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CONFRONTING METHAMPHETAMINE USE



COUNTY OF ORANGE IS TAKING A PROACTIVE APPROACH to preven-

tion of methamphetamine use and abuse. Agencies are working in collaboration to address this issue on various levels from outreach and education to environmental prevention.

When it comes to methamphetamine, David Hart doesn't mince words.

"The whole brain is redesigned," he says, "Many clinicians would say it's the worst drug they've seen in a long time, if ever. Meth is its own demon." Hart is Program Manager for The Center Orange County, a nonprofit organization that advocates and provides services to the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGBT) community. He has seen the addictive power of methamphetamine and the harm

it causes. But Hart strongly believes that the harm can be reduced if awareness about the drug is increased. So his agency and other collaborative agencies in Orange County are working to do just that.

In February, The Center Orange County sponsored a forum designed to educate the LGBT population, their friends and family about methamphetamine, particularly the connection between methamphetamine use and HIV/AIDS. The forum featured Neva Chaupette, PhD, a nationally recognized psychologist and expert in chemical dependency treatment and HIV. Chaupette educated the audience of approximately 70 about methamphetamine and how it affects the brain, both physically and psychologically. According to Chaupette, when gay men use the drug, their dopamine levels are so high they fail to think about the consequences of their high-risk sexual behavior. This, combined with the acceptance of methamphetamine as part of the gay lifestyle and the belief that the drug enhances sexual experience, contributes to the high correlation between use of the drug and HIV/AIDS.

Hart says that medical facilities in Orange County are reporting that 75 percent of the gay men who test positive for HIV have used methamphetamine in the past month or so. Although there is no hard data in the county, this anecdotal evidence is corroborated by Martin Salas, Director of Health Education and Prevention Service for the AIDS Service Foundation of Orange County, one of the larger agencies in the county providing HIV



10 Years of Meth Use



care and prevention programs to populations at high-risk for the HIV virus.

"We are seeing an increasing trend of new infection in the last three or four years," Salas adds.

Piggybacking on the forum sponsored by The Center Orange County, the AIDS Service Foundation sponsored an all-day training, "Navigating HIV Co-Morbidities: Psychiatric Illness and Addiction," also facilitated by Chauppette, for those who provide services to high risk clients. The training included discussions of methamphetamine abuse and addiction, interaction of street drugs and HIV meds, sex addiction, and stages of change recovery model. Approximately 100 people attended the February event.

"We did the training because we don't have a program to address this particular drug," says Salas. "We don't have awareness in the community. We say it doesn't happen here, but it does."

So successful were the two trainings that a future training, which will build on the February sessions, is being planned for late June.

In addition to the efforts to increase the understanding of methamphetamine in the LGBT population, a new program to educate apartment owners and staff is getting off the ground in Orange County. Project PATH (Positive Action Toward Health), a nonprofit organization that works with the community

to reduce alcohol- and drug-related problems, is planning the program. The County of Orange Health Care Agency's Alcohol and Drug Education and Prevention Team (ADEPT) provides funding for the agency.

Martha Zavala, a health educator for

Project PATH, says that since there is very little knowledge of methamphetamine in the community, the education begins with the basics.

"We show them (apartment managers and staff) what it is, and what it looks like. We show them meth lab pictures," she says.

In the process, the managers and staff members, including maintenance staff, learn how to recognize when a tenant may be making methamphetamine in the apartment complex. One tip-off is the presence of an inordinate amount of trash, since every pound of methamphetamine manufactured creates about five pounds of trash.

"If you see 30 or 40 Sudafed boxes lying around, you should be suspicious," says Zavala, who also lists drain cleaner, paint thinner and ether as suspect items in trash receptacles.

Zavala emphasizes to the apartment managers that having a methamphetamine lab on the property can be costly. When toxic substances flow down toilets, sinks and bathtubs and when toxic fumes infest the flooring, walls and cabinets, these must be replaced, to the tune of \$500 to \$150,000.

After presenting to managers and staff, Zavala offers a variety of services to the

apartment complex. One such service is a risk assessment, in which Zavala walks the area with the managers and points out specific measures they can take to prevent a methamphetamine lab from appearing on the site. Key to prevention is visibility, and Zavala encourages managers to trim bushes and upgrade lighting systems, as necessary.

In addition to training the managers and staff, Project PATH offers to educate tenants.

"If they suspect a meth lab, we tell them to leave immediately, take a shower and go to the doctor," says Zavala. She also urges them to report their suspicions to a neutral independent third party using an anonymous 24-hour phone line. The third party, a national nonprofit

organization called WeTip, then contacts the appropriate authorities. If the apartment managers so desire, WeTip's phone number (800-78-CRIME) is posted prominently in the apartment office, printed in a quarterly newsletter and included on flyers. Zavala says that the phone line is a vital component of the prevention program since people are often reluctant to inform on their neighbors without anonymity.

Including the tenants in the educational effort fosters a sense of community and teamwork, making the apartment dwellers more apt to "watch out for one another" and report any suspicious activity.

cious activity.

"When you train the tenants, it says 'we care about you'," says Zavala.

Since the program began in July, Project PATH has worked with two large apartment complexes, one in Tustin and one in Santa Ana. Another complex in Santa Ana is considering the program, and the police departments in Westminster and Orange are actively seeking property managers who are interested.

Law enforcement is another vital component

We did the training because we don't have a program to address this particular drug. We don't have awareness in the community. We say it doesn't happen here, but it does.

to the county's effort to reduce methamphetamine use. And according to Craig Hammer, Task Force Commander of the Orange County Proactive Meth Lab Task Force, law enforcement sees "three legs to the stool" of methamphetamine availability. The first leg is acquisition of the chemicals needed to make the drug; the second leg is manufacture of the drug; and the third leg is distribution. After targeting manufacture and distribution in the early 1990s, law enforcement has switched its approach to focus on the elimination of the requisite chemicals. A recently enacted California law that limits the amount of pseudo-ephedrine or ephedrine that can be purchased from retail stores has made these ingredients increasingly difficult to acquire.


More, however, can be done. In Oregon, for example, no one can obtain pseudo-ephedrine or ephedrine without a doctor's prescription, and Oregon's labs have dropped dramatically as a result of this legislation.

As part of their work, law enforcement agencies scrutinize the large chemical companies that "make millions" selling chemicals and equipment to those who produce the methamphetamine.

"The law says that if you know or should know that materials you sell are being used to manufacture meth, it's a crime," says Hammer, noting that the materials themselves are legal.

With the increased efforts to cut off the acquisition "leg of the stool," law enforcement personnel are working to create a healthy environment in Orange County, one in which a variety of agencies collaborate to prevent the use of methamphetamine. The educational workshops to the LGBT community and professional communities, and the environmental prevention activities that Project PATH's program is spearheading with apartment owners are also essential parts of the county's multi-pronged approach to address methamphetamine. □

MADD'S ANNUAL LAW ENFORCEMENT RECOGNITION LUNCHEON

 EVERY YEAR since 1987 the Orange County Chapter of Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) has publicly recognized local law enforcement officers for their commitment to preventing alcohol-impaired driving.

At their 19th Annual Law Enforcement and Prosecutor Recognition Luncheon, held March 16th at the Nixon Library, MADD honored those dedicated men and women in our community who have made saving lives and preventing injuries a focal point in their careers.

Law enforcement officers are selected as honorees at this event for their volunteer work with MADD or as a result of making 100 or more DUI arrests (Driving Under the Influence) the previous year.

"Typically the law enforcement volunteers that we have are public speakers for MADD. They go to local schools or service clubs and talk about the consequences of driving under the influence of alcohol or other drugs. They also get involved with our Victim Impact Panels, where victims address a large audience of convicted DUI offenders. Victims talk about their experiences in the hope that it will change behavior of the offenders. The law enforcement officers are the ones who start off the program," said Reidel Post, Executive Director of MADD, Orange County.

As for officers honored for their DUI arrest record, Post says that MADD really has two Law Enforcement Recognition Programs. MADD presents officers who have made 25 to 99 DUI arrests in a year with a "Deuce Award." These awards are presented to the officers at the City Council Meetings in their respective jurisdictions.

"We want the city council to know what's

going on in their city as it relates to DUI enforcement. City councils are those who approve the traffic budget, so we want them to have a complete picture of the success of their particular city," said Post.

Officers who have made 100 or more DUI arrests in a year are commended at a local City Council Meeting and honored at the Luncheon.

"On the surface, the luncheon looks like a wonderful thank-you party. But it's so much deeper than that. MADD's recognition of officers is multifold. The first is basically to give a simple thank you for your work—we appreciate you. The second is to highlight the officer's work. The third is to invite people that work with law enforcement to the event who need to see the good that's happening," said Post. "When we count our officer volunteers and those who are high achievers in terms of arresting DUI offenders, really any Orange County law enforcement officer can be recognized by MADD. It's a matter of where their focus is."

According to Post, this is a productivity-driven recognition event. "We have been told that the officers or deputies, whichever the case may be, appreciate the recognition that MADD gives them to the point that it motivates them all year long, so it goes way beyond this event." □



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To learn more about MADD, Orange County visit www.MADDorangecounty.org or call 714/838-6199.

MADD AND ARCO: PARTNERS IN PREVENTION



CRAIG YAMASAKI, DIRECTOR OF THE MADD/ARCO PARTNERSHIP AGAINST IMPAIRED DRIVING, has worked for BP/ARCO for nearly 23 years. In 1984 he made a promise to a woman protesting the opening of an ARCO am-pm store in Mesa, Arizona named Rose Kennedy, who lost her 17-year-old daughter to a drunk driver. He told her that he would always work to make sure that no one has to go through the suffering and pain that she did.

Yamasaki's goal is to help BP/ARCO, which is headquartered in La Palma, maintain a sterling reputation in the community, upholding the highest standards for the sale of beer and wine anywhere in the commercial industry. For example, all am-pm employees go through a rigorous responsible beverage sales training process and take a computer test until they pass it with a 100 percent score. In addition, BP/ARCO employs "secret shoppers" that go into its stores with decoys—underage youths—who attempt to purchase beer or wine. If the purchase is successful, the clerk who made the sale is fired and the whole store has to go through the training again.

"ARCO has a zero tolerance policy when it comes to underage sales," said Yamasaki.

According to Reidel Post, Executive Director of MADD, Orange County, BP/ARCO got involved with MADD when Yamasaki introduced himself to the staff and asked if MADD could provide speakers for the "Every 15 Minutes" DUI prevention program that BP/ARCO sponsors in high schools.

"ARCO's support of MADD's mission allows us to continue and expand our life-saving

programs. This corporation's concern for community safety is a great fit for the work MADD does. They have provided financial assistance through in-store promotions and their corporate giving activities," said Post.

One such collaboration takes place during the holidays, when BP/ARCO places a DUI prevention poster by the cash register in all of its am-pm stores. The poster says: "famous last words—I'm OK to Drive" and sports the BP/ARCO and MADD logos.

Currently, BP/ARCO is working with MADD to become the Gold Standard within the convenience store industry for safety and responsible beverage sales. This standard will include a statement by ARCO displayed prominently in their stores that reads, "ARCO, a part of BP, supports MADD and local law enforcement—We report drunk drivers!"

As for local activities, Yamasaki said, "We created Band Together—the March for MADD,

where bands from 80 Southern California high schools participate in a parade and field competition in Anaheim to raise DUI awareness. We will do it again on October 28th. Additionally, BP/ARCO is the presenting sponsor for MADD's first, 'Shifting Gears Road Rally' on October 7th, in cooperation with the Southern California Automobile Dealers Association, which will be one of the signature events during the Orange County Auto Show at the Anaheim Convention Center." □

For more information regarding the ARCO/MADD Partnership Against Impaired Driving, please call MADD at 714/838-6199.



TUNE OUT TOBACCO

SMOKING DOESN'T JUST AFFECT YOU. So says the poster created by 14-year-old Joy Mina of Sonora High School in La Habra. Mina shows the myriad aspects of a smoker's life that are affected by his or her habit: his or her community, friends, environment, children, career, dreams and future.

Crush Smoking Before It Crushes You. That's the message on the poster designed by 16-year-old Oscar Santibanes of Access High School in Westminster. Santibanes says he wants to encourage people to quit smoking.

Mina and Santibanes's posters are two of the 10 winning entries in the County of Orange Health Care Agency Tobacco Use Prevention Program's (TUPP) most recent cartoon judging event. Called the Tune Out Tobacco Project, the event educates youth about the influences of tobacco advertising in the community and about the dangers of tobacco use. Since its beginnings in fall 2000, it has attracted about 100 entries from 6th through 12th graders twice a year.

The students who participate in the contest attend a two-hour workshop. In the first hour, they learn about the dangers of smoking and how to analyze the "hidden" messages of tobacco advertising. Then, in the second hour, they use their creative sides and draw their own cartoons. The cartoons are rendered in pencil, a graphic artist finishes the winning posters in color. TUPP then reproduces them and distributes them for display at museums, schools, health fairs, libraries, bus shelters and even the John Wayne Airport. The winners receive framed reproductions of their artwork, as well as coupons for use at local businesses and t-shirts.

"Youth are able to reach a lot of people

in the community," says Tiffany Vong, health Education Associate for TUPP. "We want the community to know that youth in Orange County are creative and care about health."

The cartoon judging event is supported by TUPP's Youth Coalition, a group of about 30 middle school and high school students who are dedicated to reducing tobacco use and exposure to secondhand smoke. Youth Coalition members plan the judging of the cartoons and, along with teachers and health care workers, serve as judges themselves.

These young people in the Youth Coalition are a visible presence in the community. They meet with restaurant owners and mall managers to educate them about the dangers of secondhand tobacco smoke exposure, and they work for strategies that will reduce

that exposure. (see *Prevention File*, Fall 2004 for information about the Youth Coalition's project to reduce secondhand smoke at area malls). They also participate in local events such as Red Ribbon activities, cigarette butt clean-ups and the American Lung Association's asthma walk.

Anabel Garcia, Health Educator for TUPP and one of the adult advisors to the Youth Coalition, says that one major benefit of the Coalition is its ability to foster leadership and collaboration among the participants.

"Youth meet with other youth and they have a common cause," she says.

Furthermore, as they participate in various activities, they gain an understanding that, as cartoon judging event winner Mina says, "tobacco use affects every part of your life."



Just as important as the way tobacco affects a smoker's environment is the way the environment can affect tobacco use. And in Orange County, TUPP is working to create a healthy environment, one in which the social norm is to recognize the danger of tobacco and discourage its use. To this end, TUPP promotes policies and programs that decrease smoking, particularly among youth.

Herm Perlmutter, a Program Supervisor for TUPP, says that the county has seen a variety of new policies and programs in the past several months.

One of the most visible is the proliferation of smoke-free beaches. In September 2005, Seal Beach joined San Clemente, Huntington Beach, Newport Beach and Laguna Beach in making their beaches smoke-free. Although Orange County's state- and county-owned beaches continue to permit smoking, every city-owned beach is now

leave than apartments inhabited by people who smoke.

Not only is secondhand smoke an issue at apartment complexes, it is a problem at outdoor dining areas, too. In 1998, when California's smoke-free workplace law, including bars and restaurants, went into effect, smoking areas in many establishments moved from interior spaces where smoking became illegal to the out-of-doors, where smoking continued to be permitted. Still, these outside areas with its secondhand smoke are unhealthful for diners and workers. So TUPP staff is meeting with individual restaurant and bar owners, encouraging them to voluntarily designate separate or totally smoke-free areas outdoors.

California law mandates that smokers be at least 20 feet from the entryways of govern-

ment buildings. This, coupled with the fact that in January 2006 the State of California's Air Resources Board identified second-hand smoke as a toxic air contaminant—indoors and outdoors—, gives impetus to initiating policies that would require smoke-free entryways for all businesses and offices. TUPP is

promoting these policies as a way of protecting customers and employees in Orange County, so they don't have to "run the gauntlet" when they enter a building.

As Perlmutter says, "there is no safe exposure level to secondhand smoke."

In Santa Ana, city staff is working on a breakthrough law in the county to require licensing of tobacco retailers. In addition to mandating a license, the law would invoke a penalty to those who sell tobacco illegally to children by suspending their licenses for a period of time, possibly 30 days. Because tobacco sales generate significant revenue, the loss of a license would be a more severe penalty for violators than the usual small fine. Currently 51 cities in California require

licensing of tobacco retailers, but Santa Ana would be the first city in Orange County to do so.

"The stores have a responsibility to protect the community's children," says Perlmutter. "The stores that sell to minors help to addict kids. The law would hopefully have the side benefit of encouraging the general public not to give tobacco to minors."

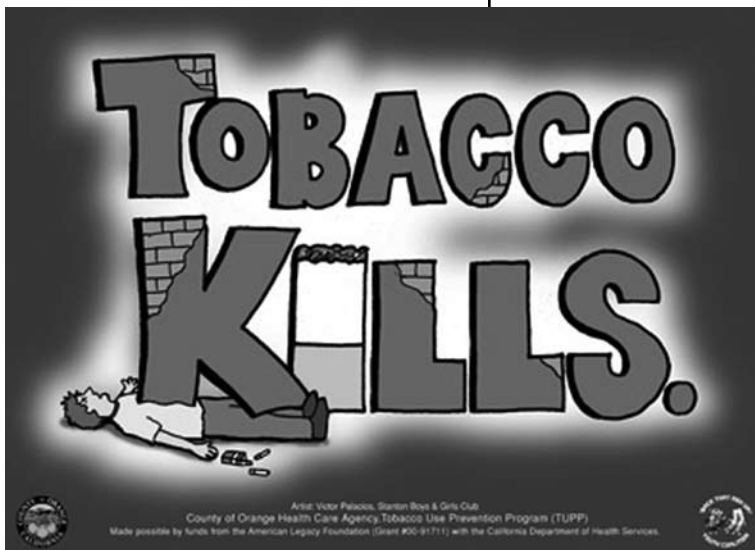
With all the new and different types of tobacco control laws in effect, keeping track of the nuances and gray areas is a big job, particularly for law enforcement agencies that do not deal with the specifics of the laws on a regular basis. However, since TUPP is an expert on the subject, it often provides the agencies with information: court case history, legislative intent, clarifications and the like. This allows law enforcement personnel to do their jobs without spending an inordinate amount of time on research.

In March, for example, at the request of police officers in Orange, TUPP provided training and consultation about smoke-free workplace laws as they apply to restaurants and bars. According to Perlmutter, this is an "ideal approach," since partnering with police departments is likely to gain optimal compliance.

Even before laws are passed or programs are initiated, TUPP serves as a resource for various municipalities in Orange County. The program provided research, guidelines from other cities and model policies prior to consideration of the smoke-free beach and park ordinances. In addition, it is assisting Santa Ana as it studies the tobacco retailers licensing legislation. TUPP's information is vital to police departments, which are frequently part of the planning process and want to know what their responsibilities might be "up front."

Throughout Orange County, the policies and programs that reduce smoking, particularly among young people, are making a difference. These policies, combined with the activities of TUPP's Youth Coalition and the Tune Out Tobacco Project's cartoon judging event are—to paraphrase Santibanes winning cartoon—crushing smoking before it crushes us. □

Editor's note: The Tune Out Tobacco Project is looking for more places to display the winning posters. If you have suggestions, please contact Tiffany Vong at 714/834-6605.



smoke-free (for information about San Clemente's smoke-free beach ordinance, see *Prevention File*, Summer 2004). Along with its smoke-free beach, Seal Beach also instituted smoke-free policies at all eight of its parks. Laguna Hills previously added smoke-free parks to its tobacco control ordinances, as well.

With the heightened awareness of the harm caused by secondhand smoke at public beaches and parks, some apartment managers in Orange County are investigating the possibility of offering smoke-free units for their renters. In addition to providing healthy living environments, the smoke-free apartments have the advantage of being less expensive to maintain and clean when renters

CSU

Bans Alcohol Sales at Athletic Events



CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY FULLERTON has stopped the sale of alcohol at its athletic events and is limiting the advertising of beer and wine on campus, in accordance with a new policy that has been adopted statewide by the California State University system.

Attendees may no longer purchase alcohol at CSU Fullerton's baseball and softball games and men's and women's basketball games, the athletic events at which beer was previously sold.

University officials are also limiting beer and wine advertising at sporting events and around campus, under the new policy.

"The CSU believes that service of alcoholic beverages at intercollegiate athletic events in university owned or operated facilities is contrary to its system-wide alcohol policy and to its purpose of promoting a safe and healthy learning environment for all members of the university community," CSU Chancellor Charles B. Reed told reporters when the policy took effect in December, 2005.

Problems involving alcohol at CSU Fullerton have been minor and limited, according to the school's Athletic Director, Brian Quinn. "But whenever we have had problems, they have been alcohol-related," Quinn said. "I know my staff is very happy with the new policy."

Quinn said he applauds the Chancellor's

courage in taking this step, particularly since some of the CSU schools have football programs, and that football and beer seem to go hand in hand. (CSU Fullerton does not have a football program.)

"But you have to consider what we are teaching," he said. "On the one hand, we are teaching our student athletes to stay away

from alcohol, and on the other, we are serving beer at their games."

Kandy Mink Salas, CSU Fullerton's Dean of Students, said that the change was important for supporting a consistent system-wide approach to alcohol use.

"The Board of Trustees made a decision to be consistent across all of the campuses in terms of promoting the responsible use of alcohol and to lessen incidents of inappropriate behavior and a negative game atmosphere for fans," Salas said.

Nearly five years ago, the CSU Board of Trustees adopted a system-wide, comprehensive policy to curb student alcohol

abuse at its 23 campuses. It was the first such policy to be adopted by an entire university system. The CSU policy calls for enforcement of rules regarding alcohol use, education on alcohol issues, intervention, treatment, and a limit on alcohol advertising. The CSU Chancellor's Office supported these early prevention efforts with \$1.1 million in fund-

ing distributed among the 23 campuses in the system (see *Prevention File*, Vol.17, No.2, Spring 2002).

The policy encourages the social norms approach to prevention, which aims to correct student misperceptions about peer drinking habits through peer education programs and other informational methods.

Mary Hermann, Health Promotion & Education Director at CSU Fullerton, said the new policy regarding alcohol sales at athletic events has strengthened the alcohol policy already in place at the school.

"This reinforces the message to students that activities on campus can be fun without the use of alcohol," Hermann said. "It sets a standard."

Salas and Hermann said they had heard a few minor complaints about the end of beer

The policy encourages the social norms approach to prevention, which aims to correct student misperceptions about peer drinking habits through peer education programs and other informational methods.



Tuffy, the CSUF Titan's mascot

sales at games, but none had come from students. Rather, they came from alumni who attend the games.

The concessionaires asked CSU Fullerton officials if they could sell non-alcoholic beer at sporting events instead, and they got the go-ahead. But so few people have purchased the non-alcoholic beer, those sales will probably be discontinued.

As for alcohol advertising on campus, the new policy is quite comprehensive in its guidelines. The policy states that alcohol ads are permissible, "But alcohol advertising should not encourage any form of alcohol abuse nor place emphasis on quantity and frequency of use."

Hermann said that surveys have shown that the rate of binge drinking among students at CSU Fullerton is considerably lower than the national norm. However, she said that underage and binge drinking should never be ignored when it comes to college students.

According to the new CSU policy, beer and wine advertising on campus and at campus athletic events must be consistent with the Guidelines for Beverage Alcohol Marketing, distributed by the National Inter-Association Task Force on Alcohol Issues, a higher education coalition dedicated to the responsible use and advertising of alcoholic beverages. Those guidelines include the following:

- Any promotional displays or messages shall incorporate clear language and encourage only responsible and legal use of alcoholic beverages. Such messages shall be at least as prominent as any other message content such as product slogans or listed attributes of a particular product.
- Advertising from local retailers or distributors that promote "drink specials" (i.e., 2 for 1 drinks, half-price happy hour drinks, etc.) should not be accepted or posted.
- Alcohol advertising on campus or in institutional media should not portray drinking as a solution to personal or academic problems, or as necessary to personal, social, sexual, or academic success.

- Alcohol marketers/distributors must support campus alcohol awareness programs that encourage and inform students about the responsible use or non-use of beer, wine, or distilled spirits.
- Alcohol beverage promotions permitted by the university may not incorporate students or employees (including coaches, faculty, etc.) as active participants in a promotional message.
- In all promotions, alcohol beverage trademarks or logos must be clearly subordinate to the sponsored event itself.
- Promotional activities should not be associated with existing campus events or programs without the prior knowledge or consent of the president.
- The name of an alcoholic beverage product may not be connected to the name of a university event or a facility (i.e., XYZ wine golf tournament, etc.).
- The university's name or department or any related nickname may not be utilized in a way that implies a product endorsement by the university (i.e., XYZ Beer - beverage of choice for CSU Titan fans).
- Alcoholic beverages should not be provided as free awards to individual students, campus organizations or other members of the academic community.
- University departments and organizations may not distribute clothing, posters, or other promotional items that utilize the university symbol in combination with an alcoholic beverage trademark or logo.
- Any alcohol promotional material connected with any university athletic event (i.e., media guide game programs) must receive prior written approval by the athletic director and the president.
- Promotional materials associated with any other university program (other than athletics) must be approved by the vice president for student affairs.
- This policy does not restrict the amount or content of alcohol advertising, purchased

independently through commercial radio or TV companies, during broadcasts of athletic events. However, broadcasters under contract with a CSU institution should strongly be urged to follow the above provisions when accepting commercials that promote alcoholic beverages.

Hermann said there are a number of areas where the policy can have an impact. For instance, she said there will be better monitoring of the type of ads posted or handed out on campus, particularly those ads promoting events such as 2-for-1 drink nights and half-price drink nights. The policy also provides an opportunity to work with the school newspaper, *The Daily Titan*, regarding alcohol advertising, Hermann said.

Though the students who run the newspaper have argued in the past that restrictions on their publication would hinder "freedom of the press," Hermann said it could be a good time to talk to them about "self-regulation." "We're looking at all the different influences on students on campus," she said.

Since only 2.5 percent of the school's 35,000 students actually live on campus, Hermann said influences in some off-campus locations will also be considered. Of particular interest are the apartments immediately surrounding the campus, where many CSU Fullerton students live. Hermann said that State Incentive Grant funding from County of Orange Health Care Agency's Alcohol and Drug Education and Prevention Team (ADEPT) will allow her department to work with one complex that rents only to CSU students regarding alcohol restrictions in their leases (see *Prevention File*, Vol. 20, No.4, Summer 2005).

Hermann said the new policies regarding alcohol reinforce the prevention work done by her department. "These policies not only heighten awareness of the issues," she said. "They compliment the work we are doing, and they set a standard." □