

Williams Campus Housing Network Acceptable Use Policy

Access and use

Access to some Williams Campus Housing network or University computer resources require that each user have a unique identity. A computer identity represents the user in various system activities, to provide access to software and data, and to associate the user's own software and data with the identity. As such, any computer identity is an instrument of identification, and its misuse constitutes forgery or misrepresentation and is subject to disciplinary action.

In particular:

- No Williams Campus Housing network resource is to be used for any illegal or criminal purpose.
- Unauthorized attempts to gain root access or access to any account not belonging to the user on any Williams Campus Housing or University network system are prohibited.
- Unauthorized access to restricted databases is prohibited.
- Any user who finds a possible security hole on any Williams Campus Housing or University system is obliged to report it to the system administrators.
- Password sharing is prohibited. Users shall be held responsible for choosing safe passwords, ensuring file protections are set correctly, and for all use of accounts and user-ids assigned to them.

Civility and liberty

Williams Campus Housing seeks to protect the civil, personal, and property rights of those actually using its computing resources and seeks to protect the confidentiality of Williams Campus Housing and University records stored on its computer systems. Conduct that involves use of computer resources to violate another's rights is subject to disciplinary action by Williams Campus Housing and/or the University.

We are committed to supporting the academic freedom of all members of the community; and we are committed to respecting the dignity of all members of our community.

There will be situations in which what one person understands to be free expression another person takes to be harassment, personal assault, or an assault on prevailing standards of decency. The Report of the Committee on Freedom of Expression at Yale University (January 8, 1975), states:

Shock, hurt, and anger are not consequences to be weighed lightly. No member of a community with a decent respect for others should use, or encourage others to use, slurs and epithets intended to discredit another's race, ethnic group, religion, or sex. It may sometimes be necessary in a university for civility and mutual respect to be superseded by the need to guarantee free expression. The values superseded are nevertheless important, and every member of the university community should consider them in exercising the fundamental right to free expression.

We have considered the opposing argument that behavior that violates these social and ethical considerations should be made subject to formal sanctions, and the argument that such behavior entitles others to prevent speech they might regard as offensive. Our conviction that the central purpose of any university community, is to foster the free access of knowledge compels us to reject both of these arguments. They assert a right to prevent free expression. They rest upon the assumption that speech can be suppressed by anyone who deems it false or offensive. . . . They make the majority, or any willful minority, the arbiters of truth for all. If expression may be prevented, censored, or punished, because of its content or because of the motives attributed to those who promote it, then it is no longer free. It will be subordinated to other values that we believe to be of lower priority.

The conclusions that we draw, then, are these: even when some members of the university community fail to meet their social and ethical responsibilities, our paramount obligation is to protect their right to free expression. . . . If any university's overriding commitment to free expression is to be sustained, secondary social and ethical responsibilities must be left to the informal processes of suasion, example, and argument.

Just as nothing in the present policy is to be understood as excusing users of any computing facilities from compliance with federal or state law, nothing in this policy should be understood as withdrawing the University's affirmation of statements in faculty and student policy handbooks in support of academic and intellectual freedom.

None of this, though, denies that harassment on the basis of sex is a violation of Section 703 of Title VII of The Civil Rights Act of 1964 and is also prohibited under Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. Sexual Harassment is defined as (following Section 703 and the EEOC's 1980 Sex Discrimination Guidelines):

Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical contact of a sexual nature constitutes sexual harassment when 1) submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or a condition of an individual's employment or education or 2) submission to or rejection of such conduct is used as a basis for employment or academic decisions affecting that individual or 3) such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work or academic performance or of creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive educational or employment environment.

The mere fact of computer-mediation, by no means excuses contact that otherwise counts as sexual harassment under the reasonable person standard. Furthermore, users of public terminals or similar facilities should be aware of the public nature of shared facilities and should take care not to display images or play sounds that could create an atmosphere of harassment for others. Similar considerations apply to electronic mail exchanges.

Williams Campus Housing or the University are not responsible for unofficial uses of computer resources. In particular, e-mail and personal Web pages often express private opinions that do not reflect Williams Campus Housing or University positions.

Property

Computing and information resources are made available to individuals to assist in the pursuit of educational and other academic goals. It is expected that users will cooperate with each other and respect the ownership of work and information even though it is in electronic--rather than more immediately tangible--form. Individuals and organizations will be held no less accountable for their actions in situations involving computers and information resources than they would be in dealing with other media. Rules prohibiting theft and vandalism apply to software and data as well as to physical equipment.

In particular:

- No computer system is to be used as a staging ground to crack other systems.
- No one shall alter or delete software, hardware, communications, or data belonging to someone else without authorization.
- Users may not browse, access, copy, or change private files without authorization. Users may not attempt to modify the computer system or software in any unauthorized manner.
- Use of the system for commercial purposes, either for-profit or not for profit, is strictly prohibited.
- Users ought to adhere to posted system policies, procedures, or protocols, such as time or storage limits, where those policies, procedures, or protocols are consistent with this policy. Refusal may constitute failure to comply as defined in the Williams Campus Housing Community Policies.
- The use of invasive software, such as "worms" and "viruses" destructive to computer systems, is unethical and illegal.
- Copyrighted software must only be used in accordance with its license or purchase agreement. Users do not have the right to receive or use unauthorized copies of software, nor to make unauthorized copies for themselves or others.
- Attempting to damage or disrupt operation of computer equipment, data communications equipment, or data communications lines is prohibited.
- Gratuitous consumption of system resources (disk space, CPU time, bandwidth) will not be tolerated.

I have read, understand and agree to all terms and conditions outlined above in the Network Acceptable User Policy. I also understand that if my PC or any PC connected to a network port within my unit is found to be in violation of any provision above, it may result in my access to the network being revoked for an unspecified period of time.

First Name

Last Name

(please print)

Resident Signature

Date

MENINGOCOCCAL VACCINES

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

Many Vaccine Information Statements are available in Spanish and other languages. See www.immunize.org/vis.

1 What is meningococcal disease?

Meningococcal disease is a serious bacterial illness. It is a leading cause of **bacterial meningitis** in children 2 through 18 years old in the United States. Meningitis is an infection of the fluid surrounding the brain and spinal cord.

Meningococcal disease also causes blood infections.

About 1,000 - 2,600 people get meningococcal disease each year in the U.S. Even when they are treated with antibiotics, 10-15% of these people die. Of those who survive, another 11-19% lose their arms or legs, become deaf, have problems with their nervous systems, become mentally retarded, or suffer seizures or strokes.

Anyone can get meningococcal disease. But it is most common in infants less than one year of age and people with certain medical conditions, such as lack of a spleen. College freshmen who live in dormitories, and teenagers 15-19 have an increased risk of getting meningococcal disease.

Meningococcal infections can be treated with drugs such as penicillin. Still, about 1 out of every ten people who get the disease dies from it, and many others are affected for life. This is why *preventing* the disease through use of meningococcal vaccine is important for people at highest risk.

2 Meningococcal vaccine

There are two kinds of meningococcal vaccine in the U.S.:

- **Meningococcal conjugate vaccine (MCV4)** was licensed in 2005. It is the preferred vaccine for people 2 through 55 years of age.
- **Meningococcal polysaccharide vaccine (MPSV4)** has been available since the 1970s. It may be used if MCV4 is not available, and is the only meningococcal vaccine licensed for people older than 55.

Both vaccines can prevent **4 types** of meningococcal disease, including 2 of the 3 types most common in the United States and a type that causes epidemics in Africa. Meningococcal vaccines cannot prevent all types of the disease. But they do protect many people who might become sick if they didn't get the vaccine.

Both vaccines work well, and protect about 90% of people who get them. MCV4 is expected to give better, longer-lasting protection.

MCV4 should also be better at preventing the disease from spreading from person to person.

3 Who should get meningococcal vaccine and when?

A dose of MCV4 is recommended for children and adolescents 11 through 18 years of age.

This dose is normally given during the routine pre-adolescent immunization visit (at 11-12 years). But those who did not get the vaccine during this visit should get it at the earliest opportunity.

Meningococcal vaccine is also recommended for other people at increased risk for meningococcal disease:

- College freshmen living in dormitories.
- Microbiologists who are routinely exposed to meningococcal bacteria.
- U.S. military recruits.
- Anyone traveling to, or living in, a part of the world where meningococcal disease is common, such as parts of Africa.
- Anyone who has a damaged spleen, or whose spleen has been removed.
- Anyone who has terminal complement component deficiency (an immune system disorder).
- People who might have been exposed to meningitis during an outbreak.

MCV4 is the preferred vaccine for people 2 through 55 years of age in these risk groups. MPSV4 can be used if MCV4 is not available and for adults over 55.

How Many Doses?

People 2 years of age and older should get 1 dose. Sometimes a second dose is recommended for people who remain at high risk. Ask your provider.

MPSV4 may be recommended for children 3 months to 2 years of age under special circumstances. These children should get 2 doses, 3 months apart.

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Some people should not get meningococcal vaccine or should wait

- Anyone who has ever had a severe (life-threatening) **allergic reaction to a previous dose** of either meningococcal vaccine should not get another dose.
- Anyone who has a severe (life threatening) **allergy to any vaccine component** should not get the vaccine. Tell your provider if you have any severe allergies.
- Anyone who is **moderately or severely ill** at the time the shot is scheduled should probably wait until they recover. Ask your provider. People with a **mild illness** can usually get the vaccine.
- Anyone who has ever had **Guillain-Barré Syndrome** should talk with their provider before getting MCV4.
- Meningococcal vaccines may be given to pregnant women. However, MCV4 is a new vaccine and has not been studied in pregnant women as much as MPSV4 has. It should be used only if clearly needed.
- Meningococcal vaccines may be given at the same time as other vaccines.

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What are the risks from meningococcal vaccines?

A vaccine, like any medicine, could possibly cause serious problems, such as severe allergic reactions. The risk of meningococcal vaccine causing serious harm, or death, is extremely small.

Mild problems

As many as half the people who get meningococcal vaccines have mild side effects, such as redness or pain where the shot was given.

If these problems occur, they usually last for 1 or 2 days. They are more common after MCV4 than after MPSV4.

A small percentage of people who receive the vaccine develop a fever.

Severe problems

- Serious allergic reactions, within a few minutes to a few hours of the shot, are very rare.
- A serious nervous system disorder called **Guillain-Barré Syndrome** (or GBS) has been reported among some people who received MCV4. This happens so rarely that it is currently not possible to tell if the vaccine might be a factor. Even if it is, the risk is very small.

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What if there is a moderate or severe reaction?

What should I look for?

- Any unusual condition, such as a high fever, weakness, or behavior changes. Signs of a serious allergic reaction can include difficulty breathing, hoarseness or wheezing, hives, paleness, weakness, a fast heart beat or dizziness.

What should I do?

- **Call** a doctor, or get the person to a doctor right away.
- **Tell** your doctor what happened, the date and time it happened, and when the vaccination was given.
- **Ask** your doctor, nurse, or health department to report the reaction by filing a Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS) form.
Or you can file this report through the VAERS web site at www.vaers.hhs.gov, or by calling **1-800-822-7967**.

VAERS does not provide medical advice.

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The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program

A federal program exists to help pay for the care of anyone who has had a rare serious reaction to a vaccine.

For information about the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program, call **1-800-338-2382** or visit their website at www.hrsa.gov/vaccinecompensation.

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How can I learn more?

- Ask your doctor or nurse. They can give you the vaccine package insert or suggest other sources of information.
- Call your local or state health department.
- Contact the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC):
 - Call **1-800-232-4636 (1-800-CDC-INFO)**
 - Visit CDC's National Immunization Program website at www.cdc.gov/vaccines
 - Visit CDC's meningococcal disease website at www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dbmd/diseaseinfo/meningococcal_g.htm
 - Visit CDC's Travelers' Health website at wwwn.cdc.gov/travel



2008-2009 Community Engagement Opportunities

For ASU Polytechnic Freshman

Please make at least three selections

- Boys & Girls Club Volunteer
 - UPSI Volunteer
 - Freshman Leadership Academy
 - Homecoming Volunteer
 - Parents' Weekend Volunteer
 - Program Volunteer (Circle)
 - Welcome Week: Luau
 - Welcome Week: Chillin' & Grillin'
 - Boo-Bash
 - Spring Fling
 - Other
 - Programming and Activities Board (PAB)
 - Recycling Hall Floor Captain
 - Relay for Life Team Member
 - Service on University Committees
 - Serving in ASASUP (Student Gov't)
 - Serving as an officer in RHA (Residence Hall Association)
 - Serving on a committee in RHA (Circle one)
 - Programming Committee
 - Recreation Committee
 - Sustainability Committee
 - Social Justice Committee
 - Dean & Bell Council
 - FYE Council
 - Talon Council
 - Other _____
 - Serving as on officer in a student organization
 - Student Orientation Leaders
 - Student Success Center Tutor
 - Summer Move-out Volunteer
 - Other: Please indicate your interest
-

Student Name (Print)

ASU/Affiliate ID#

Date

Email Address

LEAD PAINT ADDENDUM

Disclosure of Information on Lead-Based Paint and Lead-Based Paint Hazards

Housing built before 1978 may contain lead-based paint. Lead from paint, paint chips, and dust can pose health hazards if not taken care of properly. Lead exposure is especially harmful to young children and pregnant women. Before renting pre-1978 housing, licensor must disclose the presence of known lead-based paint hazards in the dwelling. Licensee must also receive a federally approved pamphlet on lead poisoning prevention.

LICENSOR'S DISCLOSURE

Williams Campus Housing acknowledges the possible presence of lead-based paint and lead-based paint hazards in the homes and residence halls.

The Licensor has made available the Lead Addendum, Lead-Based Paint Pamphlet and the Lead-Based Paint Survey.

RESIDENT'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Resident has received the pamphlet *Protect Your Family from Lead in your Home*. A copy of the Lead-Based Paint Survey is available in the Williams Campus Housing Office and will be supplied upon the resident's request.

AGENT'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Agent has informed the licensor's obligations under 42 U.S.C. 4582(d) and is aware of his/her responsibility to ensure compliance.

CERTIFICATION OF ACCURACY

The following parties have reviewed the information above and certify, to the best of their knowledge, that the information provided by the signatory is true and accurate.

Resident _____ Date _____

Managing Agent for the Licensor _____ Date _____

Managed by Campus Living Villages