



Promising Criminal Justice Programs for  
**DWI OFFENDERS**





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# Executive Summary



The Century Council is a national, not-for-profit organization funded by America's leading distillers and dedicated to fighting drunk driving and underage drinking. Over the past 20 years, The Century Council has developed and implemented innovative approaches to addressing the issue of drunk drivers, particularly hardcore drunk drivers.

Hardcore drunk drivers can be defined as those who drive with a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of .15 percent or above, who do so repeatedly as demonstrated by having more than one drunk driving arrest, and who are highly resistant to changing their behavior despite previous sanctions, treatment or education.

In 2002, the National Association of State Judicial Educators and The Century Council convened a national panel, the Judicial Advisory Board, to examine the judiciary's critical role in reducing hardcore drunk driving (HCDD). The Board is composed of judges and judicial educators who are recognized experts on drunk driving issues. **At a judicial summit in Washington, D.C. the panel examined:**

- ▶ The problem of hardcore drunk driving;
- ▶ The role of the judiciary in sentencing hardcore drunk drivers;
- ▶ Challenges and obstacles to effective sentencing of hardcore drunk drivers;
- ▶ Effective sanctions, strategies and programs to reduce hardcore drunk driving;
- ▶ Model programs and promising practices.

The Judicial Advisory Board created a reference resource to help judges more effectively adjudicate hardcore drunk driving cases. Specifically, the initiative produced the first program of its kind, "Hardcore Drunk Driving Judicial Guide: A Resource Outlining Judicial Challenges, Effective Strategies and Model Programs." This publication combines the Board's ideas and experiences with research in the field of hardcore drunk driving. It highlights effective strategies, tactics and programs aimed at reducing recidivism among hardcore drunk drivers. It is designed to serve as a resource for judges and judicial educators as they address the complexities of reducing drunk driving in their courts.

Approximately five thousand state and local judges received a copy of the Hardcore Drunk Driving Judicial Guide. Subsequent to its publication, over four thousand state and local judges attended workshops devoted to highlighting the effective strategies, tactics and programs contained in the Judicial Guide.

To continue the momentum created by the judicial education efforts, The Century Council created the "Hardcore Drunk Driving Prosecutorial Guide: A Resource Outlining Prosecutorial Challenges, Effective Strategies and Model Programs." The Prosecutorial Guide coordinates judicial and prosecutorial DUI adjudication strategies by similarly exposing prosecutors to promising evaluation, monitoring, sentencing and treatment options. This publication combines proven experiences with research and highlights effective strategies, tactics and programs that can and have been implemented to reduce this dangerous problem. It is designed to serve as a resource for prosecutors as they address the complexities of reducing drunk driving in their communities.

While judges and prosecutors typically handle offenders on the front end of the sanctioning process, community corrections practitioners supervise hardcore drunk driving offenders throughout the adjudication process from pre-trial through sentencing and community supervision.

The American Probation and Parole Association and The Century Council convened a group of community supervision and corrections experts to develop the “Hardcore Drunk Driving Community Supervision Guide: A Resource for Outlining Supervision Challenges, Effective Strategies, and Model Programs.” This guide combines the latest in evidence-based supervision practices with treatment strategies known to work with alcohol-involved and DUI/DWI offenders. The advisory group assembled to develop this guide began by identifying what would educate and benefit the community corrections field. To that end, the group identified supervision challenges and solutions, local promising practices, and resources for community corrections practitioners and administrators to rely on for additional information and guidance.

Successful approaches to stop hardcore drunk driving require a comprehensive system providing for swift identification, certain punishment and effective treatment. These three guides support and promote that premise.

The creation and implementation of these three resources revealed numerous local efforts making a difference in the fight against drunk driving. The Century Council has created this first-of-its-kind compendium of promising programs in order to enable criminal justice practitioners to learn from each other. The hope is this resource will empower and inspire communities to improve and expand their anti-drunk driving strategies and provide a roadmap for launching new efforts.

The Century Council defines a “promising program” as one that leads to behavior modification among DWI offenders, improves outcomes in the criminal justice system and is simple, easy to explain, understand, implement and replicate. It should also be cost effective and have measurable, objective outcomes and results. In 2011, The Century Council reached out to public safety officials and organizations to solicit submissions for the new resource “Promising Criminal Justice Programs for DWI Offenders.” The program submissions we received covered a much wider spectrum of activity than we had anticipated ranging from DWI enforcement programs to intensive supervised probation.

This compendium provides a brief description of 25 promising programs from 21 states and one Federal Agency. We believe this first installment of the compendium contains a number of excellent programs that will be useful to many other jurisdictions around the country. We believe the Promising Criminal Justice Programs for DWI Offenders resource will be invaluable to communities struggling to improve or establish practices. The Century Council's intention is to expand the compendium over time in a comprehensive online format at <http://www.council.org/drun-driving/promising-programs>. Please assist us and simultaneously promote your efforts by including your successful work in this resource. It will be a valuable tool for community agencies, practitioners, grant seekers and other interested stakeholders seeking easy access to promising programs, practices and protocols.

We invite you to share what you are doing in your community that could be helpful in other parts of the country. As we say at The Century Council, “Fighting drunk driving is easy. All it takes is everyone.” We hope you will join us in this effort, contribute your valuable ideas and identify common ground solutions to the highly complex process of adjudicating drunk driving cases and changing offender behavior. By doing so, we will save lives.





## Regional Judicial Outreach Liaison Programs

### Lead Agency:

National Highway Traffic  
Safety Administration (NHTSA)  
Impaired Driving Division and  
the American Bar Association  
Judicial Division (ABA/JD)

### Partners:

7 of the 10 NHTSA Regional  
Offices

### The Issue:

Education

### Program Target Population:

Criminal Justice/Law  
Enforcement

### Source of Funding:

Through a grant from NHTSA to ABA/JD

### Factors to Consider When Replicating the Program:

- ▶ Managing differences between NHTSA regions with regard to levels of participation, involvement and supervision of program
- ▶ Scheduling conflicts among JOLs who are full-time sitting judges
- ▶ Preserving judicial ethics and rules of conduct while interacting with law enforcement and other criminal justice professionals

### Program Description:

In the Regional Judicial Outreach Liaison (JOL) program, which grew out of NHTSA's judicial fellowship program, the JOLs devote concentrated time to traffic safety issues in the states making up their specific NHTSA regions. The program seeks to inform judges, judicial educators, prosecutors, law enforcement and other criminal justice professionals in the NHTSA regions about NHTSA traffic safety programs and goals. NHTSA is working with the Judicial Division of the American Bar Association (ABA/JD) to select appropriate JOLs for the regions. The relationships and partnerships the JOLs foster will assist in meeting NHTSA's goal of reducing highway traffic fatalities.

### Program Effectiveness:

In the 10 years since the program began, more NHTSA regions have chosen to participate in the JOL program.

### Program Cost Effectiveness:

The Regional JOL has a definitive contract that spells out duties and responsibilities. There are specific goals or milestones that the JOL must accomplish during the contract period. This is monitored by ABA/JD and NHTSA regional personnel.

FOR MORE INFORMATION  
ON THIS PROGRAM

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## Smarter Sentencing Pilot Program (SSPP)

### Lead Agency:

South Arkansas Substance Abuse Primary Program

### Partners:

Offices and agencies in the Thirteenth Judicial District of Arkansas, including the Governor's Office, the Arkansas Department of Community Correction, the Arkansas Supreme Court, the National Partnership for Alcohol Misuse and Crime, Robert DuPont Institute for Behavioral Health, and Texas Christian University Institute of Behavioral Research

### The Issue:

Prevention  
Treatment  
Recidivism  
Reduce Spending

### Program Target Population:

Repeat Offenders  
Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement

Offenders who test positive for drug or alcohol use or who fail to comply with other terms of their accountability agreement are subject to sanctions that include flash incarceration, extra community service hours, and increased supervision on a first offense. Additional positive tests result in increased sanctions, additional time in the program, transfer to a more restrictive tier, or termination from the program.

Positive participation in the program can result in encouragement and simple rewards for progress made.

The SSPP also utilizes data collection and screening assessment instruments that enable cross communication and collaboration among supportive agencies. This enhances the ability to effectively communicate, collect data, and evaluate outcomes of offenders.

The Criminal Justice Coordinating Council governs the program and is composed of the public and private partners responsible for the operation of the criminal justice system and supportive services of the Thirteenth Judicial District Division 1.

### Program Effectiveness:

The SSPP incorporates evidence-based practices that specifically target criminogenic risk and need factors. Empirical evidence shows that community-based programs that target criminogenic risk and needs, incorporate effective classification strategies, and hire and retain efficient staff to administer programs can increase successful outcomes (reducing recidivism) by as much as 80 percent. Around-the-clock monitoring detects relapse and can present opportunities for therapeutic intervention.

### Program Cost Effectiveness:

Risk and need assessments better ensure that program participants are given the treatment that would best help them and maximize the effect of scarce resources.

### Sources of Funding:

- ▶ SSPP participants
- ▶ A Bureau of Justice Assistance Grant

### Factors to Consider When Replicating the Program:

- ▶ Potential resistance among prosecutors to community programs versus traditional imprisonment
- ▶ The need for empirically-validated mental health assessment tools
- ▶ The need for education on criminogenic risk and need assessments

### Program Description:

The Smarter Sentencing Pilot Program (SSPP) aims to reduce felony convictions, increase public safety, and reduce Department of Corrections spending by using effective evidence-based sentencing practices for nonviolent felony-level offenders. The program offers innovative pre-trial and pre-sentencing sanctions and services for offenders who are accepted into the program. Law enforcement, the judiciary, prosecutors, defense attorneys, probation officers, and community service providers work together to guide the administration and operation of the program.

The SSPP focuses on criminogenic risk and need factors with a thorough assessment process that examines participants' criminal history, education, employment history, finances, family and social support, environment, substance abuse and mental health, peer associations, and criminal attitudes and behavioral patterns. The SSPP incorporates the Ohio Risk Assessment System.

This risk/needs assessment process leads to classification and placement within SSPP's three tiers. The assessment is re-administered as the offender progresses in the SSPP to ensure best use of resources and compatibility with offenders' needs. Each tier includes community-based correctional programs.

Tier 1A	Tier 1B	Tier 2	Tier 3
8 weeks in peer-to-peer accountability group.	8 weeks in peer-to-peer accountability group.	28 weeks of outpatient treatment and up to 20 weeks in peer-to-peer accountability group.	28 weeks of outpatient treatment and 20 weeks in peer-to-peer accountability group.
Participation in community-based programs (treatment, family counseling, anger management, job training, mental health therapy and education services). Participation is optional unless ordered by the SSPP team.	Participation in community-based programs (treatment, family counseling, anger management, job training, mental health therapy and education services). Participation is optional unless ordered by the SSPP team.	Required participation in community-based programs including outpatient treatment, anger management, co-occurring mental health/substance abuse treatment, mental health therapy, help with prescriptions, child daycare, transportation, and transitional housing.	Required participation in community-based programs including outpatient treatment, anger management, co-occurring mental health/substance abuse treatment, mental health therapy, help with prescriptions, child daycare, transportation, and transitional housing.
Payment of restitution associated with case.	Random breathalyzer/urine analysis testing.	Mandatory 24/7 drug and alcohol monitoring and regular meetings with resource officer and compliance technician.	Reside in halfway house, continuous alcohol monitoring, and house arrest. Twice-a-week meetings with resource officer and compliance technician.
Complete any other SSPP requirements.	Payment of restitution associated with case.	Monthly accountability: SSPP team reviews offender progress and makes reassessments to measure offender progress.	Monthly accountability: SSPP team reviews offender progress and makes reassessments to measure offender progress.
	Complete any other SSPP requirements.	Pay restitution associated with case.	Pay restitution associated with case.
		Complete any other SSPP Program requirements.	Complete any other SSPP Program requirements.

FOR MORE INFORMATION  
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## San Joaquin County Superior Court Comprehensive DUI Program

### Lead Agency:

Superior Court of California,  
County of San Joaquin

### Partners:

San Joaquin County Probation  
Department

Stockton Police Department,  
California Highway Patrol

El Concilio, community  
services provider (counseling,  
referrals, education) for the  
community at large.

[www.elconcilio.org](http://www.elconcilio.org)

DUI Program Providers

### The Issue:

Recidivism

### Program Target Population:

Underage Offenders

Hardcore Offenders

### Treatment Track Components:

This track begins in a traditional DUI court where individuals are assessed and referred to treatment. The DUI Court officials closely monitor offenders on either a weekly or monthly basis depending on the offenders' needs as they continue along the track.

Rewards and sanctions are used to achieve behavioral change.

After completing the track, the participant may graduate.

The offender may be transferred to the monitoring track, if appropriate and needed.

### General Prevention Efforts:

The program also seeks to reduce DUI in the general community through educational programs presented in local schools. More than 30 different programs were presented in 2011. Additionally, monthly education programs are presented to local Hispanic community groups.

### Program Description:

The San Joaquin Superior Court Comprehensive DUI Program was created in response to the high rate of alcohol-impaired driving fatalities, high rate of recidivism and high number of Hispanic DUI offenders. The program budget is \$500,000 a year and includes four case managers and one support staff. The program contains monitoring and treatment tracks as well as general prevention efforts. All repeat DUI offenders are court-ordered to participate in the monitoring and treatment tracks of the program.

### Monitoring Track Components:

Participants report to the same judge at one month, six months, and one year intervals to verify compliance with court orders. Behavior modification is realized through consistent reporting to the same judge and a system of rewards for program compliance and penalties for program violations.

Court orders include ignition interlock, education, jail time and fines.

After one year of full compliance, the participant graduates from the program.

If an offender struggles to succeed in the monitoring track, the court will impose sanctions (up to and including jail) and refer the offender to assessment and transfer into the treatment track.

### Program Effectiveness:

The program has monitored 1,000 individuals over a three year period. Since the program's inception, alcohol-related traffic fatalities have been reduced by more than 50% in San Joaquin County. Participants' rates of recidivism at one year have decreased by 50%. DUI cases placed on the court calendar for first and second offenses have decreased by 20%.

An independent program and data evaluation is underway.

### Program Cost Effectiveness:

- ▶ Analyst serves as support staff
- ▶ Each monitoring track staff member manages a high number of cases.

### Sources of Funding:

The program is financed by Federal grant funds from The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and funds from California's Office of Traffic Safety.

### Factors to Consider When Replicating the Program:

- ▶ Obtain sufficient funding for staff members and for participants' treatment
- ▶ Prepare to access court time
- ▶ Create a collaborative team

FOR MORE INFORMATION  
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## State Judicial Outreach Liaison Program

### Lead Agency:

Tallahassee Community College  
and the Florida Public Safety  
Institute

### The Issue:

Prevention

Sanctions

Recidivism

### Partners:

Florida Department of  
Transportation (FDOT)

Administrative

### Program Target Population:

Criminal Justice/  
Law Enforcement

### Program Description:

Florida's Department of Transportation has developed strategic plans to address impaired driving and motorcycle safety, which require more involvement from Florida's judges. To date, law enforcement personnel and prosecutors have collaborated with the Florida Department of Transportation and The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to implement the strategic plan, yet Florida's judges have not yet actively engaged in this process. To address this, the Florida Judicial Outreach Liaison program was created to foster collaboration and communication with criminal justice stakeholders regarding traffic safety matters. The program is modeled after a similar program in Texas. **It was created in the beginning of 2012 with the following goals in mind:**

- ▶ Improve the knowledge and skills needed for handling DUI cases
- ▶ Educate the judiciary on The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and Florida-specific traffic safety programs and their significance to Florida's judiciary
- ▶ Create and maintain a contact network among judiciary and traffic safety officials
- ▶ Collaborate with The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's judicial fellows, regional judicial outreach liaisons, traffic safety resource prosecutors, law enforcement liaisons and Florida Department of Transportation contacts
- ▶ Produce monthly and quarterly activity reports

### Source of Funding:

Florida Department of Transportation

### Factors to Consider When Replicating the Program:

- ▶ Request implementation of a state judiciary outreach liaison program in your state (approach the appropriate branch of state government)
- ▶ Obtain grant funding
- ▶ Build a judiciary outreach liaison contract that meets the rules and ethics of judicial conduct
- ▶ Establish a selection process for judicial outreach liaisons

FOR MORE INFORMATION  
ON THIS PROGRAM

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## DUI Enforcement Program

### Lead Agency:

Tallahassee Police Department

### The Issue:

General Drunk Driving

### Partners:

Florida Department of  
Transportation Safety Office

### Program Target Population:

Underage Offenders  
Hardcore Offenders

### Program Description:

**T**he DUI Enforcement Program was created by the Tallahassee Police Department with three goals in mind: To increase impaired driving arrests by 25%, to reduce impaired driving crashes by 25% and to reduce impaired driving fatal crashes by 50%.

As a starting point, the department focused on providing enhanced training to law enforcement officers and created training materials to identify aspects of and assist with DUI investigations, the DUI arrest process, detection of DUIs and court room testimony on DUI cases.

The Tallahassee Police Department also worked to elevate the perception of risk for DUI arrests. In order to change behavior among the general population, people had to believe they would be caught if they drove while impaired by alcohol. The Department believed that an increased fear of being arrested would result in fewer people driving drunk.

One of the key components of the campaign was the selection of highly motivated law enforcement officers. Initially, 11 officers who were highly motivated in the area of traffic safety were chosen for the DUI enforcement program. Eventually 15 additional officers were added to the program.

Another key element of the program was focusing scarce resources in key areas. Data revealed that in Tallahassee 50% of the DUI offenders were between the ages of 18-25 and more alcohol-related driving fatalities occurred on Tuesday nights than on any other night in the city. This data was utilized to focus enforcement activity during key times and at key locations.

Officers worked six nights a week to identify and arrest impaired drivers. Highly publicized saturation patrols and DUI checkpoints were utilized on high risk alcohol-related fatality timeframes (*Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays*). After each shift, officers were required to submit activity logs which were reviewed daily. Successful officers were recognized for their accomplishments. Costs per arrest were analyzed every three months.

### Program Effectiveness:

**In the first year of the program's implementation (2010), compared to the previous year, there was a:**

- ▶ 58% increase in DUI arrests (Officers were better trained to identify impaired drivers and were more comfortable with the DUI arrest process, leading to more traffic stops)
- ▶ 13% increase in citations
- ▶ 88% decrease in fatal crashes resulting from impaired driving
- ▶ 37% reduction in fatal crashes
- ▶ 19% reduction in crashes

### Program Cost Effectiveness/Funding:

- ▶ This program is financed by local/state funding.
- ▶ Daily monitoring of officers' program enforcement efforts has led to increased activity during their shifts
- ▶ Tri-monthly analyses of costs per arrest

### Factors to Consider When Replicating the Program:

- ▶ The importance of identifying and assigning highly motivated law enforcement officers who would be significantly dedicated to the program
- ▶ Enhanced training for law enforcement officers
- ▶ Maximize resources through data-driven enforcement strategies
- ▶ Simplify paperwork to increase understanding and efficiency among officers
- ▶ Publicize enforcement efforts to achieve general deterrence benefits

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## Athens-Clarke County DUI/Drug Court Program

### Lead Agency:

Athens-Clarke County DUI/Drug Court team (*state court judge, a prosecutor, a court coordinator, a case manager, three treatment clinicians, a pharmacology expert, and a defense attorney*)

### Partners:

Family Counseling Services of Athens

### The Issue:

Sanctions  
Prevention  
Treatment  
Recidivism

### Program Target Population:

Hardcore Offenders  
Repeat Offenders

### Sources of Funding:

- ▶ Participant fees cover some of the program costs.
- ▶ Additional funding sources include pretrial intervention, state grants and drug labs.

### Factors to Consider When Replicating the Program:

**Find the right counseling partner:** Counselors should be easy for the court to work with and must offer comprehensive services. Some areas of the country do not offer the type or level of services that family counseling services offer.

**Find funding:** Athens-Clarke County participant fees covered some of the program costs. Additional funding was secured from pretrial intervention, state grants and drug labs.

### Program Description:

**T**his program addresses the need for more effective sentencing of repeat offenders of DUI or drug-related crimes. The court has found that including a treatment component in the sentences of these offenders reduces recidivism.

#### Goals of the program:

- ▶ Address the safety of the Athens-Clarke County community
- ▶ Coordinate the response to drug- and alcohol-related crimes in the community
- ▶ Ensure effective treatment and supervision for high-risk offenders

The prosecutor reviews all cases that come to the DUI/Drug court, and determines which ones may qualify for the program. DUI offenders who qualify for the program have a choice between a standard plea or a drug court plea. The standard plea consists of accepting the sentence the judge hands down while offenders who choose the drug court plea are entered into the five-phase DUI/Drug Court program.

- ▶ **Phase I: Orientation process** – Offenders serve any required jail time, attend orientation and are assigned to groups.
- ▶ **Phase II: Extended assessment phase** – Offenders attend group sessions, required AA meetings and Thursday drug court sessions. Counselors determine the method and level of treatment that will likely be most successful.
- ▶ **Phase III: Active treatment phase** – Information from Phase II is used to actively treat participants' addiction issues. Additionally, offenders attend one weekly hour-long group session, one weekly AA meeting and Thursday drug court sessions.
- ▶ **Phase IV: Relapse prevention phase** – Counselors help participants develop tools to assist them in avoiding future relapses.
- ▶ **Phase V: Testing the waters** – Participants use skills gained in previous phases. Counseling sessions are held privately and less frequently. Counselors provide support and encouragement in a less structured environment.

**Ensure proper probation supervision of participants:** A DUI court requires additional structure including supervision. It is essential that participants are held accountable for their actions and progress. The Athens-Clarke County Court funded its own probation officer to ensure proper supervision.

**Work with your prosecutor:** It is important that prosecutors are willing to negotiate different plea agreements (drug court and standard) to encourage participation in the DUI/Drug court.

**Develop good working relationships with law enforcement:** Law enforcement officers are the first step in this process and cannot be overlooked.

### An evaluation is available:

<http://www.centurycouncil.org/sites/default/files/reports/Georgia-Evaluation-1.pdf>

FOR MORE INFORMATION  
ON THIS PROGRAM

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## Nez Perce County DUI Court

### Lead Agency:

Nez Perce County District Court

### Partners:

Idaho Supreme Court, Lewiston City Prosecutor, Nez Perce County Prosecutor, Public Defender, Nez Perce County Court Services, Lewiston Police Department

### The Issue:

Treatment  
Recidivism

### Program Target Population:

High Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) offenders (.20% BAC and above)  
Repeat Offenders

### Program Effectiveness:

Participant group size at any given time is only fifteen offenders. This enables the judge to develop a strong relationship with each participant and spend quality time during status hearings.

The program has seen positive results and a 12.5% lower rate of recidivism.

### Program Cost Effectiveness:

The DUI Court program reduces the number of DUI offenders who are incarcerated, lowering the overall cost to the state prison system. The average cost per day in the Nez Perce County jail is \$65. Misdemeanor offenders are sentenced to at least ten days for each convicted DUI charge and felony DUI offenders could spend at least six months in a state prison.

This program also reduces the social and monetary costs of injuries and fatalities caused by drunk drivers.

### Sources of Funding:

- ▶ Participant fees cover drug testing
- ▶ State funding covers treatment costs
- ▶ Occasional community donations
- ▶ Second District Bar Association annual donation

### Factors to Consider When Replicating the Program:

- ▶ Ensuring continued sobriety after graduation from the program
- ▶ Procuring funding
- ▶ Collecting data for research and statistical analysis
- ▶ Encouraging commitment from the program participants in the early phases of their participation
- ▶ Obtaining family participation and support at court hearings

### Program Description:

The Nez Perce County DUI Court program began in 2007 and follows the Ten Guiding Principles for DUI courts adopted by the National Center for DWI Courts.

#### The goals of the program include:

- ▶ Increase public safety and reduce recidivism
- ▶ Engage offenders in a long-term recovery process for making lifelong changes through behavior modification
- ▶ Provide community education and awareness via offender presentations to community organizations and participation in community projects.

The program is for offenders who have two or more DUIs or an offense at a high (.20 % or higher) BAC level. The court places these offenders in treatment services, such as group therapy and Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, which help to establish a basic foundation for offenders to modify behavior and patterns of thinking. The program offers monthly family group sessions to provide education, awareness and referrals to services for family members of offenders who also have a problem related to alcohol. Random and observed alcohol and drug testing is required. An aftercare component was also developed by an alumnus of the program for graduates to stay connected to each other and encourage sobriety.

DUI offenders must participate for a minimum of sixteen months and can graduate after being sober for a minimum of one year. Treatment is typically completed in 40 weeks. For graduation, participants must submit a written proposal for a community project.

FOR MORE INFORMATION  
ON THIS PROGRAM

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## Hardcore Drunk Driver Project

### Lead Agency:

Institute for Legal Legislative and Policy Studies (ILLAPS),  
University of Illinois-Springfield

### Partners:

Illinois Department of Transportation, Division of Traffic Safety (IDOT/DTS)

### The Issue:

Prevention  
Treatment

### Program Target Population:

DUI System Stakeholders  
(law enforcement, community supervision, prosecution, judges, probation officers, treatment providers, etc.)

### Program Description:

The Hardcore Drunk Driver Project is funded by the Illinois Department of Transportation/Division of Traffic Safety to address the problem of the hardcore drunk driver (HCDD) in Illinois. The major components of the Hardcore Drunk Driving Project include training for DUI system stakeholders on the hardcore drunk driver and the checklist, research regarding the usefulness of the checklist to identify the hardcore drunk driver, and the Hardcore Drunk Driver Task Force created in 2009 to establish and ensure implementation of best practices for those working with the hardcore drunk driver.

### TRAINING:

Members of the Institute work closely with the grant monitor from IDOT/DTS to design, develop and deliver training. These trainings take the form of seminars for DUI system stakeholder groups including law enforcement, prosecutors, and probation officers. Training DVDs created on campus have been developed to use during the seminars to provide a hands-on experience for the participants using the HCDD checklist. The Institute is developing online training which may also include the use of DVDs created on campus.

### CHECKLIST:

As part of the Illinois Department of Transportation/Division of Traffic Safety (IDOT/DTS) grant, in 2006 the article, *Recognizing, Managing and Containing the Hardcore Drinking Driver* summarized the research on the hardcore drinking driver and provided a checklist to aid with the identification of this high risk offender.

The Institute has piloted the checklist in several probation departments in Illinois asking DUI officers to complete the checklist with offenders to test its usefulness in identifying the hardcore drunk driver. Recidivism data were also collected from the pilot sites on those offenders who had been interviewed using the checklist to determine if it was a predictive instrument. Further research and analysis has been conducted to determine relationships among the variables and the domains. It is a resource that supplements other intake and assessment tools in order to help determine whether an offender's profile is consistent with that of a hardcore drunk driver. It helps probation officers to adequately identify offenders at high risk of recidivism and future alcohol-related problems, links offenders to the best treatment resources and provides guidance for post-treatment recovery and appropriate relapse intervention.

The checklist identifies 38 characteristics of hardcore drunk drivers categorized in six domains that help identify areas that may indicate a problem for an offender. After the checklist is completed, a score is generated and indicates level of recidivism risk.

The following are the six dimensions with sample items the officer would use to identify the hardcore drinking driver:

- ▶ **Demographic/Social Profile:** Identify sex, age and social networks.
- ▶ **Substance Use/Treatment History:** Identify family history, heavy consumption in the last year, early onset of smoking/heavy smoking and prior addiction treatment.
- ▶ **Driving & Criminal Justice History:** Identify prior criminal and/or DUI arrests, crashes and a high-risk driving record.
- ▶ **Drinking/Driving Beliefs:** Identify whether they believe they can drive safely after consuming alcohol and more accurately estimate their level of intoxication.
- ▶ **Arrest Event:** Identify whether the offender's BAC was at .15 or higher and without gross signs of intoxication.
- ▶ **Broad Clinical Profile:** Identify any medical history reflecting self-injury or abuse of others and symptoms or prior treatment of a psychiatric illness (such as PTSD, depression, etc).

### TASK FORCE:

Formed in 2009, the Task Force is made up of key DUI system stakeholders who seek to develop strategies and practices for the members of the court system including law enforcement, prosecution, judiciary, probation officers and treatment for working with the HCDD. Another goal of the Task Force is to encourage research to measure the effectiveness of tools to use with the HCDD and establish partnerships with other nationwide programs that are being developed for probation officers and prosecutors who work with the HCDD. The Task Force also examines policy issues on impaired driving as it relates to the HCDD and promotes the development of tools to use when supervising the HCDD.

### Program Effectiveness:

Anecdotal results from the evaluation of the trainings and comments from the members of the Task Force are positive. Training evaluations including initial evaluations and follow-up evaluations are completed for each of the trainings.

### Program Cost Effectiveness:

The overall cost effectiveness of the program has not been assessed. ILLAPS works closely with the grant monitor and follows University guidelines for procurement and purchasing to provide high quality seminars within budget.

### Source of Funding:

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration grant through the Illinois Department of Transportation

### Factors to Consider When Replicating the Program:

- ▶ Recruiting enough staff members to carry out the necessary responsibilities
- ▶ Obtaining enough funding
- ▶ Having in-house resources that would enable the development of training materials and learning aids
- ▶ Securing buy-in from local courts and other stakeholders to use the checklist as a tool to assess, evaluate and supervise hardcore drunk drivers

FOR MORE INFORMATION  
ON THIS PROGRAM

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## Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor (TSRP)

### Lead Agency:

Massachusetts District  
Attorneys Association (MDAA)  
Vehicular Crimes Program

### Partners:

Mothers Against Drunk Driving  
State and local law  
enforcement  
Registry of Motor Vehicles

### The Issue:

Prevention  
Treatment  
Sanctions

### Program Target Population:

Criminal Justice/Law  
Enforcement

### Program Description:

The Massachusetts District Attorneys Association (MDAA) promotes public safety, the fair and effective administration of justice, the education of prosecutors and the safeguarding of victims' rights. In order to reduce fatalities, injuries and economic losses resulting from motor vehicle crashes throughout the state, the MDAA received a grant from the state in 2002 to provide prosecutors with training and resources in the area of vehicular crimes, particularly operating under the influence (OUI) offenses. Due to the initial success of the Vehicular Crimes Program, further grant funding allowed for a full-time staff attorney position—the Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor (TSRP).

The TSRP is a dedicated vehicular crimes staff attorney whose purpose is to improve the coordination of the prosecution of traffic safety cases, especially OUI cases, between law enforcement officers, prosecutors, the judiciary and other related agencies. These efforts have resulted in the publication of the Massachusetts Prosecutor's OUI Manual, OUI trial advocacy training for new prosecutors and a crash reconstruction seminar to educate prosecutors.

### Program Effectiveness:

Through the TSRP, prosecutors in the state of Massachusetts are provided continuous and progressive training on how to effectively prosecute vehicular crimes cases, especially OUI cases. This allows for attorneys to have specialized training they can use when prosecuting more serious cases. The law enforcement community is also trained regularly on courtroom testimony and kept more up to date with current reference materials in order to more effectively adjudicate these offenses.

### Program Cost Effectiveness:

The TSRP began offering webinars for prosecutors and law enforcement officers in 2012. These trainings cut down travel costs and reach larger audiences. Approximately 30 webinars are planned for 2012.

### Source of Funding:

Massachusetts Highway Safety Division grant for the MDAA Vehicular Crimes Division

FOR MORE INFORMATION  
ON THIS PROGRAM

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## Maryland Ignition Interlock Program

### Lead Agency:

Maryland Motor Vehicle  
Administration (MVA)

### Partners:

Maryland Highway Safety  
Office (MHSO)

### The Issue:

Intervention  
Sanctions  
Recidivism

### Program Target Population:

High Blood Alcohol Content  
(BAC) Offenders  
(.15% BAC and above)  
Repeat Offenders

### Program Description:

The Maryland Ignition Interlock Program monitors drivers who commit alcohol offenses and are referred to the Motor Vehicle Administration (MVA) from a variety of sources, such as the MVA's Medical Advisory Board (MAB), court as a condition of probation, through an administrative hearing, or an offender can voluntarily opt-in to the program in lieu of a suspension or a hearing. The MVA must review all fatality cases resulting in license revocation to determine if alcohol was a factor in the crash.

All offenders convicted of a high BAC (BAC  $\geq$  .15%), who are underage or convicted of certain repeat offenses are required to participate. Frequently, especially in cases where the licensee is referred by the MVA's MAB or Reinstatement Review Section, installation of an ignition interlock is required as a condition of license reinstatement. When referred to MVA, participants choose one of 5 ignition interlock vendors at 75 sites around the state based on pricing, service location or any number of factors at the participant's discretion. While offenders have an ignition interlock device installed, they are unable to start their car if their breath test registers a BAC of .026% or higher.

The MVA oversees communication with participants using a start-of-the-art electronic system in partnership with vendors in order to maintain expeditious processing. Vendors submit regular reports to the MVA, which then identifies violations and generates violation letters. Staff members (case managers) review each successful completion letter and program removal letter before they are delivered to the offending participants. Case managers and customer agents deal with questions and appeals from the participating (offending) drivers directly.

Each vendor is carefully examined by the MVA and site visits occur at least once a year.

### Program Effectiveness:

The program currently has 9,700 participants. During participation, drunk-driving related offenses are lowered. The program is currently being evaluated based on the number of participants and overall responsiveness, and an analysis of the use of ignition interlocks on the number of DUI arrests, crashes and fatalities in Maryland is forthcoming.

### Program Cost Effectiveness:

The electronic system used by the Ignition Interlock Program significantly mitigates MVA funding issues associated with the growth in number of participants and cost savings from paper processing. It is also a cost savings for vendors since they don't have to generate their own hard copy reports for monitoring participants.

To date, the MVA budget covers the cost of administering the program but (offender) participant fees, which began in October 2011, will eventually cover this cost.

### Sources of Funding:

MVA budget  
(Offender) participant fees

### Factors to Consider When Replicating the Program:

- Funding to design and implement the electronic system
- Educating courts on the use of interlock devices as a penalty option
- Ensuring vendors comply with the MVA inspection process
- More regulatory authority would be helpful in terms of program flexibility and innovation

FOR MORE INFORMATION  
ON THIS PROGRAM

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## DWI Court / Ignition Interlock Pilot Project

### Lead Agency:

56-A District Court,  
Eaton County

### The Issue:

Treatment  
Recidivism

### Partners:

56<sup>th</sup> District DWI Court  
Smart Start, Inc.

### Program Target Population:

Hardcore Offenders  
Repeat Offenders

### Program Description:

Research has shown that ignition interlock devices alone are not effective in reducing recidivism among high BAC and repeat DWI offenders after removal of the device. The Eaton County DWI Court / Ignition Interlock Program seeks to combine DWI Courts and ignition interlocks in order to determine whether this increases the percentage of DWI offenders that comply with ignition interlock device requirements, discover whether ignition interlock devices can be used to effectively control the vehicles of DWI offenders, and develop a more effective means of alcohol testing in a zero tolerance probationary setting. The overall intent of the program is to allow offenders to plea to a lesser impaired driving charge and quickly enter an intensive supervision and treatment program to reduce jail time, reunite families, and allow the offender to return to work and normal life activities.

In 2009, the 56<sup>th</sup> District Court in Eaton County administered the DWI Court / Ignition Interlock Pilot Project to high BAC first-time DWI offenders for one year. The population was limited to only first-time high BAC offenders since repeat offenders could not receive restricted licenses in Michigan at the time. A DWI Court team consisting of a judge, prosecutor, defense attorney, probation officer, and treatment provider determined the conditions under which an offender could participate in the program. The offender underwent an assessment and was then placed into appropriate treatment. The treatment program was administered by a community-based private-service provider, which included alcohol tests three times a day and random drug screening. In addition, the offender had to install an ignition interlock device on all vehicles they owned or operated. The offender had to appear every two weeks before the judge for a review of their participation in the program. Rewards and sanctions were applied swiftly. As a result, participants underwent comprehensive treatment, drug and alcohol testing and close accountability from the judge and probation.

### Program Effectiveness:

During the pilot project, 88% of participants installed ignition interlock devices on their vehicles as ordered by the court. 70% of the participants provided all breath samples required and passed their alcohol tests during the pilot. A major strength of the program is the ability of judges to develop a relationship with the offender, when their frequent oversight is a crucial motivator for the offenders to remain sober.

As a result of the project's success, the Michigan Legislature passed a law expanding the program to all 30 DWI courts in the state (Michigan Public Act 154 of 2010). The program also included repeat offenders since the new law allows for repeat offenders to apply for a restricted license after a mandatory 45-day suspension period.

The legislation also mandated that the Michigan Association of Drug Court Professionals conduct three annual reports. The first evaluation of five new courts implementing the program was descriptive in nature, and found that implementation has gone smoothly and the majority of offenders have been compliant with the ignition interlock requirements. There will be two subsequent evaluations in 2012 and 2013 that will include advanced statistical analyses to determine if the program is having the desired effect of reducing DWI recidivism, as well as other forms of dangerous driving and criminal behavior.

### Program Cost Effectiveness:

Participants paid out-of-pocket for the ignition interlocks during the pilot project. However, ignition interlock devices were provided by Smart Start, Inc. to program participants for \$4.00 per day which was very cost effective for indigent participants. As a result, this program is 100% financially self-sufficient.

### Source of Funding:

Participant fees; however, devices were provided by Smart Start, Inc. at a low daily cost.

### Factors to Consider When Replicating the Program:

- ▶ The primary target population for DWI courts is repeat offenders and most states will require an amendment to their motor vehicle codes to allow restricted licenses for repeat DWI offenders.
- ▶ Participants' ability to cover the cost of ignition interlock devices
- ▶ Procuring funding for the operation of the DWI court, treatment services and testing

### Evaluations are available:

<http://www.centurycouncil.org/sites/default/files/reports/Michigan-Evaluation-1.pdf>

<http://www.centurycouncil.org/sites/default/files/reports/Michigan-Evaluation-2.pdf>

FOR MORE INFORMATION  
ON THIS PROGRAM

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## Staggered Sentencing

### Lead Agency:

Isanti County, 10th Judicial District Court

### The Issue:

Reducing Spending  
Recidivism

### Partners:

Probation services,  
where applicable

### Program Target Population:

Repeat Offenders  
Hardcore Offenders

### Program Description:

In the 10<sup>th</sup> Judicial District, Judge James Dehn created a “Drug Court on a Dime,” which is a program that implements a staggered sentencing model for adjudicating DUI offenders. This approach has been proven to reduce recidivism, as well as save hundreds of thousands of dollars for the state by reducing jail stays.

Staggered sentencing in Isanti County divides a standard jail sentence or home electronic alcohol monitoring (HEAM) sanction into three segments, typically in segments of 10 days for jail and 30 days for HEAM. HEAM is a non-house arrest alcohol monitoring program that allows the offender to carry on with their regular daily activities. The offender is required to provide a breath sample into a video monitoring unit three times a day at his home, and if he tests positive or fails to provide a sample at the designated time, he violates his sanction. The judge can tailor the frequency and timing of the monitoring to the specific circumstances of the offender.

The offender has the burden of proof to show sobriety at the end of each segment served. He may bring a motion before the judge requesting a hearing in order to be released from the next segment. The judge will not consider a motion without at least three letters from the offender’s “circle of accountability,” including family members, coworkers, friends, AA sponsors and the like. In the hearing, the offender must successfully prove that he has remained sober during the previous segment, has participated in a structured sobriety group, has not committed any other alcohol/drug-related crimes, and has the support of his probation officer. If the offender does not file for release from a future segment, he moves on to serve that segment. If an offender gets another DUI during this period, the remainder of the sentence is carried out.

### Program Effectiveness:

In 2003, the Minnesota House of Representatives Research Department conducted a preliminary evaluation of the staggered sentencing practice by Judge James Dehn and found that the first 61 DWI offenders given staggered sentences have experienced almost 50% less DWI recidivism than would otherwise be expected based on statewide recidivism rates for comparable DWI offenders in the same time frame.

In addition, according to an evaluation conducted by The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration on intensive supervision programs for DWI offenders (2011), the Isanti County staggered sentencing program participants had a 30.6% lower recidivism rate than comparison communities over a 4-year post-offense period. Estimates indicate that this program prevented 15 to 23 re-arrests for DWI.

### Program Cost Effectiveness:

- ▶ The program requires little or no funding.
- ▶ In the last 5 years, \$300,000 in jail bed fees have been saved through suspending over 5,500 days of jail time.
- ▶ The same sentencing judge provided uniform guidance for the duration of the case (3-6 years).

### Factors to Consider When Replicating the Program:

- ▶ A third of judges in the United States don’t have probation services available and must organize review hearings on their own and monitor offenders themselves
- ▶ Clarity on program details by probation authorities
- ▶ Offenders’ lack of initiation for filing a motion for a hearing after a segment
- ▶ Scheduling hearings into the normal court calendar

### Evaluations are available:

<http://www.centurycouncil.org/sites/default/files/reports/Minnesota-Evaluation-1.pdf>

<http://www.centurycouncil.org/sites/default/files/reports/Minnesota-Evaluation-2.pdf>

FOR MORE INFORMATION  
ON THIS PROGRAM

### CONTACT

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## The SAFE CAB Program

### Lead Agency:

Minnesota Safe Ride

Center for Excellence in Rural Safety (CERS), University of Minnesota

### Partners:

Isanti County District Court,  
10th Judicial District

Approximately 10 Isanti  
County bars

Minnesota Beer Wholesalers  
Association

McDonald Distributing, Inc.

Minnesota Department of  
Public Safety

### The Issue:

Prevention

### Program Target Population:

General Public

### Program Description:

The SAFE CAB Program aims to prevent drunk driving in Isanti County, MN and provide a safe and sober transportation alternative home through a taxi service.

Judge James Dehn of the 10th Judicial District began monitoring, over a 7-year period, the last place of drink for convicted DWI offenders. He then shared this information with those establishments and offered them an opportunity to address the issue of drunk driving. As a result, local bars and a local community group, Toward Zero Deaths (TZD), formed a partnership and held regular meetings to discuss how they could better train servers, reduce over-serving and deal with problem drinkers. The partners also activated the local media's interest and subsequently developed the SAFE CAB Program.

In Isanti County, SAFE CAB provides free rides home from bars every Wednesday through Saturday night. It is only possible through the collaboration between law enforcement, bar owners and cab companies. A key component of the program is to prevent vehicles left behind by potential drunk drivers from being ticketed or towed by law enforcement. The drivers are given a date-sensitive sign to display on their dashboard that is clear for law enforcement to see and indicates the drivers' intent to return to the vehicle when they are sober.

### Program Effectiveness:

This program is a model for rural communities across America. Isanti County has shown a 64% decrease in DWIs since the program's inception in 2005. In participating bars, impaired driving offenses have been reduced by as much as 83% according to data compiled by the University of Minnesota and Judge Dehn. According to the Minnesota Department of Public Safety, Isanti County is ranked #1 in the state for DWI reduction in 2010. Furthermore, the program is being replicated in five other counties, with three others planning implementation.

### Program Cost Effectiveness:

The equal division of costs between McDonald Distributing, Inc., the participating bars, and the Community Fund is functioning well.

### Sources of Funding:

- ▶ McDonald Distributing, Inc.
- ▶ Participating bars (*approximately 10*)
- ▶ Community Fund  
(*fundraising efforts through Minnesota Safe Ride*)
- ▶ Local government grants
- ▶ Charitable gambling
- ▶ Commercial gifts (*Wal-Mart, local banking establishments*)
- ▶ Donation from the Center for Alcohol Policy in Washington, D.C.
- ▶ Individual tax-deductible gifts

### Factors to Consider When Replicating the Program:

- ▶ Maintaining financial support from local government and charitable gambling entities
- ▶ Negotiating with law enforcement to not issue tickets or tow away vehicles left behind
- ▶ Spreading public awareness of the program
- ▶ Enlisting the cooperation of the other bars and distributors in the area
- ▶ Possessing or establishing the cab service
- ▶ Running the cab service every night would be ideal

FOR MORE INFORMATION  
ON THIS PROGRAM

### CONTACT

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## Billings Adult Misdemeanor Treatment Court (BAMTC)

### Lead Agency:

Billings Adult Municipal Treatment Court

### Partners:

Partners include representatives from the City of Billings, Community Solutions, Inc. (a privately owned misdemeanor probation office), Office of the Public Defender, Judge, Coordinator,

the Rimrock Foundation (a treatment facility) and community charitable organizations.

### The Issue:

Prevention

Treatment

Program Target Population:

Repeat Offenders

Once accepted into the program, offenders undergo an initial alcohol/drug test and receive a number for random testing. The treatment provider then develops an individualized treatment plan which incorporates evidence-based treatment for substance abuse and any co-occurring mental health disorders. Treatment includes group and individual therapy, self-help meetings, and completion of Prime for Life and any other specialty classes or therapies recommended. Community charitable organizations are also active stakeholders that allow participants to be active in community service during their program.

**While in the program, participants move through three phases lasting a minimum of 12-16 weeks each:**

- **Phase 1:** The most intensive phase focuses on drug/alcohol abuse education and prevention, detoxification and stabilization.
- **Phase 2:** Aftercare and relapse prevention.
- **Phase 3:** Recovery and sobriety maintenance.

### Program Effectiveness:

As a result of this program, alcohol and drug abuse will be reduced, recidivism rates will be lowered, financial impact will be lessened and appropriate treatment will be administered so that offenders can lead productive lives as law-abiding citizens.

### Sources of Funding:

- Participants' fees (weekly fee)
- Offender surcharge in the court
- Local/state funding
- Federal funding from The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)

### Factors to Consider When Replicating the Program:

- Obtain adequate funding
- Obtain acceptance for treatment approach vs. traditional sanction model

### Program Description:

The Billings Adult Misdemeanor Treatment Court (BAMTC) is a hybrid DUI/Drug court that handles nonviolent misdemeanor cases, including DUI and aggravated DUI, in order to reduce alcohol and drug abuse cases, lower recidivism rates, and lessen the financial impact on the community. A misdemeanor DUI offense in Montana is a 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> offense, where subsequent DUI offenses are felonies and are handled by District Court.

After a referral is generated from a BAMTC team member or an outside agency, the coordinator conducts a pre-screening of potential participants. The screening includes verifying eligibility as it relates to the offense(s) charged, gathering criminal history and demographics, setting up appointments for treatment and for meeting the defense attorney, and collecting releases of information.

An attorney from the Office of the State Public Defender meets with each participant to advise them of the legal ramifications and guidelines of entering into BAMTC. The public defender reviews the terms and conditions of the court contract with the offender. Simultaneously, the prosecuting attorney reviews the case to determine the City's position on allowing the offender to enter the treatment court.

After meeting with the defense attorney and if the offender feels comfortable with the obligations of the treatment court, they then complete a chemical dependency evaluation to determine the proper level of care.

FOR MORE INFORMATION  
ON THIS PROGRAM

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## Rensselaer County Probation Alcohol Treatment (PAT) Program

### Lead Agency:

Rensselaer County Probation  
Department

### The Issue:

Treatment  
Recidivism

### Partners:

Hudson Mohawk Recovery  
Center

### Program Target Population:

Hardcore Offenders  
Repeat Offenders

### Program Description:

The Probation Alcohol Treatment (PAT) program in Rensselaer County was formed in 1983, modeled after a similar program in Suffolk County, after the state passed legislation granting funds for this purpose. The PAT program aims to increase treatment attendance and effectiveness by combining the alcoholism treatment delivered by the Hudson Mohawk Recovery Center to repeat, high risk DWI offenders with close supervision by probation officers.

The PAT program targets repeat offenders at their third offense. These offenders are first screened for alcohol abuse/addiction issues as well as recidivism risk. Once assessed, they are sent to the mandatory program at the outpatient clinic to address their addiction/abuse problems. Offenders must maintain sobriety during the PAT program, usually lasting 52 weeks. They attend weekly group meetings and monthly individual meetings co-facilitated by the probation officer and an alcohol counselor, as well as submit to random home visits and frequent drug screening by their probation officer. Offenders are also encouraged to participate in Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) or join a church community for support.

### Program Effectiveness:

The PAT Program has been proven to reduce DWI arrests by more than a third and other criminal arrests by 60 percent. In the ten years of participating in the program, program participants averaged 1.24 DWI arrests per person whereas DWI offenders who underwent only probation averaged 2.75 arrests per person.

### Program Cost Effectiveness:

- ▶ Overhead costs to staff the program are covered by offenders' fees.
- ▶ Treatment is covered by offenders' health insurance.

### Source of Funding:

- ▶ State funding

### Factors to Consider When Replicating the Program:

- ▶ Overall challenge of collaborating among separate agencies
- ▶ Community acceptance of treatment rather than incarceration

### An evaluation is available:

[http://www.centurycouncil.org/sites/default/files/reports/  
New-York-Evaluation-1.pdf](http://www.centurycouncil.org/sites/default/files/reports/New-York-Evaluation-1.pdf)

FOR MORE INFORMATION  
ON THIS PROGRAM

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## DWI Enforcement Program

### Lead Agency:

Westchester County  
Department of Probation

### Partners:

Stakeholders throughout the system, such as the District Attorney, law enforcement and treatment agencies  
Mothers Against Drunk Driving

### The Issue:

Recidivism

### Program Target Population:

Repeat Offenders

### Sources of Funding:

- ▶ County and state reimbursement
- ▶ Probationers are charged a monthly fee

### Factors to Consider When Replicating the Program:

- ▶ Buy-in from the Judiciary
- ▶ Finding enough officers  
(especially in small probation departments)
- ▶ Creating a collaborative relationship with treatment programs and other stakeholders
- ▶ Securing the level of funding needed for extensive training of officers
- ▶ Finding appropriate and accessible treatment services

### An evaluation is available:

<http://www.centurycouncil.org/sites/default/files/reports/New-York-Evaluation-2.pdf>

<http://www.centurycouncil.org/sites/default/files/reports/New-York-Evaluation-3.pdf>

### Program Description

In Westchester County, 20 to 25% of all offenders placed on probation in an adult criminal court are a result of DWI or DWI-related offenses. The DWI enforcement program in the Westchester County Department of Probation seeks to focus efforts on preventing recidivism in order to protect the community. Through the supervision/management strategy, probationers have the best chance to identify their maladaptive behavior patterns and learn pro-social alternatives.

There are three units that receive all the cases of DWI offenders sentenced to probation in Westchester County; each with 20 officers and three supervisors. The staff maintains stringent conditions on probation through pre-sentence investigations, re-arrests when necessary, strict supervision, surveillance and ticket writing. Probationers are placed in treatment programs and closely monitored. The program also collaborates with Mothers Against Drunk Driving and probationers participate in Victim Impact Panels.

Other offenders who are required to use ignition interlock devices but who are not on probation are also monitored through the program.

### Program Effectiveness:

Since the units are strictly focused on DWI offenders, this creates efficiency throughout the system and allows officers to have specialized training in dealing with DWI offenders. In addition, the program structure allows for a targeted approach in dealing with the offenders' alcohol abuse/addiction issues.

According to an evaluation of intensive supervision programs for DWI offenders conducted by The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, probationers in the Westchester County DWI enforcement program had an 18.1% lower recidivism rate compared to offenders not in the program. Seventy-eight arrests were also prevented over a 5-year period.

FOR MORE INFORMATION  
ON THIS PROGRAM

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## Brooklyn DWI Treatment Court (BDWI Court)

### Lead Agency:

Brooklyn DWI Treatment Court

### Partners:

Brooklyn District Attorney's Office  
Outpatient alcohol and substance abuse treatment centers such as Outreach Project, New Directions and Bridge Back to Life  
Alcohol Monitoring Systems, Inc.

### The Issue:

Treatment  
Recidivism

### Program Target Population:

Female underage and adult offenders  
Male adult offenders  
First-time felony offenders

### Program Description:

The Brooklyn DWI Treatment Court (BDWI Court) was established to address the increasing number of felony level DWI arrests in King County, NY. Through early intervention, immediate placement of clients in specially designed treatment programs and close supervision, BDWI Court is committed to reducing DWI offenses. It was modeled after The Brooklyn Treatment Court, which was the first drug court in the state and nationally recognized.

Following arrest, offenders have the choice to participate in the BDWI Court or go through the regular criminal court process. If they choose the BDWI Court, the offender will then go through a bio-psychosocial assessment to determine level of treatment needed, as well as a urine toxicology and breathalyzer test. The offender is also placed on a secured continuous remote alcohol monitor (SCRAM) for a minimum of 90 days. Following the initial screening and placement, offenders are required to meet with their BDWI Court case manager on a weekly basis, as well as attend recommended treatment.

The BDWI Court program is completed in three phases, each lasting four to six months:

### PHASE I: CHOICE

The goal of this phase is to encourage offenders to work towards an alcohol-free life and establish a foundation of alcohol abstinence. Offenders are placed in appropriate community-based treatment, aim to acquire health care and go through detoxification.

### PHASE II: CHANGE

In this phase the focus is on stabilizing the offender through treatment and helping them confront underlying issues surrounding the alcohol and substance abuse. The offenders progress through individual treatment program levels and in identified areas of need such as anger management or domestic violence. They also reconnect with family.

### PHASE III: CHALLENGE

In the final phase, offenders focus on self-sufficiency and reconnect with the community at large. The goals are to internalize recovery tools and daily coping skills, and succeed in employment and vocational training. The offender must also participate in a Victim Impact Panel.

Upon successful completion, the offender's charges will be reduced from a Felony to a Misdemeanor.

### Program Effectiveness:

The individualized treatment plans as well as frequent monitoring help offenders regain control of their lives, accept and learn to cope with their addiction and create a healthy lifestyle so they can contribute in a positive way to society. Through this process, the BDWI Court can achieve its goal of eliminating incidents of impaired driving by participating offenders.

### Source of Funding:

- ▶ Part of the court system operational budget
- ▶ Offenders pay daily fees (\$11) for the SCRAM device
- ▶ Offenders are responsible for paying a \$100 fee to participate in the Victim Impact Panel

### Factors to Consider When Replicating the Program:

- ▶ Creating a partnership with the District Attorney's office
- ▶ Overcoming resistance to consider alcohol abuse/dependence a disease
- ▶ Accommodating offender hardships

FOR MORE INFORMATION  
ON THIS PROGRAM

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## Victim Impact Panel

### Lead Agency:

Safe Communities Coalition of the Red River Valley (SCCRRV)

### Partners:

Coalition members include AAA North Dakota, Cass and Clay County Sherriff's Offices, Fargo, Moorhead and West Fargo Police Departments, Cass County State Attorney's Office, Concordia College, SafeKids Fargo/Moorhead, Prairie St. John's (a treatment center), Hawley Municipal Liquors, Rick's Bar, North Dakota State University, University of Minnesota Moorhead and East Central Judicial District Juvenile Court

The alcohol committee of the SCCRRV directly oversees the Victim Impact Panel program; members include Cass County Juvenile Court, Cass and Clay County Sherriff's Offices, Hawley Municipal Liquors, Rick's Bar, North Dakota State University, the University of Minnesota Moorhead, Region III Substance Abuse Prevention Program, Cass County State's Attorney's Office, Moorhead and West Fargo Police Departments

### The Issue:

Prevention  
Recidivism

### Program Target Population:

Repeat Offenders

### Program Description

The Victim Impact Panel was created by the Safe Communities Coalition of the Red River Valley (SCCRRV) alcohol committee based on *A How To Guide for Victim Impact Panels* (National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2001). The Panel seeks to reduce alcohol-impaired driving, alcohol-related traffic crashes, and alcohol-related traffic injuries and fatalities in Cass County, ND and Clay County, MN. Attendees of the panel in Fargo, ND are court-ordered first- and second-time DUI offenders from the region. The speakers are three victims who address a group of court-ordered DUI offenders. They share stories of the impact of their own injuries or the injuries or deaths of loved ones caused by drunk drivers. The purpose of the panel is to humanize the consequences of drunk driving in order to change attitudes and behaviors, deter future impaired driving, and reduce recidivism. Attendees are required to complete a reflective evaluation.

The SCCRRV conducts around 12 panels each year, with 1,000 participants annually.

### Program Effectiveness:

Since 2003, the Victim Impact Panel has addressed over 7,000 DUI offenders. After listening to the speakers, 95% of program participants between January 2011 and June 2011 were convinced of the importance of not driving after drinking, 91% considered stopping or decreasing their alcohol consumption if they have to drive, and 96% realized the consequences of driving while under the influence.

Post-session evaluations have been favorable regarding the value and impact of the sessions and SCCRRV is preparing to conduct a recidivism study to gain substantive information on the effectiveness of the panel in deterring future driving while under the influence of alcohol.

### Program Cost Effectiveness:

There are several factors that have led to the cost effectiveness of the Victim Impact Panel.

- ▶ Meeting space and A/V equipment are provided by the City of Fargo free of charge.
- ▶ Unpaid volunteers are utilized at the panel for logistics and registration.
- ▶ Attendee fees cover 100% of the program's costs.
- ▶ The Safe Communities Coordinator, who is employed by Fargo Cass Public Health, administers the Victim Impact Panel as part of her job duties.

### Source of Funding:

- ▶ Financed through participant (DUI offender) fees

### Factors to Consider When Replicating the Program:

- ▶ Secure commitment from criminal justice stakeholders
- ▶ Ensure continuity of the program with personnel changes in court administration and judges
- ▶ General management of the program, such as coordination between DUI offenders and adjudicatory agencies and managing funds and evaluating outcomes

### An evaluation is available:

<http://www.centurycouncil.org/sites/default/files/reports/North-Dakota-Evaluation-1.pdf>

FOR MORE INFORMATION  
ON THIS PROGRAM

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## Driving Under the Influence (DUI) Court

### Lead Agency:

Oklahoma County Driving Under the Influence (DUI) Court

### Partners:

Oklahoma County District Attorney's Office

### The Issue:

Treatment  
Recidivism  
Reduce Spending

### Program Target Population:

Repeat Offenders  
Hardcore Offenders

### Program Cost Effectiveness:

Generally nationwide, for every dollar invested in the DUI Court, taxpayers save up to \$3.36 in avoided criminal justice costs, up to \$12 from reduced victimization and lower healthcare service usage, and between \$4,000 and \$12,000 per offender from reduced prison costs, fewer re-arrests, and fewer trials.

### Sources of Funding:

- Federal government grants
- Offender fees

### Program Description:

The Oklahoma County Driving Under the Influence (DUI) Court is a court system dedicated to changing the behavior of alcohol/drug dependent offenders arrested for DUI using a cooperative approach between the judge, assistant district attorney, assistant public defender, probation officer, local law enforcement and the DUI Court coordinator.

Early in the legal process, the offender's attorney applies for the case to go before the DUI Court. The DUI Court coordinator sends the application to the District Attorney's office who decides whether the offender is eligible to have his case considered there. Once the offender's case is deemed eligible, the offender undergoes an assessment to discover if he has mental health needs, education, employment, and other issues.

Offenders are then referred to a treatment provider to deal with addiction and recovery. Once referred, they must submit to frequent alcohol and/or drug testing, are closely supervised by probation officers and participate in ongoing judicial supervision through non-adversarial court review hearings. The DUI Court judge monitors offenders to ensure continued participation, and these offenders are rewarded or sanctioned as appropriate.

FOR MORE INFORMATION  
ON THIS PROGRAM

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## The 24/7 Sobriety Project

### Lead Agency:

The South Dakota Attorney  
General's Office

### Program Target Population:

Repeat Offenders  
Hardcore Offenders

### The Issue:

Recidivism

### Program Description:

In counties implementing the program, first-time DUI offenders with a BAC of at least 0.17% and repeat DUI offenders must participate in the 24/7 Sobriety Program in order to obtain a conditional driver's license. The 24/7 Sobriety Program is being used by the courts as a condition of bond, sentence/probation, and family courts. The program stresses separating the offender from alcohol as a method to rehabilitate drunk drivers and change behavior. The program uses several tools to make sure that the participants are following the program guidelines. The tools include: twice-a-day breath tests (PBTx2), transdermal monitoring systems, drug patches and urine tests. Additionally, participants may be required by the court to use more than one testing/monitoring method.

Of the tools available, PBTx2 is the most common monitoring tool used. If participants don't show up for a scheduled test, or a test shows he has consumed alcohol, then his probation, parole or bond may be instantly revoked and he may be immediately jailed. Sanctions are swift, certain and measured. Sanctions most often afford a reinstatement into the program.

The program allows for a considerable amount of freedom for the offender. For example, participants can still drive, work and stay with their families. This reduces jail populations and allows participants to continue to be part of their community.

### Program Effectiveness:

Twenty thousand DUI offenders have been placed on the program's twice-per-day testing regimen. Of those, 99.4% have shown up on time for compliance (breath) tests and tested negative for alcohol use; 0.6% failed to show up or failed their breath tests. Compared to DUI offenders not in the program, participants with two DUI arrests who were in the program for 30 consecutive days had a 74% reduction in recidivism when studied three years after their second DUI arrests. Those with three DUI arrests had a 44% reduction in recidivism, and those with four DUI arrests had a 31% reduction in recidivism.

### Program Cost Effectiveness:

The program has evolved into a participant pay model with formal adopted rules and procedures. The web-based 24/7 management software coordinates data, testing sites, and communicates information to all agencies that are involved with the system and administer the project. No taxpayer dollars are necessary to operate. Flexibility is built into the business model and allows the testing agency to utilize existing or new resources to maximize efficiencies. Price points for testing have been kept low eliminating the need for indigency considerations by the courts.

### Source of Funding:

Program is funded entirely by participant fees.

### Factors to Consider When Replicating the Program:

Criminal justice authorities need to be convinced of the benefits of the program and that it is not "soft on crime." The 24/7 Sobriety Program allows law enforcement and other agencies that are involved with the criminal justice system to be proactive in the fight against drunk driving.

### An evaluation is available:

<http://www.centurycouncil.org/sites/default/files/reports/South-Dakota-Evaluation-1.pdf>

The RAND 24/7 analysis of the South Dakota model is still in peer review as of this release date. An addendum will be filed to the brief once the report is submitted for publication.

FOR MORE INFORMATION  
ON THIS PROGRAM

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## Saving Ourselves by Education and Recovery (SOBER) DWI Courts

### Lead Agency:

Harris County Criminal Courts at Law / Office of Court Management: Judge Diane Bull, Judge Robin Brown, and Judge Natalie Fleming

### Partners:

Treatment providers, recovery healthcare services, ignition interlock agencies, Sam Houston University Criminal Justice Department, Harris County District Attorney's

Office, DWI Court defense attorneys, Harris County Community Supervision and Corrections Department

### The Issue:

Prevention  
Treatment  
Sanctions  
Recidivism

### Program Target Population:

Hardcore Offenders

### Program Description:

The program seeks to address the underlying factors that cause DWI offenders to repeatedly drink and drive. The program works to reduce recidivism, increase abstinence during program participation and lead to recovery from alcohol and/or drug addiction. A key component of the program is individualized treatment plans that are less intrusive and restrictive. DWI offenders who qualify for the program (high risk, high BAC, repeat offenders, and those in the jurisdiction of DWI Court) are assessed early for risk and needs. Treatment services available to participants include education, outpatient substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment and support groups. Participants are placed in the program and are monitored for compliance using tools such as urinalyses and secure continuous alcohol monitor (SCRAM) technology. The devices are not the focus of the program, but allow staff to adjust treatment plans if/when needed. Some of the tools can be used as sanctions that the court could place on noncompliant participants who need more intensive supervision. The Saving Ourselves by Education and Recovery (SOBER) DWI Court follows the Ten Guiding Principles for best practices within DWI courts as established by the National Center for DWI Courts.

Participants in the program go through various phases as they meet appropriate metrics set up in each phase.

### PHASE I

#### The minimum requirements for successful completion of Phase One:

- ▶ Participate for three months
- ▶ Attend ninety (90) 12-Step meetings in ninety (90) days
- ▶ Appear bimonthly before the SOBER Court Judge
- ▶ Periodic office visits with the SOBER Court Case Manager
- ▶ Random field visits, by the SOBER Court Case Manager, and/or law enforcement agent
- ▶ Seek and obtain full time employment, or a combination of work and school
- ▶ Submit to a substance abuse evaluation, as directed by the Court
- ▶ Obtain a sober sponsor, of the same sex, with at least five years of sobriety
- ▶ Sponsor must attend one SOBER Court Review hearing before completion of Phase One OR write a letter of support to the SOBER Court Team.
- ▶ Begin and continuously participate in the DWI Repeat Offender Program until completion
- ▶ Blow daily into a Court-approved alcohol detection device, as directed by the Court
- ▶ Random drug and alcohol tests, as directed by the Court
- ▶ Apply to the SOBER Court Team for phase advancement

### PHASE II

#### The minimum requirements for successful completion of Phase Two:

- ▶ Participate for three months
- ▶ Begin and continuously participate in substance abuse treatment, including group and individual counseling, until completion, as directed by the Court
- ▶ Attend no less than two 12-Step meetings per week
- ▶ Appear bimonthly before the SOBER Court Judge
- ▶ Periodic office visits with the SOBER Court Case Manager
- ▶ Random field visits, by the SOBER Court Case Manager, and/or law enforcement agent
- ▶ Blow daily into a Court-approved alcohol detection device, as directed by the Court
- ▶ Must seek and obtain full time employment or combination of work and school
- ▶ Maintain weekly contact with a sober sponsor
- ▶ Sponsor must attend one SOBER Court Review hearing before completion of Phase Two OR write a letter of support to the SOBER Court Team.
- ▶ Random drug and alcohol tests, as directed by the Court
- ▶ Apply to the SOBER Court Team for phase advancement
- ▶ Be current with all SOBER Court fees and court costs

## PHASE III

### The minimum requirements for successful completion of Phase Three:

- ▶ Participate for six months
- ▶ Successfully complete court-ordered treatment program and aftercare
- ▶ Begin and successfully complete the Court-ordered cognitive education program
- ▶ Attend no less than two 12-Step meetings per week
- ▶ Appear before the SOBER Court Judge once a month
- ▶ Periodic office visits with the SOBER Court Case Manager
- ▶ Random field visits, by the SOBER Court Case Manager, and/or law enforcement agent
- ▶ Must seek and obtain full time employment or combination of work and school
- ▶ Blow daily into a Court-approved alcohol detection device, as directed by the Court
- ▶ Random drug and alcohol tests, as directed by the Court
- ▶ Maintain weekly contact with a sober sponsor
- ▶ Sponsor must attend one SOBER Court Review hearing before completion of Phase Three OR write a letter of support to the SOBER Court Team.
- ▶ Apply to the SOBER Court Team for phase advancement
- ▶ Be current with all SOBER Court fees and court costs

## PHASE IV

### The minimum requirements for successful completion of Phase Four:

- ▶ Up to 12 months participation
- ▶ Complete all court-ordered programs, treatment and aftercare, as directed by the Court
- ▶ At least one (1) meeting a month with the SOBER Court Liaison Officer
- ▶ Appear before the SOBER Court Judge once a month
- ▶ Attend no less than two 12-Step meetings per week
- ▶ Maintain full time employment (or combination of work and school)
- ▶ Random drug / alcohol tests, as directed by the Court
- ▶ Be current with all SOBER Court fees, fines and court costs
- ▶ Maintain weekly contact with a sober sponsor
- ▶ Sponsor must attend one SOBER Court Review hearing before completion of Phase Four OR write a letter of support to the SOBER Court Team.

Application for graduation must be approved by SOBER Court Team before graduation. Participant must have achieved an understanding of the personal problems of addiction, criminal behavior, and relapse prevention.

All partners of the program work together as a team to give participants the best chance of success. As the judges involved in the program are presented with cases, they use an established grid of sanctions and incentives so they can apply phase appropriate sanctions or rewards for program participants. The courts use recommendations from program managers and impose appropriate sanctions or rewards for participants based on judicial requirements and input from the partners involved in the case.

## Program Effectiveness:

The program's effectiveness has been enhanced by dedicated staff members who have been committed to carrying out the program's goals and have been active in seeking out alternative and additional resources to help the program participants. The program is being evaluated by the Sam Houston State University Department of Criminal Justice and results will be available in 2012.

## Program Cost Effectiveness:

When the SOBER DWI Court began in 2008, the county courts partnered with the Harris County Community Supervision and Corrections Department (HCCSCD). HCCSCD provided the case managers, who were paired with the various judges. The program has recently decreased from 10 courts participating in the program to three courts. In reviewing the resources for treatment, etc., the Office of Court Management concluded there were not sufficient resources for 10 courts to provide effective and equal services to their clients. This realization led to the decision to decrease the number of SOBER DWI courts to three.

## Sources of Funding:

- ▶ Offenders' fees
- ▶ Local/state funding/grants
- ▶ Using or redirecting existing financial and/or staff resources

## Factors to Consider When Replicating the Program:

- ▶ Obtaining enough funding
- ▶ Partnering with law enforcement at the city and county levels
- ▶ Securing the resources to ensure adequate drug testing for program participants
- ▶ Training of staff on an ongoing basis
- ▶ Dealing with legal issues surrounding the role of lawyers in the program
- ▶ Effectively cooperating with other agencies (partners) to ensure the treatment of program participants
- ▶ Maintaining consistency among different DWI court teams in a jurisdiction

FOR MORE INFORMATION  
ON THIS PROGRAM

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## No Refusal

### Lead Agency:

Montgomery County District Attorney

### Partners:

Texas Department of Transportation

### The Issue:

General Drunk Driving

### Program Target Population:

Underage Offenders  
Hardcore Offenders

### Program Description:

During periods of time when there is an expected increase in the amount of heavy drinking (holidays, sporting events, etc), the program brings paralegals, prosecutors, nurses and judges into centralized facilities to process impaired drivers. The program is able to pay overtime for all involved except for the judges who are unable to accept the extra pay.

After law enforcement officers arrest a DUI suspect, they provide the suspect an opportunity to give a breath sample. If the suspect refuses, the prosecutor on site will review the case and could present a warrant to the judge on site. If the judge grants the warrant, that would provide the nurse on site the authority to draw a blood sample.

### Program Effectiveness:

Because the program assists in the obtaining of scientific evidence against DUI suspects, it is more likely that these suspects will be convicted and given appropriate consequences by the court. The county's refusal rate has decreased from 45% to 25%. The BAC levels of those who provide samples via the warrant have been proven to be higher than those who submit to the test without a warrant (.19 versus .13). The county's rate of innocent victims being killed by drunk drivers has been reduced by about 70%. Other counties implementing the program report similar results.

### Program Cost Effectiveness:

By obtaining solid evidence, prosecutors are more likely to get a conviction which means that the offender will pay associated fines that assist in covering the costs. Also, police officers get back on the street faster because all the other personnel are there to make sure the warrant process is expedient.

### Sources of Funding:

- ▶ TxDOT grant
- ▶ County funds

### Factors to Consider When Replicating the Program:

- ▶ Hesitance from police or prosecutors to try a new approach
- ▶ Judges may refuse to volunteer for the program
- ▶ Search warrants for DUI are banned in some states

FOR MORE INFORMATION  
ON THIS PROGRAM

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## The Virginia Alcohol Safety Action Program

### Lead Agency:

The Commission on the Virginia Alcohol Safety Action Program

### Partners:

Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles

### The Issue:

Prevention  
Treatment  
Sanctions

### Program Target Population:

Underage Offenders  
Hardcore Offenders  
Repeat Offenders

### Program Description:

This program operates across the Commonwealth and provides DUI offenders the tools and resources, through education and treatment, to make smarter choices, reduce recidivism and help improve highway safety.

**This is accomplished through 5 different component areas:**

#### ENFORCEMENT

Training for law enforcement to enhance the apprehension of DUI offenders

#### ADJUDICATION

Work with the judicial system to efficiently process offenders and provide proper sanctions for non-compliance

#### CASE MANAGEMENT/OFFENDER INTERVENTION

Individualized attention to ensure offender follows program requirements

#### PUBLIC INFORMATION/EDUCATION

Conduct local public information efforts and trainings to support program mission

#### EVALUATION/CERTIFICATION

Each program is evaluated to ensure that services are effective, consistent and appropriate

**As offenders enter the program, they are classified into one of three categories based on their assessment:**

#### EDUCATION

Offenders are characterized as having an alcohol or drug pattern which does not result in tolerance to the substance nor do they exhibit substantial problems with substance abuse

#### INTENSIVE EDUCATION

Offenders are characterized as using quantities of alcohol or drugs resulting in increased tolerance and exhibit substantial problems with alcohol or drugs without appearing addicted or exhibiting addictive patterns

#### TREATMENT

Offenders are characterized as exhibiting serious problems with alcohol or drugs, have a significant tolerance or addiction to alcohol or drugs and show abusive patterns of use

Each category has a specific treatment plan and goal for the offenders in the program. Should offenders fail to comply with their specified plan, they could be re-assessed and enter a different treatment plan.

There is a statewide commission that controls administrative and regulatory efforts of 24 local programs. This allows for better control of funding as well as standardizing curricula used by each local program. This leads to more equitable and effective services for all offenders in the program.

### Program Effectiveness:

The program helps an average of 70,000 individuals each year. Since the program's inception in 1975, DUI fatalities have continually declined each year.

### Program Cost Effectiveness:

The Commission on the Virginia Alcohol Safety Action Program provides continued oversight of program budgets and budget amendments in addition to a monthly review of expenditures and collections. As a state agency, the Commission negotiates contracts for goods and services and provides information to local programs for their use.

### Source of Funding:

Offenders' fees

### Factors to Consider When Replicating the Program:

- ▶ Obtaining legislative approval and support
- ▶ Creating equal access to treatment services
- ▶ Collecting funds (*money from the offenders*) in unfavorable economic times
- ▶ Standardizing services in both rural and urban jurisdictions

### An evaluation is available:

<http://www.centurycouncil.org/sites/default/files/reports/Virginia-Evaluation-1.pdf>

FOR MORE INFORMATION  
ON THIS PROGRAM

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## SoberRide®

### Lead Agency:

Washington Regional Alcohol Program (WRAP)

### Partners:

Corporate sponsors such as Anheuser-Busch, AT&T, Diageo, GEICO, MillerCoors and Volkswagen

### The Issue:

Prevention

### Program Target Population:

General Public

### Program Cost Effectiveness:

Cab fares for the program are fully supported by donated funds. In order to serve the largest population, cab fares are capped at \$30. The free rides are available during four major holidays: St. Patrick's Day, Independence Day, Halloween and the winter holidays.

### Source of Funding:

Private funds through corporate sponsors

### Program Description:

The program is a free cab ride service available to residents in the Washington, D.C. metro area who are 21 years old or older. The program operates during holiday periods historically known for high rates of alcohol consumption and drunk driving. Coordinating with the various cab services in the area, the program creates a central dispatch system to provide requested rides from appropriate providers. Advertising and earned media accompany the program to inform the public of the availability of this service.

In addition to free cab service, the program advocates for designated drivers and works to increase public awareness of the consequences of drunk driving. This is done through the program materials and earned media that accompany the effort.

### Program Effectiveness:

Since 1993, the program has provided 55,479 free cab rides in the Greater Washington, D.C. area.

### Factors to Consider When Replicating the Program:

- ▶ Obtaining enough funding
- ▶ Estimating how many people will use the service and determining the total amount of funding required
- ▶ Coordinating and processing calls and dispatches

### An evaluation is available:

<http://www.centurycouncil.org/sites/default/files/reports/Washington-DC-Region-Evaluation-1.pdf>

FOR MORE INFORMATION  
ON THIS PROGRAM

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## The Washington Ignition Interlock Program

### Lead Agency:

Washington State Patrol  
Impaired Driving Section

### Partners:

Washington Traffic Safety  
Commission

### The Issue:

Recidivism

### Program Target Population:

Hardcore Offenders  
Repeat Offenders

### Program Description:

The program seeks to reduce DUI recidivism through the introduction and use of ignition interlock devices and home alcohol monitoring units. The program is responsible for maintaining updated records of ignition interlock manufacturers and lists of approved service providers, and ensuring their compliance with The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration regulations, the Federal Registrar, the Washington Administrative Code and the Washington State Patrol's policies and procedures. The program will annually audit all ignition interlock vendors/installers and conduct customer compliance checks to make sure the system is functioning correctly.

The program works to maintain high compliance rates for those requiring ignition interlocks. This is accomplished by training the judiciary and law enforcement on all aspects of the interlock program, working with the interlock community on uniform standards and regulations and following up on all instances of noncompliance from participants and vendors. The program works closely with all state agencies to monitor and implement legislative requirements of the interlock program.

### Program Effectiveness:

A random residential interlock device compliance check shows that usage rates are at 41% in Yakima County and 74% in King County.

### Program Cost Effectiveness:

The Washington Ignition Interlock Program has one employee, the program coordinator, an arrangement which has made the program very financially efficient.

### Source of Funding:

This program is financed through a Washington Traffic Safety Commission Grant.

### Factors to Consider When Replicating the Program:

- ▶ Obtaining continued funding
- ▶ Recruiting staff members
- ▶ Overcoming legislative obstacles
- ▶ Educating law enforcement officials and judiciary members
- ▶ Creating a supervising authority or agency for the program

### An evaluation is available:

<http://www.centurycouncil.org/sites/default/files/reports/Washington-Evaluation-1.pdf>

FOR MORE INFORMATION  
ON THIS PROGRAM

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## Definitions of Target Populations

**CRIMINAL JUSTICE/LAW ENFORCEMENT**  
judges, police and probation officers, prosecutors and the like

**DUI SYSTEM STAKEHOLDERS**  
judges, police and probation officers, prosecutors and other stakeholders, such as treatment providers

**HARDCORE OFFENDERS**  
offenders who drive with a BAC of .15% or higher, do so repeatedly and are highly resistant to changing their behavior; offenders at high risk for recidivism; offenders

**HIGH BAC OFFENDERS**  
offenders convicted of drunk driving at above a certain limit (usually .15% BAC)

**REPEAT OFFENDERS**  
offenders who have been convicted of drunk driving two or more times

**RETAILERS**  
stores and/or bars that sell and/or serve alcohol to the public

**UNDERAGE OFFENDERS**  
offenders who are under 21 years of age



