

This material is being distributed in compliance with federal law (Drug Free Schools and Communities Act Amendment of 1989) and University policy.

Alcohol, Other Drugs & the UO

The university is concerned about the intellectual, physical, and psychological well-being of all its students and employees. As a result, the university is fundamentally opposed to the use of illegal drugs and the abuse of alcohol and other harmful substances. It is the policy of the University of Oregon to try to prevent our students and employees from injuring themselves through the use and abuse of drugs and alcohol, and the university seeks to engage all members of its academic community in the fight to prevent drug and alcohol abuse.

These pages provide important information about drugs, alcohol, and the university's policies regarding these substances. Included is information on the health risks associated with abuse of alcohol and other drugs, the kinds of help available to those with drug and alcohol related problems, the university's policies related to drug and alcohol use, and the sanctions the institution may impose on those who violate these policies. State and federal laws applicable to the use and abuse of alcohol and other drugs are also presented.

University Housing Contract

Alcohol and Other Drugs

- a. Possessing, consuming, or furnishing alcoholic beverages is prohibited in public areas, and in all areas of Wellness and Substance Free halls. All state and federal alcohol laws are in effect.
- b. Residents 21 years of age or older not living in a Wellness and Substance free hall may consume alcohol in the privacy of their rooms with the door closed.
- c. Residents 21 years of age or older may only bring alcohol into the residence halls if concealed.
- d. Residents may not display alcoholic beverage containers and individuals under 21 years of age and all residents living in Wellness and Substance Free halls are prohibited from displaying and/or possessing alcoholic beverage containers within University Housing facilities or grounds. Possession of a rapid-consumption devise (a "beer bong" for example) is prohibited in the residence halls and will be confiscated and destroyed.
- e. Group activities where alcohol is being consumed are prohibited.
- f. Illegal use, possession, or furnishing of controlled substances on university owned or controlled property or at university sponsored or supervised activities is prohibited.
- g. Possession or use of drug paraphernalia is also prohibited in the residence halls. Drug paraphernalia includes "bongs," pipes, and/or other devices that may be used to facilitate the consumption of illegal drugs. Any paraphernalia will be confiscated and destroyed.
- h. Narcotics and dangerous drugs shall be defined in accordance with the statutes of the State of Oregon and the University Student Conduct Code.
- i. Detectable intoxication by residents within the residence halls is prohibited.
- j. Residents may not allow alcohol use by a minor or illegal drug use by any person within their residence hall room.

Living Group Alcohol Policy

No illegal drugs are allowed to be possessed or used on the premise of any registered organization, or knowingly permitted to be used at any organization event by any member or guest.

Residence hall or Greek funds cannot be used to purchase alcoholic beverages. Kegs are prohibited at any living group sponsored event, on or off campus.

Greek Alcohol and Social Guidelines

Students affiliated with university Greek living organizations must also abide by the Interfraternity and Panhellenic Council's (IFC/PHC) Social Policy. The IFC/PHC Social Policy is intended to supplement the individual chapters' social and risk management policies. For detailed information, please go to:

<http://www.uoregon.exddu/~greek/forms/SocialPolicy.pdf>.

Sanctions for Possession and/or Distribution

University of Oregon Sanctions

The Student Conduct Code states, "The Student Conduct code distinguishes its students' discipline role from the laws and functions of the larger society. Students, however, are by no means insulated from the law or relieved of the responsibilities of citizenship as a result of their student status." Disciplinary action and/or referral for civil prosecution may be initiated by the university. University sanctions are imposed against any student or student organization found guilty of violating the Code of Student Conduct. Disciplinary sanctions may include: expulsion from the university, restitution for damages, suspension from the university, community service, negative notation on transcript, loss of privileges, revocation of degree, conduct reprimand, disciplinary probation, suspended sanction, or educational activities and programs. To see the entire Conduct Code, please go to:

http://studentlife.uoregon.edu/programs/student_judi_affairs/index.htm and click on **Conduct Code**.

Student Financial Aid Policy

As more fully set forth in Section 5301 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, if you are convicted of drug distribution or possession, your eligibility for Title IV student financial aid is subject to suspension or termination.

City of Eugene Municipal Ordinance Sanctions

Alcohol

Furnishing Liquor to a minor / intoxicated person - (Section #3) No person who exercises control over private real property may knowingly allow any other person under the age of 21 years who is not a child or minor ward of the person to consume alcoholic liquor on the property, or allow any other person under the age of 21 years who is not a child or minor ward of the person to remain on the property if the person under the age of 21 years consumes alcoholic liquor on the property. The prohibitions of this subsection apply only to a person who is present and in control of the location at the time the consumption occurs. This means sells, gives, or furnishes alcohol person less than 21 years old or visibly intoxicated **Fine: \$350** (Violation) E.C.C 4.110

Minor in possession - means no minor shall attempt to purchase, acquire, or have in their possession any alcoholic liquor; this includes consumption. **Fine: \$250 (Violation) E.C.C 4.115**

Note - For this purpose a minor is someone less than 21 years of age with alcohol or has an alcoholic beverage emanating from his/her breath (By consumption).

Minors - delivery or selling - means minors are prohibited from selling or offering for sale or deliver alcohol. No person shall employ, hire or engage a minor to sell, offer for sale or deliver alcoholic liquor. **Fine: \$265 (Violation) E.C.C 4.140**

Minors - Falsely representing Age - means a person less than a certain age who knowingly purports to be older with the intent of securing a right / benefit / privilege which by law is denied under that certain age. (Jailable) **Fine: \$265 and/ or 30 days in jail. (Crime) E.C.C 4.145**

Note - In this case a minor trying to obtain alcohol using a form of identification that would make them old enough to buy the alcohol.

Consumption / Possession in unlicensed public places prohibited - means consumption of alcoholic liquor or possession of an open alcoholic beverage container is prohibited in all public places and all private property extended to the public for use. (Jailable) **Fine: \$115 and/or 100 days in jail. (Crime) E.C.C 4.190**

Possession of unlabeled Keg of Beer - means possession of a keg containing malt beverages which is not properly identified per ORS and / or a person who signs a receipt for a keg knowing the receipt to be false, or who falsifies any information required on the receipt. (Jailable) **Fine: 1st offense: \$350 and/or 100 days in jail. 2nd offense: \$505 and/or 100 days in jail & community service. (Crime) E.C.C 4.191**

Note - This means a false name and/or address for the purposes of consuming alcohol without detection from OLCC or Law Enforcement.

Illicit Drugs

Possession of less than an 1 oz. marijuana means knowingly or intentionally use or possess less than 1 oz. of marijuana **Fine: \$250 (Violation) E.C.C 4.240**

Other Common Citations

Giving false information to a police officer for a citation (Jailable) - means knowingly uses or gives a false name, address, or date of birth, for the purposes of the officer issuing or serving a citation. **Fine: \$505 and/or 100 days in jail. (Crime) E.C.C 4.906**

Interfering with a police officer (Jailable) - means knowing that another person is a police officer, intentionally acts in a manner that prevents, or attempts to prevent, a police officer from performing the lawful duties of the police officer with regard to another person, or the person refuses to obey a lawful order by the police officer. **Fine: \$765 and/or 1 year in jail. (Crime) E.C.C 4.907**

False Swearing (Jailable) - means a person commits the crime of false swearing if the person makes a false sworn statement, knowing it to be false. **\$505 and/or 100 days in jail. (Crime) E.C.C 4.908**

State of Oregon Sanctions

The crime of a felony if it is so designated in any statute of this state or if a person convicted under a statute of this state may be sentenced to a maximum term of imprisonment of more than a year.

The classifications for felonies are:

Class A

Class B

Class C

Unclassified Felonies

ORS 161.525

The crime of a misdemeanor if it is so designated in any statute of this state or if a person convicted thereof may be sentenced to a maximum term of imprisonment of not more than one year.

The classifications for misdemeanors are:

Class A

Class B

Class C

Unclassified Felonies

ORS 161.545

Alcohol

MIP - Minor in possession-any attempt to purchase by a person under 21 years is a class B violation punishable by a fine of not more than \$300. *ORS 471.430*

Providing liquor to a minor-No one other than a minor's parent or guardian may sell or give alcoholic liquor to a person under the age of 21 years. Class A misdemeanor Mandatory minimums: first conviction - \$350, second conviction - \$1000, third or subsequent convictions - \$1000 and not less than 30 days imprisonment. ORS 471.410(2)

For the purposes of the state of Oregon DUII statutes, for a person under 21 years of age, any amount of alcohol in the blood constitutes being under the influence of intoxicating liquor (class A misdemeanor. penalty of up to 1 year and \$2,500 fine and suspension and/or revocation of driving privileges).

Under the Oregon Criminal Code *ORS 162.075*, a person who commits the crime of false swearing, is a person who falsifies the information knowing that what they say is untrue. False swearing is a class A misdemeanor. Anyone purchasing a keg using a false name or any other deceitful information shall be subject to this definition.

Illicit Drugs

In Oregon, penalties for possession and distribution are determined by the Controlled Substance Schedule upon which the drug appears. Examples from the drug schedules appear below. (Note: Most drugs appear on the same federal and state schedule.)

Schedule I	Heroin, LSD, Marijuana, Ecstasy, Peyote, Mescaline, Psilocybin
Schedule II	Opium, Cocaine, Methamphetamine
Schedule III	Amphetamine, Depressants, PCP
Schedule IV	Various prescription drugs
Schedule V	Other less dangerous prescription drugs and small amounts of certain drugs

Marijuana

Delivery for consideration (selling, dealing, or bartering)-Class B felony (up to 10 years and up to \$100,000 fine, plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money); delivery not for consideration (less than 1 oz.)-Class A misdemeanor (up to 1 year and up to \$2500); delivery not for consideration (less than 5 gm.)- Violation (fine of at least \$500, but not more than \$1000); unlawful possession (less than 1 oz.)-violation (fine of \$500-\$1000, plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money); unlawful possession (more than 1 oz.)-Class B felony (up to 10 years and up to \$100,000 fine, plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money).

Schedule I Drugs

Manufacture or distribution (except marijuana)-Class A felony (up to 20 years and up to \$100,000 fine, plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money); unlawful possession-Class B felony (up to 10 years and up to \$100,000 fine, plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money).

Schedule II Drugs

Manufacture or distribution-Class B felony (up to 10 years and up to \$100,000 fine, plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money); unlawful possession-Class C felony (up to 5 years and up to \$100,000 fine, plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money).

Schedule III Drugs

Manufacture or distribution-Class C felony (up to 5 years and up to \$100,000 fine, plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money); unlawful possession-Class A misdemeanor (up to 1 year and up to \$2500 fine, plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money).

Schedule IV Drugs

Manufacture or distribution-Class B misdemeanor (up to 6 months and up to \$1000 fine, plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money); unlawful possession-Class C misdemeanor (up to 30 days and up to \$500 fine, plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money).

Schedule V Drugs

Manufacture or distribution-Class C misdemeanor (30 days and up to \$500, plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money); unlawful possession-violation (\$250 fine, plus twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money). It is unlawful for a person to manufacture or deliver a schedule 1, 2 or 3 controlled substance within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising a public or private elementary, vocational or secondary school attended by minors (class A felony, penalty of up to 20 years and \$100,000 fine). In addition, the court may order the defendant to pay the cost of prosecution, and the defendant's vehicle used in the crime may be forfeited to the state. Finally, the defendant may forfeit any property used in the crime to the county in which the crime occurred.

Federal Sanctions

The federal system establishes sanctions for possession and distribution of controlled substances, based on the schedule of the drug and the amount involved. However, in addition, the statutory sanctions for possession and distribution are subject to the "Sentencing Guidelines for U.S. Courts." Imposition of the guidelines may lead to higher offense levels and, thus, stricter penalties than otherwise indicated. Courts must make adjustments in the offense level for victim-related considerations, defendant's role in the offense, multiple counts, obstruction and acceptance of responsibility. Finally, the guidelines establish sentences for each offense based on the defendant's criminal history. Federal penal sanctions range from: Manufacture, distribution or trafficking of large amounts of heroin, cocaine, PCP, methamphetamine, Schedule I and II hallucinogens, marijuana, hashish, or any of their derivatives (30 years to life, regardless of the defendant's criminal history) to Possession of any Schedule III-V drug if defendant has lowest level or criminal history (0-4 months).

Further, if serious injury or death results from the crime, minimums of up to 10 years (serious injury) and 20 years (death), plus fines of up to \$4,000,000 maybe added. These penalties maybe doubled for defendants with past felony drug convictions. Finally, penal sanctions in the federal system are "real time," with reductions in sentences only for good behavior.

Besides the criminal sanctions, the consequences of unlawful or irresponsible alcohol or drug use include, but are not limited to:

Restrictions on future employment opportunities.

1. The loss of Federal Financial Aid (Mandatory for Drug Offenses).
2. Potential risks for injury, including permanent disability.
3. The risk of being a victim of a crime and / or committing additional crime(s).
4. The loss of driving privileges.
5. Additional sanctions on your educational record and future educational opportunities.

Health Risks Associated with Use or Abuse

Tobacco and Nicotine

The Surgeon General has confirmed that tobacco use is the number one cause of preventable death in the United States. Smokers are more likely than nonsmokers to contract heart disease. Lung, larynx, esophageal, bladder, pancreatic, and kidney cancers also strike smokers at increased rates. Thirty percent of cancer deaths are linked to smoking. Chronic obstructive lung diseases, such as emphysema and chronic bronchitis, are 10 times more likely to occur among smokers than among nonsmokers. Smoking during pregnancy also poses risks, such as spontaneous abortion, preterm birth, and low birth weights. Fetal and infant deaths are more likely to occur when the pregnant woman is a smoker. Nicotine is both psychologically and physically addictive.

Alcohol

Low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination needed to operate vehicles. Small amounts can also lower inhibitions. Moderate to high doses cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, and loss of memory and the ability to learn and remember information. High doses cause respiratory depression and death. Long-term consumption, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to dependence and permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects just described. Women who drink alcohol during pregnancy may give birth to infants with fetal alcohol syndrome. These infants have irreversible physical abnormalities and mental retardation.

Cannabis (Marijuana, Hashish, Hashish Oil, Tetrahydrocannabinol)

Physical effects of cannabis include increased heart rate, bloodshot eyes, dry mouth and throat, and increased appetite. Use of cannabis may impair or reduce short-term memory and comprehension, alter sense of time, reduce ability to perform tasks requiring concentration and coordination, and impair driving ability. Motivation and cognition may be altered, making the acquisition of new information difficult. Marijuana, hashish, THC, etc., can also produce paranoia and psychosis. Long term use may result in possible lung damage, reduced sperm count and sperm motility, and may affect ovulation cycles. Cannabis can also be psychologically addictive.

Inhalants

(Nitrous Oxide, Amyl Nitrite, Butyl Nitrite, Chlorohydrocarbons, Hydrocarbons)

Immediate effects of inhalants include nausea, sneezing, coughing, nosebleeds, fatigue, lack of coordination, and loss of appetite. Solvents and aerosol sprays also decrease the heart and respiratory rates and impair judgment. Amyl and butyl nitrite cause rapid pulse, headaches, and involuntary passing of urine and feces. Long-term use may result in hepatitis or brain damage. Deeply inhaling vapors, or using large amounts over a short time, may result in disorientation, violent behavior, unconsciousness, or death. High concentrations of inhalants can cause suffocation by displacing oxygen in lungs. Long-term use can cause weight loss, fatigue, electrolyte imbalance, muscle fatigue, and permanent damage to the nervous system.

Cocaine (Crack)

Cocaine stimulates the central nervous system. Its immediate effects include dilated pupils and elevated blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate, and body temperature. Occasional use can cause nasal irritation; chronic use can ulcerate the mucous membrane of the nose. Crack or freebase rock is extremely addictive. Physical effects include dilated pupils, increased pulse rate, elevated blood pressure, insomnia, loss of appetite, tactile hallucinations, paranoia, and seizures. The use of cocaine can cause death by cardiac arrest or respiratory failure.

Stimulants (Amphetamines, Methamphetamines, Crank, Ice)

Stimulants cause increased heart and respiratory rates, elevated blood pressure, dilated pupils, and decreased appetite. Users may experience sweating, headache, blurred vision, dizziness, sleeplessness, and anxiety. Extremely high doses can cause rapid or irregular heartbeat, tremors, loss of coordination, and physical collapse. Amphetamine injection creates a sudden increase in blood pressure that can result in stroke, very high fever, or heart failure. In addition to physical effects, feelings of restlessness, anxiety, and moodiness can result. Use of large amounts over a long period of time can cause amphetamine psychosis that includes hallucinations, delusions, and paranoia. The use of amphetamines can cause physical and psychological dependence.

Depressants (Barbiturates, Methaqualone, Tranquilizers)

Small amounts can produce calmness and relaxed muscles, but somewhat larger doses can cause slurred speech, staggering gait, and altered perception. Large doses can cause respiratory depression, coma, and death. Combination of depressants and alcohol can multiply effects of the drugs, thereby multiplying risks. Babies born to women who abuse depressants during pregnancy may be physically dependent on the drugs and show withdrawal symptoms shortly after birth. Birth defects and behavioral problems may also result. The use of depressants can cause both physical and psychological dependence.

Hallucinogens (PCP, LSD, Mescaline, Peyote, Psilocybin)

Phencyclidine (PCP) interrupts the functions of the neocortex, the section of the brain that controls intellect and instinct. PCP blocks pain receptors, and users can have violent PCP episodes resulting in self-inflicted injuries. Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), mescaline, and psilocybin cause illusions and hallucinations. The physical effects may include dilated pupils, elevated body temperature, increased heart rate and blood pressure, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, and tremors.

Narcotics (Heroin, Methadone, Codeine, Morphine, Meperidine, Opium)

Narcotics initially produce a feeling of euphoria that often is followed by drowsiness, nausea, and vomiting. Users may experience constricted pupils, watery eyes and itching. Overdoses may produce respiratory depression, clammy skin, convulsions, coma, and death. Addiction in pregnant women can lead to premature, stillborn, or addicted infants who experience severe withdrawal symptoms. Use of narcotics can cause physical and psychological dependence.

Designer Drugs (Analog of Fenatyl, Analog of Meperidine, MDMA, Ecstasy Analog of PCP)

Many "designer drugs" are related to amphetamines and depressants and have mild stimulant and depressant properties. Use can produce severe neurochemical damage to the brain. Narcotic analogs can cause symptoms such as those seen in Parkinson's disease: uncontrollable tremors, drooling, impaired speech, paralysis, and irreversible brain damage. Analogs of amphetamines and methamphetamines cause nausea, blurred vision, chills or sweating, and faintness. Psychological effects include anxiety, depression, and paranoia. Analogs of PCP cause illusions, hallucinations, and impaired perception.

Anabolic Steroids

Steroid users subject themselves to more than 70 side effects, ranging in severity from acne to liver cancer, including psychological as well as physical reactions. The liver and cardio-vascular and reproductive systems are most seriously affected by use. In males, use can cause withered testicles, sterility, and impotence. In females, irreversible masculine traits can develop along with breast reduction and sterility. Psychological effects in both sexes include very aggressive behavior, known as 'roid rage' and depression. While some side effects appear quickly, others, such as heart attacks and strokes, may not show up for years.

References

U.S. Dept. of Education, (1989). What Works: Schools Without Drugs. (Rockville, MD: National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, 1989), pp 61-72. National Institute on Drug Abuse, NIDA Capsules, (Rockville, MD: Press Office of the National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1988).

AIDS, Alcohol, & Other Drugs

Alcohol and other drugs do not cause HIV infection or other sexually transmissible infections. However, alcohol and drugs are often major factors when people have unsafe sex. Alcohol and other drugs can impair judgment and limit your ability to communicate effectively.

Alcohol and some drugs (including cocaine, marijuana, and designer drugs) may damage the immune system itself, making individuals more susceptible to infectious diseases.

Note: The use of any substance used intravenously, with needle sharing, increases the risk of AIDS and Hepatitis B.

On Campus Assistance

Confidential assistance is available on campus for students concerned about their use of drugs or alcohol, or the use of these substances by friends or family.

University Counseling and Testing Center (346-3227)

Located on the second floor of the Health and Counseling Center building

The counseling center provides evaluation and treatment for drug and alcohol abuse; individual psychotherapy, counseling and crisis intervention; group therapy sessions for adult children of alcoholics, recovery issues, interpersonal relationships, and coping with depression; outreach presentations and workshops on personal development and substance abuse; and consultations with students, faculty, and staff.

University Health Center (346-4441, 346-4456)

Located on the first floor of the Health Center building

The health center provides substance abuse information and resources; health education services and facilities, available without charge, including: peer education on substance abuse, health education library and browsing room, and speakers for presentations.

Eugene-Springfield Community Assistance

ACES Counseling Center, 344-2237

Adult Children of Alcoholics (ACOA), 345-4278

AI-Anon, for family and friends of alcoholics, 342-4113

Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), 342-4113

Co-Dependents Anonymous (CODA), 345-4278

Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MAD D), 343-8115

Narcotics Anonymous, 341-6070

Nar-Anon, for family and friends of the addict, 345-2277

Overeaters Anonymous, 683-0110

Alcohol and Drug Help Line, 1-800-621-1646

Info Line, a community human service referral program, 342-8255

White Bird Crisis Line, 687-4000

Buckley House Detox Center, 343-6512

Direction for Employee Assistance (UO Employee Assistance Program), 345-2800

Looking Glass Youth and Family Services, 485-8448

Prevention and Recovery Northwest 484-9274

Serenity Lane Treatment Center, 484-7282

White Bird Treatment Center, 683-1641

Willamette Family Treatment Services, 343-2993

Information provided complies with requirements for institutions of higher education as detailed in the Drug Free Schools Act Amendments of 1989, Public Law 101-226.

Campus Safety

The Department of Public Safety (DPS) serves the University community in partnership with the Eugene Police Department (EPD). Officers from EPD are on duty on the campus in combination with the university public safety officers. Located in Straub Hall, 1319 East 15th Ave, DPS is staffed twenty-four hours a day. DPS administers parking and key control programs for the campus in addition to public safety and law enforcement. DPS officers deliver 'first responder' emergency services; provide building security and preventive patrols; unlock doors; and perform other public safety functions. Officers are trained in accordance with standards established by the Oregon Board on Public Safety Standards and Training. Public Safety officers have limited police powers and do not carry firearms. Student patrol officers supplement the full-time staff to assist with escorts, unlocking doors, and residence hall safety checks.

Project Saferide

The Associated Students of the University of Oregon (ASUO) operates a free shuttle service for students. The shuttle is a reservation service intended to provide safe transportation to the residences of students and members of the faculty and staff. Students can request a shuttle ride by calling (541) 345-RIDE (346-7433).

Reporting & Responding to Emergencies

The highest priority of DPS and EPD is preventing and responding to emergencies. Emergency phones are located strategically throughout campus with direct lines to DPS. Maps are available from DPS. A number of emergency phones are also located inside the Knight Library. DPS evaluates the need for additional emergency phones with groups on campus and will add phones at specific locations when necessary. Dialing 911 from any public pay phone or campus phone reaches the Eugene Department of Public Safety Communications Center. EPD, the fire department, and Fire Med paramedic and ambulance service are reached from this center. Dialing 6-6666 from any campus phone reaches the DPS emergency line.

Crime Notification or Investigation

When crimes are reported on campus, the University community is informed of the time, place, date, and type of crime committed, through a daily log that is available upon request. Much of the information is also provided to the *Oregon Daily Emerald*, the campus student newspaper, and to other print and broadcast media. When DPS is aware of a situation that poses a threat to the campus community, 'Crime Alerts' are sent out via electronic mail and are posted on the DPS web site containing up-to-date information. Notices are also posted around the campus as needed. DPS takes these steps when faculty, staff, and students need to be aware of crime in order to take necessary precautions and avoid becoming victims.

Sexual Assault

The Department of Public Safety is available to assist survivors of sexual assault with reporting the crime and accessing support services. Victims of any sexual assault occurring on campus are encouraged to notify the Department of Public Safety or the Eugene Police Department as soon as practical. Our first concern is the safety and well

being of the survivor. DPS recognizes the sensitive nature of these crimes and respects the privacy and choice of the individual.

Preserving any physical evidence is necessary for investigation, arrest, and prosecution of the person or persons committing the crimes. If you are a victim, a rape exam provides essential treatment for exposure to sexually transmitted diseases and pregnancy. It also collects evidence to be used against your assailant should you choose to press charges.

A victim who does not wish police involvement may contact other university and community resources, such as the University Health Center, the Office of Student Life, and Sexual Assault Support Services. Students who are uncomfortable with officially reporting a crime are encouraged to fill out an Anonymous Report Form. This form is available throughout campus and allows students, faculty members, or staff members to inform the university anonymously of an incident of harassment, sexual assault, or rape. For more information, contact the Office of Student Life at (541) 346-1156.

Services such as academic and living changes after an assault, counseling, employee assistance programs, and support from the victims' assistance program at the district attorney's office are available.

Safety in On-Campus Housing

All on-campus residents receive training on security considerations at the first residence hall meeting of the year. Detailed safety instructions include keeping room doors locked at all times, not loaning keys, not propping doors open, and reporting to DPS strange or unusual behavior or visitors. Hall residents also receive training in bicycle registration, and property marking.

Residence hall exterior doors are kept locked at all times, with the exception of those buildings where cafeteria services are provided. Each resident has a room key, an outside door key or an access control card. Additionally, each residence hall room has a phone.

Safety in Off-Campus Housing

Each Greek house corporation establishes safety rules for the sororities and fraternities. In addition, a Campus-Community Relations Task Force meets quarterly to deal with issues that arise from residential areas near the campus. Task force members include students, administrators, police officers, and neighborhood representatives. This has proven to be a strong force for both prevention and response.

Training Programs

Safety training sessions for students range from credit classes to single sessions during New Student Orientation, and are offered throughout the academic year.

Bicycles are required to be registered with the Department of Public Safety to aid in identification and recovery of stolen bicycles. Bicycle registration and information regarding bicycle security is available at several locations on campus during New Student Orientation and is always available at DPS.

Secure Campus Facilities

The Department of Campus Operations maintains University buildings and grounds with a concern for safety and security. DPS locks and unlocks all academic and administrative buildings during business and class hours. Access after-hours is either granted through keys for authorized users or for a predetermined scheduled event. The University has installed electronic control locks in some buildings. Authorized people may enter using their University identification card. Students, as well as faculty and staff members, may call the Department of Public Safety to report any safety or security hazard in campus facilities.

The UO also has detailed procedures for responding to environmental or health hazards such as chemical spills, and there are specific procedures in cases of demonstrations, riots, or disturbances of any kind.

Federal Campus Crime Awareness & Campus Security Act

This information summarizes material found in the DPS brochure, 'Committed to Your Safety.' The brochure is revised and published annually in an effort to comply with the Federal Campus Crime Awareness and Campus Security Act of 1990, as amended (Title II—Public Law 101-542 Nov.1990). In 1999, the Act was renamed the 'Jeanne Cleary Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act.' If you have information you want included, or have questions, comments, or remarks, you may contact DPS at (541) 346-5444, or the Office of the Vice President for Administration at (541) 346-3003.

Department of Public Safety Reported Crimes

For the most current statistics on reported crimes, go to the Department of Public Safety's website: http://safetyweb.uoregon.edu/safety/crime_stats.htm