New response and reporting team focuses on computer security incidents

By Doreen Meyer

The problems and the benefits of interconnected computer resources at UC Davis affect everyone's ability to conduct university business. On the positive side, staff, faculty and students can use computers to access data and communicate electronically — both on and off campus. On the downside, that interconnectivity makes desktop systems as well as department computers subject to potential security problems.

The same types of network connectivity problems are faced by academia, government, law enforcement, and private industry around the world. The need for the ability to handle security incidents is significant enough that the UC Office of the President in late November 1998 issued Electronic Information Security Guidelines advising each campus to develop an incident reporting system. At UC Davis, IT's Distributed Computing Analysis and Support (DCAS) staff had already begun developing such a program in August 1998.

The Incident Response and Reporting project will address security incidents such as virus outbreaks (remember Melissa?), denial of service attacks (attacks on a system that result in interruptions in service), computer account or server host breakins, port scans (looking for systems with well-known vulnerabilities), UC Davis Acceptable Use Policy violations, and copyright infringements.

Network and computer security incidents can cost the university thousands of dollars in staff time and machine downtime. Information Technology is working to address security problems — such as the Melissa virus — locally, developing formal mechanisms for incident reporting, response, prevention, and education.

When a network security incident occurs, it is usually detected by Information Technology staff and campus computer system administrators. If an issue becomes serious, other campus units may become involved in the resolution. Student Judicial Affairs is notified of incidents involving students; with staff, Human Resources; and, with faculty, the Provost's Office. If an issue revolves around the misuse of university resources, the Campus Misuse Committee and possibly Internal Audit will be notified. If a security incident is potentially illegal, the Police Department will be alerted.

One of the issues the Incident Response and Reporting team members will discuss and resolve in the next few months is how to avoid duplicating efforts to resolve an incident, wasting time and resources in the process. Duplication of effort can occur, for example, when staff members not in direct

Email s-p-a-m: It comes in many forms, but none have any meat

By Ann Mansker

Everyone who has email has received spam of some kind by now. Spam comes in many forms, some that are obvious and some less so. Unknowingly, you may even be guilty of spamming.

As the volume of spam increases, it becomes more important for all of us to be cognizant of what we can do to fight back. The Incident Response and Reporting team selected spam reporting as its first project because it is a common problem affecting campus computer system administrators and the campus computing community. (See related article on this page.)
What is spam?
Technically, SPA M (tm) is a potted meat product composed of chopped up pork shoulder and ham, invented by Hormel Foods, Inc. in 1937. The word was originally adopted as slang for unsolicited commercial email (UCE). It is now commonly extended to several varieties of email and newsgroup abuse, loosely categorized by using the Internet to deliver inappropriate messages to unwilling recipients. Hormel Foods has posted its admirable position on UCE and the use of the word “spam” on the Web at http://www.spam.com/cgi/ci_in.htm.

Spam is:
• Unsolicited commercial email (UCE), such as advertisements for goods and services, which may be anything from discount office supplies to XXX-rated adult Web sites. Though some offerings may be more offensive than others, they are all fundamentally the same kind of abuse.
• Chain letters. The most infamous example is any variation on “Make Money Fast!” but there are others that don’t involve money. The ones that do are a felony (mail fraud) in addition to being a form of spam.
• Off-topic or otherwise inappropriate posting. This can be either to a mailing list or to a newsgroup, and includes cross-posting messages to numerous unrelated newsgroups and posting single identical or nearly identical messages to many groups. It is usually, but not always, commercial in nature. An example of this form of spam is posting a message concerning your litter of kittens (free to a good home!) on a mailing list devoted to NT security updates. A nother example is posting an incensed reply regarding someone else’s litter of kittens to the entire list, rather than to the sender.

Spam isn’t:
• Posting to a newsgroup or list messages that castigate the subscribers as a “troll” and exposes the troll as abusive (see Foul language) or abusive than others, they are all fundamentally the same kind of abuse.
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What to do if you’re spammed
If you are responsible for a computer that is on the network and is capable of functioning as a mail server, you could be providing a service to spammers by giving them a conduit to get around the efforts of other administrators to block the unwanted traffic... (It’s) called “relaying.”

Please notice from the examples that spam isn’t the only way to abuse campus computing resources. There are lots of other ways, but they happen to be outside the scope of this article.

If you are responsible for a computer that is on the network and is capable of functioning as a mail server, you could be providing a service to spammers by giving them a conduit to get around the efforts of other administrators to block the unwanted traffic... (It’s) called “relaying.”

Illustration by Steve Oerding/IT - CREATIVE COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES
Now Hear This

Uploaders, Downloaders Need to Mind Their Ps & Qs When It Comes to MP3s

BY MATT PETERS

What Matt Bradley was doing had a certain sense of 'coolness' to it. It also had a definite sense of illegality.

Last fall, the third-year transfer student moved into a dormitory, giving him access to a ResNet connection. A system administrator for more than two years before attending U C Davis, Bradley was also a music fan, interested in electronic music and composition. Merging his interests in music and computers, he created an MP3 distribution site.

“MP3s are the most popular type of music distribution files on the Internet — keep files relatively small, have near-CD quality, and are easily distributed over the Internet. The most popular type of music distribution file format used to store sound digitally. MP3s — I’m not making any profit it was legal.”

Illegal MP3 sites violate copyright law, according to the Recording Industry Association of America, a nonprofit trade association. “Because the Internet is a new frontier, there is widespread misconception about what is allowable in the context of music and the Internet,” reads an RIAA release.

“If you don’t hold the copyright to a sound recording, you can’t reproduce the work or distribute it. This means that, as a general rule, you can’t copy it onto a server, download it, upload it, save it to your hard drive or put it on a disk.”

Bradley says his MP3 site was found by someone working for the RIAA, and that the RIAA then informed the UC Davis Division of Information Technology.

“I was reading my email or something one day when all of a sudden I completely lost my Internet connection,” says Bradley. “A bout five minutes later, there was a knock on my door and I got a package hand delivered to me by my RA. It contained a notice saying that my ResNet port had been deactivated because of information that raises questions concerning your use of your residence hall ResNet privileges. It was very vague, but I figured it must have been because of my MP3 site. I figured it was mad because of the amount of bandwidth I had been using. I didn’t think the content of the site was the issue.

“I went back to my room and reconnected to the Internet through dial-up with my modem and unregistered my domain name,” says Bradley. “When I went in to meet with the Student Judicial Affairs officer, I was expecting nothing more than being told to take down my site and a warning to not do it again. I would tell them that I had already taken my site down and everything would be ok. I was wrong.’”

— M att Bradley

Mypsib.com is one source of legal MP3s.

Myths about MP3s

If I upload music from a CD that I own, I’m not violating copyright law.

FALSE. Owning a CD doesn’t mean you “own the music.” You can’t put music on the Internet without permission of the copyright owners.

If I don’t charge people for downloading music from my site, I’m not violating copyright law.

FALSE. If you don’t hold the copyright, you cannot authorize downloads of sound recordings — even if you don’t charge a fee.

If I only download sound recordings, it’s not a violation of copyright law.

FALSE. It’s a violation if you upload or download copyrighted sound recordings without permission of the copyright owners.

The “fair use” exemption protects me.

FALSE. Some uses may be “fair,” but uploading or downloading full-length recordings without permission is not “fair use.”

If a Web site doesn’t display a copyright notice for the music, the music isn’t copyrighted.

FALSE. The hoopla is so strong that copyright holders typically make it clear if material is not copyrighted.

An MP3 site is legal with a disclaimer on it.

FALSE. An MP3 site is legal only if it’s the creator’s own copyrighted music.

If I upload or download a sound recording and leave it on my drive for less than 24 hours, it is not copyright infringement.

FALSE. You can upload or download copyrighted music and keep it for 24 hours or 24 seconds, you are still violating copyright law.

If I upload a sound recording, it’s a violation if you upload or download copyrighted sound recordings without permission of the copyright owners.

The “fair use” exemption protects me.

FALSE. Some uses may be “fair,” but uploading or downloading full-length recordings without permission is not “fair use.”

If I upload or download a sound recording and leave it on my drive for less than 24 hours, it is not copyright infringement.

FALSE. If a Web site doesn’t display a copyright notice for the music, the music isn’t copyrighted.

The First Amendment protects me.

FALSE. The First Amendment does not protect illegal acts.

Distribution of music doesn’t hurt anybody. It’s promotional and free advertising.

FALSE. It’s up to the artist and copy...
Three Major Changes Implemented in April

Last month, changes were made to three major campus computing resources: the Staff/Student Modem Pool, the Student Information System, and the U C Davis Financial Information System. Email notifications were sent to all current and potential users in the weeks leading to the changes. If you use any of these resources and are experiencing difficulty accessing them, the following will give you an overview of the changes and identify who you may contact for assistance.

1. Staff/Student Modem Pool

What happened?

Tuesday, April 27.

What is the change?

A II campus modem pools are equipped with secure authentication mechanisms. Prior to A pr 27, the authentication mechanism was not enforced on the Staff/Student Modem Pool. Now, when accessing the modem pool, all staff and students need a new-style LoginID, an IRAS ServiceID, or Kerberos password to access the Staff/Student Modem Pool, which is now rigidly enforced on the Staff/Student Modem Pool.

Who was affected?

The individuals affected by the change are staff and students who are missing a new-style LoginID, an IRAS ServiceID, or a Kerberos password. The changes made to the log-in process and the steps you need to take to be able to access the system may be found at the UC Davis web site at http://registrar.ucdavis.edu/training. The site provides an overview of the changes made to the log-in process and the steps you need to take to be able to access the system. You should also have received several notifications by email in the weeks preceding the upgrade.

3. DAFIS 2.7 Upgrade

What happened?

Saturday, April 24-25.

What is the change?

DAFIS is the U C Davis Financial Information System. The most important component of DAFIS is the UC Davis Financial Information System. The most important component of DAFIS is the Oracle database. The Oracle database is built on software provided by two vendors: Oracle (for the database), and Compujare’s UNIface (for the graphical user interface in transaction processing). To receive continuing support from Oracle and Compujare, it was critical that the DAFIS Team upgrade both packages.

Who was affected?

All DAFIS users. If you are not a registered DAFIS user, you need not be concerned with this upgrade.

What to do if you are experiencing difficulties:

If you are experiencing difficulties accessing Banner through the DAFIS systems, you need to verify that you have a new-style LoginID, a Kerberos password, and a ServiceID called ‘IRAS.’ For more information on how to resolve these issues, see “Student/Staff Modem Pool” (#1). Keep in mind that the source of the difficulty might be related to either the new Banner login process or the Student/Staff Modem Pool security upgrade.

Questions about the upgrade can be directed to the Banner Help Desk at BannerHelpDesk@ucdavis.edu or (530) 757-8996.

Campus Directory Updates Needed

IT-Communications Resources is beginning the publication process for the 1999-2000 U C Davis & UCDMC Directory. The directory update packets will be delivered to campus departments starting May 1.

When you receive your packet, please carefully review your department's listings and fill out the directory update forms. Directory Services needs your forms, with your department's most current information and listings, by May 21. Send your updates to "Directory Services, U C Davis."

If you do not receive your packet by May 7, please contact Pat Elkins at (530) 752-8972 or Linda Nixon at (530) 752-8970.

Any Suggestions?

We welcome article suggestions from our readers. Let us know what you would find useful to read in the IT Times. Are you using technology in creative and inspiring ways? Have you developed a Web site or other online resource that others should know about? If you have a question related to the use of technology, we’ll ask an expert to help.

Send your article suggestions to the editorial team at itpubs@ucdavis.edu.
Surge IV: If You Build It, They Will Compute

BY JEFFREY VAN DE POL

Prompted by the success of The Station in the Memorial Union, IT-Information Resources in March opened a third open-access computer facility on campus.

Located in Room 301B of the Surge IV annex (west of the Silo), the new computer “lab” opened its doors the first week of March and was quickly discovered by students.

“The facility opened at 4 p.m., and by Tuesday afternoon the room was already filled and lines were beginning to form,” says Peter Blando, operations manager for Lab Management. “Signs were posted at the other computer rooms, and it appears that the word has spread very quickly.”

Open-access computer rooms, different from mixed use labs in that the rooms are never reserved for classes, have become an increasingly popular choice among students looking for a quick, reliable method of accessing the campus network while on campus.

The new computer room is equipped with 18 PC-compatible computers and 12 Macintosh computers, each with a standard package of campus software (including Microsoft Office). The room is open for use seven days a week.

As with The Station, the new computer room is in a convenient location. Situated next to the Silo (a hub of student activity), “The Surge” is close to a parking lot and several Unitrans bus stops, providing the quickest access of any on-campus computing facility.

Space for the new facility was made available through the assistance of the Office of the Registrar and the relocation of IT’s Visualization Lab, which allowed Information Technology to come in and prepare the classroom for computer access.

The preparation was no simple task. While a computer room designed for classroom usage already exists next door in 301A Surge IV, extensive renovation of 301B was necessary to make the new space a viable computing workspace.

“A room full of computers and people produces a large amount of heat,” says Blando. “Without sufficient ventilation, the area can quickly become uncomfortable. The previous ventilation system, while adequate for the room’s original uses, wasn’t deemed capable of handling the additional load and was completely renovated. The entire electrical system was also upgraded.”

While the new facility is modeled on the success of The Station, recent studies by Lab Management have led to a few changes in the new facility.

The Surge IV computer lab features a higher percentage of PCs, reflecting the higher usage patterns of PCs in other labs. The PC stations are also equipped to read PC formatted ZIP disks, as an increasing number of students need a portable large-file alternative to the standard floppy disk.

A seat are the quick stations which require users to stand while accessing the campus network.

Blando says future expansion plans include a new computer classroom in 1 Olson by the summer, and general consensus is that it will prove as popular as its predecessors.

One can almost hear it in the air on campus: If you build it, they will compute.

Incident Response

continued from page 1

Incident Response

By assigning a unique number to each incident, the trouble ticket system will allow specific individuals in IT to receive and track trouble calls.

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Resources:

To check computer room availability, see IR-Lab Management’s Web site at: http://lm.ucdavis.edu/rooms/available/

To read the latest Lab Management Report (released in Fall 1998) see: http://lm.ucdavis.edu/pubs/labrep/fall98/stats/
CENIC '99

Conference will explore application development for Internet 2

This year’s annual Corporation for Education Network Initiatives in California (CENIC) conference, held May 6-7 in Monterey, focuses on “Achieving Critical Mass for Applications.” The conference is open to anyone, including educators, researchers, business persons, and government representatives. Registration information is available on the Web (see Resources below).

Russ Hobby, director of IT-A dvanced Networked and Scientific Applications (ANSA) and chairman of a CENIC technical planning group, is looking for comments and suggestions from anyone who is interested in using high bandwidth applications to collaborate with other high-level research institutions. The ANSA director would like to take the information with him to CENIC ’99, but says he would welcome such information at any time. Also, contact him if you would like to develop such applications.

The Corporation for Education Network Initiatives in California was formed in January 1998 to develop a high speed, wide area communications infrastructure offering guaranteed, quality service. The formation of CENIC allows its members, representing the state’s institutions of higher education, to pool funds and develop a more robust network with higher bandwidth.

CENIC ’99’s workshop format is designed to further a consensus on the issues involved in middleware and advanced applications, say conference organizers. Hobby describes middleware as the programs which run between the applications and the network, increasing the quality of routine functions.

“One of the things we want to explore is what kind of tool sets can be developed so the applications don’t have to be built from the ground up every time,” says Hobby. At the conference, Hobby will lead a focus group to further a consensus on the issues involved in middleware and advanced applications. Conference organizers hope to:

• Identify research areas where middleware may enable applications with minimal modification to the application.
• Elucidate what middleware can and cannot provide.
• Compile a list of specific research areas which warrant priority funding in order to speed the deployment of advanced applications.
• Draft a proposal for a specific set of advanced application utilities which can be widely and immediately deployed.

A breakout session will discuss opportunities for federal agency grants, which will help application developers get funding for what they want to do, says Hobby.

Notes from the conference will be posted on the CENIC Web site.

Resources:
CENIC: http://www.cenic.org
Russ Hobby: rdhobby@ucdavis.edu

Norton’s new software: It gets the bugs out

By Leigh Ann Giles

This month, we bring you two products by Symantec Corporation, a provider of utility software for business and personal computing. These products are designed to keep two “evils” at bay, ensuring that your computer remains safe and reliable. What are those creepy evils, you ask? Plainly put: unforgiving viruses and the Millenium Bug.

Norton AntiVirus Agreement

We have finalized an agreement with Symantec for Norton AntiVirus Solution Suite. The decision to acquire 14,000 licenses of this product was based on an evaluation of antivirus software conducted by the CAIT (Center for Advanced Information Technology). The results of this evaluation will be published in the form of a Recommended Solution document by the end of the month. One of the key features that distinguishes Norton AntiVirus from the other products evaluated is “Live Update.” With LiveUpdate, you can keep your anti-virus software up to date by connecting directly to Symantec’s Web site and downloading the newest virus definitions. The agreement also provides access to the Norton System Center, which includes administrative tools for deploying Norton AntiVirus across a network.

The products included in the Norton AntiVirus Solution Suite are:

• Norton AntiVirus 5.01 for Windows 95/98
• Norton AntiVirus 5.01 for Windows NT Workstation and Servers
• Norton AntiVirus 5.0 for OS/2
• Norton AntiVirus 1.5 for MS Exchange
• Norton AntiVirus Plus 5.01 Tivoli Enterprise
• Norton AntiVirus Plus 5.01 Tivoli IT Director
• Norton AntiVirus Plus 5.03 for Macintosh (this includes the Administrator tool)
• Norton AntiVirus Plus 4.04 for Netware
• Norton System Center 3.1

Upgrades/updates are included for one year.

The software suite is designed to protect desktop computers, laptops, network servers, Internet email gateways, and firewalls against all sources of potential virus threats. At the desktop level, Norton AntiVirus Solution protects against potential virus corruptions from Internet downloads, floppy disks, email attachments, shared files, compressed files, CD-ROMs and networked hard disks. It operates at all times, as a background application, without slowing other applications. At the server level, the software suite:

• Provides “real-time, scheduled and on-demand scanning to protect against virus transmissions within servers and workgroups running Novell NetWare, Windows NT Server, Microsoft Exchange and Lotus Notes.”
• Affords the ability, through a centralized and flexible reporting system, to send alert messages to network administrators using a variety of alerting methods.
• Includes access to the Norton System Center (http://www.symantec.com/sabu/nsc/index.html), which allows network administrators to easily and automatically distribute, configure, monitor, update, and centrally manage Symantec software. It also makes it possible to quickly identify non-compliant machines and launch remote virus scans.
• Norton AntiVirus Administrator for the Macintosh can be used to install, track, and update virus protection for all Macintoshes on a network.

CDs Available for Home Use

Norton AntiVirus CDs are available for home use by faculty and students running Norton AntiVirus Plus 5.01 for Windows 95/98. Each CD is priced at $3.50 (to cover CD duplication costs) and includes one license. These CDs are also available to students running Norton AntiVirus Plus 5.01 for Windows NT Workstation and Servers. Each CD is priced at $3.50 (to cover CD duplication costs) and includes one license. Students can also purchase Norton AntiVirus Plus 5.01 for Windows NT Workstation and Servers at a special price of $3.50 (to cover CD duplication costs) and includes one license.

Before You Install

We recommend you uninstall any other anti-virus software before you install Norton AntiVirus. If you have any questions, please call customer service at 1-800-272-7075.
thought I saw a draft of something awhile back addressing these and other Web-related issues.
— Asked recently on the Technology Support Program list

A. Timely question. The UC Davis World Wide Web Policy Committee is addressing these and other Web-related issues. The committee is composed of faculty, staff, and administration representatives with a shared interest in how the Web can be used effectively and responsibly in furthering UCD’s mission of teaching, research, and public service.

Committee members have recently drafted a proposed UCD Policy and Procedures document on Web pages. The draft provides guidelines on the use of Internet resources for the conduct of university business and on Web page contents. Once approved, the policy will be posted on the Web at http://y2k.ucdavis.edu/y2k/)

License: Software free for charge
continued from page 6

program(s) before you install Norton AntiVirus software. This will lower the possibilities of conflicts between the programs.

And the Good News Is . . .
The software is available to campus departments, staff, and faculty free of charge. For specific instructions on how to obtain the software, see the Site License Web page at http://irlinux.ucdavis.edu/SLC/software/nortonav/nav.html

Norton 2000 Corporate Edition
If you’re like most people these days, you’re trying to protect your laptops and desktop computers from Y2K problems. To help Year 2000 Coordinators address century-date issues — including data applications, and BIOS vulnerabilities — the Division of Information Technology has recently purchased a set of Norton 2000 licenses.

Key Features
Norton 2000, available for Windows 95, 98 and NT, checks a computer’s BIOS and applications for Y2K compliance problems. According to specifications provided by Symantec, Norton 2000:
• Identifies, prioritizes, and reports on two-digit date calculation anomalies in spreadsheet cells and formulas, database fields and forms, and text
• Scans all installed applications on a PC and audits them against a database of known Y2K problems
• Indicates where and how to obtain any known fixes or patches
• Tests the PC’s BIOS and reports on its Year 2000 readiness
• Fixes the BIOS in many cases to bring it up to Year 2000 requirements

Departmental Licenses
Five Norton 2000 licenses will be distributed at no charge to campus departments through their Year 2000 Coordinators. If a department requires more than the initial five free licenses, IT will coordinate an additional license purchase. However, there will be a charge of $12.99 for each license beyond the initial five, and we will need to purchase a minimum of 1,000 additional licenses. This information has been forwarded by email to campus Y2K Coordinators and Technology Support Coordinators (TSCs). Please contact your Y2K Coordinator or TSC if you have questions. You may also email the Site License Coordinator at itslc@ucdavis.edu.

Home Use
This agreement does not make provisions for home use. Faculty, staff and students can purchase Norton 2000 at the UCD Bookstore Computer Shop for $39.99.

Are You a Wareforce Customer?
Wareforce has been the UC outside software reseller, distributing Microsoft, Lotus, Tivoli, PeopleSoft and Home page products, for almost 3 years. Based on input from UCD customers, the Office of the President has decided to conduct a search for a new outside reseller/distributor. Requests for Proposals have been sent to more than 15 distributors, including Wareforce, and we are waiting for the responses.

While changing to a new outside distributor may cause transition problems, these will be weighed against the problems many Wareforce customers have experienced. Some customers, for example, have reported receiving inaccurate information from Wareforce employees, sometimes taking weeks to get back to a caller. In addition, sketchy as well as lengthy, product delivery dates have been reported.

If you have an opinion or comment, either positive or negative, about Wareforce services, please email them to me at itslc@ucdavis.edu. Wareforce’s Web site can be found at http://www.wareforce.com.

Leigh A. nn G lies is the Campus Site License Coordinator. She can be reached at itslc@ucdavis.edu.

Email: Many complaints each month
continued from page 2

tively for others).
3. Complain to the spammer’s Internet Service Provider (ISP), but make sure you know how to read headers, so you’re complaining to the right person.
• Open the message and expand the headers (see sidebar).
• Forward the message with full headers to abuse@ucdavis.edu.

To ensure that action is taken against the appropriate entity, the forwarded message must contain the full headers. Many of these complaints are investigated each month, so if you do not get a personal response immediately, please understand that it doesn’t mean the complaint is being ignored.

A. N. M. anker is a member of the Incident Response and Reporting team. She is also assistant postmaster and an IT representative with the Technology Support Program (TSP).

Resources:
Coalition Against Unsolicited Commercial Email: http://www.cauce.org

Expanding Headers
• In Eudora: Open the message and click on the “blah, blah, blah” icon in the bar directly above the text.
• In PINE: Open the message and press h (upper or lower case).
• In Outlook: Open the message, go to the View menu and select Message Header. Then click on the Options tab. The headers will appear on the Options page. You’ll need to cut and paste them into the body of your message before forwarding the whole assembly.

Q. Is there a policy somewhere that gives the rules on linking to, and/or endorsing, a company on an official UCD Web site? What about from the other side: Is there a problem if a company uses the UCD logo and states that we endorse them?
CUMREC ’99
Conference Proposes to Look to 2000 and Beyond

The CUM REC (College and University Computer Users Association) annual conference is the longest running continuing conference devoted to promoting the understanding and use of information technology in higher education. This year’s conference, scheduled May 9-12 in San Antonio, Texas, has an impressive lineup of speakers, presenters, corporate participants, and social activities. Here’s a sample of what you can expect.

Presentations
There are more than 55 presentations. Topics include:
- Building Information Out of Data
- Partnerships for Creating an Online Learning Environment
- Infrastructure for the Intranet
- Grading Programs for Instructors
- Functional Reengineering of a Purchasing Card System
- Collaboration Among Faculty, Students, Information Systems, and Administration
- A Crossing: Legacy Data for the Web Applications
- Privacy Policies: Who Has Access?
- Facilitating Access to Management Information
- Developing and Implementing a Web-based Teaching and Learning Experience.

Featured Speakers
- Brian L. Hawkins, president of EDUCAUSE, will open the conference with future expectations for technology in higher education and CUMREC members’ roles in that future.
- Carl W. Jacobson, director of MIS at the University of Delaware, will focus on the issues of Web refreshment, institutional presentation, and the ways in which the Web changes how we do business and how our customers make decisions.
- Concluding the conference will be Baylor Professor Richard C. Oguey with a lighthearted look at how to reduce stress in “today’s high-tech society.”

May
4  •  Fundamentals of Excel: 8:30 a.m.-noon, TB 134.
5  •  Hot Topics in Computer Graphics/Animation/Video: Noon-1 p.m., Cabernet Room, Silo.

MP3s: Sentence can be stiff
continued from page 3

“In general, computer misuse cases are referred to IT and SJA when system administrators notice interference with normal system operations,” says Dudley, who is not allowed to discuss particular cases. “A lot of traffic through a Web site or an FTP site would be one cause.

Most students know they are doing something they shouldn’t,” says Dudley, continuing. “They may not think it is a big deal, nor realize that there are consequences to violating campus policy concerning the use of university resources.

“A property to accessing resources at UC Davis is a privilege. That privilege needs to be used responsibly or else one may lose it,” he says. “(One) can also risk their future as a UC Davis student. Most ResNet misuse cases involve MP3 sites.”

A nayone found guilty of willfully infringing a copyrighted work can be sentenced for up to five years imprisonment, fined up to $250,000, or both.

“I ended up getting probation, deferred suspension, no ResNet connection for one year, and 15 hours of community service,” says Bradley. “I did have the option of rejecting that contract but then I would have had formal hearing and there was no way of knowing what would happen there; I may have ended up with more severe punishments.”

Myths: Fewer sales result
continued from page 3
right owner to decide how their music will be heard, distributed, and promoted. Furthermore, approximately 15 percent of record sales support new and emerging artists who are being recorded. Fewer sales mean less money for new music. To an emerging artist, every sale counts.

I’ll never get caught anyway; nobody ever does.

FALSE. The RIAA is continually combing all facets of the Internet, looking for Web and FTP sites that distribute MP3s.


Resources:
UC Davis Computer Acceptable Use Policy: http://www.ucdavis.edu/html/Policy:
Recording Industry Association of America: http://www.riaa.com/
One legal MP3 site: http://www.mp3.com/
IT Quick Tip on MP3s: http://it.ucdavis.edu/pubs/quicktips