IMPAIRED DRIVING as of 2/18/2020

New & Proven HVE Tactics for Combating Impaired Driving
High visibility law enforcement is a proven and essential tool to prevent impaired driving. Law enforcement is under enormous pressure from many perspectives, so it's critical to find ways to encourage them to conduct sobriety checkpoints. Saturation Saturday took place on August 24, 2019, the Saturday before Labor Day weekend, coinciding with NHTSA’s Drive Sober or Get Pulled Over campaign. It began as a statewide initiative in Missouri in 2017 and grew to a national campaign. Hear about another highly effective HVE program, Arizona's HIVE program, started in Oro Valley, AZ. Learn from experts about the effectiveness of high visibility enforcement for public safety.

Court Monitoring, an Effective Drunk & Drugged Driving Countermeasure
Established in 2014 and active in 15 states, MADD’s Court Monitoring Program enlists and trains court individuals to observe and document what happens in the courtroom during drunk driving case proceedings to identify inconsistencies in how these cases are handled and resolved. This information is shared with law enforcement, judges, prosecutors, public defenders and, if necessary, the media, to help ensure appropriate actions. Learn what is involved in establishing a court monitoring program in your community or state and how this proven countermeasure is helping to deter impaired driving.

Using Compliance-Based Removal of Ignition Interlock Devices to Change Behavior
The length of time that a driving or operating-under-the-influence offender must use an ignition interlock device (IID) following arrest or conviction is typically determined by statute, not by a treatment professional trained to work with impaired drivers. This defined period may not be the most appropriate approach for promoting behavior change. While the offender may attempt to drive impaired many times, once they've completed the statutorily mandated IID holding period the device is removed. Lacking any rehabilitation, the person may offend again. Compliance-based removal, on the other hand, requires an offender to have an IID for a set period of time without any “fails” before the device may be removed. A fail during this time period results in continued use of an IID. Learn how compliance-based removal of IIDs is being effectively used in several jurisdictions and how to advocate for this in your state or community.

Increasing State Leadership in Impaired Driving Programs
Alcohol-impaired fatalities accounted for 29 percent of all U.S. roadway fatalities in 2018, the lowest rate since NHTSA began reporting alcohol data. But even with this progress, in 2018 an average of one alcohol-impaired driving fatality occurred every 50 minutes, that’s 29 deaths each day. And the uptick in drug and polysubstance impaired driving fatalities is making dealing with impaired driving even more challenging. That's why it’s vital that state leadership be actively involved in impaired driving programs. Insights from the National Governors Association multi-state convening on impaired driving will be discussed as well as case studies and successful state practices and strategies to increase law enforcement leadership engagement in impaired driving enforcement.

Understanding & Addressing Drug & Polysubstance Impaired Driving
Join with researchers and practitioners for a discussion on the uptick in drug-impaired drivers including those using alcohol and other drugs or polysubstances and what can and is being done to address this dangerous practice that is claiming lives on U.S. roadways.
A Discussion on .05 Criminal Per Se & Administrative Laws
Utah is currently the only state that has adopted a .05 Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) as the legal per se limit, with several others considering a lower BAC. What’s the up and downside to adopting a .05 criminal per se or administrative law? Hear how .05 is impacting impaired driving in British Columbia along with the impact it is having in Utah since it took effect 14 months ago.

Surveying Communities for Alcohol Problem Identification
Whether you’re a seasoned program manager seeking a refresher on alcohol problem identification or a staff member who is new to impaired driving, this session will address the basic epidemiology of alcohol-impaired crashes. It will also highlight variations in drinking and driving patterns that may be the result of local conditions, such as college town or urban and rural locations. Information on epidemiology and variations will be accompanied by discussion of the need to align alcohol impaired driving interventions with the specific local problem.

Victim Impact Panel
Victim Impact Panels (VIPs) share first-hand accounts of the long-term effects of traffic deaths to create empathy and understanding of the tragedy and prevent future tragedies. Panels give victims and survivors a healing opportunity by allowing them to speak briefly about the crash and how it has affected their lives.

State Judicial Outreach Liaisons: What Can They Do for Your State?
A new NHTSA grant program is funding ten additional State Judicial Outreach Liaisons (JOLs), sitting or retired judges with experience in adjudicating impaired driving cases and awareness of DUI/sobriety courts and ignition interlock devices. JOLs provide training and education, share information and coordinate with other criminal justice professionals, and promote evidence-based and promising practices. Learn how your state can apply for this grant and how JOLs help facilitate DWI court expansion and positively impact recidivism and traffic safety.