

The DEC Page

Steven Stoeger-Moore, President

At the April 18 Annual Meeting of the DMI Members, the election of directors to serve on the Board took place. The following members were elected to serve a 3-year term.

Magan Perez – Gateway Technical College
Kristina Aschenbrenner – Nicolet Area Technical College
Wade Hackbarth – Western Technical College
Elected to a 1-year term – Brenda Riesterer – Lakeshore Technical College

Congratulations and Welcome to the newly elected DMI Board of Directors

The newly elected Director members will begin their tenure on July 1. Sue Debe and Carrie Kasubaski will be departing DMI's Board of Directors. Thank you, Sue and Carrie, for your extraordinary service.

The 20th year of DMI operations will draw to a close at the end of June. Our new policy year, starting July 1, will begin our 21st year for providing insurance and risk management services **exclusively** to the Wisconsin Technical Colleges.

Upon reflection, it seems to me the 20-year partnership fostered with the Colleges can be summarized with 5 key words. The following are the "C" words that summarize our success.

Culture – DMI has fostered a risk aware atmosphere that focuses on risk mitigation and safety.

Coverage – Seven distinct manuscript policies focus on the major risk profiles associated with experiential learning.

Communication – Topical information is shared via quarterly meetings, college campus visits, monthly interest group meetings, the incident report newsletter, our Topical Snapshot video series, and routine emails and phone calls.

Collaboration – Our byline is *Collaborators in Risk Management*. We partner with the Colleges to determine ways to mitigate loss and address the numerous risks associated with technical education.

Consulting – One of the many unique approaches of DMI is the unlimited no cost access to the consultant team. The consultants are recognized subject matter experts working exclusively with the colleges to assist in risk identification and reduction.

DMI is extremely proud of our insurance products and risk management services. We are poised to continue to grow and expand our footprint working with the Colleges to identify and reduce risk.

Thank you for your continued support.



DMI Presents... Topical Snapshots

"Educators Legal Liability Claims and Title IX"

This month's DMI Presents...Topical Snapshot is provided by Security Consultant, Lance Klukas in direct response to questions received during the Risk Mitigation Forum on incident reporting of Title IX events and the impact on insurance claims. Listen in on the conversation as he and Steven Stoeger-Moore review types of Educators' Legal Liability (ELL) and Title IX claims; incident reporting requirements for either a "report only" or "filing a claim" in the ICE platform; timing requirements for filing an incident or claim; and risk mitigation best practices



To view the video click here.



"Success is peace of mind, which is a direct result of self-satisfaction in knowing you made the effort to become the best of which you are capable."

John Wooden
(1910 - 2010)



AI Anxiety: Fear, Fiction, and the Future of Higher Education.

Brooke Bahr, DMI Emergency Management Consultant

I often find myself wondering what it is about Artificial Intelligence (AI) that makes people so uncomfortable and even fearful. Maybe our fears or anxieties abound from watching too many sci-fi movies where the machines take over. Recent studies have been done to try and find out why the anxiety exists. The answers are not conclusive – some say those with higher adversity to change are more fearful; others say it depends on your country of origin; and even some say it hinges on religion. In my opinion, there is something bigger that we are missing.

AI technologies are performing simple jobs and tasks generally reserved for humans. With more than **56%** of higher education employees reporting they are *at least somewhat likely to look for another job in the next 12 months*, additional help in continuing operations will be welcomed. AI technologies will by no means take on the roles the colleges are unable to fill. However, it can be useful for filling institutional knowledge gaps and for managing small tasks when employees are limited.

Let me give you an example of how AI tools are being used to improve communities.

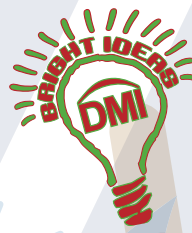
Think of a scenario where severe weather has downed many trees and powerlines. As you might imagine, reaching a 911 dispatcher quickly can become difficult with numerous non-emergency calls coming in simultaneously. In **Alabama**, AI is being used for those situations by taking non-emergency calls such as reports of downed trees. This ensures human dispatchers can quickly handle the most urgent emergency cases. It also ensures calls are automatically answered, prioritized, and no one receives the message that the “phone line is busy at this time.”

There are great opportunities for applications in higher education. In much the same vein, AI can assist Emergency Operations Center (EOC) teams from becoming overwhelmed or inundated with information. The **Pacific Northwest National**

[Click here to read more](#)

J. Timothy Greene Impact Awards

Help us **Congratulate** this year’s award recipients of the J. Timothy Greene Risk Impact Award.
 Georgina Campbell (Milwaukee Area Technical College)
 Joshua Vollendorf (Gateway Technical College)
 Kristi Foust and Northwood Facilities and Safety Department (Northwood Technical College)
 Stephanie Brown (Southwest WI Technical College)
 Tina Brochtrup (Moraine Park Technical College)



Heat Related Illnesses

Willie Henning, DMI Environmental Health & Safety Consultant

May in Wisconsin means we are trying to transition from winter and spring into summer. This transition brings change to our physical and natural surroundings as we put the snowblower away and get out the lawn mower. One thing to keep in mind is heat-related illnesses as our body makes the transition from cold weather to hot weather.

May is a perfect time to bring awareness to the effects of heat-related illnesses on our employees as the days get longer and the temperatures rise. Keep in mind the folks who work outside as well as inside in high heat areas. The National Safety Council publishes 5-Minute Safety Talks that can be used to raise awareness around safety topics. The following Safety Talk provides excellent information on Heat Related Illness regarding early recognition, prevention, and treatment. Not only should employees subjected to high heat environments be aware of this information, but first responders should also be able to recognize heat related illness symptoms.

As we move into warmer temperatures, it takes our bodies some time to adjust, ensure everyone is aware of heat related illnesses. Let’s all work together to make it a safe summer.



Heat-related illness

The human body works hard to keep its temperature at 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit. When it's too hot, the body will rid itself of excess heat. Two ways it does this are sweating and dilation (widening) of blood vessels. When sweat evaporates from the skin, you begin to cool off. When blood vessels dilate, blood is brought to the skin to release heat.

When the air temperature is higher than the body's temperature, the body cannot easily cool itself. If the air is humid, or the body is wrapped in heavy clothing and protective gear, sweat does not evaporate quickly.

Heat-related illness can be a concern in any weather, indoors or out.

Hot tips to cool conditions

You should know how to recognize a victim of heat-related illness. Evaluate the symptoms, then follow these first aid actions:

Heat cramps: Symptoms include heavy sweating during intense exercise and muscle cramps or spasms. Have the worker drink water or an electrolyte drink, gently stretch, massage and ice the muscle.

Heat syncope: Look out for fainting, dizziness, and light-headedness during prolonged standing or after suddenly rising from sitting or lying down. Have the worker lie down in a cool area. Remove heavy clothing and loosen any tight-fitting clothing.

Heat exhaustion:

- Heavy sweating
- Cold, pale and clammy skin
- Fast, weak pulse
- Fast breathing
- Nausea or vomiting
- Muscle cramps
- Headache or weakness
- Headache/dizziness
- Fainting
- Possible convulsions

• Lay the worker down on his or her back in a cool area. Remove excessive layers of clothing. Give water or an electrolyte drink. Do not give anything to drink if the worker vomits. Cool the worker with a cool water spray or wet cloths and a fan.

Heatstroke:

- Body temperature above 103 degrees F
- Hot, red, dry or damp skin
- Fast, strong pulse
- Headache/dizziness
- Nausea
- Confusion
- Losing consciousness

• Call for medical help immediately. While you wait for help to arrive, immediately cool the victim with any means at hand, preferably by immersing the victim up to the neck in cold water. Alternatively, move the worker to a cool place and remove clothing down to the underwear; then apply wet packs to the neck, armpits and groin. Or, cover the worker with wet towels or cloths or spray them with cool water, and fan the worker to quickly evaporate the dampness on the skin.



National Safety Council | nsc.org



[Click here for the heat-related illness pdf](#)

Creating and maintaining a risk-aware culture is a college community effort. This year’s awards were handed out during DMI’s 20th Anniversary Celebration, thus making the evening even more special. We were honored to acknowledge each awardee for their outstanding contributions to their College’s risk mitigation programs. Way to Go...

Check out why they were Nominated!