

# Emphasis Area #2. Alcohol- and Drug-Impaired Driving Crashes

**Champions:** Lonie Hutchison, Missoula County DUI Task Force Coordinator

**Objective:** Reduce Statewide Alcohol- and Drug-Impaired Fatal and Incapacitating Injury Crashes.

## **Performance Measures:**

- Total annual alcohol- and drug-related fatalities;
- Annual alcohol- and drug-related fatality rate (per 100 M vehicle miles of travel); and
- Annual alcohol- and drug-related fatalities as a percent of all traffic fatalities.

In 2009, 41.6 percent of all Montana traffic fatalities were alcohol-related. Montana's alcohol-related fatality rate (the number of alcohol-related traffic fatalities per hundred million vehicle-miles traveled (VMT) in Montana) was 0.84.<sup>1</sup> Despite these statistics, DUI convictions placed upon Montana's drivers have increased significantly over the preceding four years. Recognizing the severity of the problem in Montana, the following programs are in place to address impaired driving at the state and local levels, encompassing numerous education, enforcement, engineering, and treatment efforts.

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<sup>1</sup> 2009 is most recent year for which VMT data is available as of this printing.

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# **Alcohol- and Drug-Impaired Driving Crashes**

## *Current Programs and Strategies*

## Priority – Reduce Statewide Alcohol- and Drug-Impaired Fatal and Incapacitating Injury Crashes

Strat. No.	Current Strategies	Reference Document	Funding Agency	Implementing Agency	Overview of Actions
<b>Education</b>					
1.	Annual Highway Safety Planning Meeting	2005 Impaired Driving Assessment	Montana Department of Transportation -State Highway Traffic Safety Office (MDT-SHTSO)	MDT-SHTSO	MDT-SHTSO hosts annual highway transportation safety planning meeting to establish program direction for next fiscal year.
2.	Increase DUI Task Forces	Highway Safety Plan (HSP) 2005 Legislative Audit	MDT-SHTSO	MDT-SHTSO	Continued support of established DUI Task Forces and increase the number of local DUI Task Forces.
3.	Establish DUI Task Forces on Tribal Reservations	2005 Impaired Driving Assessment	Indian Health Service (IHS)-Injury Prevention Fund	IHS	Injury Prevention activities on Montana’s Indian reservations include DUI Task Forces on three reservations (Fort Peck, Crow, Fort Belknap). Task forces conduct several activities, including saturation patrols, safety mobilizations, compliance checks, sobriety checkpoints, etc.  Contracted Statewide DUI Task Force Facilitator provides technical assistance to reservations in forming DUI task forces, and in implementing DUI prevention programs, upon request.
4.	Increase youth representation on DUI Task Forces	Some DUI Task Force plans	County DUI Task Forces – at their discretion		Increase the number of young people represented on the DUI task forces. Provide scholarships in return for meeting attendance, information about youth consumption patterns and sources, and creative ideas for reducing underage drinking and driving.
5.	DUI Task Forces conducts public education and outreach campaigns via media and grassroots community groups	DUI Task Force plans	Driver License Reinstatement fees Supplemental funding by MDT-SHTSO	DUI Task Forces	The State’s DUI Task Forces conduct a variety of impaired driving programs, including responsible alcohol sales and service trainings, designated driver programs, safe ride programs, Cops ‘n Docs, and others. Local and state data is an integral part of the programs and is used to guide the task forces in focusing their efforts where the risk is greatest. Task force efforts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draw public attention to the issue of impaired driving through letters to the editor, news releases, PSAs, incentives, banners, booths at fairs, “empty dinner party” displays, etc.</li> <li>• Provide support to local law enforcement during national mobilizations to prevent impaired driving.</li> <li>• Collaborate with others in the community who are working to reduce impaired driving, e.g., DUI task forces, prevention specialists, Enforce Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) grant recipients, and the Montana Community Change Project coalitions.</li> <li>• Reach out to Native American within their population, including in urban settings, via presence at powwows, health clinics, etc.</li> </ul>

## Priority – Reduce Statewide Alcohol- and Drug-Impaired Fatal and Incapacitating Injury Crashes (continued)

Strat. No.	Current Strategies	Reference Document	Funding Agency	Implementing Agency	Overview of Actions
<i>Education (continued)</i>					
6.	Promote protective factors (Injury Prevention)	HSP	MDT-SHTSO, Office of Public Instruction (OPI), Addictive and Mental Disorders Division, Chemical Dependency Bureau (AMDD/CDB), Department of Public Health and Human Services-Emergency Medical Services (DPHHS-EMS)	MDT-SHTSO, OPI, Safe and Drug Free School Coordinators, and AMDD/CDB, DPHHS-EMS, Department of Revenue (DOR) and Montana Board of Crime Control (MBCC)	SHTSO collaborates with AMDD, OPI, EMS, DOR, MBCC, and IHS staff on prevention (protective factor) activities using the various funding sources each agency has access to. Care is given to avoid duplication of services unless warranted.
7.	19 Regional Prevention Specialists	2005 Impaired Driving Assessment	AMDD/CDB	AMDD/CDB	Prevention Specialists are assigned to each county in the State. These specialists assist communities in implementing substance abuse prevention programs. AMDD will require prevention specialists, by contract, to serve and participate on local prevention coalitions, e.g., DUI Task Forces.
8.	Produce/provide reference materials	HSP	MDT-SHTSO, AMDD/CDB	AMDD/CDB	Reference materials are provided for use by safety professionals, DUI Task Forces, law enforcement, prosecutors, judges, <i>Prime for Life</i> , and others.
9.	Public information and education (PI&E) materials on alcohol and impaired driving	HSP	MDT-SHTSO	MDT-SHTSO	Fund, produce, and distribute PI&E materials, manuals, brochures, pamphlets, flyers, posters, and other products related to impaired driving, including information about the effects of alcohol on the body, penalties for impaired driving and minor in possession, and consequences to individuals and establishments for providing alcohol to minors or to apparently intoxicated individuals.
10.	Alcohol Sales & Server training	HSP	MT Department of Revenue (DOR), MDT-SHTSO	DUI Task Forces and participating businesses.	DOR certified instructors provide a minimum of two responsible alcohol sales and service trainings per year to retain their certification using the server training curriculum provided by DOR. There are currently 400+ certified instructors. Classes are provided by state-certified trainers all across the State. DOR also recognizes certain other RASS curriculums, such as TIPs and ServSafe Alcohol. Trainers include law enforcement personnel, prevention specialists, community coalition members, industry representatives, etc. Many DUI Task Forces support and sponsor alcohol server training.
11.	Designated Driver program	HSP DUI Task Force plans	DUI Task Forces, MDT-SHTSO, local businesses	Local businesses, DUI Task Forces, Tavern Associations	DUI Task Forces and some Tavern Associations promote designated driver programs in their communities as a means to reduce impaired driving. Local and state data are used to guide efforts, including timeframe, age groups to be targeted and high-crash corridors. Materials may include health risk information, discourage over consumption, and emphasize consequences DUI offenders face. Groups work with local establishments and local tavern associations to provide free nonalcoholic beverages to designated drivers, and provide other incentives, such as entry into a regular drawing for a prize.

## Priority – Reduce Statewide Alcohol- and Drug-Impaired Fatal and Incapacitating Injury Crashes (continued)

Strat. No.	Current Strategies	Reference Document	Funding Agency	Implementing Agency	Overview of Actions
<i>Education (continued)</i>					
12.	Safe Ride Home program	DUI Task Force plans	Various community coalitions, DUI Task Forces, local beverage distributor/alcohol vendors, and Tavern Associations	Various community coalitions, DUI Task Forces, local beverage distributor/alcohol vendors, and Tavern Associations	Some DUI task forces have programs in place to provide free or fee-driven rides home to individuals who have been drinking. Some programs are year-round efforts that involve taxi cab companies and fees from participating taverns. Others are held at special times of year such as New Years and St. Patrick's Day and involve local car dealerships or other participants. AAA provides "Operation Topsy Tow" over the Christmas/New Years' time period, in which they fund a towing company to provide rides home to individuals who have been drinking, along with their vehicles.
13.	Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Grant	www.dphhs.mt.gov/amdd/	AMDD/CDB	AMDD/CDB	Funds state-approved chemical dependency programs to provide substance abuse treatment and prevention services. Services are provided to meet the needs of each reservation (culturally sensitive).
14.	Montana National Guard High School Drug Demand Reduction Program	State	State	National Guard	Instructs and educates high school youth in the dangers of drug use, while providing insight and information which supports the students' ability to make good choices, and recognize personal accountability for actions. The drug education covers both legal and illegal substances, and the program of instruction can be tailored to a high school's specific interest which might be based upon prevailing types of substance abuse at the locality versus the challenges another school or community may be facing.
15.	WATCH Program	2005 Impaired Driving Assessment	Department of Corrections (DOC)	Department of Corrections and Community, Counseling and Correctional Services, Inc. (CCCS)	Warm Springs Alcohol Treatment and Change (WATCH) – addiction treatment program for DUI felons who may have a fourth or subsequent DUI offenses. It includes a six-month inpatient treatment program plus aftercare.
16.	Assessment, Course, and Treatment (ACT) Program		Self supporting	AMDD/CDB	DUI offenders are sentenced to participate in A.C.T. Licensed Addiction Counselors (LAC) facilitate the components of A.C.T., which includes assessment, course, and treatment. During FFY 2010, MDT funded the implementation of "Prime for Life," an evidence-based curriculum for DUI offenders, as the new education course. DPHHS Addictive and Mental Disorders Division/Chemical Dependency Bureau is responsible for coordinating the implementation and ongoing management of the program throughout the State.
17.	Public Survey of Impaired Driving Issues	HSP	MDT-SHTSO	Contracted Media Company	Annual survey associated with the Labor Day mobilization to assess the public's understanding of impaired driving issues and laws and impact of the mobilization media campaign.

## Priority – Reduce Statewide Alcohol- and Drug-Impaired Fatal and Incapacitating Injury Crashes (continued)

Strat. No.	Current Strategies	Reference Document	Funding Agency	Implementing Agency	Overview of Actions
<i>Education (continued)</i>					
18.	Safe on All Roads Program – SOAR	HSP	MDT-SHTSO	Contracted Media Company	Funded efforts in developing partnership with Native American coordinators to produce culturally sensitive PI&E materials, manuals, brochures, pamphlets, flyers, posters, and other products specific to individual reservations and manage outreach program. Efforts include American Indian Seatbelt Media Project and American Indian Impaired Driving Project. Target audience includes Native American (NA) males 18-34 years of age as primary demographic. Secondary demographic is young NA women, students, and youth.
19.	Training for law enforcement, prosecutors and judges	HSP	MDT-SHTSO	Contractor, MDT-SHTSO, MT County Attorney’s Association (MCAA), Court Administration	Montana’s Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor (TSRP) provides training and technical assistance to enhance the consistent identification, arrest, prosecution and sentencing of traffic safety violations, particularly DUI. Pursuant to MCA 3-10-203, MCA, the Court Administrator’s Office is required to provide two mandatory annual training sessions for all elected and appointed limited court judges. All limited court judges are required to attend both training sessions. Each judge must complete a minimum of 15 hours of continuing judicial education each year. MDT-SHTSO and the contracted TSRP will seek time on the agendas to provide training to the Judges on alcohol-related issues. Judges also will be invited to other TSRP sponsored trainings held each year around the State.
20.	Screening, brief intervention, referral, and treatment (SBIRT) program	<a href="http://www.ena.org/IQSIP/Injury%20Prevention/SBIRT/Pages/Default.aspx">http://www.ena.org/IQSIP/Injury%20Prevention/SBIRT/Pages/Default.aspx</a>	DPHHS-EMS	MDT-SHTSO	SBIRT is proven to help reduce alcohol-related injuries by identifying patients with substance abuse issues and guiding them towards treatment. EMS will promote the benefits and efficacy of SBIRT and overcome obstacles to institutionalizing SBIRT at primary care centers, hospital emergency rooms, trauma centers, university health care centers, community clinics, etc. Training is provided to those who will be providing SBIRT services. Training is needed to develop skills and confidence in the doctors, nurses, social workers, and others who perform the screening and brief intervention protocol with patients.
21.	Montana Teen Driver Essential Knowledge and Skills Topics – Driver Education	Curriculum Map	Office of Public Instruction (OPI)	OPI	Driver education classes teach new drivers about the importance of operator fitness, including aggressive, drowsy, distracted, and alcohol- and drug-impaired driving. More detailed curriculum is on-line at <a href="http://www.opi.mt.gov/drivered/curric/menu.html">http://www.opi.mt.gov/drivered/curric/menu.html</a> .
22.	Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)	DPHHS Injury Prevention	OPI	OPI	Survey of middle and high school students conducted in odd years includes reports on drinking and driving and riding with drinking drivers.
23.	Prevention Needs Assessment Survey		AMDD/CDB	DPHHS AMDD/CDB	Risk assessment survey of 8 <sup>th</sup> , 10 <sup>th</sup> , and 12 <sup>th</sup> graders throughout the State. This survey conducted during even years and includes questions regarding substance use and related behavior.

## Priority – Reduce Statewide Alcohol- and Drug-Impaired Fatal and Incapacitating Injury Crashes (continued)

Strat. No.	Current Strategies	Reference Document	Funding Agency	Implementing Agency	Overview of Actions
<i>Education (continued)</i>					
24.	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)			Department of Health and Human Services (DPHHS)	The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is the world’s largest, ongoing telephone health survey system, tracking health conditions and risk behaviors in the United States since 1984. Annually, the BRFSS provides state-specific information about issues such as alcohol use for adults.
25.	Media Campaigns	HSP	MDT-SHTSO	Contracted media company	DUI Media Campaign: The contracted media company will assist the State in designing, executing, and executing media messaging to reduce impaired driving. This will include development of effective media messages to use during university athletic events that reach the target audience and discourage drinking and driving.  Law Enforcement Media Campaign: A contracted media company to develop law enforcement-related radio, television, and newspaper impaired driving media messages that reach at least 85 percent of the population. Messages will focus on youth and adult impaired driving that coincide with national and state mobilizations and sustained enforcement overtime activities.
26.	Encourage participation in professional development and training activities	HSP	MDT-SHTSO		Tribal, state, and local officials may be reimbursed for travel, per diem, training costs for management, policy, and procedure training that support highway safety impaired-driving programs and projects. This may include funding travel expenses for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DUI Task Forces;</li> <li>• Law enforcement i.e., Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) training, SFST refresher training; and</li> <li>• Native Americans from the reservations attending forums hosted by the SHTSO.</li> </ul>
<i>Enforcement</i>					
27.	Wet Lab Training for law enforcement personal		DOJ-MLEA, DOR, MDT-SHTSO, DOJ-MHP	MHP	Provide Wet Lab training during the Law Enforcement Academy to assist officers in developing the skills to determine impairment using Horizontal Gaze Nystagmus (HNG) and other field sobriety tests.

## Priority – Reduce Statewide Alcohol- and Drug-Impaired Fatal and Incapacitating Injury Crashes (continued)

Strat. No.	Current Strategies	Reference Document	Funding Agency	Implementing Agency	Overview of Actions
<i>Enforcement (continued)</i>					
28.	Training to Improved Detection of Alcohol- and Drug-Impaired Drivers	HSP	MDT-SHTSO, Montana Tavern Association	MT Highway Patrol (MHP)	<p>Standard Field Sobriety Testing (SFST) Training: The MHP provides SFST refresher training to local and tribal law enforcement in conjunction with MHP’s SFST training. Some training locations are on or near reservations. It is imperative that officers keep their skill levels up, since officer error is a leading cause for DUI evidence being rejected once a case reaches the courts.</p> <p>Drug Recognition Experts (DRE): Provides law enforcement officers to attend and complete training allowing them to become certified Drug Recognition Experts (DRE). SHTSO contracts with the state DRE coordinator to conduct refresher training around the State for existing DREs, and to visit with police chiefs and sheriffs to promote the program and solicit future involvement.</p> <p>ARIDE Training: Provide ARIDE training to officers across the State. The Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE) program was created to address the gap in training between the Standardized Field Sobriety Testing (SFST) and the Drug Evaluation and Classification (DEC) Program. This 16-hour curriculum is designed to help officers become more proficient at detecting, apprehending, testing, and prosecuting impaired drivers.</p>
29.	Penalties for DUI	Montana Code Annotated 61-8-714 Penalty for driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	Cities, Counties, Courts	Courts, law enforcement	<p>(Note: Penalties are increased for convictions where a minor was in the vehicle at the time of arrest.)</p> <p>First conviction – Fine of \$300-\$1,000; Mandatory 24 hours imprisonment, and up to six months. Jail time may be suspended for one year pending successful completion of court ordered chemical dependency assessment, education, or treatment.</p> <p>Second conviction – Fine \$600-\$1,000; mandatory 48 hours imprisonment, and up to six months; Except for initial five days of imprisonment, term may be suspended for up to one year pending successful completion of chemical dependency treatment.</p> <p>Third conviction – Fine \$1,000-\$5,000; mandatory 48 hours imprisonment, and up to one year imprisonment; Except for initial 10 days of imprisonment, term may be suspended for up to one year pending successful completion of chemical dependency treatment.</p> <p>Additionally, 10 points are added to the driver license record for each DUI conviction, community service may be required, an ignition interlock system may be mandated, and there will be driver licensing sanctions.</p>
30.	Penalties for DUI: Alcohol Ignition Interlock Devices (AIID)	2005 Impaired Driving Assessment	Offenders to cover costs	Local city, county and District Courts	Alcohol ignition interlock devices may be prescribed for DUI first offenses; and may be allowed or directed for repeat impaired driving offenders in lieu of vehicle forfeiture or immobilization. Offenders who are given a probationary driver’s license (per HB 536 passed in 2009) must have an AIID device installed on each vehicle they will be driving.

## Priority – Reduce Statewide Alcohol- and Drug-Impaired Fatal and Incapacitating Injury Crashes (continued)

Strat. No.	Current Strategies	Reference Document	Funding Agency	Implementing Agency	Overview of Actions
<i>Enforcement (continued)</i>					
31.	Driver License Sanctions for DUI: Suspension/ Revocation	2005 Impaired Driving Assessment/What You Need to Know about ACT Brochure		Motor Vehicle Division, Courts, Law Enforcement	First DUI Conviction – License suspended for six months. Second and Third DUI Conviction – License suspended for one year; a probationary license may be issued after the offender has served 45 days of the license suspension, with a recommendation from the Judge, and the installation of an ignition interlock system.
32.	Enforcement of Federal Regulations specific to Commercial Vehicle and alcohol (driving under the influence, possession, or consumption)	Applicable state and Federal laws and regulations State of Montana Commercial Vehicle Safety Plan (CVSP)	MDT /DOJ	MCS Enforcement Officers/MHP	A person commits the offense of unlawful possession of an alcoholic beverage in a commercial motor vehicle if the person possesses an alcoholic beverage container within the commercial motor vehicle on a highway; and person convicted of unlawful possession of an open alcoholic beverage container in a motor vehicle shall be fined and placed out of service.
33.	DUI penalties for commercial driver	2005 Impaired Driving Assessment/Montana Code Annotated 61-8-806		Motor Vehicle Division, Courts, Law Enforcement	A CDL holder with any amount of alcohol detected by a law enforcement officer will be put out of service for 24 hours. If determined to be operating a commercial motor vehicle with an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or more, the officer shall immediately seize the person's CDL.  Commercial Driver's License (CDL) – First DUI Conviction: CDL holders who are convicted of driving with a BAC of 0.04 or more will have their CDL suspended for one year; and no probationary license may be issued for operation of a commercial motor vehicle.  Second or subsequent DUI Conviction: CDL privilege can be suspended for life or a minimum of 10 years.
34.	Random drug and alcohol testing	2005 Impaired Driving Assessment/What You Need to Know about ACT Brochure/ Montana Code Annotated 61-5-212	Commercial Motor Carriers	Commercial Motor Carriers	Required by law to conduct random drug and alcohol testing of drivers.

## Priority – Reduce Statewide Alcohol- and Drug-Impaired Fatal and Incapacitating Injury Crashes (continued)

Strat. No.	Current Strategies	Reference Document	Funding Agency	Implementing Agency	Overview of Actions
<i>Enforcement (continued)</i>					
35.	Commercial Carrier Compliance with Federal Regulations		FMCSA	MCS	<p>The Compliance Review process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check all the CDLs for all the drivers to ensure none are driving with an alcohol or drug-related offense;</li> <li>• Check to ensure the carrier has all drivers and required personnel enrolled in an active drug testing program;</li> <li>• Check to ensure the carrier has all required records of random drug testing required by law;</li> <li>• Check to ensure the carrier completes the mandatory drug and alcohol-related pre-hire CDL history check from prior employers;</li> <li>• Check of all training records to ensure drivers are receiving their mandatory drug and alcohol-related training; and</li> <li>• Check Carrier insurance for all equipment they operate.</li> </ul>
36.	Graduated Driver Licensing (GDL)	2005 Impaired Driving Assessment/Montana Code Annotated 61-5-132		Motor Vehicle Division, Law Enforcement, OPI	<p>Young drivers gain valuable experience through the graduated driver licensing system. The three phases of Young Driver Training (under age of 18) include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Learner’s license or instructions permit (six months). Requires 50 hours of driving experience (10 hours at night) under supervision of authorized person; no citations for traffic violations or alcohol/ drug offense.</li> <li>2. Restricted license (six months).</li> <li>3. Limits on driving between 11:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m.; limits on number of passengers in vehicle.</li> <li>4. Unrestricted license (eligible at age 18 or after one year of experience under the restricted license), following licensee passing road/skill test.</li> </ol>
37.	Penalties for open container violation in motor vehicle on highway	Montana Annotated Code 61-8-460		Police and Sheriff Agencies, Montana Highway Patrol (MHP)	Effective, October 1, 2005, alcohol may not be consumed in a motor vehicle on a highway. Open containers must be transported in a locked glove compartment, the trunk, or other suitable storage area. Fine up to \$100.
38.	Kegger and party patrols	DUI Task Force plans	Local DUI Task Forces	Local law enforcement agencies	Local DUI Task Forces contract with law enforcement to look for underage drinking parties at private residences or other locations such as public parks.

## Priority – Reduce Statewide Alcohol- and Drug-Impaired Fatal and Incapacitating Injury Crashes (continued)

Strat. No.	Current Strategies	Reference Document	Funding Agency	Implementing Agency	Overview of Actions
<i>Enforcement (continued)</i>					
39.	Equipment for law enforcement	HSP	MDT-SHTSO	State, Local, and Tribal Law Enforcement	SHTSO contract with law enforcement entities to purchase safety and enforcement equipment to enhance their traffic safety enforcement program, as funding allows, DUI-related equipment (preliminary breath testers (PBT), speed radars, in-car video cameras) to aid in the detection and sentencing of impaired drivers.  Equipment purchases may include motorcycles, in areas with traffic congestion. The motorcycles will be used in DUI saturation mobilizations as well as evening, night, and weekend patrols. The cycles will be equipped with video equipment which can be used in evidence collection during DUI stops, and later during any court proceedings.
40.	DUI equipment on two or more reservations	HSP	MDT-SHSTO	MDT-SHTSO	MDT-SHTSO will provide DUI-related equipment to two or more reservations; in exchange for equipment, tribal governments will participate in NHTSA mobilizations.
41.	Local Safety Programs		City and County budgets	Local Enforcement Agencies	Local funding is used for law enforcement efforts related to traffic safety.
42.	Intoxilyzer 8,000 breath testing devices	2005 Impaired Driving Assessment	Montana Department of Justice	Montana Crime Lab	The State Crime Lab is responsible for maintaining Intoxilyzer 8,000 breath testing devices (stationary device) throughout the State and providing training to law enforcement officers on how to properly operate the device. Portable Breath Testing Devices (PBT) are not admissible for evidentiary purposes, except in tribal court; however, the Intoxilyzer results may be admissible as evidence.
43.	Cross-deputization Agreements	2005 Impaired Driving Assessment	N/A	State and Tribal Law Enforcement Agencies	Agreements specify that tribal or state officer may arrest any person for a crime where they otherwise would not have the jurisdiction to do so. Reservations where cross-deputization agreements are not in place, a law enforcement entity out of their jurisdiction must hold an offender until a law enforcement entity with jurisdiction arrives to issue a citation. Agreements are in place on some reservations.
44.	Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Grant	<a href="http://mbcc.mt.gov/Grants/schedule/schedule.asp#U">http://mbcc.mt.gov/Grants/schedule/schedule.asp#U</a>	Montana Board of Crime Control (MBCC)	MBCC	The goal of this initiative is to support and enhance state efforts, in cooperation with local jurisdictions, to enforce laws prohibiting the sale or the consumption of alcoholic beverages by minors through increased law enforcement/youth task forces, public advertising, media campaigns, education, training on alcohol sales, and innovative programs that combat underage drinking.
45.	Alcohol compliance checks, Cops In Shops, and shoulder taps	2005 Impaired Driving Assessment	MBCC and Local Law Enforcement	Local Enforcement Agencies	Local law enforcement may use a variety of methods to determine whether alcoholic beverages are being sold or served to persons under the age of 21, including alcohol compliance checks, Cops in Shops, and shoulder taps. If violations are reported to DOR. DOR impose fines on violators and may suspend or revoke the liquor licenses from an establishment with multiple violations.
46.	Mobile Impaired Driving Enforcement Center (MIDAC)	HSP	MDT-SHTSO	MHP	MHP deploys the MIDAC to well-attended events where alcohol is served, e.g., university athletic games, rodeos, county fairs, motorcycle rallies. MHP and local law enforcement officers bring suspects to the center to perform SFST and DRE testing, rather than having to transport them long distances to the nearest testing location.

## Priority – Reduce Statewide Alcohol- and Drug-Impaired Fatal and Incapacitating Injury Crashes (continued)

Strat. No.	Current Strategies	Reference Document	Funding Agency	Implementing Agency	Overview of Actions
<i>Enforcement (continued)</i>					
47.	Increased law enforcement presence via roving patrols with media coverage	HSP	MDT-SHTSO	MHP	Roving patrols by MHP troopers will supplement local law enforcement resources on high-crash corridors, at special events, and other problem areas indicated by crash data. Funds will cover the salaries/benefits for five new trooper positions and a new sergeant position. The intent is to fund the roving patrols for at least two years. SHTSO will contract with a media company to place ads via radio and news in support of the MHP roving patrols. These announcements will notify the public where the MHP roving patrols will be conducted. The media company also will develop and disseminate earned media to let the public know which high-crash corridors the MHP will be patrolling at any given time via radio, newspapers ads, and other means.
48.	Increased law enforcement presence via overtime patrols	HSP	MDT-SHTSO	Police Departments and, Sheriff Offices, MHP, Montana Sheriff's and Peace Officers Organization, DUI Task Forces	SHTSO and DUI Task Forces contracts with local, tribal, and state law enforcement (LE) to conduct overtime traffic enforcement patrols. About 85 percent of the population lives in areas where LE agencies participate in Selective Traffic Enforcement Program (STEP) patrols. These patrols focus heavily on detecting and arresting impaired drivers. MHP conducts safety spot checks in strategic areas through the State in collaboration with local and tribal law enforcement. MHP can use stops to address seat belt usage violations and speed enforcement as well.
49.	Traffic Safety Resource Officer	HSP	MDT	MHP	A full-time trooper serves as a liaison between the Montana Highway Patrol and local law enforcement officers, tribal governments, prosecutors, judges, and the public. Provides SFST, ARIDE, and DRE training for law enforcement and coordinates the MIDAC schedule. Coordinates closely with the TSRP and MDT Law Enforcement Liaison.
<i>Engineering</i>					
50.	Engineering improvements on roads	Traveler Safety Policy Paper, TRANPLAN 21 – 2002 Update Safety Engineering Improvement Program (seven-page document by Safety Management Section)	MDT Engineering-Traffic & Safety Bureau Highway Safety Improvement Program – Encompasses former Safety Engineering Improvement Program (SEIP) and Hazard Elimination Safety Program (HES)	MDT Engineering-Safety Management Section	The Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) provides funds for safety improvements on all public roads and highways. These funds serve to eliminate or reduce the number and/or severity of crashes at high-crash locations and to encourage engineering improvements that address identified safety needs (based on crash data identified by state, county, local, and Federal ownership and identified by location and severity). While not specifically targeted to alcohol and drug-impaired crashes, HSIP projects can improve roadway conditions and eliminate hazards that contribute to alcohol and drug-impaired crashes.