



WEBINAR

Reducing Drug-Impaired Driving

April 9, 2020
2:00 – 3:00 EDT

 Office of National Drug Control Policy
@ONDCP



Welcome from ONDCP

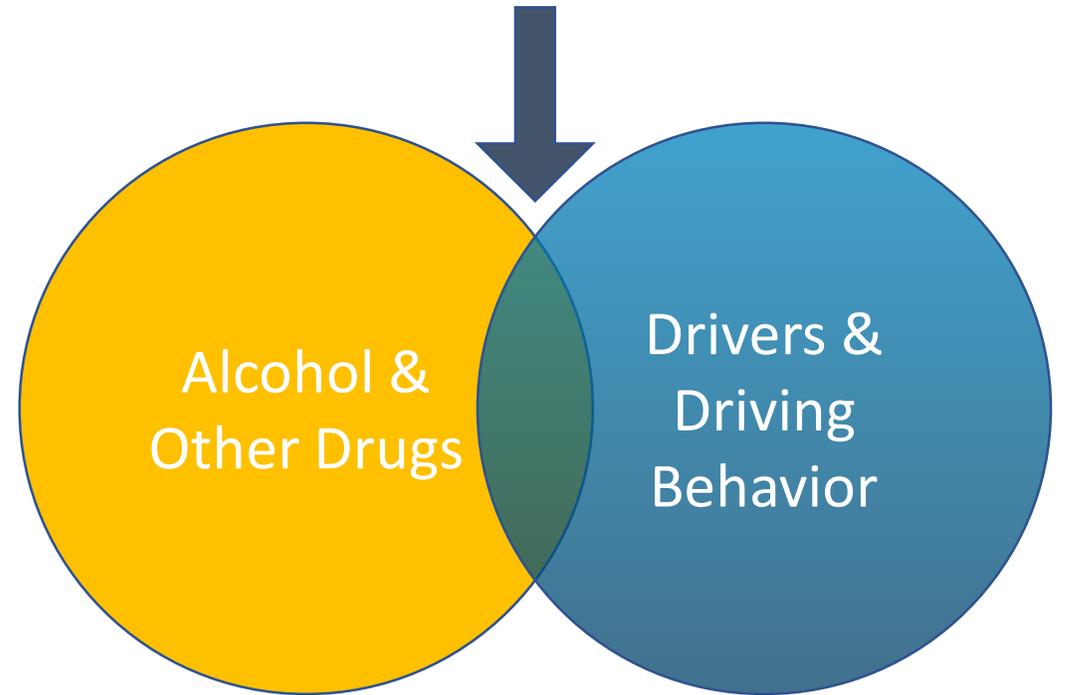
James W. Carroll, JD
Director of National Drug Control
Policy

Katie Ballard
Senior Advisor, ONDCP Public Health,
Education and Treatment Task Force
U.S. Department of Transportation

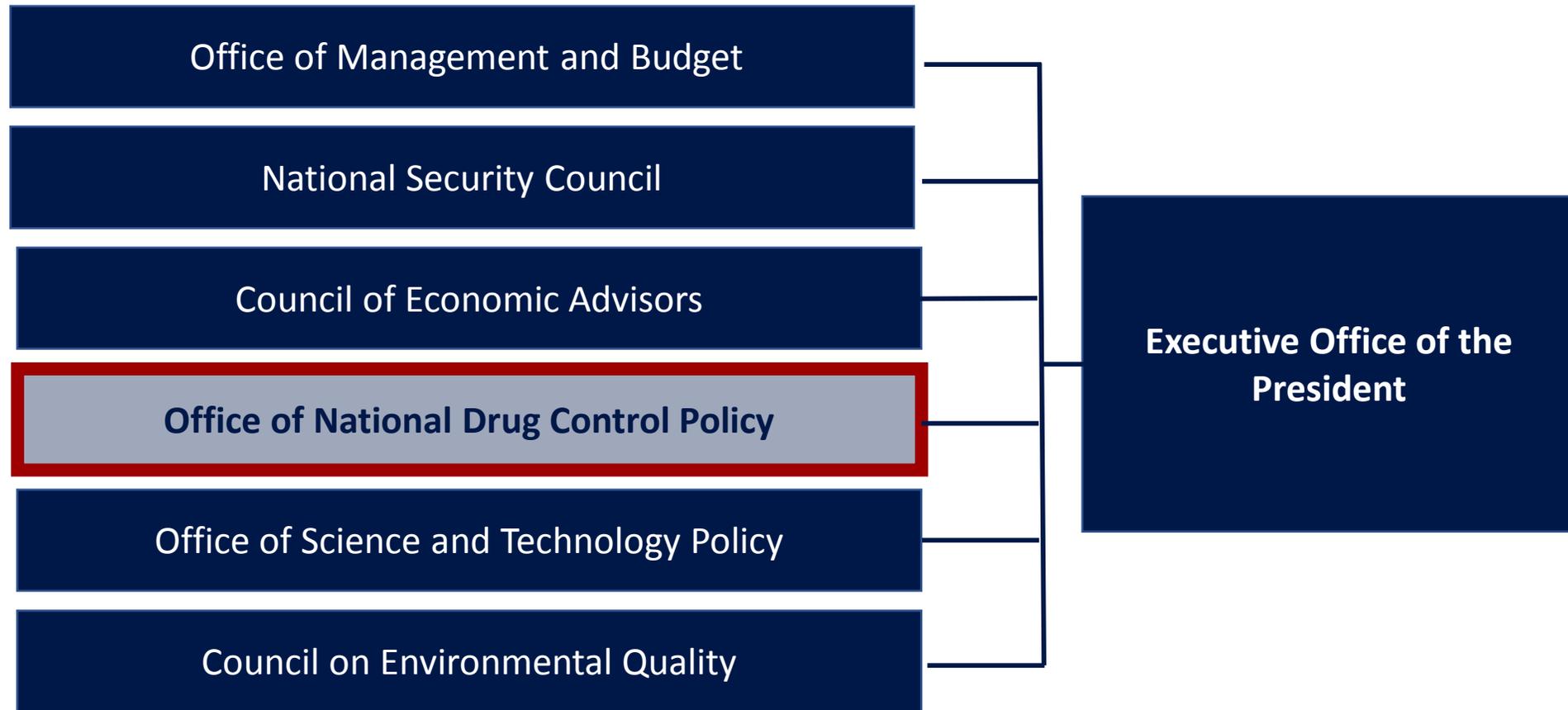


Agenda

- National framework
- Tool overview
- State perspective
- Treatment perspective
- Q&A



Executive Office of the President



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Federal Drug Control Program Agencies

Health and Human Services	Veterans Affairs	Treasury	Transportation	Defense
Education	Agriculture	Interior	Justice	Labor
State	Homeland Security	Housing and Urban Development	Federal Judiciary	DC Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency



National Drug Control Strategy

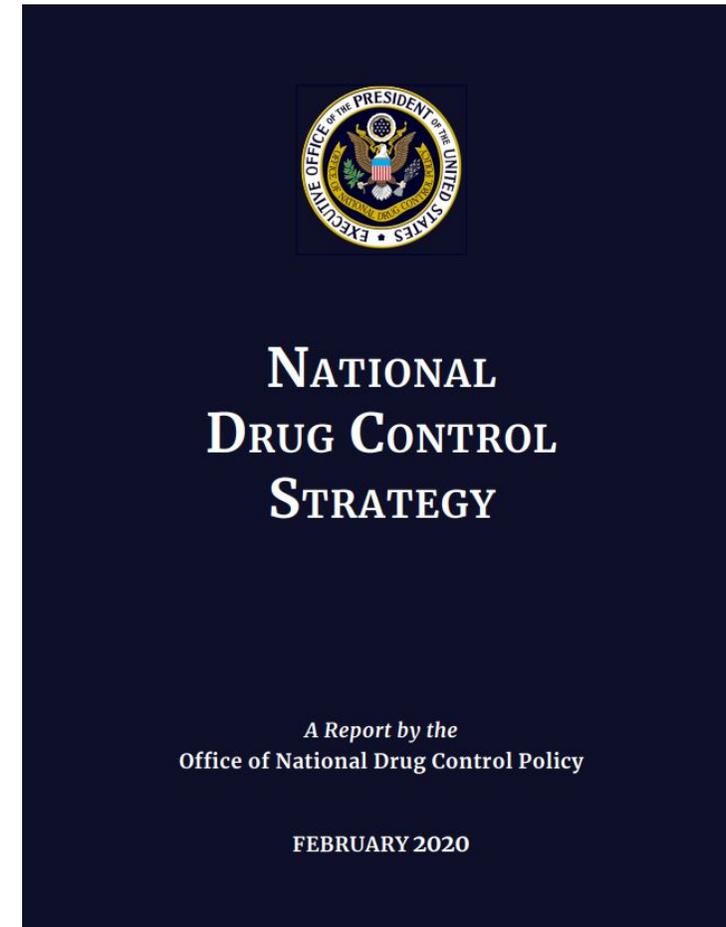
Three Lines of Effort:

1. Prevention

2. Treatment & Recovery

3. Reducing the
Availability of Illicit
Drugs

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Slides and Resources

This presentation, the tool, and a link to the Federal Register Request for Comments will be available at the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration webpage: nhtsa.gov/DUIDtool



Tool Overview

Jennifer Davidson

Highway Safety Specialist

Impaired Driving Division

**National Highway Traffic Safety
Administration, USDOT**





NHTSA

NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

Drug-Impaired Driving Criminal Justice Evaluation Tool

Drug-Impaired Driving Criminal Justice Evaluation Tool

Purpose

- Allows users to **self-diagnose programs** to reduce drug-impaired driving through a systematic review of activities, policies, and procedures intended to reduce impaired driving.
- **Identifies gaps** in drug-impaired driving programs, **informs strategies** to strengthen programs, and **tracks progress** over time against baseline results.

Drug-Impaired Driving Criminal Justice Evaluation Tool

Overview

- Designed to allow State, local, territorial, and tribal governments to assess and strengthen their drug-impaired driving programs
- Consists of questions divided into ten sections representative of critical criminal justice and programmatic elements
- Categories include: law enforcement, prosecution, judiciary, community supervision, toxicology, treatment, emergency medical services, data, legislation, and program communications

Drug-Impaired Driving Criminal Justice Evaluation Tool

Audience

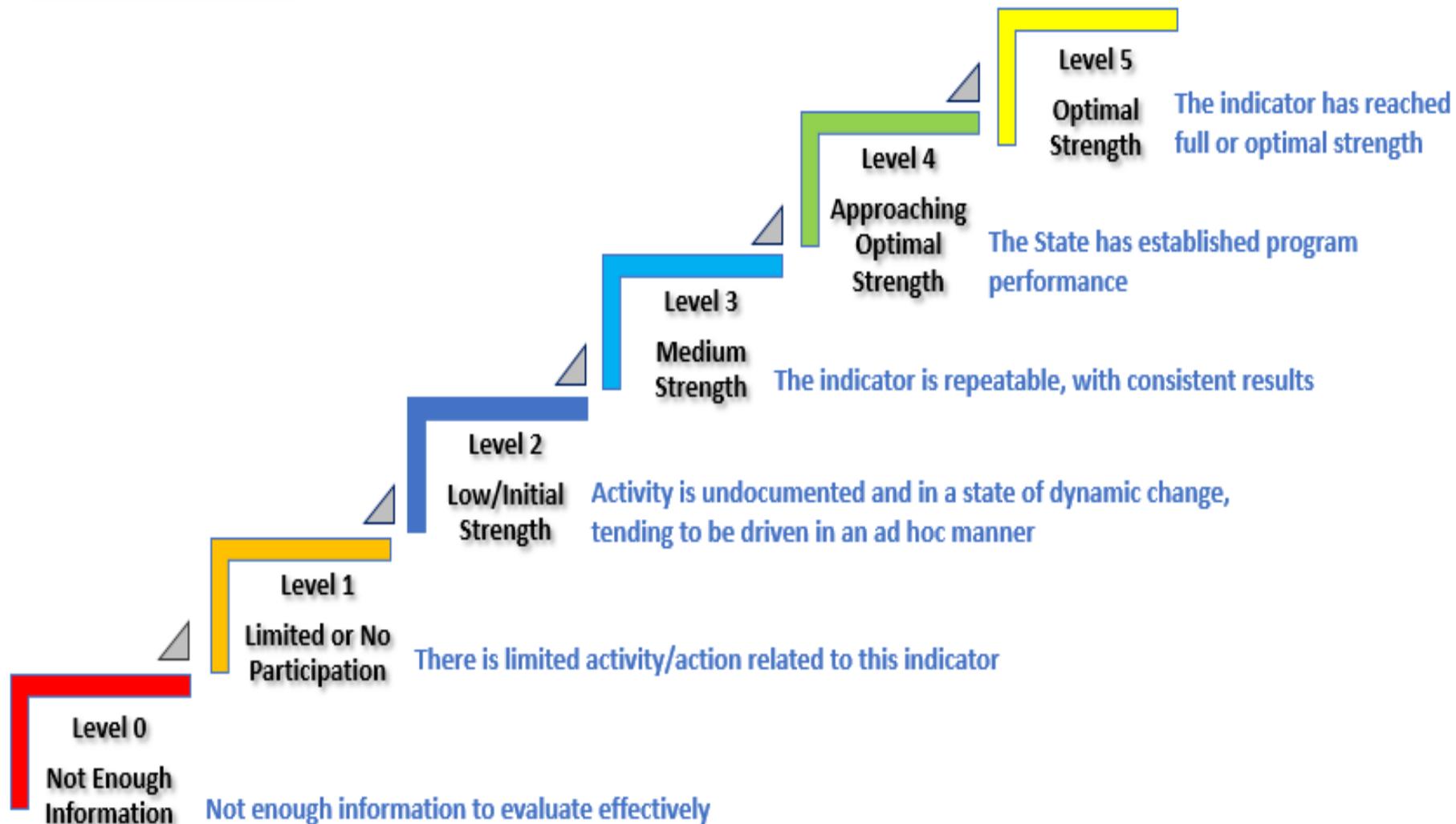
- State, local, territorial, and tribal governments and agencies
- Designed to be completed in consultation with subject matter experts most familiar with relevant programs, either individually or via discussion (e.g., DWI Task Force)

Drug-Impaired Driving Criminal Justice Evaluation Tool

User Input

- The tool was pilot tested by:
 - Loveland Colorado Police Department
 - Maryland State Highway Administration
- Published in the Federal Register on February 27, 2020 with a link to the tool at **www.nhtsa.gov/DUIDtool**

Capability Maturity Model



Drug-Impaired Driving Criminal Justice Evaluation Tool

The Drug-Impaired Driving Criminal Justice Evaluation Tool is intended for State*, local and territorial and tribal governments and agencies** to self-assess readiness to reduce drug-impaired driving through a systematic review of programs, policies, and procedures intended to reduce impaired driving. Designed to be completed in consultation with subject matter experts most familiar with the relevant programs (either individually or via group discussion), the self-evaluation can identify gaps in drug-impaired driving programs, inform strategies to strengthen drug-impaired driving programs, and track progress over time against baseline results. The self-evaluation includes links to best practices and resources for strengthening drug-impaired driving programs.

Completing and Scoring the Self-Evaluation

The self-evaluation consists of ten groups of questions organized by the tabs below. You should answer the questions within each subsection and review corresponding best practices and resources for each section. After answering the questions for each subsection, you will be asked to rate your program strength level for that indicator using a defined 0-5 point scale. Scores will be tabulated on the final "Scoring" sheet to allow an overall view of program performance for each indicator. Strategic planning sections are included for each issue area following ratings. For additional support, contact your National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Regional Office (www.nhtsa.gov/about-nhtsa/regional-offices).

Strength Level	Score	Description
Don't Know/Not Enough Information	0	Not enough information to evaluate effectively.
Limited or No Participation	1	There is limited activity/action related to this indicator.
Low/Initial Strength	2	Activity is undocumented and in a state of dynamic change, tending to be driven in an <i>ad hoc</i> manner. The State is collecting best practices, building support with leadership and developing an implementation process.
Medium Strength	3	The indicator is repeatable, with consistent results. Documented standard processes are established, although may not be systematically used.
Approaching Optimal Strength	4	The State has established program performance and is adjusting for maximum potential.
Optimal Strength	5	The indicator has reached full or optimal strength and is widely used in the State with a focus on continually improving process/performance.

Evaluation Topics:

[Section 1: Law Enforcement](#)

[Section 2: Prosecution](#)

[Section 3: Judiciary](#)

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A5 The self-evaluation consists of ten groups of questions organized by the tabs below. You should answer the questions within each subsection and review corresponding be

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
13	Optimal Strength	5	The indicator has reached full or optimal strength and is widely used in the State with a focus on continually improving process/performance.					
14								
15								
16	Evaluation Topics:							
17	Section 1: Law Enforcement							
18	Section 2: Prosecution							
19	Section 3: Judiciary							
20	Section 4: Community Supervision							
21	Section 5: Toxicology							
22	Section 6: Treatment							
23	Section 7: Emergency Medical Services							
24	Section 8: Data							
25	Section 9: Legislation							
26	Section 10: Program and Communications							
27								
28	Drug-Impaired Driving Self-Evaluation Scoring							
29								
30	* The term "State" is used throughout, substitute with your territory, locality, agency or tribe if applicable.							
31	** Local agency use: local agencies can complete the drug-impaired driving self-evaluation in its entirety, or consider only sections that are relevant to their drug-impaired driving program (e.g., a law enforcement agency may choose to complete only the law enforcement, prosecution and judiciary tabs to evaluate their local program and identify growth opportunities).							
32								
33								

Introduction Law Enforcement Prosecution Judiciary Community Supervision Toxicology Treatment Emergency Medical Services Data Legislation Progr ...

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F8 DDACTS or other data-driven approaches are available to assist law enforcement agencies with focusing DWI enforcement strategically based on known DWI/crash data.

	A	B	C	E	F	G	H	I
1	Section 1: Law Enforcement				Resources			
2					Uniform Guideline for State Highway Safety Programs: Impaired Driving:			
3					https://www.nhtsa.gov/sites/nhtsa.dot.gov/files/impaireddrivingpdf.pdf			
4	1.1 Law Enforcement Engagement in Drug-Impaired Driving Enforcement	Answer:			Resources			
5	Does law enforcement leadership consider drug-impaired driving enforcement a traffic priority and communicate the importance through all supervision levels within a law enforcement agency?	Yes						
6	Do agencies in your State* have specialized DWI** units dedicated to alcohol- and other drug-impaired driving enforcement? If so, do the units focus exclusively on impaired driving or do they conduct other activities? Are there criteria for DWI unit officers?	Yes, agencies have dedicated DWI units						
7	Is the agency taking steps to overcome barriers to impaired driving enforcement?							
8	Does your State conduct outreach at conferences and meetings to discuss drug-impaired driving, Data-Driven Approaches to Crime and Traffic Safety (DDACTS) and traffic enforcement in effort to engage chiefs, colonels, sheriffs and mid-level management?				DDACTS or other data-driven approaches are available to assist law enforcement agencies with focusing DWI enforcement strategically based on known DWI/crash data. https://one.nhtsa.gov/Driving-Safety/Enforcement-Justice-Services/Data%26%80%93Driven-Approaches-to-Crime-and-Traffic-Safety-(DDACTS)			
	Do agencies in your State obtain buy-in and engage support from municipal							

Introduction **Law Enforcement** Prosecution Judiciary Community Supervision Toxicology Treatment Emergency Medical Services Data Legislation Progr ...

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F16 DDACTS or other data-driven approaches are available to assist law enforcement agencies with focusing DWI enforcement strategically based on known DWI/crash data.

	A	B	C	E	F	G	H	I
7	Is the agency taking steps to overcome barriers to impaired driving enforcement?	Yes						
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9	Do agencies in your State obtain buy-in and engage support from municipal leaders, mayors and county executives for drug-impaired driving enforcement?	Yes						
10								
11	Section 1.1 Scoring	Strength Level						
12	Law Enforcement Engagement in Drug-Impaired Driving Enforcement	5						
13								
14								
15	1.2 Problem Identification	Answer:			Best Practices and Resources			
16	In your State approximately what percentage of agencies participate in DDACTS or take a data-driven approach to simultaneously combat crime and traffic Safety issues?				DDACTS or other data-driven approaches are available to assist law enforcement agencies with focusing DWI enforcement strategically based on known DWI/crash data. https://one.nhtsa.gov/Driving-Safety/Enforcement-%26-Justice-Services/Data%E2%80%93Driven-Approaches-to-Crime-and-Traffic-Safety-(DDACTS)			

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	A	B	C	E	F	G	H	I
4	1.1 Law Enforcement Engagement in Drug-Impaired Driving Enforcement	Answer:			Resources			
5	Does law enforcement leadership consider drug-impaired driving enforcement a traffic priority and communicate the importance through all supervision levels within a law enforcement agency?	Yes						
6	Do agencies in your State* have specialized DWI** units dedicated to alcohol- and other drug-impaired driving enforcement? If so, do the units focus exclusively on impaired driving or do they conduct other activities? Are there criteria for DWI unit officers?	Yes, agencies have dedicated DWI units						
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9	Do agencies in your State obtain buy-in and engage support from municipal leaders, mayors and county executives for drug-impaired driving enforcement?	Yes						
10								
11	Section 1.1 Scoring	Strength Level						
12	Law Enforcement Engagement in Drug-Impaired Driving Enforcement							

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	A	B	C	E	F	G	H	I
82	> Notes/General Comments about Drug-Impaired Driving Law Enforcement:							
83								
84								
85								
86								
87	> Strengths:							
88	<i>List your State's law enforcement strengths in addressing drug-impaired driving.</i>							
89								
90								
91								
92	> Challenges:							
93	<i>For each indicator that you rated as a "1" or "2", identify (1) the reasons why you are having challenges with this indicator; (2) the factors affecting this indicator over</i>							
94	<i>which you have control; and (3) the factors affecting this indicator over which you have no control.</i>							
95								
96	> Plans for Improvement/Recommendations:							
97	<i>For each indicator you target for improvement, identify your specific goals, action steps and time frames. (Note: Technical assistance is available to strengthen drug-</i>							
98	<i>impaired driving programs. Contact your National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Regional office for more information: www.nhtsa.gov/about-nhtsa/regional-</i>							
99	<i>offices).</i>							
100								
101								

Introduction **Law Enforcement** Prosecution Judiciary Community Supervision Toxicology Treatment Emergency Medical Services Data Legislation Progr ...

Drug-Impaired Driving Criminal Justice Evaluation Scoring

Results	
Indicator	Strength Level
Section 1: Law Enforcement	
1.1 Law Enforcement Engagement in Drug-Impaired Driving Enforcement	5
1.2 Problem Identification	4
1.3 Officer Training and Coverage	3
1.4 Courtroom Experience and Training	2
1.5 Expedited Warrants	1
1.6 Law Enforcement Phlebotomy	0
1.7 Thorough Report Writing	5
1.8 Expedited Reporting	5
1.9 Law Enforcement Liaisons	2
Section 2: Prosecution	
2.1 Leadership	0
2.2 Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutors	4
2.3 Dedicated DWI Prosecutors	4
2.4 Pretrial Monitoring	5
2.5 Prosecutor Training	3
2.6 Coordination	2
2.7 Data Collection	1
2.8 Drug-Impaired Driving Case Law	0
2.9 Supervision	0
Section 3: Judiciary	
3.1 Judicial Outreach Liaison	3
3.2 Prompt Adjudication of Drug-Impaired Driving Cases	4
3.3 Support for Expedited Warrants	5

60-Day Federal Register Notice



FEDERAL REGISTER

The Daily Journal of the United States Government



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Notice

Notice of Request for Comments: Drug-Impaired Driving Criminal Justice Evaluation Tool

A Notice by the [National Highway Traffic Safety Administration](#) on 02/27/2020

This document has a comment period that ends in 55 days. (04/27/2020)

[SUBMIT A FORMAL COMMENT](#)

PUBLISHED DOCUMENT



AGENCY:

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), Department of Transportation (DOT).



ACTION:

Request for comment.



SUMMARY:

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) is engaged in numerous activities to reduce drug-impaired driving, including conducting research and developing tools, resources, and promising practices to assist States and local communities. To aid in evaluating efforts to address drug-impaired driving, NHTSA has developed the Drug-Impaired Driving Criminal Justice



DOCUMENT DETAILS

Printed version:
[PDF](#)

Publication Date:
02/27/2020

Agencies:
[National Highway Traffic Safety Administration](#)

Dates:
Comments are due by April 27, 2020. See the SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION section on "Public Participation," below, for more information about written comments.

Comments Close:
04/27/2020



Drug-Impaired Driving Criminal Justice Evaluation Tool

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The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration is engaged in numerous activities to reduce drug-impaired driving, including conducting research and developing tools, resources, and promising practices to assist states and local communities. To aid in evaluating efforts to address drug-impaired driving, NHTSA has developed the Drug-Impaired Driving Criminal Justice Evaluation Tool. The tool is designed to assist with identifying program strengths and opportunities for improvements. After asking two organizations to test the model to explore weaknesses and identify areas for refinement, NHTSA now wishes to learn from other practitioners what improvements and refinements could add value to the tool.

Drug-Impaired Driving Criminal Justice Evaluation Tool

We request that you review the Drug-Impaired Driving Criminal Justice Evaluation Tool and comment on its completeness and usability. Comments can be made when this posts to the Federal Register in the coming days.

[REVIEW TOOL \(EXCEL, 82KB\) VND.](#)

[COMMENT](#)

State Perspective

**Timothy Kerns, PhD
Director**

**Maryland Department of
Transportation**

**Motor Vehicle Administration's
Highway Safety Office**

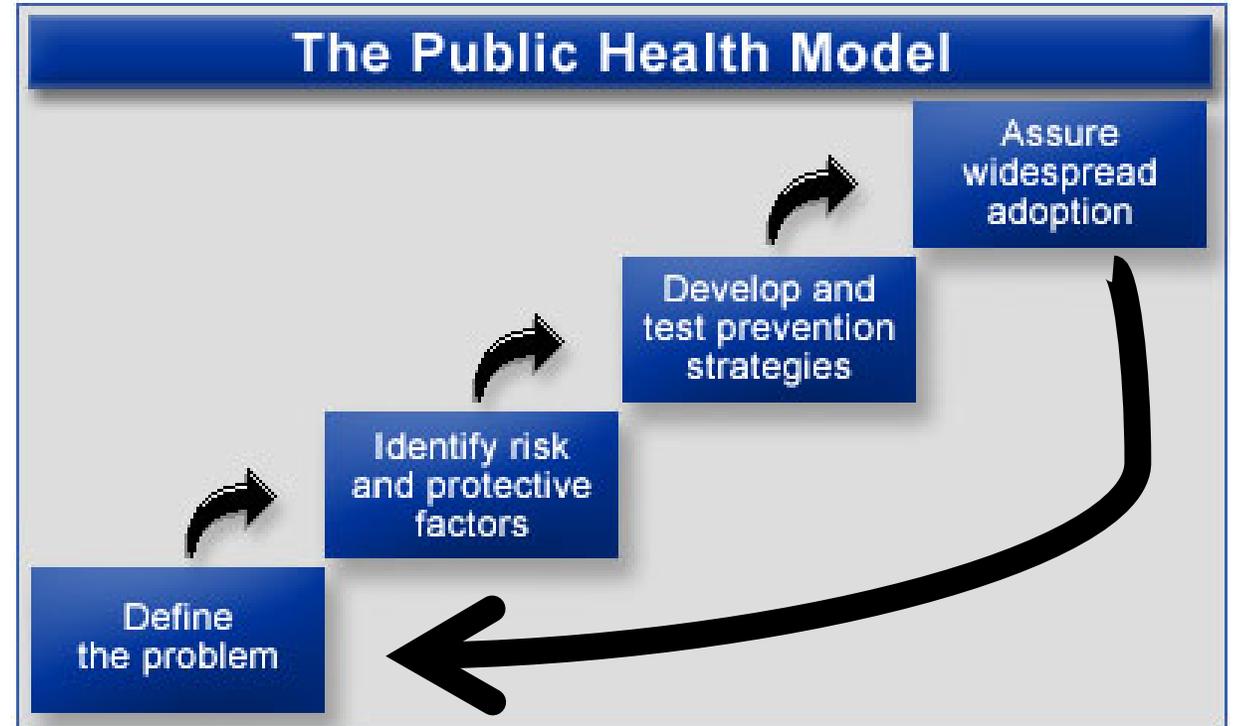


Development

- **Broad spectrum of information related to impaired driving**
 - **Within your State**
 - **On the National level**
- **Information from the event (crash/arrest) through the final outcome of the individuals involved**
 - **The Big Picture**

Development

- Law Enforcement
- Prosecution
- Judiciary
- Community Supervision
- Toxicology
- Treatment
- Emergency Medical Services
- Data
- Legislation
- Program and Communication



Why are they important?

Each category plays an important role in mitigation and prevention of impaired driving.

- **Identify problems**
 - Further identify countermeasures
 - Garner support for legislative changes
 - Initiate changes (legislative, treatment, testing, enforcement, education)
- **Evaluate programs**
 - Identify best practices
 - Discontinue ineffective/costly programs

Multi-disciplinary approach

- **Each component has a unique role**
- **Coordination is key**
- **Assessment tool is valuable for states**

Maryland Pilot

- **Strong Traffic Records Coordinating Committee**
- **Access to all components listed in assessment tool**
- **Completeness**
- **Benefit to states**
- **Support for DUI/DWI Task Force**

Where should you start?

Engage the traffic safety community

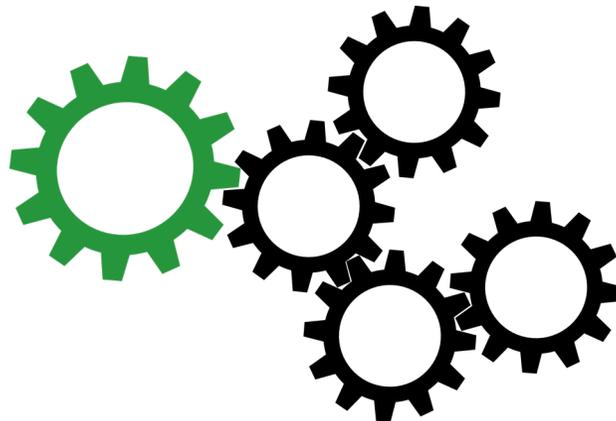
DWI Task Force

- Aim for representation from all components.
- Engage the public health/research community to help with quality control and research ideas.
- Encourage introductory presentations from all members to familiarize the task force (and new members) with the role of each in reducing impaired driving.

Why are we doing this?

To get at the problem, to answer your questions, to make a difference, to prevent injuries, and to save lives each of these components must work together.

- None is dispensable
- Team leader – big picture to drive the process



Treatment Perspective

Carlos Quezada-Gomez, PsyD
Mental Health Director
Cook County Health and
Hospitals System



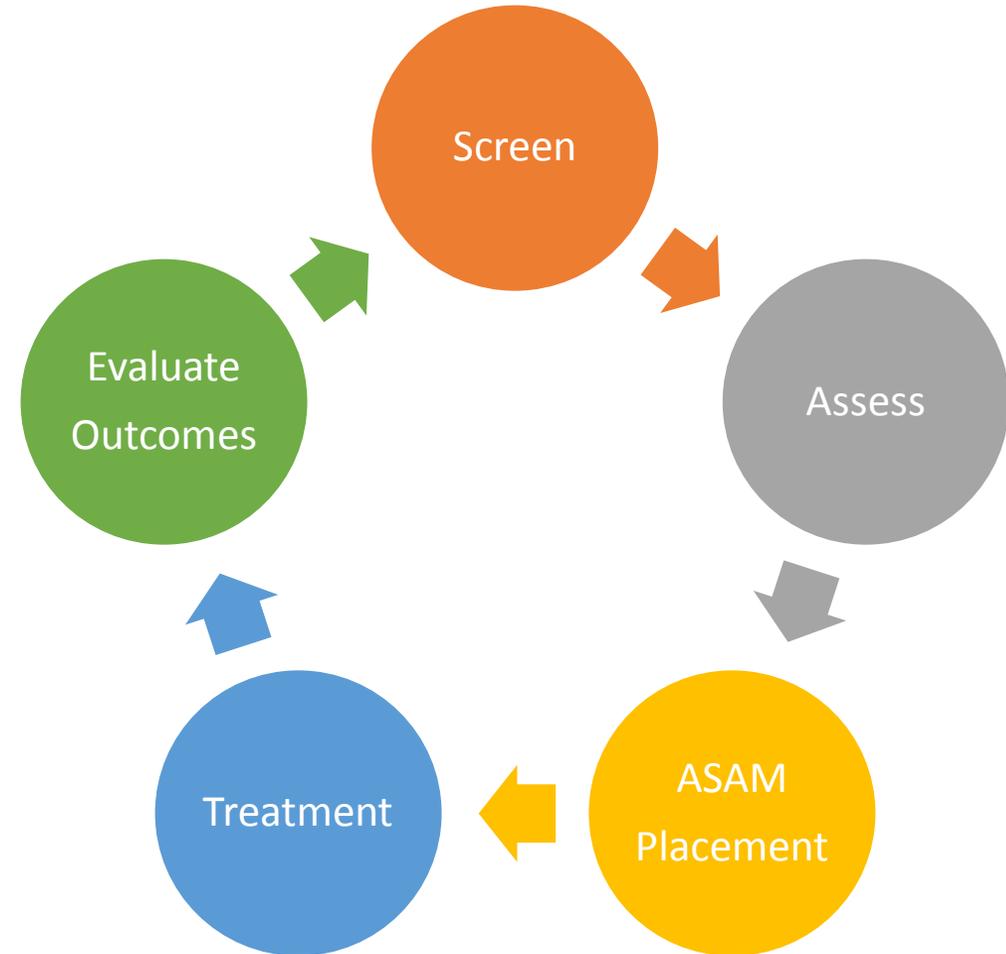
6. Treatment

- 6.1 Evidence-Based Evaluations (1 item)**
- 6.2 Communication and Partnerships (3 items)**
- 6.3 Monitoring (4 items)**
- 6.4 Individualized Treatment (3 items)**
- 6.5 Recovery (1 item)**



6.1 Evidence-Based Evaluations

- Evidence-based comprehensive evaluation
- Appropriately trained evaluator
- Fidelity to evaluation process
- **ONGOING PROCESS**



Screening Tools

AUDIT

Alcohol screening tool, WHO, 10 questions valid across cultures, sensitivity/specificity vary w/population.

DAST-10

Drug use screening tool, 10-item self-report instrument developed by Dr. Harvey Skinner

CAGE-AID

Cut Down, Annoyed, Guilty, Eye Opener

ASSIST

Alcohol, Smoking, and Substance Involvement Screening Test; WHO

ACEs

Adverse Childhood Experiences

UNCOPE

A six-item screening tool for alcohol and other drugs developed by Norman Hoffman

Assessment Tools

- ASI (Addiction Severity Index)
- CARS-5 (Cambridge Health Alliance & Foundation for Advancing Alcohol Responsibility)
- TCU DSII (Texas Christian University Drug Screen II)
- GAIN (Global Appraisal of Individual Needs)
- LOCUS (Level of Care Utilization System)

6.2 Communication/Partnerships and 6.3 Monitoring

Structures and
Processes to hold the
patient and
treatment providers
accountable

Accountability

≠

Responsibility

6.4

Individualized Treatment

Matching Level of Care to patient needs

Table 4. ASAM Patient Placement Criteria Levels of Service

Level	Service
Level 0.5	Early intervention Assessment and education
Level 1	Outpatient services Adult: <9 hours of service per week Adolescent: <6 hours of service per week
Level 2	Intensive outpatient (IOP)/partial hospitalization services (PHP) Adult: >9 hours of service per week Adolescent: >6 hours of service per week PHP: 20 or more hours of service per week
Level 3	Residential inpatient services 24-hour structure with trained counselors
Level 4	Medically managed intensive inpatient services 24-hour nursing care and daily physician care, counseling available

Source: American Society of Addiction Medicine. An Introduction to the ASAM Criteria for Patients and Families [Brochure]. 2015.

6.4

Individualized Treatment

Accommodate individual differences in each participant's response to treatment.

ASAM Six Dimensions

Dimension 1: Acute Intoxication and/or Withdrawal

Potential: Past and current experiences of substance use and withdrawal.

Dimension 2: Biomedical Conditions and Complications:

Physical health history and current condition

Dimension 3: Emotional, Behavioral, or Cognitive

Conditions and Complications: Thoughts, emotions, mental health needs, and behavioral health history

Dimension 4: Readiness to Change: Readiness and interest in changing

Dimension 5: Relapse, Continued Use, or Continued

Problem Potential: Likelihood of relapse or continued use or continued behavioral health problems

Dimension 6: Recovery and Living Environment:

Relationship between recovery and living environment (people, places, and things)

6.5 Recovery

Match demographics, lifestyles, and level of substance involvement to ongoing recovery

1. Continuing relapse prevention
2. Access to treatment services as needed
3. Recovery support network
4. Alumni groups
5. Recovery support groups



Questions



Reminder

This presentation, the tool, and a link to the Federal Register Request for Comments are available at [nhtsa.gov/DUIDtool](https://www.nhtsa.gov/DUIDtool).

