



## **Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement Workshops *as of 4/21/21***

### **Allocating Resources: Using Data-driven Methods for High Visibility Enforcement**

Communities grapple with determining the appropriate but critical deployment approach to reduce crashes and crime and judiciously serve their communities. DDACTS as a place-based, community policing model is still the most viable option for success. Using evidence-based High Visibility Engagement (HVE) strategies can build community trust, establish collaborative outcomes, and save lives. Learn how one police department's initiatives to reduce motor vehicle crashes using HVE in crash hotspots.

### **Making Traffic Safety a Priority in Your Community: New Tools for the Toolbox**

Traffic safety impacts the quality of life in every community. Identify resources developed to demonstrate the importance of traffic safety regarding responder safety and strategies to prioritize mitigating risky driving behaviors to reduce serious injuries and fatalities in your community.

### **High-risk Impaired Drivers: Using Assessment & Supervision to Reduce Recidivism**

In 2018, over one million drivers in the U.S. were arrested for DUI. Convictions and incarceration alone will not reduce new offenses. Learn about evidence-based practices for assessment and supervision of high-risk impaired drivers after their conviction including research to identify validated assessment tools and the behavioral characteristics of high-risk drunk drivers. Supervision strategies, current countermeasures, and challenges of poly-substance abuse and treatment will be addressed.

### **Utilizing Crash Data for Resource Allocation & Traffic Safety Promotion**

Predictive algorithms based on crash safety considerations are increasingly valuable to law enforcement to support data driven resource allocation. Learn about new predictive analytics tools used for automated hot spot detection and heat map visualizations based on user-defined criteria. Comparisons to prevailing methods, real-time access to geo-located crash data and how these enhancements can help identify early crash trends and inform mobilizing counter-measures will also be discussed.

### **Blazing Through Vapes & Marijuana Concentrates & the Impact on Traffic Safety**

Learn about the various forms of marijuana, dabs and concentrates, and how they are being used to get high publicly through vapes and the impact on traffic safety. Other topics of discussion include marijuana potency, terms, logos, signs and symptoms, and usage of portable and discrete vapes to consume other forms (non-cannabis) types of drugs.

### **Traffic Safety Task Force: Engaging Non-traditional Traffic Safety Partners**

Training to improve identification of medically-at-risk drivers and the development of a new report form was conducted by the Greenville Police Department and Pitt County Sheriff Department as part of a NHTSA-funded project (Highway-Safety-Guideline #13). This initiative was integrated into the multidisciplinary task force formed to design countermeasures and environmental modifications. Hear about the collaboration between law enforcement, Vidant Medical Center, and Eastern Carolina University.

**Eliminating Jail for Impaired Drivers Through Early Interventions**

Law enforcement, prosecutors, defense counsel, judges, probation officers, and others have a common interest in reducing impaired driving recidivism. As judges around the country are being trained in evidence-based pretrial and sentencing practices that help reduce recidivism, other highway safety partners share that goal and can work together to promote better outcomes. Discussion will focus on evidence based practices and how they can be applied in impaired driving cases.

**Use of Oral Fluid to Detect Drug-impaired Drivers**

Drug-impaired driving is increasing in the U.S. Many law enforcement officers and prosecutors are unfamiliar and uncomfortable with investigating and prosecuting these types of impaired driving cases. Programs utilizing oral fluid drug testing have been in place internationally for many years; however, they are relatively new within the United States. Presenters will discuss the lessons learned and helpful hints from these jurisdictions that are exploring the viability of this approach.