



UNIVERSITY OF OREGON
Drug Free Schools and Communities Report 2019

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Introduction

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. This document is provided to all current students in compliance with the act. 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.

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 campus by increasing healthy lifestyles and reducing the harm associated with alcohol and other drug abuse.

The Annual Drug Free Schools and Communities Act is published by the Office of the Dean of Students and includes the following information:

1. Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit, at a minimum, the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees.
2. A list of applicable legal sanctions under federal, state, or local laws for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol.
3. A description of the health risks associated with the abuse of alcohol or use of illicit drugs.
4. A list of drug and alcohol programs (counseling, treatment, rehabilitation, and re-entry) that are available to employees and students.
5. UO's disciplinary sanctions for students and employees in violation of the standards of conduct.

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 the Coordinator of Substance Abuse Prevention in the Office of the Dean of Students at 541-346-3216.

Alcohol and Other Drugs at 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 prevent our students and employees from injuring themselves through the use and abuse of drugs and alcohol. 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 the 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.

In addition to state and federal laws, the UO has a distinct Student Conduct Code. 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](#) provides information, services, and support related to [drug and alcohol abuse prevention](#). It also provides useful suggestions on the prevention of unsafe situations involving substance use and abuse.

The [University Counseling 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

The following policy language can be found in the Student Conduct Code.

- 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.
- Prohibited drug use, which includes:
 - A. Manufacturing, processing, distributing, or cultivating a drug, including but not limited to, cannabis 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 cannabis or narcotics on university premises or at a university-sponsored activity; or
 - C. Possession of a drug, including but not limited, to cannabis 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 Standards

In addition to the behavior prohibited by the Student Code of Conduct and other University Policies, the following are prohibited and apply to residents and their guests.

Alcohol

- Residents under the age of 21 consuming or possessing alcohol.
- All residents possessing, consuming or furnishing alcoholic beverages in public areas and in all areas of Wellness and Substance-Free Halls (including resident's rooms.)
- Displaying alcoholic beverage containers.
- Possession of rapid-consumption devices, beer bong, ice luge, etc.
- Group drinking activities, this includes but is not limited to beer pong (including water pong) and flip cup. This also includes drinking alcohol with 5 or more people in the room.
- Consuming alcohol in the presences of minors. The only exception is when the minor's roommate is at least 21 years of age and consuming in their shared room.

- Minors being in the presence of alcohol. The only exception is when the minor's roommate is at least 21 years of age and consuming in their shared room within policy.

Drugs

- Illegal use, possession or the furnishing of controlled substances, including but not limited to cannabis.
- Possession or use of drug paraphernalia. Drug paraphernalia includes “bongs,” pipes, vaporizers, and other devices that may be used to facilitate the consumption of illegal drugs. Any drug paraphernalia found will be confiscated.
- Under the influence of alcohol or any controlled substance, including by not limited to cannabis, regardless of age, in the residence halls.
- Being in the presence of illegal drugs and/or paraphernalia.

Tobacco

- Residents under the age of 21 consuming or possessing tobacco.

Smoking

- The UO campus is tobacco and smoke free. This includes the use of e-cigarettes, hookahs and vaporizers. Although smoking is not permitted anywhere on campus, smokers, if over the age of 21, may return to campus after having smoked.

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, and 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. Contact the following for more information.

Coordinator of Substance Abuse Prevention
Office of the Dean of Students
541-346-6758

Health Promotion Manager
University Health Center
541-346-2770

Student Cessation

- [Free Nicotine Replacement Therapy \(NRT\)](#) is available for students through the [University Health Center](#). Please go to our website and follow the instructions.
- Nicotine Replacement Therapy is often available through individual insurance plans. Students should check with their insurance for cessation information and resources.

- The quit line (1-800-QUIT-NOW) can provide one free box of gum or patch after a cessation consultation and quit-plan formation.
- 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.

Cannabis-free University

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

At the federal level, the Controlled Substances Act states that the growing and use of cannabis is a crime and federal enforcement agencies can prosecute users and growers of cannabis, regardless of state law. In addition to being a federal offense, the use of cannabis 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 cannabis 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 cannabis 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 cannabis:

- Student Conduct Code
- Drug-Free Workplace Policy

Sanctions Related to Alcohol and Other Drugs

City of Eugene Municipal Ordinance Sanctions

Alcohol

Minor in Possession (MIP)

- No person under the age of 21 shall attempt to purchase, acquire, or have in their possession any alcohol. No minor shall have in his or her system any alcohol. (Section 1)
- No minor shall possess any alcohol while he or she is operating a motor vehicle.
- Oregon DMV can suspend licenses upon conviction (Section 2)
- Fine: Up to \$250
- Offense: Violation—ECC 4.115

Sales to Certain Persons Prohibited

- No person shall sell, give, or otherwise make available any alcohol 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 property may knowingly allow any other person under the age of 21 years who is not their child or minor ward to consume alcohol on the property, or allow them to remain on the property if the person under the age of 21 years consumes alcohol 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 selling, giving, or furnishing alcohol to a person less than 21 years old or who is visibly intoxicated.
- 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 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 their 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 and Possession in Unlicensed Public Places

- Consumption of alcohol 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 alcohol, 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)
- 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. 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 alcohol, 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 12-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.
- Offense: 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 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 they can be readily seen by normal unaided vision from a public place
- Fine: \$250
- Offense: Violation—ECC 4.242

Allowing Consumption of Marijuana by Minor on Property

- A person who exercises control over private 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 that person 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 using or giving 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.
- Offense: Crime—ECC 4.906

Interfering with a Police Officer (Jailable)

- Knowing that another person is a police officer and intentionally acting in a manner that prevents or attempts to prevent a police officer from performing their lawful duties with regard to another person, or the refusing to obey a lawful order by the police officer.
- Fine: \$5,000 and/or one year in jail, or both.
- Offense: Crime—ECC 4.907

False Swearing (Jailable)

- Making a false sworn statement and knowing it to be false.
- Fine: \$2,500 and/or 100 days in jail, or both
- Offense: 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 feet or more from the device.
- Fine: up to \$500 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
- Offense: Crime—ECC 4.080 and ECC 4.083

State of Oregon Sanctions

Classifications, Maximum Fines and Penalties

Violation

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

- The offense is designated as a violation in the statute defining the offense.
- 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.
- 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

A person convicted of the crime of a misdemeanor as designated in any statute of this state 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 one 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

A person convicted of the crime of a felony as designated in any 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
- Class C felony: up to five 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

Minor in Possession (MIP)

- No person under 21 years of age shall attempt to purchase or be in possession of alcohol. Possession may include holding, consuming, or attempting to purchase alcohol. Personal possession of alcohol 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 alcohol. Private property includes a hotel room, camp site, or any rented or leased location.
- Fines: 1st offense—fine up to \$350; 2nd offense—fine up to \$1,000; 3rd or subsequent offenses—fine up to \$1,000 and no less than 30 days of imprisonment.
- Criminal violation—ORS 471.410(3)

Furnishing Alcohol to a Minor

- No one shall sell, give, or otherwise make available any alcohol to a person under the age of 21 years.

- Penalty: up to \$6,250 and/or jail
- 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 they have a blood alcohol content of 0.08 or more and/or are under the influence of 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:
1st offense: minimum fine of \$1,000
2nd offense: \$1,500
3rd or subsequent offenses: \$2,000
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 a 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, 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.
- Fine: up to \$1,250 and 30 days
- Class C misdemeanor—ORS 165.80

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 alcohol at said premises shall serve alcohol. Additionally, 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

Cannabis and Smoking

Smoking

- Under Oregon's Indoor Clean Air Act, smoking is prohibited in public places and workplaces. Public places 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.
- As of January 1, 2016, Oregonians may not use e-cigarettes and other inhalant delivery systems in workplaces, restaurant bars, and other indoor public places.
- As of January 1, 2018, Oregonians may not purchase or use tobacco products, inhalant delivery systems, and tobacco product devices under the age of 21.
- Employees and the public may report violations of the law by calling 1-866-621-6107.
- Penalty: fine of \$500 per day for each violation—ORS 433.835-87

Cannabis

- Unlawful manufacture of marijuana item (ORS 475B.349)
- > 8 plants: class C felony
- > 4 plants: class B misdemeanor
- Any plants grown by persons under age 21: class C felony
- Unlawful delivery of marijuana item (ORS 475B.346)
- > 1 oz: class A misdemeanor
- < 1 oz: class A violation
- delivery within 1000 feet of a school: class A felony
- delivery of any amount to a person under 18 by a person at least 21: class 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. 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—class B felony

Unlawful possession—class B felony

Schedule II Drugs: *Opium, Cocaine, Methamphetamine, Amphetamine, Methadone, Morphine, Oxycodone, PCP, Cannabis*

Manufacture or distribution—class B felony

Unlawful possession—class C felony

Schedule III Drugs: *Depressants, Vicodin, Anabolic Steroids, Codeine, Testosterone*

Manufacture or distribution—class C felony

Unlawful possession—class A misdemeanor

Schedule IV Drugs: *Valium, Xanax, Phenobarbital*

Manufacture or distribution—class B misdemeanor

Unlawful possession—class C misdemeanor

Schedule V Drugs: *Other less dangerous prescription drugs and small amounts of certain drugs (RobitussinA-C, Cophene-S, Parepectolin, Phenergan with Codeine)*

Manufacture or distribution—class C misdemeanor

Unlawful possession—violation with a \$250 fine, or twice the value of any resulting gain of property or money

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. 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 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, cannabis, 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 the 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 may be added. These penalties may be 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. Additional penalties are imposed for trafficking.

- *21 U.S.C. 844*—First conviction: up to one-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 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 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 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-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.) is vested within the authorities of individual federal agencies.

Health Risks Associated with Use and 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. Cannabis, 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 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 (Analog of Fentanyl, 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. Analog of amphetamines and methamphetamines cause nausea, blurred vision, chills or sweating, and faintness. Psychological effects include anxiety, depression, and paranoia. Analog 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 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 Safety and Risk Services, 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. The UO Police Department also features additional campus crime information on their website.

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 mailing a request to 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 initiatives include 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. During evening or early morning hours, our UO police officers may be able to offer you an escort from on-campus locations, if you feel threatened or unsafe walking across campus. Call 541-346-2919 for information and availability.

The Safe Ride program also provides a safe and accessible alternative to traveling alone at night. The program operates every night and hours of operation can range between 6:00 p.m. to 2:00 a.m. depending on the term. It is a free assault prevention service open to UO students, faculty, and staff. Students may call 541-346-7433 Ext 2. The UO also offers the Designated Driver Shuttle (DDS) to students, which operates every night from 10:00 p.m. to

2:30 a.m. DDS picks students up to take them home. This service prevents any student from drinking and driving or putting themselves in other unsafe driving situations. Students may call DDS at 541-346-7433.

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

Options for Students to Report and Receive Help

Students who have experienced sexual harassment, including sexual assault, dating or domestic violence, gender-based harassment or bullying, and stalking have options to report and receive help from a variety of sources, including the [university](#), [campus and local law enforcement](#), and [community agencies](#). For those who are [unsure of what to do](#), we have staff who will review all available options so students can decide how they want to proceed.

- Students can report and receive help from the university and/or law enforcement.
- Students can receive confidential support on campus and/or help from community services.
- Students can make an anonymous report to the university.
- Students can have evidence collected to use at a later time.

The University of Oregon is committed to providing a comprehensive and integrated response to students who have experienced any form of sexual harassment. Our goal is to ensure that all students who report to the university are met with a caring and compassionate response, and are provided with access to all available resources necessary to continue their academic program. More information about reporting can be found on the [University of Oregon SAFE website](#).

Questions regarding Title IX may be referred to the Title IX Coordinator within the University of Oregon's Office of Investigations and Civil Rights Compliance or to the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights.

Title IX Coordinator
Office of Investigations and Civil Rights
Compliance
541-346-8136
titleixcoordinator@uoregon.edu

[Office for Civil Rights](#)
US Department of Education, Western Region
206-607-1600
ocr.seattle@ed.gov

Resources and Assistance

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 (541-346-3216)

Located on the first floor of Oregon Hall in the Office of the Dean of Students, Suite 185
Substance Abuse Prevention 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 and 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 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 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 and dating violence, and stalking or 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 available 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 Center (541-346-3227)

Located on the second floor of the Health, Counseling and Testing Center building, The University Counseling Center (UCC) provides consultation, individual counseling, group counseling, and referrals to more intense treatment programs for substance abuse concerns. UCC does not provide court ordered assessments, but does work closely with University Housing and Student Conduct and Community Standards for initial mandated assessments. UCC provides the Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention of College Students (BASICS) program for college students. BASICS provide an opportunity to assess individual patterns, identify potential changes, and discuss ideas to help reduce the risk of future problems. UCC 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 UCC 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 Numbers

Eugene Police and Fire or Medical Emergency (life-threatening)	Dial 9-1-1
UO Police Department	Emergency 9-1-1 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
<u>OTHER UNIVERSITY RESOURCES</u>	
<u>24-hour Sexual Violence Response and Support Services</u>	541-346-SAFE (7233)
<u>Safe Ride</u>	541-346-RIDE (7433)
<u>UO Women's Center</u>	541-346-4095
<u>Bias Response Team</u>	541-346-3216
<u>Designated Driver Shuttle</u>	541-346-RIDE (7433)
<u>Campus Shuttle</u>	see online map
<u>Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Educational and Support Services</u>	541-346-6105
<u>Office of Student Conduct and Community Standards</u>	541-346-1140
<u>Office of the Dean of Students</u>	541-346-3216
<u>University Counseling Center</u>	541-346-3227
<u>University Health Center (urgent, non-emergency appointments)</u>	541-346-2770
<u>University Housing</u>	541-346-4277
<u>UO After-Hours Crisis Support Line (for help after 5:00 p.m.)</u>	541-346-3227
<u>UO Office of Affirmative Action and Equal Opportunity</u>	541-346-3123
<u>LOCAL COMMUNITY RESOURCES</u>	
<u>White Bird Clinic Counseling</u>	541-342-8255
<u>CAHOOTS Crisis Assistance (dispatched through Eugene police)</u>	541-682-5111
<u>Lane Independent Living Alliance</u>	541-607-7020
<u>Oregon State Police Sex Offender Registration Unit</u>	503-378-3720
<u>Eugene Police Department</u>	541-682-5111
<u>Sexual Assault Support Services (SASS)</u>	844-404-7277 or 541-343-7277
<u>Womenspace Domestic Violence Services</u>	541-485-6513 or 800-281-2800
<u>Eugene Police Crime Prevention Unit</u>	541-682-5137
<u>Eugene Police West University Substation (13th & Kincaid)</u>	541-682-8350
<u>Hourglass Community Crisis Care Center</u>	541-505-8426
Uber	Smartphone Application
Lyft	Smartphone Application
<u>Oregon Taxi</u>	541-434-8294

Eugene and Springfield Community Addiction Assistance and Resources

<u>Al-Anon Information Service</u>	541-741-2841
<i>(AIS for family and friends of addicted person)</i>	
<u>Alcoholics Anonymous (AA)</u>	541-342-4113
<u>Buckley House Detox Center</u>	541-762-4575
<i>(Short-term treatment and detoxification)</i>	
<u>Center for Family Development</u>	541-342-8437
<i>(Outpatient counseling & substance abuse treatment)</i>	
<u>Emergence Addiction and Behavioral Therapies</u>	541-393-0777
<i>(also known as ACES)</i>	
<u>Integrated Health Clinics of Eugene</u>	503-353-9415
<i>(Outpatient substance abuse treatment)</i>	
<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 (8255)
Military Helpline	888-HLP-4-VET (457-4838)
Gambling Helpline	877-MY-LIMIT (695-4648)
Parent Helpline for Children	855-DRUG-FREE (378-4373)
<i>(For concerns about drug use/drinking)</i>	
<u>Looking Glass Youth and Family Services</u>	541-686-2688
Crisis Line	541-689-3111
<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>	541-729-0080
<i>(Free confidential support groups for those struggling with issues of drug addiction)</i>	
<u>Oregon Tobacco Quit Line</u>	800-QUIT-NOW (784-8669)
<i>(Free counseling to help you quit tobacco)</i>	
<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>	541-485-1577
<u>White Bird Crisis Line & Service Center</u>	541-342-8255
<u>Willamette Family Treatment Services</u>	541-762-4300
<u>Hourglass Community Crisis Care Center</u>	541-505-8426
<u>National Suicide Prevention Lifeline</u>	800-273-8255