



Proposition 36 Saves Taxpayers Money

By Darren Urada, Project Director
(durada@ucla.edu)

Proposition 36 (also known as “Prop. 36”) was approved by California voters in 2000, becoming the Substance Abuse and Crime Prevention Act of 2000 (SACPA). Under SACPA, adults convicted of nonviolent, drug-related offenses who meet certain eligibility requirements receive probation with drug treatment in lieu of incarceration or probation without treatment. Likewise, offenders on probation or parole who commit nonviolent, drug-related offenses can also receive treatment.

Among offenders who completed drug treatment, nearly \$4 was saved for each dollar expended. However, the authors also noted that many people do not reach treatment, much less complete it. Recommendations on



In Memoriam
Douglas Y. Longshore
ISAP Associate Director
June 7, 1949 - Dec. 30, 2005
(See Page 3)

A UCLA ISAP cost-benefit study of SACPA released in April examined costs in eight areas: jail, prison, probation, parole, arrests/convictions, drug treatment, health care, and taxes. The study concluded that California taxpayers saved nearly \$2.50 for every dollar invested in treating nonviolent drug offenders eligible under SACPA over a 30-month follow-up period.

Highlights of Prop. 36 Cost-Benefit Study

- Over a 30-month follow-up period, taxpayers saved nearly \$2.50 for every dollar spent during SACPA's first year, compared with a before-SACPA group of similar offenders. This represented a total savings of \$173.3 million to taxpayers.
- Over a 12-month follow-up period, taxpayers saved \$2.20 and \$2.30 per dollar spent during the first and second years, respectively. Total taxpayer savings were \$140.5 million in the first year and \$158.8 million in the second.
- For drug offenders who completed treatment after entering the SACPA program during its first year, over the 30-month follow-up period, taxpayers saved nearly \$4 for every dollar spent.
- A disproportionately large share of criminal justice costs were observed for the 1.6% of SACPA-eligible offenders who had five or more prior convictions in the 30 months before their SACPA-eligible offense. Costs for this subgroup were 10 times higher (\$21,175) than those of the typical offender (\$2,254).

how to address these problems are included in the report (available at www.uclaisap.org).

The SACPA cost-benefit study contributed to constructive editorials in the *New York Times*, *Orange County Register*, *Sacramento Bee*, and *Contra Costa Times*. It was also covered as a news story in

(Please see Prop. 36, Page 8)

| | |
|--|---|
| CTN: Study Examining the Effects of Buprenorphine and Methadone on Liver Function Begins in Washington | 2 |
| In Memoriam: Douglas Y. Longshore, ISAP Associate Director | 3 |
| Criminal Justice System Tx: Web Resources for Tracking Offenders for Follow-up Interviews | 4 |
| LACES: Site Reports Provide Outcome Data from L.A. County Treatment Providers..... | 5 |
| Selected ISAP Publications | 6 |
| ISAP to Lead UN Global Capacity Building Effort in Substance Abuse Treatment | 7 |

Study Examining the Effects of Buprenorphine and Methadone on Liver Function Begins in Washington

www.uclaisap.org/ctn

By Albert Hasson, CTN Pacific Region Node Coordinator (alberthasson@earthlink.net)

Recruitment into the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) Clinical Trials Network study "Starting Treatment with Agonist Replacement Therapy" (START) began May 2 at Evergreen Treatment Services in Seattle, WA.

This project, which is cosponsored by Rickett Benckiser, was requested by the Food and Drug Administration to examine the impact of Suboxone (buprenorphine combined with naloxone to protect against injection use) and methadone on liver function.

Evergreen Treatment Services, under the direction of Ron Jackson, is the first community treatment program to launch this latest CTN protocol. Nine sites across the nation, including one from the Pacific Region Node are scheduled to recruit approximately 1,000 treatment-seeking, opioid-dependent individuals over the next two years into the START protocol.

Potential subjects will be evaluated for their appropriateness for inclusion and then randomized to receive either methadone or Suboxone for up to 32 weeks.

In the Pacific Region Node, the Bay Area Addiction Research and Treatment (BAART) Geary Clinic in San Francisco is scheduled to begin recruitment in May. Lori Spencer (medical director), Allan Cohen (research coordinator), Nadine Laurent (clinic director), and Camille Langlois and Keith Gryder (research assistants), make up the BAART research team.

Walter Ling, director of UCLA ISAP, and Andy Saxon, of Veterans Affairs of Puget Sound, WA, are the lead investigators, with support from ISAP, the University of Washington, Duke Clinical Research Institute, EMMES Corporation, and NIDA.

For more information regarding the START project, please visit www.nida.nih.gov/CTN/research.html.

Updates on Other CTN Protocols

CTN 0014 – The Tarzana Treatment Center has recruited 25 subjects into the Miami University-led "Brief Strategic Family Therapy Project." A total of 60 adolescents and their families are being sought to participate in this trial evaluating behavioral therapy for substance-abusing adolescents. Recruitment is expected to continue to the end of the year.

CTN 0018 – The Matrix Institute on Addictions' Rancho Cucamonga program has successfully completed recruitment into the "Safe Sex for Men" protocol. Gina Richardson, research coordinator, and Sarah Cousins, research assistant, did a remarkable job completing subject recruitment within the allotted time frame. The results of this project are pending, as the data cleaning and analysis have yet to be completed.

CTN 0019 – The Bay Area Addiction Research and Treatment La Puente program completed recruitment into the "Safe Sex for Women" protocol. Daniza Orellana, clinic director, and Nicki Griswold, research coordinator, completed follow-up on the final subjects in April.

In Memoriam

We at UCLA ISAP would like to express our deepest sympathy to the family, friends, and coworkers of Deborah McCloskey, a long-time BAART employee, who passed away in April. Deborah was instrumental in implementing the CTN 0019 protocol. She will be missed.

Calendar of Events

August

August 14-16

CALDAR Summer Institute on Longitudinal Research

Los Angeles, CA

Contact: Alison Hamilton Brown - (310) 445-0874, ext. 231

www.caldar.org



It is with deep sadness that we report the death of Douglas Yale Longshore, an associate director and principal investigator for UCLA Integrated Substance Abuse Programs (ISAP) and adjunct senior behavioral scientist at RAND.

Dr. Longshore died Dec. 30, 2005, at his Santa Monica home from metastatic melanoma. He was 56.

Dr. Longshore's research interests included interventions for drug-using criminal offenders; motivation for drug abuse treatment and recovery; racial/ethnic and cultural factors in drug abuse treatment utilization and recovery; and HIV incidence and risk behavior trends among injection drug users. He published more than 100 peer-reviewed articles in scientific journals.

"Doug was a highly valued and esteemed colleague among his peers at UCLA and RAND, and nationally among addiction and criminology researchers," commented Douglas Anglin, also an associate director of ISAP. "He is remembered by his coworkers particularly for his keen intelligence, wry sense of humor, quiet and plainspoken manner, sense of fairness and integrity, kindness and consideration of others, and wide-ranging interests in art, literature, music, and film."

Dr. Longshore's most recent research endeavor was the evaluation of California's Substance Abuse and Crime Prevention Act of 2000 (SACPA, also known as "Prop 36"; see Page 1), which gives adults arrested for nonviolent drug-related offenses the option of treatment as opposed to incarceration. He proposed an innovative yet rigorous evaluation design that required the trust and cooperation of various stakeholders across the criminal justice, judicial, governmental, and treatment systems.

The evaluation, which was largely completed by

the time of Dr. Longshore's death, promises to yield cutting-edge findings on the effectiveness of this major change in criminal justice policy regarding mandated treatment for offenders. His work on SACPA and other research projects was honored by a proclamation issued by Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger.

Dr. Longshore was born in Bryan, Texas, on June 7, 1949. He grew up in Houston and was awarded his undergraduate degree from Rice University. He completed his doctorate in sociology at UCLA in 1981.

Dr. Longshore began his career in substance abuse research in 1989, when he joined the research staff of the UCLA Drug Abuse Research Center (now UCLA Inte-

grated Substance Abuse Programs [ISAP]). At the same time, he became a consultant to the World Health Organization on AIDS and HIV issues.

Dr. Longshore's involvement in community affairs included his participation in many activities that directly benefited individuals affected by substance abuse. Notable among these activities were his membership on the Advisory Panel for the National Antidrug Media Campaign, on the Board of Directors for the New Start Counseling Center in Santa Monica, and on the Board of Directors for Surviving In Recovery, a community program in South Central Los Angeles, with which Dr. Longshore developed, implemented, and evaluated a successful treatment engagement intervention for African Americans.

He also was a member for five years of the Health Services Initial Review Group of the National Institute on Drug Abuse, a position that testifies to his stature in the field. He organized and directed the national Addiction Health Services Research conference that was held in Santa Monica in October 2005.

A memorial service for Dr. Longshore was held Feb. 14 at the UCLA Faculty Center.

Douglas Yale Longshore Memorial Fund for Drug Abuse Research

Memorial funds will be used to support substance abuse research at UCLA.

Credit card donations are welcome online through the UCLA Foundation (<https://giving.ucla.edu/longshore>).

Checks made payable to "The UCLA Foundation" can be sent to:
UCLA ISAP - Longshore Memorial
1640 S. Sepulveda Blvd., Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90025-7535

Web Resources for Tracking Offenders for Follow-up Interviews

www.uclaisap.org/CJS

By Betsy Hall, Project Director (ehall@ucla.edu)

Criminal justice clients can be easy or difficult to locate for follow-up interviews. Clients are easy to locate when they have been reincarcerated. However, when they are on the run from the authorities or currently involved in illegal activities, they may be very difficult to locate and interview.

Much of the information on the location and status of offenders is considered to be public information, and therefore the criminal justice system provides a number of possible avenues for locating clients. These include county jail lists, county booking information systems, victim notification systems, sex offender notification systems, state and federal prison lists, parole and probation records, and deportation records. Many of these criminal justice system sources are now available on the Internet (see links below).

County Jail Inmate Lists

The county jail is usually the best place to start when attempting to locate substance-abusing offenders. Jail inmate lists typically include everyone in jail the day you check the list, but some have archived information and probation information, as well. Inmate lists often contain information on an inmate's arrest date, arrest charges, release date, and court dates. Many counties now offer inmate lists on their sheriff's department Web sites. If your county does not offer such a Web-based listing of inmates, you may inquire by phone or in person. It is best to check for clients at least weekly. When a client is found in jail, it is always a good idea to conduct the interview there as soon as possible. Once clients get back on the street, they often will be much more difficult to locate.

Victim and Sex Offender Notification Systems

Victim and sex offender notification systems are becoming more widespread on the Web. The primary victim notification system is VINELink (www.vinelink.com/index.jsp). VINELink is a convenient way to find the status of offenders in

both state and local facilities. Information provided through VINELink may be less detailed than that obtained from the county sheriff's Web site, but it is a good place to start.

As a result of Megan's Law (passed in 1996), in most states, registered sex offenders can be located via the Web. The Megan's Law Web page (www.klaaskids.org/pg-legmeg.htm) of the Klaas Foundation has links for state and local sex offender Web sites. Clients who are registered sex offenders may easily be found in this way.

State Prison System Inmate Records

For states without VINELink, you may locate clients by calling the number for the Department of Corrections (DOC) in that state. When calling, have on hand the client's full name, date of birth, and corrections identification number, if available. Department personnel or the locator Web site will be able to tell you where your client is housed and provide a phone number for the facility. The Department of Corrections will also be able to tell you if the client is out on parole and the region to which he/she is assigned. The following link will take you to the departments of corrections for all 50 states: www.corrections.com/state.html#state_DOC_online.

Most states provide information on the current location (which prison) or status (on parole, discharged from parole, etc.) of an inmate. Some states include the conviction offense, physical descriptions, release dates, and even mug shots. These can be helpful when you are trying to determine whether an inmate is indeed your client or just someone with a similar name.

Federal Prison Inmate Records

Federal prisoners are under the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. To find out whether a client is currently housed in a federal prison, access the Federal Bureau of Prisons Inmate Locator Web site (www.bop.gov/iloc2/LocateInmate.jsp). The database includes all federal inmates entering prison from 1982 to present, which is recent enough for most purposes.

By Desirée Crèvecoeur, LACES Project Director
(desireec@ucla.edu)

The Los Angeles County Evaluation System (LACES) site reports are now available.

The LACES site reports, which provide outcome data from county treatment providers, are the end product of approximately two years of collaborative work between UCLA, the Los Angeles County Alcohol and Drug Program Administration (ADPA), and alcohol and other drug treatment providers in Los Angeles County. The efforts of this group were not unique, however.

Both the state and federal governments have labored on ways to measure the impact of substance abuse treatment. The federal government has established areas where substance abuse treatment should impact the participant and has identified different populations that should have access to treatment (Performance Partnership Grants – PPGs).

California has engaged in similar activities (California Outcomes Measurement System – CalOMS). Los Angeles County was fortunate because LACES (an outcomes monitoring system) was already established. As such, the county assisted in the development of CalOMS. The efforts of both the federal and state governments are reflected in the current Los Angeles County Participant Reporting System (LACPRS) admission and discharge questions.

To further improve the alcohol and other drug treatment system in Los Angeles County, LACES was charged with the task of developing a brief document that would incorporate the outcomes information captured in LACPRS. This document would highlight areas in which programs were doing well as well as areas in which improvements were needed. Thus, the concept of the site report was established.

The site reports provide information in the outcome areas that are evaluated by both the state and federal governments. Areas addressed include alcohol and drug use, employment activities, and social support activities. In addition, the site reports provide information for each provider site and each program type (residential, day care, outpatient). The first

batch of site reports was sent to select providers in mid March. The next batch will be available via the LACPRS system this summer.

Site reports are useful in monitoring the progress of treatment participants. Each report includes outcomes information regarding the behaviors and experi-

ences of the participant during the 30 days prior to treatment admission and the 30 days prior to treatment discharge. They also include basic demographics and programmatic information such as length of stay.

These reports will help determine areas in the treatment system in Los Angeles County where additional training and technical assistance is needed.

If you have questions concerning LACES, please contact the project director, Desirée Crèvecoeur, at (310) 445-0874, ext. 314, or visit our Web site at www.laces-ucla.org.

Federal Performance Partnership Grants (PPGs)

include the following areas when examining outcomes:

- Frequency of alcohol and drug use
- Employment status
- Criminal justice involvement
- Accessibility of services for pregnant women and homeless individuals
- Accessibility of services for individuals with TB or HIV.

For More Information

- National Association of State Alcohol/Drug Abuse Directors (NASADAD)
(www.nasadad.org)
- California State Outcomes Measurement System (CalOMS)
(www.adp.cahwnet.gov/CalOMS/CalOMSmain.shtml)



- Anglin, M.D. (2006). Conversation with M. Douglas Anglin. *Addiction*, 101(2), 169-180.
- Athanasos, P., Smith, C.S., White, J.M., Somogyi, A.A., Bochner, F., & Ling, W. (2006). Methadone maintenance patients are cross-tolerant to the antinociceptive effects of very high plasma morphine concentrations. *Pain*, 120, 267-275.
- Brecht, M.-L., Greenwell, L., & Anglin, M.D. (2005). Methamphetamine treatment: Trends and predictors of retention and completion in a large state treatment system (1992-2002). *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*, 29, 295-306.
- Cartier, J., Farabee, D., & Prendergast, M.L. (2006). Methamphetamine use, self-reported violent crime, and recidivism among offenders in California who abuse substances. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 21(4), 435-445.
- Colfax, G., & Shoptaw, S. (2005). The methamphetamine epidemic: Implications for HIV prevention and treatment. *Current HIV/AIDS Report*, 2(4), 194-199.
- Evans, E., Spear, S.E., Huang, Y.-C., & Hser, Y.-I. (2006). Outcomes of drug and alcohol treatment programs among American Indians in California. *American Journal of Public Health*, 96(5), 889-896.
- Grella, C.E. (2006). The drug abuse treatment outcomes studies: Outcomes with adolescent substance abusers. In H.A. Liddle & C. L. Rowe (Eds.), *Adolescent substance abuse: Research and clinical advances* (pp. 148-173). Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
- Grella, C.E., & Greenwell, L. (2006). Correlates of parental status and attitudes toward parenting among substance-abusing women offenders. *The Prison Journal*, 86(1), 89-113.
- Grella, C.E., Hser, Y.-I., & Huang, Y.-C. (2006). Mothers in substance abuse treatment: Differences in characteristics based on involvement with child welfare services. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 30(1), 55-73.
- Herbeck, D.M., Hser, Y.-I., Lu, A.T.H., Stark, M.E., & Paredes, A. (2006). A 12-year follow-up study of psychiatric symptomatology among cocaine-dependent men. *Addictive Behaviors*. Available online at www.sciencedirect.com.
- Hser, Y.-I., Grella, C., Evans, E., & Huang, Y.-C. (2006). Utilization and outcomes of mental health services among patients in drug treatment. *Journal of Addictive Diseases*, 25(1), 73-85.
- Hser, Y.-I., & Niv, N. (2006). Pregnant women in women-only and mixed-gender substance abuse treatment programs: A comparison of client characteristics and program services. *Journal of Behavioral Health Services & Research*. Available online at www.springerlink.com.
- Hser, Y.-I., Stark, M.E., Paredes, A., Huang, D., Anglin, M.D., & Rawson, R. (2006). A 12-year follow-up of a treated cocaine-dependent sample. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*, 30, 219-226.
- Longshore, D., Stein, J.A., & Chin, D. (2006). Pathways to sexual risk reduction: Gender differences and strategies for intervention. *AIDS and Behavior*, 10(1), 93-104.
- McCann, M.J., Obert, J.L., Marinelli-Casey, P., Rawson, R.A. (2006). *Meth: The basics*. Center City, MN: Hazelden.
- Messina, N., Burdon, W., Hagopian, G., & Prendergast, M. (2006). Predictors of prison-based treatment outcomes: A comparison of men and women participants. *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse*, 32(1), 7-28.
- Murphy, D.A., Marelich, W.D., Hoffman, D., & Schuster, M.A. (2006). Parental HIV/AIDS: An empirical model of the impact on children in the United States. In D.R. Crane & E.S. Marshall (Eds.), *Handbook of families and health: Interdisciplinary perspectives* (pp. 178-194). Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE publications.
- Newton, T.F., De La Garza II, R., Fong, T., Chiang, N., Holmes, T.H., Bloch, D.A., Anderson, A., & Elkashef, A. (2005). A comprehensive assessment of the safety of intravenous methamphetamine administration during treatment with selegiline. *Pharmacology, Biochemistry and Behavior*, 82, 704-711.
- Prosser, J., Cohen, L.J., Steinfeld, M., Eisenberg, D., London, E.D., & Galyunker, I.I. (2006). Neuropsychological functioning in opiate-dependent subjects receiving and following methadone maintenance treatment. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*. Available online at www.sciencedirect.com.
- Rawson, R.A., McCann, M.J., Flammino, F., Shoptaw, S., Miotto, K., Reiber, C., & Ling, W. (2006). A comparison of contingency management and cognitive-behavioral approaches for stimulant-dependent individuals. *Addiction*, 101, 267-274.
- Shoptaw, S., Huber, A., Peck, J.A., Yang, X., Liu, J., Dang, J., Roll, J., Shapiro, B., Rotheram-Fuller, E., & Ling, W. (2006). Randomized, placebo-controlled trial of sertraline and contingency management for the treatment of methamphetamine dependence. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*. Available online at www.sciencedirect.com.
- Spear, S.E., Brown, A.H., & Rawson, R.A. (2005). "Painting a picture of the client": Implementing the Addiction Severity Index in community treatment programs. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*, 29, 277-282.
- Teruya, C., Hardy, M., Hser, Y.-I., & Evans, E. (2006). Implementation of a statewide outcome monitoring system: Lessons learned from substance abuse treatment provider staff. *Qualitative Health Research*, 16(3), 337-352.

ISAP News Goes Biannual

The ISAP News is moving from a quarterly publication schedule to a twice-yearly schedule. For the latest information about UCLA Integrated Substance Abuse Programs, please visit the ISAP Web site at www.uclaisap.org.

ISAP to Lead UN Global Capacity Building Effort in Substance Abuse Treatment

By Anne Bellows, UNODC Project Coordinator
(abellows@mednet.ucla.edu)

In December 2005, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) launched the "International Network of Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Resource Centers," a global initiative to address the growing demand for accessible and quality drug treatment and rehabilitation services.

Participants from 20 treatment centers from around the world met from Dec. 5 to 9, 2005, in Vienna, Austria, where they embarked on the process of building the network and its capabilities.

UCLA ISAP has been chosen as the lead center for the treatment capacity building arm of this UNODC effort, with Richard A. Rawson (ISAP Associate Director) and Walter Ling (ISAP Director) leading the effort to create a training package.

This United Nations project addresses the disparate technical capacity of many regions of the world to provide diversified and effective drug treatment and rehabilitation services, including support for HIV/AIDS prevention and care. ISAP will coordinate the effort to deliver a multivolume training package to the network, with the ultimate goal of increasing the capacity of the treatment centers to deliver a variety of treatment and rehabilitation interventions in all represented regions over the next two years.

Currently, the network of resource centers, under ISAP's coordination, is assessing the training/capacity-building needs of all the regions represented by network members through needs assessment surveys and the international exchange of staff from many of the network resource centers.

Resource centers are located in the following countries: Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Egypt, Germany, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Russia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

In the months ahead, ISAP will use the knowledge gained from these needs assessments to develop a series of capacity-building training volumes. Through



Representatives from the International Network of Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Resource Centers in the Melbourne, Australia, resource center, Turning Point Inc. From left: Diah Setia Utami, a psychiatrist at the National Hospital for Drug Addiction, Jakarta, Indonesia; Eric Tyssen, manager of Turning Point Telephone Counseling Services; and Min Zhao of the Drug Abuse Treatment Centre in Shanghai, China.

these assessments, the network has identified initial priority areas to include in the volumes: pharmacotherapies, substance abuse assessment, and psychosocial interventions. Each training volume will

comprise individual modules that focus on, for example, a different substance treatment method, or special population (e.g., women, adolescents).

Completed training volumes will be presented at an international network-wide meeting in September. After this launch of the training package, ISAP, with the assistance

of substance abuse experts from many institutions, will use the volumes to train network member trainers.

Starting in 2007, these network-trained trainers will, in-turn, disseminate their new skills and knowledge to all types of substance abuse service providers (nurses, doctors, counselors, social workers) who will then use the capacity building training volumes to build substance abuse treatment capacity within their regions.

Some 200 million people—or 5% of the world's population aged 15 to 64—use illicit drugs, according to UNODC's 2005 World Drug Report (www.unodc.org).

Opiates remain the most serious problem drug worldwide in terms of impact on health, followed by amphetamine-type stimulants and cocaine.

Prop. 36

(Continued from Page 1)

most major newspapers in California. On the radio, members of the evaluation team went on the air in interviews on KFWB, KPBS, KCSN, KCBS, and KPCC. In addition, the study results have been presented by two coauthors of the report, Angela Hawken and Darren Urada, in forums across the state, culminating in presentations to subcommittee hearings of the California State Assembly and California State Senate.

The evaluation was led by the late Douglas Longshore, whose tireless work and planning was responsible for the study's success. Prior to Long-

shore's death Dec. 30, 2005, ISAP Associate Director M. Douglas Anglin joined coauthors

Webcast of California Senate Hearing on Prop. 36 Cost Analysis Report

Testimony on SACPA from the April 20 Senate Budget and Fiscal Review Subcommittee #3 can be viewed on the California Channel Web site at: www.calchannel.com/MEDIA/0420C.asx.

(UCLA testimony begins 64 minutes into the hearing.)

Hawken and Urada to complete the cost-benefit report. Michael Prendergast, Yih-Ing Hser, Liz Evans, and Brad Conner, all of ISAP, provided valuable feedback along the way. Prendergast, Hser, and Evans were also instrumental in the years of prior evaluation work that laid the foundation for the cost-benefit study. Kenneth Nyberg of the California State University of Bakersfield contributed as a valuable advisor.

Editorials on Prop. 36 Cost Savings

New York Times (April 10), "A Victory for California" (available by purchase or subscription)

- www.nytimes.com/2006/04/10/opinion/10mon3.html?_r=1&oref=slogin

Orange County Register (April 13), "A Saner Approach"

- www.ocregister.com/ocregister/opinion/homepage/article_1099269.php

The Sacramento Bee (April 20), "Prop. 36 saved money"

- www.sacbee.com/content/opinion/story/14245668p-15063765c.html

Contra Costa Times (April 12), "Encouraging results"

- www.contracostatimes.com/mld/cctimes/news/opinion/14323205.htm

ISAP News

Volume 4, Issue 1
June 2006



www.uclaisap.org

UCLA Integrated Substance Abuse Programs (ISAP)
Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior
Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences
David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA
1640 S. Sepulveda Blvd., Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90025
Phone: 310-445-0874
Fax: 310-312-0538

Director

Walter Ling, M.D.

Associate Directors

M. Douglas Anglin, Ph.D.
Richard A. Rawson, Ph.D.

Editor

Kris Langabeer

Nonprofit
Organization
U.S. Postage Paid
UCLA