SEMINARS FOR
PROBATION - DIAGNOSIS - REFERRAL PERSONNEL
IN ALCOHOL - HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS

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FINAL REPORT

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National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
Washington, D.C. 20590
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**Abstract**

Eight short-term seminars were conducted to train approximately 15-25 alcohol countermeasures personnel at each site. The training package, Seminar in Alcohol and Highway Safety: Probation, Diagnosis, Referral and Rehabilitation, which was developed by Indiana University under a previous NHTSA-sponsored contract, was employed to train local personnel in the techniques and procedures for investigating, referring, and controlling drinking drivers according to the nature of their drinking problems. The seminar was provided with reasonable success at eight sites: Kansas City, Missouri; Phoenix, Arizona; Sacramento, California; Salt Lake City, Utah; Illinois; Memphis, Tennessee; NHTSA Region X states (Idaho, Oregon, and Washington) at Boise, Idaho; Mississippi. The objectives, impact, unique features, and participants for each seminar are presented.
### METRIC CONVERSION FACTORS

#### Approximate Conversions to Metric Measures

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| **AREA**                                            |              |             |               |          |
| in²       | square inches | 6.5         | square centimeters | cm²     |
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| yd²       | square yards  | 0.8         | square meters    | m²       |
| mi²       | acres         | 0.4         | hectares        | ha       |

| **MASS (weight)**                                   |              |             |               |          |
| oz        | ounces        | 28          | grams         | g        |
| lb        | pounds        | 0.45        | kilograms     | kg       |
|           | short tons    | 0.9         | tonnes        | t        |

| **VOLUME**                                          |              |             |               |          |
| tsp       | teaspoons     | 5           | milliliters   | ml       |
| Tbsp      | tablespoons   | 15          | milliliters   | ml       |
| fl oz     | fluid ounces  | 30          | milliliters   | ml       |
| c         | cups          | 0.24        | liters        | l        |
| pt        | pints         | 0.47        | liters        | l        |
| qt        | quarts        | 0.35        | liters        | l        |
| gal       | gallons       | 3.8         | liters        | l        |
| ft³       | cubic feet    | 0.03        | cubic meters  | m³       |
| yd³       | cubic yards   | 0.76        | cubic meters  | m³       |

| **TEMPERATURE (exact)**                             |              |             |               |          |
| °F        | Fahrenheit    | 5/9 latter  | Celsius       | °C       |
|           | temperature   | subtracting | temperature   | °C       |

### Approximate Conversions from Metric Measures

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| **AREA**                                            |              |             |               |          |
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| m²       | square meters    | 1.2         | square yards  | yd²     |
| km²      | square kilometers | 0.4         | acres         | ac      |

| **MASS (weight)**                                   |              |             |               |          |
| g        | grams         | 0.035       | ounces        | oz       |
| kg       | kilograms     | 2.2         | pounds        | lb       |
| t        | tonnes        | 1.1         | short tons    |         |

| **VOLUME**                                          |              |             |               |          |
| ml       | milliliters   | 0.034       | fluid ounces  | fl oz    |
| l        | liters        | 2.1         | pints         | pt       |
| l        | liters        | 1.06        | quarts        | qt       |
| m³       | cubic meters  | 3.8         | gallons       | gal      |
| m³       | cubic meters  | 1.3         | cubic feet    | ft³      |

| **TEMPERATURE (exact)**                             |              |             |               |          |
| °C       | Celsius       | 9/5 (then add 32) | Fahrenheit | °F       |

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*1 in = 2.54 cm; 1 lb = 454 g. For other exact conversions and more detailed tables, see NBS Tech. Bull. 285, Units of Weight and Measures, Part II, 1935. See Catalog No. C10-15-10164.
REPORT NO. DOT-HS-5-01219-77-1

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document is the Final Report on activities undertaken by the Indiana University Institute for Research in Public Safety under NHTSA Contract No. DOT-HS-5-01219 (I.U. Contract No. 53-175-52), entitled "Seminars for Probation-Diagnosis-Referral Personnel in Alcohol-Highway Safety Programs." The basic purpose of the modified contract was to conduct such seminars at eight different sites, and as the report shows, this purpose was successfully accomplished. The report also deals with subordinate activities as outlined in the original Work Plan.

The contract commenced on June 29, 1975. Activities were then scheduled for completion within 11 months (May 29, 1976), but a series of modifications changing and expanding the requirements necessitated a series of extensions until December 31, 1976. The contract originally called for the conduct of seven Seminars, but modifications included the conduct of an eighth. The eight Seminars were conducted within an eleven-month period, though not the eleven months originally contemplated.
2.0 SUMMARY OF SEMINAR ACTIVITY

Seminars were eventually conducted as follows:

1. Kansas City, Missouri: January 14-16, 1976
4. Salt Lake City, Utah: May 20-21, 1976
5. Illinois: June 17-18, 1976
7. NHTSA Region X (Boise, Idaho): September 22-23, 1976
8. Mississippi: November 22-23, 1976

Site-visits were conducted at all the above sites, and also at Hennepin County, Minnesota, which subsequently did not host a Seminar.

In addition, the following sites at various stages expressed interest in the Seminar but later, for various and very different reasons, did not host it: New Orleans; New Hampshire; Tampa; Fairfax County, Virginia; Oklahoma City; South Dakota; San Antonio; and Missouri. (Details of negotiations with these sites appear in the contract's monthly reports and correspondence with the CTM).
3.0 SUMMARY OF MAJOR CONTRACT PROBLEMS

1. As with all previous contracts of this type, the great bane was pinning the sites down to precise and convenient dates. As shown in the Monthly Reports, IRPS was several times forced to call upon the assistance of the Contract Technical Manager (CTM) (Mr. Cecil Arnold) to solve scheduling problems, and even he could not find a satisfactory solution in all cases. Skittishness on the part of two or three sites thus caused unfortunate delays to the contract as a whole.

A major confounding factor was the expiration of direct federal funding for the ASAPs to which the Seminar was originally offered by contract requirement. Three such ASAPs eventually hosted Seminars. Almost all the other eight originally entered negotiations with IRPS for the Seminar, then changed their minds when their own operations changed as a result of losing direct federal funds or changing their objectives. These hesitations caused considerable problems for both IRPS and the CTM.

Interest from other sites, however, was considerable, and three of the eventual eight Seminars were hosted by sites operating without direct federal funding (including one Seminar in which three states cooperated). Delays with these sites would have been minimal, but IRPS could not offer them the Seminars until the ASAP sites had declined, which therefore meant delay.

Finally, the two NHTSA-funded Probation Demonstration sites (Tennessee and Mississippi)—both eager for the Seminar—
had to be rescheduled several times due to delays in negotiations over their own status as projects, thus causing further delays in contract scheduling.

In summary, scheduling was the contract's major problem by far. Although exasperating, such scheduling problems are apparently normal to a service contract of this type. IRPS is particularly grateful to NHTSA staff (and especially Mr. Arnold) for their assistance in trying to avoid the delays. Neither IRPS nor NHTSA staff has been able to come up with recommendations which would avoid them in the future, and they are perhaps important only in the original consideration of contract costs. (Each delay, of course, increases at least the costs of routine contract administration.)

2. The major source of stress on the curriculum package and the Instructors was the need for flexibility. The contract allowed for minimal updating of the materials in the curriculum package, which was duly (and necessarily) accomplished. What could not be allowed for, however, were changes in basic concepts of ASAP operations, in the state of the art of drinking-driver diagnosis and referral, and in the attitudes and knowledge of the communities hosting the Seminars. The weight of this more sophisticated updating fell completely on the Instructors.

Thus no two Seminars were exactly alike, although all used the same basic curriculum package. Either as a result of the site-visit, or even as a result of information ac-
quired at the actual Seminar, the Instructors adapted the materials to the point that the Seminar was hand-tailored for each site. Such tailoring was often necessary because of the nature of the participants; at some Seminars all participants were Probation Officers, at some they were almost all referral personnel, and at others there was a mixture. It was also necessary because of the stages of development which different sites had reached; some were at their very beginning, with completely inexperienced personnel and only a basic structure, while others had years of experience behind them with both drinking drivers and alternative community response structures.

This need for flexibility is extremely important. Though the basic curriculum package held up very well, it could do so only because the personal experience of the Instructors and the participants enabled them to decide which direction they wanted the packaged materials to take them. The conclusion must be that no curriculum package designed to be independent of Instructor expertise can remain sufficiently flexible to respond to the growing diversity of ASAP-type structures, personnel, and techniques. Thus, simply updating materials within a package will not be adequate to guarantee the package's usefulness.

3. There is nonetheless a clear need to revise completely the present curriculum package in two ways. First, the technical content needs complete revision to bring it into line
with research results currently flowing from NHTSA, NIAAA, and LEAA, especially as a result of ASAP-related experience. Second, the instructional techniques can now be revised due to a general increase in knowledge and in the level of interest at the community level in court-related highway safety activities.

During the contract, the Instructors experimented with revisions of the materials (by means of handouts) and of the instructional techniques used to deal with the materials. The revisions met with considerable success, and IRPS regrets that it has no further opportunity to continue the process.

4. A major underlying problem for the contract was the (a) willingness, and (b) financial capability of communities to engage in the Seminar. These matters can only be gauged subjectively, but the following opinions may be useful to NHTSA:

a. the ASAP concept is having a major impact in either helping communities create probation/referral staffs or in orienting existing probation/referral staffs toward drinking drivers;

b. the knowledge-levels of such staffs at experienced sites are very high, while at inexperienced sites the gaps in knowledge are alarming;

c. the willingness of communities to expend money on educating probation/referral personnel is not high;

d. most communities seem eager for educational opportunities for these personnel if outside funding is available,
though even then the time lost from the job can be a constraining factor.

IRPS believes that attention to the education needs of such probation/referral staff should be a high priority for highway safety personnel at the federal, regional, and state levels. It is an area where both technical assistance and the funds for technical assistance are probably necessary. It may also be essential. Communities lacking education in this area show every sign of failing to understand the true nature of the ASAP system concept. They are thus in danger of creating another social mechanism of minimal usefulness to the citizenry and also to highway safety.

While there seems to be a steady number of communities interested in "getting the best," few of them have the funds to pay for it.
4.0 EVALUATION

IRPS had originally hoped to advance the state of evaluation in this area considerably, as is indicated in the proposal and in the Evaluation Plan submitted and approved in September, 1975. Unfortunately the Evaluation Plan proved impractical, and it was with considerable regret that IRPS and the CTM decided--after attempting to use if at three sites--that it should be replaced by the evaluation methods used under previous contracts. The original scheme called for evaluation of knowledge and attitude change according to each unit of the Seminar; for analysis of the learners' background and prior training; for measurement of individual behavioral changes resulting from the Seminar; and for (it was hoped) recommendations concerning appropriate staffing of probation/referral systems.

The Plan was impractical for two very different reasons: the need to abandon the neat unit-by-unit approach contemplated by the curriculum package, in order to accommodate the interests of the very diverse learning groups; and the inadequacy of collected data for the process of analysis (i.e., the backgrounds of the participants were so diverse, and the numbers in any single category so small, that analysis was clearly misleading).

It may be that the Evaluation Plan was inappropriately "academic". The hosting agencies of the Seminar, for instance, remained much more interested in the old-style method of
evaluation: the setting of specific objectives and ongoing measurement of whether objectives had been achieved. For hosting agencies, the primary purpose of the Seminar very clearly was to solve problems. Thus the return to the original evaluation techniques (whose results are included in later sections) should probably not be regarded as a "failure". Though IRPS regrets the absence of information which the Evaluation Plan might have generated, the Plan seems to have been too ambitious, and the formed evaluation methods seem to have been more appropriate to the purposes of the Seminars and the needs of the contract.

The IRPS' Instructors are also convinced that the conventional pre-test/post-test evaluation is no longer relevant to these Seminars. Since by their nature they are now system redesign Seminars, attitude-change can be much better and more accurately measured by long-term follow-up of products resulting from the achievement of the specific objectives produced in relationship to each site. Contacts with hosting sites repeatedly reveal unexpected dividends occurring some months after the Seminar, and both the sites and the Instructors regard these as the most valid measures of the Seminar's effectiveness. The contract unfortunately did not call for such long-term evaluation.
5.0 EIGHT SEMINARS

The following section discusses each of the eight Seminars in more detail. In connection with each Seminar the following material is presented:

a. A list of objectives for the Seminar. These objectives are an addition to the objectives mentioned in the Manuals. They were set for each site by the ASAP Director and the Instructors in advance of the Seminar. Unless otherwise noted, they were achieved.

b. Correspondence from the site concerning the results and long-term effects of the Seminar, at varying dates after the Seminar.

c. A commentary on the unique features of the Seminar, for the most part written immediately after the Seminar by the Instructors.

d. List of participants.
5.1 Kansas City, Missouri

Seminar host: Kansas City Alcohol Safety Action Project
Seminar dates: January 14-16, 1976

a. **Objectives.** The objectives for this seminar were:

1. To retain remaining probation counselors.
2. To provide basic training for new counselors.
3. To have the participants analyze both the procedures and the principles of the new diagnosis/referral system.
4. To have the participants understand the new data system.
5. To improve relationships between counseling and probation staff.
6. To air disagreements between probation counselors and judges, especially concerning scheduling.
7. To discuss the use of disulfiram.
8. To identify areas where probation officers are wasting time.

b. **Correspondence.** See the accompanying letter of February 11, 1976, from local host.

c. **Commentary.** This was the second Probation Seminar conducted at this site, the reasons for a repeat performance being (a) turnover among the probation counseling staff; (b) changes in the project structure implying a significant change in the state-of-the-art.

The Seminar was fairly successful, a little muted by an awkward mixture of "Chiefs" and "Indians", and by personality
Dear Jim:

We certainly appreciate the excellent job that you and Gary Scrimgeour did at our Probation Seminar. You have repeated your fine performance of last year's Probation Seminar, and our feedback and observations confirm this.

Jim, I certainly hope that we have the pleasure of joining together in another workshop in the not-too-distant future.

Kindest personal regards,

Jerry Mollon, Project Director
Alcohol Safety Action Project

gfm/mvf
conflicts between some participants which prevented them from being frank and straightforward. The Evaluation Plan disintegrated under the pressure of these two factors.

Because of the amount of turnover, continued training was considered essential. The Seminar was thus new to some and a review for others. Procedural plans and problems were fully discussed. The highlight of the Seminar was a candid discussion between five of the seven Municipal Court judges and the ASAP probation staff on the last afternoon.

The probation staff raised a number of minor personality and processing problems which at the time were very important to them, but which to the Instructors seemed quite inconsequential in view of the tremendous progress this ASAP program has made since its inception, particularly in its control of screening, referral and probation. The newness of much of the probation staff prevented a more rational, long-term perspective from prevailing. The Instructors concluded that the ASAP is operating very efficiently except for morale problems, and only fine tuning needs now to be done.

d. List of Participants. The list of Resource Personnel and Participants is provided.
RESOURCE PEOPLE

Sgt. John Weddle
Sergeant in Charge
Police Department
1125 Locust
Kansas City, Missouri 64106

Wednesday afternoon - 1/14
Thursday morning - 1/15

Sgt. Lee Bowen
Kansas City Police Department
1125 Locust
Kansas City, Missouri 64106

Thursday morning - 1/15

Captain Robert McKinney
Commander, Traffic Specialist Unit
Police Department
15 E. 28th
Kansas City, Missouri 64106

Thursday morning - 1/15

Mr. Everett McBride
Regional Administrator
NHTSA, P.O. Box 19515
6301 Rockhill Road
Kansas City, Missouri 64141

Wednesday afternoon - 1/14

Mr. John K. Burge
Assistant City Manager
29th Floor - City Hall

Wednesday afternoon - 1/14

Dr. William Glauz
Project Evaluator
Midwest Research Institute
425 Volker Blvd.
Kansas City, Mo. 64110

Thursday morning and afternoon - 1/15
Friday afternoon - 1/16

Mr. Michael Sharp
Senior Statistician
Engineering Department
Midwest Research Institute
425 Volker Boulevard
Kansas City, Mo. 64110
Barrie Hutchinson, Midwest Research Institute

Thursday morning & afternoon - 1/15

Mr. Vernon E. Davis
ASAP Court Administrator
Municipal Court
1101 Locust
Kansas City, Mo. 64106

Thursday afternoon - 1/15
Ms. Pandora Maynard  
Input-Output Clerk  
Data Systems  
Municipal Court  
1101 Locust  
Kansas City, Mo. 64106  

Thursday afternoon - 1/15

Mr. John Fellinger  
ASAP Programmer  
Kansas City, Missouri Police Dept.  
1125 Locust, 4th Floor  
Kansas City, Mo. 64106  

Thursday afternoon - 1/15

Mr. Louis Benecke  
City Prosecutor  
Kansas City, Missouri  
Municipal Court  
1101 Locust  
Kansas City, Mo. 64106  

Thursday afternoon - 1/15  
Friday afternoon - 1/16

Mr. Norman Ledgin  
Director  
Greater K.C. Area Safety Council  
714 East 12th Street  
Kansas City, Mo. 64106  

Friday morning - 1/16

Ms. Barbara Coe  
Administrator  
School for Alcohol Safety  
714 East 12th Street  
Kansas City, Mo. 64106  

Friday morning - 1/16

Mr. Tom Pyles  
Executive Director  
Community Alcohol Programs, Inc.  
VFW Bldg., Suite 906  
406 West 34th  
Kansas City, Mo. 64111  

Friday morning - 1/16

Ms. Diane Mnookin  
Project Director  
Community Alcohol Programs, Inc.  
VFW Bldg., Suite 906  
406 West 34th  
Kansas City, Mo. 64111  

Friday morning - 1/16
RESOURCE PEOPLE

Ms. Donna Clemmons, R.N.
Antabuse Nurse
Community Alcohol Programs
VFW Bldg., Suite 906
406 West 34th
Kansas City, Missouri 64111

Ms. Bonnie Cain
Coordinator
Community Alcohol Programs
VFW Bldg., Suite 906
406 West 34th
Kansas City, Mo. 64111

David Kleier, M.D.
Public Health Physician
Health Department
10th Floor, City Hall
Kansas City, Missouri 64106
(fills in when Dr. Biery is out of town - works part time)

Mr. Shelly Miller (Edwin T.S.)
Clerk of the Municipal Court
Municipal Court
1101 Locust
Kansas City, Missouri 64106

MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGES:
The Honorable James F. Karl
Presiding Judge
Judge George C. Denney
Judge Elmo M. Hargrave
Judge Salvatore S. Nigro
Judge Thomas E. Sims
Judge Ralph H. Smith, Jr.
Judge Clifford M. Spottsville
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Linda Fletcher</td>
<td>ASAP Probation Supervisor</td>
<td>22nd Floor, City Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jim Johnson</td>
<td>Administrative Assistant</td>
<td>22nd Floor, City Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Lee Grindheim</td>
<td>ASAP Probation Officer</td>
<td>22nd Floor, City Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Suzan Englert</td>
<td></td>
<td>22nd Floor, City Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ms. Vivian French</td>
<td></td>
<td>22nd Floor, City Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jerry Love</td>
<td></td>
<td>22nd Floor, City Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steve Garder</td>
<td></td>
<td>22nd Floor, City Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Vivian Arps</td>
<td></td>
<td>22nd Floor, City Hall</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ms. JoAnn Miller</td>
<td></td>
<td>22nd Floor, City Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James D.H. Reefer</td>
<td>Director, Community Services</td>
<td>11th Floor, City Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Carson</td>
<td>Chief Probation Officer</td>
<td>9th Floor, City Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerald Mellon</td>
<td>ASAP Project Director</td>
<td>22nd Floor, City Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Susan Grower</td>
<td>Systems Coordinator</td>
<td>22nd Floor, City Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steve Estes</td>
<td>Rehabilitation Coordinator</td>
<td>22nd Floor, City Hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Ladesh</td>
<td>Community Relations Director</td>
<td>22nd Floor, City Hall</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.2 Phoenix, Arizona

Seminar host: City of Phoenix Alcohol Safety Action Project
Seminar dates: February 19-20, 1976

a. Objectives.
   1. To open dialogue between ASAP and community agencies.
   2. To explain why highway safety needs attention.
   3. To have participants perceive ASAP as a case-finding mechanism.
   4. To expand understanding of operations of PACT and ASAP.
   5. To solve the problem of continuity of care.
   6. To devise better methods of motivating clients into programs.
   7. To outline information-exchange procedures between agencies.
   8. To have participants specify ASAP's role in the continuity of care, especially as an early intervention agent.
   9. To air basic disagreements between agencies concerning the theory of referral.
  10. To reorganize the interface between ASAP and agencies handling non-alcohol or drug problems.
  11. To win credibility for ASAP as a health care system.

b. Correspondence. See accompanying letters from the site's project director and DWI Rehabilitation Supervisor.
March 19, 1976

James A. Palmer, J.D.
Research Scientist
Indiana University
School of Public and Environmental Affairs
400 East Seventh Street
Bloomington, Indiana 47401

Dear Jim:

This overdue note is nonetheless a sincere salute to the great job you did at our Seminar on Alcohol and Highway Safety: Diagnosis and Referral, which was held in Scottsdale last month. We have had a great deal of positive feedback from many of the participants. In fact, there have been some extremely productive follow-up meetings designed to accomplish greater interface for ASAP clients with the larger treatment community.

Spring seems to have arrived in Phoenix, for sure. This building is bathed in the perfume of orange blossoms, the heady aroma being a blissful experience for most and a sinus-stuffing nightmare for others. Oh, well. As usual, you can't win 'em all.

Again, Jim, thanks. As I told you here, your personal growth in handling these seminars is a joy to behold. I wish you continued success.

Cordially,

Moya G. Easterling
Project Director
March 19, 1976

Dr. Gary J. Scrimgeour  
Indiana University  
Institute for Research in Public Safety  
School of Public and Environmental Affairs  
400 East Seventh Street  
Bloomington, Indiana 47401

Dear Gary:

How good it was to see you last month at our Seminar on Alcohol and Highway Safety: Diagnosis and Referral! As usual, your skills as a facilitator, complemented by Jim Palmer's positive input, made the occasion a memorable one. We've had a greater than usual amount of positive feedback from participants. But why not? I had a great time, so it had to be a good show.

Hope you're well and happy.

Best regards,

Moya G. Easterling

MAILING ADDRESS: 251 W. WASHINGTON  
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85003  
TELEPHONE (602) 262-7191
March 31, 1976

James A. Palmer J.D.
Indian University
School of Public & Environmental Affairs
400 E. 7th St.
Bloomington, Indiana 47401

Dear Jim:

I don't want more time to lapse before taking a minute to thank you and Jim for your consideration of the rehabilitation staff during the recent Seminar.

Staff members expressed appreciation of the format that was created and feel you were both most sensitive to their needs in presenting material.

Communicating one's program ideas to a group of agency people can be a stressful situation. It was your considerate management that helped make my first ASAP Seminar such a beneficial experience and the same careful handling was evident to the recent staff-participants.

I hope both you and Gary are well and continue to deliver more dynamite Seminars!

Very truly,

Margarita Hernandez
DUI Rehabilitation Supervisor

MH:ob
c. **Commentary.** This was the second PDR Seminar conducted at this site, and one of a series of Seminars which supported the ASAP. This Seminar was deliberately built on the other Seminars.

Its most unusual characteristic was that the participants were not probation officers but health-agency personnel. The operations of the referral process were explained to them, but they needed no redesign due to the competence and experience of the ASAP personnel.

The second unusual characteristic was the high quality of the participants. They needed no elementary education. They accepted ASAP cautiously as an intake unit, and they were interested in its evaluation potential. As to ASAP theory of treatment--fast, brief, and multiple referrals--they began very cautiously, but by the end of the Seminar they had grasped its benefits to their own operations.

Feedback during the months following the Seminar shows that it had a major impact on the referral and re-referral process throughout all health agencies in the system, that it improved the ease with which the courts interfaced with the treatment agencies, and that it provided the basis for some major managerial decisions on the part of the Project and Advisory Committee.

Though scarcely the traditional Seminar, this Seminar has to rank as one of the most successful ever conducted by IRPS. The major factors in that success are (a) the experience and high quality of the local ASAP system; and (b) the ability of the Instructors to amend the materials to suit local objectives.
d. List of Participants. The list of participants begins on the following page.
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

SEMINAR ON ALCOHOL AND HIGHWAY SAFETY:
DIAGNOSIS AND REFERRAL
February 19, 20, 1976
The Inn at McCormick Ranch

Seminar Facilitators

Gary J. Scrimgeour
James A. Palmer
Indiana University
School of Public and Environmental Affairs
400 East Seventh Street
Bloomington, Indiana 47401 (812) 337-3908

Cecil Arnold
Department of Transportation
Washington, D.C.

City of Phoenix

Mrs. Moya G. Easterling
Project Director
Alcohol Safety Action Project (ASAP)
251 W. Washington Street
Phoenix, AZ 85003 262-7191

Eugene J. Neff, Administrator
Rehabilitation/Probation Center
251 W. Washington Street
Phoenix, AZ 85003 262-7633

Tom Burgess
Drug Control/Youth Activities Representative
251 W. Washington Street
Phoenix, AZ 85003 262-6700

Robert Waldon
DWI Volunteer Probation
Rehabilitation/Probation Center
251 W. Washington Street
Phoenix, AZ 85003 262-7652

Chief Presiding Judge
Rodger A. Golston
City Court
12 North 4th Avenue
Phoenix, AZ 85003 262-6681

Joe Tvedt
PACT Prosecutor
Law Department
251 W. Washington Street
Phoenix, AZ 85003 262-6461
Paul Swenson
ASAP Evaluation Analyst
251 W. Washington
Phoenix, AZ 85003

Joy Carter
City Council
Mayor's Office
251 W. Washington
Phoenix, AZ 85003

JoAnn Lilly
KEY Therapist
Rehabilitation/Probation Center
251 W. Washington
Phoenix, AZ 85003

Betty Fenn
Diagnostic Referral Interviews
Rehabilitation/Probation Center
Phoenix, AZ 85003

Peter Starrett, Administrator
Intergovernmental Programs
251 W. Washington
Phoenix, AZ 85003

Jerre Walden
Power Motivation Training
Rehabilitation/Probation Center
251 W. Washington
Phoenix, AZ 85003

Community Agencies

Norman T. Heard, Executive Director
Diversified Counseling Services
2929 E. Thomas Road, Suite 219
Phoenix, AZ 85016

Steve Woolpert
Phoenix Alcoholism Consortium (PAC)
4732 S. Central
Phoenix, AZ 85040

Geri Griffin
Phoenix Alcoholism Consortium (PAC)
1818 South 16th Street
Phoenix, AZ
Sylvia Garcia
CORAZON
P.O. Box 20662
Phoenix, AZ 85036 252-4535

Bill Meeks
Alcohol Unit
St. Luke's Hospital
525 N. 18th Street
Phoenix, AZ 85006 258-7373, X-495

Dee Gahn
Syd Palmer
Tri-City Mental Health
Desert Samaritan Hospital
1400 S. Dobson Road
Mesa, AZ 85201 834-1411, X-331

Annette Andreas
Eric Rhoades
Salt River Indian Reservation
Alcoholism Treatment Center
Route 1, Box 215
Scottsdale, AZ 85256 949-7234

Dr. Zelda Hittel
Camelback Hospital
5055 N. 34th Street
Phoenix, AZ 955-6200

Marquis Woodard
Downtown Indian Center
816 W. Washington
Phoenix, AZ 85007 262-7571

Cebron Holifield
Ebony House
P.O. Box 8174
Phoenix, AZ 85040 243-1020

Dave Eagle
LEAP Downtown Indian Center
816 W. Washington
Phoenix, AZ 85003 262-7571

Richard Musco
Terros, Inc.
760 E. McDowell, Suite C
Phoenix, AZ 85006 258-1505

John Digges
Arizona Family, Inc.
P.O. Box 628
Phoenix, AZ 85001 258-8011
Keith Roepke  
ARCA  
2214 N. Central, Suite 217  
Phoenix, AZ  85004  
258-5373

James Garner  
Phoenix South Community Mental Health Center  
5 North 8th Avenue  
Phoenix, AZ  85007  
257-9339

Dr. William Griffor  
Central Arizona Health Systems  
124 W. Thomas Road  
Phoenix, AZ  85013  
263-5277

Ralph Daniel  
Cheryl Fanning  
State Department of Health Services  
Arizona State Hospital, C-10  
Phoenix, AZ  85008  
271-4525

Alan Flory  
CODAC  
760 E. McDowell  
Phoenix, AZ  85006  
252-8985
5.3 Sacramento, California

Seminar host: Sacramento Alcohol Traffic Safety Project
Seminar dates: April 28-30, 1976

a. Objectives. The primary objective of the Seminar was to foster better understanding by the criminal justice system personnel and the alcohol treatment personnel of the operations, programs, and particular needs of both criminal justice and treatment components in handling drinking drivers. The objectives and focus of the Seminar are explained in detail in the accompanying letter of April 8, 1976, from the local seminar host.

b. Correspondence. Two additional letters from the local host were received after the Seminar and are included.

c. Commentary. One of the basic objectives of this Seminar was to enhance the credibility of the ASAP case-finding mechanism among existing treatment and referral agencies, and this objective was thoroughly achieved.

A second objective was to help the treatment agencies see the merits of dealing specifically with drinking-drivers as a group, and this was achieved very successfully.

The problem facing the Instructors was to "sell" ASAP to the treatment personnel on the one hand and to the single referring judge on the other—the judge was new to the bench and unaware of the possibilities of action. A complicating factor was the presence in Sacramento of two NHTSA personnel concerning contract negotiations. Meetings with these
April 8, 1976

Dr. James Palmer  
School of Public and Environmental Affairs  
Institute for Research and Public Safety  
400 East 7th Street  
Bloomington, Indiana 47401

Dear Jim,

As per our conversation on Friday, April 2nd, I am providing you with the following information of seminar participants. Also enclosed is a copy of the Sacramento County DOT grant proposal you requested.

As you know the focus of the seminar had to be changed as a result of responses gathered during your visit. The focus is now toward alcoholism workers and their relationship to the criminal justice system primarily accepting and working with the mandated client. Persons on the judicial side of the fence are not knowledgeable about treatment programs and find the whole area very confusing. Similarly, treatment persons do not understand the judicial system and have difficulty in working with the mandated client.

ATSP and the Mental Health Department will provide necessary equipment, program notices, invitations and necessities for the seminar. It is understood that you will provide for site costs, lunches and coffee.

The following persons have been asked to participate in the seminar:

1. Three persons from the Sacramento Alcoholism Center. The Alcoholism Center is receiving a large number of clients from ATSP because of the many services provided (Antibuse, individual counseling, group counseling and Spanish-speaking groups). SAC has had difficulty in understanding the mandated client. Counselors in many cases are set in old established patterns.

2. Two persons from the Community Alcoholism Program (CAP). CAP is a poor people's program which is NIAAA funded. Characteristically this program has dealt with community individuals. This program is dealing with the mandated poor client. There is a need to know the County
system of alcoholism services and the judicial processes.

3. Two persons from the Spanish-Speaking Information and Referral Center. This is ATSP's primary referral for the Spanish-speaking client. This group has been in operation for only four months, but has received several clients from ATSP. There is a need to make them aware of the system approach to alcoholism treatment and the drinking-driver judicial system.

4. Two persons from inpatient alcoholism programs. Inpatient programs have received few clients from ATSP, but must be made aware of some of the reasons why. They're a preference for the non-mandated client in inpatient programs.

5. Three persons from ATSP. ATSP personnel can act as a resource, but more important, have an opportunity to relate to all persons in the system at the same time.

6. Two persons from the Sacramento County Probation Department. Probation Officers do Presentence Investigation which can affect the Court's referral of clients into the alcohol treatment system and therefore have a very important role to play in the system.

7. Two persons from Mental Health Administration. These persons make the decisions that ultimately affect the entire alcoholism treatment program (funding, priorities, and Mental Health policy).

Several persons have been asked to be Resource Personnel.

1. Law Enforcement -- One captain in charge of the Traffic Enforcement Division of the Sacramento City Police Department and one officer from the California Highway Patrol.

2. The Courts -- One Judge to attend the entire two and a half days.

3. District Attorney -- One supervising District Attorney in charge of traffic cases.

4. Probation -- Two officers, one from Adult Court Division and one from Field Services.

5. Private Attorney -- one attorney experienced in defending drinking drivers who has consented to participate for two and a half days.

6. Crime Laboratory -- The chief criminalogist will attend for the entire session.

I hope that this information is adequate for your needs if not I will provide more. Looking forward to working with you and Gary.

Sincerely,

Laurence R. Valterza
Program Administrator

LRV: jka
Enclosures
May 10, 1976

Dr. James A. Palmer
Institute for Research and Public Safety
400 East 7th Street
Bloomington, Indiana 47401

Dear Jim:

This is just a short message to thank you again for all the help and assistance you provided Sacramento County in sponsoring the Alcoholism Seminar on April 28th to 30th. Several participants have contacted me and expressed their liking for the Seminar.

I only wish I could have participated more fully, but circumstances made it impossible for me to do so.

If I can be of assistance to you in the future, please call.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Laurence R. Valterza
Administrator

LRV/bc
May 10, 1975

Dr. Gary J. Scrimgeour  
Institute of Research and Public Safety  
400 East 7th Street  
Bloomington, Indiana  47401

Dear Gary:

Thank you very much for your usual "good job" at the Alcoholism Seminar here in Sacramento, April 28th to 30th. It is not often that persons working in drinking driving program can get together and learn from each other's experiences and backgrounds. Several participants expressed to me how much they learned from the Seminar.

If I can be of assistance to you in the future, please call. Next time you are in Sacramento, please let me know.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Laurence R. Valterza  
Administrator
gentlemen removed both the judge and the ASAP Director from the room for large parts of the Seminar, leaving the Instructors as the ASAP representatives.

This seems to have had no ill-effects. In fact, the ASAP Director continues to communicate enthusiastically about the groundwork accomplished by the Seminar, and particularly about its longterm dividends in system design.

Part of the reason for the success was the high level of intelligence among the participants. Almost all were experienced in dealing with problem drinkers and anxious to learn of new techniques. They were very open-minded to what ASAP had to offer, and they had recommendations of their own as to how ASAP should change its procedures.

In terms of both attitude-change and system redesign the Seminar therefore had all the impact one could hope.

d. List of Participants. A list of the Seminar participants prepared by the Seminar host is provided.
April 21, 1976

TO: Alcohol and Highway Safety Seminar Participants
FROM: Larry Valterza
SUBJ: Name and Affiliation of Seminar Participants

1. Joleen Abalos
2. Alan V. Alford
3. Susan Blacksher
4. Wanda Charlebois
5. Lee C. Dohm
6. Clyde Flemming
7. Allen E. Gilmore
8. Larry Hill
9. Roy R. Levin
10. Dean M.
11. Jim Monte
12. John Newcum
13. Seamus O'Conner
14. George Reynolds
15. Dave Snyder
16. Anna Maria Solares
17. Don Telmage
18. Roger Warren

Counselor
Probation Officer
Alcohol Traffic Safety
Probation Officer
County Probation
OFFICE

Chief Highway, Burrel

Alcoholism Administrator
Dept. of Mental Health
Counselor
Sacto. Alcoholism Center
Captain
Sacto. Police Department
Director
Community Alcoholism Prog.
Director
Crime Laboratory
Director
Sacto. Alcoholism Center
Attorney
McKinney, Sweigert, & Levin
Office Manager
Alcoholics Anonymous
Supervisor
District Attorney
Probation Officer
Starting Point
Probation Office
Community Alcoholism Program
Counselor
Alcohol Traffic Safety
Counselor
Spanish Speaking Information and Referral Center
Counselor
Sacto. Alcoholism Center
Counselor
Judge
Sacto. Municipal Court
Community Services
Mercy San Juan 'Care Unit'
5.4 Salt Lake City, Utah

Seminar host: Utah Department of Public Safety
Seminar dates: May 20-21, 1976

a. Objectives. A major problem for this Seminar was the failure of the hosting agency to produce clear behavioral objectives for the learning group.

The objectives officially assigned to the Seminar remained too vague for the taste of the Instructors:

1. Improve interagency cooperation.
2. Educate agencies concerning the special needs of drinking drivers.
3. Establish the ASAP concept of referral statewide.

These objectives, however, seem to have satisfied the hosting agency, and the Seminar was evaluated very favorably by the participants.

b. Correspondence. A letter from the site with observations on the impact of the Seminar was received belatedly and is included.

c. Commentary. The Seminar was hosted by the Utah Department of Public Safety for the members of the Adult Probation and Parole component of the State Division of Corrections. Despite the prior existence of a federally-funded ASAP, the hosting agency did not show much understanding of the operations of Probation and Parole and was unable to set clear objectives for the Seminar. Basically, it seemed to require a review of
December 22, 1976

Mr. James A. Palmer  
Institute for Research & Public Safety  
400 East 7th South  
Bloomington, Indiana 47401

Dear Mr. Palmer:

In answer to your request I have enclosed a list of the participants who attended our seminar on Alcohol and Highway Safety.

The data available for evaluating the workshop is in an administrative form. The most readily observable effect of the seminar was increased communication between the agencies represented. Since the majority of the high level projects involve interagency coordination, this type of improved communication can be very valuable for developing alcohol safety countermeasures.

The first concrete program coming out of the workshop was developed in the Highway Safety Office; the title of the project is "The Problem Drinker Driver." The goal of the project is to lower the recidivism or rearrest rates of drinking drivers who have been determined to have an alcohol problem. This program is distinctly different from the other reeducational DUI programs in that the present programs are most effective with social drinkers, while the focus of the problem driving driver school is on those drivers who are more deeply involved with alcohol.

The next most observable outcome of this increased interagency communication could well be a statewide network of DUI rehabilitation schools. An effort like this will demand a high degree of interagency coordination and communication, and many of the contacts developed at the workshop will be used for beginning statewide alcohol countermeasure programs.

The objective of the seminar was to bring together those state agencies which are capable of putting together statewide alcohol countermeasures. This was accomplished and beyond this point the long range effects of the seminar will depend on final outcome of the planning now under way. As these new developments come to the surface I will be happy to provide you additional feedback on the effects of the seminar and our progress in reducing the drinking driving problem in Utah.

Sincerely,

Steve Glines,  
Program Specialist

SG/ck  
Enclosures
ASAP operations and findings at both the local and national levels, with a view to determining how and whether the Probation and Parole Division would continue to operate whatever PDR operations it had already been conducting.

Unexpectedly, the Seminar proved successful in reaching these limited objectives. There were some problems in patchy attendance, but in general the discussions were lively and revealing. Little other than the standard Seminar materials was covered, and perhaps this unduly frustrated the Instructors used to working in more energetic sites.

The ultimate success of the Seminar clearly depended on extensive follow-up by the highway-safety office. The Adult Probation and Parole Office is bureaucratic, inconsistent, and inefficient, thus providing great opportunities for the ASAP agency to offer technical assistance in speeding up, simplifying, and refining PDR procedures. However, the highway-safety office did not seem particularly eager to undertake such follow-up.

The Instructors therefore judged the Seminar mediocre, though subsequent reports from the site state that it had sewn more important seeds than the Instructors realized, apparently in a handful of people with the power and energy to influence the statewide operation.

d. **List of Participants.** A list of Seminar participants is provided.
### PARTICIPANTS

1. Mr. John Dame
2. Mr. Steve Glines
3. Ms. Joyce Robinson
4. Mr. Steve VanderLinden
5. Mr. Newell Knight
6. Judge Griffith
7. Mr. Bob VanSciver
8. Ms. Lorraine LaTullipe
9. Representative Richard Lindsey

### AGENCY REPRESENTED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participants</th>
<th>Agency Represented</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Chris Benson</td>
<td>Utah Highway Safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Jim Angeloff</td>
<td>Utah Highway Safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Ken Norris</td>
<td>Davis Co. Prosecutors Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ms. Elizabeth Kerwood</td>
<td>Utah Highway Patrol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. David Shand</td>
<td>Murray City Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Reg Swartz</td>
<td>Public Defenders Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. John Watts</td>
<td>Utah Division of Alcohol &amp; Drugs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Bill Loader</td>
<td>Utah State Legislature</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mr. Jim Campasano, Central District Adult Probation and Parole, Ms. Elizabeth Kerwood, Central District Adult Probation and Parole, Mr. David Shand, Central District Adult Probation and Parole, Mr. Reg Swartz, Central District Adult Probation and Parole, Mr. John Watts, Central District Adult Probation and Parole.

Mr. Jim Angeloff, Northern District Adult Probation and Parole, Mr. Ken Norris, Northern District Adult Probation and Parole, Mr. Dennis Newman, Northern District Adult Probation and Parole, Mr. Ray Wahl, Northern District Adult Probation and Parole, Mr. Clint Jeppsen, Northern District Adult Probation and Parole.

Mr. Richard Lindsay, Southern District Adult Probation and Parole, Mr. Larry Simmons, Southern District Adult Probation and Parole, Ms. Betty Bowcut, Southern District Adult Probation and Parole, Mr. Fred Taylor, Southern District Adult Probation and Parole, Mr. Richard Bagley, Southern District Adult Probation and Parole, Mr. Bill Loader, Southern District Adult Probation and Parole.

All of the above identified employees of the Utah State Division of Corrections,
Adult Probation and Parole are currently providing pre-sentence investigation reports, alcohol related training courses and probation supervision services to DUI offenders in their respective districts.
5.5 Illinois

Seminar host: Illinois Department of Transportation
Seminar dates: June 17-18, 1976

a. Objectives. The objectives for the Illinois Seminar were:

1. To share available information regarding the alcohol safety problem in Illinois and nationwide.
2. To discuss and further identify goals and objectives of programs dealing with DWI offenders.
3. To explore the use of uniform methods and procedures in Illinois DWI programs.
4. To provide background information to participants new to the field of alcohol safety.
5. To explore continuation funding problems and needed legislation.
6. To provide suggestions for updating the Division of Traffic Safety Program Specifications for DWI Projects.

b. Correspondence. A letter of "summary evaluation" of the Seminar was received from the site and is included.

c. Commentary. The Illinois Department of Transportation funds a series of "mini-ASAPs" around the State, which is one of the few not to have hosted a demonstration ASAP. None of these mini-ASAPs is in a very populous area. The result is a series of small operations which accept limited numbers of referrals from the courts, usually run by a treatment or education agency. The ASAP concept, in sum, has not been fully
December 28, 1976

Mr. James Palmer
Institute for Research in Public Safety
Indiana University School of Public and Environmental Affairs
Bloomington, Indiana 47401

Dear Mr. Palmer:

We were pleased to have been given an opportunity to participate in the Seminar in Alcohol and Highway Safety presented by the Institute for Research in Public Safety.

The following comments are offered in response to your request for a summary evaluation of the Seminar and its impact on our Illinois Highway Safety Program:

. It was our understanding that the substance of and materials relating to the Seminar were designed to be used in training personnel of Alcohol Safety Action Projects in the basic concepts of the model Drinking Driver Control System of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. As Illinois did not participate in the original ASAP program, some adaptations were necessary.

. Dr. Scrimgeour and Mr. Ripberger effectively presented the Seminar materials and related them to the varied backgrounds, philosophies, and experiences of the participants from the several local agencies involved in referral programs for Driving While Intoxicated offenders in Illinois.

. As a result of the discussions between our staff and local Seminar participants, both during and after the Seminar, major weaknesses in the current systems for handling offenders in Illinois were identified.
The Seminar afforded our staff the opportunity to interact with Institute staff who acted as resource persons regarding Drinking Driver Control Systems in other states.

The Participants Manual including the Seminar materials has been of great help to us in training our new staff members in the area of Alcohol and Highway Safety.

We are currently designing a statewide Drinking Driver Control System based to a large extent upon the model presented.

Our participation in the Seminar did, we believe, have a definite positive impact upon our highway safety efforts.

Sincerely,

Eugene D. Brenning, Chief
Safety Projects Section
implemented in any of the attending jurisdictions.

The objective of the Department of Transportation is to introduce some energy and some recent information into this structure, to contest the "Mom and Pop" attitude toward operations, increase the number of referrals, and institute accurate management systems and evaluation. In view of the extraordinarily small number of arrests in Illinois, and the inadequate records system, this task is extremely difficult.

The participants at the Seminar differed greatly in attitude from those at other sites. The major reason was that none of them was suffering from anything like an overload --several in fact were begging for more clients. The Seminar, designed for ASAPs handling large numbers of arrests, found some of its better units simply irrelevant.

The Instructors therefore adopted a straight sell of the participants concerning the system's approach, analyzing each program according to the full ASAP model. This caused great thoughtfulness among the participants, and the site informs us that it has continued to have considerable impact.

The Seminar has been used by the host agency as the beginning of a full Statewide effort at creating an ASAP. Armed with basic information and support from the mini-ASAPs, it has been trying to raise the priority of drinking-driving with statewide agencies. The success of this endeavor depends largely on political factors.
From the viewpoint of the site, the Seminar was highly useful. Since the State had not hosted an ASAP, it was out of the mainstream of ASAP-generated information, and it definitely benefited from the update and the propaganda concerning the real significance of the ASAP concept. From the viewpoint of the Instructors, the Seminar was less satisfying since they could not deal with some of the major issues to which they are accustomed.

d. List of Participants. A list of participants from the nine local projects and state staff is provided.
Participants List
Alcohol and Highway Safety Seminar
June 17 and 18, 1976

Champaign County
Ken Romer
Virginia Stolpe
Champaign County Council on Alcoholism
405 West Springfield Avenue
Champaign, Illinois 61820

Coles County
Vicki Starwalt
Coles County Council on Alcoholism
635 Division Street
P. O. Box 532
Charleston, Illinois 61920

DuPage County
Rich Kalaf
DuPage County Law Enforcement Commission
DuPage Center
421 North County Farm Road
Wheaton, Illinois 60187

Rock Island County
Randy Haddock
Rock Island County Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence
910½ - 15th Avenue
East Moline, Illinois 61244

Vermilion County
Jack Kincaid
Vermilion County Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse
522 East Main Street
Danville, Illinois 61832

St. Clair County
Don Hamby
Alcoholism and Drug Dependence Council of St. Clair County
2501 Ridge Avenue
East St. Louis, Illinois 62205

Madison County
Morris Miller
Madison County Council on Alcohol and Drug Dependence
1243 West 9th Street
Alton, Illinois 62002

Moultrie County
Ray Condrey
Office of the State's Attorney
Moultrie County Courthouse
Sullivan, Illinois 61952

McLean County
Denny Kaylor
Project Lighthouse
McLean County Alcohol and Drug Assistance Unit
206 East Chestnut
Bloomington, Illinois 61701

Division of Traffic Safety
Jennie Claflin
Warren Lieu
David Taylor
Lloyd Leonard
Chris Kucera
Illinois Department of Transportation
2300 South Dirksen Parkway
Springfield, Illinois 62764

Resource People
Gary March
Driver Services Division
Office of the Secretary of State
2700 South Dirksen Parkway
Springfield, Illinois 62764

Cpl. Everitt Bane
Trooper Hobart Hensen
Illinois State Police
State Armory - Room 316
Springfield, Illinois 62706

Mike Mihm
Peoria County State's Attorney
Peoria County Courthouse
Peoria, Illinois 61602
5.6 NHTSA Region X


Seminar dates: September 22-23, 1976

a. Objectives. The general purpose of this three-state Seminar was to provide basic "state-of-the-art" information on screening, referral, and follow-up of drinking drivers. The Seminar was to be oriented to practicing pre-sentence investigation, probation, and treatment personnel to advance their knowledge and skills in the subject matter. Participants would be expected to relate the findings and experience of local programs.

b. Correspondence. The exchange of letters between the contract project director and the Region X highway-safety specialist who developed the Seminar is provided.

c. Commentary. Observations on the Seminar were prepared by one of the Instructors shortly after the conclusion of the Seminar. His memorandum is provided.

d. List of Participants. A roster of the participants is provided.
October 27, 1976

Mr. Howard Eddy  
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration  
3140 Federal Building, Room 3140  
915 Second Avenue  
Seattle, Washington 98174

Re: Pre-sentence Investigator Seminar  
Boise, Idaho  
September 22-24, 1976

Dear Howard:

Please accept my belated thanks for your initiative and effort in developing and coordinating the three-state alcohol-safety seminar for pre-sentence investigation, diagnosis, referral, and probation personnel. Gary Scrimgeour and I both found the experience to be challenging, interesting, and productive. It appeared that the participants, despite their diversity in background, experience, and state orientation, derived considerable benefit from the seminar.

We request your reaction to the seminar and information on any subsequent feedback you may have received. I have not yet tabulated the post-seminar informal evaluation responses from the participants, but we'll get to it shortly. Gary has completed his assessment, a copy of which is enclosed for your information. We felt that the seminar was good preparation for the NHTSA contract for further training program development in pre-sentence investigation. Unfortunately, we were underbid and, although we had a superior team for the work, the contract was awarded to another outfit.

Most of the seminar participants indicated an interest in obtaining the scoring key to the Mortimer-Filkins (HSRI) screening procedure. It is my understanding that you will forward legitimate requests for scoring keys to the appropriate NHTSA office in Washington, D.C. The names and mailing addresses of the interested participants are enclosed for your action.
Again, thanks for the opportunity to assist the Region X states.

Sincerely,

James A. Palmer, J.D.
Assistant Professor and
Research Scientist

Enclosures
November 24, 1976

Dr. James Palmer
Assistant Professor and Research Scientist
School of Public and Environmental Affairs
Indiana University
400 East Seventh Street
Bloomington, IN 47401

Dear Jim:

It seems it is my turn to say "sorry". Travel and other considerations have intervened since receipt of your note concerning the Idaho Pre-sentence Investigator Seminar. Consequently, I am only now getting around to answering. Again, please forgive!

All of the feedback that I have had from the States concerned has been excellent. Obviously, your success in bringing together people with divergent backgrounds and keeping them interested, not only in what you were saying, but in what their fellow participants were saying, is to be applauded. As you say, their diversity in background, experience, and State-orientation made the task an extremely difficult one and you are to be congratulated for your success.

I have looked over Gary's critique of the session and I find absolutely nothing in it with which I could disagree. The problem of an onsite administrator was partly my fault due to the fact that Idaho really didn't consider themselves as "hosts". They regarded themselves as one of the participants and I believe I could have changed that had I given it thought earlier. Other than that, and the fact that you nearly had to conduct a seminar without manuals it is my impression that the seminar was conducted in your highest professional manner, as usual.

Once again, thanks for coming out and working with us in this somewhat innovative endeavor. Sorry you did not get the follow-on contract for pre-sentence investigator seminars. As you are aware, genius in its own time often goes unrecognized.

Best wishes,

HOWARD L. EDDY
To: James A. Palmer
From: Gary J. Scrimgeour
Date: September 30, 1976

Re: Regional PDR Seminar, Boise, Idaho
September 22-24, 1976

The Seminar turned out to be one of the most interesting I've taken part in, and only a few of my anxieties were realized. The following are a few comments on significant observations arising from the Seminar's success.

a. Lack of site-visit.
   This did not help. We had to pick up our information as we went along, and I would recommend at least a careful briefing from each state, and a write-up of the situation perhaps from the Regional Office of NHTSA.

b. Lack of on-site administrator.
   This caused all sorts of minor impediments and spoiled the usual smooth flow of arrangements. I suggest we request a "host" if we do another tri-state Seminar.

c. Mixture of three states.
   This proved to be very yeasty, and we could use it again for regional Seminars. Our choice of buzz-group and competitive techniques justified abandonment of our usual approach, though the Manuals could do much better with some modification for such a situation. The variety of jobs in the three states--some strictly pre-sentence investigators (Idaho), some actually treatment personnel (Oregon) was not a strength, and it required imaginativeness to forestall their boredom. I think Washington benefited most because they did all the jobs, and I would recommend more careful selection of participants in future.

d. Use of Manuals.
   Existing materials can be adapted for regional use, but we relied completely on our own expertise--less experienced people would have floundered and sunk (e.g. ASA). There are so many tracks and methodologies now in PSI that it is time for a revision.

e. New educational strategies.
   We showed that the new techniques we had planned will work, though the absence of Resource Personnel deserves greater scrutiny. Could an individual represent a professional viewpoint for all states?

Two conclusions: First, Howard Eddy is to be congratulated on his foresight, on having seen that the Seminar would work
in these circumstances. He was right, and there are implications for future activities that should be discussed with NHTSA. Second, we have already shown that the new techniques and materials contemplated under the new PSI contract will work, and I am really looking forward to our working together on it.

A successful Seminar, I think, of a new variety, with implications for the new work coming up.
### ROSTER

**PSI SEMINAR**

**Boise, Idaho**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Robbie Walters</td>
<td>Idaho Probation &amp; Parole</td>
<td>Twin Falls, Idaho</td>
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<td>2. Olivia Craven</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Boise, Idaho</td>
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<td>3. Becky Neiwerth</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Idaho Falls, Idaho</td>
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<td>4. Susan Storm</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Lewiston, Idaho</td>
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<td>5. Bettye M. Hammond</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Pocatello, Idaho</td>
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<td>6. Sandy Forth</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Sandpoint, Idaho</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Dan Hart</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Caldwell, Idaho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. George Longdon</td>
<td>Alcohol &amp; Drug Programs</td>
<td>LaGrande, Oregon</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. Forrest C. Day, Sr.</td>
<td>Spokane Community Alcohol Center</td>
<td>Spokane, Washington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Maggie Brudnok</td>
<td>Marion-Polk-Yamhill Cnl on Alcoholism</td>
<td>McMinniville, Oregon</td>
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<tr>
<td>16. Kathryn Liedle</td>
<td>Oregon ASAP</td>
<td>Portland, Oregon</td>
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<tr>
<td>17. J. Albert Baxter</td>
<td>EOCC Mental Health Center</td>
<td>Pendleton, Oregon</td>
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<tr>
<td>18. Tim Pantages</td>
<td>M-P-Y Cnl on Alcoholism</td>
<td>Salem, Oregon</td>
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<tr>
<td>21. F. Robert Micheli</td>
<td>Ontario Misdemeanant Probation</td>
<td>Ontario, Oregon</td>
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<tr>
<td>23. Howard L. Eddy</td>
<td>NHTSA Region X</td>
<td>Seattle, Washington</td>
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<tr>
<td>24. James A. Palmer</td>
<td>Indiana University</td>
<td>Bloomington, Indiana</td>
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<tr>
<td>25. Gary J. Scrimgeour</td>
<td>Indiana University</td>
<td>Bloomington, Indiana</td>
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5.7 Memphis/Shelby County, Tennessee

Seminar host: Memphis and Shelby County Traffic Safety Coordinating Committee.

Seminar dates: August 25-27, 1976

a. Objectives. The objectives for this Seminar were:

1. To explore issues and the division of responsibilities for offenders cited for multiple offenses (e.g. DWI and possession of controlled substances) so as to ensure monitoring and coordination between the Diversion Department and the DWI program.

2. Structuring of the program to ensure (as much as possible) continuation after the termination of federal funding. Evaluation of program impact will play a key role in justifying such a continuation, and Probation Counselors (P.C.'s) must understand:
   a) That they are the sources of the data required.
   b) What data must be collected and in what form, and
   c) How data will flow to the evaluation staff and back to the P.C.'s.

3. To acquaint the P.C.'s with:
   a) Details of the program.
   b) Techniques and methods of group therapy.
   c) Curriculum and rationale of the DWI School, and
   d) Methodology of the project/study and its goals.

4. To provide a forum for information exchange between the P.C.'s and Judge Love.
b. **Correspondence.** A letter of appreciation from the local project coordinator is provided.

c. **Commentary.** The post-Seminar report of one of the Instructors provides an analysis of this difficult Seminar.

d. **List of Participants.** See the accompanying list of the thirty-three Seminar attendees.
September 3, 1976

Dr. Gary Scrimgeour
Institute of Research and Public Safety
Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana 47401

Dear Gary:

I want to thank you, Jeff Ripberger, and the Indiana University for the fine D. W. I. Probation Follow-up Seminar conducted in Memphis this past week.

Having an audience of new and untrained probation counselors mixed with experienced and judicial-oriented participants, was not the most desirable atmosphere. Your awareness of the needs of those involved, and your adaptability to cover these needs was greatly appreciated. Discussions of the key probation issues, hypothetical case discussions, case load, and client flow were most helpful.

In the future, should another seminar on this project become apparent, we would very much like to communicate with you about its content.

Best regards,

Ed Manker
Alcohol Project Coordinator

cc: L. M. Ellis
    Troy Ayers

EM/mac
To: James A. Palmer
From: Gary J. Scrimgeour

Subject: Memphis PDR Seminar

The Memphis PDR Seminar was one of the more difficult I have worked with. It stretched our materials to the limit for reasons which are important to future work, especially Mississippi.

1. Timing

The Project was due to start operations a few days following the Seminar. Although many of the Resource Personnel were very familiar with the previous system which we had helped design, and although Project Management was very cognizant of the nature of the new system, all the pre-sentence investigators themselves were brand new to the field, and, worse, no one had any experience with the problems of the new system. Forms had not yet been redesigned (or printed). Personnel assignments to various tasks had not been made. Liaison between individuals had not yet commenced, leaving only formal rather than working agreements between agencies. Many operational questions had been unasked, let alone unanswered.

This is not of course a criticism of the site—they were exactly where they ought to be. It is to demonstrate that it was a very different situation from any in which our materials have operated before. Don Ehat's ODA meeting would normally have undertaken the task we tried to accomplish. The need to do that task as well as those envisaged by our Manuals led to some confusion and necessitated a lot of improvisation on my part.

I would recommend the following:

a. Bring to the CTM's attention the fact that our Manuals were officially designed for use after six months of an ASAP's operation. They are intended to solve problems rather than identify flow and assign responsibilities. At the Memphis Seminar, we tended to leave too many problems identified but unsolved.

b. Discourage use of the Seminars at the beginning of a project's operation (e.g. Mississippi).

2. The Learning Group.

The group was far too large—at one time there were 44 people in the room, and I had to clear out about 10 of them.
Partly this is Tennessee sociability, partly it was the desire of everyone to meet everyone else in this new environment.

The range of experience was far too diverse. On the one hand we had very knowledgeable DWI instructors and probation administrators. On the other we had new PSI's who had been hired the day before, along with two who had not signed their papers yet! Two of them had been probation officers previously, but they had not handled DWI cases. The dynamics thus became very difficult, since half the group was always either lost or bored. All behaved very patiently and maturely, but we simply could not concentrate adequately on the new guys. They could not respond as actively as we are accustomed, which made me lecture (or vice!) much more than usual and therefore ruined some of our best sessions (e.g. the A unit). Few of the new PSI's knew anything about alcohol or cared about highway safety (a natural state of affairs) which forced Jeff and I to acquire an authoritative-ness we simply don't have in these areas. The new PSI's were also much more timid, naturally overawed by greater experience.

The mixture of ranks was too great. There were as many administrators as pre-sentence investigators. This set up the usual dynamic of shutting up the lower ranks, but it provided an additional problem to us since we didn't know exactly who we were educating. We thus yawed wildly from, for example, the art of interviewing to the design of management decisions, and I am still not sure exactly who our audience was. It needed to be one or the other.

Although greater experience among the learning group would have helped many of these problems, I suggest we tighten up again on the learning group for future Seminars. Lately it seems we have been creating too many of these mixes without adequately tailoring our objectives in advance. This could be a problem in both Boise and Mississippi.


Otto Hall was present for most of the Seminar, and he participated actively and fruitfully. However, this was the first time in five years we have had a Fed present (excluding contract CTM), and I would strongly recommend against it again, even if this does frustrate the Project CTM.

If you recall, our original agreement was very clearly that no Feds be present on the ground that we are working for the site exclusively and don't want to wash dirty linen. My fears were slowly coming true at Memphis. Often and often we would identify a problem, which made the local managers uptight, which made Jeff and me uptight. Instead of as usual getting the dirty linen washed, therefore, we all tended to
push it under the bed. This occurred despite Otto's personal popularity with both us and Memphis, and despite his undoubted expertise. My alternative recommendation is to make "analysis of contract problems" an objective for the Seminar, thus allowing Otto or any other Fed to play a more important role. I would be uneasy with this, however, since I hesitate to depart from our successful format.

As it was, I had to do even more improvisation, picking up on Otto's objectives as he identified them, and ensuring that they were at least thoroughly discussed. (Incidentally, there was no split here--apparently we and the Adjudication Division are now almost exactly in line as to how we think these operations should run.)

4. **Lack of Objectives.**

Jeff had great difficulty in identifying objectives for the Seminar, and those which the management identified proved very minor. We thus had to improvise objectives as we went along, and I never did record a final list of those achieved. I can't think of a solution to this problem. We were all simply premature.

5. **Use of Materials.**

Both films bored the experienced people but had a dramatic impact on the new PSIs. The Manuals were less successful. We used only about half of them. This was largely because the present project structure calls for the new probation officers to do only PSI and violations. (I'm sure this will change.) Clerical staff are deeply involved, and with them present there was a terrific split between the person-to-person nature of PSI and the paperwork orientation of the rest of the process. This meant failure to use some of our best materials, because those parts of the operation are under the control of either clerical staff or DWI School staff at the moment. The Reference Set was well used and a great success.

6. **Instructor Performance.**

I made perhaps a wrong decision--to improvise and wing it on the basis of my own expertise. This had two bad effects: it undermined Jeff, who never knew what I was going to do next, therefore making him more silent than usual; and it confused the materials considerably as I skipped around. It may have better to stick to routine, but I simply don't know. (One technical problem was invitations to Resource personnel, who all showed up at the wrong time. I recommend much more care at specifying the times and durations for which the Resource personnel are invited--i.e. a return to
the rigidity recommended in the Admin. Manual.) Most resource personnel did a very good job, but we had not briefed them well on what we expected, so they were sometimes unexpectedly and embarrassingly silent. We also lacked the numbers of local statistics which usually give us structure. Since the transfer from the authors of the project proposal to the project management was not yet complete, we also had problems with knowing which manager had the answer, thereby accidentally putting them all on the spot.


In these circumstances, formal evaluation was of course impossible. However, both Jeff and I checked things out at every break. I monitored especially the attitudes of the new probation officers, and they were enormously enthusiastic. So were Project Managers.

In sum, I think we did the job they wanted even though I wasn't happy with the disorderliness. Perhaps the key remark was made by the Project Director, who complained ruefully that we had used up all the materials he had intended to cover at the first staff meeting the following Monday. I take this to mean that we more than covered what they expected. Also Lee, who has run several of these Seminars himself, felt that we had done our usual good job.

8. Conclusion.

So despite all the above negativism, I think the Seminar did all that could be expected. My recommendation really amounts to saying that we should either (a) stick more closely to the original intentions and methodology as laid out in the Admin. Manual; or (b) explicitly change directions and objectives. In other words, either tighten up again or knowingly expand. In this respect, the site-visit becomes crucial in the determination of objectives and audience.

9. Recommendations to Site.

In view of the nature of this special Project, I recommended that they invite an experienced ASAP administrator to visit for a few days and help them design their paperflow (e.g. Moya or Thelma). I also recommended a new Seminar early next year, which they had also thought about themselves. I think their project will go well, and it would be a pleasure to work with them some more.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cheryl Russell</td>
<td>(Probation Counsellor)</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Arcie Scott</td>
<td>(Probation Counsellor)</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Lisa Wiler</td>
<td>(Probation Counsellor)</td>
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<td>Joan Stockman</td>
<td>(Probation Counsellor)</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Bill Camboli</td>
<td>(Probation Counsellor Manager)</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Mandril McGlaughlin</td>
<td>(Probation Counsellor)</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Cathy Blanc</td>
<td>(Project Secretary)</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Verna Mitchell</td>
<td>(Project Secretary)</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Judy Simmons</td>
<td>(Court Clerk)</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Anna Hernandez</td>
<td>(Probation Counsellor)</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Ann Pugh</td>
<td>(Public Defenders Office)</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Nancy Sorak</td>
<td>(Public Defenders Office)</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Dennis Hausman</td>
<td>(Juvenile Court Coordinator)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>E. W. Kaliz</td>
<td>(Juvenile Court Counsellor)</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Katherine Walton</td>
<td>(Probation Office)</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Jim Rice</td>
<td>(TSCC Data Clerk)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>John Armstrong</td>
<td>(DWI School)</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Dave Simmons</td>
<td>(DWI School)</td>
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<td>Phyllis Kelly</td>
<td>(DWI School)</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Syd Miller</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Ed Manker</td>
<td>(TSCC)</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Ron Marshak</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>Lee Stewart</td>
<td>(Urban Observatory)</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>Robert Holden</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>Maryanne Cozart</td>
<td>(TSCC)</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>Shirley Brown</td>
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<td>Debbie Neal</td>
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<td>Otto Hall</td>
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<td>Herschel Sparber</td>
<td>(Urban Observatory)</td>
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<td>30</td>
<td>Dave Stafford</td>
<td>(State Toxicologist)</td>
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<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Lt. Joe Gurley</td>
<td>(Metro Squad)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Judge Love</td>
<td>(City Court)</td>
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<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Officer Manly</td>
<td>(Memphis P.D.)</td>
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a. Objectives. The standard educational objectives of the Seminar were especially important on this occasion because (a) the Project had only just begun, within days of the Seminar; (b) the participating probation counselors were mostly very new to the Project, to the field of alcoholism, and/or to probation work.

Special objectives came from the experimental design of the Probation Demonstration Project being funded. Thus the Seminars had to have the participants understand:

1. the purpose and details of the project as a whole;
2. the difference between experimental/demonstration requirements and plain operational targets;
3. the probable areas where these two would conflict;
4. the areas and actions where they should seek resolution of the problems;
5. the need for consistency between various scattered sites, at least as far as intake and end result, if not as far as procedural methods.

Due to the high quality of the participants, these objectives led to a vivid discussion concerning the effect of the evaluation design on the nature of the "probation-counseling" which the evaluation is designed to measure.
There was originally some confusion about different objectives which different participants wanted to achieve (e.g. Project staff, NHTSA staff, Instructional staff), but these resolved themselves during the Seminar to the satisfaction of all groups.

b. **Correspondence.** A letter from the site project director reviewing the conduct and effect of the Seminar is provided.

c. **Commentary.** The evaluation report of one of the Instructors is reproduced.

d. **List of Participants.** A list of the attendees is presented.
Mr. Jeff Ripberger  
Institute for Research in Public Safety  
University of Indiana  
Bloomington, Indiana 47401

Dear Jeff:

The probation seminar held for our probation counselors on November 22 and 23 in Jackson has been of immediate benefit to the DUI Probation Follow-Up Project by enabling our probation counselors to more specifically define their roles and to realize the broader national significance of the use of alcohol as it relates to traffic safety.

All the seminar participants, including the judges and law enforcement personnel present, were very complimentary of the choice of and use of case studies on the second day of the seminar. These case studies were particularly helpful in supplying some confidence that project modalities had been and could be successful with some types of drinkers regarding whom our seminar participants were either doubtful or cynical about having any success.

The strongest criticism of the seminar, and one for which we are in large measure responsible, was that we should have spent more time on the case study segment of the seminar and less time on the general information segment. Had all persons attended who were expected to attend the basic information would have been beneficial. However, most of the seminar participants were already familiar with a good deal of the material.

I would like to give a hearty commendation to the seminar leaders Dave Skelton and Gary Scrimgeour for their command of information and their openness. Their easy style of interaction with no trace of condescension provided an excellent environment in which to learn.

January 4, 1977
It is obvious to us that seminars of this sort should be series of seminars. There are several other areas that you are working with that could be highly beneficial to us.

Sincerely,

James W. Landrum
Project Director

JWL:hsk
To: James A. Palmer
From: Gary J. Scrimgeour
Re: Mississippi Seminar

November 29, 1976

I believe the Mississippi Seminar was one of the more successful Seminars we have run. All the Probation Counsellors were present. Five judges were present for the first day, and one for the second. Skelton ran a special session for the judges. We achieved all the objectives set out by the site and by NHTSA and by ourselves. The site reported that we achieved much more than they expected and professed themselves delighted. They may ask for a Judicial Seminar.

There were three Federal representatives present: Cecil Arnold, John Krause, and Phil Dozier. Cecil was present for the Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning sessions. John and Phil were present for almost all sessions except, by agreement, the late Monday session, where we divided judges from Probation Officers. All three gentlemen expressed their admiration for our skills, and Skelton made sure that we had achieved what they wanted.

The project seems to be running very well, and there were nowhere near the number of problems we had feared. The experimental design gives major problems to the project operations: we spent much time trying to define what is the meaning of "probation only." The entire discussion was very interesting because of the caliber of the probation counsellors and the clarity of the experiment's desires. The project staff are well ahead of the problems, and federal anxieties may be caused simply by time-lag, since both Landrum and Wyndham seemed on top of every technical problem and thoroughly committed to maintaining the integrity of the experiment.

We used some more innovative techniques--the role-playing, though primitive, was highly successful, and I recommend its further use--but not to anything like the degree we had hoped for the lost follow-on contract.

All in all, a very satisfying experience. There was some muting of problems at first because of the Federal presence, but all Feds were very discreet, said almost nothing, made no disapproving signs, and therefore faded into the background quickly. As far as we are aware, their presence did not inhibit the discussion, but it did increase the anxiety level of the Instructors!

GJS:ks
MISSISSIPPI PDR SEMINAR ATTENDEES

Probation Counselors

William Buck (Pascagoula)
Sara Thames (Biloxi)
Deanne Parker (Greenwood)
Betsy Ferguson (Columbus City Court)
John Rasberry (Meridian City Court)
Bill Shumate (Gulfport)
Kathy Hacker (Tupelo)
D.D. Mitchell (Pascagoula)

Judges

Crotchet Lindsey (Pascagoula)
Lou Schissel (Greenwood)
Tom Wallace (Columbus)
Carroll White (Tupelo)
Benny Eshee (Greenville)

Police

Peter Robinson (Biloxi)
Gerry Marler (Meridian)
Buck Townsend (Pascagoula)

Other System Personnel

Jim Parks (MASAP rep)
Ann Robertson (Alcohol Abuse Program/State Dept. of Mental Health)
Billy Moore (Governor's Representative)
Ernie Albritton (Governor's staff)
Al Malone (Regional Mental Health)
Franklin Williams (GHSP)

Mississippi State University/Social Science Research Center

James Landrum
Tom Schuster
Barbara Spencer
Gerald Windham
Margaret Eatherly

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

John Krause
Phil Dozier
Cecil Arnold

Indiana University Representatives

Gary Scrimgeour
Dave Skelton