***Kentucky Impaired Driving Task Force***

***Meeting Minutes***

January 25, 2022, 10:00 a.m. – 11:30 a.m. Due to COVID-19, held via teleconference

1. **Welcome and Roll Call; Mr. Matt McCoy**

Matt McCoy welcomed the attendees to the meeting, and everyone introduced themselves.

Roll Call:

Ashley Bush: Senior Data Management Specialist, KIPRC

Meghan Carter: Director of Field Operations, MADD

Bob Criswell: Eastern Kentucky Law Enforcement Liaison, KOHS

Judy Dancy: Region 3 Impaired Driving Coordinator, NHTSA

Tiffany Duvall: Program Coordinator, Kentucky Office of Highway Safety, KYTC

Troy Dye: Northern Kentucky Law Enforcement Liaison, KOHS, KYTC

Erin Eggen: Media Federal Program Manager, KOHS, KYTC

Ryan Fisher: Assistant Director, Kentucky Office of Highway Safety, KYTC

Alan George: Treasurer, Kentucky County Attorney’s Association

Ed Harding: Traffic Records Specialist, KOHS, KYTC

Robby Hassell: Regional Judicial Outreach Liaison; NHTSA

Kevin Holbrook: Judicial Outreach Liaison, Kentucky Office of Highway Safety, KYTC

Leslie Kennedy: Grants Branch Manager, KOHS, KYTC

Chris Lambert: Data Analyst, KYTC

Tom Lockridge: Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor, KY Office of the Attorney General

Matt McCoy: Kentucky Impaired Driving Federal Program Manager, KOHS

Alex Otte: National President, MADD

Rob Ratliff: Central Kentucky Law Enforcement Liaison, KOHS

Rob Richardson: KSP Liaison and ARIDE/DRE Coordinator, KOHS

Barbara Schulte: Budget Specialist I, KOHS, KYTC

Reginald Souleyrette: Research Engineer, UK KTC

Brandon Standifer: Forensic Toxicology Laboratory Supervisor, KSP

Major Darren Stapleton: East Troop Commander, KSP

Laura Sudkamp: Forensic Laboratory Director, KSP

Robert Warfel: KSP Liaison and ARIDE/DRE Coordinator, KOHS

Lori Weaver Hawkins: Mgr. of Public and Govt. Affairs, Triple A of the Bluegrass

Matt Webster: Professor of Behavioral Science, Center on Drug & Alcohol Research, UK

Dave Wilkerson: Director of Enforcement, Kentucky Department of ABC

1. **Approval of 4-08-2021 Minutes; Mr. Matt McCoy**

Troy Dye motioned to approve, and two other attendees seconded.

1. **TSRP Update; Mr. Tom Lockridge**

I am taking a new position at the Prosecutor’s Advisory Council as Violent Crime Resource Prosecutor and am in the process of transitioning to this role. I will see out the TSRP activities which have already been planned and the presentations I’m scheduled to give at Lifesavers.

There will be two TSRPs moving forward, one a full-time position, and one a quarter-time position. Jenny True Reed will fill the full time position starting on February 16. She spent 20 years in the Fayette County Attorney Office and handled a lot of DUI cases for them during that time. Most recently she’s been working at the DOCJT. The quarter time position has already been filled by Kathy Phillips. She was a longtime Commonwealth Attorney in Fayette County and did some criminal defense, but spent the bulk of her career as a prosecutor. She retired and is coming back to work for us in this role.

We have several presentations we’re going to deliver on February 9th through the 11th. Both the County and the Commonwealth Attorney Association meetings will be taking place in Lexington. We’ll be pretty active there, doing a McCarthy update and presenting on the 4th Amendment to the Commonwealth attorneys, then doing CDL and an ethics talk for the County attorneys.

On the 17th, we have an Owensboro ARIDE class. Jenny, Kathy and I will all be going, I’ll do the presentation and let them observe. The last full week of February, we have a Prosecuting the Drunk Driver class. It’s going to be held in Lexington and is already full with 24 prosecutors. Rob Richardson is bringing some DREs to that, as well.

There will be an ARIDE class in London on March 3, and DRE school in March as well. I’ll be fully transitioned into my new role in May, but I’m still coming to talk to the Circuit Clerks at their college.

1. **ARIDE & DRE Update; Mr. Rob Richardson**

Yesterday, we had our region 3 Impaired Driving meeting. Judy heads that up, at NHTSA. Rob Warfel and I were a bit late for that, we were out at KSP Academy assisting their SFST class. From all we can see, the impaired driving problem is still trending upwards.

Last year, we taught 13 ARIDE classes, totaling around 260 officers trained. We also had our DRE school, and trained over 427 new officers in SFST.

Probably the biggest thing we wanted to discuss was to get all the academies together on SFST. I won’t say they’re taught *different*, but there are a lot of nuances which are different throughout the state. We had two instructors from Ohio come in and teach an SFST instructor class a couple weeks ago, which taught Kentucky SFST instructors from all the academies across the state. We taught all four academies with the exception of Bowling Green in that class. That’s ok, because we already teach SFST there and the instructors are getting it from us already. Moving forward, we’re going to create a committee ourselves so we can all stay current and keep on the same page. We want to make sure that we’re teaching and instructing all officers under the NHTSA curriculum standard across the board.

We’re ready for DRE school in March, as Tom said. We’re expanding class size to 16 students instead of having only 12. In order to get as much coverage as we can, we select students representing agencies across the state. KSP, Louisville, Lexington, Hazard, Versailles, Georgetown, Russellville, Paris, Clark County SO, Madison County SO, London, and Elsmere PD will all have students in this class.

We were able to take several DREs to the national conference to do some updated training. They learn more, then bring that knowledge back to Kentucky and help us grow our program. We have 49 DREs right now, which is a little lower than we’d like. A lot of DREs get promoted within their agencies into investigations, and when that happens, they often don’t have the time to keep up their certifications anymore. We’re going to lose some, going to gain some… there’s going to be some fluctuation over time.

I just completed our yearly IACP report. We’re down on evaluations as well, only 156. Brandon White dropped from 136 to around 40, so I’m going to blame him. In all seriousness, a lot of law enforcement agencies are extremely short handed right now, so a lot of them don’t even have time to do evaluations. They’re running call to call to call. I think that’s why we’re seeing a decrease.

Cannabis is always a high category in our evaluations, and this continues to be true around the state. Opiates linger in Northern Kentucky, we’re seeing Methamphetamine in the east, and Central Kentucky is a mix. The report from IACP will come out sometime around midyear, once they complete all their data.

I had to pick out one challenge to IACP, and in my opinion, the biggest one is the McCarthy case. I’m hoping the legislature does something to help law enforcement. Everywhere we go, we’re getting a lot of questions about that.

Discussion:

Tom Lockridge: With how they’re handing the McCarthy case, you never know what it’s

going to be county to county. Either they have changed the implied consent warning, or they haven’t, or they are seeking blood warrants on routine DUI cases, or they are not. Alan, do you have any updates on the legislative side?

Alan George: We’ve already appeared before the joint Senate & House Judiciary Committee.

The House Judiciary Committee is scheduled for tomorrow at noon, and I believe we’re one of the four docketed items on there. It’s Representative Flannery’s bill. It looks like the bill is going to be scaled back to only add the ability to get search warrants in all cases when blood testing has been refused. That would be a tremendous help if it passes. There is some concern that the Attorney General’s attempt to have the Supreme Court of the United States to hear this would be jeopardized if we made the other changes. I don’t hold out a lot of hope with the US Supreme Court, but we’ll do what Flannery is wanting us to do. I think it will be limited to just changing Kentucky statutory law to allow search warrants for blood in all cases where the request was refused. In counties where they are not reading the implied consent law to comport with the McCarthy ruling, they are seeing suppression motions left and right in court, and many judges are indeed suppressing. We’re not had one single challenge here because we already changed our implied consent warning for local police. We also have an implied consent form ready to go out if this bill passes.

Tom Lockridge: A lot of people are seeing motions now for cases that are older, pre-

McCarthy cases. The people consented but still haven’t had their trial, and with the McCarthy ruling now they’re filing motions to suppress the result of their consented-to test, saying they were coerced by inaccuracies in the implied consent warning. We’ve got a good argument why that should not succeed. I think in a lot of places, they’re still having hearings and writing responses. In most places though, we’re having pretty good success at getting judges to agree they shouldn’t be suppressing results.

Laura Sudkamp: Something you might want to look into, Alan. We’ve recently gotten a

phone call from the AG’s office about a breathalyzer test that went up to appeal and the conviction overturned, due to excessive phlegm in the mouth at the time of testing. The AG is looking at picking it up, but the prosecutor didn’t do anything with it. As it stands though, that could cause some issues.

Alan George: If you would, get that to me. Great, that’s something I’m looking forward to

dealing with now… phlegm. Dentures we beat, but now I have phlegm to deal with.

Matt McCoy: Anything else, Rob?

Rob Richardson: Hailey Samuels helps me out a lot at KSP with numbers. In 2020, we had

16,749 arrests or citations for DUI. Of those, 9,111 -- 54%, so over half -- of those are drug related, and 7,181 are drug only. Given these numbers, you can see how the legalization of medical marijuana is going to affect the state.

Erin Eggen: Rob, when you and Matt get the IACP report on opiates, please forward the

report onto me. I can use that in media placement.

1. **Ignition Interlock Update; Ms. Tiffany Duvall and Mr. Kevin Holbrook**

We are utilizing the $150,000 grant from TIRF (Traffic Injury Research Foundation) for the KIIP portal. Thank you so much for sharing that, Ashley.

We don’t have anything new-new going on right now. We’re still trying to iron out how things are going to function and making sure we are doing things consistently. We’re working with Legal at KYTC to come up with a set policy for some really random issues like people having installs out of state, and other things we didn’t know were going to be an issue until they popped up.

The last compiled list I have shows 115 install locations across the state. We just started the second year of the two year certification cycle for the device providers. I always like to touch base with them at the first of the year to get an updated list of their service centers, so I should have an updated list soon. In order for them to claim it is still an active service center, I expect them to have communicated with them within the last 30 days. I plan on having that list by the end of the week. That also prepares us to start the yearly inspections. The service centers are required to have an inspection when they open up, when they switch providers, and then they have to have a yearly inspection, as well.

Last year, I talked to the Division of Driver’s Licensing, and there’s a running open records request from one of the providers for the total monthly installation numbers across all providers in the state. In 2021, there were 1,573 new installs throughout the Commonwealth. This does not include carryover from previous years. In other words, these individuals are all under the new law.

I don’t have a number for the pre-existing or legacy participants. Our driver’s licensing system is a bit antiquated, so it’s hard to get consistent data on that. So, we have been using the grant money that we were given through Traffic Injury Research Foundation and also through NHTSA. NHTSA made the funding available and TIRF is managing it. We were awarded $150,000, and used that to develop the KIIP portal. The goal is that any KIIP participant will be able to do everything they need to through the portal, and the device providers will also be able to send in their installs, reports, violations, and so on as well. We will be able to house, filter, and sort that data in the portal ourselves, and I’m really excited about that.

We started testing it with the providers on the first of the month. We’re letting them practice sending in reports, and testing for bugs. They intend to have the portal fully up and live in May. When it is fully up and running, someone convicted of DUI can go there and do their application, fill out surveys if they’re having issues with a provider, and let us know what those issues are. We will be able to check what fees are being charged, and ensure that the providers are complying with the statutory limitations on fees, both installation and monthly. Currently, we have 1,198 KIIP participants. About 271 more are approved, but the devices have not been installed yet.

Judge Holbrook and I have been working with Jefferson County on trying to get a new training scheduled there. Jefferson County is our largest county and we get the most convictions there, so if we can work with them and get on the same page, it would be a great help. Kevin?

Thanks, Tiffany. Let me introduce Robby Hassel, he’s on the call with us here today. He is the NHTSA Region 3 Judicial Outreach Liaison, so welcome him please.

Judge Karem in Jefferson County has started the discussion with Tiffany and I about having a CLE for the Jefferson County Bar. The biggest impediment to that is COVID, and timing, and in person and all of this, but we’re working towards it. We’re now in discussions with the director of their bar association. The interest is definitely there if we can iron the logistics out.

Thank you, Kevin. This is a big component to the movement we’re trying to push with education. We are trying to pull in everyone, educating them on the new process. We’ve had a lot of questions from attorneys, prosecutors, and judges who aren’t really sure what this change means to them, so we’re happy to participate in this and get everyone on the same page.

Also, this isn’t part of Ignition Interlock, but I’d like to mention it. I’m on the board of directors of the National Association of Women Highway Safety Leaders (NAWHSL), and they’re offering a young women’s injury prevention grant opportunity. I’m going to send that out to you all. If you are qualified feel free to apply, and please share it with anyone you may partner with that you feel is qualified for it. They will announce the winner, and invite them to attend the next GHSA and NAWHSL conference in Louisville. They will also receive a scholarship.

1. **Comments from Ms. Judy Dancy and Judge Robby Hassell**

Judy Dancy: Thank you for inviting me, and for the Impaired Driving meeting we had with you yesterday. We’re so happy and excited about all the things you’re doing in Kentucky. You are really dedicated to building your DRE program, and we know from data and years of experience that DREs definitely help keep drug impaired people off the road. We like how motivated you are, so keep pushing forward. We at the NHTSA Region 3 office are here to support your efforts. If you have ideas you want to try, run it by us. We can amend the HSP and get the ball rolling.

Robby Hassell: Thank you Judy, and to all of you on the call today for having us here. Some of you participated on the call yesterday, and as I said then, I’m here to not only be in a position to help us be better at what we do, but to help even myself grow. You’re very fortunate to have Judge Holbrook with you as your state JOL. He and I have worked together very closely since we have both come on board, and he had me in to address your District and Circuit judges last summer. We can do those types of programs for you folks on occasion, Tiffany can attest to that. She’s been a great participant and leader, as well. It’s great to be part of a team, where we can help each other out and inform one another. McCarthy came down just as I was about to present to your folks, and Kevin and I kind of circled the wagons. I’m glad to hear from Alan what might be happening on the legislative side. We judges are continuing to adjust ourselves, and we’re here to listen. That’s what judges are supposed to do.

1. **MADD Changes and Update; Ms. Alex Otte and Ms. Meghan Carter**

Alex Otte: Thank you for having us. I’m Alex Otte, the National President of MADD. I was born and raised in Lexington, Kentucky where I still live with my husband who is a LPD detective. Kentucky is where the heart is for me, and there have been a lot of changes recently within MADD Kentucky. We have been doing a deep dive on what things need to improve, and all the ways in which MADD can be a part of the community in Kentucky. I’m so thankful to you all for having us, and for being here with you all. There are a lot of things which can be done, and we see a whole lot of opportunity for Kentucky, so we’re super excited.

Meghan Carter: Thank you so much for inviting us to be part of this today, and we’re really looking forward to working with each of you. I’m the Director of Field Operations, and have been with MADD for 14 years. I started off and live in St. Louis, Missouri, and work with and support 14 states throughout the organization as well as Washington, DC.

Alex and I have had many conversations over the past several months. Unfortunately, the organization took a pretty hard hit when we lost some funding for our Victim Services program. As senior leadership, we really needed to take a step back and ask ourselves what’s best for the organization moving forward. We had to make the difficult decision to temporarily eliminate the regional Executive Director position based in Louisville. With that being said though, we are seeing nothing but opportunities for growth, to look at what we currently have and to build towards the future. We’re looking forward to providing more of our vital lifesaving programs and services in Kentucky, and in working with each of you towards the goal we all share – No More Victims. We will be having monthly meetings, and if you all are interested in joining us, we will gladly give you a seat at the table.

1. **Toxicology Report; Ms. Laura Sudkamp & Mr. Brandon Standifer**

Laura Sudkamp: The toxicology section is rolling out the cases and doing an amazing job at getting us caught up. If anything, COVID has also helped us catch up. In fact, the regional labs are starting to have issues with not enough cases coming in. They’re all slowed down, even Western lab. Normally, we batch cases, because it’s easier and less expensive to run 30 at a time than only one or two at a time. I’m trying to break that habit of waiting, though – the new protocol is to either wait until you have a full load or wait ten days and then run whatever you have, whichever is quicker. We have new instrumentation online, and the service contracts the legislature gave us have really paid off. Brandon and his crew are doing a fantastic job.

Brandon Standifer: The personnel here isn’t doing anything out of the ordinary. They are doing the same as we would have before the pandemic, and before the service contracts. It’s keeping the instrumentation up and running which is making the difference, and it’s helping us tremendously. This is just drug cases, not alcohol, but to share some numbers, on January 2020, we averaged around a 147 day turnaround time. By the end of December 2021, we were down to a 71 day turnaround time. We’ve cut turnaround time in half. The goal is to get it under 90 days average turnaround for the year, and we’re starting to see that happen. Part of that is because of the service contracts, but part of that is due to the warrant issue. Our submissions are really down. Central Lab peaked around 650 in May for drug submissions, but by November and December, it was a little over 300. That’s helped us get caught up, also. Once this matter gets corrected legislatively though, it will be back to a full sprint again, not a light jog.

Discussion:

Matt McCoy: Rob, do you think that might be why DRE evals are down too?

Rob Richardson: Yeah. It’s a combination of different factors. People don’t understand the

drug impairment issue, it’s an understatement to say the lab has a part. The toxicology part is so big, I’ve gotten bombarded with calls from lawyers wanting information about how drugs affect someone. Judge Holbrook gave Brandon and us the opportunity to teach in the judicial college, and that’s been so helpful to educate them and get this information out. You can see the changes already, the looks on their faces. When we had Dr. Citek at the 2019 judicial college, he demonstrated on HGN with an optokinetic wheel. When a lot of the judges saw it, their jaws literally dropped. Brandon got bombarded with questions about why the testing takes so long. Brandon explained, and now they get it. Before, I think they were assuming that someone was just sitting on their hands somewhere, but they know better now.

Robby Hassell: As a judicial educator myself, here in North Carolina we’ve got a first class

program through our UNC School of Government. Folks, I have learned so much as a judge from the two Robs, from the 2019 presentation that Pauline Roberts and Judge Holbrook put together. You never run out of things to learn, and I look forward to coming back whether I’m on the presenting or receiving end. I’m five years removed from the active bench, and this is new stuff for me as well as most of my peers. I’m here to be informed, Rob, and to turn around and help others.

Judy Dancy: This thing is evolving and ever changing. It seems like once you get to a point

where you think you have it and get comfortable, something else comes along. It derails us, and we start back at square one. Let’s try to just keep in a mindset that we’re never going to figure it all out, and we can’t get comfortable with this. COVID has been scary, but it has also helped us realize we don’t have all the answers.

Alan George: I’d like to thank Laura and Brandon for everything they do, they’re always

accommodating and helpful. I have a concern for them, though. Post McCarthy, if someone refused blood testing, that was it. No sample. But if we get this legislation passed, many more blood samples will need testing, and the lab will get inundated. I wanted to bring up funding to the legislature, and was told, no, don’t do that for now. I still want to know though, how will you all address that, the increased workload?

Laura Sudkamp: This will take help from both the prosecutors and the judges. The statute

provides that if this person refuses the blood draw and a warrant is required, that person now has to pay the cost of the testing. If it’s not enforced though, it will become an unfunded mandate for us and this will be a problem. If we get the fees, we could work it in to extra equipment or extra hands.

Alan George: It doesn’t mention it in the statute that the search warrant is at the offender’s

cost. Maybe they should have put that in the legislation.

Laura Sudkamp: I thought it was in there?

Kevin Holbrook: It’s a separate statute.

Alan George: You have to tie the two of them together, but yeah, that’s an excellent point.

That would help defray cost.

Kevin Holbrook: You’ll have indigency to deal with, too. I’m not saying it will be a huge

windfall, but it will help.

Laura Sudkamp: We get the DUI fees, as well. We used to get about a million and a half in

DUI fees, then with COVID around 500-600k, then we’re down to around 300k today.

Alan George: DUIs have been held in abeyance in huge numbers across the state. When the

cases start getting resolved, you’ll start seeing more fees. Not to divert the topic, but back to Ignition Interlock, nothing consumes more of a district court prosecutor’s time (and I suspect judges too) than DUI. Post-McCarthy, we’re seeing even more time consumed. Anything that can accelerate the process of these cases being resolved would be a huge help. The big deterrent to a guilty plea is the loss of license. Anything that expedites the process of getting the Ignition Interlock device so these people will plead guilty and we can move these cases along would be a tremendous help to prosecutors all across the state.

Tom Lockridge: Brandon, your numbers are down. Do you attribute that to fewer arrests, or

more refusals? We’ve been training officers to go for breath rather than blood if they believe alcohol is involved. I think the ruling came out in April, and then the AG’s office asked for a rehearing, so it was maybe 60 days before it really took effect. It wouldn’t have had a full impact until the middle of the summer.

Brandon Standifer: I think it’s due to a number of factors. For alcohol, they get breath. Due

to COVID, that’s a whole other issue. However, the numbers I’m talking about are for drugs only, no alcohol. I don’t track the alcohol numbers for the state. Those could be level, I don’t know. But for us, with drug testing and blood, it’s steadily declined since that moment. When it became common knowledge to the public that if you refuse blood testing there’s not much they can do about it, it started going down.

Tom Lockridge: Has the ability to stay in the office all the time helped you catch up?

Brandon Standifer: It’s nice to have it remote, rather than having to deal with the travel times.

You don’t have to drive all the way to Ballard County and spend an entire day in a car just getting there and getting back, not even including the actual time you spend at the trial itself. Instead, you hop on, talk for 30 minutes, maybe 45 tops, and you’re done and can get back to work in the lab. Before telecommuting, most of a day would have been lost to travel time.

Tom Lockridge: To what extent are judges willing to allow you all to testify remotely?

Brandon Standifer: Since it’s opened back up, it’s pretty much ‘Come back and see us again.’

They don’t acknowledge that the remote actually worked or was helpful.

Tom Lockridge: That’s a shame. They complain about how long it takes to get the results,

and here’s an obvious thing that would be an easy fix, but they won’t latch onto it. The confrontation clause shouldn’t prevent that either, because there is still an opportunity to cross-examine. One other thing I wanted to bring up, talking about new programs. Something that we’re doing in the CDL world that is fairly interesting. They got funding to do a pilot project utilizing a set of specific best practices for how to process those cases. So, we’re in the process of developing what those best practices are, and choosing the counties to do the pilot project in. Once we prove this technique works, we can train the rest of the counties on the program. That should be a science-based or statistics-based process that will make a big difference.

Ryan Fisher: I want to thank everybody for being on here, and remind everyone that we’re

currently taking grant applications for federal fiscal year 2023. I know many of you you are grantees, so it’s time to get those put in. If you know people or partners who potentially want to become grantees and help with the program, please direct them to Matt. He would be glad to help them get their applications submitted. It’s been really good hearing from everyone, and thanks to everybody for their participation.

Kevin Holbrook: Judge Hassell, Judge Axel, and I met with the specialty courts director at

the AOC. The conversation has started about getting DUI courts in place. I don’t think they’re in a position to apply for any help for DUI courts in this next cycle, but hopefully we will see it in the future. There might have to be incentives for people to participate in DUI courts because of our present law, both in jail sentence, fines, DUI fees, costs, and ultimately driver’s licensing and Ignition Interlock. There’s no real incentive for people to participate, because of how our state law is set up. That might be something to be thinking about for the future, if AOC is able to make the decision with some judges to go forward with DUI courts. They might be seeking some grant funding in the future, but it’s not to that point yet.

Matt McCoy: When we get to that situation, if we need to put together a little committee and

get Tiffany and some of us involved to determine what is needed, we’d be glad to sit down and do that.

Robbie Hassell: That would be very helpful, Matt. One approach we are using as we talk to

judges is based on the fact that most folks won’t have a formal, structured DUI treatment court. So with that in mind, what we can do is inform judges so they apply best practices, treatment, and opportunities for resources, even in a non-DUI court setting. What would be helpful in this situation to have more input from people outside the immediate court system, to have examples and information to share with judges so they’ll know about what is available in their jurisdiction.

Matt McCoy: We probably need to bring in some treatment specialists as well, to get their

input on the incentive side.

Tiffany Duvall: I don’t see Megan Kissel here in the group today, but the Division of Mental

Health would be great to invite into this conversation. They are working with us on this CLE we’re trying to put together for Jefferson County to incorporate everything DUI-related. We’re advertising it as a DUI update.

Robby Hassell: We met last week down here in North Carolina, and our public health and

mental health folks have been great additions at the table.

Matt McCoy: I think Matt Webster’s on here, as well. He’s from the University of Kentucky,

and deals with drug and alcohol research. He would be good resource, too.

Matt Webster: I’d be more than happy to help. And I agree, I think Megan Kissel and Steve

Shore, both at the Division of Mental Health, would be extremely interested in offering their insights.

Matt McCoy: Keep me up to date on that Kevin, and whenever we’re ready to get a group

together to sit down and start throwing some ideas, we’ll pull them in.

Kevin: Hopefully I didn’t confuse, I was speaking in terms of statutory incentive. If we get

some willingness on the parts of judges to do it, we can take a look at other states have done in terms of legislation with DUI and drug courts to get the person willing to participate.

Matt McCoy: It goes to the statute part of it, but we are also thinking about what the best

course of treatment after that for the person. It’s easier to get someone to volunteer for something when you can show how it will help them.

1. **Next Meeting Date and Time; Mr. Matt McCoy & Mr. Tom Lockridge**

It’s been a tough year and a half. Our next meeting will be in April, and if anything interesting comes across my desk, I’ll send it out to the Task Force. If you have any ideas or anything you need to share, please pass it along to me and I’ll send that out, as well.

1. **Conclusion: 11:30 am**

Multiple people motioned to adjourn the meeting, and Rob Richardson seconded. The meeting adjourned.