IPID COMMITTEE MEETING DECEMBER 8, 2016 MINUTES

MEMBERS PRESENT: John Kettler, Mike O'Brien, Lee Wipfli, Bernie Mangers, Dick Dettlaff, Joan Sternweis, Joe Muchka, Arlene White, Rose Barton (attending for Judge JoAnn Eiring)

MEMBERS ABSENT: Judge JoAnn Eiring, Sue Opper, Nancy Healy-Haney, Timothy Holloway, Dawn Rollings, Barney Hall, Jennifer Holmes, Thom Moerman

OTHERS PRESENT: Andrew Nett, Joan Hader (WCTC), Lisa Walz, (WCTC) Dale Simon (DOT), Vana Steffen (DOT)

The meeting was called to order at 8:32 a.m.

INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Committee members and guests introduced themselves.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Minutes from the September 8, 2016 meeting were reviewed. O'Brien moved, second by Wipfli to approve the minutes as written. Motion carried.

CURRENT ISSUES IN HUMAN SERVICES EDUCATION

Hader explained the history of the Human Services Program at WCTC stating the program began as AODA associate degree program in the 1990's. Due to a significant decline in re-enrollment, the program was re-examined and expanded to the current Human Services associate degree program. Within the program, students were given the opportunity to pursue 1 of 2 tracks; a general Human Services degree or an addiction studies program. Approximately 5 years ago, WCTC noticed a decline in enrollment in the AODA track and the decision was made to suspend enrollment. The Institutional and Research Effectiveness team created a cleaner program and students are now able to enroll in the addiction studies track again. The new program began this fall, and can accommodate 70-80 students per semester.

Walz stated a barrier the program continues to encounter is finding placements for students. Currently, WCTC is working to develop relationships with agencies in the community to provide supervision for students however, many agencies are not willing to accept and supervise associate degree students. WCTC could be doing more marketing if there were more places available for students to do their clinicals. Another barrier is the lack of clinical supervisors within the agencies that are actually able to monitor the students during their placement. Sternweis questioned if there had ever been consideration to send WCTC supervisors to placement sites such as what is being done in the nursing programs. Hader stated this could be a potential solution however, there may be fiscal challenges associated with doing so. Another potential barrier is funding for students. Although associate degree programs are eligible for financial aid, certification programs are not. Many students with related degrees are interested in the AODA program however, presently there is no smooth transition to so. The current goal is to develop a local certificate program for those with related degrees up and running by the fall of 2017.

Muchka pointed out that public investment/awareness of the need for AODA providers is essential because of the substance use epidemic in Waukesha. If there are not enough qualified individuals to help provide treatment, then all our heroin efforts will be to no avail. The structure and the workforce have to be in place in order to do the work. We can't let the reason for not hiring qualified individuals be because there is no one to provide supervision for students.

Outlets for associate degree students are available in Waukesha County to enable them to continue on their career pathway. WCTC has articulation agreements with several colleges, in particular Ottawa University and promotes continuing education to all students.

Walz stated that students are required to put in 128 practicum hours per semester over 16 weeks. WCTC asks the supervisors to give students an hour of supervision per week to process any issues or answer any questions the students may have. Supervisors are also required to complete paperwork regarding hours the students are there and conduct a mid-term and end-of-the-semester evaluation of the students. Students are encouraged to get involved as much as they can under the supervision.

Kettler applauded WCTC and their willingness to explore options and identify solutions for students in this field.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG REVIEW UNIT

Steffen updated the committee on proposed OWI law changes. The changes include Act 371, effective January 1, 2017 that makes a fourth offense OWI a class H felony regardless if the offense happens within five years of a previous offense. Also, the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene (WSLH), in partnership with the Bureau of Transportation Safety (BOTS) is conducting research on the use of oral fluid as a matrix for testing for drug-related intoxication. Additionally, WLSH is collaborating with BOTS to study equipment for the roadside testing of drug-related intoxication.

Simon distributed "Frequently Asked Questions About IIDS." He provided a brief background of Wisconsin Act 100, effective July 1, 2010 which requires judges to order an ignition interlock device (IID) for all repeat OWI offenders, all first time OWI offenders with an alcohol concentration of 0.15 or higher and/or all drivers who refuse to provide a breath or blood sample for a chemical test at a traffic stop.

Discussion was held regarding the safety of the IID when driving. Steffen stated there are distractions however, there is no data linking IID usage to distracted driving. There are issues with IID operation in extreme cold weather but vendor recommendations are available to help with this. Other drivers have reported difficulty in blowing because of medical lung issues. However, there are no provisions in state law to exempt an offender with a medical condition from a court ordered IID. Admittedly, there are inconveniences to having and IID installed however, the IID is in place as a deterrent to not drive while drunk.

Steffen stated that DOT does order assessments for drivers for several reasons; if a driver has 2 OWI arrests within 12 months, if a driver receives a new OWI arrest and has been involved in a treatment program within the last 2 years and, if a driver has an OWI arrest with 2 prior convictions in the last 2 years. DOT will automatically pull a driver's license if a driver has 3 OWI arrests within 12 months.

Steffen explained the 3 license variations:

- Revocation: Most serious and has definitive timeframe
- Suspension: Usually for failure to pay a fine and is the most common
- Cancellation/Denial: DOT action where the driver must meet conditions to re-instate their license, including fees

Simon reported that a Media Advisory was released December 6th from Rebecca Ballweg regarding drugged driving. The advisory stated that 149 people were killed last year in drug-related traffic crashes in Wisconsin, which is a 200% increase over the previous decade. The Department of Justice (DOJ) and the DOT are launching a new public service announcement (PSA) premiering December 7th. The PSA is part of the DOJ's "Dose of Reality" campaign to reduce prescription drug abuse and the DOT's "Zero in Wisconsin" effort to prevent traffic crashes. Currently, there is no IID for drugged driving.

CHAIR REPORT

Kettler reported that December is National Impaired Driving Prevention month and distributed the latest statistics from the National Center For DWI Courts. The information can also be found online at DWICourts.org.

Waukesha County is hoping to receive money for an opiate overdose grant aimed to help get naloxone into the community. The grant will also be used as primary and secondary prevention of opioid overdoses.

Waukesha County's drug treatment court (DTC) is hoping to expand its capacity for services. They have applied for a grant and are hoping to hear the results in the near future.

AGENCY UPDATES

No agency updates were presented.

DISCUSSION OF FUTURE TOPICS FOR EDUCATIONAL SEGMENTS

- Screening Brief Intervention Referral to Treatment (SBIRT)
- Intoxicated driver plan assessor workgroup (Bernie will set up)
- DOC follow thru on 3rd and 4th offenders

AD]	JOI	JR	N

on carried.