


**Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene
Board of Directors Meeting
August 21, 2012
Madison, Wisconsin**

DATE: August 14, 2012

TO: Interim Chancellor David Ward, UW-Madison – Darrell Bazzell, Designated Representative
Dennis Smith, Secretary, DHS – Sandra Breitborde, Designated Representative
Cathy Stepp, Secretary, DNR – John R. Sullivan, Designated Representative
Ben Brancel, Secretary DATCP – Susan Buroker, Designated Representative
Darryll Farmer, Chair
Jeffery Kindrai, Vice-Chair
Barry Irmen, Member
Dr. Bernard Poeschel, Member
Michael Ricker, Member
David Taylor, Member
Scott Hildebrand, UW-Madison Alternate
Charles Warzecha, DHS Alternate
Steven Sobek, DATCP Alternate

FROM: Dr. Charles Brokopp, Secretary 
Director, Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene

RE: Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene Board of Directors Meeting
August 21, 2012

PLEASE NOTE TIME and LOCATION:

**UW Hospital and Clinics
600 Highland Avenue
Transforming Healthcare Education
Room H6/1 Clinical Science Center
Madison, Wisconsin**

Lunch

Noon — 12:45p.m.

Tour of the UW Health Simulation Program Facility

12:45p.m. — 1:15p.m.

Board of Directors Meeting

1:30p.m. — 3:30p.m.

C: Kristine Hansbery
Linda Johnson
Jan Klawitter
Dr. Daniel Kurtycz
Steve Marshall
Steve Strebel
John Shalkham
Dr. Peter Shult
James Sterk
David Webb
Ron Arneson (DNR)
Camille Turcotte (DNR)

WISCONSIN STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING NOTICE

Tuesday, August 21, 2012

1:30p.m. – 3:30p.m.

**MEETING LOCATION
UW Hospital and Clinics
600 Highland Avenue
Transforming Healthcare Education
Room H6/1 Clinical Science Center
Madison, Wisconsin**

Notice is hereby given that the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene Board of Directors will convene at 1:30p.m. on Tuesday, August 21, 2012 at UW Hospital and Clinics, Madison, Wisconsin.

Notice is further given that matters concerning Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene issues, program responsibilities or operations specified in the Wisconsin Statutes, which arise after publication of this notice may be added to the agenda and publicly noticed no less than two hours before the scheduled board meeting if the board Chair determines that the matter is urgent.

Notice is further given that this meeting may be conducted partly or entirely by teleconference or videoconference.

Notice is further given that questions related to this notice, requests for special accommodations, or requests for a public appearance are addressed by the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene Administrative Offices by phone at (608) 262-3911 or in writing to the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene, 465 Henry Mall, Madison, Wisconsin, 53706.

ORDER OF BUSINESS: See agenda.

Respectfully submitted,



Charles D. Brokopp, DrPH
Secretary, Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene Board of Directors
Director, Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene
August 14, 2012

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Board of Directors Meeting
August 21, 2012**

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AGENDA

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**Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene
Board of Directors Meeting
August 21, 2012**

PROCEDURAL ITEMS

Item 1. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

Description of Item:

The draft minutes of the June 19, 2012 board meeting are submitted for approval.

Suggested Board Action:

Motion: Approve the draft minutes of the June 19, 2012 board meeting as submitted.

Staff Recommendation and Comments:

Approve draft minutes.

Once approved, minutes become part of the public record and are posted on the WSLH website: <http://www.slh.wisc.edu/board/meetings/index.php>.

**Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene
Board of Directors Meeting
August 21, 2012**

PROCEDURAL ITEMS

Item 2. REORGANIZATION OF AGENDA

Description of the Item:

Board members may suggest changes in the order in which agenda items are discussed.

Suggested Board Action:

None.

Staff Recommendation and Comments:

None.

**Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene
Board of Directors Meeting
August 21, 2012**

PROCEDURAL ITEMS

Item 3. PUBLIC APPEARANCES

Description of the Item:

Under the board's *Policies and Procedures* nonmembers are invited to make presentations.

Suggested Board Action:

Follow WSLH *Policies and Procedures*.

Staff Recommendation and Comments:

Follow WSLH *Policies and Procedures*.

Per Policies and Procedures of the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene Board of Directors:

§6.12 *Speaking privileges.* When the board is in session, no persons other than laboratory staff designated by the director shall be permitted to address the board except as hereinafter provided:

- (a) A committee report may be presented by a committee member who is not a member of the board.
- (b) A board or committee member in the course of presenting a matter to the board may request staff to assist in such a presentation.
- (c) If a board member directs a technical question for clarification of a specific issue to a person not authorized in this section, the Chair may permit such a person to respond.
- (d) The board may by majority vote or by decision of the Chair allow persons not otherwise authorized in this section to address the board if the situation warrants or the following criteria is followed:
 - (1) Written requests for public appearances on specific current agenda items shall be made to the board Secretary no later than two working days prior to the meetings. The request shall outline the reasons for the request including the subject matter to be discussed in as much detail as is feasible prior to the meeting of the board. Those requesting an appearance may, at or prior to the board meeting, provide board members copies of any written materials to be presented or a written statement of a position.
 - (2) Individual presentations will be limited to five minutes, unless otherwise authorized by the Chair.
 - (3) To schedule an appearance before the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene Board of Directors, contact the board Secretary, c/o Director, Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene, 465 Henry Mall, Madison, Wisconsin 53706. Telephone (608) 262-3911. The subject or subjects to be discussed must be identified.
 - (4) The Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene "Guidelines for Citizen Participation in WSLH Board Meetings" are published on its website: <http://www.slh.wisc.edu/index.shtml> and printed copies are available on request. (See Appendix 5) [Section §6.12 approved 5/27/03 board meeting.]

Appendix 5

Guidelines for Citizen Participation at WSLH Board Meetings

The Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene board provides opportunities for citizens to appear before the board to provide information to the board on items listed on the agenda. Such appearances shall be brief and concise. In order to accommodate this participation in the allotted time, the guidelines are as follows:

- A. Items to be brought before the board:
 - 1. The board Secretary and Chair will assign a specific time on the agenda to hear public comment when a request to speak has been received from a member of the public.
 - 2. Individuals or organizations will be limited to a total of five (5) minutes to make a presentation to the board. Following the presentation board members may ask clarifying questions.
 - 3. An organization is limited to one (1) spokesperson on an issue.
 - 4. On complex issues, individuals wishing to appear before the board are encouraged to submit written materials to the board Secretary in advance of the meeting so the board may be better informed on the subject in question. Such information should be submitted to the board Secretary for distribution to all board members no later than seven (7) working days before the board meeting.
 - 5. No matters that are in current litigation may be brought before the board.
- B. The board encourages individuals to confine their remarks to broad general policy issues rather than the day-to-day operations of the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene.
- C. Citizens who have questions for board members should ask these questions prior to the board meeting, during any recess during the board proceedings, or after board adjournment.
- D. Written requests to appear before the WSLH Board of Directors should be submitted no later than two (2) working days prior to a scheduled board meeting.
- E. Submit written requests to:
Secretary, Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene Board of Directors
C/O WSLH Director
465 Henry Mall
Madison, WI 53706
Telephone: (608) 262-3911
Email: charles.brokopp@slh.wisc.edu

**Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene
Board of Directors Meeting
August 21, 2012**

BUSINESS ITEMS

Item 4. BOARD MEMBERS' MATTERS

Description of the Item:

Board members will have the opportunity to ask questions and/or discuss issues related to the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene.

Suggested Board Action:

Receive for information.

Staff Recommendations and Comments:

Receive for information.

**Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene
Board of Directors Meeting
August 21, 2012**

BUSINESS ITEMS

Item 5. FISCAL YEAR 2012 YEAR-END CLOSEOUT REPORT

Description of the Item:

Jim Sterk will present the fiscal year 2012 year-end closeout report.

Suggested Board Action:

Receive for information.

Staff Recommendations and Comments:

Receive for information.

WISCONSIN STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE
STATEMENT OF INCOME
July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012

	Fiscal Year 2012 Annual Budget	Fiscal Year 2012 Actual	Variance Over/(Under)	Variance % of Budget
SUPPORT AND REVENUE				
Laboratory Services Revenues (Note 3)				
Agency	\$ 4,779,924	\$ 7,198,466	\$ 2,418,542	50.6%
Nonagency	19,712,303	21,587,649	1,875,346	9.5%
GPR Funding	10,313,459	9,825,399	(488,060)	-4.7%
OWI Fund Revenues	1,619,200	1,316,174	(303,026)	-18.7%
Grant Funding	5,510,947	5,864,687	353,740	6.4%
UW Program Revenue Assessment	-	131,400	131,400	
Interest Income	2,000	9,480	7,480	374.0%
TOTAL SUPPORT AND REVENUE	\$ 41,937,833	\$ 45,933,255	\$ 3,995,422	9.5%
EXPENSES				
Salaries	\$ 18,186,560	\$ 17,194,762	(991,798)	-5.5%
Fringe Benefits	7,320,072	6,666,061	(654,011)	-8.9%
Supplies & Services	10,406,993	13,456,797	3,049,804	29.3%
Transfer Overhead to UW	871,144	900,113	28,969	3.3%
Building Rent	1,950,484	1,977,643	27,159	1.4%
Depreciation	1,768,405	1,728,187	(40,218)	-2.3%
Bad Debt Expense	42,000	42,000	-	0.0%
Interest Expense	13,693	8,238	(5,455)	-39.8%
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 40,559,351	\$ 41,973,801	\$ 1,414,450	3.5%
NET OPERATING INCOME OR (LOSS)	\$ 1,378,482	\$ 3,959,454	\$ 2,580,972	

WISCONSIN STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE
COMPARATIVE INCOME STATEMENT
For 12 months ending June 30, 2012 and June 30, 2011

	Fiscal Year 2012		Fiscal Year 2011		Variance Over/(Under)	Percentage Change
SUPPORT AND REVENUE						
Laboratory Services Revenues (Note 3)						
Agency	\$	7,198,466	\$	6,118,656	\$ 1,079,810	17.6%
Nonagency		21,587,649		20,790,445	797,204	3.8%
GPR Funding		9,825,399		10,278,779	(453,380)	-4.4%
OWI Fund Revenues		1,316,174		1,568,110	(251,936)	-16.1%
Grant Funding		5,864,687		6,512,268	(647,581)	-9.9%
UW Program Revenue Assessment		131,400		(751,400)	882,800	
Interest Income		9,480		3,547	5,933	167.3%
TOTAL SUPPORT AND REVENUE	\$	45,933,255	\$	44,520,405	\$ 1,412,850	3.2%
EXPENSES						
Salaries	\$	17,194,762	\$	17,887,023	(692,261)	-3.9%
Fringe Benefits		6,666,061		8,088,602	(1,422,541)	-17.6%
Supplies & Services		13,456,797		11,650,475	1,806,322	15.5%
Transfer Overhead to UW		900,113		1,045,801	(145,688)	-13.9%
Building Rent		1,977,643		1,951,405	26,238	1.3%
Depreciation		1,728,187		1,558,562	169,625	10.9%
Bad Debt Expense		42,000		42,000	-	0.0%
Interest Expense		8,238		24,547	(16,309)	-66.4%
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$	41,973,801	\$	42,248,415	(274,614)	-0.6%
NET OPERATING INCOME OR (LOSS)	\$	3,959,454	\$	2,271,990	\$ 1,687,464	

WISCONSIN STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE
COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET
Ending June 30, 2012 and June 30, 2011

ASSETS

	June 30, 2012	June 30, 2011
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 6,725,373	\$ 4,316,240
Cash-restricted-newborn screening surcharge	\$ 1,230,632	\$ 693,961
Net accounts receivables (Note 2)	\$ 7,388,699	\$ 5,441,768
Other receivables	\$ 1,056,862	\$ 817,082
Inventories	\$ 36,293	\$ 104,860
Prepaid expenses	\$ 190,359	\$ 405,977
Total current assets	\$ 16,628,218	\$ 11,779,888
EQUIPMENT AND BUILDING IMPROVEMENTS		
Equipment	\$ 23,425,391	\$ 21,722,475
Building improvements	\$ 5,616,318	\$ 5,616,318
	\$ 29,041,709	\$ 27,338,793
Less accumulated depreciation	\$ (20,688,265)	\$ (19,003,358)
Total net fixed assets	\$ 8,353,444	\$ 8,335,435
Total Assets	\$ 24,981,662	\$ 20,115,323

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

CURRENT LIABILITIES

Salaries payable	\$ 461,947	\$ 141,148
Accounts payable	\$ 602,295	\$ 682,549
Accounts payable, Milw Hlth Dept	\$ 1,308	\$ 6,874
Newborn screening surcharge payable	\$ 1,230,632	\$ 693,961
Accrued expenses	\$ 147,968	\$ 50,169
Current obligations under capital leases	\$ 55,565	\$ 53,669
Notes Payable - current	\$ 219,574	\$ 248,725
Proficiency testing deferred revenue	\$ 1,659,814	\$ 1,561,968
Newborn screening deferred revenue	\$ 1,895,312	\$ 1,872,902
Compensated Absences (Note 5)	\$ 762,027	\$ 838,425
Total current liabilities	\$ 7,036,442	\$ 6,150,390

LONG-TERM DEBT

Obligations under capital leases	\$ 87,155	\$ 142,720
Compensated Absences (Note 5)	\$ 1,350,063	\$ 1,551,845
Total long term debt	\$ 1,437,218	\$ 1,694,565
Total Liabilities	\$ 8,473,660	\$ 7,844,955

EQUITY

Retained earnings-restricted (Note 4)		
Operating contingency	\$ 1,980,467	\$ 1,909,815
Total restricted retained earnings	\$ 1,980,467	\$ 1,909,815
Net Operating Income or (Loss)	\$ 3,959,454	\$ 2,271,990
Retained earnings-unrestricted	\$ 5,163,703	\$ 2,684,185
Contributed capital	\$ 5,404,378	\$ 5,404,378
Total unrestricted retained earnings	\$ 14,527,535	\$ 10,360,553
Total Equity	\$ 16,508,002	\$ 12,270,368
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$ 24,981,662	\$ 20,115,323

WISCONSIN STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE
Statement of Cash Flows
July 1, 2011 - June 30, 2012

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Net income	\$ 3,959,454
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation	1,728,187
Changes in working capital components:	
(Increase) in net accounts receivables	(1,946,931)
(Increase) in other receivables	(239,780)
Decrease in inventories	68,567
Decrease in prepaid expenses	215,618
Increase in salaries payable	320,799
(Decrease) in accounts payable	(80,254)
(Decrease) in payable, Milwaukee Health Dept.	(5,566)
Increase in newborn screening surcharge payable	536,671
Increase in accrued expenses	97,799
Increase in current obligations under capital leases	1,896
(Decrease) in notes payable - current	(29,151)
Increase in proficiency testing deferred revenue	97,846
Increase in newborn screen deferred revenue	22,410
	<hr/>
Net cash provided (used) in operating activities	\$ 4,747,565

CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Purchase of equipment and physical plant improvements	<u>(1,746,196)</u>
Net cash (used in) investing activities	<u>(1,746,196)</u>

CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Principal payment on Capital Lease	<u>(55,565)</u>
Net cash provided (used in) financing activities	<u>(55,565)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash	2,945,804

CASH

Beginning	<u>\$ 5,010,201</u>
Ending	<u><u>\$ 7,956,005</u></u>

WISCONSIN STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012

NOTE 1 –NATURE OF BUSINESS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Business:

- The Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene (WSLH) is a governmental institution which provides medical, industrial and environmental laboratory testing and related services to individuals, private and public agencies, including the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and the Department of Health Services (DHS). Approximately 75% of the WSLH operating revenues are program revenues, including contracts, grants, and fee-for-service billing. The remainder are general purpose revenues (GPR), which are Wisconsin state general fund dollars.

Budgetary Data:

- Fiscal Year 2011-2012 operating budget amounts were approved by the WSLH Board on June 21, 2011.

Basis of Presentation:

- The financial statements have been prepared on a modified accrual basis following Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP).

Basis of Accounting:

- Revenues are recognized at the completion of the revenue generating processes. Fee-for-service revenues are generally recognized in the period services are completed.
- Revenues from GPR, OWI, Grants, and expense reimbursement contracts for salaries, fringe benefits, capital, and supplies are recognized as expended.
- Expenses are recognized and accrued when the liability is incurred.

Estimates and assumptions:

- The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying footnotes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Assets:

- Cash is considered restricted if, by prior agreement with an outside entity, it must be segregated for future use by the outside entity or by WSLH at the outside entity's behest. As of June 30, 2012 available cash is restricted in an amount equal to the newborn screening surcharge payable to the Wisconsin Department of Health Services.
- Accounts receivable are reported at net realizable value. Net realizable value is equal to the gross amount of receivables less an estimated allowance for uncollectible amounts.
- Inventory is stated at cost (first in, first-out method).
- Equipment and building improvements are carried at cost. Expenditures for assets in excess of \$5,000 are capitalized. Depreciation is computed by the straight-line method.

Liabilities

- A liability for unearned revenue is recognized for prepaid receipts for WSLH-provided Proficiency Testing programs and for prepaid newborn screening tests.

NOTE 2- ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

- Accounts receivable and allowance for uncollectible account balances as of June 30, 2012 and June 30, 2011 are as follows:

	<u>June 30, 2012</u>	<u>June 30, 2011</u>
Accounts Receivable Total	\$7,484,523	\$5,526,838
Allowance for bad debt	<u>(95,824)</u>	<u>(85,070)</u>
Net Receivables	\$7,388,699	\$5,441,768

NOTE 3- LABORATORY SERVICES REVENUES

- At the Board's request, Laboratory Service Revenues on the Income Statement have been divided into two groups, Agency and Non-Agency, as follows:

Agency:

DNR contracts
DHS contracts
DATCP
University of Wisconsin
Office of Justice Assistance
Wisconsin Emergency Management

Non-Agency:

UW Hospital Authority
Medicare and Medicaid
Municipalities
Law Enforcement Agencies
Proficiency Testing
Newborn Screening
All other revenues from individuals, businesses, clinics, and hospitals.

NOTE 4- RETAINED EARNINGS - RESTRICTED

- The operating contingency is recomputed annually and reflects two months of salary and fringe benefit cost for positions funded from program revenues. The contingency fund is considered adequately funded if net working capital is greater than the contingency fund restriction. As of June 30, 2012 net working capital (current assets less current liabilities) was \$9,591,776 thereby meeting the target contingency reserve requirement of \$1,980,467.

NOTE 5- COMPENSATED ABSENCES

- GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences," establishes standards of accounting and reporting for compensated absences by state and local governmental entities for which employees will be paid such as vacation, sick leave, and sabbatical leave. Using the criteria in Statement 16, a liability for compensated absences that is attributable to services already rendered and that is not contingent on a specific event that is outside the control of the State and its employees has been accrued. The table below details the liability by benefit category:

	TOTAL	VACATION	PERS HOL	LEGAL HOL	COMP TIME	SABBATICAL
Current	\$762,027	\$536,912	\$132,845	\$12,183	\$12,617	\$67,468
Long-term	1,350,063	0	0	0	0	1,350,062
	\$2,112,090	\$536,912	\$132,845	\$12,183	\$12,617	\$1,417,530

**Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene
Board of Directors Meeting
August 21, 2012**

BUSINESS ITEMS

Item 6. APPROVAL OF DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES BASIC AGREEMENT

Description of the Item:

Contract for board approval under Board Policy and Procedures §3.03:

- Basic agreement with the Wisconsin Department of Health Services (DHS) for **\$3,593,352¹** for the period July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013. The agreement remains basically unchanged as to language, prices and general funding levels.

The basic agreement is funded with GPR funds that come directly to the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene. These funds allow the WSLH to provide testing and other analytical services to DHS as described in the agreement. Any reductions in GPR may result in adjustments to the level of funding available to support the agreement.

¹For fiscal year 2013, the amount of the Department of Health Services basic agreement is \$3,669,852 less a lapse of \$76,500 or \$3,593,352. The fiscal year 2012 amount of the basic agreement was \$3,669,852 less a lapse of \$179,150 or \$3,490,702.

Suggested Board Action:

Discuss and approve the Department of Health Services basic agreement described above.

Staff Recommendations and Comments:

Approve the Department of Health Services basic agreement as presented.

**Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene
Board of Directors Meeting
August 21, 2012**

BUSINESS ITEMS

Item 7. FORENSIC TOXICOLOGY TASK FORCE REPORT

Description of the Item:

David Webb will present the final report of the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene Toxicology Task Force Committee.

Suggested Board Action:

Receive for information.

Staff Recommendations and Comments:

Receive for information.

FINAL REPORT
Task Force on Improving Services from the
Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene Forensic Toxicology Program
July 30, 2012

Background

The Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene (WSLH) provides testing, testimony and support services for operating while intoxicated (OWI) investigations throughout Wisconsin. The sole funding source for this service comes from an allotment of the Driver Improvement Surcharge. In 2011, the WSLH tested over 19,000 OWI samples, representing approximately 60% of all OWI alcohol tests. The remaining 40% were breath alcohol tests and about 1,500-1,800 blood samples analyzed by the state crime laboratory system. An increasing number of blood samples submitted to the WSLH are also tested for drugs other than alcohol. Since 2003 when Act 97 (the "Baby Luke Law") was passed, the number of OWI drug samples has increased by over 230%, from 1,462 to over 3,400 in 2011. The 2003 law made it illegal to drive with any detectable amount of a Schedule I drug, methamphetamine, cocaine or its metabolites, or delta-9 THC (the active component of marijuana) in one's blood. The increase in OWI drug testing corresponds to increased use of potentially impairing drugs (illicit, prescription and over-the-counter) in society and increased training to detect drug impaired drivers by police officers; including the use of Drug Recognition Experts (specially trained police officers).

Problem

The increase in OWI drug samples tested by the WSLH has resulted in unacceptably long testing turnaround times, currently approaching one year. These long turnaround times have resulted in obvious consequences with delayed testing causing frustration from prosecutors, judges and defendants. Drug testing, unlike alcohol testing, is a series of complex tests designed to first identify the presence of various drug classes, and then confirm and quantitate individual drugs in those classes. Testing must follow rigorous analytical and forensic guidelines to produce reliable and defensible results. Because of the variety of possible impairing drugs, the use of multiple drugs by drivers and the complexity of the testing, it takes at least 20 times longer to complete a full drug screen than it does for an alcohol test. Funding for OWI testing has not kept pace with the increased drug testing workload of the WSLH. Additionally the WSLH does not receive its full budgeted allotment of the Driver Improvement Surcharge fund. The lack of additional funding has kept the laboratory staffing levels unchanged since 2003. Existing resources at the WSLH are inadequate to address its workload, resulting in ever-increasing turnaround times for drug testing.

WSLH ongoing efforts

As drug testing workload has increased the WSLH has attempted to address the growing issue of turnaround time:

1. Requests for increased funding. In FY08 the WSLH Driver Improvement Surcharge was increased by \$200,000. All other requests have been denied.
2. October 2010 request for law enforcement to submit felony OWI (4+ offenses) samples to the Wisconsin State Crime Laboratory. This has helped reduced alcohol testing workload, but has had little or no effect of drug testing.
3. Grant-funded purchase of new instrumentation (LC/M S/M S) to improve testing efficiency for cannabinoids (THC).
4. Grant-funded purchase of methodology for benzodiazepines utilizing LC/M S/MS
5. Grant-funded outsourcing of THC samples to reduce large backlog and allow for benzodiazepines method validation.
6. Limiting quantitations for other drugs when a restricted controlled substance (i.e. delta-9 THC, cocaine) is detected.
7. Strongly encourage telephone or videoconference testimony in all court trials.

8. Prioritize testing consistent with existing resources
 - a. Alcohol
 - b. EIA drug screen for THC, cocaine, opiates, benzodiazepines, barbiturates
 - c. Basic drug screen/confirm (the most time-consuming screening)
 - d. THC confirmation/quantitation
 - e. Oldest drugs
 - f. All other drug testing will take even longer

It became clear that the above-referenced efforts have only been able slow the increase in turnaround time. For instance, validating new methodology on the new instrumentation meant taking analyst time away from other drug testing. To improve turnaround time in the face of rising demand and for testing requires taking additional measures.

The WSLH OWI Task Force

The task force on improving services from the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene Forensic Toxicology Program (OWI Task Force) was formed to bring together stakeholders and help guide the WSLH in addressing this problem. During three meetings the members of the task force examined how the WSLH Forensic Toxicology Program operates and interacts with its stakeholders. Details of drug testing protocols and efforts by the WSLH to improve turnaround were also provided. The result of these productive meetings was a clearer understanding of the challenges that all laboratories, including the WSLH, face in providing high quality testing with limited resources, and how these challenges impact the ultimate goal of identifying impaired drivers and improving the safety of Wisconsin roadways.

Short and long-term recommendations were identified to reduce turnaround times. Members agreed to a target goal of 60-90 days average turnaround time for drug testing results. It was recognized that there are no simple solutions to address the issue, and that several options must be simultaneously pursued in order to have a lasting impact. These recommendations would be added to the ongoing efforts of the WSLH to reduce turnaround time and align resources with workload. Implementation of the recommendations would increase staff and equipment, reduce workload and maximize the time that analysts are in the laboratory.

Task Force Recommendations

1. **Initiate an internal LEAN/Six-Sigma quality improvement effort to ensure that laboratory and program efficiencies are realized.**
2. **Promote the use of videoconference and telephone testimony.** WSLH analysts testified over 320 times and travelled over 45,000 miles in 2011. Court appearances represent lost laboratory time. Actual testimony typically takes less than one hour, but the travel and waiting time prior to testimony mean that each appearance in person represents a lost day in the lab. Appearances by video or phone allow analysts to testify and still be able to be productive in the laboratory.
3. **Encourage the use of breath alcohol testing by law enforcement, especially in first offense OWI cases.** Implementation requires the cooperation of police and prosecutors.
 - a. Pro: A reduction of alcohol testing allows WSLH analysts to spend more time on drug testing.
 - b. Con: Some police departments and DAs believe that blood testing is more cost-effective to them and less likely to be challenged in court.
4. **Stop further drug testing when delta-9 THC or cocaine is confirmed in a blood sample.** These drugs are the most common and efficiently detected restricted controlled substances found in drivers. Full drug testing would continue to be performed on all other samples.
 - a. Pro: Reduction of 750 full drug screens per year, eliminating the time consuming

basic drug screening procedure and any subsequent quantitation of additional drugs for these samples.

- b. Con: Other drugs will not be tested in these samples, leading to possible incomplete information to support the opinion of a Drug Recognition Expert, incomplete information on the overall scope of drug use in drivers and incomplete information of the scope of impairing drug use in the arrested individual.

5. Partner with the Wisconsin State Crime Laboratory system to reduce overall workload and outsource backlogged WSLH drug samples. Re-emphasize that felony cases (OWI fourth and higher offenses) should be sent to the Crime Labs. Identify targeted drugs where the Crime Labs may have the capacity to help reduce WSLH testing.

- a. Pros: Reduction of 500 -1000 alcohol samples in felony cases still submitted to the WSLH. Reduction of samples with drugs having the highest backlogs at WSLH. Testimony, if needed, would remain in state rather than from an out-of-state outsourcing lab. Cons: The overall reduction in WSLH workload will be relatively small.

6. Seek grant funding for two project chemist positions to perform drug testing procedures. Preliminary drug screening procedures require the least amount of training (for the EIA screen approximately one month). As of May 29, 2012 there were 900 samples that needed to be screened. The project positions would fill a gap until additional permanent staff can be funded through the budget process.

- a. Pro: Will provide immediate help to keep up with incoming samples and implement workflows that prioritize identifying THC and cocaine samples. Existing, more experienced staff, will be able to focus on more complex testing and peer review of work.
- b. Con: Grant funds may not be available for this purpose and would be contingent on the WSLH having a long-term plan to obtain permanent funding for increased staff.

7. Increase the number of WSLH drug analysts. The WSLH was able to achieve and maintain a 60-90 day turnaround time for drug testing when the workload was half of its current size and the number of drug analysts was the same as it is now. Identifying and implementing more efficient testing methods and workflows and reducing the backlog of samples will help to minimize the number of additional positions needed to accommodate current and projected workload.

- a. Pro: This is the long-term solution to addressing drug testing turnaround time.
- b. Con: Requires an increase of funding for positions, training, equipment and space.

Summary

The recommendations represent a broad approach to improving turnaround time for drug testing results by reducing workload and increasing resources. Improvement will be realized incrementally as each of the recommendations is implemented. In order to be successful the cooperation and understanding of the major stakeholders is essential. There are no other alternatives in Wisconsin, public or private, for the vast majority of the OWI drug testing performed by the WSLH. By reducing alcohol testing submissions (utilizing breath more often), submitting all felony samples to the crime labs, keeping analysts in the lab instead of travelling to testify, improving laboratory efficiency and increasing staff and equipment, the WSLH will be better able to focus its unique and specialized resources on producing timely drug testing results.

**Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene
Forensic Toxicology Task Force Membership**

Organization

Wisconsin District Attorney Association
Dept of Justice Traffic Safety
Bureau of Transportation Safety
Wisconsin State Crime Lab
Wisconsin Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs Association
Dept. of Administration Policy and Budgets
Wisconsin Drug Recognition Expert
Wisconsin Drug Recognition Expert
Wisconsin DNR Law Enforcement
WSLH Board Member
WSLH Board Member
UW Legislative Liaison
Wisconsin Senate
Wisconsin Assembly
Wisconsin Assembly
Wisconsin Court System
UW Hospital and Clinics
Police Chiefs
UW School of Pharmacy

Member

Adam Gerol
Tara Jenswold-Schipper
Sonya Sidky
Kevin Jones
Michael Horstman
Michelle Gauger
Nate Thompson
Jeff Meloy
Todd Schaller
Darryll Farmer
Barry Irmen
Don Nelson
Alberta Darling
Sondy Pope-Roberts
Garey Bies
John Voelker
Don Wiebe
Susan Riseling
Cameron Scarlett

Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene Workload Data

Table 1
WSLH OWI Workload Summary FY 2010-2011

OWI Workload Summary	2010	2011
Specimens tested for alcohol	22,395	19,829
Also tested for drugs	3,275	3,406 (incomplete data)
Subpoenas Received	4,312	4,331
Court Appearances, total	298	338
Video testimony	9	15
Phone testimony	58	88
Court travel miles	45,539	45,098

Table 2
WSLH OWI Funding

Fiscal Year	Surcharge Fund Allocation	FTE's
2003-2004	\$1,176,482	16.9
2004-2005	\$1,384,900	16.9
2005-2006	\$1,402,400	16.9
2006-2007	\$1,411,300	16.9
2007-2008	\$1,629,200	16.9
2008-2009	\$1,653,000	17.9
2009-2010	\$1,653,000	16.9
2010-2011	\$1,653,000 (Rec'd \$1,568,100)	16.9
2011-2012	\$1,653,000 (Rec'd \$1,316,200)	16.9

Chart 1
WSLH OWI Drug Testing 2003-2011

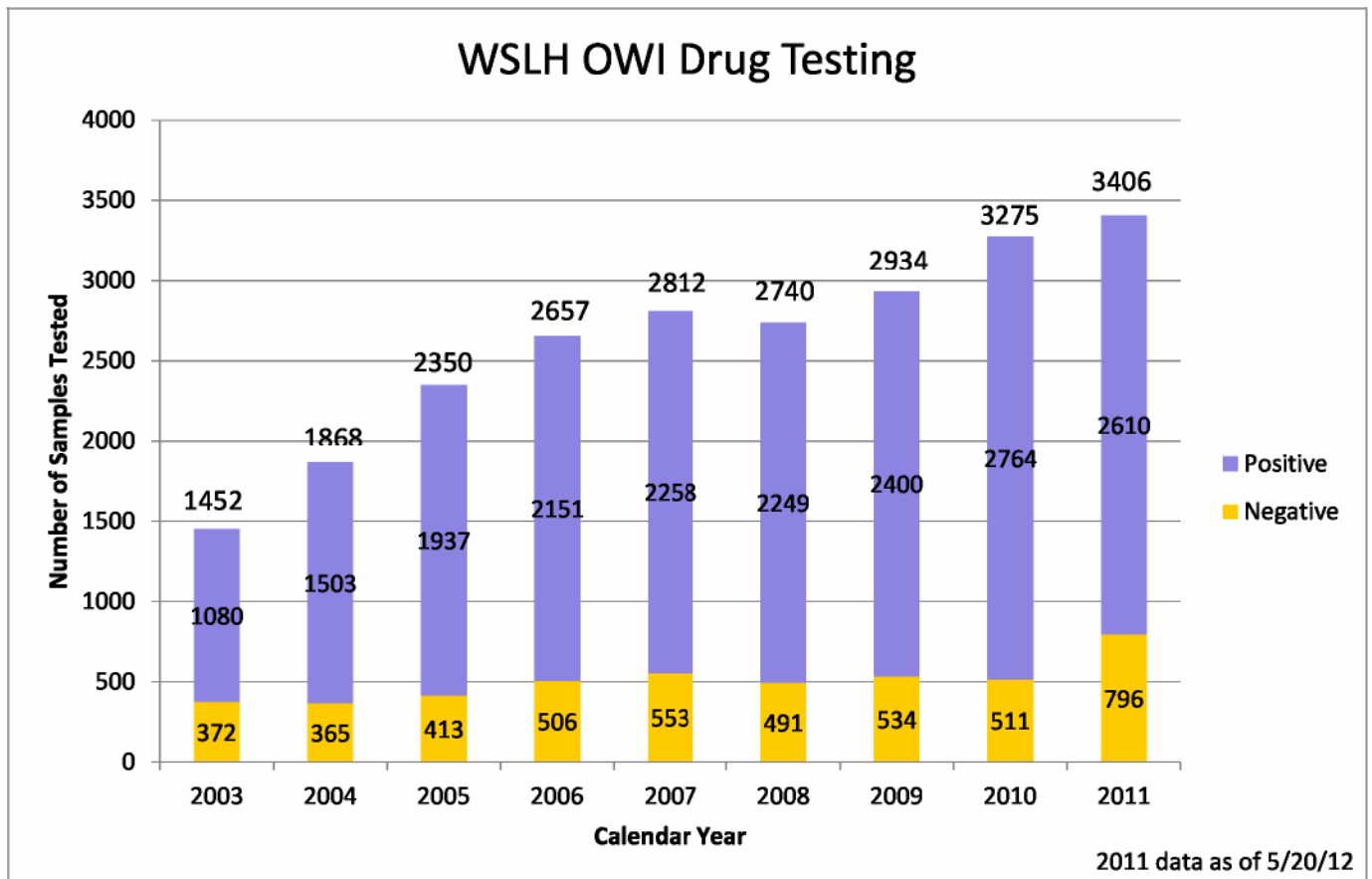
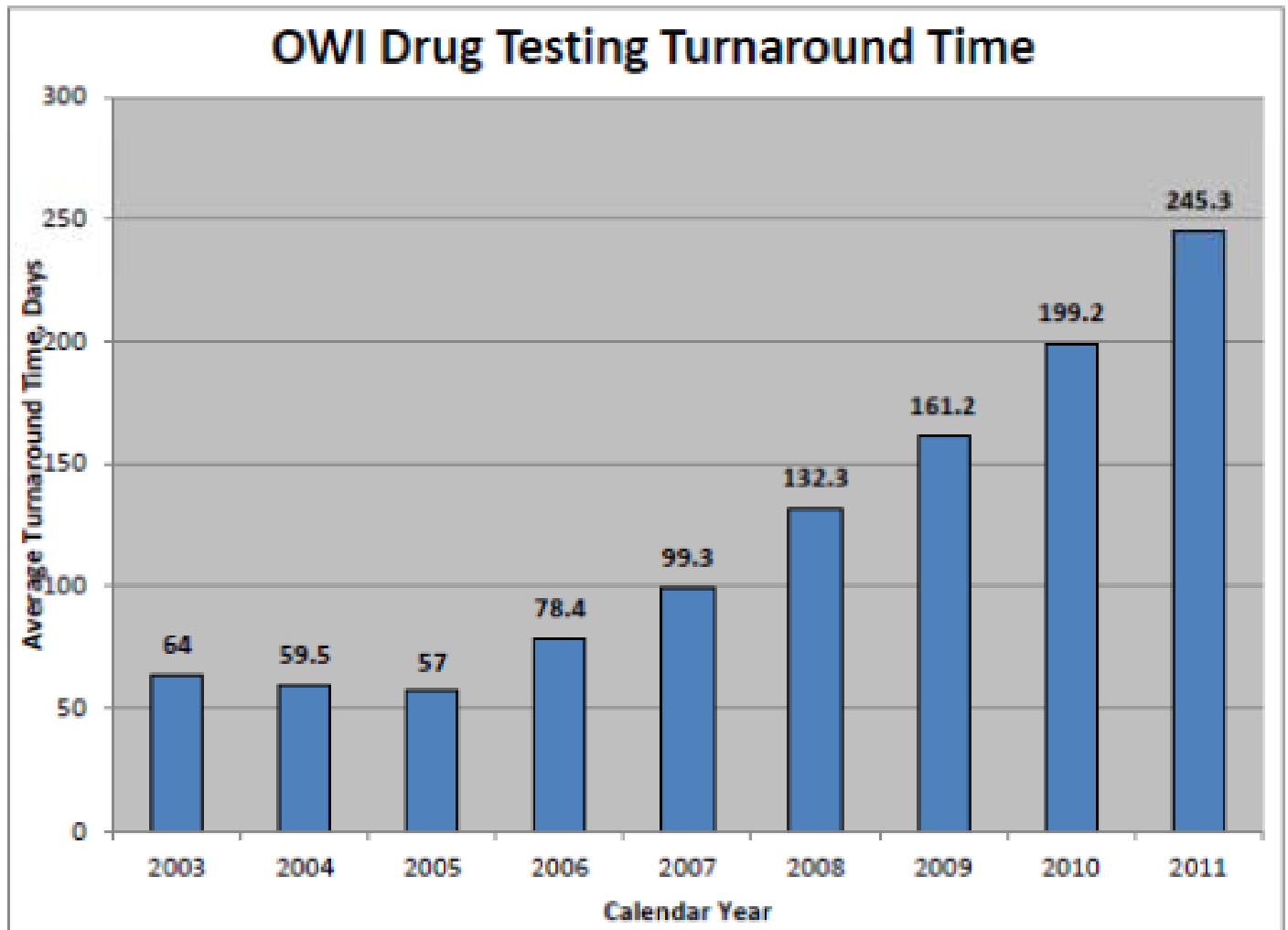


Chart 2

WSLH OWI Drug Testing Turnaround Time 2003-2011



**Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene
Board of Directors Meeting
August 21, 2012**

BUSINESS ITEMS

Item 8. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ARRA FUNDING

Description of the Item:

The Wisconsin Department of Justice has American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funds available that must be spent before February 2013. WSLH submitted a proposal to the Department of Administration in the amount of \$400K. The proposal had the support of Governor Walker and was approved by the Joint Finance Committee. The funds will be used to address the toxicology program's drug testing backlog and turnaround time: outsource drug testing to private labs (\$160K), staff overtime (\$50K) and equipment for drug analysis (\$190K).

Suggested Board Action:

Receive for information.

Staff Recommendations and Comments:

Receive for information.

Proposal to Improve State Laboratory of Hygiene Forensic Toxicology Sample Backlog and Turnaround Time

Introduction: Wisconsin's state public health laboratory, the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene (WSLH) houses a forensic toxicology program. The forensic toxicology program serves a key public health function by providing analytical services to Wisconsin's law enforcement and public health community. Key analytical services primarily include blood alcohol and blood drug analyses on impaired drivers. The WSLH forensic toxicology program is facing challenges to provide timely information to the law enforcement community.

Background: In cooperation with key partners, the WSLH has convened a task force to help define goals of the program and provide recommendations for improvement. Due to various factors such as changes in applicable laws and a recent increased emphasis on "drugged driving", the drug sample workload has increased, resulting in a sample backlog and unacceptable turnaround times. The task force has met three times and has resulted in an executive summary of findings (attached).

The WSLH has taken a number of steps recommended by the task force to address the drug testing backlog such as reducing the scope of testing, temporarily outsourcing select samples, and adding one additional FTE chemist to the program using in-house financial resources. The additional chemist, in addition to other improvement measures and strategic one-time funding, will result in significant improvements. One recommendation of the task force is to seek external funding to aid in reducing the backlog and to provide efficiencies that will directly impact the turnaround times on a long-term basis. The following represents the best way the WSLH could deploy additional one-time resources that would greatly aid in backlog reduction and improve turnaround times:

\$160,000 Outsource drug testing: samples that have already been screened for certain drugs and select new samples would be outsourced to external labs.

\$50,000 Overtime for WSLH staff to process backlogged samples: short-term emphasis on processing data from samples already analyzed and are awaiting review prior to release; additional drug testing of backlogged samples will also occur when staff work extra hours.

\$190,000 Instrumentation: Two key instruments: 1) Gas chromatograph with NPD and MSD detectors (\$110,000) — this instrument would significantly improve efficiency by consolidating complex drug work that is currently done on two instruments, 2) Gas chromatograph with headspace autosampler (\$80,000): this is the work-horse of blood-alcohol testing and would provide important additional capacity and capability.

Overall amount: \$400,000

Expected outcomes: The existing backlog of over 1000 drug samples will be reduced by approximately 50% by fall of 2013. Turnaround time for drug samples will be reduced by half or more (from 12 months to 6 months) during this same period. Ultimately after all of the recommendations of the task force have been implemented and other opportunities arise, the turnaround time goal is 60 days for drug samples and the backlog will effectively be gone.

Executive Summary
Task Force on Improving Services from the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene
Forensic Toxicology Program
June 6, 2012

Background

The Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene (WSLH) provides testing, testimony and support services for OWI investigations. In 2011 the WSLH tested over 19,000 OWI samples, which represents approximately 60% of all OWI alcohol tests. The remaining 40% were breath alcohol tests and about 1,500-1,800 blood samples analyzed by the state crime laboratory system. An increasing number of blood samples submitted to the WSLH are also tested for drugs other than alcohol. Since 2003 when Act 97 (the “Baby Luke Law”) was passed, the number of OWI drug samples has increased by over 230%, from 1,462 to over 3,400 in 2011. The 2003 law made it illegal to drive with any detectable amount of a Schedule I drug, methamphetamine, cocaine or its metabolites, or delta-9 THC (the active component of marijuana) in one’s blood. The increase in OWI drug testing corresponds to increased use of potentially impairing drugs (illicit, prescription and over-the-counter) in society and increased training to detect drug impaired drivers by police officers, including the use of Drug Recognition Experts (specially trained police officers).

Problem

The increase in OWI drug samples tested by the WSLH with no additional staff has resulted in unacceptably long testing turnaround times, currently approaching one year. Drug testing, unlike alcohol testing, is a series of complex tests designed to identify various drug classes and then confirm and quantitate individual drugs in those classes. Testing must follow rigorous analytical and forensic guidelines to produce reliable and defensible results. Because of the variety of possible impairing drugs, the use of multiple drugs by drivers and the complexity of the testing, it takes at least 20 times longer to complete a full drug screen than it does for an alcohol test.

The WSLH OWI Task Force

The OWI Task Force was formed to bring together stakeholders and help guide the WSLH address the problem. Short and long-term recommendations were identified to reduce turnaround times. It was recognized that there were no simple solutions to address the issue, and that several options must be simultaneously pursued in order to have a lasting impact. These recommendations would be added to the ongoing efforts of the WSLH to reduce turnaround time and align resources with workload. Members agreed to a target goal of 60-90 days average turnaround time.

Task Force Recommendations

1. Initiate an internal LEAN/Six-Sigma quality improvement effort to ensure that laboratory and program efficiencies are realized.
2. Promote the use of videoconference and telephone testimony wherever possible. WSLH analysts testified over 320 times and travelled over 45,000 miles in 2011. Court appearances represent lost laboratory time. Pro: analysts are able to spend more time performing testing.
3. Encourage the use of breath alcohol testing by law enforcement whenever possible. Implementation requires the cooperation of police and prosecutors. Pro: A reduction of alcohol testing allows WSLH analysts to spend more time on drug testing. Con: Some police departments and DAs believe that blood testing is more cost effective to them, and less likely to be challenged in court.
4. Stop further drug testing when delta-9 THC or cocaine is confirmed in a blood sample by the laboratory. These drugs are restricted controlled substances under the 2003 law and

frequently detected in drivers. Pro: Reduction of 750 full drug screens per year, eliminating an additional time consuming screening procedure and any subsequent quantitation of additional drugs. Con: Other drugs will not be tested, leading to possible incomplete information to support the opinion of a Drug Recognition Expert, incomplete information on the overall scope of drug use in drivers and incomplete information of the scope of drug use in the arrested individual.

5. Partner with the Wisconsin State Crime Laboratory system to reduce overall workload and outsource backlogged WSLH drug samples. Re-emphasize that felony cases (OWI fourth and higher offenses) should be sent to the crime labs. Identify targeted drugs where the crime labs may have the capacity to help reduce WSLH testing. Pros: Reduction of 500 - 1000 alcohol samples submitted to the WSLH. Reduction of samples with drugs having the highest backlogs at WSLH. Testimony, if needed, would remain in state rather than from an out-of-state outsourcing lab. Cons: The overall reduction in workload will be relatively small.
6. Seek grant funding for two project chemist positions to perform drug testing procedures. Preliminary drug screening procedures require the least amount of training (for the simplest screen approximately one month). As of May 29, 2012 there were 900 samples that needed to be screened. The project positions would fill a gap until additional permanent staff can be increased through the budget process. Pro: Will provide immediate help to keep up with incoming samples and implement workflows that prioritize identifying THC and cocaine samples. Existing, more experienced staff, will be able to focus on more complex testing and peer review of work. Con: Funding would be contingent on the WSLH having a long-term plan to obtain permanent funding for increased staff.
7. Increase the number of WSLH drug analysts. The WSLH was able to achieve and maintain a 60-90 day turnaround time for drug testing when the workload was half of its current size while the number of drug analysts was the same as it is now. Identifying and implementing more efficient testing methods and workflows and reducing the backlog of samples will help to minimize the number of positions needed to accommodate current and projected workload. Pro: This is the long term solution to addressing drug testing turnaround time. Con: Requires an increase of funding for positions, training, equipment and space.

**Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene
Board of Directors Meeting
August 21, 2012**

BUSINESS ITEMS

Item 9. FORENSIC TOXICOLOGY PROGRAM DECISION ITEM NARRATIVE

Description of the Item:

The Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene's current resources are inadequate to address the Operating While Intoxicated (OWI) drug testing workload. Reducing drug testing turnaround time and eliminating the testing backlog would require an increase in staff and equipment. WSLH has submitted a 2013-2015 biennial budget proposal requesting \$797,200 to fund three analytical chemist positions, laboratory space rental, equipment maintenance, and testing supplies.

Suggested Board Action:

Receive for information.

Staff Recommendations and Comments:

Receive for information.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM (s.20.285) State Laboratory of Hygiene 2013-15 Biennial Budget Proposal

Title: Increased Positions and Funding for Alcohol and Drug Testing

No. PR 1

Activities: Public Service

Numeric Appns

127 or GPR

FISCAL SUMMARY

SOURCE OF FUNDS			EXPENDITURE ITEMS				
	Dollars	%		2013-2014		2014-2015	
				Dollars	FTE	Dollars	FTE
GPR			Unclassified Salaries				
SEG			Graduate Assistants				
PRO			Classified Salaries	\$138,000	3.0	\$138,000	3.0
PRF			LTE Salaries				
TOTAL	\$797,200	100%	Student Help				
			Fringe Benefits	\$66,600		\$66,600	
			Supplies & Services	\$194,000		\$194,000	
			Permanent Property				
<u>BUDGET CHANGE CATEGORY</u>			Aids To Individuals & Org.				
	Cost-To-Continue		Unallotted Reserve				
x	Workload Adjustment		Debt Service				
x	Program Modifications		ANNUAL TOTALS	\$398,600	3.0	\$398,600	3.0
	One-Time Financing						
			BIENNIAL \$ TOTAL	\$797,200			
			TOTAL POSITION REQUEST	3.00			

I. Background

The OWI surcharge fund, or the Driver Improvement Fund (WSS 345.655), was created by the legislature to facilitate enforcement of Wisconsin's Implied Consent laws, codified at WSS 346.63. The surcharge is collected from persons who are convicted of OWI offenses and is used to fund driver education, law enforcement, and drug and alcohol testing. OWI testing at the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene (WSLH) is funded through an annual appropriation from this fund.

During the past three years the available funds collected by the surcharge has decreased, which has resulted in an annual decrease of \$336,800 for forensic drug and alcohol testing by the WSLH. The decrease in funding occurred during the time that the demand for forensic drug testing has increased from 1452 to >3500 cases each year. Since 2003, the demand for OWI drug testing has increased over 240%, however funding has decreased to pre-2005 levels.

**Table 1. WSLH OWI Funding and Drug Testing Workload
2003-2012**

Fiscal Year	Surcharge Fund Allocation	FTE's	Number of Drug Cases	Mean TAT in Days
2003-2004	\$1,176,482	16.9	1868	64
2004-2005	\$1,384,900	16.9	2350	60
2005-2006	\$1,402,400	16.9	2657	57
2006-2007	\$1,411,300	16.9	2812	78
2007-2008	\$1,411,300	16.9	2740	99
2008-2009	\$1,653,000	17.9	2934	132
2009-2010	\$1,653,000	16.9	3275	161
2010-2011	\$1,568,100	16.9	3406	199
2011-2012	\$1,316,173	16.9	>3500	245

FTE: full time employees

TAT: turnaround time

The WSLH provides approximately 90% of blood alcohol and over 90% of drug testing for Operating While Intoxicated (OWI) enforcement in Wisconsin. The alcohol, drug testing and court testimony provided by the WSLH are crucial components for addressing the problem of impaired driving in Wisconsin. The WSLH serves all Wisconsin law enforcement jurisdictions in providing OWI analysis and testimony. In 2012 WSLH analysts received 4,300 subpoenas, testified over 300 times and traveled 45,000 miles for OWI trials throughout Wisconsin.

OWI drug testing has nearly doubled since 2003 and continues to increase. Law enforcement is increasingly aware of and has become more proficient at identifying drivers impaired by drugs. The WSLH finds one or more drugs in approximately 85% of the OWI samples tested. Due to the complexity of drug testing it takes on average 20 times longer to complete testing on a positive drug sample compared to blood alcohol testing. The complexity of testing coupled with increased workload have resulted in drug testing turnaround times (TAT) that are approaching 10 months, with further increases likely.

II. DESCRIPTION AND JUSTIFICATION OF NEED

The WSLH formed an OWI Drug Testing Task Force composed to examine drug testing issues and propose solutions. After a review of workload data and an overview of laboratory processes and interactions with stakeholders, the task force agreed that current resources are inadequate to address the WSLH OWI drug testing workload. Reduction of drug testing turnaround time and elimination of testing backlog would require a combination of reduction of workload and increase in staff and equipment. The task force made a number of recommendations, some of which are continuations of ongoing efforts of the WSLH:

1. Increase analytical staff
2. Encourage use of breath alcohol testing, especially in first offense OWI cases
3. Reinforce that law enforcement agencies send felony OWI samples to the Wisconsin State Crime Laboratory and partner with the State Crime Laboratory to seek ways to reduce number of drug samples
4. Reduce the scope of drug testing by canceling further drug testing if marijuana (delta-9 THC) or cocaine is detected
5. Encourage the use of videoconference and telephone testimony to reduce the time analysts spend travelling to court
6. Continue to develop and incorporate state-of-the art drug testing methods

7. Evaluate and improve the overall efficiency of the WSLH drug testing process

In addition to the implementation of task force recommendations the WSLH will continue to use federal one-time grant money to purchase new analytical equipment and outsource backlogged blood drug samples. Since 2010, the Department of Transportation and the Department of Justice have transferred over \$300,000 to the WSLH to augment the cost of drug and alcohol testing. A request has also been submitted to the Department of Justice for \$400,000 of ARRA funding to help cover costs during FY13. This funding, if received, will be used for equipment upgrades, outsourcing drug testing and staff overtime.

Resources Requested:

- Staff
 - 3.0 FTE analytical chemists with salary and fringes. These positions will be utilized to perform the full spectrum of blood alcohol and drug testing analyses and testimony. Annual cost \$204,000
 - Supplies and Services. Laboratory space rental, equipment maintenance, testing supplies. Annual cost \$194,000.

By the beginning of FY14 the requested analytical chemist or toxicologist positions will be recruited, hired and trained in blood alcohol and drug testing. Combined with the additional steps that will be implemented to reduce testing backlog, the additional staff will reduce the current problems of time delays in legal processes associated with OWI cases, thereby benefiting law enforcement agencies, courts and victims and their families. Without these new WSLH resources, the current problems of delays in charging drugged drivers and scheduling court hearings due to long testing times will not only continue but will likely worsen. The increased resources are needed to complete drug testing on the increased number of samples, to eliminate the backlog of samples waiting to be tested, and significantly reduce the time it takes to analyze and report the results to law enforcement agencies.

**Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene
Board of Directors Meeting
August 21, 2012**

BUSINESS ITEMS

Item 10. FUNDING REQUEST FOR AGRICULTURE DRIVE FACILITIES

Description of the Item:

The Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene is the state of Wisconsin's primary laboratory for public health and environmental issues. Although a new building was constructed in 1999 to house the environmental, toxicological and occupational health activities of the laboratory, other functions still reside at the Henry Mall location on the UW-Madison campus. Due to the extreme age of the building and the dilapidated condition of the air handling systems, the state's building commission approved the construction of a new building adjacent to the building located on Agriculture Drive. The new building will also house the DATCP laboratory. Since the laboratory is currently not paying rent for the Henry Mall facility, rental charges for the new building represent a new expense for the WSLH. In 1999 the legislature authorized a GPR increase to cover 50% of the cost of the rent at the new laboratory. Due to rent increases during the last 13 years, the GPR allocation no longer covers 50% of the rental cost. The WSLH is requesting an appropriation to restore the GPR allocation to 50% of the rent for the existing building and 50% of the rent for the new building. The amount being requested is an increase in base funding totaling \$460,007.

Suggested Board Action:

Receive for information.

Staff Recommendations and Comments:

Receive for information.

Justification for GPR Base Funding Request for \$460,007 for Partial Rent Costs for WSLH Facilities at Agriculture Drive

For more than 100 years the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene (WSLH) has been Wisconsin's primary laboratory for public health and environmental issues. The laboratory is recognized as one of the premier state laboratories in the country and has a close working relationship with the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and many other federal and state agencies.

Although a new building was constructed in 1999 to house the environmental, toxicological and occupational health activities of the laboratory, the other functions still reside at the Henry Mall location on the UW-Madison campus. Due to the extreme age of this building and the dilapidated condition of the air handling systems, the State of Wisconsin Building Commission approved the construction of a new building adjacent to the 1999 building located on Agriculture Drive. This new building will also house the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) laboratory. Since the laboratory is currently paying no rent for the Henry Mall facility, the rental charges for the new building represent a new expense for the WSLH. In 1999, the legislature authorized a GPR increase to cover 50% of the cost of the new rent. Due to rent increases in the last 13 years, the GPR allocation no longer covers 50% of the rental cost. The WSLH is requesting an appropriation to restore the GPR allocation to 50% of the rent on the existing building and 50% of the rent for the new building.

The amount being requested is an increase in base funding of \$460,007 based on the following calculation:

Current Agriculture Drive rent+	\$1,747,930
New Agriculture Drive rent*	<u>\$ 643,716</u>
Total Agriculture Drive rent	\$2,391,646
50% of total Agriculture Drive rent	\$1,195,823
Current GPR received for rent	<u>\$ 735,816</u>
Difference	\$ 460,007

+DOA invoice for rent for 2601 Agriculture Drive for 2012

*Rent proposal received from Summer Shannon-Bradley of DSF dated June 29, 2012

Justification for GPR funding of WSLH Activities

The Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene is required by state statute to provide services to state agencies such as the Department of Natural Resources, the Department of Health Services Division of Public Health and to local health departments. The GPR funding the WSLH receives supports a myriad of programs. Pandemic influenza, deadly foodborne disease outbreaks including E. coli in spinach and listeria in cantaloupes, clusters of people infected with drug-resistant tuberculosis, floods and chemical spills that displace homeowners, warnings about dangerous air quality or mercury in fish that can harm people just by breathing or eating. Aside from generating headlines, what else do these things have in common? In all these cases and many, many more, scientists at the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene provide the vital analytical testing needed to help public health and natural resources authorities protect the people and environment of Wisconsin.

Since 1903, Wisconsin residents have depended on the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene at the University of Wisconsin-Madison to help reach and maintain the high quality of life they expect. As the state's public, environmental and occupational health laboratory, the WSLH

plays a vital role in maintaining the health and safety of Wisconsin's citizens, protecting the environment, providing training to other professionals and educating the public.

The WSLH's scientists and academic leaders offer quality services in an array of technical specialties, including microbiology, environmental sciences, industrial hygiene/occupational health, hospital laboratory quality assurance and proficiency testing, radiochemistry, toxicology and virology.

The mission of the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene is to develop and provide essential public health laboratory support to communities, agencies (local, state and federal) and private healthcare providers consistent with the public health and environmental goals of the state. Support includes analytical services for the Department of Natural Resources and Department of Health Services (as outlined in Wisconsin State Statutes 36.25 and 15.915), local governmental units, health care practitioners and private citizens; specialized public health, environmental health, and occupational health procedures and reference testing; informatics and data support; OSHA consultation; statistics, training, technical assistance and consultation for private and public health agencies; and applied research and university instruction related to the public health and environmental protection mission of the laboratory.

The WSLH is the laboratory for Wisconsin's 100+ local health departments and provides laboratory services, training, and data services to county emergency management, EMS/HAZMAT, local water utilities, waste treatment plants, coroners' offices, local law enforcement, and local environmental resource management officials. It is also responsible for private and public sector laboratory response networks on both the clinical side (132 labs) and environmental side (450 labs) to which technical training, communication, and data services are provided.

The WSLH is directly linked to more than a dozen federal agencies: Department of Homeland Security, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OHSA). The CDC has designated the WSLH to be the highest level bioterrorism and chemical terrorism response laboratory. The WSLH also serves as one of only two laboratories in the nation (the other is the CDC) providing advanced virus testing services, including detection of drug-resistant influenza viruses.

A nationally renowned public health facility, the laboratory provides top quality analytical services and makes substantial contributions to the evolution of public health and environmental laboratory science through teaching, research, outreach and public service. All sectors of the public health infrastructure – disease control and prevention, maternal and child health, environmental health, epidemiology, emergency preparedness and response, and policy development are critically linked to the state and national public health laboratory system, which the laboratory coordinates in Wisconsin. Through its wide-ranging activities, directly or indirectly, every citizen in the state is affected and protected by the public health work of the laboratory.

The units being relocated from Henry Mall to the new building are:

Communicable Disease Division

The Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene Communicable Disease Division (CDD) serves as the primary emergency response and public health diagnostic laboratory for Wisconsin's Division of Public Health/Department of Health Services and Wisconsin's nearly 100 local health departments. WSLH CDD performs laboratory analysis for infectious disease outbreaks such as pandemic influenza (e.g., 2009 pandemic H1N1), measles, TB and pertussis/whooping cough. WSLH CDD also provides testing for new diseases to the U.S like monkeypox, SARS and West Nile virus, as well as responds to potential bioterrorism events and anthrax scares.

WSLH CDD scientists also perform "DNA fingerprinting" analysis of pathogenic bacteria for foodborne disease outbreaks, and the WSLH is part of the international PulseNet foodborne disease surveillance network that responds to foodborne illness in Wisconsin, the U.S. and internationally. WSLH CDD testing also supports public health surveillance efforts in Wisconsin for TB, sexually transmitted infections and a variety of respiratory and gastrointestinal viruses and bacteria that cause human illness.

WSLH CDD staff coordinates a network of 132 hospital and clinic laboratories across Wisconsin, providing training, outreach, emergency response and communications that enable these laboratories to best serve their patients. This network also serves as the sentinel for potential bioterrorism events in Wisconsin.

The WSLH CDD works with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) on the validation of new test methods for influenza and serves as a surge capacity laboratory for CDC for measles and rubella outbreaks. WSLH CDD is also a national contract laboratory providing specialized influenza testing to CDC and public health laboratories in other states.

WSLH CDD scientists teach at UW-Madison and collaborate with UW researchers on various infectious disease research studies. Senior CDD scientists serve on UW-Madison, state and national preparedness and response committees focused on infectious diseases of particular public health importance, including influenza, TB, and vaccine-preventable diseases like measles.

Laboratory Improvement Division

External quality assurance, as represented by proficiency testing, (PT) is the key to laboratory testing accuracy and ultimately patient safety. Currently, there are only 12 proficiency testing providers in the United States and their protectorates (Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, etc.). With this limited pool of providers, choice and availability are a continuous challenge to hospitals and clinics. The WSLH PT program has been in existence since the early 1960s and was there to meet the challenges the medical community faced with the advent of CLIA' 88. CLIA' 88 is a legislative act that regulates the performance of laboratory testing.

The Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene proficiency testing (PT) program is approved as a PT provider under CLIA '88 by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). WSLH PT is accepted by the College of American Pathologist (CAP) Laboratory Accreditation Program (LAP) as a PT provider for their accredited labs and is accepted as a PT provider by Joint Commission, COLA and States. WSLH PT has over 4000 customers and over 180 different products covering a wide range of laboratory specialties and subspecialties.

While the primary goal of WSLH PT is laboratory performance improvement, WSLH PT supports other initiatives that protect and prepare the state of Wisconsin for epidemics, emergencies, and any threat to the health and well being of the citizens of Wisconsin. WSLH PT in conjunction with the Communicable Disease Division (CDD) performs such services as bioterrorism preparedness exercises, vaccine preventable disease performance monitoring, and rabies testing performance monitoring (WSLH PT is the ONLY PT provider for rabies in the world).

Through a grant from the Division of Health (DOH) WSLH PT programs are offered at no cost to all Wisconsin public health laboratories and at a reduced rate to WIC testing centers. Providing affordable proficiency testing for hospitals and clinics is a focus of WSLH PT and with this focus in mind, WSLH PT is driving change by encouraging proficiency testing (external quality assurance) for all testing regardless of intricacy or location. This drive will result in safer hospitals and clinics in Wisconsin, our nation and perhaps the world.

Trace Metals Clean Laboratory

The trace elements clean laboratory is a state-of-the-art, virtually peerless facility, specifically designed to permit unbiased and precise analysis of trace elements in the full range of environmental and clinical matrices. The lab's primary mission is that of trace element research, carrying-out both independent and collaborative projects with government, academic and industry partners worldwide. Senior personnel of the lab hold faculty and academic staff positions within academic departments of the UW-Madison and are actively engaged in building national and international research collaborations that bring both project revenue and visibility to the lab. All lab revenues are self-generated from either fee-for-service or grant-funded studies and in addition the lab is a core critical facility for the WSLH CDC-funded Chemical Emergency Response program. Both grant and fee-for-service funding streams have increased year-over-year, with grant revenues of over \$1 million and fee-for-service revenue nearly \$300,000 in current fiscal year. Over the past decade the lab has established a world-class reputation for high-quality work and for providing unique analytical capabilities, and now serves as a reference lab for many government agencies and academic and industrial clients. Many of the lab's clients and collaborators are high visibility with important decision and regulatory power (e.g. US EPA, CARB, USGS, NIH, CDC). With its research mission and close integration with faculty and staff from the UW-Madison, the lab pioneered many of the field and analytical tools now used by government and industry in monitoring and research programs. The successful program supports over \$1.5 million in analytical instrumentation and plans to acquire a new \$1 million dollar instrument are moving forward. Working closely with research collaborators, the lab has produced over 40 peer-reviewed publications in the past 2 years. Method development and applied research remains a core function of the lab and with the addition of several recent faculty hires with strong connections to the lab, this focus will only strengthen, as will the grant support. The breadth and scale of research projects continues to expand, but simultaneously the lab, in its research goals and collaborative science, is focusing on a key goal of advancing our understanding of the role of trace elements in human environmental health.

Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene
Board of Directors Meeting
August 21, 2012

BUSINESS ITEMS

Item 11. WSLH/DATCP CO-LOCATED LABORATORY UPDATE

Description of the Item:

Terry Burk, Project Manager, will present an update on the construction of the WSLH/DATCP co-located laboratory.

Suggested Board Action:

Receive for information.

Staff Recommendations and Comments:

Receive for information.



**Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene
Board of Directors Meeting
August 21, 2012**

BUSINESS ITEMS

Item 12. LIMS IMPLEMENTATION UPDATE

Description of the Item:

Linda Johnson will be presenting the board with an update on the implementation of the laboratory's LIMS system.

Suggested Board Action:

Receive for information.

Staff Recommendations and Comments:

Receive for information.

**Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene
Board of Directors Meeting
August 21, 2012**

BUSINESS ITEMS

Item 13. CONTRACTS REPORT

Description of the Item:

Contracts listed under this agenda item are described in Section 3.04 and 3.06 of the *Policy and Procedures* document. Two different mechanisms apply for handling contracts:

A) Agreements requiring director approval being reported to the board for information only under §3.04

B) Contracts requiring board approval under §3.06

Suggested Board Action:

Receive for information.

Staff Recommendations and Comments:

There are no contracts requiring board approval.

Please Note: Information will be distributed at the board meeting.

**Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene
Board of Directors Meeting
August 21, 2012**

Contracts Report

REFERENCES

- §3.02 *Policy on contracts and agreements.* Sections 3.02-3.07 are created by the board in order to carry out its responsibilities under S. 36.25(11)(a), *Wis. Stats.*, to "...set fees, set priorities and make final approval of laboratory resources..." and its authority under S. 36.25(11)(f), *Wis. Stats.*, to "...impose a fee for each test conducted by the laboratory." Any test conducted for a local unit of government is exempt from the fee unless the test is outside the state public health care mission or is required under 42 USC 300f to 300j, as determined by the laboratory of hygiene board. The laboratory may charge state agencies through contractual arrangements for the actual services rendered."
- §3.03 *Basic agreements.* No later than the first meeting of the board in each fiscal year, the board shall approve a basic services agreement with the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Health Services, respectively, for that fiscal year. Absent an approved basic services agreement, the laboratory and agency shall proceed on a "continue to operate" basis.
- §3.04 *Director's contract authority.* Except as provided in §3.06, the Director may negotiate and enter into the following contracts:
- (a) All contracts for services with the Department of Natural Resources or the Department of Health Services which are issued pursuant to the basic services agreement with that agency.
 - (b) All other contracts for services with state agencies or municipalities under S.36.25(11)(b) *Wis. Stats.*; with federal government agencies, governmental agencies in other states, and educational institutions provided that:
 - 1. The services are consistent with the laboratory's mission as approved by the board, and
 - 2. The contracts do not exceed the board approved budget for the laboratory by more than 10%.
 - (c) Any non-policy amendment or addition to the basic agreements under §3.03.
 - (d) All contracts for purchase of supplies, services, and permanent property that are within budget appropriations and the budget resource allocations approved by the board.
 - (e) All contracts with private entities and corporations, or other organizations and businesses that wish to contract with the WSLH for services, provided that:
 - 1. The price for service is at or above the fee in the current fee schedule, or
 - 2. Custom lab work, not listed in the fee schedule, is priced at or above full cost when using the new work volume.
 - 3. The Director determines a discount is necessary to carry out the WSLH's public, environmental or occupational health mission as reflected in the state statutes or core functions of state and public health laboratories, or
 - 4. The Director determines a discount will allow the WSLH to use current capacity or sustain its role within the university and
 - 5. The Director will ensure the discounted price will at least cover marginal costs and
 - 6. The WSLH Director will ensure that the long-range implications of a discounted price will not adversely affect the ability of the WSLH to attain the board's reserve requirements.
 - (f) Contracts that relate to normal administrative operations and for which the University of Wisconsin provides oversight. Examples include, but are not limited to: pre-qualifying orders intended to stipulate the WSLH's quality assurance program or business standards, Memoranda of Agreement for management of electronic access to WSLH data, HIPAA business associate agreements, and consulting agreements for limited term services from persons with specialized skills (strategic planners, *locum tenens*).
- §3.05 *Contract report to board.* A list including brief description of all contracts executed under §3.04(a), §3.04(b), §3.04(c) and §3.04(e) shall be reported to the board at its first meeting after said action. The description shall include name, period, and amount of the contract, as well as the name of the entity with which the lab is contracting. If upon review at that meeting, the board decides to set aside future contracts for certain programs or types of services and upon enactment of a specific motion detailing the constraints the board wishes to impose, the Director shall not authorize such future contracts until approval is granted for each on a case-by-case basis under §3.06.
- §3.06 *Board approval required.* The Director shall seek board approval for all of the following contracts prior to execution:
- a. Any contracts for services or purchases that are not covered by §3.03 or §3.04.
 - b. Any contract type identified by the board under §3.05 for separate consideration and approval.

Any contract which the Director feels may present either public policy or private competition questions which should be resolved by the board.

- c. Any contract which the Director feels may present either public policy or private competition questions which should be resolved by the board.

**Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene
Board of Directors Meeting
August 21, 2012**

BUSINESS ITEMS

Item 14. DIRECTOR'S REPORT

- A) 2012 Future Board Meeting Dates — Next Meeting: **November 20, 2012**
- B) Public and Environmental Health Incidents of Educational Interest
- C) Staff Accomplishments, Publications and Presentations
- D) Recruitment Update
- E) WSLH Internal Appointments

**WISCONSIN STATE LABORATORY OF HYGIENE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
2012 MEETING CALENDAR**

<p style="text-align: center;">February 21, 2012 1:00p.m. – 4:00p.m. Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene 2601 Agriculture Drive, Madison, Wisconsin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Present 2nd quarter FY12 report ■ Review meeting dates for the year ■ State of the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene ■ Review appointments and expiration dates ■ Election of officers 	<p style="text-align: center;">April 17, 2012 1:00p.m. – 4:00p.m. Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene 2601 Agriculture Drive, Madison, Wisconsin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Present 3rd quarter FY12 report ■ Submit preliminary FY13 budget ■ Review board meeting dates (summer vacations)
<p style="text-align: center;">June 19, 2012 1:00p.m. – 4:00p.m. Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene 2601 Agriculture Drive, Madison, Wisconsin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Approve FY13 budget ■ Approval of DNR/DHS Basic Agreements 	<p style="text-align: center;">August 21, 2012 Noon – 3:30pm UW Hospital and Clinics 600 Highland Avenue Madison, Wisconsin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Lunch and tour of UW School of Medicine's clinical simulation lab ■ Present FY12 year-end closeout report
<p style="text-align: center;">November 20, 2012 1:00p.m. – 4:00p.m. Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene 2601 Agriculture Drive, Madison, Wisconsin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Present FY13 1st quarter report ■ Present annual strategic plan update 	

Public and Environmental Health Incidents of Educational Interest

June 1, 2012—August 31, 2012

Date	Agent or Event Name	Description	Current Status
PUBLIC and ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH INCIDENTS of EDUCATIONAL INTEREST			
OUTBREAKS and INCIDENTS			
July 2012	Mumps	One patient (vaccine history unknown at time of testing) positive for mumps by PCR testing at WSLH. Patient specimen sent to CDC for further characterization. CDC performed gene sequencing and found it was the Mumps serotype G. There was no outbreak associated with this patient.	Completed
July 2012	Norovirus	WSLH performed testing for people sickened after swimming in Lake Wazee in Jackson County. More than 200 people fell ill with G-I symptoms after using the lake over the July 4 th holiday. Patient specimens tested by the WSLH were positive for norovirus. The lake and beach were closed for two weeks to allow warm weather and UV light to kill contaminants in the water. Water testing was done by the USDA. This was one of many norovirus outbreaks this summer responded to by WSLH, DPH and local health departments.	Lake Wazee outbreak Completed Other norovirus outbreaks Ongoing
July 2012	Pertussis	The WSLH, DPH and local health departments responded to multiple pertussis outbreaks across the state. This summer, outbreaks have occurred in group settings (summer camps and campgrounds). From January to mid-July 2012, there have been more than 3,000 cases of pertussis in Wisconsin, predominantly in 10-14-year-old age group.	Ongoing
RECENT EVENTS AND FINDINGS			
June 2012	Wisconsin Clinical Laboratory Network Communicable Disease Division	The WSLH presented an audio conference entitled "Review of CJD Disease With an Emphasis on Clinical Laboratory Issues". The audioconference was attended by approximately 212 clinical laboratorians, public health nurses and infection preventionists. Jeannie Druckenmiller, BS, SM(NRCM), CIC, Prion Disease Surveillance section, DPH, was the guest speaker.	Completed
July-August 2012	Participation in Validation study to detect enterococci by qPCR – USEPA/CSC	The WSLH Water Microbiology Dept. is currently participating in a nationwide validation study of US EPA Method R (qPCR for detection of enterococci.) The operation of the study is overseen and administered by a subcontracted company, Computer Sciences Corp. The purpose of this study is to validate a real-time quantitative PCR method to detect enterococci in recreational water. In 2005, a study by US EPA found a relationship between certain levels of enterococci in beach water and health effects of beachgoers. Method R, if validated, will be used as a standard method to determine enterococci levels in recreational water to be applied to recently established ambient water quality guidelines.	In Progress
July 2012	Wisconsin Clinical Laboratory Network Communicable Disease Division	The WSLH presented its annual Gram Stain Workshop in Rice Lake. Sixteen laboratorians attended the hands-on wet workshop to refresh their skills in performing a Gram Stain. The ½ day workshop provided inexperienced laboratory microbiologists, as well as generalists, with an opportunity to learn more about performing and reporting Gram Stain results to provide optimal value for the clinician. Attendees included students and faculty from WSLH CDD and Ashland Memorial Medical Center.	Completed

Water Systems Tests Performed by the Wisconsin State Laboratory of Hygiene

June 1, 2012 — July 31, 2012	
Number of systems on a boil water notice	44
Number of water systems tested	3149
Percent of systems on a boil water notice	1.4%
Number of boil water notices for <u>municipal community water</u> systems.	1
Number of boil water notices for <u>other than a municipal community water</u> system	7
Number of boil water notices for <u>non-transient, non-community</u> water systems.	1
Number of boil water notices for <u>transient water systems</u> .	34

	JUNE 2012							
	# of Systems Tested by WSLH				# of Boil Water Notices			
	MC	OC	NN	TN	MC	OC	NN	TN
Adams	4	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
Ashland	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Barron	2	3	4	82	0	0	0	1
Bayfield	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Brown	11	0	3	15	0	0	0	0
Buffalo	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Burnett	1	1	0	30	0	0	0	1
Calumet	8	1	3	1	0	0	0	0
Chippewa	3	5	3	27	0	0	0	1
Clark	8	2	1	34	0	0	0	2
Columbia	10	4	4	13	0	0	0	1
Crawford	6	1	0	6	0	0	0	0
Dane	33	13	8	37	0	0	0	1
Dodge	16	4	14	4	0	0	0	0
Door	3	2	4	209	0	0	0	0
Douglas	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
Dunn	1	2	1	17	0	0	0	0
Eau Claire	0	3	8	0	0	0	0	0
Florence	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Fond Du Lac	9	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Forest	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
Grant	17	6	3	16	0	0	0	1
Green	8	1	0	6	0	0	0	0
Green Lake	5	1	3	9	0	0	0	0
Iowa	10	2	3	11	0	0	0	0
Iron	5	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
Jackson	5	0	1	11	0	0	0	1
Jefferson	6	4	4	8	0	0	0	0
Juneau	10	2	0	9	0	0	0	0
Kenosha	1	15	11	10	0	0	0	1
Kewaunee	3	1	6	3	0	0	0	0
La Crosse	0	3	5	1	0	0	0	0
Lafayette	8	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Langlade	2	0	0	14	0	0	0	2
Lincoln	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Manitowoc	9	3	8	25	0	0	0	0
Marathon	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Marinette	8	1	1	23	0	0	0	0
Marquette	1	1	3	21	0	0	0	0
Menominee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milwaukee	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Monroe	6	2	2	10	0	0	0	1
Oconto	5	3	1	23	0	0	0	0
Oneida	1	4	2	11	0	0	0	0
Outagamie	10	0	3	9	0	0	0	0
Ozaukee	3	9	15	64	0	0	0	2
Pepin	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pierce	2	1	4	13	0	0	0	0
Polk	5	0	0	16	0	0	0	0
Portage	4	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
Price	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Racine	1	2	13	24	0	0	0	2
Richland	6	0	2	5	0	0	0	0
Rock	7	8	7	21	0	0	0	2
Rusk	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Sauk	13	3	5	9	0	1	0	1
Sawyer	4	1	2	0	0	1	0	0
Shawano	9	0	0	17	1	0	0	0
Sheboygan	10	1	5	2	0	0	0	0
St. Croix	2	6	8	40	0	0	0	1
Taylor	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trempealeau	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vernon	8	1	0	12	0	0	0	0
Vilas	3	4	1	20	0	0	0	0
Walworth	5	3	5	31	0	0	0	0
Washburn	2	0	2	21	0	0	0	0
Washington	3	5	11	55	0	0	0	0
Waukesha	4	4	9	1	0	0	0	0
Waupaca	8	2	3	28	0	0	0	0
Waushara	5	2	6	37	0	0	0	1
Winnebago	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Wood	6	1	2	0	0	0	0	0

Report on Public Water System Testing

MC is municipal community water system which means a water system which serves at least 15 service connections used by year round residents or regularly serves at least 25 year round resident and is owned by a county, city, village, town, town sanitary district, or utility district.

OC is other than municipal community water system which means a community water system that is not a municipal water system. Examples of other than municipal community water systems include but are not limited to those serving mobile home parks, apartments and condominiums.

NN is non-transient non-community water system which means a non-community water system that regularly serves at least 25 of the same persons over 6 months per year. Examples of non-transient non-community water systems include those serving schools, day care centers and factories.

TN is non-community transient water system which means a non-community water system that serves at least 25 people at least 60 days of the year. Examples of transient non-community water systems include those serving taverns, motels, restaurants, churches, campgrounds and parks.

	JULY 2012							
	# of Systems Tested by WSLH				# of Boil Water Notices			
	MC	OC	NN	TN	MC	OC	NN	TN
Adams	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Ashland	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Barron	2	1	3	33	0	0	0	2
Bayfield	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Brown	10	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Buffalo	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Burnett	1	0	1	5	0	0	0	0
Calumet	7	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
Chippewa	3	1	0	28	0	0	0	1
Clark	8	0	1	11	0	0	0	2
Columbia	10	2	6	7	0	0	0	0
Crawford	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Dane	33	6	7	25	0	0	0	3
Dodge	16	2	7	5	0	1	0	0
Door	3	1	3	112	0	0	0	0
Douglas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dunn	1	0	0	22	0	0	0	0
Eau Claire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florence	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Fond Du Lac	9	2	5	1	0	0	0	0
Forest	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Grant	15	3	3	4	0	0	0	0
Green	8	0	2	6	0	0	0	0
Green Lake	5	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
Iowa	9	0	3	17	0	0	0	0
Iron	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Jackson	5	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	6	8	6	5	0	1	1	0
Juneau	10	3	0	4	0	0	0	0
Kenosha	1	12	6	1	0	1	0	0
Kewaunee	3	1	1	4	0	0	0	0
La Crosse	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0
Lafayette	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Langlade	1	1	0	8	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manitowoc	9	3	7	9	0	0	0	0
Marathon	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Marinette	8	1	2	10	0	0	0	0
Marquette	1	2	3	11	0	0	0	0
Menominee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milwaukee	3	3	4	0	0	0	0	0
Monroe	6	3	0	3	0	0	0	1
Oconto	5	2	0	6	0	0	0	0
Oneida	1	4	1	3	0	0	0	0
Outagamie	10	0	3	4	0	0	0	0
Ozaukee	3	6	8	11	0	0	0	2
Pepin	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0
Pierce	2	1	2	4	0	0	0	0
Polk	5	0	0	22	0	0	0	0
Portage	4	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Price	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Racine	0	1	7	12	0	0	0	1
Richland	6	0	2	3	0	0	0	0
Rock	7	7	4	7	0	0	0	1
Rusk	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sauk	13	4	3	17	0	1	0	0
Sawyer	4	2	1	4	0	1	0	0
Shawano	9	1	0	8	0	0	0	0
Sheboygan	9	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
St. Croix	2	6	0	43	0	0	0	0
Taylor	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trempealeau	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vernon	8	1	3	1	0	0	0	0
Vilas	3	3	0	23	0	0	0	0
Walworth	4	2	2	17	0	0	0	0
Washburn	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
Washington	3	3	4	5	0	0	0	0
Waukesha	4	4	14	1	0	0	0	0
Waupaca	8	0	2	8	0	0	0	0
Waushara	5	0	1	5	0	0	0	0
Winnebago	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Wood	6	1	2	0	0	0	0	0

Report on Public Water System Testing

MC is municipal community water system which means a water system which serves at least 15 service connections used by year round residents or regularly serves at least 25 year round resident and is owned by a county, city, village, town, town sanitary district, or utility district.

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NN is non-transient non-community water system which means a non-community water system that regularly serves at least 25 of the same persons over 6 months per year. Examples of non-transient non-community water systems include those serving schools, day care centers and factories.

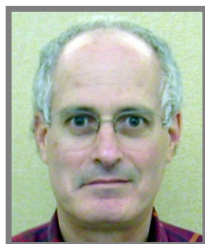
TN is non-community transient water system which means a non-community water system that serves at least 25 people at least 60 days of the year. Examples of transient non-community water systems include those serving taverns, motels, restaurants, churches, campgrounds and parks.

Staff Accomplishments, Publications and Presentations

The **WSLH School of Cytotechnology** class of 2012 graduated on July 31. The next step for the graduates is to sit for the American Society for Clinical Pathology (ASCP) board exams. The incoming class will begin their one-year program in late August.



In June **Laura Liddicoat** gave a presentation titled “Analyzing for Drugs in OWI Cases” at the 2012 League of Wisconsin Municipal Attorneys’ Institute in Elkhart Lake, Wisconsin.



Dr. David Warshauer made a presentation about the use of nucleic acid amplification testing for diagnosis of extrapulmonary tuberculosis at the 8th

National Conference on Laboratory Aspects of Tuberculosis Conference in Atlanta.



Dr. Warshauer, Jason Shelerud and Tim Monson presented a poster titled “Use of Washed Sheep Blood Agar with Mitomycin C (WSB) to Decrease

Turnaround Time for the Identification of Shiga toxin-producing *Escherichia coli* (STEC)” at the American Society for Microbiology General Meeting in San Francisco.



Erin Bowles coordinated WSLH’s annual Gram Stain Workshop in Rice Lake. Sixteen laboratorians attended the hands-on

wet workshop to refresh their skills in performing a Gram Stain. The ½ day workshop provided inexperienced laboratory microbiologists and generalists with an opportunity to learn more about performing and reporting Gram Stain results.



In June **Amy Miles** gave a presentation about designer drugs to Illinois Appellate Prosecutor Attorneys in Peoria. In July she organized and moderated a SOFT Drugs

& Driving Special Scientific Session in Boston. She also presented a workshop on designer drugs at the Institute for Police Technology and Management (DRE Recertification) in St. Pete Beach, Florida.

The **Communicable Disease Division** received a \$75,000 grant in partnership with the California Department of Public Health Laboratory (CDPHL) to explore novel approaches to shared TB laboratory services. The project will explore the feasibility of low TB incidence states submitting clinical specimens and cultures to a higher-volume public health laboratory such as CDPHL for the molecular detection of *M. tuberculosis* directly from clinical specimens, and molecular and traditional culture drug susceptibility testing. WSLH will look at the costs and turnaround times for the testing. Shared services could provide state-of-the-art molecular testing capabilities to low volume laboratories that cannot cost-effectively offer these services in their jurisdictions. The one-year pilot project began July 1st.



In July **Patrick Harding** gave a presentation to Wisconsin Department of Transportation/Bureau of Transportation Safety staff about WSLH drug

testing and grant proposals.

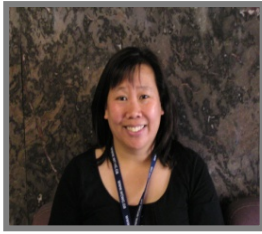


The American Society for Cytotechnology (ASCT) presented the 2012 Marion and Nelson Holmquist Award

for Outstanding Cytotechnologist to **John Shalkham**. The award is given annually to cytotechnologists who have made a significant contribution to the ASCT and the

field of Cytotechnology. ASCT cited Mr. Shalkham for his devotion to state and national organizations by participating in committee and leadership work.

behalf of the public health laboratory community at all levels of government.



Dr. Sharon Long, A. Charest, D. Roop, J.D. Plummer, Z. Liu and J. Olstadt submitted an abstract titled “Co-Occurrence of Coliforms,

Coliphages and viral indicators in Water Systems” for the AWWA Annual Conference and Exposition, June 10-14 in Dallas. In July **Dr. Long** and H.S. Taylor made a presentation titled “Waterborne Disease: From disaster response to disaster prevention” at the annual Doing Global Health – in the Context of Crisis, Conflict and Disaster conference at the University of Sussex, Brighton, UK. **Dr. Long**, N. Carner and Z.S. Carroll submitted a manuscript titled “A Comparison of Rapid Bacterial Methods to EPA-Approved Methods for Biosolids” to *Water Environment Research*.



In July **William Johnson** presented a scientific paper titled “Detecting and Distinguishing 5-MeO-DIPT from Ropinirole in Wisconsin Drivers” at the Society of

Forensic Toxicologists meeting in Boston.

Dr. Charles Brokopp made a presentation on environmental testing and participated on a panel at the National Council of State Legislatures (NCSL) meeting in Chicago.



On behalf of the APHL, President **Charles Brokopp** presented

the Champion of the Public Health Laboratory Award to CDC Director Dr. Thomas Frieden. Dr. Frieden has been a tremendous supporter of public health laboratories and was honored with this award for his innovative leadership on