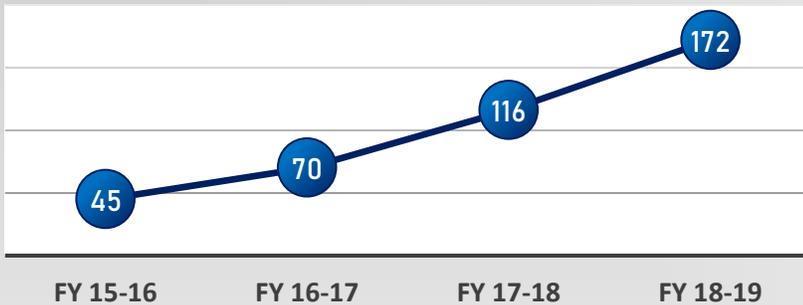


DUI Court Program Data

Individuals Served in the DUI Court Program by Fiscal Year

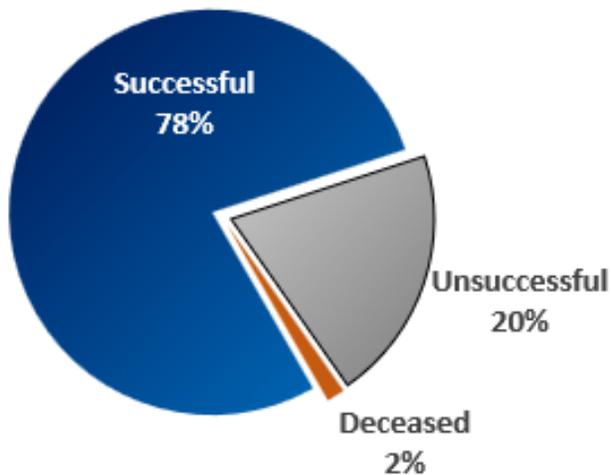


This graph represents DUI Court Program participants who were active within each fiscal year. Participants may be active in more than one fiscal year.

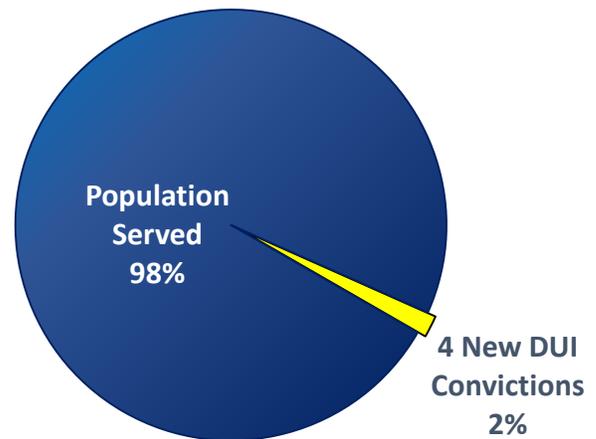
A total of 224 participants have been served since the program began in fiscal year 15-16. These 224 participants had 317 DUI related court cases.

DUI Court Program Outcomes

Program Completions



New DUI Related Convictions for Supervised Population



Of the 14 unsuccessful probationers, nine were unsuccessful due to technical violations of probation. The remaining five were found to be in violation of probation due to new misdemeanor or felony arrests.

Demographics

Gender	
Female	22%
Male	78%

Race	
Asian	0.4%
Black	1.8%
Hispanic	61.6%
White	21.4%
Unknown	14.7%

Geographic Location	
Salinas	39.7%
North County	8.9%
South County	24.6%
Peninsula	24.1%
Other	2.7%

Implemented October 1, 2015 in partnership with Monterey County Probation, Behavioral Health Bureau, District Attorney, Public Defender and the Court.

DUI COURT PROGRAM

Examples of Success

A male in his mid-30's, married, employed, with children and a 3rd DUI offender, was quick to deny a dependence on alcohol throughout his assessment period only committed to the program because of the opportunity to clean his record. Months later, after working a 12-step program and obtaining a sponsor he has a new perspective and openly shared it in court, encouraging new participants to engage in the program referring to it as 'life-changing and the support he needed.' He also reported he is a better father, partner, and person now with over twelve months sober. This young man's life was altered, the life of his family was altered and the public's safety positively impacted by his engagement in the DUI Court. He has participated in the DUI Court program, while working full-time and attending Hartnell Community College full-time. He has been named to the President's Honor Roll and also received a Certificate of Achievement from the Men's Institute for Leadership and Education. He is set to graduate with an AA from Hartnell this spring and will be transferring to a university.



A young twenty-eight year old white female, full-time student and part-time worker, with her 3rd DUI, Katy, reminded us of how important this program is to these individuals. Katy, whose most recent DUI offense included a blood alcohol content of .34, was very emotional when addressing the Judge in Court as she expressed her appreciation for the opportunity to enroll in the DUI Treatment Court program. The assigned probation officer and behavioral health staff just finalized Katy's assessment and made a recommendation to the Judge that Katy be accepted into the DUI Court program. Katy stated to the Judge tearfully, "This last incident showed me that I could kill myself or someone else...I keep losing things because of alcohol and I'm tired of living this way.....I really want the opportunity to take care myself and finally find a way to love myself." Katy's attorney followed by stating this was her third client in the DUI Treatment Court and she knew it to be a safe place for all DUI offenders to address their issues. She encouraged the court's audience of existing and potential clients to not fear the work. She further stated that while there is a lot of work ahead, each client would also be provided support and direction by the care of the judge, probation, behavioral health, bailiff, and everyone else involved in their recovery. Katy is just beginning her journey to recovery, but as we see from clients before her, this Court is a unique opportunity to address alcohol dependence while addressing the related criminal offense(s), which has long-term positive impacts to the community and public safety.

The DUI Court program is a problem-solving court designed to address public and roadway safety issues by providing long-term solutions to repeat DUI offenders. The program is designed to utilize probation supervision and accountability, judicial oversight, and therapeutic and treatment interventions. Participants must be engaged and committed to be successful. Most are serving a suspended sentence while on home confinement, which limits the time away from home to work and mandatory program events. Additionally, a suspended license creates a dependence on public transportation, friends, and family to commute to the numerous appointments for drug & alcohol testing, counseling or treatment, self-help meetings, and the courthouse for judicial follow-up. All of this is in addition to normal day to day work demands and home life activities. Those offenders who truly recognize the need for change in their lives are provided the opportunity and support to finally achieve success in the long-term interests of public safety.



September 27, 2019

Here is the most updated information from Colorado.

Rocky Mountain High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA)
September 2019

Some Findings:

- Since recreational marijuana was legalized, traffic deaths in which drivers tested positive for marijuana increased 109 percent while all Colorado traffic deaths increased 31 percent.
- Since recreational marijuana was legalized, traffic deaths involving drivers who tested positive for marijuana more than doubled from 55 in 2013 to 115 people killed in 2018.
 - This equates to one person killed every 3 days in 2018 compared to one person killed every 6 ½ days in 2013.
- Since recreational marijuana was legalized, the percentage of all Colorado traffic deaths that were marijuana related increased from 15 percent in 2013 to 23 percent in 2018.

Traffic deaths related to Marijuana when a Driver tested positive for Marijuana

- **2006: 33**
- **2018: 115**

Of the 115 Drivers Involved in Fatal Crashes testing positive for marijuana

- 35% - Marijuana and Alcohol Combined
- 25% - Marijuana alone
- 29% - Marijuana and Other drugs (not alcohol)
- 11% - Marijuana and other drugs, and alcohol

California:

- **Alcohol impaired fatalities increased:**
 - **2015: 911**
 - **2016: 1,059**
- **Drug Impaired Driving fatalities: 2016: 352**

Drivers who tested positive when involved in a fatal crash increased from 9% in 2005 to 17.7% in 2015.

According to SafeTrec (Safe Transportation and Research Education Center – funded by OTS), the research indicates that since California legalized the sale and use of cannabis, the researchers expect similar patterns to Colorado and Washington, both of which have experienced significant increase in drug involved drivers since legalization.

California's data tracking is lagging behind other HITDA states due to the recent legalization of sales and use.

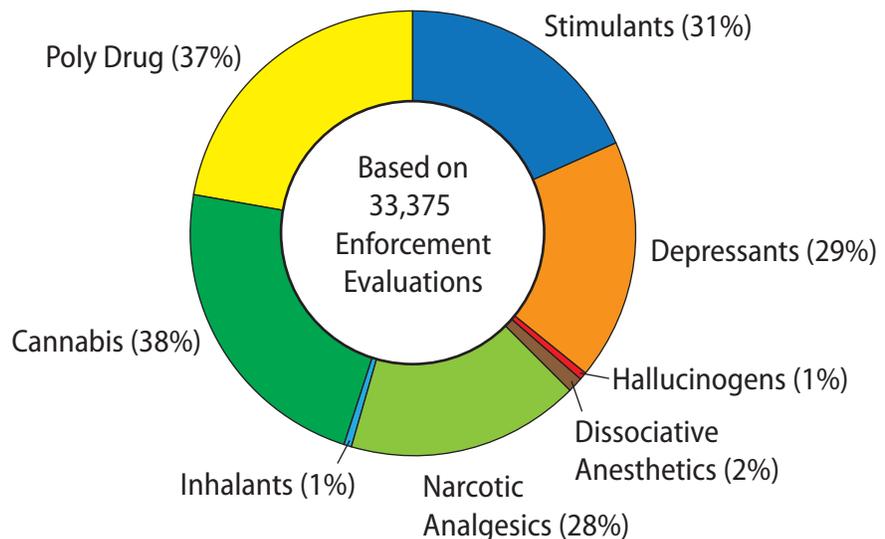


Presence of Drugs In Drivers

Reported Drug Use Among Fatally Injured Drivers From 2007 to 2016.
According to FARS Data, Cannabinoid Use Doubled Between 2007 and 2016.

Fatally Injured Drivers		
	Tested and Drug Positive	Tested and Cannabinoid Positive
2007	25%	8%
2008	27%	10%
2009	32%	11%
2010	33%	11%
2011	35%	11%
2012	37%	13%
2013	38%	14%
2014	38%	14%
2015	42%	16%
2016	42%	18%

Confirmed Toxicology Results from
Drug Recognition Expert
Enforcement Evaluations, 2017



Source: Sobriety Testing Resource Center



U.S. Department
of Transportation

National Highway
Traffic Safety
Administration

Drug-Impaired Driving Quick Facts

Impaired driving is illegal and deadly.

- Drugs can cause impairment.
- In every State and the District of Columbia, impaired driving is illegal.
- Whether by drugs, alcohol, or a combination, impaired driving puts the driver, their passengers, and other road users at risk.
- In NHTSA's National Roadside Survey conducted from 2013–2014,ⁱ 20 percent of the sampled weekend nighttime drivers in traffic tested positive for potentially impairing drugs.

Science has not caught up yet. But it is getting closer.

- Trends show an increase in the number of drivers testing positive for marijuana and other drugs that can impair driving, but specific drug concentration levels can't be reliably equated with a specific degree of driver impairment.
- Predicting real-world crash risk is challenging, however, studies show that marijuana impairs psychomotor skills, lane tracking, and cognitive function.ⁱⁱ
- Collecting drug-impaired driving data is critical to understanding the scope of the problem.

Combating drug-impaired driving requires proven strategies and innovative practices.

- Develop robust and effective **public education** programs to raise awareness that drugs may impair drivers.
- Support and expand **law enforcement** use of Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE) training and the Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) program.
- Establish guidance to help **State and local governments** strengthen their drug-impaired driving programs.
- Strengthen **drug testing** by deploying screening equipment and devices, particularly as new drugs of abuse emerge.
- Enhance the ability of the **criminal justice system** to manage drug-impaired driving, with improved coordination among prosecutors, toxicologists, judges, and programs that leverage Law Enforcement Liaisons, Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutors, and Judicial Outreach Liaisons.

ⁱ https://www.nhtsa.gov/sites/nhtsa.dot.gov/files/812118-roadside_survey_2014.pdf

ⁱⁱ <https://www.nhtsa.gov/sites/nhtsa.dot.gov/files/documents/812440-marijuana-impaired-driving-report-to-congress.pdf>



NHTSA