

Date: April 28, 2009

DRAFT 6/16/09

Meeting Title: **GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL ON ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE PROGRAMS MEETING**

**Members Present:**  Stephanie Soares Pump  Ann Uhler  Bill Hall  Laura Burney Nissen  Heather Crow-Martinez  
 Eric Martin  Mark Branlund  Sharron Kelley  Gary Smith  Rita Sullivan  Dr. Alisha Moreland-Capuia  Sen.  
Laurie Monnes Anderson  Rep. Jean Cowen

**Council Liaisons Present:** Gina Nikkel **AMH Staff Present:** Richard Harris, Caroline Cruz, Karen Wheeler, Patty Tout

**Guests:** Rudy Williams, Gerald Gregg, Mike Dingeman, Troy Costales, Lorna Youngs, Devarsch Bajpai, Ginger Martin, William Rydblom

Topic	Key Discussion Points	Action/Task/ Decision Log	Responsible Persons	Due Date
<b>Announcements/ Other Business</b> Stephanie Pump, Chair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Benton County visit is postponed</li><li>Nominating Committee</li> <li>Approval of March minutes</li></ul> <p>Stephanie introduced and announced Caroline Cruz will be returning to Warm Springs to begin a new job. She will be missed.</p>	Committee formed  Motion to approve; moved; second; accepted with no changes	Rita, Ann, Alisha	May- Announce nominees; June-vote
<b>Liaison Reports</b> Richard Harris, AMH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Integration design report went to Ways &amp; Means</li><li>Hearing has been difficult to schedule due to community visits</li><li>30% legislative cuts</li><li>DHS/AMH did an exercise to reduce cuts by 8%</li><li>Ways &amp; Means agreed with Goldberg not to make any cuts yet</li><li>Stimulus package will help</li><li>'09 budget – no major reductions</li><li>May revenue forecast scheduled for 5/15/09</li></ul>			
<b>New Business</b> Members	Follow-up of FCHP's & MHO's suggestion from Dr. Goldberg <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Suggestion to host a larger forum this summer; council interest polled</li><li>Harris &amp; DHS supports</li></ul>	Council supports to set a prep meeting	Heather, Ann, Stephanie	

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<p><b>Agency Reports</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Oregon State Police (OSP),</b> Lt. Mike Dingeman Capt. Gerald Gregg</li> </ul>	<p><u>Handout #1</u> Discussed budget and structure of the OSP Drug Enforcement Section. Programs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Precursor Chemical Reporting</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unit acts as the state reporting authority over businesses providing or receiving precursor chemicals. Sale of precursor chemicals is monitored through Precursor Transaction Reports. Records are reviewed for suspicious activity &amp; investigated.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Juvenile Tobacco Retailer Inspection</b> Partnership with Department of Human Services (DHS) to conduct unannounced inspections of retailers selling tobacco products. Average of 500-1200 inspections conducted each year. Oregon must maintain a minimum compliance rate of 80% to receive federal funding</li> <li><b>Patrol Post-seizure Support</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Detectives respond to seizures by patrol troopers. Goal is to further the investigation by identifying the source of the contraband and/or link the seizure to currently existing investigations. Cross country information sharing has enhanced the impact to drug trafficking organizations. Discussed patrol seizures for 2007 &amp; 2008.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			

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OSP (con't)	<p>Oregon has been designated as a High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA). 2008 HIDTA outcomes: 142 drug trafficking organizations identified; 39 disrupted; 10 dismantled. 8 money laundering organizations identified; 3 disrupted; 1 dismantled. Seized \$141,898,253 drug wholesale value and assets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Drug Trends: Oregon serves as a transshipment point for drugs coming in from Mexico and Canada; “medical marijuana” used as a cover for drugs moving in from Canada. Trends show the state is a transshipment point for drugs smuggled to various states such as Montana, Minnesota, Illinois and New York. Prescription drug abuse is escalating; Methadone use is increasing</li> <li>- Drug Arrest Data: See the Criminal Justice Commission Website for data that is updated monthly. However, be aware that many variables influence this data.</li> </ul> <p><u>Handout #1-A</u>: Story from the Bend Bulletin about a 16-year-old girl overdosing on an unknown drug similar to Ecstasy called Sunshine-b</p> <p><u>Handout #1-B sent by email</u>: Captain Gerry Gregg discussed the Drug Evaluation and Classification Program (DECP) within the Patrol Division. Since 1995, OSP has managed this impaired driving program that contains several approved curriculums for Drug Recognition Experts (DRE) and is funded through the Transportation Safety Division of ODOT. There are currently 190 DRE’s statewide. DRE’s are utilized when a DUII subject shows levels of impairment over the 0.08% or evidence developed during the investigation substantiates drug use. A systematic and standardized 12 step process is used to determine drug impairment.</p>			

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Oregon Liquor Control Commission (OLCC)</b> Rudy Williams, Deputy Director</li> </ul>	<p><u>Handout #2 (received via email) on 4/29/09</u></p> <p>OLCC Commissioners approved a change in rule of OARs 845-006-0392 and 845-006-0396 at the June 2008 Commission meeting. These OARs are in relation to Same Day-Next Day home delivery of alcohol (845-006-0392 - alcoholic beverages; 845-006-0396 – Wine &amp; Cider). Changes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Receipt of residential orders no later than 4:00pm on the delivery date ensuring delivery before 9:00 pm, and not deliver more than a total of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 5 gallons of malt beverage per day; or</li> <li>▪ 2 cases of wine or cider containing not more than 9 liters per case per day</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Receipt of residential orders no later than 4:00pm on the delivery date ensuring delivery before 9:00 pm, and may deliver an unlimited amount of wine/cider or malt beverage if the alcohol accounts for no more than 25% of the retail cost of the order (at least 75% of the retail cost of the order must be items other than alcohol); or</li> <li>• Receipt of residential orders no later than 9:00 am on the delivery date, ensuring that the wine/cider or malt beverage is delivered before 9:00 pm, and may deliver an unlimited amount</li> </ul> <p>Stores in the Portland Metro Area that deliver:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New Seasons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 3 of 9 stores deliver</li> <li>▪ Drivers are 21 and over and are required to obtain OLCC service permit</li> <li>▪ No age verification at the P.O.S. on the internet</li> <li>▪ No filter to check for campus addresses</li> <li>▪ Drivers check ID if the person accepting the order appears under 21 years of age</li> <li>▪ An OLCC record of wine/cider/malt beverage form is completed</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Self-limits alcohol delivery to two cases of wine/cider and five gallons of malt beverages</li> <li>▪ No precipitous increase in alcohol sales by internet</li> <li>• Safeway <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Same day/next day delivery only in tri-county area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Same Day-Submit button must be clicked prior to 3 am for deliveries to occur between 10:00 am and 3:00 pm OR 8:30n am for deliveries to occur after 4:00 pm</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Drivers are 21 and over and are required to obtain OLCC service permit</li> <li>▪ Drivers check ID if the person accepting the order appears under 21 years of age</li> <li>▪ Will not deliver to college dorms or sorority houses</li> <li>▪ Will not leave order with out someone to accept</li> <li>▪ Charges \$12.95 for delivery</li> <li>▪ No quantity quota</li> <li>▪ Delivery times are from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm</li> <li>▪ No precipitous increase in alcohol sales by internet</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><u>Education is the Beginning of Licensing (ORS 471-542)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alcohol Server Education in 2008 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 29,987 trained</li> <li>▪ 26,969 service permits issued</li> <li>▪ First online initial class approved in April</li> <li>▪ 2 online providers approved (1 traditional online course; 1 live Webinar course; 3 pending proposals under review)</li> <li>▪ Between April 2008 and April 2009 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 6,227 completed online initial class (approx. 27% of all initial class students)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><u>Continuing Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Last Call</i> video produced with help of ODOT</li> <li>• Produced anti-home furnishing campaign with Oregon Partnership through a grant from National Alcoholic Beverage Control Association (NABCA) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Targeted parents and associated with DHS’s “Face It, Parents” campaign</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Posters and bottle hangers featured in OLCC’s liquor stores</li> <li>▪ More than 300 radio public service announcements (PSAs) were broadcast reaching over 1 million listeners</li> <li>▪ Another grant from NABCA in collaborating with Oregon Partnership was procured in 2009</li> <li>▪ Posters, PSAs, and related material will focus on off-premises businesses (convenience stores, grocery stores, and supermarkets)</li> <li>• <b>Responsible Vendor Program (RVP) in 2008</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 2,498 current members</li> <li>▪ 23 removed from program for failure to have all standards in place when violation occurred</li> <li>▪ 2007 study found sales to minors “were significantly less likely at RVP outlets than non-RVP outlets”</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Clerk Training Program in 2008</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 185 clerks were subject to the requirement</li> <li>▪ 114 trained (62%)</li> <li>▪ 66 fired (36%)</li> <li>▪ 5 reassigned to jobs not selling alcohol (2%)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Enforcement is the Compliance. OLCC issued:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 781 standard &amp; fast track violations tickets</li> <li>▪ 270 warnings</li> <li>▪ 303 criminal citations</li> <li>▪ 514 Minor Decoy Operations (2008) alone</li> <li>▪ 733 Minor Decoy Operations (2008) w/local law enforcement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Combined total premises checked 1247 (75% compliance rate)</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Minor Decoy Operations (1<sup>st</sup> qtr 2009) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Alone/combined 786 operations conducted statewide (79% compliance rate)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Oregon Youth Authority (OYA)</b> Philip Cox, Asst Dir.</li> </ul>	<p><u>Handout #3</u> Presented a table summarizing the Mental Health Gap in 2008 by location and sex. Discussed treatment and</p>			

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	<p>funding.</p> <p><u>Treatment-OYA Facilities</u></p> <p>OYA’s Risk-Needs Assessment screens youth at intake for substance use issues. Those “scoring” 3 or higher on the OYA/RNA are referred for ASAM-based ATOD assessment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Cannabis Youth Treatment (CYT)</i> serves as core treatment (12 sessions)</li> <li>• <i>Pathways To Self-Discovery And Change</i> is used on male units (32 sessions)</li> <li>• <i>Seeking Safety</i></li> <li>• Facility-based relapse prevention being piloted (8-10 sessions)</li> </ul> <p><u>Treatment-OYA Community Services</u></p> <p>OYA probation officers administer OYA/RNA at commitment. Youth with potential substance use issues are referred for community assessment and service:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OYA-contracted residential treatment providers that focus on drug/alcohol issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Morrison Center Rosement School</li> <li>- Morrison Center Breakthrough</li> <li>- Looking Glass Pathways Program (new 15-bed program in Lane County)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• OYA-contracted community providers</li> <li>• OHP ATOD providers</li> </ul> <p>OYA distributes juvenile crime basic and diversion funds to local juvenile departments.</p> <p><u>Challenges</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintaining progress made to date (post SB 5552) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facility reductions of up to 225 beds</li> <li>- Community residential reductions of up to 120 beds</li> <li>- Reduction of county JCP Basic/Diversion funds of up to 17%</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Reductions in capacity of Medicaid AOD community providers to serve adolescents will result in increased commitments to OYA facilities</li> </ul>			

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continued implementation of community evidence-based curricula/practice</li> <li>• “Demand” for statewide community residential AOD treatment continues to outstrip “supply”</li> </ul> <p><u>Opportunities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal SAMHSA and OJJDP discretionary grants may replace some lost funding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- OYA and AMH are preparing SAMHA grant proposal for juvenile offender re-entry (\$400,000/year)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Criminal Justice Commission (CJC)</b> Devarshi Bajpai, Drug Court Grant Coordinator</li> </ul>	<p><u>Handout #4</u></p> <p>The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, signed by the President in February. The bill includes \$4 billion for public safety related grants, including \$2 billion for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG). A portion of that will be distributed to Oregon which present an opportunity to direct these dollars to local public safety agencies that partially fulfills the commitments made in Measure 57 (M57), will save dollars that would otherwise be spent on state corrections and will enhance public safety.</p> <p>Craig Prins, Exec. Director, CJC has proposed the entire award (\$13.5 million) of Oregon’s state allocation of the JAG grant be used over the next four years on a post-conviction “drug court” for M57 offenders who are diverted from prison. He proposes Oregon use the JAG grants to provide a “last chance” drug court for offenders to avoid prison with a program of treatment, intensive supervision, and sanctions in the community. The funds would be invested in building this program. Offenders who fail the program would be revoked and serve the M57 prison sentence. Based on CJC estimates, the funds are sufficient to divert up to 600 M57 offenders per year. Based on the current completion rate for drug courts of approximately 50%, it is estimated that as many as 300 offenders would be diverted from prison annually. Drug</p>			

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	<p>courts are one of the most heavily researched correctional interventions currently available. They have been shown to reduce criminal recidivism and drug use and preliminary results from a recent Oregon drug court study show they were approximately 13% more effective at reducing recidivism than “business as usual” probation.</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Department of Corrections</b> Ginger Martin, Asst. Director</li> </ul>	<p><u>Handout #5</u> Presentation on Alcohol and Drug Treatment in the Corrections System.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prison population by crime: 13,750 inmates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 67% = Person crimes</li> <li>- 18% = Property crimes</li> <li>- 9% = Other crimes</li> <li>- 6% = Drug crimes</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Prevalence of alcohol/drug problems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 75% of population has alcohol/drug problem <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 59% severe problem or addiction</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Community corrections <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Average daily population of 8,400 offenders w/serious drug problems and a medium or high risk to re-offend</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Prison <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 940 inmates within 6 months of release, w/serious drug problems and a medium or high risk to re-offend</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• Impact of Addiction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The mission of DOC is to hold offenders accountable and to reduce the risk of future criminal behavior</li> <li>- Alcohol and drug problems are a risk factor for future criminal behavior for most: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 66% of men</li> <li>▪ Over 80% of women</li> </ul> </li> <li>- When offenders recidivate after prison, drug crimes represent 43% of those re-offenses.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Access to Services</li> </ul>			

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Services are prioritized to have the greatest impact on recidivism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Offenders with the highest risk to re-offend</li> <li>▪ Offenders with addiction as criminal risk factor</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Services Provided <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Contracted</li> <li>- Prison <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 461 beds of intensive residential treatment</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 4,153 outpatient treatment slots</li> <li>▪ 1,120 drug court treatment slots</li> <li>▪ 383 community residential treatment beds</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• Recommendations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Maintain treatment delivery infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Many funding streams and agencies rely on the same providers</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Services for offenders must be dual diagnosis services to be effective: addressing both criminality and addiction</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>ODOT</b> Troy Costales, Safety Div. Admin. Lorna Youngs, Central Svcs Deputy Director</li> </ul>	<p><u>Handout #6</u> <b><u>Impaired Driving - Alcohol</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Action Plans</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Develop a Traffic Law Enforcement Strategic Plan which addresses the needs and specialties of the OSP, County Sheriff and City Police Departments.</li> <li>▪ Encourage more traffic law enforcement training for police; offer training on a regional basis; topics to include Standard Field Sobriety Testing (SFST), Drug Recognition Expert (DRE), and Traffic Enforcement Program Management.</li> <li>▪ Evaluate techniques and new approaches for providing training and updates to Oregon’s Judicial body; develop consistent adjudication outcomes statewide.</li> <li>▪ Continue to recognize the prevalence of driving under the influence of controlled substances and revise driving under the influence of intoxicants</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			

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	<p>(DUII) statutes to address the legal issues around sobriety check points; expand the definition of DUII to include over the counter and prescription medications; support the implementation of these revisions; offer a comprehensive statewide DRE training program.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The problem</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Data from the Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS), which is based on police, medical, and other information, show that in 2007, 39.3% of all traffic fatalities were alcohol-related. 154 of those involved alcohol only; 42 involved other drugs only; and 25 were a combination.</li> <li>▪ Alcohol continues to be an overwhelming factor in impaired driving fatal and injury crashes. Alcohol-only fatalities have dropped from 172 in 2004 to 154 in 2007.</li> <li>▪ Between 2003 and 2007 of the 18 children age 0-14 killed in alcohol-involved crashes, 50% were passengers in a vehicle operated by a driver who had been drinking.</li> <li>▪ Mental health providers and law enforcement indicate that they are seeing evidence that more people are “self-medicating,” or abusing over-the-counter or prescription drugs.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Goal</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reduce the total number of alcohol-related fatalities to 125 by 2015</li> <li>▪ Establish four new DUII Courts by 2015</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Performance Measures</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Continue the reduction of traffic fatalities that are alcohol-related from 179 (2007 level), to 158 by 12/31/09</li> <li>▪ Increase the DUII enforcement index to 9.97 or above by 12/31/09</li> <li>▪ Provide a minimum of 2 DUII-related training opportunities for prosecutors and judges by</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			

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	<p>12/31/09</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provide a minimum of one cross-professional, multi-disciplinary, DUII-related training opportunity for all DUII partners by 12/31/09</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Impaired Driving – Drugs</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Action Plans</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Develop a Traffic Law Enforcement Strategic Plan which addresses the needs and specialties of the OSP, County Sheriff and City Police Departments.</li> <li>▪ Encourage more traffic law enforcement training for police as part of the requirements for the Basic Certificate and improve traffic law training offerings; offer training on a regional basis; topics to include Standard Field Sobriety Testing (SFST), Drug Recognition Expert (DRE), and Traffic Enforcement Program Management.</li> <li>▪ Evaluate techniques and new approaches for providing training and updates to Oregon’s Judicial body; develop consistent adjudication outcomes statewide.</li> <li>▪ Continue to recognize the prevalence of driving under the influence of controlled substances and revise driving under the influence of intoxicants (DUII) statutes to address the legal issues around sobriety check points; expand the definition of DUII to include over the counter and prescription medications; support the implementation of these revisions; offer a comprehensive statewide DRE training program.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>The problem</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Data from the Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS), which is based on police, medical, and other information, show that in 2007, 14.7% of all traffic fatalities were drug-related. 154 of those involved alcohol only; 42 involved other drugs only; and 25 were a combination.</li> <li>▪ Since the inception of the Drug Recognition Expert</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			

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	<p>(DRE) program in January 1995, Oregon has experienced an increase in drug-impaired driving arrests, from 428 in 1995, to 1,092 in 2007. Impairment, due to drugs other than alcohol, continues to have a negative impact on traffic safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Mental health providers and law enforcement indicate that they are seeing evidence that more people are “self-medicating,” or abusing over-the-counter or prescription drugs</li> <li>▪ Due to current Oregon law, drivers impaired by over-the-counter and/or prescription drugs do not get DUIs and are therefore not referred to treatment</li> <li>▪ DUII courts significantly reduce recidivism. There are currently only two in Oregon.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Goal</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reduce the total number of drug-related fatalities to 40 by 2015</li> <li>▪ Establish four new DUII courts by 2015</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Performance Measures</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Increase the number of certified DREs from 194 in 2007, to 225 by 12/31/09</li> <li>▪ Increase the number of DRE evaluations from 1,218 in 2007 to at least 1,367 (2004), in 2009</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>State Marine Board</b> William Rydbloom, Law Enforcement Program Administrator</li> </ul>	<p><u>Handout #7</u> In 1996, the Oregon State Marine Board initiated a campaign solely to deter boaters from boating under the influence of intoxicants (BUII). A random survey is conducted annually to measure attitudes and opinions about the BUII campaign. In the 2008 survey, 85-90% of boaters believe operators drinking and boating is unacceptable behavior. When asked about drinking passengers, the number of boaters who think it is ok to drink as a passenger increased slightly. Public service announcements are used to get strong messages to the public.</p>	<p>Members asked that concerns regarding no open container law for boaters are brought to the attention of Director Donheffner and relay their hope that legislation addressing this issue be submitted.</p>		

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	<p>Policy recommendations to be considered include passing an open container law for boating. This will streamline messaging and parallel driving under the influence of intoxicant laws. Marine law enforcement can obtain blood, urine and breath samples as scientific evidence of intoxication.</p> <p>Members expressed concern and asked if there is a plan to propose a bill for open container law.</p>			
	<p>For information on the Governor’s Council on Alcohol and Drug abuse Programs, contact CJ Reid, Policy and Program Development Specialist Addiction and Mental Health Division 503-945-9813 or <a href="mailto:c.j.reid@state.or.us">c.j.reid@state.or.us</a></p>			