

# Party's over for EPD's focused weekend patrols

■ Budget constraints forced the elimination of regular campus party patrol teams

By Rebecca Newell  
Oregon Daily Emerald

With the first weekend after winter break looming, revelers may be celebrating more than just being back among friends.

The three-year-old Eugene Police Department party patrol will be eliminating their weekend focused patrol team because of budget concerns. Instead, patrol shifts will be restructured to use more officers during busier shifts to offset the absence of the focus patrol.

The program is not being cut, said Becky Hanson, EPD patrol captain, though overtime officers will no longer be used. However, in case of specific events, such as athletic events or homecoming, a focused patrol team will still be used.

The program, created to respond to numerous parties on Friday and Saturday nights, met with dissension from students. And a dispute regarding the particulars of re-

sponse fines and the definition of an out-of-control function saw a heated debate in front of the Eugene City Council.

"I thought the program was faulty because of the motivation behind it," ASUO community outreach director Christa Shively said. "Just because they're not able to fund a special program doesn't mean they won't crack down when they go to a party."

Shively said though there may not be constant patrolling on streets in West Eugene, there will still be calls on parties. She has been working with the police on student-related issues for more than a year, including the ASUO's own draft of the proposed city ordinance which set the police response fee.

"The police and City Council felt the party patrol kept the peace in Eugene," Shively said. "But they will find another way to do that in the absence of the party patrol. I don't think this is the end of the story."

Without the focused patrol concentrating solely on University parties, the effects from the new pro-

gram BUSTED [Beginning Underage Success Through Educational Diversion] has yet to be determined. BUSTED is a 10-hour course offered to University students as an option for those cited for permitting consumption of alcohol by minors or being a minor in possession.

"The program is one we believe makes a difference," said Miki Mace, administrator of the University substance abuse prevention program. Whether or not the party patrol has effected the numbers enrolled in the program, BUSTED has been successful, she said.

"When we get students for the BUSTED program, we don't know if that's a direct result of the party patrol," Mace said. "If our numbers drop dramatically, we'll know they had an impact."

In lieu of a weekend team of officers dedicated exclusively to the party patrol, Hanson said that party complaint calls will be prioritized with other calls. The response time will be dictated depending on the size and noise level of the party.



The party patrol, shown here in October 2000, will continue to canvass campus on weekends when special events are occurring.

"We're stepping back and allowing people to manage their parties responsibly," Hanson said.

Students will provide the answer to the question of whether the disbandment of the weekend focused

party patrol will result in more parties and drinking, Mace said. "I think students are pretty much going to do what they're going to do," she said, "whether there is someone to catch them or not."

## 16 states see tobacco settlement payment amounts reduced

■ Reduced market share for cigarette makers participating in the settlement caused a loss of \$200 million nationally

By Timothy D. May  
The Associated Press

HARRISBURG, Pa. — The most recent payments to 16 of the 46 states that settled lawsuits with the tobacco industry were cut by a total of almost \$200 million.

Officials in some of the states say

“We are dealing with such enormous figures here that what appears to be a fairly small shift ends up being a relatively big adjustment”

Sue Ellen Wooldridge  
National Association  
of Attorneys General

they already are planning measures to obtain the money, which was set aside in escrow.

The payments were cut because those states and five American territories failed to pass a law, required by the settlement, that is designed to protect the tobacco companies

from losing too much market share to other manufacturers.

The industry feared that the non-participating manufacturers might gain an advantage because they would not be restricted by the settlement's ban on billboard advertising and other marketing tactics, such as cartoon images like Joe Camel.

In all, the tobacco industry withheld \$197 million from last month's biannual payment. California's December payment was \$44 million less than it expected. Pennsylvania's was \$19 million lower. Delaware took a hit of \$900,000.

"We are dealing with such enormous figures here that what appears to be a fairly small shift ends up being a relatively big adjustment," said lawyer Sue Ellen Wooldridge, who represents the National Association of Attorneys General. The group is working with states to get the money back.

Previous settlement payments from the tobacco industry to the states — expected to total about \$206 billion during the next 25 years — have been lower than projected because of declines in the volume of cigarettes shipped, slower sales and inflation.

Payment amounts are determined by an independent auditor, not by the industry, said Tom Ryan, a spokesman for Philip Morris

U.S.A.

Under the settlement, withheld money will remain in escrow until an independent market analyst determines how much, if any, market share the industry has lost, according to attorneys for the attorneys general's association. It was unclear how long that might take, they said.

Some states, including Pennsylvania, are considering litigation

challenging whether any market share was lost.

"We're confident we'll prevail," said Sean Connolly, a spokesman for the Pennsylvania attorney general.

The other affected states, according to the National Association of Attorneys General, are Alabama, Arizona, Connecticut, Hawaii, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, North Carolina, Oregon,

Pennsylvania, Vermont, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

The American territories are American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Four states — Mississippi, Florida, Texas and Minnesota — signed separate deals with the tobacco industry for a combined \$40 billion and are unaffected by the so-called model act provision.

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