



COMMUNITY COLLEGE LEAGUE
OF CALIFORNIA

BINGE DRINKING AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

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Background

In 1989, Congress passed amendments to the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA), which was followed by the Drug-Free Schools and Campuses regulations (Part 86). These regulations require that, as a condition of receiving funds or any other form of financial assistance under any federal program, an institution of higher education (IHE) must certify that it has adopted and implemented a program to prevent the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs or alcohol by students and employees.

Each IHE is required, at a minimum, to develop and report:

- Standards of conduct that clearly prohibit the unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on school property or as part of any school activities;
- A description of the applicable legal sanctions under local, state, or federal law for the unlawful possession or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol;
- A description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol;
- A description of any drug or alcohol counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or re-entry programs that are available to employees or students;
- A clear statement that the institution will impose sanctions on students and employees (consistent with local, state, and federal law), and a description of those sanctions, up to and including expulsion or termination of employment and referral for prosecution, for violations of the standards of conduct.

This biennial report must be completed by October 1 of each even-numbered year (e.g. 2006) and must then be available for examination to anyone who requests it. (The Higher Education Center currently is revising the publication and web pages that support the DFSCA; campuses will have the entire year to complete a biennial review report, so for the 2006 year, reports will be due by December 31.) The Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse and Violence Prevention (<http://www.edc.org/hec/dfsca/>) conducts a random sample analysis of biennial review reports on behalf of the US Department of Education; failure to complete and maintain the biennial review report on file can result in revocation of federal funding.

In addition to auditing the colleges' reports, the Higher Education Center is charged by the Office of Safe and Drug Free Schools to provide free technical assistance and education to campuses on the regulations, how to comply with them, and how to conduct the biennial review analysis report required by them. The Center will conduct (upon request) an analysis of campus biennial reviews to ensure that the Department and the Center offer the type of educational and consulting information that would be helpful to campuses.

Contact: Beth DeRicco, Ph.D., CPP-R, Associate Director, The Center for College Health and Safety, The US Department of Education's Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other

Drug Abuse and Violence Prevention, 55 Chapel Street, Newton MA 02458-1060. 800. 676-1730 X 2602, <http://www.edc.org/hec/> or <http://www2.edc.org/HHD/> or bdericco@edc.org.

California Governor's Prevention Advisory Council (GPAC)

In 2002, then-Governor Gray Davis established the Governor's Interagency Coordinating Council for the Prevention of Alcohol and Other Drug Problems, known as the "Governor's Prevention Advisory Council" (GPAC), to coordinate the State's strategic efforts to reduce the incidence and prevalence of inappropriate alcohol, tobacco and other drug (ATOD) use by youth and adults. Among the responsibilities of GPAC are "development and implementation of unified and integrated statewide ATOD prevention coordination plans," and the identification of means of working more efficiently with ATOD prevention-related resources to "reduce fragmentation and redundancy at all levels."

The guiding principles of the GPAC are:

- ATOD-affected behaviors are a cause of great public cost and personal distress;
- Effective prevention programs provide a major contribution to the sustained health, safety and well-being of individuals, families, and communities;
- The ever-changing nature of California's ATOD problems necessitate delivering prevention services through a wide range of public and private sources;
- Successful prevention requires research-based planning, correct strategy selection, effective delivery and evaluation;
- Although organizations with representatives appointed to the council have different primary missions, their missions all benefit from successful prevention and reducing harm to public health, safety and the economy, related to ATOD;
- While the GPAC members operate collectively toward a shared purpose, they maintain autonomy carrying out Council objectives through their respective organizations;
- As used by the Council, prevention involves strategies, programs and initiatives to reduce direct and second-hand adverse personal, social, health, and economic consequences resulting from problems of ATOD availability, manufacture, distribution, promotion, sales, and use.

Members are appointed to the GPAC by the Governor, with the Director of the Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs (ADP) serving as chair, and ADP staffing the council. GPAC members include representatives of the following agencies/institutions: Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs; Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control; Attorney General's Office; California Community Colleges (represented by Marianne Estes, Specialist, Student Services and Programs, CCC System Office, mestes@ccc.edu and Susan Quinn, MSN, FMP, Director, Student Health Programs, SRJC, 707.524-1598, squinn@santarosa.edu); California Department of Education; Department of Health Services; California Highway Patrol; Department of Social Services; Office of Traffic Safety; and a policy plus a technical person from the Office of the Chancellor, California State University and the Office of the President, University of California. A representative from the Governor's Office of Planning and Research and the US Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration also participate on the GPAC.

In its operations, GPAC council members provide information from their affiliate organizations and advisory sources concerned with the impact of ATOD. Council members meet in ad hoc groups to address topical issues; workgroups are formed to prepare recommendations for the Council on specific topics. The GPAC serves as California's State Incentive Grant Advisory Committee reviewing \$10.2 million of federal grant money for the prevention of binge drinking in 13 counties

over the next two years, and as the State Policy Steering Committee for the California Screening, Brief Intervention, Referral and Treatment Program, a \$17.4 million grant to identify and intervene with non-dependent alcohol users in healthcare settings.

College Efforts

Below is a listing of programs and activities directed at reducing the incidence of problem drinking at colleges and universities in California. The community college information came from a survey request sent to all college health services personnel; however, many were on vacation and have not responded; and from Susan Quinn, the community college technical representative on the GPAC. Quinn indicates that there are no regularly-collected systematic data about alcohol and drug-related behaviors and consequences among our community college students, or a centralized listing of all alcohol and drug prevention policies, programs and resources in the CCC system. ATOD prevention and student assistance programs typically exist in college health centers; however, currently many community colleges are struggling simply to keep their health services center open and do not have the resources to establish or maintain ATOD programs, or collect data. Yet many students seek clinical services in the health centers for problems either directly or indirectly related to ATOD abuse problems. A few colleges have alcohol prevention advisory groups, and/or access to short-term funding opportunities to survey students, implement social norms marketing campaigns or sponsor events. The University of California and California State University representatives on GPAC are aware of the comparatively meager resources available to the California Community College system and have expressed interest in finding ways to establish partnerships and Memorandums of Understanding between the systems on ATOD projects. These higher education partnerships could provide greater potential for community colleges to access grant funds available on both the state and federal levels to develop collaborative prevention and intervention programs.

California Community Colleges

As mentioned above, there are no consistent inter-district or inter-campus data available for the community college system. However, community colleges have both a System Office (Marianne Estes) and a local district (Susan Quinn, Director, Student Health Services at Santa Rosa Junior College) representative on the GPAC. In August 2004, Quinn organized attendance by ten community college health services representatives at a technical assistance workshop to develop a strategic plan for ATOD-prevention activities in the California Community College system. An assessment of the system's "readiness factor" was completed. It found that the community college system is at a low level of development in terms of coordinated system-wide efforts and system knowledge of prevention program efforts, and that system leadership does not believe that students' high-risk and illegal alcohol use are an issue on their campuses. The communities across the state including the UC and CSU system, by contrast, have a high level of knowledge of ATOD-related programs, and perceive the CCC system as either neutral or disinterested in providing prevention programs. Objectives developed for a system strategy include engaging senior administrators from the system towards organizing prevention efforts to develop a system statewide system council with authority and accountability to act on ATOD-prevention issues within the system and to increase implementation of active ATOD prevention programs at campuses across the state.

There is a recent, but limited study conducted by district-level health coordinators of the patterns of drinking among California Community College students. These data, which use the National College Health Assessment (NCHA) and the CORE survey, indicate that, among the eight colleges surveyed, from 19 to 49% of those sampled report binge drinking within the past 30 days. This is comparable to students from four-year universities, but when the consequences of drinking are compared, the data show that community college students experience more negative consequences, such as violence, harm to self, unprotected sexual encounters, etc.

There are eleven community colleges with on-campus housing. A survey of alcohol and drug-related policies and issues has been discussed but not yet used at these campuses.

Cabrillo Community College

Cabrillo is working with the Santa Cruz Council Community United to Reduce Binge Drinking (CURB) which is in the process of developing and implementing environmental prevention strategies. The initial research found that binge drinking is prevalent in the communities of youth, college students and adults in Santa Cruz County, including a report that 32% of students at Cabrillo had binged in the two weeks prior to the survey. The data also found large percentages of students who had driven under the influence of alcohol yet the study showed that the community at large found binge drinking “highly acceptable” and that many adults purchased or condoned youth drinking.

Consequently, CURB will include the following seven stages in its organizing process:

1. Assess the community wants, needs and resources.
2. Create a core leadership group of key supporters to plan and implement the organizing campaign.
3. Develop a plan of action with a workplan and timeline for implementing activities and accomplishing goals.
4. Build a mass base of support and build community awareness and involvement in the campaign.
5. Implement the action plan activities identified by the core leadership group that are designed to achieve the goals.
6. Maintain the organization and institutionalize change, initiating activities to sustain the campaign and its accomplishments.
7. Evaluate activities and outcomes.

Cabrillo has developed a Drug Free Schools compliance checklist which is included in their biennial review. This checklist indicates that each employee and student taking any class for academic credit has received written materials that describe and contain the following:

- a) Standards of conduct that prohibit unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on its property or as part of its activities;
- b) A brief description of the health risks associated with the use of illicit drugs and the abuse of alcohol;
- c) A description of the applicable legal sanctions under local state or federal law;
- d) A description of applicable counseling, treatment, or rehabilitation or re-entry programs;
- e) A clear statement of the disciplinary sanctions the institution will impose on students and employees and a description of those sanctions.

The campus also notes that it conducts its biennial review of its drug prevention program to determine its effectiveness, implementation of necessary changes, and to ensure that disciplinary sanctions are enforced by:

- a) Conducting a student alcohol and drug use survey;
- b) Conducting opinion surveys of its students faculty, and staff; and
- c) Conducting intercept interviews.

Contact: Kate Hartzell, Director, Family Nurse Practitioner, Student Health Services, (831) 479-6435; kahartze@cabrillo.edu

Crafton Hills College

Activities at Crafton Hills College include the following:

1. Annual participation in the National Alcohol Screening Day. Students found to be at risk receive counseling and referral information to appropriate campus or community services.
2. A Marriage and Family Therapist is available to counsel with students up to six visits per semester;
3. Facts about binge drinking and other substance abuse information are distributed throughout campus, i.e. brochures, posters, bulletin boards, newsletters, class schedule, and website;
4. A brochure is distributed to faculty and staff about helping students with drug and or alcohol problems, i.e. campus statistics (core survey), prevention, warning signs, confronting the problem, and referral information;
5. The campus Coordinator for Health Services serves on the San Bernardino Community College Alcohol, Tobacco, and other Drug Abuse Policy & Prevention Committee (SBCCAT). Accomplishments of the SBCCAT include website, curriculum infusion, updating policy, student brochure, Core Alcohol and Drug Survey and campus events.

Contact: Judith Giacona, Coordinator, Health Services, 909.389-3271, jgiacona@crafton.sbccd.cc.ca.us

Fullerton College

In Spring 2005, Fullerton College participated in the National College Health Risk Assessment Survey. Over 900 students participated in the survey which identified high risk drinking behaviors. Behaviors included amount of alcohol consumed using several scales, drinking and driving, consequences of alcohol consumption, perceptions of alcohol consumption by students and the impact of alcohol use on academics. The survey compares Fullerton College student risk behaviors with national college student data. These data will be utilized to plan additional alcohol awareness, and educational programs to reduce high risk alcohol consumption on campus. Each semester the Health Services department participates with faculty in presenting educational programs in the classroom designed to reduce high risk drinking behaviors.

Fullerton College Health Service staff participates with the local community in their efforts to reduce high risk drinking behaviors by:

1. Participating in the ADEPT advisory committee (Orange County Health Care Agency AOD) activities.
2. Participating with the Fullerton Rotary Club to provide students with ability to easily test for the presence of “date rape” drugs when students drink in local bars and drinking establishments.

Contact: Lorain Brault, Director of Health Services, (714) 992-7415 lbrault@fullcoll.edu.

Golden West College

This college reports an “evidence-based” program in which they ask all students who enter the health center once per year several questions about drinking in order to identify “high-risk” drinkers. Those who are identified as binge drinkers or chronic abusers receive a personal presentation about high-risk drinking from the health-care provider, as well as a card outlining the definition of a “high-risk”

drinker. This program is derived from Dimeff, Baer, Kivlahan & Marlatt, *Brief Alcohol Screening and Intervention for College Students: A Harm Reduction Approach*.

Contact: Sylvia Worden, Associate Dean, Student Health Services, 714.895-8382,
sworden@gwc.cccd.edu

Orange Coast College

Orange Coast has a program to educate students to the dangers of binge drinking; through a FIPSE grant, they have added a course, "Drugs, Alcohol and Society," to the curriculum. They have also entered into a consortium with other local colleges to share the cost of bringing speakers to campus.

Contact: Maryilyn Dickson, Director, Student Health Services, 714.432-5026,
mdickson@occ.cccd.edu.

Santa Barbara City College

Santa Barbara City College is committed to reducing the negative effects of alcohol and other drugs (AOD) on the community and the lives of our students through education, altering the campus and community environment, and providing early intervention and treatment of affected students wherever possible and appropriate to achieving the college's educational mission. The delivery of these educational efforts and interventions is aimed at achieving the following objectives:

- Decreasing violations of the law, binge drinking, injuries, DUIs, accidents, physical violence, sexual assault and other physical injuries including death associated with AOD.
- Increasing social consciousness, responsible behavior and student academic and personal success.

AOD Awareness

Santa Barbara City College is proactive in providing health education through curriculum and student service initiatives that are directed at raising AOD awareness and promoting prevention messages associated with AOD use and its relationship to violence and physical harm. The college provides:

- Accurate, clear, consistent, positive, and culturally-appropriate AOD health messages through the Student Orientation Program, Parent Orientation Guide, AOD Resource & Referral Card and 21st Birthday Card Initiative.
- Project HOPE (Helping Others through Peer Education) including Certified Peer Educator Training, class and community presentations, campus events, activities and information tables and walk-in resource hours in the Project HOPE office.
- Curriculum infusion and service learning projects related to AOD issues.
- Opportunities for student participation in volunteer programs as a positive alternative to AOD use.
- Media-based social norming campaigns: poster campaigns, articles in local and student newspapers, website materials, Pipeline pop-ups, campus computer screensavers.
- Student Leadership Training developing role models and informed opinion leaders.

The following environmental strategies seek to alter the campus and community environment by applying policies and resources to address environmental barriers that detract from positive and responsible behavior change.

Campus Environment:

- Full compliance with the federal Drug Free Schools and Community Act

- The SBCC AOD Steering Committee will review and monitor the implementation of the College's AOD initiatives and the consistency of policy enforcement and will make recommendations to the District regarding needed changes to AOD initiatives and policies.
- Clear AOD mission, vision, and value statements in college publications,
- Campus-wide AOD policies and enforcement strategies,
- A clear and enforceable Code of Student Conduct, and
- Population needs assessment involving focus groups, information interviews, field research and surveys (i.e. ACHA Health Survey)

Community Environment:

- The Private Residence Hall AOD Initiative to influence private residence halls that serve students to establish and enforce AOD conduct codes.
- SBCC participation in Community AOD coalitions and initiative, and
- SBCC participation and collaboration with UCSB AOD educational initiatives.

Early Intervention and Treatment Strategies

The college's campus-based medical and mental health resources are utilized to distinguish high-risk from normal behavior, to identify students in need and to offer the opportunity for intervention and treatment referral including:

- Faculty/staff training on behavioral cues that may require referrals and on the referral process
- Student Health Services AOD screening and motivational interviewing as a component of clinical and mental health assessments
- General mental health screenings (at information tables or by appointment.)
- Website self-assessments and support services
- Treatment including onsite medical and counseling services, or referral to outside agencies.

Contact: Susan Broderick, R.N., Director Student Health Services, 805.965-0581 X 2299,
broderic@sbcc.edu

Santa Rosa Junior College

In 2001, Santa Rosa Junior College health center staff administered the National College Health Assessment (NCHA) survey to enable a comparison of their students' health status and behaviors with traditionally-aged students at four-year universities. The findings indicate that, when compared with their 4-year peers, Santa Rosa JC students report:

- Higher percentages having been in an abusive relationship, or involved in a violent episode in the past year;
- Significantly higher levels of both depression and anxiety;
- Higher levels of violence related to alcohol consumption;
- Higher levels of suicidal tendencies;
- Higher levels of not having health insurance.

Data from the NCHA has been used in social norms campaigns at the college, and in various academic settings to encourage student dialogue and awareness. Annual ATOD awareness events are sponsored through a collaborative project involving student health staff, student affairs staff and student leaders, with a specialized theme each year (tobacco, binge drinking, computer addiction, etc.). The college also has participated in the National Alcohol Screening Day; and enables on-line

alcohol screening for its students all year long, as part of a broader mental health on-line screening program.

Contact: Susan Quinn, Director, MSN, FNP, Student Health Programs, 707.524-1598, squinn@santarosa.edu

Ventura Community College

This college indicated that they do not have “a specific program” but address "drinking" as needed with patients. They also will be assessing drinking behavior on campus as part of a community wide program called "Ventura County Limits- A Community Partnership for Responsible Alcohol Policies & Practices.”

Contact: Elaine Tennen RN, MN, FNP, Coordinator, Student Health Center, 805.654-6400 X 3145, elainetennen@vcccd.net

California State University

The California State University has responded as a system and, since 2003, provides a biennial report to their Board of Trustees, in which they assess the outcomes of their individual campus alcohol education and prevention programs. The Chancellor also reports on the success of obtaining external funding for both system and campus programs. The second biennial report on the implementation of the Trustees’ Alcohol Policies and Prevention Programs was presented to the Board of Trustees at their July 2005 meeting.

CSU’s administration describes its alcohol policy as “the most comprehensive alcohol policy of any university system in the country.” The policy requires each campus to design programs that are appropriate for its institution, student population, and location.

This year’s systemwide report indicates “a trend toward less alcohol use by students and a reduction in alcohol-related incidents.” These measurable outcomes have been achieved by “strengthening alcohol abuse training programs, using social norms theory, marketing strategies, strengthening partnerships with local enforcement agencies, increasing peer training, creating feeder school training programs, and changing student perceptions about their peers’ alcohol-related behaviors.” This report also indicates that the CSU alcohol policy “is yielding results in the form of greater campus attention, additional resources from state and federal governments, and reported progress in reducing alcohol-related problems.”

For complete information, see <http://www.calstate.edu/BOT/Agendas/Jul05/EdPol.pdf> (pp. 5-33)

Contacts: Allison Jones, Assistant Vice Chancellor, CSU Student Academic Support, 562.951-4744, ajones@calstate.edu, and Paul M. Oliaro, Vice President for Students Affairs/Dean of Students, CSU Fresno, 559.278-2541, poliaro@csufresno.edu.

California State University, Chico

CSU, Chico administrators have analyzed and reported on campus efforts to prevent alcohol abuse, data on student drinking, and recommendations based on their findings. These recommendations assume that “student alcohol abuse is a multi-causal problem, the result of a host of influences, including societal context, family background, attitudes and values, community context, and curricular and co-curricular factors on the campus.” Thus, the authors conclude that “prevention programs be must be comprehensive, focusing both on students’ own attitudes and on environmental influences within the institution’s control in the community and campus.”

Confronting College Student Drinking: A Campus Case Study, Estaban, Manual A. and Walt Schafer, California State University, Chico. (M.A. Estaban & W. Schafer/ *California Journal of Health Promotion* 2005, Volume 3, Issue 1, 1 –55.)

California State University, Sacramento

In September 2004, 13 California counties, including Sacramento, were selected to share \$10.2 million over three years to reduce binge drinking in their communities. The Sacramento project is shared by four local prevention and educational agencies (including Project Help at CSU Sacramento). Project Help will work with the other community agencies to engage the larger Sacramento community in making “strategic and policy changes to reduce alcohol-related problems.” Following the planning year (2005), several model programs will be reviewed including Communities Mobilizing for Change on Alcohol, Challenging College Alcohol Abuse, and Community Trials Intervention to Reduce High-Risk Drinking.

Contact: Trisha Stanionis, Project Help, CSU Sacramento, 6000 J Street, Foley Hall Suite 201, 916.278-4223

University of California, Berkeley

All new students are required to complete *AlcoholEdu for College*, a program that reportedly has been successfully piloted on campus. The online course, which can be completed at home, is tailored to students based on their answers to questions about alcohol use, family drinking habits, drug use, athletic involvement and gender. Students are required to complete a two-hour information session and test by August 19, then finish a 15-minute follow-up session by October 2005. (The program had been required previously at Cal for students who violated alcohol rules at campus-run student housing. Reportedly, students who completed the program were half as likely as those who had not completed the program to have repeat offenses.) AlcoholEdu will cost the campus about \$36,000 annually; test results are confidential and are not linked to a student’s personal academic file.

Contact: Stacy Holguin, Manager, Judicial Affairs and Compliance, Residence and Student Services Program, 510.643-2600.

University of California, Davis

The University of California, Davis, has instituted an alcohol awareness campaign called the Campus Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Program (CADAPP). This campaign is based primarily on a study conducted by the Cowell Student Health Center in 2000 which showed that most UC Davis students have “zero to three” drinks when they party. The California Aggie, August 1, 2005, reported that a survey would be conducted as the first component in the Safer Universities Study sponsored by the Prevention Research Center. This study is to be conducted among all eight UC campuses with undergraduates and six California State Universities. UC Davis was chosen as a test site for “environmental interventions, which attempt to change the community, not individuals, to encourage responsible alcohol consumption. UCLA will act as a control, not implementing any new strategies.”

Resources

<http://www.edc.org/hec/> Higher Education Center for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse and Violence Prevention - a plethora of excellent resources on AOD prevention in higher education settings.

<http://www.adp.cahwnet.gov/> State Alcohol and Drug Programs home page with many links to various grants, resource listings, technical assistance contacts, and a site just for college prevention links.

<http://www.collegedrinkingprevention.gov> NIAAA site links, research data, policy issues, etc

<http://www.edc.org/hec/pubs/plgvisionary.htm>

13 things college presidents can do to promote AOD prevention on their campus

1. College presidents can work to ensure that school officials routinely collect data on the extent of the alcohol and other drug problem on campus and to make this information available.
2. College presidents can frame discussions about alcohol and other drug prevention in a context – excellence in education -- that other senior administrators, faculty, students, alumni, and trustees care about.
3. College presidents can define alcohol and other drug use not as a problem of the campus alone, but of the entire community, which will require community-level action to solve.
4. College presidents can use every opportunity to speak out and write about alcohol and other drug prevention to reinforce it as a priority concern and to push for change.
5. College presidents can work to ensure that all elements of the college community avoid providing "mixed messages" that might encourage alcohol and other drug abuse.
6. College presidents can demonstrate their commitment to alcohol and other drug prevention by budgeting sufficient resources to address the problem.
7. College presidents can appoint a campus wide task force that: (a) includes other senior administrators, faculty, and students; (b) has community representation; and (c) reports directly to the president.
8. College presidents can appoint other senior administrators, faculty, and students to participate in a campus-community coalition that is mandated to address alcohol and other drug issues in the community as a whole.
9. College presidents can lead a broad exploration of their institution's infrastructure and the basic premises of its educational program to see how they affect alcohol and other drug use.
10. College presidents can offer new initiatives to help students become better integrated into the intellectual life of the school, change student norms away from alcohol and other drug use, and make it easier to identify students in trouble with substance use.
11. College presidents can take the lead in identifying ways to effect alcohol and other drug prevention through economic development in the community.
12. As private citizens, college presidents can be involved in policy change at the state and local level, working for new laws and regulations that will affect the community as a whole.
13. Acknowledging that substance abuse is a problem that their schools have in common, college presidents can participate in state, regional, and national associations to build support for appropriate changes in public policy.

“A Challenging Prescription to Fill,” Community College Week (www.ccweek.com), August 1, 2005, an article on the struggles of community college health centers and including information provided by Beth DeRicco from the Center for College Health and Safety , the most knowledgeable AOD prevention expert in community colleges nationally.

The Century Council

In spring 2003, The Century Council (a “national not-for-profit organization funded by America’s leading distillers”) released *Alcohol 101 Plus*, an interactive CD-ROM aimed at helping college students make safe and responsible decisions about alcohol. Set on a “virtual campus,” the program addresses issues of specific at-risk populations in college settings including: first-year students; members of sororities and fraternities; athletes; and judicial policy offenders. The various segments

explore special issues and decisions regarding alcohol for students in each of these groups. It is intended to provide students and educators with scenarios for reflection and discussion.

Additionally, the Century Council material includes *A Call to Action: Changing the Culture of Drinking at US Colleges*, published by the Task Force of the National Advisory Council on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, which summarizes research into college alcohol program planning and provides a list of strategies along with the research evidence that supports each strategy. Copies of the CD-ROM are available from The Century Council at (202) 637-0077 or www.alcohol101plus.org