



Dear University of Oregon Student:

The Drug Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 require that all institutions of higher education receiving any form of financial assistance provide each student with information regarding drug and alcohol use. You are receiving this email as part of our compliance with the Act's requirements. In previous years, some students have confused this communication with a conduct letter. Again, we are required by law to distribute this to all students; you are not receiving this because you have allegedly violated a policy.

The University of Oregon cares about students' health, safety, and academic success and has a long-standing commitment to proactively address high-risk drinking and substance use. The illegal use and abuse of alcohol or other drugs by students interferes with the academic learning process and places the safety of individuals and the campus community at risk. Like many universities across the country, our goal is to improve academic success and the quality of student life on the campus by increasing healthy lifestyles and reducing the harm associated with alcohol and other drug abuse.

The [Office of the Dean of Students](#) website provides a list of policies, programs, and information that is distributed to all students, including:

1. written information regarding applicable federal, state, and local laws regarding alcohol possession and use;
2. campus policies and standards of conduct regarding alcohol and drug use and the related sanctions;
3. a description of health risks associated with the use of alcohol and drugs; and
4. a description of treatment and counseling programs available on campus.

I strongly encourage you to read the Drug Free Schools and Community Act document in its entirety. All students are expected to be aware of the information contained in this document. If you have any questions, please contact Jennifer Summers, Director of Substance Abuse Prevention and Student Success in the Office of the Dean of Students at jsummers@uoregon.edu or (541) 346-3216.

Sincerely,

Dr. Robin Holmes
Vice President, Division of Student Life
University of Oregon

Go Ducks!

Drug Free Schools and Community Act

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Alcohol, Other Drugs, & the UO

At the University of Oregon, we strive to provide an excellent teaching and learning environment while developing a campus environment that supports healthy choices for living. Included in the choices that confront us all are decisions about the use of alcohol and other substances. 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.

For employees of the university, the [Office of Human Resources](#) publishes a [drug and alcohol policy](#) statement on its website, establishing the UO as a drug-free workplace. A portion of the policy clarifies this as a condition of employment. In addition, UO employees receive a written copy of this policy statement annually.

These pages provide students with 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.

The University of Oregon distinguishes its student disciplinary policies 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. When a student violates the [Student Conduct Code](#), the university reserves the option of initiating disciplinary action on its own. The university may initiate disciplinary action, referral for civil prosecution, or both in response to violations of the Student Conduct Code. University sanctions are imposed against any student or student organization found responsible of violating the code.

The [Office of the Dean of Students](#) has extensive information about drug and alcohol abuse prevention, and the policies and laws regarding the use of these substances. The [Substance Abuse Prevention site](#) has many worthwhile links to services, programs, and information, including local police websites, listing possible fines and jail time for various substance-related charges based on Oregon Revised Statutes and city ordinances. It also provides useful suggestions on the prevention of unsafe situations involving substance use and abuse.

The [University Counseling and Testing Center](#), the [University Health Center](#) and the [Collegiate Recovery Center](#) are resources on campus for students struggling with alcohol or other drug issues and concerns.

UO Policies Related to Alcohol and Other Drugs

[Student Conduct Code \(click to see Conduct Code\)](#)

- a) Prohibited alcohol use, which includes:
 - (A) Possession or consumption of alcohol by those under 21 years of age on University Premises or at a University Sponsored Activity;
 - (B) Furnishing of alcohol to a person under 21 years of age; or
 - (C) Consumption of an alcoholic beverage by a person at least 21 years of age or furnishing of an alcoholic beverage by or to a person at least 21 years of age, except in such areas and at such times as the University authorizes.
- b) Prohibited drug use, which includes:
 - (A) Manufacture, processing, distribution, or cultivation of a Drug, including but not limited to marijuana or narcotics, on University Premises or at a University Sponsored Activity, except as expressly permitted by law;
 - (B) Sale of a Drug, including but not limited to marijuana or narcotics, on University Premises or at a University Sponsored Activity; or
 - (C) Possession of a Drug, including but not limited to marijuana or narcotics, on University Premises or at a University Sponsored Activity except as expressly permitted by law.

Jurisdictional boundaries

- a) On-Campus. The Student Conduct Code routinely applies to actions which occur on University Premises or at a University Sponsored Activity.
- b) Off-Campus. The University extends jurisdiction without exception to off-campus sexual misconduct that consists of unwanted penetration or non-consensual personal contact as defined in 571-021-0105(3). The University shall have discretion to extend jurisdiction over conduct that occurs other than on University Premises or at a University Sponsored Activity. In determining whether or not to extend jurisdiction, the University will consider its ability to gather information, including testimony of witnesses. The University may extend jurisdiction if the alleged conduct would have violated the Student Code of Conduct if the conduct has occurred on campus; and:
 - (A) Adversely and significantly affects the learning or living environment; or
 - (B) Involved violence or produced a reasonable fear of physical harm; or
 - (C) Involved academic work or any records, documents, or identifications of the University.

[University Housing Contract \(click to see Contract\)](#)

ALCOHOL

- a) Residents under the age of 21 years are not allowed to consume or possess alcoholic beverages. Possessing, consuming, or furnishing alcoholic beverages is prohibited in public areas, and in of Wellness and Substance Free halls (including resident rooms). All local, 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 room with the door closed.

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

- 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, including but not limited to empty containers.
- e) Possession of a rapid-consumption device (a “beer bong” for example) is prohibited in the residence halls.
- f) Groups of five or more people are prohibited when alcohol is being consumed.
- g) Minors may not be present where alcohol is being consumed. The only exception is when the minor’s roommate is at least 21 years of age and consuming in their shared room. Residents and guests may not be intoxicated by alcohol or any controlled substance in the residence halls.
- h) Participation in high-risk drinking games (e.g. king’s cup, quarters, beer/water pong, etc) regardless of the presence of alcohol, is forbidden.

DRUGS

- a) Illegal possession, use or furnishing of controlled substances on university-owned or -controlled property or at university-sponsored or -supervised activities is prohibited.
- b) Possession or use of illegal drug paraphernalia is prohibited in the residence halls. Drug paraphernalia includes “bongs,” pipes, vaporizers, and other devices that may be used to facilitate the consumption of illegal drugs. Illegal drug paraphernalia will be confiscated.
- c) Narcotics and dangerous drugs shall be defined in accordance with the applicable state and federal law as well as the university’s Student Conduct Code.
- d) Residents and guests may not be intoxicated by alcohol or any controlled substance in the residence halls.

CONDUCT

- a) Disciplinary sanctions such as suspension or expulsion from the university, and removal from University Housing with concomitant risks of financial loss as stated in the “Terms and Conditions” may result if any resident is found responsible for committing, attempting to commit, or assisting in the commission of any of the offenses listed in the university’s Student Conduct Code.
- b) A \$25 administrative conduct hearing fee will be assessed to any resident who is found responsible for violating university or housing policies.
- c) Residents will be responsible for any costs incurred by the university as a result of the resident’s violation or alleged violation of the university or housing policies. These costs may include costs associated with housing the resident in a different location.
- d) Any resident’s behavior that results in unreasonable noise that disrupts the community, or demonstrates an unwillingness to live in a group setting is prohibited. Courtesy for neighbors in the academic community prevails, and noise will be kept to a minimum at all times.
- e) Minimum quiet hours are Sunday through Thursday, 11:00 p.m. to 10:00 a.m., and Friday and Saturday, midnight to 10:00 a.m. with the exception of Robert Donald Clark Honors College and Quiet Halls, which have extended quiet hours. Each hall may extend established quiet hours to further restrict noise levels. Beginning the Wednesday of each Dead Week through hall closing, quiet hours will be enforced 24 hours a day. The right to sleep and study supersedes the right to make noise per the university’s Student Conduct Code.
- f) Persons in University of Oregon residence halls are also subject to the City of Eugene ordinance regarding excessive noise.
- g) Staff may enter a resident’s Room (if the resident is not present) to eliminate disruptive noise.

[Interfraternity Council and Panhellenic Council Social Policy \(click to see Policy\)](#)

The Social Policy aims to provide the safest possible social atmosphere for the members of the Greek Community and their guests, while allowing attendees to exercise the personal responsibility expected of students at the University of Oregon. The following objectives are essential to achieving this aim:

- To encourage social responsibility in all members;
- To encourage responsible alcohol use and thereby reduce the risks associated with alcohol misuse at social events;
- To ensure the safety of everyone in attendance at chapter-sponsored social events;
- To decrease legal liability for chapters, their officers, members, members' parents, advisors, house corporation boards, and Inter/National organizations;
- To support the ideals and values on which our fraternities and sororities are founded;
- To practice self-governance as a Greek Community;
- To educate the general membership of the Greek Community about the importance of risk management.

ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

- A. The possession, use, and/or consumption of alcoholic beverages while on chapter premises, during an official fraternity event, or in any situation sponsored or endorsed by the chapter, must be in compliance with any and all applicable laws of the state, county, city, and university.
- B. No chapter members, collectively or individually, shall at any time purchase for, sell to or serve alcoholic beverages to any person under the legal drinking age.
- C. No alcoholic beverage may be purchased through chapter funds nor may the purchase of alcohol for members or guests be undertaken or coordinated by any member in the name of, or on behalf of, the chapter.
- D. No alcoholic beverages may be purchased through or with chapter funds nor may the purchase of same for members or guests be undertaken or coordinated by any member in the name of or on behalf of the chapter. The purchase or use of a bulk quantity or common source(s) of alcoholic beverage, for example, kegs or cases, is prohibited.
- E. No Chapter shall serve, or permit the use, possession, or consumption of alcoholic beverages at Chapter recruitment functions. In addition, each chapter is expected to be an active proponent of "dry recruitment".
- F. No chapter may co-sponsor an event with an alcoholic distributor, charitable organization, or tavern (tavern being defined as an establishment deriving more than half of annual gross sales from alcohol) where alcohol is given away, sold, or otherwise distributed to those present.
- G. No chapter shall sponsor, tolerate, encourage, or condone chapter sponsored "drinking games."
- H. No alcohol shall be present at any pledge/associate member/novice program or activity of the chapter.
- I. The illegal use, possession, sale, or distribution of any controlled substance at Chapter functions shall be strictly prohibited.

SOCIAL FUNCTIONS

Fraternity and Sorority Life chapters agree that when an Event is sponsored, the following requirements will be met:

- 1) Register via the [Social Function Registration Form](#) online, and either the IFC or Panhellenic Vice Presidents of Risk Management, whichever is applicable, no later than 2 calendar days in advance of the Event;

- 2) Maintain security and regulate access to the Event by providing and abiding by a guest list.
- 3) The Chapter also agrees to be in compliance with:
 - a. all applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations;
 - b. the rules of the Chapter's Inter/National policies and procedures;
 - c. the rules and policies of either the North American Interfraternal Conference or National Panhellenic Conference, whichever is applicable.

More information about Fraternity and Sorority Life can be found on their website. The [new member policy](#), [anti-hazing policy](#) and [the Student Conduct procedures for fraternities and sororities](#) are also available on the website.

[Alcohol Service on Campus](#)

A [Request for Permission to Serve Alcoholic Beverages form](#) must be submitted whenever event organizers plan to serve alcoholic beverages at events held on University of Oregon property. Alcohol service must always be accompanied by appropriate food service, per Oregon Liquor Control Commission [guidelines](#). Providing tastings of alcohol is considered alcohol service; therefore, the food requirements must be met.

Self-serve alcohol is seldom approved for official UO sponsored events. If you would like your event to include alcohol the first thing you need to consider is that the event will need to be catered, either by University Catering or another caterer that can provide proof of adequate levels of liquor liability insurance and OLCC licensed servers. Also, if an outside caterer is used be sure to complete the [Catering Waiver Form](#) for approval.

The procedures for hosting events with alcohol are listed on the Office of Risk Management [website](#). Additional University of Oregon alcohol policies are listed [here](#).

[Smoke and Tobacco Free University](#)

The University of Oregon is tobacco free and offers students, faculty and staff cessation assistance. The University was the first in the PAC-12 to make this commitment to public health. Smoking and tobacco use is prohibited on all property owned or controlled by the University. Click [here](#) for a map of all smoke and tobacco free boundaries. For a copy of the [OAR](#), a list of frequently asked questions or more information about this policy, please visit the [Healthy Campus Initiative website](#) or contact the following:

Jennifer Summers
Director Substance Abuse Prevention and
Student Success
Office of the Dean of Students
jsummers@uoregon.edu
(541) 346-1206

Paula Staight
Health Promotion Director
University Health Center
pstaight@uoregon.edu
541-346-2728

STUDENT CESSATION

- 1) **Free Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT)** is available for students through the University Health Center. Please go to our [website](#) and follow the instructions. You will need to complete

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the [PharmNRT Intake Form](#) prior to going to the Health Center Pharmacy to receive your free NRT.

- 2) Nicotine Replacement Therapy is often available through individual insurance plans. Students should check with their insurance for cessation information/resources.
- 3) The quit line (1-800-QUIT-NOW) can provide one (1) free box of gum or patch after a cessation consultation and quit plan formation.
- 4) UO offers smoking cessation programs for students and employees who want to quit and an employee assistance program for employees who need a venue to explore solutions and receive emotional support. The State of Oregon requires insurance companies to cover at least \$500 in tobacco cessation. For faculty and staff covered by the PEBB statewide plan, tobacco cessation is covered in full for in-plan treatment Coverage under other PEBB plans is available at this [website](#).

[Marijuana Free University](#)

On July 1, 2015, Oregon state law decriminalized the limited recreational possession and use of marijuana. However, despite this change at the state level, there will not be changes at the University of Oregon. Using or possessing marijuana in any form remains a crime under federal law.

At the federal level, the [Controlled Substances Act](#) states that the growing and use of marijuana is a crime and federal enforcement agencies can prosecute users and growers of marijuana, regardless of state law. In addition to being a federal offense, the use of marijuana in the workplace and on campus is restricted by additional federal laws, such as the federal Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities Act and the Drug-Free Workplace Act.

The University of Oregon's receipt of federal funds—including funding for student financial assistance and federal grants and contracts for research—requires that UO continue to prohibit the use and possession of marijuana and other illegal drugs, as defined by federal law, on all University properties or as part of University activities.

These federal laws require UO to prohibit the use and possession of marijuana on campus, irrespective of state law. Consequently, such activity will remain prohibited by UO policy and the UO Student Conduct Code. Disciplinary sanctions may be imposed on any student or employee found to be in violation of the policies related to marijuana:

- [Student Conduct Code](#)
- [Drug-Free Workplace Policy](#)

Sanctions Related to Alcohol and Other Drugs

Local Laws Governing Illegal Drugs and Alcohol

Alcohol

Minor in Possession (MIP)

- No person under the age of 21 shall attempt to purchase, acquire, or have in their possession any alcoholic liquor. No minor shall have in his or her system any alcoholic liquor. (*Section 1*)
- No minor shall possess any alcoholic liquor while he or she is operating a motor vehicle.

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- Oregon DMV can suspend licenses upon conviction
(Section 2)
- **Fine: Up to \$250 (Violation) ECC 4.115**

Sales to Certain Persons Prohibited

- No person shall sell, give or otherwise make available any alcoholic liquor to any person who is visibly intoxicated.
- **Fine: Up to \$5,000 (Jailable)**
- **Offense: Violation- ECC 4.110- (1 & 2)**

Furnishing Alcohol to a Minor

- 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 to a person less than 21 years old or visibly intoxicated. Oregon DMV can suspend licenses upon conviction.
- **Fine: Up to \$5,000 (Jailable)**
- **Offense: Misdemeanor- ECC 4.110 (1&2) or ORS 471.410**

Allowing Alcohol Consumption by Minors

- No person who exercises control of private real property shall knowingly allow a minor to drink alcohol on the property or remain on the property after consuming
- **Fine: \$1,000**
- **Offense: Violation- ECC 4.110(3) or ORS 471.410-3**

Misrepresentation of Age by a Minor

- A person less than a certain, specified age, who knowingly purports to be older than one's true age with the intent of securing a right, benefit or privilege which by law is denied under that certain age.
- **Fine: Up to \$500 or 30 days in jail, or both**
- **Offense: Misdemeanor- ECC 4.145 or 165.805**

Consumption / Possession in Unlicensed Public Places

- 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, and no person shall drink, consume alcoholic liquor, or possess an open alcoholic beverage container in such a place or on such property, unless authorized by the Oregon Liquor Control Commission.
- **Fine: Up to \$500 (Jailable)**
- **Misdemeanor- Crime ECC 4.190**

Driving Under the Influence of Intoxicants (DUII)

- A person driving a vehicle with 0.08 percent blood alcohol content or more, or while under the influence of an inhalant or controlled substance (can also be based upon an officer's discretion). Oregon DMV can suspend licenses upon conviction.
- **Fine: Up to \$6,250 (Jailable)**

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- **Offense: Misdemeanor/ Felony-** (813.010)

Possession of Unlabeled Keg of Beer

- 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.
- *Note - This means a false name and/or address for the purposes of consuming alcohol without detection from OLCC or Law Enforcement.*
- **Fine: 1st offense: \$350 and/or up to 100 days in jail. 2nd offense: \$2,500 and/or up to 100 days in jail & community service.**
- **Offense: Crime-** ECC 4.191

Ordinance on Unruly Gatherings

- A party or gathering where alcohol is served or consumed, and where any two or more illegal behaviors occur on the property where the gathering takes place or on adjacent property including:
 - violation of state or City of Eugene laws relating to sale, service, possession or consumption of alcoholic liquor, including minor in possession and serving alcohol to minors;
 - disorderly conduct, noise disturbance, criminal mischief, public urination or defecation, littering, assault, menacing, harassment, or intimidation.
- Property owners will be notified of unruly gatherings on their property. If an unruly gathering occurs at the same property more than three times in a twelve-month period, the owner of the property is liable for response cost.
- **Fine: up to \$1,000** the second and subsequent violations of the code within a 12 month period make the offenders as well as landlords responsible for the police, fire, and emergency response and repair costs. (Violation) ECC 4.670 and ECC 4.996
-

Illicit Drugs

Minor in Possession of Marijuana

- A person under 21 years of age may not attempt to purchase, purchase or acquire a marijuana item. For purposes of this section, purchasing a marijuana item includes accepting a marijuana item, and acquiring a marijuana item includes consuming a marijuana item.
- **Fine: \$250**
- **Offense: Violation-** ECC 4.240

Use of Marijuana Items in Public Place

- No person shall engage in the use of marijuana items in a public place
- For purposes of this section, “marijuana items”, and “public place” have the meanings given those terms in section 5, chapter 1, Oregon Laws 2015.
- **Fine: \$250**
- **Offense: Violation-** ECC 4.241

Marijuana in Public View

- No person may produce, process, or store homegrown marijuana or homemade cannabinoid products or cannabinoid concentrates if the homegrown marijuana or homemade cannabinoid products or cannabinoid concentrates can be readily seen by normal unaided vision from a public place
- **Fine: \$250**
- **Offense: Violation- ECC 4.242**

Providing Marijuana to Intoxicated Person

- (1) A person may not sell, give or otherwise make available any marijuana items to any person who is visibly intoxicated. (2) A person who exercises control over private real property may not knowingly allow any other person under the age of 21 years to consume marijuana items on the property, or allow any other person under the age of 21 years to remain on the property if the person under the age of 21 years consumes marijuana items on the property.
- **Fine: Up to \$1,000**
- **Offense: Misdemeanor**

Other Common Citations

Giving False Information to a Police Officer for a Citation (Jailable)

- Knowingly uses or gives a false name, address, or date of birth, for the purposes of the officer issuing or serving a citation.
- **Fine: \$2,500 and/or 100 days in jail, or both. (Crime) ECC 4.906**

Interfering with a Police Officer (Jailable)

- 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: \$5,000 and/or 1 year in jail, or both. (Crime) ECC 4.907**

False Swearing (Jailable)

- Making a false sworn statement, knowing it to be false.
- **Fine: \$2,500 and/or 100 days in jail, or both (Crime) ECC 4.908**

Prohibited Noise (Jailable)

- Noise disturbances are those sounds which annoy or disturb a reasonable person of normal sensitivities, endanger or injure property, or endanger or injure the safety or health of a person. This includes, but is not limited to, the use of musical equipment, such as an amplifier or musical instrument, where the resulting noise is audible fifty (50) feet or more from the device.
- **Fine: up to \$500 (Crime); up to \$1,500 for failure to cease within 30 minutes after notice or citation or for a similar noise disturbance within 6 months of receiving a citation (Crime) ECC 4.080 and ECC 4.083**

State of Oregon Sanctions

Classifications & Maximum Fines and Penalties

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

Violation

An offense is a violation if any of the following apply:

- a) The offense is designated as a violation in the statute defining the offense.
- b) The statute prescribing the penalty for the offense provides that the offense is punishable by a fine but does not provide that the offense is punishable by a term of imprisonment. The statute may provide for punishment in addition to a fine as long as the punishment does not include a term of imprisonment.
- c) The offense is created by an ordinance of a county, city, district or other political subdivision of this state with authority to create offenses, and the ordinance provides that violation of the ordinance is punishable by a fine but does not provide that the offense is punishable by a term of imprisonment.

ORS 161.566, 161.568

The penalty for committing a violation is a fine. The law creating a violation may impose other penalties in addition to a fine but may not impose a term of imprisonment. Violations are classified for the purpose of sentencing into the following categories:

- Class A violations: Up to \$2,000
- Class B violations: Up to \$1,000
- Class C violations: Up to \$500
- Class D violations: Up to \$250
- Unclassified violations
- Specific fine violations

ORS 153.015, 153.012, 153.018

Misdemeanor

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. There may also be crime-specific penalties provided in the statute defining the crime.

- Class A misdemeanor: Up to 1 year and \$6,250, or twice the value of resulting gain of property or money
- Class B misdemeanor: Up to 6 months and \$2,500, or twice the value of resulting gain of property or money
- Class C misdemeanor: Up to 30 days and \$1,250, or twice the value of resulting gain of property or money
- Unclassified Misdemeanors

ORS 161.545, 161.635, 161.615

Felony

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. There may also be crime-specific penalties provided in the statute defining the crime.

- Class A felony: Up to 20 years and \$375,000, or twice the value of resulting gain of property or money
- Class B felony: Up to 10 years and \$250,000, or twice the value of resulting gain of property or money

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- Class C felony: Up to 5 years and \$125,000, or twice the value of resulting gain of property or money
- Unclassified Felonies

ORS 161.525, 161.625, 161.605

Substance-Specific Sanctions

Alcohol

MIP - Minor in Possession

- No minor under 21 years of age shall attempt to purchase or be in possession of alcoholic liquor. Possession may include holding, consuming or attempting to purchase alcohol. Personal possession of alcoholic liquor includes consumption of liquor.
- **Fine: Up to \$360 (Criminal Violation) ORS 471.430 (1)**

Controlling an Area Where Minors are Permitted to Consume Alcohol

- No person in control of property may knowingly allow minor(s) to consume alcohol or allow minor(s) to remain on the property after consuming. Private property may include a hotel room, camp site, or any rented/leased location.
- **Fine: 1st offense a fine up to \$350, 2nd offense is a fine up to \$1,000, and 3rd or subsequent offenses a fine up to \$1,000 and not less than 30 days of imprisonment.** (Criminal Violation) ORS 471.410 (3)

Furnishing Alcoholic Liquor to a Minor

- No one shall sell, give or otherwise make available any alcoholic liquor to a person under the age of 21 years.
- **Penalty: Up to \$6,250 and/or jail or both (Class A Misdemeanor) ORS 471.410(2)**

Driving Under the Influence

- A person commits the offense of driving while under the influence of intoxicants if the person drives a vehicle while the person has a blood alcohol content of 0.08 or more and/or under the influence of intoxicating liquor and/ or controlled substance.
- 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.
- **Penalty: Minimum fine of \$1,000 for 1st offense, \$1,500 for 2nd offense, and \$2,000 for the 3rd or subsequent conviction.** Additional penalties may include: fee to be paid on conviction, suspension of license, mandatory alcohol education, screening and treatment, mandatory imprisonment or community service, attendance at victim impact treatment session and session fee, and ignition interlock device installed on your vehicle (Class A Misdemeanor) ORS 813.010

Misrepresentation of Age by a Minor

- When minors misrepresent their age, purposely are not truthful about their age to purchase alcohol, enter a lounge or evade detection by law enforcement, the minor may be fined. If DMV identification is used in misrepresentation, the minor's driving privileges may be suspended for up to one year and/or the minor will have to wait for up to one year to apply for a driver's license.

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- **Fine: Up to \$1,250 and 30 days** (*Class C Misdemeanor*) ORS 165.805

Open Container

- Drinking alcohol or having an open bottle in a vehicle is prohibited. You must store any open containers of alcohol in the trunk or some other area not normally occupied by the driver or passengers.
- **Fine: Up to \$250**

False Swearing

- Falsifying information knowing that what you say is untrue. Anyone purchasing a keg using a false name or any other deceitful information shall be subject to this definition.
- (*Class A Misdemeanor*) ORS 162.075 (1)

Entry of Licensed Premises by Persons Under 21

- No one under 21 years of age shall enter or attempt to enter any area of a licensed premise that is posted or otherwise identified as prohibited to minors.
- (*Class B Violation*) ORS 471.430 (3 and 4)

Selling Alcohol Without a Liquor License

- No person who owns, operates or conducts a private or public club and who is not in possession of a license issued by the commission permitting the mixing, storing, and serving of alcoholic liquor at said premises, and no agent, servant or employee of such person, for a financial consideration by way of a charge for service, membership fee, admission fee, initiation fee, club dues, contributions or other fee or charge, shall serve or permit to be serve.
- **Fine: Up to \$360** (*Class A Misdemeanor*) ORS 471.475

Licensee, permittee and social host liability

- As a licensee, permittee or social host, if you serve visibly intoxicated persons or guests, you may be held liable for damages caused by the persons or guests away from your home or licensed premises
- **Fine: \$500** (*Class A Misdemeanor*) ORS 471.565

Marijuana and Smoking

Smoking

- Under Oregon's Smokefree Workplace Law, smoking is prohibited in public places and workplaces. **Public place** means any enclosed area open to the public. Place of employment means an enclosed area that is under the control of a public or private employer and that employees frequent during the course of employment.
- Smoking is not allowed within 10 feet of building entrances, exits, windows and air intake vents.
- On January 1, 2016, Oregonians may not use e-cigarettes and other inhalant delivery systems in workplaces, restaurants bars and other indoor public places.
- Employees and the public may report violations of the law by completing an [online complaint form](#) or, if unable to access the online form, by calling 1-866-621-6107.
- **Penalty: Fine of \$500 per day for each violation** ORS 433.835-87

Marijuana

- Unlawful manufacture of marijuana
 - > 8 plants: C felony
 - > 4 plants: B misdemeanor
 - > Any plants under age 21: C felony
- Unlawful delivery of marijuana
 - > 1 oz: A misdemeanor
 - < 1 oz: A violation
 - for consideration w/in 1000 ft. of a school: A felony
 - any amount to a person under 18 and the defendant is at least 21: C felony

Illicit Drugs

In Oregon, penalties for possession and distribution are determined by the Controlled Substance Schedule upon which the drug appears (ORS 475.035).

It is a Class A felony for a person to manufacture or deliver a schedule I, II, or III controlled substance within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising a public or private elementary, vocational or secondary school attended by minors. 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.

Examples from the drug schedules appear below:

Note: Most drugs appear on the same federal and state schedule

Controlled Substance Schedule I – V Drugs

Schedule I Drugs: Heroin, LSD, Ecstasy, Peyote, Mescaline, Psilocybin	
Manufacture or distribution- <i>Class B Felony</i>	Unlawful possession- <i>Class B Felony</i>
Schedule II Drugs: Opium, Cocaine, Methamphetamine, Amphetamine, Methadone, Morphine, Oxycontin, PCP, Marijuana	
Manufacture or distribution- <i>Class B Felony</i>	Unlawful possession- <i>Class C Felony</i>
Schedule III Drugs: Depressants, Vicodin, Anabolic Steroids, Codeine, Testosterone	
Manufacture or distribution- <i>Class C Felony</i>	Unlawful possession- <i>Class A Misdemeanor</i>
Schedule IV Drugs: Valium, Xanax, Phenobarbital	
Manufacture or distribution- <i>Class B Misdemeanor</i>	Unlawful possession- <i>Class C Misdemeanor</i>
Schedule V Drugs: Other less dangerous prescription drugs and small amounts of certain drugs (Robitussin A-C, Cophene-S, Parepectolin, Phenergan with Codeine)	
Manufacture or distribution- <i>Class C Misdemeanor</i>	Unlawful possession- <i>Violation</i> (\$250 fine, or twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money)

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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:

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

The following are federal penalties and sanctions for Illegal Possession of a Controlled Substance. *Note: Additional penalties are imposed for trafficking.*

- *21 U.S.C. 844*– First conviction: up to one (1) year imprisonment and fined at least \$1,000 but not more than \$100,000, or both. After first prior drug convictions: at least 15 days in prison, not to exceed two (2) years and fined at least \$2,500 but not more than \$250,000, or both. After two or more prior drug convictions: at least 90 days in prison, not to exceed three (3) years and fined at least \$5,000 but not more than \$250,000, or both. Special sentencing provisions for possession of crack cocaine: mandatory at least five (5) years in prison, not to exceed 20 years and fined up to \$250,000, or both if: (a) first conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 5 grams, (b) second crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 3 grams, third or subsequent crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 1 gram.
- *21 U.S.C. 953(a)(2) and 881 (a)(7)* – Forfeiture of personal and real property used to possess or to facilitate possession of a controlled substance if that offense is punishable by more than one (1) year imprisonment (See special sentencing provisions re: crack.)
- *21 U.S.C. 881(a)(4)* – Forfeiture of vehicles, boats, aircraft or any other conveyance used to transport or conceal a controlled substance.
- *21 U.S.C. 844(a)* – Civil fine of up to \$10,000.

- *21 U.S.C. 853(a)* – Denial of Federal benefits, such as student loans, grants, contracts, and professional and commercial licenses, up to one year for first offense, up to five years for second or subsequent offenses.
- *19 U.S.C. 922(g)* – Ineligible to receive or purchase a firearm.
- *Misc.* – Revocation of certain Federal licenses and benefits, (e.g., pilot license, public housing, etc.) are vested within the authorities of individual Federal agencies.

Health Risks Associated with Use and/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, Adderall, Ritalin, 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 (Mushrooms, 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, Oxycontin)

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 (Analogues of Fenatyl, Analogues of Meperidine, MDMA, Ecstasy, Analogues 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 analogues can cause symptoms such as those seen in Parkinson's disease: uncontrollable tremors, drooling, impaired speech, paralysis, and irreversible brain damage. Analogues of amphetamines and methamphetamines cause nausea, blurred vision, chills or sweating, and faintness. Psychological effects include anxiety, depression, and paranoia. Analogues 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.

Campus Safety

The University of Oregon (UO) is a city within a city, complete with a complex network of personnel and departments needed to run smoothly. Located in the Eugene-Springfield community of 200,000 in Oregon's southern Willamette Valley, the university is a hub of activity for approximately 27,000 students, faculty and staff members and visitors each day. The 2013 Annual Security and Fire Safety Report details important efforts to provide for, enhance, and prepare for the safety needs of the community. The following report meets federal requirements for annual reporting of incidents on campus, including the Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008 related to the Jeanne Clery Act, emergency notification and fire safety reporting.

The purpose of the Clery Act is to provide students, families and employees with accurate, complete and timely information about campus safety so that they can make informed decisions. The [University of Oregon Police Department \(UOPD\)](#) publishes this [Annual Security and Fire Safety Report](#) in compliance with the Clery Act, and also offers it as a resource guide, directing the reader to campus safety services and advising on crime prevention strategies.

The Annual Security and Fire Safety Report is prepared with data and information provided by the [University of Oregon Police Department](#), the [Office of the Dean of Students](#), the [Office of Emergency Management](#), the [Office of Environmental Health and Safety](#), campus security authorities and various law enforcement agencies who provide services to UO properties within their jurisdiction. The report summarizes university and campus safety programs and policies and procedures designed to enhance your personal safety while you are here at the University of Oregon.

Divided into sections, the report provides information about campus security, emergency management and fire safety. The university takes a collaborative approach to public safety response and preparation and encourages current and prospective members of the university community to review this valuable resource. This report also includes institutional policies concerning campus security, such as the policies concerning alcohol and drug use, crime prevention, the reporting of crimes, sexual assault and other matters.

Annual Security and Fire Safety Report

[This report](#) includes statistics for the previous three years concerning reported campus crimes that occurred on campus; in certain off-campus buildings or property owned or controlled by the University of Oregon; and on public property within or immediately adjacent to and accessible from the campus. The report also includes institutional policies concerning campus security such as policies regarding alcohol and drug use, crime prevention, the reporting of crimes, sexual assault, and other matters.

You can obtain a copy of this report by accessing the above website, by contacting the [University of Oregon Police Department](#) at police@uoregon.edu or by writing to us at 2141 East 15th Avenue, Eugene OR 97403.

Crime Prevention

Crime Prevention Programs on personal safety and theft prevention are sponsored by various campus organizations. Throughout the year, UOPD personnel facilitate safety programs for students, parents and faculty, along with student organizations and community organizations. Some of these crime prevention programs include personal and property safety awareness orientations, providing safety awareness brochures, safety presentations, safety booths and site safety review surveys. To enhance personal safety, especially after an evening class, walk with a friend or someone from class you know well, or contact the [Safe Ride](#) and [Designated Driver Shuttle](#) programs for a ride.

Emergency telephones are available throughout campus and are featured on various maps, including the [Parking and Transportation Map](#) and the [Campus at Night Map](#).

Resources and 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.

[Substance Abuse Prevention and Student Success](#) (541-346-3216)

Located on the first floor of Oregon Hall in the Office of the Dean of Students, Suite 164

Substance Abuse Prevention and Student Success Services proactively addresses high-risk drinking and substance abuse on the campus; coordinate and make recommendations in developing an overall vision, short term/ long term goals and objectives for the campus regarding substance abuse prevention and education. Substance abuse prevention programs and services are evidenced-based, comprehensive, and coordinated with campus and community partners.

[National Drug Information Treatment and Referral Hotline](#) (1-800-662-HELP)

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's toll-free telephone number for alcohol and drug information /treatment referral assistance. When you call the toll-free number, you can speak to a representative concerning substance abuse treatment, request printed materials on alcohol or drugs, or learn more about local substance abuse treatment referral information in your state.

[Oregon Department of Human Services Mental Health and Addiction Services](#) (503-945-5763)

The Department's mission is to assist Oregonians and their families to become independent, healthy and safe by:

- Promoting resilience and recovery through culturally competent, integrated, evidence-based treatments of addictions, pathological gambling, mental illness and emotional disorders
- Prevention and reducing the negative effects of alcohol, other drugs, gambling addiction, and mental health disorders

OMHAS works with community partners to plan, deliver services and increase program quality.

[University of Oregon Collegiate Recovery Center](#) (541-346-2117)

The Collegiate Recovery Center (CRC) on the University of Oregon campus offers a comprehensive continuing support structure to assist recovering college students with recovery support, academic support, financial resources, mentorship, social support, and life skills training. The Center provides a

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nurturing, affirming environment in which individuals recovering from substance abuse, self-harm, eating disorders, and other addictions can find support while attaining a college education. Five main layers of support include: Collegiate Recovery Center seminars, recovery meetings, individualized academic advising, peer engagement through community service, and scholarship opportunities.

[Crisis Intervention and Violence Support Services Program](#) (541-346-SAFE)

The Crisis Intervention and Sexual Violence Support Services Program is a program within the [Office of the Dean of Students](#) that provides a comprehensive and integrated response to students who have experienced any form of sexual harassment or violence, including sexual assault, domestic/ dating violence, and stalking/ gender-based bullying. Services may include the following:

- Immediate survivor-centered support and advocacy
- Addressing immediate safety concerns
- Informing students of available options regarding medical services, forensic evidence collection, and reporting to law enforcement
- Support in accessing health and counseling services
- Academic accommodations
- Legal advocacy
- Housing accommodations

Crisis intervention services are also available on the 24-hour information and support hotline by calling (541) 346- SAFE. Call anytime to speak with a counselor who can explain your options and connect you with resources. This service is free for students and is confidential, consistent with state and federal law. More information about reporting incidents of sexual harassment and sexual assault can be found on the [University of Oregon SAFE website](#).

[University Counseling and Testing Center](#) (541-346-3227)

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

The University Counseling and Testing Center (UCTC) provides consultation, individual counseling, group counseling, and referrals to more intense treatment programs for substance abuse concerns. UCTC does not provide court ordered assessments, but does work closely with University Housing and Student Conduct and Community Standards for initial mandated assessments. UCTC provides the Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention of College Students (BASICS) program for college students. BASICS provides an opportunity to assess individual patterns, identify potential changes, and discuss ideas to help reduce the risk of future problems. UCTC also provides Rolling with the Change Group, a voluntary group designed for students who are contemplating making a change in their alcohol and drug use patterns, but have questions and concerns about how to do so. For a student to be enrolled in this group, they must schedule an appointment with UCTC staff.

[University Health Center](#) (541-346-2770)

Located on the first floor of the Health, Counseling and Testing Center building

The University 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.

EMERGENCY & SAFETY NUMBERS

Eugene Police and Fire or Medical Emergency (life-threatening)...	Dial 911
UO Police Department	Emergency 541-346-6666
	Non-Emergency 541-346-2919
<u>UO POLICE DEPARTMENT</u>	
UO Police Department (general information)	541-346-2919
Communications and Emergency Response Center (CERC)	541-346-2919
Parking Information, Bicycle Registration	541-346-5444
Campus Safety Escort	541-346-2919
University Access Coordinator	541-346-5446
Technical Systems Coordinator	541-346-1965
OTHER UNIVERSITY RESOURCES	
Sexual Violence Response and Support Services	541-346-8194
Safe Ride	541-346-RIDE (7433)
ASUO Women's Center	541-346-4095
Bias Response Team	541-346-2037
Designated Driver Shuttle	541-346-RIDE (7433)
Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Educational and Support Services	541-346-6105
Office of Student Conduct and Community Standards	541-346-3216
Office of the Dean of Students	541-346-3216
University Counseling and Testing Center	541-346-3227
University Health Center (urgent, non-emergency appointments)	541-346-2770
University Housing	541-346-4277
UO Crisis Line (for help after 5 PM)	541-346-3227
UO 24-hour Information and Support Hotline	541-346-CARE
UO Office of Affirmative Action and Equal Opportunity	541-346-3123
LOCAL COMMUNITY RESOURCES	
White Bird Clinic Counseling	541-342-8255
Cahoots Crisis Assistance (dispatched through Eugene police)	541-682-5757
Lane Independent Living Alliance	541-607-7020
Oregon State Police Sex Offender Registration Unit	503-934-1258
Eugene Police Department	541-682-5111
Sexual Assault Support Services (SASS)	Toll Free 800-788-4727 or 541-343-7277
Womenspace Domestic Violence Services	541-485-6513 or (800) 281-2800
Eugene Police Crime Prevention Unit	541-682-5137
Eugene Police West University Substation (13 th & Kincaid)	541-682-8350
Hourglass Community Crisis Care Center	541-505-8426

Eugene-Springfield Community Addiction Assistance & Additional Resources

<u>Al-Anon Information Service</u> <i>(AIS for family and friends of addicted person)</i>	541-741-2841
<u>Alcoholics Anonymous (AA)</u>	541-342-4113
<u>Buckley House Detox Center</u> <i>(Short-term treatment and detoxification)</i>	541-343-6512
Center for Family Development <i>(Outpatient counseling & substance abuse treatment)</i>	541-342-8437
<u>Emergence Addiction and Behavioral Therapies</u> <i>(also known as ACES)</i>	541-687-9141
Integrated Health Clinics of Eugene <i>(Outpatient substance abuse treatment)</i>	541-344-3574
<u>Lane County Corrections</u>	541-682-4263
<u>Lane County Public Health Prevention Program</u>	
Lane County Alcohol Prevention	541-682-3031
Suicide Helpline	800-273-TALK
Military Helpline	888-HLP-4-VET
Gambling Helpline	877-MY-LIMIT
Parent Helpline for Children <i>(For concerns about drug use/drinking)</i>	855-378-4373 & 855-DRUG-FREE
<u>Looking Glass Youth and Family Services</u>	541-686-2688
<u>Mothers against Drunk Driving</u>	877-275-6233 or 541-343-8115
<u>Methadone Clinic</u>	541-682-4464
<u>Nar-Anon, for Family and Friends of the Addict</u>	800-477-6291
<u>Narcotics Anonymous</u> <i>(Free confidential support groups for those struggling with issues of drug addiction)</i>	541-729-0080
<u>Oregon Tobacco Quit Line</u> <i>(Free counseling to help you quit tobacco)</i>	800-QUIT-NOW (784-8669)
<u>Overeaters Anonymous- Willamette Valley Area</u>	Web Only
<u>Chrysalis Treatment Program</u>	541-683-1641
<u>Prevention Lane Gambling Resources</u>	541-682-3928
<u>Serenity Lane Treatment Center</u>	541-687-1110
<u>White Bird Crisis Line & Service Center</u>	541-342-8255
<u>Willamette Family Treatment Services</u>	541-343-2993
Hourglass Community Crisis Care Center	541-505-8426