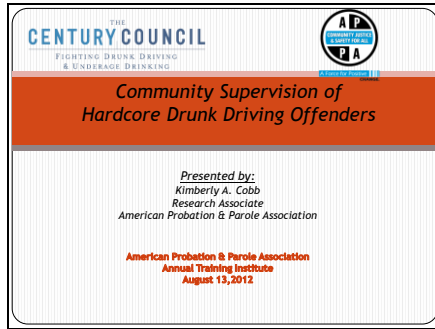
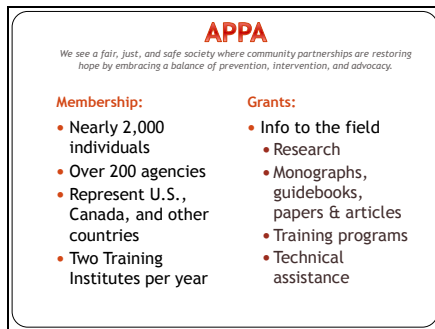


Slide 1



Slide 2



Slide 3



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



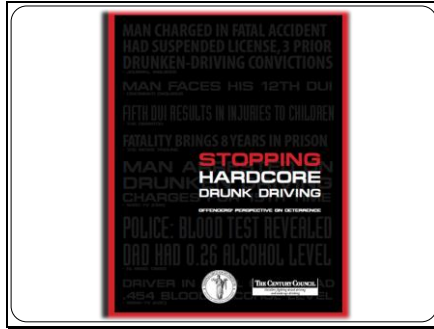
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Why is this topic important?

HCDD offenders account for only **1 %** of the 100 million incidents,

however, they account for **70%** of all fatalities resulting from driving while intoxicated.

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Slide 8

- 86% did not wait more than an hour after their last drink before getting behind the wheel on the day of their last DUI arrest.
- 32% admit they did not wait at all and either finished their last drink while driving or immediately before driving
- Three out of five hardcore drunk drivers report having consumed six or more drinks on the day of their most recent DUI arrest
- On average, DUI Court clients reported consuming 8.2 drinks before getting behind the wheel

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- Common Characteristics**
- SIEGAL, ET AL. (2000)**
- Median age 35
 - High school or less level of education
 - Mostly blue-collar workers
- JONES & LACEY (2000)**
- Prior traffic and criminal offenses
 - Predominately white males
 - High percentage of alcohol dependency diagnosis

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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

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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**

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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

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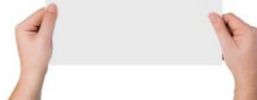
Cost of HCDD: Community

- 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

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Challenges to Supervising HCDD Offenders:


Resistant to change behavior
Impervious to license suspension or revocation
Transportation
Co-Occurring Disorders



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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?



Slide 17


Supervision Strategies

Pre-trial
Pre-sentence
Post-sentence


Slide 18

Pretrial

- Risk/harm to community and/or self
- Will they return for future court appearances
- Screening
 - Referrals
 - Immediate health risk (detox, in-patient)
 - Meet HCDD definition
- Traffic reports



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Most HCDD offenders may score low on screening/assessments

Slide 20

“An overwhelming majority (81%) of hardcore drunk drivers say that more severe sanctions after their first DUI conviction would have made them change their behavior to prevent from being arrested and convicted again.”

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- Mandatory one year jail time (76%),
 - mandatory \$10,000 fine (75%),
 - Ignition interlocks (70%)
- are viewed by hardcore drunk drivers as the most effective sanctions and interventions in stopping drinking and driving.

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

Defendant will not enter any establishment whose primary purpose is to serve alcohol and the defendant will not purchase alcohol from any establishment.

The defendant will appear for all appointments with the pretrial officer.

The defendant will comply with all scheduled court appearances.


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Pre-sentence

- Advocate for postponing sentence until PSI is completed
- Gather necessary information
- Formulate **individualized** supervision conditions




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Pre-sentence


- RISK-NEED-RESPONSIVITY
- Specialized assessment
- Collateral contacts
- Previous traffic violations
- Vehicle registration search
- Mandatory/minimum sentences
 - TSRP's
- Probation requirements
- Technology
- Financial harm
- Pre-trial perceptions

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Sentencing Recommendations



Enhancing Community Supervision Strategies
For Hardcore Drunk Drivers



Supervision Recommendations to Include in Pre-Sentence Reports for Post-Sentence Supervision of Hardcore Drunk Drivers

Because of the diversity which exists in the implementation of probation as well as the individualized information you will receive from assessment instruments and personal histories, it is not possible to prescribe a standard supervision conditions for every hardcore drunk driving offender. However, we encourage the consideration of the following conditions when making your recommendations to the judge based on what we know about hardcore drunk driving offenders.

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It is important to get as many conditions as you can in the official court order.

Once some of the conditions are no longer necessary, relax or remove them.

Easier to remove than add!



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Post-sentence

Recipe

Dish: _____ Serves: _____

Assessment
Case planning
Compliance monitoring
Graduated responses

Combine all to promote better probation outcomes!

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Recipe

Dish: _____ Serves: _____

Assessment

- Screening/assessment from pre-trial/pre-sentence
- Specialized assessment
- Re-assessment

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Recipe Services

Case Planning

Case Planning Information Form

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Email: _____

Case manager is a nurse, M.D. or D.O. ☐ Yes ☐ No

Check a rank of all highest rank clinicians for this case as identified in the LSC or TOLC assessment instrument, and list the rank of each clinician in the space below.

Rank	Client Name	Comments
1	_____	_____
2	_____	_____
3	_____	_____
4	_____	_____
5	_____	_____
6	_____	_____
7	_____	_____
8	_____	_____
9	_____	_____
10	_____	_____

List any special needs issues, other significant concerns or restrictions:

List any strengths or concerns about the client, which may have a positive impact on any of the above information:

Case manager: _____

Supervisor: _____

Date: _____

Signature of prior interventions: _____


[illegible]

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Date _____	Reciprocity _____
Compliance monitoring	

Review the plan with the probationer, focusing on goals.

- If goals not met, inquire why
- Follow up on non-compliance
- Quality vs. quantity



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Recipe

Date: _____ Serves: _____

Graduated Responses

Verbal Praise

Decreased office reporting

Reducing use of technology

Increased office reporting

Verbal reprimand

Reinstate use of technology

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Community Engagement is Essential

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Law Enforcement

- First Responders
- Eyes and Ears on the street
 - New contacts with police
 - Address changes
 - Violations of electronic monitoring

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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

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Courts

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

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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)

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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

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Jail/Detention Staff

- Booking officers/staff can provide invaluable information
 - Screening/assessment information
 - Visitors/phone logs
 - Demeanor
 - Programming interventions

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Networks of Support

- Families (broadly defined)
 - The probationers drinking habits/triggers
 - 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

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Technology Providers

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

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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

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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

Slide 45

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

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The Century Council Website:
www.centurycouncil.org
