



Wisconsin Department of Corrections

Governor Scott Walker | Secretary Cathy A. Jess

Opioid Addiction Treatment Program

Revised August 2018

Overview

- Governor Walker's 2015 – 17 Biennial Budget included \$1.6 million in funding over the biennium to develop an opioid addiction treatment pilot program.
- DOC subsequently developed a pilot program to provide medication-assisted treatment for inmates with a history of opioid dependency releasing to the community.
- The 2017 – 19 Biennial Budget includes \$1.6 million in funding to continue the program over the current biennium.
- Other states, including Colorado, Florida, and Missouri, are providing medication-assisted treatment using naltrexone to treat inmates with opioid dependency.
- As of August 2018, 58 offenders have completed the program. 44 offenders have already graduated and 14 offenders are being recognized in August 2018.

Program Design

- DOC identifies inmates with a history of opioid dependency who are releasing into Brown, Calumet, Door, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Outagamie, Waupaca, and Winnebago counties from certain DOC facilities.
- These counties were selected due to the significant increase in heroin cases in the area from 2012 to 2014.
- Offenders currently on community supervision in the above counties are also eligible to participate.
- The program currently has an average daily population of approximately 100 program participants.
- DOC is partnering with ThedaCare, Acadia Healthcare, Options Treatment Programs, and Treatment Providers LLC to provide various services as part of the program.

Treatment Design

- DOC's treatment incorporates AODA programming, cognitive behavioral therapy, mental health counseling, and naltrexone injections:
 - AODA Programming: treatment and frequency varies based on the needs of the participant and may include individual sessions, group sessions, intensive outpatient programming, or relapse prevention sessions.
 - Cognitive Behavioral Therapy: participants take part in Thinking for Change, a cognitive-behavioral curriculum developed by the National Institute of Corrections that concentrates on changing the criminogenic thought patterns of offenders.
 - Mental Health Counseling: Offenders with dual diagnoses (mental health diagnosis and substance use disorder diagnosis) have access to crisis management and relapse prevention services.
 - Naltrexone Injection: Program participants receive monthly injections of naltrexone, a non-addictive and non-intoxicating medication that blocks the effects of opioids. The first injection is provided immediately prior to an inmate's release to the community.