



# The Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics and Fire Safety Report for 2013

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## Introduction

At The University of Iowa, we provide excellence and accessibility in education, conduct groundbreaking research, undertake revolutionary creative endeavor, dedicate ourselves to diversity, and enhance higher education's role in public life. At Iowa, undergraduate, graduate, and professional students find a rich, vibrant, innovative, and affordable academic experience. The UI is one of the nation's academic leaders. As we hold onto our traditions and our strengths, we also look forward to a future marked by increasing distinction and new discovery.

The University of Iowa prepares this report to comply with the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Crime Statistics Act. The full text of this report can be located on our web site at <http://police.uiowa.edu>

The University of Iowa has four campuses in Iowa. The main campus is located in Iowa City. The University also has campuses as defined by the Clery Act in Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, and the Lakeside Lab at Lake Okoboji. In general the policies apply to all campuses except where noted.

## Crime Statistics

### Procedure for Preparing the Annual Crime Statistics for the Main Campus in Iowa City

While the proper channel for reporting crime is direct communication with a law enforcement agency such as the UI Department of Public Safety, certain University officials affiliated with non-police departments can also receive reports of crime. The officials and offices that may receive information about crimes and from whom the University gathers campus crime data includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- Department of Public Safety – Police Division
- The Office of the Dean of Students
- The Office of Equal Opportunity and Diversity
- The Office of the Sexual Misconduct Response Coordinator
- UIHC Safety and Security
- Other Campus Security Authorities, as defined by federal law

In addition to the offices and/or persons above, the Iowa City Police Department, the Coralville Police Department, the University Heights Police Department, North Liberty Police, the Johnson County Sheriff's Office, and other law enforcement agencies with jurisdiction over properties owned or controlled by the institution provide information about crimes in Iowa City included in the annual crime statistics.

University Counseling Service (UCS), Faculty and Staff Services/Employee Assistance Program (EAP), Rape Victim Advocacy Program (RVAP), and Women's Resource and Action Center (WRAC) provide confidential counseling and inform their clients of the procedures to report crime to the UI Department of Public Safety on an

anonymous or voluntary confidential basis, should they feel it is in the best interest of the client. A procedure is in place to anonymously capture crime statistics disclosed confidentially during such a session.

Each year, an e-mail notification is made to all faculty, staff and enrolled students that provides the web site to access this report. Copies of the report may also be obtained at the UI Department of Public Safety headquarters located at 808 University Capitol Centre or by calling (319) 335-5022.

**Procedure for the University of Iowa Center in Cedar Rapids**

In addition to the offices above, the Cedar Rapids Police Department provides information about crimes at the University of Iowa Center and are included in the annual crime statistics.

**Procedure for the John and Mary Pappajohn Center in Des Moines**

In addition to the offices above, the Des Moines Police Department provides information about crimes at the John and Mary Pappajohn Education Center and are included in the annual crime statistics.

**Procedure for the Lakeside Lab at Lake Okoboji**

In addition to the offices above, the Dickinson County Sheriff's Office provides information about crimes at the Lakeside Lab Lake Okoboji and are included in the annual crime statistics.

**CRIME STATISTICS TABLES FOR THE MAIN CAMPUS IN IOWA CITY  
CRIMINAL OFFENSES**

Type of Offense		On Campus	On-Campus Housing(1)	Non- Campus	Public Property	Total
<b>Criminal Homicide</b>						
Murder/Non Negligent Manslaughter	2010	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2010	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sex Offenses</b>						
Forcible Sex Offenses	2010	6	3	1	0	7
	2011	10	8	1	0	11
	2012	15	9	2	3	20
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	2010	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Robbery</b>						
	2010	1	0	0	1	2
	2011	0	0	0	1	1
	2012	3	0	0	2	5
<b>Aggravated Assault</b>						
	2010	5	1	0	5	10
	2011	6	2	0	7	13
	2012	3	0	0	14	17
<b>Burglary</b>						
	2010	29	8	1	0	30
	2011	20	11	1	0	21
	2012	26	7	2	0	28
<b>Motor Vehicle Theft</b>						
	2010	0	0	1	1	2
	2011	2	0	1	4	7
	2012	2	0	0	5	7
<b>Arson</b>						
	2010	4	0	0	1	5
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	1	1	0	0	1
<b>Hate Crimes</b>						
2012 - 1 Case: Intimidation, On-Campus Housing, by Race						
2011 - None						
2010 - None						



## ARRESTS AND REFERRALS

Type of Offense		On Campus	On-Campus Housing(1)	Non- Campus	Public Property	Total
<b>Arrests</b>						
Liquor Law Violations	2010	175	10	0	386	561
	2011	96	14	0	401	497
	2012	112	5	0	391	503
Drug Abuse Violations	2010	118	61	1	25	144
	2011	117	59	0	48	165
	2012	140	81	0	94	234
Illegal Weapons Possession	2010	1	0	0	1	2
	2011	0	0	0	3	3
	2012	3	1	0	8	11
<b>Student Disciplinary Referrals</b>						
Liquor Law Violations	2010	508	468	0	0	508
	2011	777	744	0	0	777
	2012	667	653	1	0	668
Drug Abuse Violations (2)	2010	6	6	0	0	6
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	6	6	0	0	6
Illegal Weapons Possession	2010	2	2	0	0	2
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0

- (1) The Clery Act requires institutions to disclose the total number of crimes that occurred on campus, *including* crimes that occurred in on-campus student housing facilities as well as the number of crimes that occurred in on-campus student housing facilities as a subset of the total.
- (2) After a review of the university's procedure for counting disciplinary referrals for violation of drug laws, it was determined that some suspected drug-related incidents were counted as disciplinary referrals that did not constitute a violation of law. Therefore, the statistics from 2010 and 2011 were re-calculated to reflect the counting procedure as set forth in the Department of Education Handbook for Campus Safety and Security Reporting.

**CRIME STATISTICS TABLES FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA CENTER IN CEDAR RAPIDS  
CRIMINAL OFFENSES**

Type of Offense		On Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total
<b>Criminal Homicide</b>					
Murder/Non Negligent Manslaughter	2010	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2010	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0
<b>Sex Offenses</b>					
Forcible Sex Offenses	2010	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	2010	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0
<b>Robbery</b>					
	2010	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0
<b>Aggravated Assault</b>					
	2010	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	4	4
	2012	0	0	0	0
<b>Burglary</b>					
	2010	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0
<b>Motor Vehicle Theft</b>					
	2010	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	1	1
	2012	0	0	0	0
<b>Arson</b>					
	2010	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0
<b>Hate Crimes</b>					
There were no reported hate crimes for 2010 - 2012					

**ARRESTS AND REFERRALS**

Type of Offense		On Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total
<b>Arrests</b>					
Liquor Law Violations	2010	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2010	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	8	8
Illegal Weapons Possession	2010	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0
<b>Student Disciplinary Referrals</b>					
Liquor Law Violations	2010	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2010	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2010	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0

**CRIME STATISTICS TABLES FOR THE JOHN AND MARY PAPPAJOHN CENTER IN DES MOINES  
CRIMINAL OFFENSES**

Type of Offense		On Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total
<b>Criminal Homicide</b>					
Murder/Non Negligent Manslaughter	2010	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2010	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0
<b>Sex Offenses</b>					
Forcible Sex Offenses	2010	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	2010	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0
<b>Robbery</b>					
	2010	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0
<b>Aggravated Assault</b>					
	2010	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0
<b>Burglary</b>					
	2010	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0
<b>Motor Vehicle Theft</b>					
	2010	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0
<b>Arson</b>					
	2010	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0
<b>Hate Crimes</b>					
There were no hate crimes reported from 2010 - 2012					

**ARRESTS AND REFERRALS**

Type of Offense		On Campus	Non-Campus	Public Property	Total
<b>Arrests</b>					
Liquor Law Violations	2010	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2010	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2010	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0
<b>Student Disciplinary Referrals</b>					
Liquor Law Violations	2010	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2010	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2010	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0

**CRIME STATISTICS TABLES FOR THE LAKESIDE LAB AT LAKE OKOBOJI  
CRIMINAL OFFENSES**

Type of Offense		On Campus	Residence Facility(1)	Non- Campus	Public Property	Total
<b>Criminal Homicide</b>						
Murder/Non Negligent Manslaughter	2010	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
Negligent Manslaughter	2010	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Sex Offenses</b>						
Forcible Sex Offenses	2010	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Forcible Sex Offenses	2010	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Robbery</b>						
	2010	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Aggravated Assault</b>						
	2010	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Burglary</b>						
	2010	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Motor Vehicle Theft</b>						
	2010	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Arson</b>						
	2010	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Hate Crimes</b>						
There were no reported hate crimes for 2010 - 2012						

**ARRESTS AND REFERRALS**

Type of Offense		On Campus	Residence Facility	Non- Campus	Public Property	Total
<b>Arrests</b>						
Liquor Law Violations	2010	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2010	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2010	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Student Disciplinary Referrals</b>						
Liquor Law Violations	2010	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
Drug Abuse Violations	2010	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0
Illegal Weapons Possession	2010	0	0	0	0	0
	2011	0	0	0	0	0
	2012	0	0	0	0	0

- (1) The Clery Act requires institutions to disclose the total number of crimes that occurred on campus, *including* crimes that occurred in on-campus student housing facilities as well as the number of crimes that occurred in on-campus student housing facilities as a subset of the total.

## Definitions

**Aggravated Assault** - An unlawful attack by one person upon another wherein the offender uses a weapon or displays it in a threatening manner, or the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury involving apparent broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injury, severe laceration, or loss of consciousness. This also includes assault with disease (as in cases when the offender is aware that he/she is infected with a deadly disease and deliberately attempts to inflict the disease by biting, spitting, etc.)

**Arson** - Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

**Bias** - A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or ethnicity/national origin.

**Bias Crime** - A criminal offense committed against a person or property which is motivated, in whole or in part, by the offender's bias against a race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or ethnicity/national origin; also known as Hate Crime. Note: Even if the offender was mistaken in his/her perception that the victim was a member of the group he or she was acting against, the offense is still a bias crime because the offender was motivated by bias against the group.

**Burglary** - The unlawful entry into a building or other structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft.

**Disability Bias** - A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their physical or mental impairments or challenges, whether such disability is temporary or permanent, congenital or acquired by heredity, accident, injury, advanced age, or illness.

**Drug Abuse Violations\*** - Violations of State and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs. The relevant substances include: opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics (demerol, methadones); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine).

**Ethnicity/National Origin Bias** - A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons of the same race or national origin who share common or similar traits, languages, customs, and traditions, e.g., Arabs, Hispanics.

**Forcible Fondling** - The touching of the private body parts of another person for the purpose of sexual gratification, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

**Forcible Rape** (Except "Statutory Rape") - The carnal knowledge of a person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

**Forcible Sodomy** - Oral or anal sexual intercourse with another person, forcibly and/or against that person's will; or not forcibly or against the person's will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

**Hate Crime** - see Bias Crime.

**Hate Group** - An organization whose primary purpose is to promote animosity, hostility, and malice against persons belonging to a race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity or national origin which differs from that of the members of the organization, e.g., the Ku Klux Klan, American Nazi Party.

**Incest** - Non-forcible sexual intercourse between persons who are related to each other within the degrees wherein marriage is prohibited by law.



**Larceny** - The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession, or constructive possession, of another person.

**Liquor Law Violations\*** - The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting: the manufacture, sale, transporting, furnishing, possessing of intoxicating liquor; maintaining unlawful drinking places; bootlegging; operating a still; furnishing liquor to a minor or intemperate person; using a vehicle for illegal transportation of liquor; drinking on a train or public conveyance; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned. (Drunkenness and driving under the influence are not included in this definition.)

**Motor Vehicle Theft** - The theft of a motor vehicle.

Note: A “motor vehicle” is a self-propelled vehicle that runs on the surface of land and not on rails, and which includes automobiles, buses, recreational vehicles, trucks, motorcycles, motor scooters, trail bikes, mopeds, snowmobiles and golf carts.

**Murder and Non-negligent Manslaughter** - The willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another.

**Negligent Manslaughter** - The killing of another person through negligence.

**Non-Campus Property** – off-campus property that is owned, controlled or managed by a recognized student organization, such as fraternities, sororities and cooperatives. Additionally, this includes incidents reported at remote campus locations on property owned or leased by The University of Iowa.

**On-Campus Property** – the property the University of Iowa owns or manages within the city of Iowa City

**Public Property** – the streets, sidewalks and public parking facilities that adjoin campus property.

**Racial Bias** - A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who possess common physical characteristics, e.g., color of skin, eyes, and/or hair; facial features; etc., genetically transmitted by descent and heredity which distinguish them as a distinct division of humankind, e.g., Asians, Blacks, Whites.

**Religious Bias** - A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons who share the same religious beliefs regarding the origin and purpose of the universe and the existence or nonexistence of a supreme being, e.g., Catholics, Jews, Protestants, Atheists.

**Robbery** - The taking, or attempting to take, anything of value under confrontational circumstances from the control, custody, or care of another person by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear of immediate harm.

**Sexual Assault With An Object** - To use an object or instrument to unlawfully penetrate, however slightly, the genital or anal opening of the body of another person, forcibly and/or against that person’s will; or not forcibly or against the person’s will where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his/her youth or because of his/her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity.

**Sexual-Orientation Bias** - A preformed negative opinion or attitude toward a group of persons based on their sexual attraction toward, and responsiveness to, members of their own sex or members of the opposite sex, e.g., gays, lesbians, heterosexuals.

**Statutory Rape** - Non-forcible sexual intercourse with a person who is under the statutory age of consent.

**Weapon Law Violations\*** - The violation of laws or ordinances dealing with weapon offenses, regulatory in nature, such as: manufacture, sale, or possession of deadly weapons; carrying deadly weapons, concealed or openly; furnishing deadly weapons to minors; aliens possessing deadly weapons; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

*Definitions from the Department of Justice, except the violations\* definitions which are from the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act.*

## Safety on Campus

### The Importance of Reporting Crime

In order to maintain a safe environment for work and learning, the University supports a fully staffed professional police agency on campus, provides facilities for storing criminal information, and stations monitors in critical areas of campus. Because the cooperation of ordinary citizens is also essential to the prompt and accurate reporting of crimes, faculty, students, and staff members are instructed to contact the Department of Public Safety or the appropriate law enforcement agency in the event they receive criminal or emergency information.

As citizens of the community, all University students, faculty, administrators, and staff are strongly urged to participate actively in the criminal prevention process. It is essential that when faculty, staff, students, or visitors know of a crime on campus to immediately report it so the appropriate officials can determine if an emergency notification or a timely warning to the community should be issued. All local police departments remain in operation 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. This includes the University of Iowa Police, the Iowa City Police Department, the Coralville Police Department, and the Johnson County Sheriff's Office. The UI Department of Public Safety patrol the main UI campus, as well as other buildings and property such as the Studio Arts complex, Hawk Ridge Apartments, Oakdale Research Park, and the Macbride Nature Area in northern Johnson County.

For the University of Iowa Center in Cedar Rapids reports should be made to the Cedar Rapids Police Department. For the John and Mary Pappajohn Center in Des Moines, reports should be made to the Des Moines Police Department. For the Lakeside Lab at Lake Okoboji reports should be made to the Dickinson County Sheriff's Office.

### How to Report a Crime on the Main Campus in Iowa City

Contact University of Iowa Police at (319) 335-5022 (non-emergencies), dial 9-1-1- (emergencies only), or by using the Code Blue telephones located near parking lots or on campus. Any suspicious activity or person seen in the parking lots or loitering around vehicles, inside buildings or around the Residence Halls should be reported to the UI Department of Public Safety for assessment for a timely warning notice and inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics disclosure report.

The UI Department of Public Safety have jurisdiction over the University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics, but the hospital has its own Safety and Security officers who are unsworn and unarmed, but provide security services to the main hospital. While police officers are trained to deter crime for the protection of the general public, crime prevention cannot take place without assistance from the greater community.

For incidents in the University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics:

UIHC Safety and Security      (319) 356-2658  
0082 Roy Carver Pavilion

### **How to Report a Crime at the University of Iowa Center in Cedar Rapids**

Contact the Cedar Rapids Police at (319) 286-5375 (non-emergencies), or dial 9-1-1- (emergencies only). Any suspicious activity or person should be reported to the Cedar Rapids Police and the University of Iowa Police at the Main Campus at (319) 335-5022 for purpose of making timely warning reports and inclusion in the annual crime statistics disclosure report.

### **How to Report a Crime at the John and Mary Pappajohn Center in Des Moines**

Contact the Des Moines Police at (515) 283-4824 (non-emergencies), or dial 9-1-1- (emergencies only). Any suspicious activity or person should be reported to the Des Moines Police and the University of Iowa Police at the Main Campus at (319) 335-5022 for purpose of making timely warning reports and inclusion in the annual crime statistics disclosure report.

### **How to Report a Crime at the Lakeside Lab at Lake Okoboji**

Contact the Dickinson County Sheriff's Office at 712-336-2793 (non-emergencies) or dial 9-1-1- (emergencies only). Any suspicious activity or person should be reported to the Dickinson County Sheriff's Office and the University of Iowa Police at the Main Campus at (319) 335-5022 for purpose of making timely warning reports and inclusion in the annual crime statistics disclosure report.

### **Accurate Reporting**

All members of the University of Iowa community are encouraged to accurately and promptly report all crimes and emergencies to the University of Iowa Police and the appropriate law enforcement agencies.

### **Reporting Crime off Campus for the Main Campus in Iowa City**

When a crime occurs at a location off campus, the law enforcement agency having the jurisdiction over the case should be contacted. Typically this is where the crime has occurred.

1. For crimes in Iowa City: Iowa City Police (319) 356-5275
2. For crimes occurring in the city of Coralville: Coralville Police (319) 354-1100
3. For crimes occurring in the city of North Liberty: North Liberty Police (319) 626-5724
4. For crimes occurring in the city of University Heights: University Heights Police (319) 356-6800
5. For crimes occurring in Johnson County but not in the cities above: The Johnson County Sheriff's Office (319) 356-6020

### **Reporting Crime off Campus for The University Center in Cedar Rapids**

Contact the Cedar Rapids Police at (319) 286-5375

### **Reporting Crime off Campus for the John and Mary Pappajohn Center in Des Moines**

Contact the Des Moines Police at (515) 283-4824

## **Reporting Crime off Campus for the Lakeside Lab Lake Okoboji**

Contact the Dickinson County Sheriff's Office at 712-336-2793

### **Voluntary Confidential and Anonymous Reporting**

The University of Iowa Police Division encourages anyone who is the victim or witness to any crime to promptly report the incident to the police. Because police reports are public records under state law, the University of Iowa Police Division cannot hold reports of crime in confidence, therefore there is no procedure to report crimes on a voluntary confidential basis. However, the Department of Public Safety accepts anonymous crime reports for inclusion in the annual disclosure of crime statistics through our website at: <http://police.uiowa.edu/be-proactive/report/>.

If you are the victim of a crime and do not want to pursue action within the University System or the criminal justice system, you may still want to consider making an anonymous report. The purpose of an anonymous report is to comply with your wish to keep the matter confidential, while taking steps to enhance the future safety of yourself and others. With such information, the University can keep an accurate record of the number of incidents involving students, determine where there is a pattern of crime with regard to a particular location, method, or assailant, and alert the campus community to potential danger. Reports filed in this manner are counted and disclosed in the annual crimes statistics for the institution.

As a result of the negotiated rulemaking process which followed the signing into law, the 1998 amendments to 20 U.S.C. Section 1092 (f), clarification was given to those considered to be campus security authorities. Campus "Pastoral Counselors" and Campus "Professional Counselors", when acting as such, are not considered to be a campus security authority and are not required to report crimes for inclusion into the annual disclosure of crime statistics. As a matter of policy, they are encouraged; if and when they deem it appropriate, to inform persons being counseled of the procedures to report crimes on a voluntary or anonymous basis for inclusion into the annual crime statistics.

The rulemaking committee defines counselors as:

- *Pastoral Counselor* - An employee of an institution, who is associated with a religious order or denomination, recognized by that religious order or denomination as someone who provides confidential counseling and who is functioning within the scope of that recognition as a pastoral counselor.
- *Professional Counselor* - An employee of an institution whose official responsibilities include providing psychological counseling to members of the institution's community and who is functioning within the scope of his or her license or certification.

Confidential reporting forms are also available at:

- Rape Victim Advocacy Program (RVAP)
- The University Counseling Service (UCS)
- Faculty and Staff Services/Employee Assistance Program (EAP)

- Women's Resource and Action Center (WRAC)

Information about the Department of Public Safety and crime reporting is distributed to staff at these locations and staff will inform victims of their reporting options. If victims wish to report crimes, counselors will be available to assist them in reporting crimes to local law enforcement officials for inclusion in the annual crime statistics.

Crime statistics are derived from crime reports received by the respective law enforcement agencies and administrative departments at the University; they do not include privileged counseling information known to these resources.

RVAP maintains comprehensive statistics on sexual assaults in four counties (Cedar, Iowa, Johnson, Washington) surrounding the Iowa City area, as well as receiving calls from across the state through the Iowa Sexual Abuse Hotline, including cases where victims have chosen not to report to law enforcement authorities. RVAP statistics and other information related to sexual assault are available by calling 319-335-6001.

## **The Decision Making Process for Timely Warning Notices**

### **(Main Campus, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Campus & Lakeside Lab at Lake Okoboji)**

Anyone with information warranting a timely warning should report the circumstances on any of the campuses to the University Police office, by phone (319) 335-5022 or in person at the dispatch center at 808 University Capitol Centre. In the event that a crime is reported, that in the judgment of the Director of Public Safety or his designee, constitutes a serious or continuing threat to the campus community, but does not rise to the level of a campus emergency, a campus wide “timely warning notice” will be issued.

The Director of Public Safety or his designee will develop the timely warning notice and issue it to the community by mass email. These are typically reports of crimes that have occurred on campus that timely notification may aid someone in taking measures to protect themselves. Timely Warning Notices are usually distributed for the following Uniformed Crime Reporting Program (UCR)/National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) classifications: arson, criminal homicide, and robbery. Cases of aggravated assault will be assessed on a case by case basis. If for example, two students are involved in an aggravated assault and there is no ongoing threat to the community it would not warrant a timely warning notice. Sex offenses will be considered on a case by case basis depending on when and where the incident occurred, when it was reported, and the amount of information known by the University Police Department.

The Director of Public Safety or designee reviews all reports to determine if there is an on-going threat to the community and if the distribution of a timely warning notice is warranted. Timely Warning Notices may also be posted for other crime classifications, as deemed necessary. An email will be sent to all University of Iowa community members at their uiowa.edu email address with the pertinent facts and details of the crime known to the Department of Public Safety, any suspect information if available, and suggestions for protective measures that a person could take. Depending upon the circumstances, a press release will be issued and information may be posted on the University of Iowa Police website at <http://police.uiowa.edu>.

## Emergency Response & Notification Procedures - Main Campus in Iowa City

### Response to Emergencies

In the event of an emergency, the police should be contacted immediately, particularly in the case of fire and medical emergencies. In order to facilitate a prompt response in emergency situations, 911 telephone service is in effect for the entire county. Off-campus 911 calls are answered by the Johnson County Emergency Communications Center and routed automatically to the appropriate police authority (University of Iowa Police, Iowa City Police, Coralville Police, or the Johnson County Sheriff). All UI Department of Public Safety Police officers are certified to administer emergency first aid, cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and are trained in the use of Automated External Defibrillators (AEDs) which are carried in their marked police vehicles.

### Emergency Telephones



Twenty-three outdoor telephones with a direct line to University Public Safety and marked "Emergency" are located at critical points on University-owned property. In addition, several indoor telephones are available for emergency use, including one located in the women's locker room at the Field House. Visitors to campus are encouraged to use the telephones which have been installed in each residence hall near the main entrances and at various points in University Hospitals & Clinics.

### Emergency Communications and Notifications

The University of Iowa provides a comprehensive, campus-wide system of emergency response through the "Hawk Alert" system, the Outdoor Warning system, and internal building public address systems.

#### Hawk Alert

The Hawk Alert system is used to notify the campus community of threats to physical safety in emergency situations. Depending on the incident, the Hawk Alert system can provide a variety of communications methods to the campus community. Hawk Alert allows UI administrators to send recorded and/or electronic emergency messages ("Hawk Alerts") to UI students, faculty, and staff by mobile phone, home phone, office phone, and e-mail (all at once), using contact information from the University's Enterprise Directory (updated via ISIS or Employee Self Service).

## Outdoor Warning System

The Outdoor Warning system is comprised of siren towers located throughout the University campus. Equipped with multiple sirens and equipment for both automated and live voice broadcast, the Outdoor Warning system permits University of Iowa officials to provide crucial information about emergencies to the campus community. The outdoor system is only used when a Campus Emergency has been declared.



## Indoor Public Address Systems

Relatively new to the University is the ability to broadcast information to buildings equipped with a specific type of fire alerting system. Not all buildings have this function. This system will only be used when a Campus Emergency is declared and the Hawk Alert and Outdoor warning systems have been activated, and there is time to activate this system. This system is used when appropriate or as a backup to the other two systems.

## Campus Emergencies

Campus emergencies can be defined as situations where there is a significant emergency or immediate threat to the campus community at large and time is critical in nature. Examples include tornados, severe thunderstorms with high winds, large scale violent incidents, hazardous material incidents that are not contained within a building and require evacuation, and so on. When these situations occur and the UI Department of Public Safety's procedures indicate a campus emergency exists, Hawk Alert and the Outdoor Warning System will be activated. The Indoor Public Address system may also be activated when appropriate and if time allows.



When, in the professional judgment of responsible authorities, a significant health or safety emergency or some other dangerous situation occurs on campus, campus community members are to be notified without delay once the threat to students or employees has been confirmed. When activated, the UI Department of Public Safety will attempt to contact every member of the UI community through the contact options selected in each person's Hawk Alert settings. It is important for community members to update their settings, see <http://hawkalert.uiowa.edu>. UI Department of Public Safety, will without delay, and taking into account the safety of the community, determine the content of the notification message and initiate the notification system, unless doing so will in the professional judgment of responsible authorities compromise Public Safety efforts to assist victims or to contain, respond to, or otherwise mitigate the emergency for all campuses.

## Information Regarding Campus Emergencies

As emergency situations are dynamic, individuals seeking confirmation of an emergency situation or having questions regarding any emergency notification should not contact the UI Department of Public Safety unless they have pertinent information about the emergency in progress. Contacting the department unnecessarily consumes



resources that need to be used to handle the situation. For more information about an emergency, information will be released via the UI home page when it is available.

### **The Decision Making Process for Campus Emergency Notifications**

The Director of the UI Department of Public Safety, as well as the Associate Directors and Watch Commanders, in consultation with the University's Critical Incident Management Team if able, will:

- confirm the emergency,
- determine the content of any message to the campus community,
- determine the appropriate segment or segments of the campus community to receive the notification, and
- issue appropriate warning(s) without unnecessary delay, in response to an emergency situation.

These individuals will determine which locations will be evacuated if necessary. Dispatchers within the Department of Public Safety assist with the activation of the siren systems and the issuance of warning messages. They receive training to issue messages, and frequently test the message system throughout the year. Follow up information will be by visiting the University of Iowa home page at <http://www.uiowa.edu> or the University's emergency website at <http://e.uiowa.edu>. Members of the larger community, such as parents or neighbors of the University, may receive emergency information by visiting the University of Iowa home page at <http://www.uiowa.edu> or the University's emergency website at <http://e.uiowa.edu>.

## **Annual Testing of Emergency Response**

An evacuation drill is coordinated by The Department of Public Safety each semester for all residential facilities on both the main campus in Iowa City and the Lakeside Lab at Lake Okoboji. A second drill is coordinated each semester for some first year Residence Halls and the more densely populated halls. Thus, the emergency response and evacuation procedures are tested at least twice each year. Students learn the locations of the emergency exits in the buildings and are provided guidance about the direction they should travel when exiting each facility for a short-term building evacuation. The Department of Public Safety does not tell residents in advance about the designated locations for long-term evacuations because those decisions are affected by time of day, location of the building being evacuated, the availability of the various designated emergency gathering locations on campus, and other factors such as the location and nature of the threat. In both cases, The Department of Public Safety and the Department of Housing and Dining staff on the scene will communicate information to students regarding the developing situation or any evacuation status changes.

The purpose of evacuation drills is to prepare building occupants for an organized evacuation in case of an emergency. At the University of Iowa, evacuation drills are used as a way to educate and train occupants on issues specific to their building. During the drill, occupants 'practice' drill procedures and familiarize themselves with the location of exits and the sound of the fire alarm. In addition to educating the occupants of each building about the evacuation procedures during the drills, the process also provides the University an opportunity to test the operation of fire alarm system components.

Evacuation drills are monitored by the Department of Public Safety and the Department of Housing and Dining to evaluate egress and behavioral patterns. Reports are prepared by participating departments which identify deficient equipment so that repairs can be made immediately. Recommendations for improvements are also submitted to the appropriate departments/offices for consideration.

Students receive information about evacuation during their first floor meetings and during other educational sessions that they can participate in throughout the year. The Residence Hall staff members are trained in these procedures as well and act as an on-going resource for the students living in residential facilities.

The Department of Public Safety conducts announced and unannounced drills and exercises each year and conducts follow-through activities designed for assessment and evaluation of emergency plans and capabilities. Department of Public Safety coordinates announced and unannounced evacuation drills each semester, as described above, to test the emergency response and evacuation procedures, and to assess and evaluate the emergency evacuation plans and capabilities. The Department of Public Safety will publish a summary of its emergency response and evacuation procedures in conjunction with at least one drill or exercise each calendar year.

At least once a year, the University tests the emergency response and evacuation procedures at a time when most of the students, faculty, and staff are expected to be present on campus. Both Hawk Alert and the UI Outdoor

Warning systems are tested, usually at the beginning of the fall semester or coinciding with monthly statewide tornado drills. This is an announced test so faculty, staff and students will receive emails and press releases prior to all tests of the Hawk Alert system as well as publish a summary of these tests for the Main Campus, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines and the Lakeside Lab at Lake Okoboji. The University does not do any unannounced testing of this system.

### **Emergency Operations Plan**

The emergency Operations plan for the University of Iowa is known as the Critical Incident Management Plan describes the emergency response procedures for the University. A complete copy can be found here:

<http://www.uiowa.edu/cimp/incidents/index.html>

## **Emergency Procedures for the University Center in Cedar Rapids**

Students at the Cedar Rapids campus have access to the Hawk Alert system that is located on the main campus; however community members at the Cedar Rapids campus should pay attention to local warning sirens operated by the Linn County Emergency Management Agency as well as building fire alert systems. Hawk Alerts will not be issued for weather systems that are affecting the Cedar Rapids campus but not the main campus in Iowa City.

### **Notification and Response to Emergencies**

In the event of an emergency, the Cedar Rapids Police should be contacted immediately, particularly in the case of fire and medical emergencies. In order to facilitate a prompt response in emergency situations, 911 telephone service is in effect for the entire county.

### **Non-Emergency Situations**

Reports should be directed to the respective police agency that has authority to file criminal charges in the geographic area in which the crime was committed.

### **Campus Emergencies**

Since the University of Iowa Center in Cedar Rapids is separate from the main campus, the building administrator is responsible for the following:

- confirming an emergency in the center
- determine the content of any message to the campus community,
- determining the appropriate segment of segments of the community to receive the notification,
- issue appropriate warning(s) without unnecessary delay, in response to an emergency situation, and
- notifying the persons affected by the emergency.

Follow up information will be by visiting the University of Iowa home page at <http://www.uiowa.edu> or the University's emergency website at <http://e.uiowa.edu>. Members of the larger community, such as parents or neighbors of the University, may receive emergency information by visiting the University of Iowa home page at <http://www.uiowa.edu> or the University's emergency website at <http://e.uiowa.edu>.

### **Information Regarding Campus Emergencies**

As emergency situations are dynamic, individuals seeking confirmation of an emergency situation or having questions regarding any emergency notification should not contact the law enforcement agencies unless they have pertinent information about the emergency in progress. Contacting the department unnecessarily consumes resources that need to be used to handle the situation.

## **Evacuation Procedures**

In the event that an evacuation of the University of Iowa Center in Cedar Rapids is necessary, one should locate the nearest stairwell and exit the building. Please see Evacuation Procedures and Relocation for more information.

## **Emergency Procedures for the John and Mary Pappajohn Center in Des Moines**

Students at the Des Moines campus have access to the Hawk Alert system that is located on the main campus; however community members at the Des Moines campus should pay attention to local warning sirens operated by the Polk County Emergency Management Agency as well as building fire alert systems. Hawk Alerts will not be issued for weather systems that are affecting the Des Moines campus but not the main campus in Iowa City. The building is equipped with an indoor paging system and may be used to communicate emergency information in the building.

### **Notification and Response to Emergencies**

In the event of an emergency, the Des Moines Police should be contacted immediately, particularly in the case of fire and medical emergencies. In order to facilitate a prompt response in emergency situations, 911 telephone service is in effect for the entire county.

### **Non-Emergency Situations**

Reports should be directed to the respective police agency that has authority to file criminal charges in the geographic area in which the crime was committed.

### **Campus Emergencies**

Since the John and Mary Pappajohn Education Center is separate from the main campus, the building administrator is in charge of the following:

- confirming an emergency in the center
- determine the content of any message to the campus community,
- determining the appropriate segment of segments of the community to receive the notification,
- issue appropriate warning(s) without unnecessary delay, in response to an emergency situation, and
- notifying the persons affected by the emergency.

Follow up information will be by visiting the University of Iowa home page at <http://www.uiowa.edu> or the University's emergency website at <http://e.uiowa.edu>. Members of the larger community, such as parents or neighbors of the University, may receive emergency information by visiting the University of Iowa home page at <http://www.uiowa.edu> or the University's emergency website at <http://e.uiowa.edu>.

### **Information Regarding Campus Emergencies**

As emergency situations are dynamic, individuals seeking confirmation of an emergency situation or having questions regarding any emergency notification should not contact the law enforcement agencies unless they have pertinent information about the emergency in progress. Contacting the department unnecessarily consumes resources that need to be used to handle the situation.

## **Evacuation Procedures**

In the event that an evacuation of the John and Mary Pappajohn Education Center in Des Moines is necessary, one should locate the nearest stairwell or exit and leave the building. Please see Evacuation Procedures and Relocation for more information.

## **Emergency Procedures for the Lakeside Lab at Lake Okoboji**

Students at the Lakeside Lab at Lake Okoboji have access to the Hawk Alert system that is located on the main campus; however community members at the Lakeside Lab at Lake Okoboji should pay attention to local warning sirens operated by the Dickinson County Emergency Management Agency as well as building fire alert systems. Hawk Alerts will not be issued for weather systems that are affecting the Lakeside Lab at Lake Okoboji but not the main campus in Iowa City.

### **Notification and Response to Emergencies**

In the event of an emergency, the Dickson County Sheriff's Office should be contacted immediately, particularly in the case of fire and medical emergencies. In order to facilitate a prompt response in emergency situations, 911 telephone service is in effect for the entire county.

### **Non-Emergency Situations**

Reports should be directed to the respective police agency that has authority to file criminal charges in the geographic area in which the crime was committed.

### **Campus Emergencies**

Since the Lakeside Lab at Lake Okoboji is separate from the main campus, the site administrator is in charge of the following:

- confirming an emergency in the center
- determine the content of any message to the campus community,
- determining the appropriate segment of segments of the community to receive the notification,
- issue appropriate warning(s) without unnecessary delay, in response to an emergency situation, and
- notifying the persons affected by the emergency.

Follow up information will be by visiting the University of Iowa home page at <http://www.uiowa.edu> or the University's emergency website at <http://e.uiowa.edu>. Members of the larger community, such as parents or neighbors of the University, may receive emergency information by visiting the University of Iowa home page at <http://www.uiowa.edu> or the University's emergency website at <http://e.uiowa.edu>.

### **Information Regarding Campus Emergencies**

As emergency situations are dynamic, individuals seeking confirmation of an emergency situation or having questions regarding any emergency notification should not contact the law enforcement agencies unless they have pertinent information about the emergency in progress. Contacting the department unnecessarily consumes resources that need to be used to handle the situation.



## **Evacuation Procedures**

In the event that an evacuation of the Lakeside Lab at Lake Okoboji is necessary, one should leave the building or campus immediately. Please see Evacuation Procedures and Relocation for more information.

## Evacuation Procedures and Relocation

### General Evacuation Procedures

At the sound of a fire alarm or if you are instructed to evacuate, leave your work area immediately and proceed to the nearest exit, and leave the building. If you are the first to recognize a fire situation, activate the alarm, evacuate to a safe location using the nearest exit, and notify the Department of Public Safety at (319) 335-5022.

1. Remain Calm
2. Do NOT use Elevators, Use the Stairs.
3. Assist the physically impaired. If he/she unable to exit without using an elevator, secure a safe location near a stairwell, and immediately inform DPS or the responding Fire Dept. of the individual's location.
4. Proceed to a clear area at least 150 feet from the building. Keep all walkways clear for emergency vehicles.
5. Make sure all personnel are out of the building.
6. Do not re-enter the building.

Transportation of persons shall be coordinated with appropriate Department of Public Safety and Parking & Transportation personnel for the purpose of evacuation and relocation of persons threatened by or displaced by the incident. A temporary shelter or facility such as Burge Hall, the Iowa Memorial Union, the Field House, or Carver Hawkeye Arena will be selected if needed. Coordination for assistance, equipment, and supplies will be determined at the relocation site as needed.

The primary responsibility for the protection of property, assessment of damage, and restoration of normal operations shall be given to the appropriate University service unit. These University service units will include:

- **Facilities Management:** Coordinates all services for the restoration of electrical, plumbing, heating, and other support systems as well as environmental enclosure and structural integrity. Assesses damage and makes a prognosis for occupancy of the structure affected by the disaster.
- **Information Technology Services:** Coordinates support for data processing resources at the main data center and the designated recovery sites; provides alternate voice and data communications capability in the event normal telecommunication lines and equipment are disrupted by the disaster. Evaluates the requirements and selects appropriate means of backing up the ITS telecommunications network.
- **Department of Public Safety:** Provides safety and security for people and facilities, as well as emergency support to affected areas, and notification mechanisms for problems that are or could be disasters. Extends a security perimeter around the functional area affected by the disaster.

## **Evacuation/Rescue Plan for Persons with Disabilities**

Even though emergency personnel are usually available to assist with evacuation, this may not always be the case. People with concerns that would make independent evacuation difficult are encouraged to make alternative plans and arrangements in advance which will increase the likelihood that individuals will be able to exit a building safely in the event of an emergency. Check to see if your building has a staff member serving in the role of Building Coordinator. Individuals are encouraged to discuss evacuation/rescue needs with the Building Coordinator if applicable.

Every individual must quickly become familiar with their area by locating exits, stairwells, elevators, firefighting equipment, fire alarms, and possible areas of rescue.

**NOTE:** *Possible areas of rescue can be in a stairwell/fire escape, areas adjacent to a stairwell or fire escape, a window facing the outside or a room within the structure; attempt to select a room with a phone. It is understood that older structures may not have adequate landings within the stairwells to accommodate wheelchairs. Individuals are encouraged to use protected stairwells for exiting if possible.*

Those who have difficulty speaking or those with hearing impairments who have difficulty judging volume are encouraged to carry a whistle or a similar device for the purpose of announcing your location to emergency services personnel conducting rescue searches and to carry personal cell phones to contact emergency services personnel. If assistance is needed, call University Public Safety by phoning 319-335-5022.

**NOTE:** *When calling a university number from a cell phone you must press all seven digits. Depending on your phone service you may also have to include the area code. In case of an emergency, press **911**. Be prepared to give your name, your building, floor and location, the reason why you are calling and your particular needs.*

Advise others (supervisors, administrators, instructors, colleagues, fellow students) about any concerns that you may have related to emergency exiting and how they can assist you in the event of an emergency. This can include assistance in exiting a building, assistance to areas of rescue and alerting emergency services of your location. (For exiting concerns related to tornadoes or bomb threats, see:

- Bomb Threat - <http://www.uiowa.edu/cimp/incidents/bomb.html>
- Tornado - [Tornado http://www.uiowa.edu/cimp/incidents/tornado.html](http://www.uiowa.edu/cimp/incidents/tornado.html).

## **Assisting Those with Disabilities, Evacuation Guidelines**

It is recommended that each Department establish a “buddy” system in which volunteers and alternates are recruited and paired with persons who have known disabilities that would create special evacuation needs. Volunteers should become familiar with the special evacuation needs of their buddies and plan to alert and assist them if an evacuation is ordered. Volunteers should keep in mind that many people with disabilities can assist in their evacuation.

## **People with Visual Disability**

In the event of an emergency tell the person the nature of the emergency and offer to guide him/her. As you walk, tell the person where you are and advise of any obstacles. Do not grasp a visually impaired person's arm. Offer your arm for guidance.

### **People with Hearing Disability**

Persons with impaired hearing may not perceive emergency alarms and an alternative warning technique is required. Two methods of warning are:

- Writing a note telling what the emergency is and the nearest evacuation route/safe staging area.
- Tapping the person on the shoulder or turning the light switch on and off to gain attention, then indicating through gestures, or in writing, what is happening and what to do.

**NOTE:** *Most modern fire alarm systems are equipped with flashing lights to alert people with hearing impairments.*

### **People Using Crutches, Canes, or Walkers**

If the person is having difficulty exiting quickly, treat him/her as if injured for evacuation purposes. Carrying options include using a two-person, lock-arm position, having the person sit in a sturdy chair, preferably with arms; some buildings have evacuation chairs specific for stairway travel (**familiarization with these chairs is advised**). For level travel, an office chair with wheels could be utilized.

### **People using motorized and non-motorized wheelchairs or other ambulation devices**

The needs and preferences of people will vary. Most will be able to exit safely without assistance if on the ground floor. Two volunteers are needed in carrying a person and wheelchair. It is advisable to arrange a two-person, lock arm carry or use an evacuation chair to manage stairways. Please keep in mind that some people have minimal ability to move and lifting them may be painful and/or injurious. Additionally, some individuals may have respiratory complications and must be removed from smoke or fumes immediately.

### **Always consult the person as to his/her preference with regard to:**

- Ways of being removed from the wheelchair.
- The number of people necessary for assistance.
- Whether to extend or move extremities when lifting because of pain, catheter bags, braces, etc.
- Whether a seat cushion or pad should be brought along if he/she is removed from the chair.
- Being carried forward or backward on a flight of stairs.
- After-care needs, if removed from a mobility device (wheelchair, scooter, etc.)

## Policy for Residents Reported as Missing

When a staff member, parent, student, or other individual familiar with a UI student knows that the student has been missing for 24 hours or more, that individual should immediately contact the appropriate law enforcement agency and initiate a missing persons report. For missing students who reside on University property (Residence Halls, University Apartments, or University rental properties), the proper law enforcement agency to contact is the University of Iowa Police (319-335-5022).

Any UI staff member who receives a missing student report regarding a campus resident missing for 24 hours or more is required to refer the report immediately to the Department of Public Safety. If the student reported missing is not yet 18 years of age and is not emancipated, the Department of Public Safety will notify the student's custodial parent or guardian and any other contact person previously designated by the student within 24 hours of notification that the student is missing. For student residents of campus 18 years or older who are reported as missing, UI Department of Public Safety staff will contact the person previously designated by the resident as the missing person contact and notify him/her that the student is missing within 24 hours. The UI Department of Public Safety will notify local law enforcement authorities within 24 hours that a student is missing, regardless if they have identified a missing person contact, is above the age of 18, or is an emancipated minor.

Of utmost concern to the University of Iowa is the safety of our residents of campus housing. Every resident of University property (Residence Halls, University Apartments, and University rental properties) is provided the option when they occupy the leased space to fill out a card identifying a missing person contact person or persons who the institution shall notify within 24 hours in the event that the Department of Public Safety determines the student is missing. Housing staff shall register the information submitted by student residents in such a manner as to ensure that the information on the card will not be disclosed in violation of federal law governing student record information. The information on the card will be accessible only by authorized campus officials (including but not limited to the Office of the Dean of Students) and to law enforcement personnel in furtherance of a missing person investigation. The card for emergency contact information is made available to student residents of University property who are not yet 18 years of age, however, federal law requires that a custodial parent or guardian of a minor student be contacted within 24 hours of a missing student report, in addition to the contact person listed on the card, whether or not the minor student chose to list the custodial parent or guardian on the card.

Individuals who have a non-emergency concern about a student residing on University property should contact the appropriate Housing department (University Housing for Residence Halls and University Apartments; or the UI Business Manager for University rental properties). The main phone line for University Housing is 319-335-3000 and the Business Manager's phone number is 335-1968. Please be advised that a resident's absence from a dormitory building or from a University-owned student apartment is not usually considered an emergency, as residents attend classes and participate in University functions outside of University housing. To facilitate routine

communication between family members and students in non-emergency situations, the Housing Department advises residents to check their e-mail regularly and utilize cell phones. Residents are not required to check out at the front desk with a University official before exiting University Housing.

## Campus Safety Resources

### Campus Safety Resources for the Main Campus in Iowa City

#### The Department of Public Safety – The University of Iowa Police

The University of Iowa campus is subject to many of the same safety concerns as are experienced in the community in which it is located. In order to facilitate the prevention of crime on the 1900 acres of University



property and monitor the more than 200 University buildings, the University provides professional law enforcement through the Department of Public Safety. The Public Safety Department is led by Charles D. Green, the Assistant Vice President and Director of Public Safety. The department consists of five divisions- Police, Investigations, Security, Emergency Communications, and Records led by three Associate Directors. Located at 808 University Capitol Centre on campus, the Department of Public Safety operates separately from the Iowa City Police Department and responds to University interests within Johnson County.

UI Department of Public Safety's police officers are trained and certified by the Iowa Law Enforcement Academy and have full arrest powers. In July, 2012, the Department of Public Safety had a total of 43 sworn officers, including 24 patrol officers, two bomb detection K-9's, four captains, and six lieutenants in the uniformed Police Division. One lieutenant and four investigators constitute the Investigative Division. The department has an officer assigned to the Johnson County Drug Task Force and an officer assigned to the Johnson County Bomb Squad. The department maintains an Emergency Response Team for violent incident responses on campus and conducts joint operations with other law enforcement response teams.

The UI Department of Public Safety maintains jurisdiction of UI owned or controlled properties, as well as a patrol district downtown, bordering Market, Gilbert, Clinton, and Prentiss streets. This "downtown patrol" focuses on alcohol regulation enforcement and crime suppression in areas where our students frequent. UI Department of Public Safety's police officers have jurisdiction statewide but try to confine their patrol activities to the UI campus and routes in between numerous UI properties. The police officers patrol the UI campus by vehicle, motorcycle, bicycle, and foot patrol.



As part of the Security Division, the Department of Public Safety employs 17 full-time security officers and nine part-time student security officers during the fall and spring semesters. These security officers are unsworn. The full-time security officers receive annual training in CPR and fire suppression as well as instruction on University of Iowa Rules and Regulations. Full-time security officers receive on the job training from designated trainers. The Security Division members are required to have extensive knowledge of academic buildings and residence halls located on University of Iowa property.

The Department of Public Safety supplements the other divisions by employing nine full-time Public Safety Dispatchers. Dispatchers are required to become state certified within their first year of employment. They are required to operate the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), Iowa On-Line Warrants and Articles (IOWA) computer systems, and attend a 40 hour training course at the Iowa Law Enforcement Academy. Dispatchers routinely monitor over 250 fire and burglar alarm accounts, multiple agency radio frequencies, 911 emergency calls, and calls for service using a Computer Aided Dispatching (CAD) system. Public Safety also employs University of Iowa students as part-time dispatchers, who are required to meet the same employment standards as full-time dispatchers.

In addition to the three divisions, two important services provided by Public Safety include Crime Prevention and Fire Safety.

**CRIME PREVENTION:** The Department of Public Safety maintains a full-time Crime Prevention Specialist. This specialist maintains a comprehensive crime prevention program that includes presentations, security audits, research, and crime prevention literature.

The UI Department of Public Safety's Crime Prevention Specialist (CPS) is available to all faculty, staff and students. The CPS is certified in various crime prevention strategies and Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) with an emphasis on *campus* crime prevention. Educational presentations are available upon request at no cost. Presentations and informational materials include: Alcohol Awareness, Personal Safety and Self-Protection, dealing with disruptive persons, identity theft information, and Project ID/UV designed to discourage theft and promote registration of student owned valuables. The CPS publishes the Crime Prevention Newsletter three times a year located on the Public Safety website <http://police.uiowa.edu/stay-informed/crime-prevention-newsletter/>. Our department is active with social media and we continually post information onto our sites: information includes Personal Safety & Self Protection, Hawk Alert, and various events. Please visit us on Facebook and Twitter through our home page at <http://police.uiowa.edu>. For these and other crime prevention services please contact the CPS at (319) 335-5043.

**FIRE SAFETY:** The Fire Safety and Security Coordinator (FSSC) maintains a comprehensive university fire inspection and prevention program, acts as the university liaison with state and local fire and emergency management officials, assists with fire safety inspections of university buildings, enforces fire safety and emergency management directives, collects and prepares related documentation for dissemination to key personnel, researches and enforces all applicable codes, standards, and laws to ensure that the university is in



compliance and serves as a member of the Fire Safety Advisory Group and Emergency Management Advisory Group. If you need fire safety related information please contact the FSSC at (319) 335-5389.

### **Arrest Authority**

All sworn police officers in the Department of Public Safety are authorized to apprehend crime suspects and formally charge persons with violating state and local criminal laws. Officers with this power of arrest include the director, associate directors, captains, lieutenants, and uniformed police officers. Sworn officers associated with the Iowa City Police Department or other law enforcement agencies are called upon by the



University from time to time to assist the Department of Public Safety in securing University-owned property. Unsworn security officers and other University security personnel are trained to report observed criminal activity on campus.

### **Officer Training**

All police officers in the Department of Public Safety are sworn police officers who have satisfied state mandated training and continuing education requirements. Department of Public Safety security officers and University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics Safety and Security officers receive in-service training to assist the sworn police officers in securing buildings, responding to reports, and identifying criminal violators.

### **Interagency Relationships**

As a recognized police agency, the Department of Public Safety is part of the state criminal law enforcement network. This ensures that the University has access to intrastate and interstate criminal data. In the process of monitoring University property and responding to reports from the general public, the Department of Public Safety maintains regular communication with the Iowa City Police Department, which has jurisdiction over property contiguous to campus and apartments and other individual dwelling units in Iowa City. The University also works closely with the police department of Coralville, where many students reside; the Johnson County Sheriff, who oversees jail operations; and the State Department of Criminal Investigation, which maintains an



office in Cedar Rapids. The Director of the Department of Public Safety or his designee regularly meets with representatives from all law enforcement agencies within Johnson County and the county attorney's office in order to review patterns of criminal activity in Johnson County and discuss crime prevention issues. The University of Iowa does not have written memorandums of understanding with other law enforcement agencies for the investigation of alleged

criminal offenses.

The UI Department of Public Safety have interoperable communications with The Iowa City Police Department, the Johnson County Sheriff's Office, the University Heights Police Department, the Coralville Police Department, the North Liberty Police Department, as well as all other area first responders. All of these agencies are dispatched out of the Johnson County Emergency Communications Center. The UI Emergency Communications Center and the Johnson County Emergency Communications Center operate under a Chapter 28E agreement to provide joint data and communications to local first responders.

### **UI Department of Public Safety's Response to Criminal Reports**

In the Department of Public Safety, a record is maintained of every call received by the dispatcher. In cases where on-going criminal activity is reported, the supervisor on duty assigns patrol officers to the scene. If necessary, DPS administration assigns staff investigators to conduct necessary follow-up investigations. When there is a reasonable basis to believe that a known individual has committed a crime on campus, the person is apprehended by a University of Iowa police officer, charged by the arresting officer, and referred to the Johnson County Attorney for prosecution. In cases where incarceration is warranted, persons arrested are taken to the Johnson County Jail immediately following the arrest and booked. When major case investigations occur, such as possible homicides or serious felonies, the UI Department of Public Safety may elicit the assistance from the Division of Criminal Investigation of the Iowa Department of Public Safety or other local law enforcement agencies. Likewise UI Department of Public Safety may assist other local law enforcement agencies in their major cases.



### **Criminal Data Policies**

All University police officers and investigators are required to submit investigation reports and have received specific training in documenting crimes. The DPS administration monitors the department's response to reports. Information derived from reports is maintained in a written file and on computer by full-time records personnel, and a crime log is created and maintained according to federal requirements. The crime log can be located <http://police.uiowa.edu/records/>

### **Administrative Investigations**

In many cases where a University student, faculty, or staff member is charged with a crime, particularly in the case of incidents that occur on University property, a follow-up investigation is conducted by University officials. When the criminal perpetrator is a student, disciplinary review is undertaken by the Dean of Students. When academic instructors have violated criminal laws, disciplinary review is the responsibility of the Provost. When other staff members are charged with criminal activity, disciplinary review is the responsibility of the Vice President for Finance & Operations and Human Resources.

### **Additional Services Provided**

In response to reports of a fire or medical emergency, the Department of Public Safety notifies the Iowa City dispatcher for fire fighters and ambulance service. Emergency medical care is provided at all hours at University Hospitals & Clinics. The University provides or otherwise supports post-emergency and post-crime counseling services for students, staff, and faculty members. Among the departments which provide such services are University Counseling Services, the Rape Victim Advocacy Program, Faculty & Staff Support Services, Student Health, and University Hospitals & Clinics. In addition, the Johnson County Attorney's Office maintains a full-time Victim Witness Coordinator, who assists students, staff, faculty, and other citizens who are crime victims during and after the criminal prosecution.

### **Daily Crime Log**

The daily crime log is available to the public on the Department of Public Safety's website at <http://police.uiowa.edu/records/incident-reports/> or at the Department of Public Safety located at 808 University Capitol Centre in Iowa City from 8:30 a.m. -4:30 p.m.

### **Campus Safety Resources for the University Center in Cedar Rapids**

#### **The Cedar Rapids Police Department**

The University of Iowa does not staff the Cedar Rapids campus with security or a police department. The campus is located within the jurisdiction of the city of Cedar Rapids so the Cedar Rapids Police should be contacted to report a crime.

### **Campus Safety Resources for the John and Mary Pappajohn Center in Des Moines**

#### **The Des Moines Police Department**

The University of Iowa does not staff the Des Moines campus with security or a police department. The campus is located within the jurisdiction of the city of Des Moines so the Des Moines Police should be contacted to report a crime.

### **Campus Safety Resources for the Lakeside Lab at Lake Okoboji**

#### **The Dickinson County Sheriff's Office**

The University of Iowa does not staff the Lakeside Lab at Lake Okoboji with a security or police department assigned to the campus. The Dickinson County Sheriff's Office provides law enforcement services.

#### **Firearms**

The Iowa Administrative Code prohibits faculty, staff, students, and visitors from possessing weapons on any University of Iowa campus. University of Iowa Police officers are armed and exceed the Iowa Law Enforcement Academy's training requirements.

## Security of Facilities

### Security of Campus Facilities on the Main Campus in Iowa City

#### Access to University Buildings

As a public institution of higher learning, the University of Iowa welcomes anyone interested in utilizing the wide range of educational facilities on campus. During business hours, The University will be open to students, parents, employees, contractors, guests, and invitees. During non-business hours access to all College facilities is by key, or access card, if issued. The University reserves the right to revoke the right for any person to be on campus. For security reasons, however, not all University buildings are open to the public. University residence halls are private residences, and at certain hours of the night only residents or their escorted guests are permitted to enter or remain in



the residence halls. It should be noted that most entrances to University of Iowa buildings are unmonitored, and access only by authorized persons cannot be guaranteed. Faculty, staff, and students are encouraged to contact the Department of Public safety when they see suspicious persons or activity. Only authorized personnel are permitted in many areas of University Hospitals & Clinics. Most buildings open to the public are closed and locked after regular business hours.

#### Personal Property Security

Facilities for securing the personal property of students, staff, faculty, and visitors are provided in or near many campus buildings. Examples include lockers in the Field House recreation building; lockers in various libraries; seven monitored parking ramps; gate-locked parking lots; and bicycle racks across the campus. In addition, the University provides housing on University property for more than six thousand students.

#### Housing on Private Property, Including Student Organization Housing

Since private housing property is located within the geographic jurisdiction of the Iowa City Police and Coralville Police Departments, student-occupied dwelling units not located on property owned, controlled, or leased by the University of Iowa are neither secured nor monitored by the UI Department of Public Safety. All recognized student organizations which provide housing facilities are Greek-letter associations responsible to the Pan-Hellenic Council, the Inter-Fraternity Council, or an academic college. Greek-letter chapter houses are managed by private housing corporations consisting of student members, chapter alumni, and professional housing managers. Security procedures may vary from chapter house to chapter house. To obtain information about the



security procedures in place at a particular chapter house, interested students should consult with the executive officers or the housing board of the student organization.

### **Monitoring University Property**

Sworn police officers of the University Department of Public Safety patrol University-owned property 24 hours a day, 7 days a week on foot, on bicycles, and in squad cars. The frequency and intensity of the patrols increases during night-time hours. Security officers trained by the University Department of Public Safety are assigned to monitor specific buildings or areas at night. Many campus pathways remain lighted throughout the night. As part of their surveillance responsibilities, security officers report burned-out lights and other potentially dangerous situations. Maintenance crew members routinely replace lights, trim shrubbery, and remove snow, ice, and other debris from pathways.



### **Access to Academic Buildings**

The Department of Public Safety routinely checks University buildings that are closed during non-business hours. Each building has a scheduled time to be secured and only authorized staff members are issued keys or access cards to secured buildings. All indoor maintenance personnel wear uniform shirts with Facilities Management insignia for identification purposes, and all students and employees are issued University identification cards. In order to monitor access during secured hours, the entrances of many buildings are lighted.

### **Access to Residence Hall Buildings**

For security purposes, all University student living spaces are secured twenty four hours a day. The outside building doors to most residence halls are locked at least from midnight to 7:00 a.m. 7 days a week. Centerstone, Parklawn, and Hawks Ridge Building #3 are secured 24 hours a day. Each resident is issued a key or access card to his or her building as well as a key to his or her room and is advised to keep the room door locked at all hours of the day. During secured hours, a non-resident may only enter the building if he or she is a guest of a resident and enters through the main entrance; however, Residence Hall staff members do not monitor access at any entrance, and the University cannot guarantee that unescorted nonresidents cannot access the residence halls. Many residence halls have main desks staffed 24 hours a day. Residents are held responsible for the conduct of their guests, and non-residents found in a residence hall during secured hours in violation of this rule are subject to University discipline and arrest for criminal trespass. At least one trained staff member is on duty 24 hours a day. Overnight guests should be registered at the information desk.

### **Security Precautions for University Apartments**

Adult residents of University Apartments (including units in Hawkeye Court and Hawkeye Drive) are issued keys to their respective apartments and are advised to keep their doors locked at all hours of the day. In addition to a

smoke detector and fire extinguisher, every University Apartment unit is equipped with landline access, and important information, such as emergency and police phone numbers, is provided in writing. During daytime hours on weekdays, staff members are on duty in the University Apartments Office. During the night, officers from the University Police routinely conduct patrols of Hawkeye Court and Hawkeye Drive.

### **Special Security Precautions in University Hospitals & Clinics**

The University of Iowa Hospitals & Clinics' Department of Safety and Security operates an in-house safety and security service with an emphasis on personal safety and fire safety as well as security. The UIHC Safety and Security Department staff does not have arrest powers but work in cooperation with the Department of Public Safety, the authorized law enforcement agency for the UIHC. In order to maintain the physical security of UIHC, the Safety and Security Department patrols the hospitals and clinics, secures doors, monitors a safety surveillance closed-circuit television system, and responds to requests by patients, visitors, and staff. Reports of serious criminal activity are routed directly to the Department of Public Safety. In cases of minor criminal activity, copies of Safety and Security reports are sent to the Department of Public Safety for consideration and possible follow-up.



### **Off-Campus Student Organization Housing**

It is the responsibility of every recognized student organization to ensure that all federal, state, and local laws are observed at activities sponsored by the organization. Crimes that occur in housing units maintained by officially recognized student organizations on non-University property in Iowa City are reported to the Iowa City Police Department, which shares with the University its records of crime reports occurring in or near fraternity and sorority housing units. The Office Dean of Students, in cooperation with the Iowa City Police Department and the University Department of Public Safety, periodically reviews Iowa City Police crime reports in order to ascertain the number and type of reported crimes which occur on property owned or controlled by recognized student organizations. In cases where a student's conduct on fraternity or sorority property violates University regulations, appropriate disciplinary action will be initiated by the Office of the Dean of Students.

### **Security of Campus Facilities at the University of Iowa Center in Cedar Rapids**

#### **Access to the University of Iowa Center in Cedar Rapids**

The University of Iowa Center occupies the third floor of the building and access to the building is made through lobby areas or walkways to the facility. Entrances and elevators are unlocked by on site staff members but entry

doors to stairwells to enter the facility are locked at all times. Exiting the facility can be done at any time. During non-business hours the facility entrances are locked. There is a receptionist on site during class hours, but they do not monitor individuals entering the building and provide no other security functions other than unlocking and locking the facilities. Any concerns within the building should be brought to the attention of staff; however, all crime should be reported to the Cedar Rapids Police Department. Parking for the facility is at city parking meters or parking ramps near the facility, but the University does not control any of those parking spaces.

## **Security of Campus Facilities at the John and Mary Pappajohn Center in Des Moines**

### **Access to the John and Mary Pappajohn Center in Des Moines**

The John and Mary Pappajohn Center is located in downtown Des Moines. The building is unlocked during normal business hours when a limited number of entrances are unlocked by staff members. The entrances are not monitored by staff but there are surveillance cameras on the property. Exiting the facility can be done at any time. During non-business hours the facility entrances are locked. There is a building administrator on site but they do not monitor individuals entering the building, and provide no other security functions other than unlocking and locking the facilities. Any concerns within the building should be brought to the attention of staff; however, all crime should be reported to the Des Moines Police Department. Parking for the facility is at city parking meters or parking ramps near the facility but the University does not control any of those parking spaces.

## **Security of Campus Facilities at the Lakeside Lab at Lake Okoboji**

### **Access to the Lakeside Lab at Lake Okoboji**

Iowa Lakeside Laboratory Regents Resource Center is located on West Okoboji Lake along Iowa Highway 86. There are two entrances from the highway, the main entrance and service entrance, located about 100 yards apart and both open continually. Neither is monitored, but the Facilities Manager resides in a house next to the service entrance and is aware of vehicles entering the grounds. All buildings are locked when not in use. (The library, stone classroom buildings, and computer lab are open 24 hours per day during the 8-week summer session only). There are no security cameras on campus. Any concerns should be brought to the attention of staff, however all crimes should be reported to the Dickinson County Sheriff's Department. Emergency assistance can be summoned by dialing 911. Parking is at various graveled lots or on the grass on campus.

## Security Awareness Programs

### General Purpose

The University undertakes programs designed to maintain awareness in the subject of safety and encourages students, staff, and faculty to take an active role in the deterrence of crime. Security awareness is accomplished through a variety of means. The University disseminates general and specific information in writing to the University community and presents a variety of programs tailored to the interests and particular needs of the various constituencies on campus. These programs include opportunities for students, staff, and faculty to meet and discuss crime issues with the Crime Prevention Specialist in the Department of Public Safety.

### General Sources of Information

Under state law, certain police information is public, including the date, time, specific location, and immediate facts of a crime and the name and address of a person arrested and the criminal charge. In order to learn the most current crime information, members of the University community are encouraged to read the daily police arrest reports in the Daily Iowan or Iowa City Press-Citizen. The Department of Public Safety releases an activity report and arrest log through their web site at



<http://police.uiowa.edu/records/>. In addition to releasing an

activity report and arrest log, the Department of Public Safety issues timely warnings of crimes considered to be a serious or continuing threat to the University community which are reported to local police agencies.

### Presentations

Crime prevention programs are presented periodically during the academic year by University personnel and student leaders. During orientation, new students are informed of services offered by the Department of Public Safety. A common theme of all awareness programs is student and staff responsibility for their own safety and the security of others. DPS employs a full time Crime Prevention Specialist to coordinate campus-wide prevention efforts and assist individual departments on a case-by-case basis. In addition, University departments such as the Women's Resource and Action Center and the Rape Victim Advocacy Program present a variety of programs, many of which are related to personal safety. The Department of Public Safety conducted 184 educational offerings in 2011.

### Examples of Programming Offered

Due to the size of the University and the changing calendar of campus activities over the course of a year, the number of security programs presented varies month to month. Among the prevention programs regularly offered are date rape awareness workshops in the residence halls and Greek system; small-group discussion in freshman



orientation; shoplifting awareness training for IMU Bookstore employees; Cambus late-night and SafeRide service, NITE RIDE; fire drills in the residence halls conducted by the Iowa City Fire Department; and RAD self-defense program for women and men. September is Security Awareness Month in the residence halls, during which time formal and informal programming is provided to residents on topics related to crime prevention.



### **Security Awareness Programs for the Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, and the Lakeside Lab at Lake Okoboji**

The University of Iowa does not provide any security awareness programs for these locations; however, all students are invited to attend programs on the main campus in Iowa City.

### **Information on Sex Offenders**

In accordance to the "Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act" of 2000, which amends the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act, the Jeanne Clery Act and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, the University of Iowa Police is providing a link to the Iowa Sex Offender Registry. This act requires institutions of higher education to issue a statement advising the campus community where law enforcement information provided by a State concerning registered sex offenders may be obtained. It also requires sex offenders already required to register in a State to provide notice of each institution of higher education in that State at which the person is employed, carries a vocation, or is a student.

Iowa law requires a person who has been convicted of a sex offense crime anywhere to register with the sheriff in the county in which they reside; and, if the person attends or works for an institution of higher education, register with the sheriff in the county in which the institution is located. Information about sex offenders is maintained by the Iowa Department of Public Safety and can be accessed at <http://www.iowasexoffender.com>. Locally, a public list of registrants containing photos, descriptions, and last known addresses of such individuals is available at the Johnson County Sheriff's office (319) 356-6020. For additional assistance, contact the UI Department of Public Safety at (319) 335-5022.

## Sexual Assault Policy and Programs

The University of Iowa prohibits sexual misconduct in any form including sexual assault and sexual harassment. Students, staff and faculty should be able to live, study, and work in an environment free of sexual misconduct. The University is committed to fostering a campus environment that promotes prompt reporting and timely and fair adjudication of sexual misconduct cases. All incoming students are required



to complete a course that debunks rape myths, shows how language may facilitate sexual assault, reveals media-based misconceptions about sexual predators, features bystander intervention tactics, addresses ways for men and women to reduce their risk of facing a sexual assault, educates students about what to do in case of a sexual assault, and much more.

Every student receives an electronic message with the web address to the *Sexual Misconduct Policy Involving Students* <http://www.uiowa.edu/~our/opmanual/iv/02.htm> and to the Student Judicial Procedure <http://dos.uiowa.edu/policy-list/current/student-responsibilities-6/student-judicial-procedure-2013-2014-academic-year/>. Every employee receives an annual electronic message with the web address to the University's *Sexual Harassment Policy* <http://www.uiowa.edu/~our/opmanual/ii/04.htm> and the University's Sexual Misconduct Policy <http://www.uiowa.edu/~our/opmanual/iv/02.htm>.

The University Department of Public Safety offers sexual assault education and information programs to University students and employees upon request. Information on acquaintance rape, stalking, domestic violence, risk reduction, and University complaint procedures is available through the Office of the Sexual Misconduct Response Coordinator <http://www.uiowa.edu/homepage/safety/sexual-misconduct.html>. Confidential counseling for victims is available at the Rape Victim Advocacy Program (RVAP) <http://www.uiowa.edu/~rvap/>, which provides advocacy services and outreach education.

The following educational opportunities across campus were provided in 2012:

- **Department of Athletics: 5 classes:** Topics covered: Bystander Intervention; Sexual assault overview and prevention; Dating assault overview and prevention; Domestic Violence overview and prevention.
- **Department of Public Safety: 5 classes:** Topics covered: Self Defense; Sexual assault overview and prevention.

- **Housing and Residential life: 6 classes:** Topics covered: Bystander Intervention; Sexual assault overview and prevention; Dating assault overview and prevention; Domestic Violence overview and prevention, Sexual Harassment overview and prevention.
- **Office of Sexual Misconduct Response Coordinator: 1 class:** Topics covered: Sexual assault overview and prevention.
- **RVAP: 72 classes:** Topics covered: Bystander Intervention; Sexual assault overview and prevention; Dating assault overview and prevention; Domestic Violence overview and prevention; Stalking overview and prevention; Street Harassment
- **Student Health; 23 classes:** Topics covered: Bystander Intervention; Sexual assault overview and prevention; Dating assault overview and prevention; Domestic Violence overview and prevention
- **"Other" Student organizations; 2 classes:** Topics covered: Dating violence overview and prevention; Sexual assault overview and prevention
- **Women's Resource and Action Center (WRAC): 16 classes:** Topics covered: Bystander Intervention; Sexual assault overview and prevention; Dating assault overview and prevention; Domestic Violence overview and prevention; Stalking overview and prevention; Street Harassment
- **Total number of events: 130**

If you have experienced sexual assault, the first priority is your safety. Please obtain the necessary medical treatment. Regardless of your plan to file a complaint, you may seek a free evidentiary medical exam by going to any of the area hospital emergency rooms. University Police strongly recommend that a victim of sexual assault report the incident in a timely manner by calling 911 or visiting <http://police.uiowa.edu/contact/>. Time is a critical factor for evidence collection and preservation. An assault should be reported directly to a police officer. Filing a police report will not obligate the victim to prosecute. Filing a police report will:

- ensure that a victim of sexual assault receives the necessary medical treatment and tests, at no expense to the victim;
- provide the opportunity for collection of evidence helpful in prosecution, which cannot be obtained later (ideally a victim of sexual assault should not wash, douche, use the toilet, or change clothing prior to a medical/legal exam);
- assure the victim has access to free confidential counseling from counselors specifically trained in the area of sexual assault crisis intervention.
- assist the victim if requested, with notifying local law enforcement authorities and talking to on campus police as well.

The victim of sexual misconduct committed by someone affiliated with The University of Iowa may pursue a complaint through both or either the criminal justice system and the University administrative process. To make a

University administrative complaint, contact the Sexual Misconduct Response Coordinator/Deputy Title IX Coordinator, Monique DiCarlo, 319-335-6200. The Sexual Misconduct Policy Involving students can be found at this link, <http://www.uiowa.edu/~our/opmanual/iv/02.htm>. The UI Sexual Harassment Policy, generally used to address employee misconduct can be found here, <http://www.uiowa.edu/~our/opmanual/ii/04.htm>. A University representative from the Office of the Sexual Misconduct Response Coordinator will inform the victim about the available options and attend to needs for support and/or accommodation, and coordinate the institution's compliance with Title IX. Student victims may have the option to change their academic and/or on-campus living situations after an alleged incident of sexual misconduct if these changes are requested and reasonably available. Various counseling options are available from the University through University Counseling Service, Faculty and Staff Services, or the Women's Resource and Action Center (WRAC). Support services can also be obtained through RVAP <http://www.uiowa.edu/~rvap/> or the Ombudsperson's Office <http://www.uiowa.edu/~ombud/>. Off campus resources include the Domestic Violence Intervention Program, 319-351-1043, <http://www.dvpiowa.org/> and MonsoOn United Asian Women of Iowa, 866-881-4641.

The University's disciplinary procedures are designed to protect the rights, needs, and privacy of an individual making a University complaint, as well as the rights of someone accused of sexual misconduct. A student found responsible for violating the University Sexual Misconduct Policy may be suspended or expelled from the University for the first offense.

### **Sanctions**

When it has been determined after investigation or hearing that one or more University policies have been violated, one or more final sanctions may be imposed. The following is a non-exhaustive list of potential sanctions that may be utilized individually or in combination:

1. **Educational Sanction**: A student may be required to provide an identified service or participate in a particular program, receive specific instruction, or complete a research assignment. The student is responsible for related expenses, including expenses for education, counseling, or treatment, if any expense is entailed.
2. **Disciplinary Reprimand**: A written notice to the student explaining that the student's violation of institutional warrants an official record by kept in the Office of the Dean of Students. Disciplinary Reprimand is a Step 1 sanction.
3. **Disciplinary Probation**: A written admonishment for a violation of specified regulations. With respect to the non-academic disciplinary system, a student on disciplinary probation is not considered to be in good standing for a designated period of time. If the student is found to violate any institutional regulation(s) during the probationary period, more severe disciplinary sanctions may be imposed. Once the designated period of time has elapsed, the student will be considered in good standing; however, a record of the sanction will be kept in the Office of the Dean of Students. Disciplinary Probation is a Step 2 sanction.

4. Restitution and Fine. A student may be assessed reasonable expenses related to the misconduct. This may include, but is not limited to, the repair/replacement cost for any damage he or she causes to property or medical or counseling expenses incurred by the victim. An established fine may also be imposed upon the responsible student.
5. Denial of Privileges. A student may be denied access to certain University privileges for a definite or indefinite period of time. Such sanctions may include, but are not limited to: prohibitions on University employment; bar from extracurricular activities; restrictions from all or part of campus; prohibition on the use of computers, internet, or other University services; and/or prevention from attending a class.
6. No-Contact Order: A student may be prohibited from intentionally contacting a student, employee, or visitor to campus in any manner at any time. Such prohibition may be in effect for a specific or an indefinite period of time.
7. University Housing Transfer or Contract Cancellation: A student may be involuntarily transferred within, or removed from, University housing or residence halls. The student may also be prohibited from reentering University housing or residence halls. Conditions for readmission may be specified.
8. Disciplinary Suspension: A student may be involuntarily separated from the University for a period of time after which readmission is possible. Conditions for return may be specified. The Dean of Students may be required to approve any request for readmission.
9. Expulsion: The student may be permanently separated from the University.

Sanctions will vary based upon the facts and circumstances of any specific offense. Sanctions are usually progressive in nature and include the probability of more severe disciplinary sanctions if the student is found to violate the same or any other University policies.

Most alcohol offenses and possession of marijuana under 10 grams may be sanctioned through a written reprimand, appropriate education, notification to a parent if the student is a minor, and participation in the [Critical MASS program](#) (see minimum sanctions for alcohol and drug violations in the [Policy Regarding Use of Illegal Drugs and Alcohol](#)). Sexual assaults, in contrast, will ordinarily result in the suspension or expulsion of the respondent, as well as an administrative no-contact order involving the parties.

Students who fail to comply with a sanction in a timely manner are subject to additional disciplinary action, which may include suspension from the University until compliance is achieved. The authority of the Dean of Students to take additional action in cases of non-compliance extends to complaints resolved through agreement, complaints resolved at a formal hearing, and complaints resolved by a judicial administrator or another University department such as University Housing.

In the event that a student fails to comply with a sanction and the Dean of Students has decided to impose a suspension, the student will be notified of the apparent failure to comply and of the Dean of Students' intent to suspend, and provided an opportunity to meet personally with the Dean of Students and explain the

circumstances prior to a final decision by the Dean of Students. A student suspended for failing to comply with a sanction may appeal the Dean of Students' decision to the Provost but is not entitled to a formal hearing.

Student disciplinary procedures are detailed in the *Student Judicial Procedure* <http://dos.uiowa.edu/student-judicial-procedure>. The *Judicial Procedure* provides, in part, that the accused and the complainant each have the same opportunity to have another person accompany them throughout the investigation process and, if a formal hearing is held, through the hearing. Both the victim and accused will be informed of the outcome of the investigation and of the results of the hearing involving an alleged sex offense, if a hearing is held. The University of Iowa will, upon written request, disclose to the alleged victim of a crime of violence or a non-forcible sex offense, the report on the results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the institution against a student who is the alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the victim is deceased, the University of Iowa will provide the results of the disciplinary hearing to the victim's next of kin, if so requested. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of this paragraph.

### **Administrative Complaints Through Title IX**

Individuals may also report a sex offense to the institutions Title IX coordinator. This office is responsible for coordinating the institution's compliance with Title IX. The Title IX Coordinator is:

Georgina Dodge, PhD  
Chief Diversity Officer and Associate Vice President  
111 Jessup Hall  
Iowa City, IA 52242-1316  
Phone: (319) 335-3565  
Fax: (319) 335-3560  
Email: [georgina-dodge@uiowa.edu](mailto:georgina-dodge@uiowa.edu) or [diversity@uiowa.edu](mailto:diversity@uiowa.edu)

However, the complaint process is generally done by contacting the Sexual Misconduct Response Coordinator who is also the Deputy Title IX Coordinator. The Sexual Misconduct Response Coordinator/Deputy Title IX Coordinator is:

Monique DiCarlo  
450 Van Allen Hall  
Phone: (319) 335-620  
Email: [monique-dicarlo@uiowa.edu](mailto:monique-dicarlo@uiowa.edu)

The institution's sexual harassment policy, including a description of the grievance procedures can be found in <http://www.uiowa.edu/~eod/resolving/index.html>

## **Policy Regarding Use of Illegal Drugs and Alcohol**

### **The Health Risks Associated with the Use of Illegal Drugs and Alcohol**

Student use of marijuana, LSD, amphetamines, sedatives, tranquilizers, or other dangerous drugs or controlled substances (as defined by law) is a matter of concern to this educational institution. The University is also concerned about student abuse of alcohol.

Succeeding at the University requires a balanced, healthy lifestyle. Misuse of alcohol and the use of other drugs can interfere with or prolong a student's academic career as well as cause legal, social, financial, and health problems. Alcohol and other drug-related accidents are the number one cause of death of people age 18-24 years old. As an educational institution, the University endeavors to protect and assist students by providing reliable information about the hazards of illegal drugs and alcohol.

Health risks include, but are not limited to, adverse modification of one or more body systems, such as the nervous, cardiovascular, respiratory, muscular, endocrine, and central nervous systems; toxic, allergic, or other serious reaction; unfavorable mood alteration, and addiction. Physiological and psychological dependency, which manifests itself in a preoccupation with acquiring and using one or more drugs, may cause severe emotional and physical injury.

Alcohol consumption causes a number of marked changes in behavior. Even low doses significantly impair the judgment and coordination required to drive a car safely, increasing the likelihood that the driver will be involved in an accident. Moderate to high doses of alcohol cause marked impairments in higher mental functions, severely altering a person's ability to learn and remember information. Very high doses cause respiratory depression and death. If combined with other depressants of the central nervous system, much lower doses of alcohol will produce the effects just described.

Common side-effects of alcohol consumption include digestive complaints and sleep problems and may adversely affect a student's academic performance. Because alcohol increases aggression, excessive consumption may lead to fighting, vandalism, criminal mischief, and verbal abuse. Alcohol abuse often plays a role in unwanted pregnancies and acquaintance rape. University of Iowa students who consume excessive amounts of alcohol have reported suffering from hangovers, missing class and/or work, and engaging in unintended or regretted sexual intercourse as a result of drinking alcohol.

Repeated use of alcohol can lead to dependence. Sudden cessation of alcohol intake is likely to produce withdrawal symptoms, including severe anxiety, tremors, hallucinations, and convulsions. Alcohol withdrawal can be life-threatening. Long-term consumption of large quantities of alcohol, particularly when combined with poor nutrition, can also lead to permanent damage to vital organs such as the brain and the liver.

The health risks associated with specific narcotics, depressants, stimulants, hallucinogens, and cannabis (including marijuana) are explained in Table A.



## Alcohol and Other Drug Education Services Available to Students

The University of Iowa offers a range of services for persons who want to learn more about alcohol and other drugs, are concerned about their own or someone else's substance abuse, or are recovering from substance abuse problems. More specific information about drugs and drug abuse is available through Student Health Service and the University Counseling Service. Any discussions between individuals and the professional staffs in these offices are treated as confidential information.



To assist students whose substance-related behavior may be causing legal, psychological, physical, or social problems, or jeopardizing their student status, the University maintains the student Substance Assistance Program, a component of Student Health Service. Services include substance abuse assessment and referral, outreach, education, and BASICS counseling. Students with concerns or questions are encouraged to

contact Health Iowa at 335-8394 and talk with a Counselor or Health Educator. The University of Iowa Dean of Students' policy regarding the use of illegal drugs and alcohol is located here: <http://dos.uiowa.edu/policy-list/current/student-responsibilities-6/policy-regarding-use-of-illegal-drugs-and-alcohol-4/>

## Alcoholic Beverages

The illegal possession, use and sale on campus is not permitted and the University Police will enforce all state and local laws, including underage drinking laws. Alcoholic beverages may not be consumed, possessed, distributed, or sold on campus without specific authorization. Student consumption of alcoholic beverages is prohibited on campus except as hereafter provided.

Students who are 21 years of age may purchase and consume alcoholic beverages in the Iowa Memorial Union or within other restricted areas of campus described in the Alcohol Beverage Service Guidelines in the *University Operations Manual V.26*.

A college or department may serve alcoholic beverages on campus only in accordance with the Alcohol Beverage Service Guidelines and with the permission of the Office of the Vice President for Student Life (hereinafter, "Office of the Vice President"). With the permission of the Vice President, a recognized student organization can sponsor an on-campus event where alcohol is served.

Alcoholic beverages may not be purchased or served at events sponsored by a recognized student organization or student government body, except in accordance with the Alcohol Beverage Service Guidelines, or with special permission from the Office of the Vice President. The scope of the prohibition includes student organization events which take place off campus as well as on-campus events. Alcoholic beverages cannot be purchased with mandatory student fees or with recognized student organization funds.



For purposes of this policy, any event held on property owned or controlled by a recognized student organization is considered to be an event sponsored by the organization. Recognized student organizations which own, lease, or otherwise control private property are responsible for ensuring that federal, state and local laws are observed at all times on their property. A chapter-sponsored event held at a third party venue with a liquor license must conform to any rules established by the relevant governing body (Interfraternity Council, Multicultural Greek Council, National Pan-Hellenic Council, or Panhellenic Council).

### **Illegal Drugs other than Alcohol**

The illegal possession, use, and sale of alcoholic beverages is not permitted on campus. University Police will enforce Federal, State and local drug laws. Students may not consume, possess, distribute, or sell illegal drugs on campus without specific authorization. The list of prohibited activity includes but is not limited to medications legally prescribed to one individual which are consumed by another individual without explicit permission from the physician who prescribed the medication. The unauthorized use of prescription drugs -- consuming, possessing, distributing, or selling -- is prohibited. University policy also prohibits possession of drug paraphernalia.

In University Housing, restrictions on alcohol and illegal drug use, possession, and distribution are set forth in the University Housing Guidebook. Housing sanctions are set forth in the University Housing Guidebook. Sanctions for violations which occur outside of University Housing are set forth below.

### **Disciplinary Action**

The University will not tolerate the use of drugs that are illegal. Students are expected to abide by the laws concerning controlled substances and alcoholic beverages. Students in violation of state or federal laws may face criminal prosecution, and the University will discipline students who possess or use illegal drugs or alcohol on campus or as part of any other activities of the University. Sanctions which may be imposed for possession or use of alcohol and other drugs in violation of the Code of Student Life include a written warning, probation, mandatory substance abuse evaluation, suspension, or expulsion. Recognized student organizations which fail to comply with University regulations governing alcohol and other drugs may be disciplined by the Dean of Students or by an appropriate governing body. The Dean of Students may revoke a group's University recognition.

Illegal drug trafficking is viewed as a clear and present danger to the University community. Any student found to have sold, manufactured, distributed, or administered illegal drugs may be suspended or expelled (See Student Judicial Procedure). Students who violate the rights of others while under the influence of alcohol or drugs face serious disciplinary action up to and including suspension or expulsion.

The sale, manufacture, distribution, or administration of illegal drugs is viewed as a clear and present danger to the University community. Students who violate the rights of others while under the influence of alcohol or drugs face more serious disciplinary action up to and including suspension or expulsion.

In addition to disciplinary sanctions, substance abuse counseling is mandatory for violators. Students found to have violated this policy or who harm themselves or others while under the influence of illegal drugs or alcohol

will be required to undergo a substance abuse evaluation and attend all education or treatment programs recommended as a result of the evaluation in order to re-enroll. The University may require a student recommended for inpatient treatment to enter a treatment program immediately in lieu of attending classes until the treatment is completed.

### **Reporting Drug Violations**

Reports of illegal drug use on campus should be directed to the Department of Public Safety. Drug violations which occur off campus are investigated by the law enforcement agency in the jurisdiction in which the alleged illegal activity occurred. In the residence halls, residence hall staff members will investigate reports of drug use and may report to the Department of Public Safety. The Department of Public Safety, the Office of the Dean of Students, and University Housing publish a summary of drug-related complaints in their periodic reports.

### **Applicable Legal Sanctions**

Both state and federal laws prohibit distribution of, manufacture of, or possession with intent to distribute a controlled substance or a counterfeit controlled substance. State penalties range from 5 years to life confinement and a fine of \$1,000 to \$1,000,000, depending upon the type and quantity of drug involved. Conviction may also result in the loss of state and federal benefits, such as grants, school loans, or work assistance, during the time periods required by federal law. Specific drugs, amounts, and penalties are described in Iowa Code § 124 and summarized in Table C.

Maximum federal penalties range from 1 year confinement to life imprisonment and a fine of \$250,000 to \$4,000,000, depending upon the type and quantity of drug involved. Specific drugs, amounts, and penalties are described in Table B. State and federal legal sanctions are subject to change by the General Assembly and Congress, respectively.

### **Penalty Enhancement**

The maximum term and fine increase significantly if state or federal penalty enhancement rules apply. Factors which raise maximum penalties under Federal penalty enhancement rules include death or serious bodily injury; prior drug conviction; placing at risk or distributing a drug to a person under 21 years old; using a person under 18 years of age to assist in the drug violation; and distributing or manufacturing a drug within 1,000 feet of school property, including the University of Iowa campus. Penalty enhancement rules apply to defendants age 18 years or older. Factors which raise maximum penalties under state penalty enhancement rules include using firearms or dangerous weapons in the commission of the offense; distributing or possessing with intent to distribute within 1,000 feet of school, public pool, or recreation center.

### **Possession**

Both state and federal laws prohibit possession of a controlled substance. The maximum state and federal penalty for possession is confinement for 1 year and a fine of \$1,500. The maximum term and fine increase significantly in the event that state or federal penalty enhancement rules apply. A person in possession of a small amount of a controlled substance for personal use may be assessed a civil fine up to \$10,000 in addition to any criminal fine.

- Tables referenced in the section can be found in the Appendix of this report.

### **Driving While Intoxicated**

Under state law, a person found guilty of operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of drugs or alcohol, or of having an alcohol concentration of .08% or higher, or of having any amount of a controlled substance in the person's blood or urine, shall be imprisoned for not less than 48 hours and fined not less than \$1,250 for the first offense. For the second OWI offense the minimum period of confinement is 7 days and a fine of not less than \$1,875. The minimum period of confinement for the third or subsequent OWI conviction is 30 days, and could be up to 5 years, with a fine of not less than \$3,125 and up to \$9,375.

If a person under 21 years of age is operating a motor vehicle with an alcohol concentration of .02% or greater, the person's driver's license will be revoked for at least 60 days, even if the person is not legally intoxicated. If a person is operating while intoxicated, the person's driver's license will be revoked for at least 180 days.

### **Alcohol-Related Offenses**

The drinking age in Iowa is 21. State law prohibits:

1. purchase or possession of alcohol under the drinking age;
2. giving or selling alcohol to a person under the drinking age;
3. driving a motor vehicle with an open container of alcohol in the passenger compartment;
4. giving or selling alcohol to an intoxicated person; and
5. public intoxication.

The City of Iowa City prohibits:

1. Consumption of an alcoholic beverage in a public place;
2. Possession of an unsealed receptacle containing an alcoholic beverage in a public place.

Each of these offenses is a simple misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of up to \$625 or a jail sentence of up to 30 days. For certain offenses, State law provides for mandatory fines and suspension of drivers licenses. For example, the mandatory fine for under-age possession of alcohol is \$200 for a first offense and \$500 for a second or subsequent offense, and license suspension is possible for a second offense and mandatory for a third or subsequent offense.

A person over the legal age who gives, sells, or furnishes an alcoholic beverage to a person under the legal age commits a serious misdemeanor and is subject to a fine of between \$500 and \$1,875 and in addition may be sentenced to jail for up to 1 year. If injury results from the furnishing of alcohol, an aggravated misdemeanor is committed and the guilty person is subject to a fine of between \$625 and \$6,250 and in addition may be sentenced up to 1 year in jail or to a prison term not to exceed 2 years. If death results from the furnishing of alcohol, a class D felony is committed and a guilty person may be sentenced to a prison term not to exceed 5 years and be subject to a fine between \$750 and \$7,500.

## **Minimum Sanctions for Violations of the University Alcohol and Drug Policies**

Because of the threat to the health and safety of our students, the University has established mandatory minimum sanctions for alcohol and drug violations.

Alcohol and drug violations, both on and off-campus, shall include, but not be limited to the following:

### **Alcohol**

- Possession of alcohol under the legal age (PAULA)
- Public intoxication
- Manufacture, use, or possession of false identification
- Alcohol overdose
- Operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated (OWI)
- Involvement in a crime while under the influence of alcohol
- Possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages in University Residence Halls, fraternity houses, or sorority houses
- Possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages on University property outdoors or in other public areas of campus

### **Drug**

- Possession of a controlled substance
- Possession of drug paraphernalia
- Driving under the influence of drugs
- Drug trafficking
- Involvement in a crime while under the influence of drugs

### **Steps**

Sanctions usually begin at Step 1 and are progressive in nature. However, the type of violation or circumstances may modify the sanctions. The modification may result in more severe or lenient sanctions.

Because of the serious and potentially life-threatening consequences, Operating under the influence (OWI) or a police report indicating a Blood Alcohol Content equal to or greater than .20 will normally automatically be considered to be 2nd step offenses. Possession of marijuana over 10 grams and other illegal drug offenses also normally result in 2nd step sanctions, except for drug trafficking offenses which are considered 3rd step offenses. If a student has been suspended after reaching the 3rd step and is readmitted to The University of Iowa, the student is readmitted at the 2nd step.

### **1st Step**

- Parent/Guardian notification, if the student is under 21.
- Satisfactory completion of a defined alcohol education program.
- Assignment to meet with [Critical MASS advisor](#).
- Disciplinary Reprimand.

## **2nd Step**

- Parent/Guardian notification letter and/or follow-up telephone call, if the student is under 21.
- Satisfactory completion of a recommended alcohol or drug counseling program.
- Disciplinary Probation for remainder of current semester and the following two semesters (fall or spring) enrolled at the University. Probation extends through any intervening summer terms, inter-sessions, and/or any institutional breaks.
- Ordinarily, cancellation of a student's Housing contract if the student lives in a residence hall.

## **3rd Step**

- Suspension from the University for at least one complete fall or spring semester following the suspension's effective date, including any intervening summer terms or inter-sessions. The Dean of Students may elect for the suspension to take effect immediately or to take effect upon completion of the current semester or term.

## **Removal and Deferral of Steps**

Any student disciplinary record is maintained in the Office of the Dean of Students.

Students who have received a 1st step sanction may request that the step and the record be removed from their student disciplinary file. A request must be made in writing to the Dean of Students. In order to be eligible to have the step removed, the student must meet the following criteria and present supporting documentation:

- It has been at least 12 months since the disposition of the offense by the University.
- The student has not received any additional Code of Student Life charges or any alcohol or drug related offenses on or off campus in the past 12 months.
- The student completed all sanctions required by the University and, if applicable, the courts having jurisdiction over the matter.

Removal of a 1st step is at the sole discretion of the Dean of Students. Additionally, this opportunity for a student to have the 1st step removed does not apply to violations which may have resulted in a sanction above the 1st step. At the discretion of the Dean of Students, a student receiving a PAULA or similar violation may be granted a deferred 1st step. A deferred 1st step will not be considered an "offense" and will not be maintained as a disciplinary record. However, a letter may be sent to the student's parents notifying them of the violation. If the student receives another alcohol offense of any nature, within a 12-month period, the deferral of the 1st step may be revoked and the second alcohol offense may be considered a 2nd step violation. Moreover, students are only entitled to one deferred step during their attendance at the University. Contact the Office of the Dean of Students at 319-335-1162 for more information

## Fire Safety Report for the Main Campus in Iowa City

(The Cedar Rapids & Des Moines Campuses do not have residential facilities and therefore do not require a fire safety report). The Lakeside Lab at Lake Okoboji Fire Safety report follows this report.

### Residence Hall Fire Safety Systems

Name	Address	Sprinkler Protection	Fire Alarm System*	Portable Extinguishers	Monitored Fire Alarm System	Evacuation Plans	# of Fire Drills
311 Melrose Ct.	311 Melrose Ct. Iowa City, IA 52242	None	SD	X			0
7 Triangle Place	7 Triangle Place Iowa City, IA 52242	None	SD	X			0
707 Melrose Ave.	707 Melrose Ave. Iowa City, IA 52242	None	SD	X			0
8 Triangle Place	8 Triangle Place Iowa City, IA 52242	None	SD	X			0
Bloomington House	112 E., Bloomington St. Iowa City, IA 52240	Full	SD, MP	X	X	X	2
Burge Hall	301 N. Clinton St. Iowa City, IA 52242	Full	SD, MP	X	X	X	2
Currier Hall	413 N. Clinton St. Iowa City, IA 52242	Full	SD, MP	X	X	X	2
Daum Hall	225 N. Clinton St. Iowa City, IA 52242	Full	SD, MP	X	X	X	2
Dubuque House	427 N. Dubuque St. Iowa City, IA 52240	Full	SD, MP	X	X	X	2
Hawk's Ridge - Building #3	100 Hawk Ridge Dr. Iowa City, IA 52246	Full	SD, MP	X	X	X	2
Hawkeye Court Apartments	300 – 600 Block of Hawkeye Ct. Iowa City, IA 52246	None	SD	X			0
Hawkeye Drive Apartments	200 - 700 Hawkeye Drive Iowa City, IA 52246	None	SD, MP	X			0
Hillcrest Hall	25 Byington Rd. Iowa City, IA 52242	Partial	SD, MP	X	X	X	2
Honors CenterStone	121/131 E. Davenport St. Iowa City, IA 52242	Full	SD, MP	X	X	X	2
Mayflower Hall	1110 N. Dubuque St. Iowa City, IA 52242	Full	SD, MP	X	X	X	2
Parklawn	447-449 Riverside Dr. Iowa City, IA 52242	Full	SD, MP	X	X	X	2
Quadrangle Hall	310 S. Grand Ave Iowa City, IA 52242	Full	SD, MP	X	X	X	2
Rienow Hall	320 Grand Ave. Iowa City, IA 52242	Full	SD, MP	X	X	X	2
Slater Hall	325 Grand Ave. Iowa City, IA 52242	Full	SD, MP	X	X	X	2
Stanley Hall	10 E. Davenport Iowa City, IA 52242	Full	SD, MP	X	X	X	2
Woolf Ave Court Apartments	1 Woolf Ave. Ct. Iowa City, IA 52246	None	SD	X			0

\* SD - Smoke Detectors, MP - Manual Pull Stations

## Fire Statistics for 2010 - 2012

Name	Reported Fires			Damage			Injuries			Deaths			Cause
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	
311 Melrose Ct.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7 Triangle Place	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
707 Melrose Ave.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8 Triangle Place	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Burge Hall	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Currier Hall	0	0	1	0	0	\$5.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	2012 - Intentional - flier on door was burnt
Daum Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hawk's Ridge - Building #3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hawkeye Court Apartments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hawkeye Drive Apartments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hillcrest Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Honors CenterStone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mayflower Hall	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2011 - Unintentional - Cooking
Parklawn	0	0	1	0	0	\$85.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	2012 - Unintentional - Cooking
Quadrangle Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rienow Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Slater Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Stanley Hall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Woolf Ave Court Apartments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

### The Daily Fire Log

The daily fire log is available to the public on the Department of Public Safety's website at <http://police.uiowa.edu/records/fire-log/>

### Regular mandatory supervised fire drills

Two fire drills are conducted each academic year per student housing facility (dormitory). The first fire drill for each academic year is conducted within the first 2-3 weeks of school; which is observed by Public Safety and the Iowa City Fire Dept. The second is conducted shortly after the winter break by the RAs and professional staff only.

### Policies Regarding Appliances, Combustibles, and Open Flame

#### Cooking Appliances

In an attempt to keep the residence halls as safe as possible, the types of appliances that are allowed for cooking are limited. Only those appliances that do not:

- Have an exposed heating element;
- Use cooking greases;
- Or have an open flame are allowed. We also highly recommend using appliances that have an auto shut-off feature.
- Electric grills (i.e., George Foreman), pizza cookers, and toaster ovens are NOT allowed. Residence hall rooms with a kitchen provided (Mayflower) may use toaster ovens in the kitchen area only.

### **Electrical Appliances**

All appliances must be in good working order. Do not overload electrical outlets with adapters or extension cords. All extension cords must be UL approved. Rooms are not wired to permit the use of any large electrical appliances including room air conditioners (unless supplied by the University), large refrigerators (over five cubic feet or drawing more than 9 amps), space heaters, etc. Halogen lamps are also prohibited. For safety reasons, we recommend using only appliances with an auto shut-off feature.

### **Explosives and Or Combustibles**

The possession, use or distribution of any type of fireworks, ammunition/gun powder, fuses, or any explosives/combustibles of any kind is prohibited and will result in disciplinary action. Propane tanks may not be stored in residence halls.

### **Halogen Lamps/Bulbs**

Halogen lamps/bulbs are considered a fire hazard and therefore are prohibited in the residence halls.

### **Open Flame**

Incense, candles (lit or unlit), and any open-flame items are fire hazards and are therefore prohibited. Any incense or candles found may be confiscated, destroyed and disciplinary sanctions may be imposed. Storage of these items is prohibited; residence life staff will not store these items for you.

### **Smoking**

The University of Iowa Residence Halls are substance-free environments. Therefore the use of tobacco, including smokeless tobacco products, and legal smoking products are prohibited in residence hall student rooms and in public areas. Public areas include hallways, stairways, elevators, lobbies, lounges, restrooms, etc. Students over 18 years of age may possess and are allowed to store tobacco and legal smoking products but may not use them in the halls. Under the Smoke Free Air Act, smoking is banned on the entire University of Iowa campus.

### **Evacuation Procedures in Residence Halls**



University Housing staff provides residents with fire evacuation procedures and will hold fire drills to prepare residents in case of a fire. Each fall semester, University Housing sponsors "Fire Safety Week" to increase students' awareness of the importance of fire safety.

**If you discover a fire:**

- Immediately pull the corridor fire alarm.
- Call 911 to report the fire and give as much information as possible.
- The fire alarm will alert people to evacuate the building; don't attempt to rescue others unless you can do so safely.
- Standards of student behavior in the residence halls require students to follow adopted emergency procedures specific to University Housing. Any persons found not leaving or attempting to re-enter the building during an alarm may face disciplinary charges.

**Evacuation from fire area for students and employees:**

- Feel the door from top to bottom. If it is hot, do not proceed; go back.
- If the door is cool, crouch low and open the door slowly. Close the door quickly if smoke is present; smoke inhalation can be deadly.
- If the area is smoke-free, exit via the nearest stairwell. Stay low if smoke conditions exist.
- NEVER USE ELEVATORS when there is a fire!
- If you encounter heavy smoke in a stairwell, go back and try another stairwell or fire escape.
- If you are trapped in a room, do the following:
- Stuff wet towels or clothing under the door to keep smoke out.
- Open the windows. Wave something out the window to attract attention, and yell for help.
- If possible, dial 911; report your situation and location.
- Keep a soaked towel over your head.
- Stay low; breathe fresh air near the windows.

**Fire Procedures for University Apartments**

Fires have the ability to completely engulf an apartment in mere seconds, causing tragic loss and even death. The apartments provide numerous combustible materials for fires to feed off (e.g. paint, furniture, etc.). You should always have a plan of evacuation for you and the people living with you in the event that a fire does occur.

In the event of an actual fire, follow these procedures:

**Hawkeye Court**

1. Evacuate the building immediately. Don't attempt to rescue others or gather belongings. Fires can spread in seconds and even lead to deadly explosions.
2. Call 911; give as much information as possible.
3. Notify your neighbors if possible.
4. Stand as far away from the building as possible. Flying debris and fumes from the fire can be very dangerous.
5. If inside a bedroom in your apartment, feel bedroom door from top to bottom. If it is hot, do not proceed; go back.
6. If door is cool, crouch down and open door slowly. If you open the door and smoke is present, close it quickly so you don't inhale it.
7. If no smoke is present, exit through the front door. If smoke is present, stay low and proceed with caution—avoid inhaling smoke.
8. If trapped in an apartment, do the following:
  - a) Stuff wet towels or clothing under the door to keep smoke out.
  - b) Open windows. Wave something out a window and yell for help.
  - c) If possible, dial 911 and report your situation and location.
  - d) Keep a soaked towel over your head.
  - e) Stay low and breathe fresh air near the window.

### **Fire Safety Education and Training Programs**

Each fall, a joint effort between UI Residence Life, Department of Public Safety (DPS), University Housing and the Iowa City Fire Department presented an annual Resident Assistant (RA) Fire Academy to some 140 RAs and Housing professional staff. Individuals are trained in the use of portable fire extinguishers, hazard recognition in dorm rooms, past case history of campus fire incidents in America, and the evacuation of students through a smoke (simulated) filled hallway. After the winter break, the RAs and professional staff reconvened for a refresher of the training from the previous fall.

In addition to the RA fire academy, Community Assistants (CA) and the Apartment Coordinator in the University Apartment community, receive additional "live fire" training using fire extinguishers installed in the apartment facilities.

Faculty and staff are reminded, via email, to review the University's Critical Incident Management Plan (CIMP) which provides the basic information on how to react/respond to various emergencies that could occur on the campus. The plan also includes a "user guide" to the operation of portable fire extinguishers.

UI Public Safety conduct fire extinguisher and fire safety training to groups, when the training is requested, approx. 65 times a year with an average total attendance of 3,000 persons.

### **Reporting Fires**

Fires should be reported to the following departments:

University of Iowa Dept. of Public Safety	(319) 335-5022
Iowa City Fire Department	(319) 356-5255

If a member of the University of Iowa community finds evidence of a fire that has been extinguished, and the person is not sure whether UI Public Safety has already responded, the community member should immediately notify UI Public Safety to investigate and document the incident.

### **Plans for Future Improvements in Fire Safety**

In 2010, the UI Facilities Management and the Department of Public Safety continued to its update of a central fire alarm network to receive enhanced information from "intelligent" fire alarm systems and provide emergency alerts to building occupants.

UI Public Safety continues to provide fire extinguisher training to those campus groups who are required by regulations (OSHA, fire code, etc.) or are interested in the training. This training is provided using a digital fire extinguisher training system; with dry chemical and CO2 extinguishers, and allows the training to be brought to the interested group any time of the day.

## Fire Safety Report for the Lakeside Lab at Lake Okoboji

### Housing Fire Safety Systems

Name	Address	Sprinkler Protection	Fire Alarm System*	Portable Extinguishers	Monitored Fire Alarm System	Evacuation Plans	# of Fire Drills
Brown Motel	1838 Hwy 86 Wahpeton IA 51360	None	SD	X		X	1
Green Motel	1838 Hwy 86 Wahpeton IA 51360	None	SD	X		X	1
Cotton Cottage	1838 Hwy 86 Wahpeton IA 51360	None	SD	X		X	1
Rierson Cottage	1838 Hwy 86 Wahpeton IA 51360	None	SD	X		X	1
Main Cottage	1838 Hwy 86 Wahpeton IA 51360	Full	SD, MP	X	X	X	1
Cabin 1	1838 Hwy 86 Wahpeton IA 51360	None	SD	X		X	1
Cabin 2	1838 Hwy 86 Wahpeton IA 51360	None	SD	X		X	1
Cabin 3	1838 Hwy 86 Wahpeton IA 51360	None	SD	X		X	1
Cabin 4	1838 Hwy 86 Wahpeton IA 51360	None	SD	X		X	1
Cabin 5	1838 Hwy 86 Wahpeton IA 51360	None	SD	X		X	1
Cabin 6	1838 Hwy 86 Wahpeton IA 51360	None	SD	X		X	1
Cabin 7	1838 Hwy 86 Wahpeton IA 51360	None	SD	X		X	1
Cabin 8	1838 Hwy 86 Wahpeton IA 51360	None	SD	X		X	1
Cabin 9	1838 Hwy 86 Wahpeton IA 51360	None	SD	X		X	1

\* SD - Smoke Detectors, MP - Manual Pull Stations

**Fire Statistics 2010 - 2012**

Name	Reported Fires			Damage			Injuries			Deaths			Cause
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	
Brown Motel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Green Motel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cotton Cottage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rierson Cottage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Main Cottage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cabin 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cabin 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cabin 3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cabin 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cabin 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cabin 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cabin 7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cabin 8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Cabin 9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

**The Daily Fire Log**

The daily fire log is available to the public on the Department of Public Safety’s website at <http://police.uiowa.edu/records/fire-log/>

**Regular Mandatory Supervised Fire Drills**

Fire drills are conducted at least once a year.

**Policies Regarding Appliances, Combustibles, and Open Flame**

**Cooking Appliances**

Cooking is only allowed in the Main, Rierson, and Tamisien Cottages where residential style kitchens are provided. Cooking is prohibited in all other facilities used to house students or visitors.

**Electrical Appliances**

All appliances used in a housing facility / unit must be in good working order. Do not overload electrical outlets with adapters or extension cords. Rooms are not wired to permit the use of any large electrical appliances.

### **Explosives and Or Combustibles**

The possession, use or distribution of any type of fireworks, ammunition/gun powder, fuses, or any explosives/combustibles of any kind is prohibited and will result in disciplinary action. Propane tanks may not be stored inside a housing facility.

### **Open Flame**

Incense, candles (lit or unlit), and any open-flame items are fire hazards and are therefore prohibited.

### **Smoking**

Smoking is prohibited throughout all facilities at the Lakeside Laboratories

### **Evacuation Procedures for Housing Facilities**

Each room where students or visitors sleep, have fire evacuation procedures posted in accordance with the state fire code and hotel / motel laws.

In the event of an actual fire, follow these procedures:

1. When your smoke alarm sounds or a fire is discovered, evacuate the facility / unit immediately. Don't attempt to rescue others or gather belongings. Fires can spread in seconds and even lead to deadly explosions.
  - a. Before leaving the room, feel the door from top to bottom. If it is hot, do not proceed out of the room. Egress can be through a window in the room; you're no more than 6 feet above the ground.
  - b. If you open the door and smoke is present, close it quickly, and do not proceed; go back into the room. Egress can be through a window in the room; you're no more than 6 feet above the ground.
  - c. If no smoke is present, exit through the room and out of the facility. If light smoke is present, stay low and proceed with caution—avoid inhaling smoke.
2. Once you are safely outside the building, call 9 1 1; give as much information as possible.
3. Notify your neighbors if possible.
4. Stand as far away from the building as possible. Flying debris and fumes from the fire can be very dangerous.

### **Fire Safety Education and Training Programs**

Campus faculty and staff are reminded, via email, to review the University of Iowa's Critical Incident Management Plan (CIMP) which provides the basic information on how to react/respond to various emergencies that could

occur on the campus. The plan also includes a “user guide” to the operation of portable fire extinguishers. Individuals may also attend the Fire Safety Education programs offered on the main campus as well.

### **Reporting Fires**

Fires should be reported to the following agencies:

Lakeside Laboratories Facility Manager (712) 260-1474

Milford Fire Department (712) 336-2525

If a member of the campus community finds evidence of a fire that has occurred inside a building and has been extinguished, and the person is not sure whether the local authorities has already responded, the community member should immediately notify UI Public Safety (319) 335-5022 to investigate and document the incident.

### **Plans for Future Improvements in Fire Safety**

In 2009, the Lakeside Laboratories began an extensive fire safety upgrades program for all facilities on the campus, based on the findings from a complete fire prevention inspection that was conducted by the University of Iowa’s Department of Public Safety.



**APPENDIX – Tables Relating to Controlled Substances, Offenses, and Penalties**

TABLE A- Controlled Substances - Uses & Effects

TABLE B- Federal Tracking Penalties - Marijuana and Penalties for Possession

TABLE C- Penalties under Iowa Law for Manufacturing, Delivering, Possessing with the Intent to Deliver a  
Controlled Substance, a Counterfeit Substance or a Simulated Controlled Substance

TABLE D- Summary of Penalties for Various Offense Categories



**TABLE A**  
**Controlled Substances—Uses & Effects**

<i>DRUGS CSA SCHEDULES</i>	<i>TRADE OR OTHER NAMES</i>	<i>MEDICAL USES</i>	<i>DEPENDENCE</i>		<i>TOLERANCE</i>	<i>DURATION (hours)</i>	<i>USUAL METHODS OF ADMINISTRATION</i>	<i>POSSIBLE EFFECTS</i>	<i>EFFECTS OF OVERDOSE</i>	<i>WITHDRAWAL SYNDROME</i>	
			<i>Physical</i>	<i>Psychological</i>							
<b>NARCOTICS</b>											
Heroin	I	Diacetylmorphine, Horse, Smaek	None in U.S., Analgesic, Antitussive	High	High	Yes	3-6	Injected, sniffed, smoked	Euphoria, drowsiness, respiratory depression, constricted pupils, nausea	Slow and shallow breathing, clammy skin, convulsions, coma, possible death	Watery eyes, runny nose, yawning, loss of appetite, irritability, tremors, panic, cramps, nausea, chills and sweating
Morphine	II	Duramorph, MS-Contin, Roxanol, Oramorph SR	Analgesic	High	High	Yes	3-6	Oral, smoked, injected			
Codeine	II III V	Tylenol w/Codeine, Emperin w/Codeine, Robitussin A-C, Fiorinal w/Codeine, APAP w/Codeine	Analgesic, Antitussive	Moderate	Moderate	Yes	3-6	Oral, injected			
Hydrocodone	II III	Tussionex, Vicodin, Hycodan, Lorcet	Analgesic, Antitussive	High	High	Yes	3-6	Oral			
Hydromorphone	II	Dilaudid	Analgesic	High	High	Yes	3-6	Oral, injected			
Oxycodone	II	Percodan, Percocet, Tylox, Roxicet, Roxicodone	Analgesic	High	High	Yes	4-5	Oral			
Methadone and LAAM	I II	Dolophine, Methadose, Levo-alpha-acetylmethadol, Levomethadyl acetate	Analgesic, Treatment of Dependence	High	High	Yes	12-72	Oral, injected			
Fentanyl and Analogs	I II	Innovar, Sublimaze, Alfenta, Sufenta, Duragesic	Analgesic, Adjunct to Anesthesia, Anesthetic	High	High	Yes	.10-72	Injected, Transdermal patch			
Other Narcotics	II III IV V	Percodan, Percocet, Tylox, Opium, Darvon, Talwin <sup>®</sup> , Buprenorphine, Meperidine (Pethidine), Demerol	Analgesic, antidiarrheal	High-Low	High-Low	Yes	Variable	Oral, injected			
<b>DEPRESSANTS</b>											
Chloral Hydrate	IV	Noctec, Somnos, Felsules	Hypnotic	Moderate	Moderate	Yes	5-8	Oral	Slurred speech, disorientation, drunken behavior without odor of alcohol	Shallow respiration, clammy skin, dilated pupils, weak and rapid pulse, coma, possible death	Anxiety, insomnia, tremors, delirium, convulsions, possible death
Barbiturates	II III IV	Amytal, Florinal, Nembutal, Seconal, Tuinal, Phenobarbital, Pentobarbital	Anesthetic, anticonvulsant, sedative, hypnotic, veterinary euthanasia agent	High-Mod.	High-Mod.	Yes	1-16	Oral, injected			
Benzodiazepines	IV	Ativan, Dalmane, Diazepam, Librium, Xanax, Serax, Valium, Tranxene, Verstron, Versed, Halcion, Paxipam, Restoril	Antianxiety, sedative, anticonvulsant, hypnotic	Low	Low	Yes	4-8	Oral, injected			
Glutethimide	II	Doriden	Sedative, hypnotic	High	Moderate	Yes	4-8	Oral			
Other Depressants	I II III IV	Equanil, Miltown, Noludar, Placidyl, Valmid, Methaqualone	Antianxiety, sedative, hypnotic	Moderate	Moderate	Yes	4-8	Oral			

## STIMULANTS

Cocaine <sup>1</sup>	II	Coke, Flake, Snow, Crack	Local anesthetic	Possible	High	Yes	1-2	Sniffed, smoked, injected	Increased alertness, excitation, euphoria, increased pulse rate & blood pressure, loss of appetite	Agitation, increase in body temperature, hallucinations, convulsions, possible death	Apathy, long periods of sleep, irritability, depression, disorientation
Amphetamine/Methamphetamine	II	Biphetamine, Desoxyyn, Dexedrine, Obetrol, Ice	Attention deficit disorder, narcolepsy, weight control	Possible	High	Yes	2-4	Oral, injected, smoked			
Methylphenidate	II	Ritalin	Attention deficit disorder, narcolepsy	Possible	High	Yes	2-4	Oral, injected			
Other Stimulants	I II III IV	Adipex, Didrex, Ionamin, Melfiat, Plegine, Captagon, Sanorex, Tenuate, Tepamil, Prelu-2, Preludin	Weight control	Possible	High	Yes	2-4	Oral, injected			
<b>CANNABIS</b>											
Marijuana	I	Pot, Acapulco Gold, Grass, Reefer, Sinsemilla, Thai Sticks	None	Unknown	Moderate	Yes	2-4	Smoked, oral	Euphoria, relaxed inhibitions, increased appetite, disorientation	Fatigue, paranoia, possible psychosis	Occasional reports of insomnia, hyperactivity, decreased appetite
Tetrahydrocannabinol	I II	THC, Marinol	Antinauseant	Unknown	Moderate	Yes	2-4	Smoked, oral			
Hashish and Hashish Oil	I	Hash, Hash oil	None	Unknown	Moderate	Yes	2-4	Smoked, oral			
<b>HALLUCINOGENS</b>											
LSD	I	Acid, Microdot	None	None	Unknown	Yes	8-12	Oral			
Mescaline and Peyote	I	Mescal, Buttons, Cactus	None	None	Unknown	Yes	8-12	Oral	Illusions and hallucinations, altered perception of time and distance	Longer, more intense "trip" episodes, psychosis, possible death	Unknown
Amphetamine Variants	I	2, 5-DMA, STP, MDA, MDMA, Ecstasy, DOM, DOB	None	Unknown	Unknown	Yes	Variable	Oral, injected			
Phencyclidine and Analogs	I II	PCE, PCPy, TCP, PCP, Hog, Loveboat, Angel Dust	None	Unknown	High	Yes	Days	Oral, smoked			
Other Hallucinogens	I	Bulotentine, Ibogaine, DMT, DET, Psilocybin, Psilocyn	None	None	Unknown	Possible	Variable	Smoked, oral, injected, sniffed			
<b>ANABOLIC STEROIDS</b>											
Testosterone (Cypionate, Enanthate)	III	Depo-Testosterone, Delatestryl	Hypogonadism	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	14-28 days	Injected	Virilization, acne, testicular atrophy, gynecomastia, aggressive behavior, edema	Unknown	Possible depression
Nandrolone (Decanoate, Phenpropionate)	III	Nortestosterone, Durabolin, Deca-Durabolin, Deca	Anemia, breast cancer	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	14-21 days	Injected			
Oxymetholone	III	Anadrol-50	Anemia	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	24	Oral			

<sup>1</sup> Designated a narcotic under the CSA  
<sup>2</sup> Not designated a narcotic under the CSA

(Revised August 1998)

### Reporting Crimes to the Police

<u>GEOGRAPHIC ZONE</u>	<u>JURISDICTION OF</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>
University-owned Property .....	University Public Safety .....	335-5022
Oakdale Campus .....	University Public Safety .....	335-5022
City of Iowa City, other than University-owned Property .....	Iowa City Police Department .....	356-5275
City of Coralville .....	Coralville Police Department .....	248-1800
Elsewhere in Johnson County except Oakdale .....	Johnson County Sheriff .....	356-6020
<b>ANY EMERGENCY CALL.....</b>		<b>911</b>

**TABLE B  
Federal Trafficking Penalties**

CSA	PENALTY		Quantity	DRUG	Quantity	PENALTY	
	2nd Offense	1st Offense				1st Offense	2nd Offense
I  and  II	Not less than 10 years. Not more than life.	Not less than 5 years. Not more than 40 years.	{ 10-99 gm or 100-999 gm mixture	<b>METHAMPHETAMINE</b>	{ 100 gm or more or 1 kg <sup>1</sup> or more mixture	Not less than 10 years. Not more than life.	Not less than 20 years. Not more than life.
			{ 100-999 gm mixture	<b>HEROIN</b>	{ 1 kg or more mixture		
			{ 500-4,999 gm mixture	<b>COCAINE</b>	{ 5 kg or more mixture		
	If death or serious injury, not less than life.	If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years. Not more than life.	{ 5-49 gm mixture	<b>COCAINE BASE</b>	{ 50 gm or more mixture	If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years. Not more than life.	If death or serious injury, not less than life.
			{ 10-99 gm or 100-999 gm mixture	<b>PCP</b>	{ 100 gm or more or 1 kg or more mixture		
	Fine of not more than \$4 million individual, \$10 million other than individual.	Fine of not more than \$2 million individual, \$5 million other than individual.	{ 1-10 gm mixture	<b>LSD</b>	{ 10 gm or more mixture	Fine of not more than \$4 million individual, \$10 million other than individual.	Fine of not more than \$8 million individual, \$20 million other than individual.
			{ 40-399 gm mixture	<b>FENTANYL</b>	{ 400 gm or more mixture		
{ 10-99 gm mixture			<b>FENTANYL ANALOGUE</b>	{ 100 gm or more mixture			
	<b>Drug</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>First Offense</b>		<b>Second Offense</b>		
	Others <sup>2</sup>	Any	Not more than 20 years. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life. Fine \$1 million individual, \$5 million not individual.		Not more than 30 years. If death or serious injury life. Fine \$2 million individual, \$10 million not individual.		
III	All	Any	Not more than 5 years. Fine not more than \$250,000 individual, \$1 million not individual.		Not more than 10 years. Fine not more than \$500,000 individual, \$2 million not individual.		
IV	All	Any	Not more than 3 years. Fine not more than \$250,000 individual, \$1 million not individual.		Not more than 6 years. Fine not more than \$500,000 individual, \$2 million not individual.		
V	All	Any	Not more than 1 year. Fine not more than \$100,000 individual, \$250,000 not individual.		Not more than 2 years. Fine not more than \$200,000 individual, \$500,000 not individual.		

<sup>1</sup>Law as originally enacted states 100 gm. Congress requested to make technical correction to 1 kg. <sup>2</sup>Does not include marijuana, hashish, or hash oil (see separate chart).

**Federal Trafficking Penalties—Marijuana\***

As of January 1, 1996

<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>First Offense</i>	<i>Second Offense</i>
1,000 kg or more; or 1,000 or more plants	Marijuana	Not less than 10 years, not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life. Fine not more than \$4 million individual, \$10 million other than individual.	Not less than 20 years, not more than life. If death or serious injury not less than life. Fine not more than \$8 million individual, \$20 million other than individual.
100 kg to 1,000 kg; or 100-999 plants	Marijuana	Not less than 5 years, not more than 40 years. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life. Fine not more than \$2 million individual, \$5 million other than individual.	Not less than 10 years, not more than life. If death or serious injury, not less than life. Fine not more than \$4 million individual, \$10 million other than individual.
50 to 100 kg 50-99 plants	Marijuana	Not more than 20 years. If death or serious injury, not less than 20 years, not more than life. Fine \$1 million individual, \$5 million other than individual.	Not more than 30 years. If death or serious injury, life. Fine \$2 million individual, \$10 million other than individual.
Less than 50 kg	Marijuana	Not more than 5 years. Fine not more than \$250,000 individual, \$1 million other than individual.	Not more than 10 years. Fine \$500,000 individual, \$2 million other than individual.
10 kg or more	Hashish		
1 kg or more	Hashish Oil		

\*Includes Hashish and Hashish Oil

(Marijuana is a Schedule I Controlled Substance)

**Penalties for Possession:**

Federal penalties and sanctions for illegal possession of a controlled substance under 21 U.S.C. 844(a) are as follows:

For first conviction: Up to 1 year imprisonment and fined at least \$1,000 but not more than \$100,000, or both.

After 1 prior drug conviction: At least 15 days in prison, not to exceed 2 years and fined at least \$2,500 but not more than \$250,000, or both.

Special sentencing provisions for possession of crack cocaine: Mandatory at least 5 years in prison, not to exceed 20 years and fined up to \$250,000, or both, if:

- a) 1st crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 5 grams.
- b) 2nd crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 3 grams.
- c) 3rd of subsequent crack conviction and the amount of crack possessed exceeds 1 gram.

**21 U.S.C. 853(a)(2) and 881(a)(7):**

Forfeiture of personal and real property used to possess or facilitate possession of a controlled substance if that offense is punishable by more than 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 1 year for first offense, up to 5 years for second and subsequent offenses.

**18 U.S.C. 922(g):**

Ineligible to receive or purchase a firearm.

**Miscellaneous:**

Revocation of certain Federal licenses and benefits, e.g. pilot licenses, public housing tenancy, etc. are vested within the authorities of the individual Federal agencies.

**TABLE C: Penalties Under Iowa Law for Manufacturing, Delivering, or Possessing with the Intent to Deliver a Controlled Substance, a Counterfeit Substance or a Simulated Controlled Substance**

<b>GENERAL OFFENSE MISDEMEANOR CLASSIFICATION</b>	<b>SPECIAL CLASS "B" FELONY - §124.401(1)(a)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>SPECIAL CLASS "B" FELONY - §124.401(1)(b)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>SPECIAL CLASS "C" FELONY - §124.401(1)(c)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>SPECIAL CLASS "D" FELONY - §124.401(1)(d)</b>	<b>AGGRAVATED MISDEMEANOR - §124.401(1)(d)</b>	<b>SPECIAL CLASS SERIOUS - §124.401</b>
<b>PENALTY SUBSTANCE</b>	not greater than 50 years and a fine of not greater than \$1,000,000	not greater than 25 years and a fine of not less than \$5,000 and not greater than \$100,000 <sup>2</sup>	not greater than 10 years and a fine of not less than \$1,000 and not greater than \$50,000 <sup>2</sup>	not greater than 5 years and a fine of not less than \$1,000 and not greater than \$7,500 <sup>2</sup>	not greater than 2 years or a fine of not less than \$500 and not greater than \$5,000 or both	Not greater than 6 months or a fine of not greater than \$1,000 or both <sup>3</sup>
<b>LSD</b>	greater than 10g	not greater than 10g				
<b>COCAINE BASE "CRACK"</b>	greater than 50g	greater than 10g but not greater than 50g	less than or equal to 10g			
<b>COCAINE</b>	greater than 500g	greater than 100g but not greater than 500g	less than or equal to 100g			
<b>PCP (PURE)</b>	greater than 100g	greater than 10g but not greater than 100g	less than or equal to 10g			
<b>PCP (MIXED)</b>	greater than 1kg	greater than 100g but not greater than 1kg	less than or equal to 100g			
<b>HEROIN</b>	greater than 1kg	greater than 100g but not greater than 1kg	less than or equal to 100g			
<b>MARIJUANA</b>	greater than 1,000kg	greater than 100kg but not greater than 1000kg	greater than 50kg but not greater than 100kg	less than 50 kg		less than or equal to 1/2oz (not offered for sale)
<b>METHAMPHETAMINE AMPHETAMINE</b>	greater than 5kg <sup>4</sup>	greater than 5g but not greater than 5kg	less than or equal to 5g <sup>5</sup>			
<b>SALVIA DIVINORUM</b>					any amount	
<b>SYNTHETIC CANNABINOIDS</b>					any amount	
<b>SYNTHETIC CATHINONES</b>					any amount	
<b>OTHER SCHEDULE I, II, AND II SUBSTANCES<sup>6</sup></b>			any amount			
<b>SCHEDULE IV AND V SUBSTANCES<sup>7</sup></b>					any amount	

1: These are non-bailable offenses after conviction and while awaiting appeal. Iowa Code § 811.1(2).  
 Note: must be a second or subsequent offense of § 124.401(1)(c) to qualify as non-bailable.  
 2: Note that the Iowa Supreme Court has determined that the minimum fines set out for violations of §124.401(1) may be suspended or deferred under chapter 907 of the Iowa Code. *State v. Grey*, 514 N.W.2d 78 (Iowa 1994).  
 3: This is the accommodation offense. It only includes delivery and possession with intent to deliver less than or equal to 1/2 ounce of marijuana, which was NOT offered for sale. Manufacturing marijuana is not included. An offender under this subsection is sentenced as if convicted of § 124.401(5) (possession of marijuana).  
 4: Deferred judgments, deferred sentences, and suspended sentences are NOT available in these instances when the substance is methamphetamine. Iowa Code § 907.3(1), (2) & (3).  
 5: If first offense for amphetamine or methamphetamine, then sentence may be suspended and defendant ordered to drug court or community based corrections for 1 year or until maximum benefits. §124.401E  
 6: Examples of other Schedule I, II and III controlled substances include mescaline, morphine, fentanyl, hashish, hashish oil, methaqualone, Seconal, Nembutal. *State v. Kaufman*, 265 N.W.2d 610 (Iowa 1978).  
 7: Examples of Schedule IV and V controlled substances include phenobarbital, Tylenol with codeine, meprobamate, Valium and ephedrine.

<b>PENALTIES UNDER IOWA LAW FOR POSSESSION OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES</b>		
<b>§ 124.401(5)</b> (Includes minimum imprisonment of 48 hours, which can be suspended)		
Note: The reduced penalties for marijuana would appear to apply only if the present offense and all previous convictions were for marijuana, otherwise the penalties for the "other than marijuana" would apply. Convictions for violations of Chapters 124, 124A, 1245B, and 453B can be used to enhance second and subsequent offenses in the "other than marijuana" category.		
	<b>Marijuana</b>	<b>Other than Marijuana</b>
<b>First Offense</b>	6 mo., \$1,000 fine	Serious Misdemeanor
<b>Second Offense</b>	Serious Misdemeanor	Aggravated Misdemeanor
<b>Third or greater offense</b>	Aggravated Misdemeanor	Class "D" Felony

**AGGREGATION OF WEIGHTS** Iowa Code § 124.401(2)--If the same person commits 2 or more acts which are in violation of § 124.401(1) and the acts occur in approximately the same location or time period so that the acts can be attributed to a single scheme, plan or conspiracy, the acts may be considered a single violation and the weight of the controlled substances involved may be combined for purposes of charging the offender and enhancing the criminal penalties. This is done at the discretion of the prosecutor. *State v. Robinson*, 506 N.W.2d 769 (Iowa 1993).

**FIREARM AND OFFENSIVE WEAPON ENHANCEMENT** Iowa Code § 124.401(1)(e) and (f)--If in the immediate possession of a firearm while participating in a violation of § 124.401(1), the penalty shall be 2 times the term otherwise imposed or granted. If in the immediate possession or control of an offensive weapon while participating in a violation of § 124.401(1), the penalty shall be 3 times the term imposed by law. A judgment or sentence under the firearm or offensive weapon enhancement cannot be deferred or suspended. *State v. Goodson*, 503 N.W.2d 395 (Iowa 1993).

**SCHOOL OR PUBLIC RECREATION ZONE ENHANCEMENT** Iowa Code § 124.401A and § 124.401B--If convicted of distributing or possessing with the intent to distribute a Schedule I, II, or III controlled substance (includes both a counterfeit and a simulated controlled substance) to a person greater than or equal to 18 years, and the offense is within 1000 feet of a public or private elementary or secondary school, public park, public swimming pool, public recreation center, or on a marked school bus, then the offender may be sentenced to an additional term of 5 years (§ 124.401A). If convicted of possessing a Schedule I, II, or III controlled substance (includes a simulated controlled substance, but the "counterfeit substance" language was omitted from the statute) and the offense is within 1000 feet of a public or private elementary or secondary school, public park, public swimming pool, public recreation center, or on a marked school bus, then the offender may be sentenced to an additional penalty of 100 hours of community service work for a public agency or a nonprofit charitable organization (§ 124.401B).

**MANUFACTURING METHAMPHETAMINE IN PRESENCE OF A MINOR** Iowa Code § 124.401C--If someone greater than or equal to 18 years manufactures methamphetamine 1) in the physical presence of a minor; 2) at the residence of a minor; 3) in a building where a minor might reasonably be present; 4) in a public accommodation (hotel, motel, etc.); or 5) in a multi- unit dwelling (apartment, condo, duplex, etc.), they shall be sentenced to an additional 5 years imprisonment.

**MANUFACTURING OR DELIVERY OF AMPHETAMINE OR METHAMPHETAMINE TO A MINOR** Iowa Code § 124.401D--If someone greater than or equal to 18 years delivers, possesses with the intent to deliver, conspires to deliver or possess with intent to deliver, or conspires to manufacture methamphetamine for delivery to someone < 18 years: 1st offense = 99 years; 2nd or subsequent offense = Class "A" felony (life imprisonment). § 902.9(0A). If 1st offense, then not eligible for parole until a minimum of 10 years served. § 902.8A.

*TAMPERING WITH, POSSESSING OR TRANSPORTING ANHYDROUS AMMONIA* Iowa Code § 124.401F--It is a serious misdemeanor to tamper with anhydrous ammonia equipment, or to possess or transport anhydrous ammonia in a container not approved by the secretary of agriculture. A civil penalty of not more than \$1500 may also be imposed.

*SECOND OR SUBSEQUENT OFFENSES* Iowa Code § 124.411(1)--If previously convicted of any state or federal drug statute, and subsequently convicted under Chapter 124, that person may be imprisoned for a period not to exceed 3 times the term otherwise authorized, or that person may be fined not more than 3 times the amount otherwise authorized, or both. The enhancement may be less than the triple amount and it also multiplies any other enhancements (such as the firearm enhancement) that may be imposed. *State v. Rodgers*, 560 N.W.2d 585 (Iowa 1997). Does not apply to violations of § 124.401(5).

*MANDATORY MINIMUM SENTENCE* Iowa Code § 124.413 (in reality a limitation on eligibility for parole)--A person sentenced pursuant to § 124.401(1)(a),(b),(c),(e) or (f), shall not be eligible for parole until the person has served a minimum period of confinement of one-third of the maximum indeterminate sentence prescribed by law. This provision does not apply to marijuana, Schedule IV or V controlled substances under § 124.401(1)(d). If this is a first offense under § 124.413, the court may, at its discretion, sentence the person to a term less than provided for by statute if mitigating circumstances exist and those circumstances are stated specifically on the record. (See § 901.10.) Probation is still a possibility. *State v. Farley*, 351 N.W.2d 537 (Iowa 1989); *State v. Draper*, 457 N.W.2d 600 (Iowa 1990); *Kinnersley v. State*, 494 N.W.2d 698 (Iowa 1993).

*RESTRICTION ON THE REDUCTION OF A MANDATORY MINIMUM SENTENCE* Iowa Code § 901.10(2)--A person convicted of an amphetamine or a methamphetamine offense under § 124.401(1)(a) or (b), (i.e., greater than 5 grams), is not eligible for a reduction of the mandatory minimum period of confinement imposed pursuant to § 124.413, unless the person pleads guilty, and then, the mandatory minimum may only be reduced by a maximum of one-third. In addition, if the defendant cooperates with the prosecution of others AND the prosecutor recommends it, the court may reduce the remaining mandatory minimum sentence by up to one-half. If the violation is for § 124.401D, the same applies, but there is apparently no "one half" limit on reduction if the prosecutor requests further reduction.

*RECONSIDERATION OF FELONY SENTENCE* Iowa Code § 902.4--The District Court retains jurisdiction for a period of ninety (90) days to reconsider a felon's sentence (other than a Class A felony or for which a mandatory minimum is imposed). The Court shall not disclose its decision to reconsider or not to reconsider until the date reconsideration is ordered, or the 90 day period for reconsideration is past. If an individual is sentenced for a violation of § 124.401 and § 124.413, he would not be eligible for reconsideration. *State v. Canas*, 571 N.W.2d 20 (Iowa 1997). However, if it is a first offense and the mandatory minimum is not imposed (see above), then the Court may reconsider.

*REOPENING OF 99 YEAR SENTENCE* Iowa Code § 901.5A--The Court may reopen a 99 year sentence if the prosecutor requests it and the Court finds that the defendant cooperated in the prosecution of others. Any reduction in sentence is based on § 901.10(3). Reopening of the sentence does NOT toll or stay any other proceedings or time deadlines.

*COMMITMENT FOR TREATMENT* Iowa Code § 124.409--When someone is charged under §124.401 and they consent thereto, or upon a conviction of §124.401, the Court may find that someone is addicted to, dependent upon, or a chronic abuser of controlled substances, and the Court may order commitment for treatment and rehabilitation. If successful at rehabilitation, the Court may remit all or part of the sentence and place the individual on probation.

*POSSESSION OF CERTAIN SUBSTANCES WITH INTENT TO MANUFACTURE* Iowa Code § 124.401(4)--It is a Class "D" felony to possess the following with the intent to manufacture a controlled substance: ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, ethyl ether, anhydrous ammonia, red phosphorous, lithium, iodine, thionyl chloride, chloroform, palladium, perchloric acid, tetrahydrofuran, ammonium chloride and magnesium sulfate.

*POSSESSION OF A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE* Iowa Code § 124.401(5)--A first offense conviction for possession of any controlled substance (except marijuana) is a serious misdemeanor with a fine of at least \$250, but not more than \$1,500; in addition, the court may order imprisonment up to one year. Maximum penalty for a first offense conviction for possession of marijuana is imprisonment for 6 months and/or a \$1,000 fine. All or part of the sentence may be suspended and the person placed on probation, with conditions that may include participation in a drug treatment, rehabilitation or education program. If first offense, sentence may be deferred. (See § 124.409.) For second and subsequent offenses, see chart on previous page. Aggravated misdemeanors are punishable by a fine of at least \$500, but not more than \$5,000; in addition, the court may order imprisonment up to two years. A Class "D" Felony is punishable by an indeterminate term of imprisonment of not more than 5 years, and in addition, is punishable by a fine of at least \$500, but not more than \$7,500.

*DRUG PARAPHERNALIA* Iowa Code § 124.414--It is a simple misdemeanor for any person to knowingly or intentionally manufacture, deliver, sell, or possess drug paraphernalia. Drug paraphernalia is defined as all equipment, products, or materials of any kind used or attempted to be used in combination with a controlled substance, to knowingly and intentionally and primarily:

1. manufacture a controlled substance;
2. inject, ingest, inhale, or otherwise introduce into the human body a controlled substance;
3. test the strength, effectiveness, or purity of a controlled substance;
4. enhance the effect of a controlled substance. There is an exception for items used with lawful controlled substances and hypodermic needles or syringes used for a lawful purpose.

*DISTRIBUTION TO MINORS* Iowa Code § 124.406

1. If someone greater than or equal to 18 years distributes or possesses with the intent to distribute a Schedule I or II controlled substance to someone less than 18 years, the offense is a Class "B" Felony and the person shall serve a minimum 5 years. If it is a counterfeit or a simulated controlled substance, then no minimum 5 years. However, in either case, if the offense occurs within a school or a public recreation zone, then the person shall serve a minimum 10 years.
2. If someone greater than or equal to 18 years distributes or possesses with the intent to distribute a Schedule III controlled substance (includes a counterfeit or a simulated controlled substance) to someone less than 18 years and there is greater than or equal to 3 years difference, the offense is a Class "C" Felony.
3. If someone greater than or equal to 18 years distributes a Schedule IV or V controlled substance (includes a counterfeit or a simulated controlled substance) to someone less than 18 years and there is greater than or equal to 3 years difference, the offense is an Aggravated Misdemeanor.
4. If someone delivers a controlled substance to another in order to act with, enter into a common scheme or design with, conspire with, or recruit that other person to deliver any Schedule I, II, III, IV, or V controlled substance to someone less than 18 years, the offense is a Class "D" Felony.
5. A court sentencing a person for the first time under § 124.406 may, at its discretion, sentence the person to a term less than provided for by statute if mitigating circumstances exist and those circumstances are stated specifically on the record. (See § 901.10.)

*RECRUITMENT OF MINORS* Iowa Code § 124.406A--If someone greater than or equal to 18 years conspires with or recruits someone less than 18 years to deliver or manufacture a Schedule I through IV controlled substance, the offense is a Class "C" Felony.

*GATHERINGS WHERE CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES UNLAWFULLY USED* Iowa Code § 124.407--It is unlawful for any person to sponsor, promote or aid, or assist in a meeting, gathering, or assemblage with the knowledge or intent that a controlled substance be distributed, used or possessed there. If it is anything other than marijuana, it is a Class "D" Felony. If it is marijuana, it is a Serious Misdemeanor. Injunctions may also be issued.

*DATE RAPE DRUG PENALTIES* Iowa Code § 709.4(3)--It is Sex Abuse in the Third Degree (a Class "C" Felony) when an individual performs a sex act on a person who is under the influence of a controlled substance, including flunitrazepam (Rohypnol), and 1) the controlled substance prevents the victim from consenting, and 2) the accused knows or should reasonably know that the victim is under the influence of the controlled substance.

*GAMMA-HYDROXYBUTYRATE (GHB)* Iowa Code § 126.27--Unless covered by a legitimate prescription, it is unlawful to possess gamma-hydroxybutyrate (an Aggravated Misdemeanor). Furthermore, it is an Aggravated Misdemeanor to distribute or possess with the intent to distribute gamma-hydroxybutyrate when it is intended to promote its unlawful use, or it is known that the other will use it for unlawful purposes.

*DRIVER'S LICENSE SUSPENSION* Iowa Code § 901.5(10)--The court shall order the D.O.T. to revoke the driver's license and/or the operating privileges of a person convicted of certain drug related offenses for a period of one hundred eighty (180) days. If the license or operating privileges are already under suspension or revocation, then the 180 days begins after all other suspensions or revocations have expired. The triggering offenses include violations of § 124.401, § 124.401A, § 124.402, § 124.403, § 126.3, and Chapter 453B. This provision does not violate "Due Process" or "Equal Protection." *State v. Bell*, 572 N.W.2d 910 (Iowa 1997). The Iowa Supreme Court has also ruled that the revocation is mandatory. *State v. Klein*, 574 N.W.2d 347 (Iowa 1997).

*DENIAL OF FEDERAL AND STATE BENEFITS* Iowa Code § 901.5(11)--The Court shall consider 21 U.S.C.A. § 862 (see below), and may order the denial of federal benefits, such as school loans, grants, contracts, professional or commercial licenses. Does not include retirement, welfare, Social Security, health, disability, veterans



benefits, public housing, or similar benefits. For any violation of Chapter 124, the Court shall consider the denial of state benefits and may order their denial comparable to the federal benefits. Iowa Code § 901.5(12).

<b>DENIAL OF FEDERAL BENEFITS TO DRUG TRAFFICKERS AND POSSESSORS</b>		
	Drug Traffickers	Drug Possessors
First Offense	ineligible for any or all federal benefits for up to 5 years	1) ineligible for any or all federal benefits for up to 1 year; and/or 2) successfully complete an approved drug treatment program with periodic future testing; and/or 3) perform appropriate community service
Second Offense	ineligible for any or all federal benefits for up to 10 years	1) ineligible for any or all federal benefits for up to 5 years; and/or 2) successfully complete an approved drug treatment program with periodic future testing; and/or 3) perform appropriate community service
Third or Greater Offense	permanently ineligible for all federal benefits	N/A

NOTE: The period of ineligibility referred to above may be suspended if the individual has completed a supervised drug rehabilitation program or otherwise has been rehabilitated. These penalties do not apply to any individual who cooperates or testifies for the government.

*CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE TAX STAMP* Iowa Code Chapter 453B--If certain minimum levels of various controlled substances are possessed, then a tax is due according to the schedule below. If the tax is not paid when first due, there is an immediate 100% penalty also assessed. In addition, it is a Class "D" Felony, punishable by an indeterminate term of imprisonment of not more than 5 years, and in addition, punishable by a fine of at least \$500, but not more than \$7,500, for failure to properly affix the tax stamp to the controlled substances.

Taxable Substance	Unprocessed Marijuana Plants	Processed Marijuana	Other Than Marijuana	
			Sold by weight	Sold by dosage unit
Minimum Triggering Amount	1 plant	42 1/2 grams	7 grams	10 dosage units
Tax Rate	\$750 per plant	\$5 per gram or portion thereof	\$250 per gram or portion thereof	\$400 per 10 units or portion thereof

**TABLE D**  
**Summary of Penalties for Various Offense Categories**

<i>Offense Category</i>	<i>Minimum Fine</i>	<i>Maximum Fine</i>	<i>Maximum Incarceration</i>	<i>Minimum For Parole Eligibility</i>
Simple Misdemeanor(§ 903.1)	\$ 50	\$ 500	In lieu of or in addition to fine, may impose :f 30 Days in Jail	<i>NIA</i>
Serious Misdemeanor(§ 903.1)	\$ 250	\$ 1,500	In addition to fine, may impose :f 1 Year in Jail	<i>NIA</i>
Aggravated Misdemeanor (§ 903.1)	\$ 500	\$ 5,000	/> 1 Year in Jail or /> 2 Years in Prison	<i>NIA</i>
Class "D" Felony(§ 902.9)	\$ 750	\$ 7,500	/> 5 Years in Prison	<i>NIA</i>
Class "C" Felony (§ 902.9)	\$1,000	\$10,000	/> 10 Years in Prison	<i>NIA</i>
Habitual Offender (§ 902.9; § 902.8)	<i>NIA</i>	<i>NIA</i>	/> 15 Years in Prison	3 Years
Class "B" Felony (§ 902.9)	<i>NIA</i>	<i>NIA</i>	/> 25 Years in Prison	<i>NIA</i>
§ 124.401D Felony(§ 902.9; § 902.8A)	<i>NIA</i>	<i>NIA</i>	/> 99 Years in Prison	10 Years
§ 124.401(1)(a), (b), (c), (e), or (f) Felony(§ 124.413)	Varies	Varies	Varies	1/3 of Sentence
Class "A" Felony (§ 902.1)	<i>NIA</i>	<i>NIA</i>	Life in Prison	<i>NIA</i>
Certain Forcible Felonies: Murder 2nd, Attempted Murder; Sex Abuse 2nd, Kidnapping 2nd, Robbery 1st or 2nd, and Vehicular Homicide (if also convicted of leaving the scene) committed by 3211, reckless, or eluding(§ 902.12)	Varies	Varies	Varies	85 Percent of Sentence
Non-Forcible Felony (other than 3211 offense) with Forcible Felony within last 5 years (§ 902.11)	Varies	Varies	Varies	50 Percent of Sentence
Forcible Felony and Use of Dangerous Weapon(§ 902.7)	Varies	Varies	Varies	5Years