We see a fair, just, and safe society where community partnerships are restoring hope by embracing a balance of prevention, intervention, and advocacy.

**Membership:**
- Nearly 2,000 individuals
- Over 200 agencies
- Represent U.S., Canada, and other countries
- Two Training Institutes per year

**Grants:**
- Info to the field
- Research
- Monographs, guidebooks, papers & articles
- Training programs
- Technical assistance
Slide 4

How many DUI Episodes each year?

100 Million

Slide 5

Hardcore Drunk Driving Defined:

- Blood Alcohol Level of 0.15 or higher
- Repeat drunk driving offenses
- Resistant to changing behavior

Slide 6

Why is this topic important?

HCDD offenders account for only 1% of the 100 million incidents, however, they account for 75% of all fatalities resulting from driving while intoxicated.
Slide 7

**Common Characteristics**

- Median age 35
- High school or less level of education
- Mostly blue-collar workers
- Prior traffic and criminal offenses
- Predominately white males
- High percentage of alcohol dependency diagnosis

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Slide 8

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Slide 9

**Costs of HCDD: Offender**

- Increased insurance expenses;
- Court/attorney fees;
- Alcohol assessment fees;
- Probation fees;
- Electronic monitoring fees;
- DUI classes;
- Vehicle towing/storage;
- License reinstatement fees;
- Time off work for court appearances and treatment meetings;
- Cost of public transportation;
- Hospital fees;
- Victim restitution;
- Automobile repairs/replacement;
- Estimates around $45,000 per offense
**Costs of HCDD: Victim**
- Attorney fees;
- Vehicle towing/storage/vehicle repair/replacement;
- Time off work for injuries/court;
- Hospital fees;
- Doctors fees;
- Most tragic cost is the loss of human life and the ramifications that has on the victim’s family.

**Costs of HCDD: System**
- Law enforcement for enforcement;
- Court system for processing, treatment agencies for the array of services they provide (including detox, inpatient and outpatient treatment);
- Local jails for holding;
- Community corrections for community supervision, monitoring, and processing probation violations.

**Cost of HCDD: Community**
- Constant fear of being a victim or impacted by HCDD;
- Cost of providing for the enforcement, prosecution, treatment, incarceration, and monitoring of repeat HCDD offenders;
- Increased insurance premiums resulting from high numbers of HCDD incidents.
Slide 13

**Challenges to Supervising HCDD Offenders:**
- Resistant to change behavior
- Impervious to license suspensions or revocations
- Transportation
- Co-Occurring Disorders

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Slide 14

**Reality is...**
- Unless a fatality has occurred, HCDD offenders are typically placed on community supervision
- Most HCDD offenders are charged as misdemeanors—PPO’s have more serious offenders to worry about...right!

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Slide 15

**Community Engagement is Essential**
**Law Enforcement**
- First Responders
- Eyes and Ears on the street
- New contacts with police
- Address changes
- Violations of electronic monitoring

**Prosecutors**
- Effective sentencing recommendations
- Violations of probation
- Probation should share current EBP with prosecutors
- Engage prosecutors to develop/revise policies and procedures for working with HCDD probationers

**Courts**
- One of the most crucial partners
- Arm probation officers via administrative responses
- Appropriate sentencing recommendations
  - Pretrial
  - Presentence
  - Post-sentence
Prevention Partners

- Often think of the usual's, public defenders, prosecutors, judges, community providers, mental health services, community leaders.
- Probation often not thought of as a valuable partner, but they have much to offer
  - Involved with an individual for the longest period of time
  - First-hand experience working with those with a multi-need of needs and know how to best meet them
  - Motivations behind drinking and driving (triggers)

SAB/Treatment

- Crucial role in working with this population
- Comprehensive SAB assessment
- Accept referrals from probation
- Share information back & forth
- Information sharing protocols
  - Decide what information will be shared and how often
  - Build treatment components into the supervision plan
  - Suggest graduated responses

Jail/Detention Staff

- Booking officers/staff can provide invaluable information
  --screening/assessment information
  - Visitors/phone logs
  - Demeanor
  - Programming interventions
Networks of Support
- Families (broadly defined)
  - Probationers' drinking habits/trigger
  - Probationers' behavior patterns
  - How many times or how often the probationer drives while impaired
  - How many times the probationer has been in treatment
  - How many vehicles the probationer has at his/her disposal
  - Whether the probationer drives on a suspended/revoked license
  - Coming into work late/not at all

Technology Providers
- Remote Alcohol Monitoring
- Ignition Interlock
- Continuous Transdermal Alcohol Testing
- Electronic Monitoring

Court Administrators
- Fines/Restitution/Fees
  - Not paid—allow for swift action by PO
- Requests for Court Actions
  - Violations get on docket quicker
  - Requests for court action occur quicker
**Policy-Decision Makers**
- PO's can keep them updated on current trends to inform legislation and policies & procedures
- Request the tools they need to supervise these individuals effectively
- Screening/assessment tools
- Technology (GPS, Electronic Monitoring, etc.)
- Community Interventions (request funding be included in grant proposals, appropriations, etc.)
- Encourage communication and information sharing both inter-and intra-tribal when necessary

**Supervision Strategies**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pre-trial</th>
<th>Pre-sentence</th>
<th>Post-sentence</th>
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Most HCDD offenders may score low on screening/assessments!
**Slide 28**

**Screening:**

**CAGE Questionnaire**

1. Have you ever felt you should cut down on your drinking?
2. Have people annoyed you by criticizing your drinking?
3. Have you ever felt bad or guilty about your drinking?
4. Have you ever had a drink first thing in the morning to steady your nerves or get rid of a hangover (eye-opener)?

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**Slide 29**

At a minimum, the pretrial officer should be requesting these pretrial conditions:

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**Slide 30**

- Driving privileges suspended
- Schedule and complete S&I assessment
- Engage in treatment as recommended by S&I counselor
- Achieve and maintain employment
- Electronic Monitoring
Based on the “Three R’s”

- **Realistic** - can the probationer meet the goal?
- **Relevant** - is it relevant to the probationer’s needs?
- **Research-Based** - skill-building

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**FREE ONLINE TRAINING!!!!**

Enhancing Community Supervision Strategies for Hardcore Drunk Drivers
For more information:
Kimberly Cobb
Phone: (859) 244-8015
Email: kcobb@csg.org

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**Promising Criminal Justice Programs for DWI Offenders**

- Submit your program online: Go to http://www.centurycouncil.org/promising-criminal-justice-programs-drunk-drivers/ and fill out the form and click submit for direct submission to The Century Council.
- Download the Microsoft Word submission form: You can download it, complete it and send it to us via email, fax or U.S. mail.

We welcome your submissions through December 31, 2012.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Upcoming APPA Institutes</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>APPA 37th Annual Training Institute</strong></td>
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</table>
| JW Marriott  
August 12-15, 2012  
For more information, go to [www.appa-net.org](http://www.appa-net.org) |
| **APPA 2013 Winter Training Institute** |
| Wyndham Phoenix  
January 13-16, 2013  
For more information, go to [www.appa-net.org](http://www.appa-net.org) |