the sexual activity would have known the other person was incapacitated.

There is also no consent when there is force, expressed or implied, or use of duress or deception upon the victim. Whether an individual has taken advantage of a position of influence over an alleged victim may be a factor in determining consent.

Force is the use of physical violence and/or imposing on someone physically to gain sexual access. Force also includes overt threats, implied threats, intimidation, and coercion that overcome resistance or produce consent.

Coercion is unreasonable pressure for sexual activity. Coercive behavior differs from seductive behavior based on the type of pressure someone uses to get consent from another. When someone makes clear to you that they do not want sex, that they want to stop, or that they do not want to go past a certain point of sexual interaction, continued pressure beyond that point can be coercive.

Under Arkansas law, the age of consent varies with the degrees of assault, the age of the actor, and the relationship of the actor to the other party. For specific information, please refer to Arkansas statutes (e.g., Arkansas Code Annotated § 5-14-125, Sexual Assault in the Second Degree).

Consent to any one form of sexual activity cannot automatically imply consent to any other forms of sexual activity. In addition, previous relationships or prior consent cannot imply consent to future sexual acts.

Risk Reduction

If in an uncomfortable sexual situation, these suggestions may help reduce risk:

- Make your limits known before going too far.

- You can withdraw consent to sexual activity at any time. Do not be afraid to tell a sexual aggressor “NO” clearly and loudly.
- Try to remove yourself from the physical presence of a sexual aggressor. Be as direct as possible about wanting to leave the environment.
- Grab someone nearby and ask them for help.
- Be responsible about your alcohol and/or drug use. Alcohol and drugs can lower your sexual inhibitions and may make you vulnerable to someone who views an intoxicated/high person as a sexual opportunity.
- Attend large parties with friends you trust. Watch out for your friends and ask them to watch out for you.
- Be aware of someone trying to slip you an incapacitating “rape drug” like Rohypnol or GHB.

If you find yourself in the position of being the initiator of sexual behavior, these suggestions may help you to reduce your risk of being accused of sexual assault or another sexual crime:

- Remember that you owe sexual respect to the other person.
- Don’t make assumptions about the other person’s consent or about how far they are willing to go.
- Remember that consent to one form of sexual activity does not necessarily imply consent to another form of sexual behavior.
- If your partner expresses a withdrawal of consent, stop immediately.
- Clearly communicate your sexual intentions so that the other person has a chance to tell you their intentions clearly.
- Consider “mixed messages” a clear sign that the other person is uncomfortable with the situation and may not be ready to progress sexually.
- Don’t take advantage of someone who is really drunk or on drugs, even if they knowingly and intentionally put themselves in that state. Further, don’t be afraid to step in if you see someone else trying to take advantage of a nearly incapacitated person.
- Be aware of the signs of incapacitation, such as slurred speech, bloodshot eyes, vomiting, unusual behavior, passing out, staggering, etc.

It is also essential to be aware of the warning signs of an abusive person. Some examples include: past abuse; threats of violence or abuse; breaking objects; using force during an argument; jealousy; controlling behavior; quick involvement; unrealistic expectations; isolation; blaming others for problems; hypersensitivity; cruelty to animals or children; “playful” use of force during sex; Jekyll-and-Hyde personality.

Bystander Intervention

In addition to reporting incidents to appropriate authorities, below are some ways in which individuals can take safe and positive steps to prevent harm and intervene when there is a risk of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking against another person.

- Look out for those around you.
- Realize that it is essential to intervene to help others.
- Treat everyone respectfully. Do not be hostile or an antagonist.
- Be confident when intervening.
- Recruit help from others if necessary.

- Be honest and direct.
- Keep yourself safe.
- If things get out of hand, don't hesitate to contact the police.

Other Information Covered by the PPAP

The PPAP also provides information on possible sanctions and protective measures that may be imposed following a determination that an offense of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking has occurred, an explanation of the disciplinary procedures that will be followed when one of these offenses is alleged, the rights of the parties in such a proceeding, available resources, and other pertinent information. Much of this information is set forth in the upcoming sections of this security report.

Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign:

The College also conducts an Ongoing Prevention and Awareness Campaign (OPAC) aimed at all students and employees. This campaign covers the same material as provided in the PPAP, but is intended to increase the understanding of students and employees on these topics and to improve their skills for addressing the offenses of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking.

PPAP and OPAC Programming Methods:

Dating violence, domestic violence, and sexual assault preventive tools are carried out in a variety of ways, using a range of strategies, and, as appropriate, targeting specific audiences throughout the University. Methods include, but are not limited to: presentations, online training modules, distribution of written materials, or periodic email blasts. A summary of this programming is provided below.

- New students receive education on the prevention of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking through a presentation by the Office of Student Services and the Campus Police Department during orientation. All new employees are required to complete an online training module through Workday on these topics upon hire and are required to retake as launched by Workday.
- The College uses a variety of strategies, such as presentations conducted by the Center for Student Success. While programming occurs throughout the year, the College also offers educational sessions and literature in coordination with nationally recognized observances such as Sexual Assault Awareness Month and Domestic Violence Awareness Month.

In addition,

UA Cossatot has adopted the “5D's of Bystander Intervention” approach and programming for bystander intervention includes:

1. A handout and discussion during orientation sessions
2. A bystander intervention presentation in Success Strategies courses which are required for all degree seeking students
3. Bystander intervention workshops facilitated by Campus Police hosted by the Center for Student Success
4. Assigned “Bystander Intervention for Students” training through Vector Solutions each

semester

5. Info flyers and brochures on bystander intervention available in high traffic student areas

Procedures to Follow if You are a Victim of Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, or Stalking:

If you are a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, go to a safe place and call 911 or the Campus Police Department: Nashville Campus (870-584-1392); De Quee Campus (870-582-5639); Ashdown Campus (870-584-1496)

You may also contact the College's Title IX Coordinator at 870-584-1143

Victims will be notified in writing of the procedures to follow, including:

1. To whom and how the alleged offense should be reported (contact the Title IX Coordinator or refer to the other resources listed in this report).
2. The importance of preserving evidence that may be necessary to prove the offense in a criminal proceeding or disciplinary action or to obtain a protective order.
3. The victim's options regarding notification to law enforcement, which are: (a) the option to notify either on-campus or local police; (b) the option to be assisted by campus security authorities in notifying law enforcement if the victim so chooses (the institution is obligated to comply with such a request if it is made); and (c) the option to decline to notify such authorities.
4. Where applicable, the rights of victims and the institution's responsibilities regarding orders of protection, no-contact orders, restraining orders, or similar lawful orders issued by a criminal, civil, or tribal court.

Preservation of Evidence & Forensic Examinations

Victims of physical assault are advised to not remove clothing items worn during or following an assault, as they frequently contain valuable fiber, hair, and fluid evidence. Don't bathe or wash, or otherwise clean the environment in which the assault occurred. You can obtain a forensic examination at

- Howard Memorial Hospital 130 Medical Circle, Nashville, AR 71852 (870-845-4400)
- Sevier County Medical Center 960 Hwy 71 North, De Queen, AR 71832 (870-642-6420)
- Little River Memorial Hospital 451 West Locke Street, Ashdown, AR 71822 (870-898-5011)

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Completing a forensic examination does not require you to file a police report, but having a forensic examination will help preserve evidence in case you decide at a later date to file a police report.

Victims are also advised to retain evidence in electronic formats (e.g., text messages, emails, photos, social media posts, screenshots, etc.). Such evidence is valuable in all situations, and it may be the only type of evidence available in instances of stalking.

Security/Law Enforcement & How to Make a Police Report

- De Queen Campus, Chris Hale, 870-582-2155 Nashville Campus, LaKisha Jones, 870-584-1392 Ashdown Campus, Jason Curtis, 870-584-1476
- De Queen Police Department 220 N. Second Street, De Queen, AR 71832 870-642-2213 or 911 Nashville Police Department 426 Main Street, Nashville, AR 71852 870-845-3434 or 911 Ashdown Police Department 745 Locust Ave, Ashdown, AR 71822 870-898-5640 or 911
- To make a police report, a victim should contact the local police agency listed above either by phone or in-person. The victim should provide as much information as possible, including name, address, and when and what occurred, to the best of the victim's ability.

Information about Legal Protection Orders

In Arkansas, victims of domestic violence, stalking, or sexual assault may seek an *Adult Order of Protection*, which offers legal protection and relief. Once granted, this order is enforceable statewide. If you have obtained such an order and need assistance with enforcement in your area, you should contact your local police department. More information regarding Orders of Protection can be found at this link: [Domestic Violence | Arkansas Judiciary](#)

The institution will honor and enforce any lawful protective order, including temporary restraining orders, no-contact orders, or similar directives issued by criminal, civil, or tribal courts. Students or employees who obtain such an order are strongly encouraged to notify both the Title IX Coordinator and campus police. A copy of the order should be provided so it can be kept on file and enforced on campus if necessary. Upon notification, the institution will take all reasonable and legal steps to implement and uphold the terms of the order.

While the institution cannot issue legal protection orders, it may enact certain administrative measures as part of its policies:

- **No-Contact Orders:** The institution may impose a no-contact directive between individuals when appropriate, even in the absence of a court-issued order.
- **No Trespass Warnings:** If there is a reasonable belief that an individual may pose a threat to any member of the campus community, a no trespass warning may be issued. Violation of such a warning may result in arrest and criminal charges.

The Circuit Clerk in the county in which you reside has the forms. For a complete list, you can visit the [Arkansas Judiciary](#) website.

You can also go to the county courthouse where you live, where the abuser lives, or where the abuse happened to file your petition for an Order of Protection. If you are in a shelter, you can go to the courthouse in the county where the shelter is. There is no charge (you do not have to pay filing fees) to file the petition. You will complete a form, or a "petition," asking the judge to issue an Order of Protection. You will also complete an "affidavit." Both forms should be provided to you. Based on your statements in the petition and affidavit and

evidence you provide, the judge will decide whether to issue the order and what to include in the Order of Protection.

Completing a Petition for an Order of Protection

Where the Order of Protection form asks you to explain what acts the abuser has committed, you must explain what the abuser has done to you physically. (For example, they hit you in the face with a fist, choked you, or threw you against a wall.)

You should also describe threats of physical violence made against you. (For example, they threatened to kill you or hit you if you told. You should not explain how the argument started or what the argument was about.) The court will not accept mental, emotional, or financial abuse as a basis for awarding an Order of Protection, so you must clearly describe what the abuser physically did or threatened to do to you.

You will not be asked to pay anything to file the petition for an Order of Protection or for the sheriff to serve your abuser with the order. The judge will decide later who will pay any fees. Generally, the judge will make the abuser pay, if anyone. However, if you do not attend the hearing or provide false information, the judge may make you pay the costs of filing the petition and service. It is important to attend all scheduled hearings and tell the truth.

Your Petition Must Be Notarized

You will need picture identification to show the notary in the clerk's office. You will complete your affidavit at the same time, which must also be notarized.

Ask the clerk for a signed copy of the Order of Protection and keep it with you at all times.

Available Victim Services:

Victims will be provided written notification about existing counseling, health, mental health, victim advocacy, legal assistance, visa and immigration assistance, student financial aid, and other services available to them, both within the College and in the surrounding community. Those services include:

- Sometimes a victim of a crime may feel the need to take a leave of absence from school. If a student is considering a leave of absence based on the circumstances of a complaint, he/she should understand there may be financial aid implications in taking such leave. This should be discussed with financial aid personnel, and the Title IX Coordinator can assist in facilitating this conversation if desired. The College's financial aid website can be found at: [Financial Aid \(FAFSA\)](#)

Area Hospitals:

- [Howard Memorial Hospital | Critical Access Hospital](#)
- [Sevier County Medical Center](#)
- [Little River Memorial Hospital](#)

Counseling and Mental Health Services

- [Riverview Behavioral Health Hospital](#)
- [Southwest Arkansas Counseling & Mental Health Center, INC. - Texarkana, AR | Rehab.com](#)

Sexual Assault and Violence Resources

- [Resources Related to Sexual Assault | Arkansas Commission on Child Abuse, Rape and Domestic Violence](#)
- [Crisis Centers | ACASA Website](#)

Area Legal Offices

- Erin Hunter Attorney at Law, 111 North 4th St, De Queen AR 71832 / phone: 870-642-4957
 - Brasel Law Firm, 501 S Main St, Nashville, AR 71852/ phone: 870-845-4100
 - Tinkes Law Firm, 360 N. 2nd Street, Ashdown AR 71822/ phone: 870-898-0337
 - Arkansas Law Help, 1-888-540-2941
 - Arkansas Legal Aid, 1-800-952-9243

National Resources

- National Domestic Violence Hotline: 1-800-799-7233
- National Sexual Assault Hotline: 1-800-656-4673
- Rape, Abuse and Incest National Network (RAINN): <https://www.rainn.org/>
- US Dept. of Justice Office on Violence Against Women: <https://www.justice.gov/ovw>
- National Coalition Against Domestic Violence: <http://www.ncadv.org/>
- National Sexual Violence Resource Center: <http://www.nsvrc.org/>
- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services: <https://www.uscis.gov/>
- Immigration Advocates Network: <https://www.immigrationadvocates.org/>

Accommodations and Protective Measures:

The College will provide written notification to victims about options for, and available assistance in, changing academic, living, transportation, and working situations or protective measures. If victims request these accommodations or protective measures and they are reasonably available the College is obligated to provide them, regardless of whether the victim chooses to report the crime to campus security or local law enforcement.

Requests for accommodations or protective measures should be made to the Title IX Coordinator at sward@cccua.edu or 870-584-1143, and the Title IX Coordinator is responsible for deciding what, if any, accommodations or protective measures will be implemented.

When determining the reasonableness of such a request, the College may consider, among other factors, the following:

- The specific need expressed by the complainant.
- The age of the students involved.
- The severity or pervasiveness of the allegations
- Any continuing effects on the complainant
- Whether the complainant and alleged perpetrator share the same class or job location.
- Whether other judicial measures have been taken to protect the complainant (e.g., civil protection orders).

The College will maintain as confidential any accommodations or protective measures provided a victim to the extent that maintaining confidentiality would not impair the College's ability to provide them. However, there may be times when certain information must be disclosed to a third party in order to implement the accommodation or protective measure. Such decisions will be made by the College in light of the surrounding circumstances, and disclosures of this nature will be limited so that only the information necessary to implement the accommodation or protective measure is provided. In the event it is necessary to disclose information about a victim in order to provide an accommodation or protective order, the College will inform the victim of that necessity prior to the disclosure, including which information will be shared, with whom it will be shared and why.

Procedures for Disciplinary Action:

Disciplinary Proceedings for Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking

The College maintains procedures for addressing allegations of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The type of disciplinary proceeding used depends upon the nature of the alleged conduct, the status of the respondent, and whether the conduct falls within the jurisdiction of the College's Title IX Policy. The College's Title IX Policy applies to conduct that meets the policy's definition of sexual harassment and falls within the College's Title IX jurisdiction. Conduct that does not fall within Title IX jurisdiction may be addressed through other applicable College procedures, including the Student Code of Conduct for student respondents.

Determining Which Disciplinary Proceeding Applies

When a report is received, the College evaluates the allegations to determine the appropriate process. Under the Title IX Policy, allegations are evaluated to determine whether the conduct constitutes sexual harassment as defined by the policy and whether it occurred within the College's Title IX jurisdiction. The Title IX jurisdiction includes conduct occurring in the College's education program or activity and requires that, at the time a formal complaint is filed, the complainant be participating in or attempting to participate in a College education program or activity and that the alleged conduct occurred against a person in the United States. Off-campus conduct is evaluated to determine whether it falls within Title IX jurisdiction or should be referred to another College department or official.

If an allegation does not fall within Title IX jurisdiction, the matter may be referred to another applicable College process. For student respondents, non-Title IX misconduct is

addressed under the Student Code of Conduct and Discipline. The Student Code provides that allegations may be addressed through an administrative hearing or, when the circumstances warrant, a more formal disciplinary hearing process.

I. Title IX Disciplinary Proceeding

The College's Title IX grievance process includes both formal and informal resolution options. Informal resolution may be offered after a formal written complaint is filed and before a determination of responsibility is made. Participation in informal resolution must be voluntary and requires the written consent of the complainant and respondent. Informal resolution is not available for allegations that an employee sexually harassed a student.

A formal Title IX proceeding begins with a formal written complaint. A formal complaint may be submitted by the complainant or, under certain circumstances, initiated by the Title IX Coordinator. The Title IX Coordinator may initiate a formal complaint even when a complainant does not wish to file one when circumstances, such as an alleged pattern of misconduct or the alleged use of violence or weapons, warrant a formal College response.

How to file a Title IX complaint: Reports of sex discrimination, including sexual harassment, may be made to the Title IX Coordinator in person, by mail, telephone, or email. Reports may be made at any time, including outside normal business hours. A formal complaint may be submitted using the College's Sexual Harassment Complaint Form or another signed written document and may be submitted by U.S. mail, in person, through the College's Title IX online portal, or by email.

Title IX Coordinator:

Suzanne Ward, Title IX Coordinator

Cossatot Community College of the University of Arkansas

183 College Drive

De Queen, AR 71832

Phone: 870-584-1143

Email: sward@ccua.edu

The Title IX Coordinator's office is also the point of contact for obtaining the Sexual Harassment Complaint Form. The College's Title IX information and policy are available through the UA Cossatot website.

The College's Title IX process generally follows these steps:

1. Initial report and intake.: Upon receiving a report, the Title IX Coordinator or designee promptly contacts the complainant, explains the available resolution options, provides information regarding the formal complaint process, discusses confidentiality and supportive measures, and provides referrals to law enforcement and other resources as appropriate.
2. Formal complaint and notice: Once a formal complaint is filed or initiated by the Title IX Coordinator, the College provides written notice to the complainant and respondent, including information about the allegations, applicable policy, the presumption that the respondent is not responsible, the right to an advisor, and the opportunity to review evidence.
3. Investigation: The Title IX Coordinator or investigator conducts an impartial investigation that may include interviews with the complainant, respondent, and witnesses, collection of

documentary and physical evidence, and site visits. The investigation ordinarily is completed within approximately 30 days of the filing of the formal complaint. Parties are provided an opportunity to review evidence and respond in writing.

4. Investigative report: The investigator prepares a written report summarizing the relevant evidence. The final investigative report is provided to the parties at least 10 calendar days before the determination hearing, and the parties may submit a written response within five calendar days.

5. Determination hearing: A hearing is conducted by either a single Hearing Officer or a three-member Hearing Panel. The Chancellor or designee appoints the Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel. The parties receive notice of the decision-makers and may challenge a decision-maker for bias or a conflict of interest. Hearings may be conducted in person or virtually, and the parties may be accompanied by an advisor.

6. Decision-making standard: The Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel determines responsibility using the preponderance of the evidence standard—whether it is more likely than not that the policy violation occurred. The decision-maker evaluates relevant inculpatory and exculpatory evidence. If a Hearing Panel is used, responsibility is determined by majority vote.

7. Written determination and sanctions: The written determination identifies the allegations, summarizes the procedures and evidence considered, provides findings and conclusions, states the determination of responsibility, and identifies any disciplinary sanctions and remedies. A written decision ordinarily is issued within 10 days following the hearing.

8. Appeals: Both the complainant and respondent may appeal a dismissal or determination. The appeal is submitted in writing to the Title IX Coordinator and is reviewed by the Chancellor or designee; for student respondents, an appeal panel may alternatively be used. The appeal decision may uphold, modify, or remand the original decision. The College's policy provides for a written appeal decision ordinarily within approximately 10 days after the parties' written submissions.

The Title IX Policy states that sanctions are determined based on the nature and gravity of the misconduct and any prior discipline. For students, possible sanctions include expulsion or suspension from the College, disciplinary probation, removal from campus housing, mandated counseling, and educational sanctions. For employees and other non-students, possible sanctions include written reprimand, disciplinary probation, suspension, termination, demotion, reassignment, revision of job duties, reduction in pay, exclusion from campus or particular activities, and educational sanctions.

The College may also impose supportive measures during the process and may use emergency removal of a student when an individualized safety and risk analysis determines that an immediate threat justifies removal.

II. Non-Title IX Student Disciplinary Proceeding

When an allegation of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking does not fall within the College's Title IX jurisdiction, a student respondent may be referred to the Student Code of Conduct and Discipline. The College determines the appropriate student conduct process based on the circumstances of the allegation and the potential sanction. The

Student Code specifically distinguishes between cases in which suspension or expulsion may be imposed and cases in which those sanctions will not be imposed.

How to file a student disciplinary complaint: Any member of the College community may submit a report concerning inappropriate or concerning student behavior. Reports are submitted to the Dean of Students/Vice Chancellor for Academics and should be made as soon as possible after the incident.

Process when suspension or expulsion is not anticipated: The matter is resolved through an administrative hearing before the Student Conduct Administrator or designee. The respondent receives written notice of the charges, access to the administrative file, an opportunity to be heard, and a written decision regarding responsibility and sanctions. The respondent may appeal within five business days on specified grounds.

Process when suspension or expulsion may be imposed: The Student Conduct Administrator first determines whether the complaint should be dismissed and whether the allegations could result in suspension or expulsion. This initial determination is made within 10 business days after the complaint is filed, or as soon as practicable thereafter. The matter then proceeds through the applicable investigation and hearing procedures, with the respondent receiving notice, access to the administrative file, an opportunity to present evidence and witnesses, and an opportunity to participate in a hearing.

The Student Code provides that a Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel determines responsibility and imposes sanctions. Appeals may be submitted to the Chancellor or designee based upon specified grounds, including procedural irregularity, newly discovered evidence, conflict of interest or bias, or sanctions that are grossly disproportionate to the offense.

Available student sanctions include a verbal warning, written reprimand, probation or suspension in abeyance, loss of privileges, restitution, research or educational assignments, required training, community service, removal from campus housing, suspension, and expulsion.

III. Employee Respondents

The Title IX Policy applies to covered Title IX allegations involving both students and employees. The same Title IX grievance process and preponderance-of-the-evidence standard apply to complaints against students and employees. Where an employee is the respondent, the Chancellor or designee decides the appeal.

For employee respondents, the College may place a non-student employee on administrative leave during the grievance process. Following a finding of responsibility, sanctions may include a written reprimand, disciplinary probation, suspension, termination, demotion, reassignment, revision of job duties, reduction in pay, exclusion from campus or particular activities, and educational sanctions.

For employee allegations that do not fall within Title IX jurisdiction, the matter may be referred to the applicable College employment or human resources procedure. The materials reviewed for this ASR do not provide the detailed steps and timelines for those non-Title IX employee procedures; therefore, those details should be inserted from the College's

applicable employee disciplinary policy rather than inferred or incorporated from the student process.

Additional Requirements Applicable to Disciplinary Proceedings

The College's disciplinary processes are intended to provide a prompt, fair, and impartial resolution. Decision-makers may not have a conflict of interest or bias, and parties are provided notice and opportunities to participate and present relevant information. The College may provide supportive or protective measures during the process, and retaliation for reporting or participating in an investigation or disciplinary proceeding is prohibited.

The College also maintains confidentiality to the extent permitted by law and policy. Disciplinary records related to Title IX proceedings are retained for at least seven years under the Title IX Policy.

Rights of the Parties in an Institutional Proceeding:

During the course of the process described in the previous section, both the accuser and the individual accused of the offense are entitled to:

1. A prompt, fair and impartial process from the initial investigation to the final result.
 - A prompt, fair and impartial process is one that is:
 - Completed within reasonably prompt timeframes designated by the institution's policy, including a process that allows for the extension of timeframes for good cause, with written notice to the accuser and the accused of the delay and the reason for the delay.
 - Conducted in a manner that:
 - Is consistent with the institution's policies and transparent to the accuser and the accused.
 - Includes timely notice of meetings at which the accuser or accused, or both, may be present; and
 - Provides timely access to the accuser, the accused and appropriate officials to any information that will be used during the informal and formal disciplinary meetings and hearings.
 - Conducted by officials who do not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the accuser or the accused.
2. Proceedings conducted by officials who, at a minimum, receive annual training on the issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking and on how to conduct an investigation and hearing process that protects the safety of victims and promotes accountability.
 - All UA Cossatot employees are required to complete annual training on Title IX related issues related to dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Title IX Coordinator, Assistant Coordinator and others involved in the investigation and hearing process are provided training through SUNY and by the University of Arkansas System Office Legal Council.

3. The same opportunities to have others present during any institutional disciplinary proceeding, including the opportunity to be accompanied to any related meeting or proceeding by the advisor of their choice. The institution may not limit the choice of advisor, but may establish limits regarding the extent to which that advisor may participate in the proceeding, as long as those limits apply equally to both parties.
4. Have the outcome determined using the Following the conclusion of the hearing, the Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel will confer and determine whether the evidence establishes that it is more likely than not that the respondent committed a violation of this policy. In other words, the standard of proof will be the preponderance of the evidence. This standard applies to complaints against both students and employees. In reaching the determination, the Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel will objectively and thoroughly evaluate all relevant evidence, both inculpatory and exculpatory, and reach an independent decision, without deference to the investigative report. If a Hearing Panel is utilized, the determination of responsibility shall be made by majority vote. .
5. Simultaneous, written notification of the results of the proceeding, any procedures for either party to appeal the result, any change to the result, and when the result becomes final. For this purpose, “result” means “any initial, interim and final decision by an official or entity authorized to resolve disciplinary matters” and must include the rationale for reaching the result and any sanctions imposed.

Possible Sanctions or Protective Measures that the College May Impose for Dating Violence, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault or Stalking Offenses:

If the Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel determines that more likely than not the respondent committed a violation of this policy, then the Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel will determine sanctions and give consideration to whether a given sanction will (a) bring an end to the violation in question, (b) reasonably prevent a recurrence of a similar violation, and (c) remedy the effects of the violation. Sanctions for a finding of responsibility will depend upon the nature and gravity of the misconduct, any record of prior discipline for a violation of this policy, or both.

The determination of sanctions to be imposed against a respondent who is found to have been responsible for violating this policy will depend upon the nature and gravity of the misconduct, any record of prior discipline for a violation of this Policy, or both. Sanctions against students may include, without limitation, expulsion or suspension from the College, disciplinary probation, expulsion from campus housing, mandated counseling, and/or educational sanctions. Sanctions against employees and other non-students may include, without limitation, a written reprimand, disciplinary probation, suspension, termination, demotion, reassignment, revision of job duties, reduction in pay, exclusion from campus or particular activities, and/or educational sanctions deemed appropriate.

If it is deemed necessary to protect the welfare of the victim or the College community, the Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel may recommend to the decision-maker on appeal that any sanctions be imposed immediately and continue in effect until such time as the appeal process is exhausted.

Supportive measures, as defined in this policy, will be based on the facts and circumstances of each situation. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the effective implementation of supportive measures. They may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Counseling
- Extensions of deadlines or other course-related adjustments
- Modifications of work or class schedules
- Campus escort services
- Mutual restrictions on contact between the parties
- Changes in working or housing locations
- Leaves of absence
- Increased security and monitoring of certain areas of the campus

Publicly Available Recordkeeping:

The College will complete any publicly available recordkeeping, including Clery Act reporting and disclosures, without the inclusion of personally identifiable information about victims of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking who make reports of such to the College to the extent permitted by law.

Victims to Receive Written Notification of Rights:

When a student or employee reports to the College that he or she has been a victim of dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking, whether the offense occurred on or off campus, the College will provide the student or employee a written explanation of his or her rights and options as described in the paragraphs above.

Sex Offender Registration Program:

The Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act of 2000 requires institutions of higher education to advise members of the campus community where they can obtain information provided by the state concerning registered sex offenders. It also requires sex offenders to notify the state of each institution of higher education in the state at which they are employed or enrolled or carrying on a vocation. The state is then required to notify the College of any such information it receives. Anyone interested in determining whether such persons are on this campus may do so by contacting the Jason Curtis, Head Campus Police Officer at jcurtis@cccua.edu. State registry of sex offender information may be accessed at the following link: <https://dps.arkansas.gov/crime-info-support/arkansas-crime-information-center/community-information/sex-offender-information/registered-sex-offenders/>

Timely Warnings & Emergency Response

Timely Warnings

In the event of criminal activity occurring either on campus or off campus that in the judgment of the Chancellor (or designee) in consultation with Dean of Students, Campus Police or Emergency Management officials. constitutes a serious or continuing threat to members of the campus community, a campus-wide “timely warning” will be issued.

Examples of such situations may include a sexual assault or a series of motor vehicle thefts in the area that merit a warning because they present a continuing threat to the campus community. Warnings will be communicated to students and employees via one or more of the methods discussed later in this section. Updates to the warnings will be provided as appropriate.

Anyone with information warranting a timely warning should immediately report the circumstances to:

- Nashville Campus Police Officer, 870-582-1392
- Ashdown Campus Police Officer, 870-582-5609
- De Queen Campus Police Officer, 870-582-2155

The College has communicated with local law enforcement asking them to notify the College if it receives reports or information warranting a timely warning.

Emergency Response

The Chancellor, Vice Chancellor for Academics, and Campus Policies officers work together to ensure there is a timely and effective response in the event of a significant emergency or dangerous situation occurring on campus involving an immediate threat to the health or safety of members of the campus community. Such situations include, but are not limited to: tornadoes, bomb threats, chemical spills, disease outbreaks, fires, active shooters, etc. The College has communicated with local police requesting their cooperation in informing the College about situations reported to them that may warrant an emergency response.

Students, staff, and visitors are encouraged to notify Campus Police or outside emergency responders at 911 of any emergency or potentially dangerous situation. The campus police, or designee, will access available sources of information from campus administrative staff and local authorities to confirm the existence of danger. The campus police will be responsible for initiating the institution's response and for coordinating with the appropriate local emergency response authorities for assistance if needed.

Once an emergency is confirmed, based on its nature, the campus police will consult with the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor for Academics, and campus director if applicable to determine the appropriate segments of the college to notify.

Campus safety alerts will be distributed in a timely manner as soon as pertinent information is available, ensuring names of victims as confidential if applicable. Campus safety alerts typically include the nature of the crime, date/time of occurrence, and suggestions to assist with prevention and personal safety. Alerts are primarily distributed by mass email or text to all students, faculty, and staff as soon as pertinent information is available. The campus police team or College Relations typically distribute alerts.

Students, staff and visitors are encouraged to notify the Campus Police/ Outside emergency responders at 911 of any emergency or potentially dangerous situation.

The Chancellor confirms a campus emergency by assessing the credibility, immediacy, and impact of a threat, consulting with campus officers or law enforcement as needed. For example, a report of an active shooter would prompt immediate confirmation, even with limited details, to protect lives. The Chancellor then decides who receives the notification based on the threat's scope—targeting specific areas or the entire campus—using systems like text alerts or email. The notification will specify the emergency type, location, and actions to take, like sheltering in place, while protecting victim privacy and avoiding interference with police efforts. Updates and an 'all clear' message follow to keep the community informed.

The Chancellor in collaboration with other appropriate personnel, will determine who should be notified, and will, without delay, and taking into account 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.

Depending on the segments of the campus the notification will target, the content of the notification may differ. When appropriate, the content of the notification will be determined in consultation with local authorities. Also, as appropriate, the notification will give guidance as to whether its recipients should shelter in place or evacuate their location.

The Chancellor will direct the issuance of emergency notifications, which will be accomplished using one or more of methods discussed later in this section, depending on the nature of the threat and the segment of the campus community being threatened.

At the direction of the Chancellor, the College Relations team will notify local law enforcement of the emergency if they are not already aware of it and local media outlets in order that the larger community outside the campus will be aware of the emergency.

Methods for Issuing Timely Warnings and Emergency Notifications

The method(s) listed below may be utilized when the College issues a timely warning or emergency notification to the campus community.

Method	Sign Up Instructions
Email	All faculty students and staff have access to email notifications
RAVE Alerts	All students and employees contact information from the College's information system populates to the RAVE Alert System, allowing mass text messages and emails to be sent quickly.
Facebook	https://www.facebook.com/uacossatot
Instagram	https://www.instagram.com/uacossatot/

Testing & Documentation

The College tests its emergency response and evacuation procedures at least once a year. The tests may be announced or unannounced.

The campus police maintains a record of these tests and training exercises, including a description of them, the dates and times they were held and an indication of whether they were announced or unannounced. In connection with at least one such test, the College will distribute to its students and employees information to remind them of the College's emergency response and evacuation procedures.

Stop Campus Hazing Policy and Programming

At the University of Arkansas at Cossatot, all students, faculty, staff, alumnus, and volunteers should understand that hazing is not only unacceptable and a violation of the University of Arkansas at Cossatot's rules and policies but is also against the law.

"Hazing" means:

- a. A willful act on or off the property of the University by one Student, alumnus, or volunteer or employee of a fraternal organization if the volunteer or employee is acting on behalf of, or in the name of, the fraternal organization, acting alone, or acting with others when the conduct is directed against any other Student and done for the purpose of intimidating the Student attacked by threatening him or her with social or other ostracism or of submitting such Student to ignominy, shame, or disgrace among his or her fellow Students, and acts calculated to produce such results;
- b. The playing of abusive or truculent tricks on or off the property of the University by one Student, alumnus, or volunteer or employee of a fraternal organization if the volunteer or employee is acting on behalf of, or in the name of, the fraternal organization, acting alone, or acting with others, upon another Student to frighten or scare him or her;
- c. A willful act on or off the property of the University by one Student, alumnus, or volunteer or employee of a fraternal organization if the volunteer or employee is acting on behalf of, or in the name of, the fraternal organization, acting alone, or acting with others which is directed against any other Student done for the purpose of humbling the pride, stifling the ambition, or impairing the courage of the Student attacked or to discourage him or her from remaining in that school, college, university, or other educational institution, or reasonably to cause him or her to leave the institution rather than submit to such acts; or
- d. A willful act on or off the property of the University by one Student, alumnus, or volunteer or employee of a fraternal organization if the volunteer or employee is acting on behalf of, or in the name of, the fraternal organization, acting alone, or acting with others in striking, beating, bruising, or maiming; or seriously offering,

threatening, or attempting to strike, beat, bruise, or maim; or to do or seriously offer, threaten, or attempt to do physical violence to any Student of any such educational institution; or any assault upon any such Student made for the purpose of committing any of the acts, or producing any of the results, to such Student as defined in this section.

- e. The term “hazing” does not include customary athletic events or similar contests or competitions; and is limited to those actions taken and situations created in connection with initiation into or affiliation with an organization, extracurricular activity, or sports program.

Arkansas Law on Hazing

Arkansas law on hazing can be found at Ark. Code Ann. §§ 6-5-201 to 202. Arkansas law provides that:

(a) A student, alumnus, or volunteer or employee of a fraternal organization of a school, college, university, or other educational institution in Arkansas shall not knowingly engage in hazing or encourage, aid, or assist any other student, alumnus, or volunteer or employee of a fraternal organization in hazing.

(b)(1) A person shall not knowingly permit, encourage, aid, or assist another person in committing the offense of hazing, or knowingly acquiesce in the commission of the offense of hazing, or fail to report promptly his or her knowledge or any reasonable information within his or her knowledge of the presence and practice of hazing in this state to an appropriate administrative official of the school, college, university, or other educational institution in Arkansas.

Hazing is a Class B misdemeanor in the State of Arkansas and requires expulsion of the student convicted of hazing from the school, college, university, or other education institution the he or she is attending.

Complaints or concerns of hazing should be reported to the Vice Chancellor for Academics/Dean of Students or to the local police. The Vice Chancellor for Academics/Dean

of Students can be contacted at aaylett@cccua.edu or 870-584-1125. Those who witness or hear about an incident of hazing are also encouraged to report in the same manner.

When a report of hazing is received, the Vice Chancellor for Academics/Dean of Students will make a determination regarding whether an investigation must occur. If so, an investigator will be assigned to gather information and conduct interviews, following the process outlined in the Student Code of Conduct. The investigator will report any findings and make a recommendation for sanctions as appropriate to the relevant administrator for implementation. The institution strives to complete the investigation in a practical and timely manner.

A Party may appeal a decision or sanction by submitting a written statement to the Student Conduct Administrator within 25 calendar days of receiving the Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel's written decision. An appeal may be initiated after the deadline if the Party shows that new, previously unavailable evidence came to light or that there is a compelling reason for the delay. The appeal shall be heard by the Chancellor or designee. The appeal shall be decided based on the record and without deference to the decision of the Hearing Officer of Hearing Panel. A Party may only appeal based on one of the following grounds:

1. A procedural irregularity that would change the determination of whether a Code violation occurred;
2. The discovery of new evidence that would change the outcome of the matter and that was not reasonably available at the time the determination of whether a Code violation occurred or dismissal was made;
3. The Student Conduct Administrator had a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents generally or the individual Complainant or Respondent that would change the outcome of the matter; or
4. The sanctions are grossly disproportionate to the severity of the offense.

The Student Conduct Administrator shall promptly notify the other Party of the appeal and provide a copy of the Party's written statement. The other Party may submit a written counterstatement within 5 business days thereafter. vii. The decision on appeal may uphold the decision, modify it, or remand the matter to the Hearing Officer or Hearing Panel for further factual development. viii. The Chancellor or designee shall inform the Parties of the decision in writing within 5 business days of the last Party's written submission or as soon as practicable thereafter.

Hazing Prevention and Awareness Program

The institution provides prevention and awareness programming related to hazing annually. The community is reminded that hazing is prohibited and is provided information regarding

how to file a report how reports of hazing are investigated and information regarding local, state and tribal laws on hazing.

In addition, the institution provides research-informed programming for students and employees that covers a wide range of information designed to stop hazing before it occurs. It includes information regarding bystander intervention, such as how to take steps to watch out for those around you, as well as information regarding ethical leadership. Community members are also provided information regarding how to strengthen group ties without engaging in hazing behavior.

Hazing State Laws

Summary (Code of Arkansas)	
a. ... "hazing" means:	1. A willful act on or off the property of any school, college, university, or other educational institution in Arkansas by one (1) student, alumnus, or volunteer or employee of a fraternal organization if the volunteer or employee is acting on behalf of, or in the name of, the fraternal organization, acting alone, or acting with others when the conduct is directed against any other student and done for the purpose of intimidating the student attacked by threatening him or her with social or other ostracism or of submitting such student to ignominy, shame, or disgrace among his or her fellow students, and acts calculated to produce such results; 2. The playing of abusive or truculent tricks on or off the property of any school, college, university, or other educational institution in Arkansas by one (1) student, alumnus, or volunteer or employee of a fraternal organization if the volunteer or employee is acting on behalf of, or in the name of, the fraternal organization, acting alone, or acting with others, upon another student to frighten or scare him or her; 3. A willful act on or off the property of any school, college, university, or other educational institution in Arkansas by one (1) student, alumnus, or volunteer or employee of a fraternal organization if the volunteer or employee is acting on behalf of, or in the name of, the fraternal organization, acting alone, or acting with others which is directed against any other student done for the purpose of humbling the pride, stifling the ambition, or impairing the courage of the student attacked or to discourage him or her from remaining in that school, college, university, or other educational institution, or reasonably to cause him or her to leave the institution rather than submit to such acts; or 4. A willful act on or off the property of any school, college, university, or other educational institution in Arkansas by one (1) student, alumnus, or volunteer or employee of a fraternal organization if the volunteer or employee is acting on behalf of, or in the name of, the fraternal organization, acting alone, or acting with others in striking, beating, bruising, or maiming; or seriously offering, threatening, or attempting to strike, beat, bruise, or maim; or to do or seriously offer, threaten, or attempt to do physical violence to any student of any such educational institution; or any assault upon any such student made for the purpose of committing any of the acts, or producing any of the results, to such student as defined in this section.
b. The term "hazing" as defined in this section:	

Summary (Code of Arkansas)									
- Does not include customary athletic events or similar contests or competitions; and - Is limited to those actions taken and situations created in connection with initiation into or affiliation with an organization, extracurricular activity, or sports program. Ark. Code Ann. § 6-5-201									
Arkansas statute also prohibits hazing as follows: - A student, alumnus, or volunteer or employee of a fraternal organization of a school, college, university, or other educational institution in Arkansas shall not knowingly engage in hazing or encourage, aid, or assist any other student, alumnus, or volunteer or employee of a fraternal organization in hazing. - A person shall not knowingly permit, encourage, aid, or assist another person in committing the offense of hazing, or knowingly acquiesce in the commission of the offense of hazing, or fail to report promptly his or her knowledge or any reasonable information within his or her knowledge of the presence and practice of hazing in this state to an appropriate administrative official of the school, college, university, or other educational institution in Arkansas. - An act of omission or commission is hazing under this subsection. - A violation of this section is a Class B misdemeanor. - In addition to any penalty provided by this section, a student convicted of hazing shall be expelled from the school, college, university, or other educational institution that he or she is attending. Ark. Code Ann. § 6-5-202.									

University of Arkansas Cossatot Community College - Ashdown

Crime Statistics

The statistical summary of crimes for this College over the past three calendar years follows:

Crime	On Campus			Non Campus			Public Property		
	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Crime	On Campus			Non Campus			Public Property		
	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* The College does not have on-campus student housing facilities.

Hate crimes:

2025: No hate crimes reported.

2024: No hate crimes reported.

2023: No hate crimes reported.

Crimes unfounded by the College:

2025: 0 unfounded crimes.

2024: 0 unfounded crimes.

2023: 0 unfounded crimes.

Statistics for unfounded crimes provided by law enforcement agencies:

2025: 0 unfounded crimes.

2024: 0 unfounded crimes.

2023: 0 unfounded crimes.

Data from law enforcement agencies:

- The University was provided with some crime data from law enforcement agencies for which it cannot be determined whether any of the statistics apply to or include the College's Clery Geography.
- Certain law enforcement agencies did not comply with the College's request for crime statistics.

University of Arkansas Cossatot Community College - Dequeen

Crime Statistics

The statistical summary of crimes for this College over the past three calendar years follows:

Crime	On Campus			On Campus Housing			Non Campus			Public Property		
	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hate crimes:

2025: No hate crimes reported.

2024: No hate crimes reported.

2023: No hate crimes reported.

Crimes unfounded by the College:

2025: 0 unfounded crimes.
 2024: 0 unfounded crimes.
 2023: 0 unfounded crimes.

Statistics for unfounded crimes provided by law enforcement agencies:

2025: 0 unfounded crimes.
 2024: 0 unfounded crimes.
 2023: 0 unfounded crimes.

Data from law enforcement agencies:

- The University was provided with some crime data from law enforcement agencies for which it cannot be determined whether any of the statistics apply to or include the College's Clery Geography.
- Certain law enforcement agencies did not comply with the College's request for crime statistics.

University of Arkansas Cossatot Community College - Nashville

Crime Statistics

The statistical summary of crimes for this College over the past three calendar years follows:

Crime	On Campus			Non Campus			Public Property		
	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Crime	On Campus			Non Campus			Public Property		
	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Disciplinary Referral - Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* The College does not have on-campus student housing facilities.

Hate crimes:

2025: No hate crimes reported.

2024: No hate crimes reported.

2023: No hate crimes reported.

Crimes unfounded by the College:

2025: 0 unfounded crimes.

2024: 0 unfounded crimes.

2023: 0 unfounded crimes.

Statistics for unfounded crimes provided by law enforcement agencies:

2025: 0 unfounded crimes.

2024: 0 unfounded crimes.

2023: 0 unfounded crimes.

Data from law enforcement agencies:

- The University was provided with some crime data from law enforcement agencies for which it cannot be determined whether any of the statistics apply to or include the College's Clery Geography.
- Certain law enforcement agencies did not comply with the College's request for crime statistics.

University of Arkansas Cossatot Community College - Lockesburg

Crime Statistics

The statistical summary of crimes for this College over the past three calendar years follows:

Crime	On Campus			Non Campus			Public Property		
	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Murder/Non-Negligent Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter by Negligence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fondling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Statutory Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aggravated Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Vehicle Theft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Liquor Law Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Drug Abuse Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary Referral - Weapon Violation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dating Violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stalking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* The College does not have on-campus student housing facilities.

Hate crimes:

2025: No hate crimes reported.

2024: No hate crimes reported.

2023: No hate crimes reported.

Crimes unfounded by the College:

2025: 0 unfounded crimes.

2024: 0 unfounded crimes.

2023: 0 unfounded crimes.

Statistics for unfounded crimes provided by law enforcement agencies:

2025: 0 unfounded crimes.

2024: 0 unfounded crimes.

2023: 0 unfounded crimes.

Data from law enforcement agencies:

- The University was provided with some crime data from law enforcement agencies for which it cannot be determined whether any of the statistics apply to or include the College's Clery Geography.
- Certain law enforcement agencies did not comply with the College's request for crime statistics.