

Repeat Alcohol Offender Program Planning Questionnaire

1. What is the extent of your jurisdiction's repeat DUI problem?

Collecting data is important to ascertain how significant your DUI and repeat DUI caseload is. Some things to consider include:

- Number of multiple DUI offenders annually
- Number of DUI offenders arrested for DUI while on bail
- Number of days from Incident Date to File Date
- Number of days from File Date to Summons Sent
- Number of days from Summons Sent to Summons Returned
- Number of days from Incident Date to Preliminary Hearing
- Court appearance rate

2. What is the goal regarding repeat DUI offenders?

- The initial goal may be different from the stakeholders' agreed-upon goal.

3. Have you identified the primary stakeholders and secured their buy-in?

- *Judges*
 - Do you have support from all judges? Because they have to conduct bail hearings, set program bail conditions, etc., their buy-in is critical.
 - Buy-in can be established by outlining the problem and its dangers. (Emphasize that if you are going to be killed by a stranger it will likely be by a drunk driver.)
 - If DUI offenders are slipping through the cracks, the danger needs to be recognized and action needs to be taken.
- *Law Enforcement*
 - Do you have support from the Chief of Police and the Sheriff? Their buy-in is also critical because they must check arrest records for anyone pulled over for suspicion of DUI. If the individual has a past DUI arrest, they must be taken to Central Booking and ordered to program-specific bail conditions.
 - The program needs to be law-enforcement friendly. The system has to improve the processing operation so it does not delay officers from getting back on the streets.
- *Probation*
 - If your Repeat Alcohol Offender program is a pretrial probation program, probation must supervise offenders and determine how to sanction confirmed drinking events and tamper events.
- *District Attorney*
 - Among other things, the DA's Office conducts a comprehensive screening process that includes making DUI Treatment Court eligibility determinations for repeat DUI offenders.

- *Treatment*
 - Repeat Alcohol Offender programs often work in conjunction with DUI Treatment Courts. As such, you should discuss with treatment providers how your program will ensure sobriety and refer clients to treatment.

4. Obstacles

- What obstacles do you face when planning and implementing your program?
- How will you overcome the obstacles? Remember, public safety and lives are at risk.

5. What is your current infrastructure?

- *Arrest procedures*
 - What are the current DUI arrest procedures? Is it “catch and release”?
 - How do the arrest procedures need to change?
- *Flow of clients through judicial systems*
 - How do DUI offenders “flow” through the system?
 - Can that flow be improved?

6. What criteria might you use for a Repeat Alcohol Offender program?

- *Program Assignment*
 - Many Repeat Alcohol Offender programs are criteria- and evidence-based. Does such a program address the DUI-related problems identified by stakeholders?
 - What criteria will be used to assign an offender to your program?
- *Implementation*
 - How will the various parts of the program (judicial, law enforcement, probation, etc.) be seamlessly implemented?
 - What alcohol and drug testing methodologies will you use?

7. Have you come to a consensus on the program description?

- Finalize the program’s goals.
- Define the specifics (arrest procedures, criteria, sanctions, etc.) of your program.
- Evaluate your sentencing procedures, which should include an emphasis on treatment and ideally combine with a DUI Treatment Court.

8. What is the timeline for implementation?

- Discuss and determine when you can launch your program.
- You may consider appointing a program committee chair to define deadlines and keep the program on schedule.

9. What data will you collect and how?

- What data will be collected to assess if the program is effective (based on stated goals)?
- Who will collect this data?