

It's time to start planning DUI Task Force activities for state fiscal year 2010

LONIE HUTCHISON, Statewide DUI Task Force Facilitator

With so much at stake...stake your claim!

Montana continues to lead the nation in alcohol related fatalities¹.

So much is at stake when individuals choose to drive impaired. That is why legislation was passed in 1987 to create a funding mechanism for county DUI Task Forces to identify and implement local strategies to reduce alcohol-related crashes, injuries and fatalities.

Offender-supported DUI task forces makes sense!

The beauty of the funding is that it is generated by license reinstatement fees from convicted impaired drivers and other traffic law violators, rather than tax dollars. **To date, 35 counties receive reinstatement fees to support their state-approved DUI Task Forces.**

Forming a DUI Task Force and submitting an annual DUI Task Force Plan for state approval is a relatively small process when compared to the big problem that exists with impaired driving in Montana. Several DUI Task Force Plan work sessions will be held this spring to assist counties that are forming new DUI Task Forces as well as those with Task Forces already in place.

In my experience, task forces are most effective when their membership is varied and represents many sectors of the community. A collaborative effort by the membership results in task force plans that are comprehensive and well-balanced.

Plan submissions for state fiscal year 2010 (July 1, 2009—June 30, 2010) are due May 6, 2009.

¹ During 2007, alcohol/drug related crashes accounted for 10.4 percent of all reported traffic crashes in the state (this percentage is higher than for all years since 1996).

Alcohol/drug related crashes tend to result in more severe injuries than do crashes with no impairment. Last year, alcohol/drug related injuries were at 19.5 percent of all injuries (the highest percentage since 1994).

DUI Plans are to be mailed to Lonie Hutchison, Statewide DUI Task Force Facilitator by **May 6, 2009** for preliminary review to ensure that the following components are included:

DUI Task Force Plan components

1. Cover page signed by County Commissioners
2. State overview
3. County overview
4. Resolution signed by County Commissioners
5. Table of contents
6. Goals, activities/programs, and timelines
7. Budget
8. List of DUI task force members and their contact information
9. DUI task force meeting schedule

The Montana Department of Transportation has created a resource website to serve the Task Forces. The site contains contact information for the Task Forces, information on programs and projects, applicable laws, data, and a variety of other helpful information. Check it out at mdt.mt.gov/safety/dui_taskforces.shtml.

County-specific data is of great value during the planning process. Go to mdt.mt.gov/publications/datastats.shtml#crash and click on the name of your county to view several reports on alcohol-related crashes including age of driver, location of crash, etc. This information is valuable in determining your target population. The "HISTORY PDF" link will provide you with a chart showing alcohol-related crashes from 1983-2007.

The *Traffic Safety Problem Identification* is also an excellent planning resource. This document is updated annually.

As always, please contact me if I can be of any assistance during your task force planning process. I'm happy to share ideas and lessons learned from experience.

Ignition Interlock

Gregory A. Noose, Records and Driver Control Bureau Chief—Motor Vehicle Division, MT Dept. of Justice

More than 7000 alcohol-related traffic violations are reported annually to the Motor Vehicle Division (MVD) of the Montana Department of Justice.

Montana laws are relatively specific in regards to court-ordered assignment of the ignition interlock restriction (see sidebar entitled “Montana law” on page 4).

It is estimated that at any given time in Montana, there are about 225 violators whose driver license is restricted to ignition interlock. It is unlawful for these ignition-interlock-restricted drivers to operate a motor vehicle not equipped with an ignition interlock device.

Although the number of these restricted drivers appears to be increasing, at the present time the ignition interlock restriction is only applied to a small percentage of DUI/BAC violators. Each year, local courts order the 1-year ignition interlock restriction for approximately 100 first time offenders and 350 second or subsequent offenders.

In January 2009, vendors reported that there were approximately 160 ignition interlock units currently in use in Montana. **This is a fractional percentage of the violators who could be required to install this important device.** This



Demonstration of a breath alcohol ignition device—April 19, 2008 “Walk like MADD” event in Dallas, TX

number needs to increase. It is the position of the Motor Vehicle Division that every time an alcohol impaired driver cannot start his/her car, the rest of us are better off.

What is an ignition interlock device?

An ignition interlock device is an alcohol detection device connected to a vehicle’s ignition system.

The driver must blow into a handset that tests the driver’s breath for the presence of alcohol. If alcohol is detected, the vehicle will not start. If alcohol is not detected, the vehicle will start.

While operating the vehicle, the driver may be subjected to random retests that require that the driver periodically blow into the handset to retest for the absence or presence of alcohol.

In order to ensure that a unit is functioning properly, and has not been circumvented or tampered with, an alcohol ignition interlock device must be routinely inspected by the vendor.

The vendor will maintain records for tests performed, including start attempts and “no starts” for any device that has been installed within a vehicle. Records are reported to the state and/or court.

When is an interlock required?

A driver who has been convicted of Driving Under the Influence (DUI) or operating with an alcohol concentration of 0.08% or more (BAC) may be restricted to operating a vehicle that is equipped with an ignition interlock device.

“Every time an alcohol impaired driver cannot start his/her car, the rest of us are better off.”

Such a restriction will be based upon a court order or an applicable requirement of Montana law.

Once an interlock restriction has been imposed, an offender may not drive a vehicle that is not equipped with an operating, functional ignition interlock device. Offenders may need to lease more than one interlock device in order to accommodate all of their driving needs.

What does an ignition interlock cost? How do I get one?

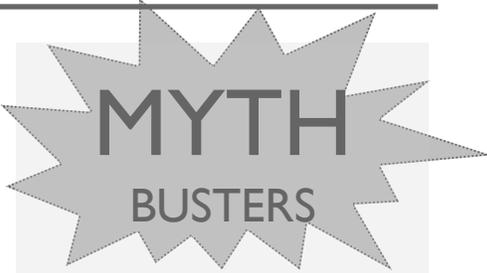
A court or the Motor Vehicle Division (MVD) can provide a list of vendors who are approved to install and lease alcohol ignition interlock devices. A current list is also available online at:

www.doj.mt.gov/driving/driverlicensesanctions.asp.

There is a cost to install the device and a monthly fee must be paid. Installation costs currently range from \$75 to \$120, and the monthly lease fee is \$65 or more. Vendors may require a six-month lease.

To have the device installed, a licensed driver must drive the vehicle to and from the vendor’s designated service center or installation location.

The offender may not operate the vehicle, even after the interlock has been



The ignition interlock device is proven effective as an impediment to the alcohol impaired driver who is seeking to get behind the wheel.

While any mechanical device can be misused and possibly circumvented, a number of anti-tampering, anti-circumvention measures are built in to today's breath alcohol ignition interlock device.

These measures include an internal pump system that is activated by an accompanying human vocal hum tone; a requirement for a deep lung sample that must be of a consistent lung pressure for 5 to 7 seconds; and an internal temperature measurement that must be consistent with human breath. The ongoing requirement for a "rolling retest" is also implemented as a means of keeping impaired operators from being unlawfully assisted by co-conspirators.

These measures, and others, provide the ignition interlock technician a chance to intervene and report to a Court or to the Motor Vehicle Division when tampering is detected.

Mandatory driver recalls and "No-Start" provisions are used to support and enforce required procedures. It is certainly not as simple as hooking up a bicycle pump or another external source of

properly installed, until the vendor has notified the MVD of the installation and the MVD has either returned the offender's driver's license or issued the offender an interlock-restricted probationary driver's license.

The offender must also have the device recalibrated and/or serviced by the vendor on a regularly scheduled basis. The offender must abide by the terms of the lease with the vendor and shall not have the device removed until authorized by the MVD.

The MVD will notify an offender when the interlock restriction has been lifted. The offender may then have the device removed and receive an unrestricted driver's license.

What happens if there are violations of the interlock device?

A violation of the interlock restriction occurs when a vendor notifies the MVD that an ignition interlock device leased to the offender has been removed before the period of restriction has expired or that the device has been tampered with or circumvented.

A violation also occurs if the offender

operates a motor vehicle that is not equipped with an interlock device and is subsequently convicted in court.

If an interlock restriction is violated, the MVD will withdraw the offender's driver's license or probationary driver's license. The original license suspension/revocation will be reimposed for the duration of the required period.

An offender whose driver's license is resuspended due to a violation may not reapply for another probationary license.

Greg Noose has been the Records and Driver Control Bureau Chief since June 2003. His office manages all aspects of driver history, driver control, and driver license records keeping. Greg oversees more than 45,000 driver license withdrawal/reinstatement actions annually for 1.5+ million current and prior Montana drivers.

Experience
Past Administrator of the Montana Law Enforcement Academy; Past Sheriff of Stillwater County; Law Enforcement Officer 1973 – 1995.

Education
BS degree from Western Illinois University, Masters Degree in Adult Education from Montana State University - Billings.

Currently approved interlock vendors

Big Sky Ignition Interlock
20 A Shawnee Way
Bozeman, MT 59715
Phone: (866) 586-4111

Mountain Peaks Inc.
922 1st Avenue North Suite I
Great Falls, MT 59401
Phone: 453-6784 or (866) 453-6784

Consumer Safety Technology, Inc.
10520 Hickman Road, Suite F
Des Moines, IA 50325
Phone: (877) 777-5020

Rocky Mountain Interlock LLC
1540 Wyoming Street
Missoula, MT 59801
Phone: 728-8480 or (800) 352-8480

Check for updates at www.doj.mt.gov/driving/driverlicensesanctions.asp

MONTANA LAW

DUI & BAC: 1st Offense

Upon conviction, the Motor Vehicle Division (MVD) shall suspend the person's driver's license for a period of six months.

A restricted probationary driver's license may be issued if:

- The offender has relinquished his or her driver's license to the MVD.
- The offender pays the required \$200 license reinstatement fee.
- The offender enrolls in an approved alcohol Assessment, Course and Treatment (ACT).
- The offender is otherwise eligible to be licensed.*

For a person convicted of a 1st offense, Montana law allows a court to restrict the offender to driving only a motor vehicle equipped with a functioning ignition interlock device and require the person to pay the reasonable cost of leasing, installing, and maintaining the device. The following restrictions apply:

- An interlock-restricted probationary driver's license **will not be issued** until the MVD receives written confirmation from a vendor that an ignition interlock device has been installed in the offender's vehicle(s).
- The ignition interlock device **must remain** in the vehicle until the six-month suspension period has elapsed and the ACT course, including required treatment (if any) has been successfully completed (proof required).
- If the interlock restriction is **violated** during the six-month period, the restricted probationary driver's license status will be withdrawn and the driver's license suspension will be re-imposed.

DUI & BAC: 2nd or subsequent offense

Upon receiving a report or a conviction for a 2nd or subsequent offense**, the MVD shall suspend the license of the person for a period of 1 year and **may not issue** a probationary license during the period of suspension.

- One-year driver's license suspension
- No probationary driver's license

For a 2nd or subsequent DUI/BAC offense occurring after April 2003, Montana Code Annotated § 61-8-733 requires that, in addition to any other penalty imposed by law, the court shall order that each motor vehicle owned by the person at the time of the offense be either seized and forfeited **or** equipped with an ignition interlock device.

During the 12-month period following the 1-year suspension, an interlock-restricted driver's license may be issued if:

- The offender pays the required \$200 license reinstatement fee.
- The offender provides the MVD with written confirmation from an approved vendor that an ignition interlock device has been installed.
- The offender provides the MVD with a certificate of successful completion from a state approved alcohol Assessment, Course and Treatment Program (ACT).
- The offender is otherwise eligible to be licensed.*

***Otherwise eligible to be licensed** means that a driver is not subject to suspension or revocation of a driver's license or driving privilege in Montana or any other state.

If a driver has been declared to be a habitual traffic offender (see MCA 61-11-2), the driver must have completed all of the requirements that are associated with the habitual traffic offender law.

A driver's license or probationary driver's license may be denied if a driver, when required, fails to pay fees, take tests, attend treatment, provide proof of insurance coverage, pay fines, appear in court or meet other requirements properly imposed by the court or another regulating agency.

****A person is considered to have committed a 2nd or subsequent DUI/BAC offense if fewer than 5 years have passed between the date of the offense that resulted in a prior conviction and the date of the offense that resulted in the most recent conviction.**

DATE SAVER

St. Patrick Hospital's 3rd Annual Trauma Solutions

A Conference for Mid-Level Practitioners
& 13th Annual Spring Fever Trauma Conference

Friday & Saturday, May 29 & 30, 2009
Hilton Garden Inn — Missoula

To register, contact:

Michelle Schaefer at (406) 329-5660
mschaefer@saintpatrick.org

Montana Offender Tracking Project

Bob Pfister, Project Manager

A new opportunity exists for DUI and other offenders to continue working—being productive members of society— while still being closely monitored.

The Montana Sheriffs and Peace Officers Association (MSPOA) was awarded two separate US Department of Justice direct federal appropriations, from the Edward Byrne Memorial Grant and the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) grants.

Dubbed the *Montana Offender Tracking Project*, funding will be used to improve the use of GPS tracking systems, vehicle tracking systems, and alcohol monitoring units (SCRAM units) for offenders residing in Mon-

tana. Funding will also be used to train law enforcement and probation/parole officers who will be doing the electronic monitoring of offenders. Many of these officers serve on local DUI Task Forces.

MSPOA has partnered with a Missoula-based notification company, AquilaVision Corporation, on the project. Eligible agencies may use the monitoring system **free of charge for 90-120 days**. After 120 days, there will be an \$11/day charge that can be passed to the offender for continued monitoring.

The units use an active tracking mechanism that monitors the offender's blood alcohol content and location. When an offender ingests alcohol or enters designated "exclusion zones", the court administrators or probation/parole officers are

immediately notified.

The grant awards were made possible with the support of Representative Rehberg, and Senators Baucus and Tester.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Jim Smith
406-443-1570
jimesmith@mt.net
MT Sheriffs & Peace Officers Association

Bob Pfister, Project Manager
(406) 241-9580
bobp@aquilavision.com
<http://www.aquilavision.com>

24/7 Monitoring of Alcohol Offenders? No Sweat.

There is a new tool to help in the battle against DUIs: *Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitoring*, or SCRAM.

SCRAM is a bracelet that samples the offender's perspiration every 30 minutes in order to provide 24/7 monitoring of compliance with court-ordered sobriety. Violations are reported to the court or probation, along with supporting documentation.

SCRAM provides a service and benefit to the courts, to probation and parole, and to taxpayers by providing a program that is a viable alternative to jail.

SCRAM holds offenders accountable with 24/7 monitoring of alcohol use, promoting sobriety from alcohol for a lengthy period of time, allowing the individual to interact with their employers, family, and communities in a sober state and learn a new life through

participation in treatment services. When accompanied by treatment and frequent judicial supervision, SCRAM can help to change and save lives.



Nationwide, SCRAM was introduced to the criminal justice market in April of 2003. To-date the system has conducted 218 million alcohol tests on just under 88,000 offenders in 46 states. Nearly 1,800 jurisdictions nationwide are using the technology on DUI, drug, domestic violence and juvenile offenders.

SCRAM is also used as a tool in family court, where proof of sobriety may impact custody or visitation agreements.

Montana, along with 16 other states, has negotiated a daily usage rate of \$5.30 with Alcohol Monitoring Systems (AMS), the manufacturer of SCRAM.

The court is directly responsible for properly fitting the SCRAM bracelet on an offender, monitoring the reports provided by AMS through the Internet, and removing and maintaining the bracelet.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

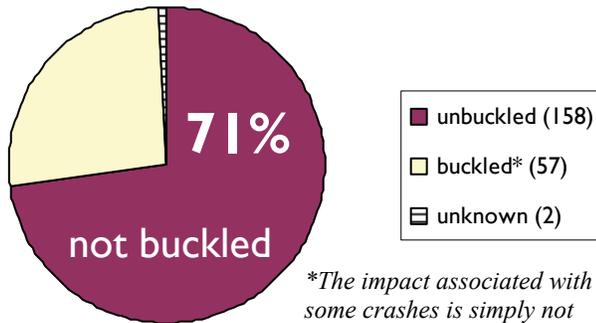
Jeff Kushner
State Drug Court Coordinator
Montana Supreme Court
841-2949 or jkushner@mt.gov

Alcohol Monitoring Systems
www.alcoholmonitoring.com

The Staggering Cost of Not Buckling Up

Bobbi Perkins, Injury Prevention Coordinator — Montana Department of Health & Human Services

**2007 fatalities in Montana
resulting from motor vehicle crashes**



**The impact associated with some crashes is simply not survivable, even if buckled.*

Despite the overwhelming evidence that seat belt use and driving sober reduces motor vehicle crash-related fatalities, there are far too many individuals in Montana who do not regularly buckle up while riding in a vehicle and who drive under the influence of alcohol and other drugs.

In 2007, there were 217 occupants killed in motor vehicle crashes — only 26% were restrained at the time of the crash¹. The seat belt usage for occupants in alcohol-related crashes was even less — only 14% were restrained at the time of the crash².

In a survey conducted by the Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services in 2006, survey respondents were asked “How often do you use seat belts when you drive or ride

drinking and driving in the past 30 days reported always wearing a seat belt. Those who reported binge drinking in the last month were less likely to report always wearing a seat belt compared to respondents without these characteristics³.

99.2% of crashes are preventable.
That means only 0.8% are truly accidental.

Seat belt use and driving sober are effective strategies for saving lives and reducing injuries and healthcare costs. Effective public health measures such as implementing a primary seat belt law would reduce mortality and morbidity from motor vehicle crashes in Montana.



Crashes are expensive. Many of the injuries and associated costs could be prevented with the use of seatbelts.

in a vehicle?” Over two thirds (68%) of adult respondents reported always wearing a seat belt.

Drunk drivers often don't buckle

Survey respondents were also asked about drinking and driving and binge drinking.

Less than half of the individuals who reported engaging in

Each year in Montana, an estimated 887 unbelted individuals are hospitalized for care following a motor vehicle crash. An estimated **819 admissions might have been prevented** if a seat belt had been used.

Caring for these unbelted Montana patients costs **over \$36.7 million each year** in direct inpatient health care costs, which could have been prevented through seat belt use. These costs result from three sources:

1. More hospital admissions ...

819 individuals requiring hospital care for preventable injury.

2. Higher costs per hospital stay

On average, an unbelted occupant had a longer hospital stay (2.3 days longer), required more intensive care (2.7 days longer) and accrued significantly higher hospital charges. (\$52,993 for average unbuckled occupant; \$36,420 for average buckled occupant).

(Continued on page 7)

Each year in Montana, an estimated 887 unbelted individuals are hospitalized following a motor vehicle crash.

819 of those admissions might have been prevented if a seat belt had been used.

Increasing seatbelt usage in Montana would yield tremendous cost savings.



HARBORVIEW
INJURY PREVENTION
& RESEARCH CENTER

2008 report

For more information:
Bobbi Perkins, 444-4126 or bperkins@mt.gov

References

¹⁻² Montana Department of Transportation. Traffic Safety Problem Identification Report FY 2009;

³ Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services. Prevention Opportunities Under the Big Sky; Driving with Alcohol and No Seat Belt Equals Disaster. February 2007.

How long should law enforcement hold someone arrested for DUI?

Angie Mullikin, Law Enforcement Liaison—Montana Department of Transportation

Generally, a person who has been apprehended for DUI should not be released on bond until a **minimum** of **0.02 % BAC** has been achieved, *unless* the intoxicated individual has a sober person willing to sign a release and assume responsibility for the intoxicated person.

However, specific policies and procedures for processing and releasing intoxicated individuals may vary by law enforcement agency. Additionally, a law enforcement officer should check with the judge or court officials before bringing an intoxicated person into court.

If an intoxicated individual is released while still having a BAC of 0.02 or more, or is visibly intoxicated, the individual has a potential to harm him/herself or someone in the community. Law enforcement agencies can be held accountable for the actions of an any individual after arrest, if it is found that the law enforcement agency was negligent.

(Continued from page 6)

3. Costs for emergency care

Unbelted drivers and passengers use an estimated **\$9.9 million in preventable emergency visits** each year.

Unbelted occupants are significantly more likely to have their hospital costs paid from federal or state sources:

- Over one-third (36%) of unrestrained occupants have no insurance.
- Their hospital costs ultimately paid for by the state of Montana at a cost of **over \$14 million annually**.

Starting blood alcohol concentration (BAC)	Time until subject reaches 0.05% BAC*	Time until subject reaches 0% BAC*
0.3 BAC	16 hours 40 minutes	20 hours
0.29 BAC	16 hours	19 hours 20 minutes
0.28 BAC	15 hours 20 minutes	18 hours 40 minutes
0.27 BAC	14 hours 40 minutes	18 hours
0.26 BAC	14 hours	17 hours 20 minutes
0.25 BAC	13 hours 20 minutes	16 hours 40 minutes
0.24 BAC	12 hours 40 minutes	16 hours
0.23 BAC	12 hours	15 hours 20 minutes
0.22 BAC	11 hours 20 minutes	14 hours 40 minutes
0.21 BAC	10 hours 40 minutes	14 hours
0.2 BAC	10 hours	13 hours 20 minutes
0.19 BAC	9 hours 20 minutes	12 hours 40 minutes
0.18 BAC	8 hours 40 minutes	12 hours
0.17 BAC	8 hours	11 hours 20 minutes
0.16 BAC	7 hours 20 minutes	10 hours 40 minutes
0.15 BAC	6 hours 40 minutes	10 hours
0.14 BAC	6 hours	9 hours 20 minutes
0.13 BAC	5 hours 20 minutes	8 hours 40 minutes
0.12 BAC	4 hours 40 minutes	8 hours
0.11 BAC	4 hours	7 hours 20 minutes
0.1 BAC	3 hours 20 minutes	6 hours 40 minutes
0.09 BAC	2 hours 40 minutes	6 hours
0.08 BAC	2 hours	5 hours 20 minutes
0.07 BAC	1 hours 20 minutes	4 hours 40 minutes
0.06 BAC	0 hours 40 minutes	4 hours
0.05 BAC	0 hours	3 hours 20 minutes

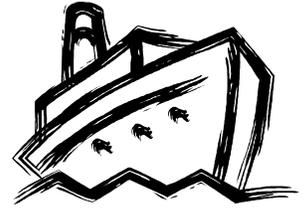
*The average alcohol elimination rate is .015% per hour. This rate may vary according to a person's metabolism, food and beverage consumption, absorption rate, height, weight and gender.

If the subject is still absorbing alcohol at the time of BAC testing, their BAC will continue to rise, which means the holding time should be increased.

Potential savings to Montana

An increase from 80% (current average use) to 90% seat belt use will save Montanans an estimated \$18.7 million in health care costs.

Montana state government is predicted to save an estimated **\$7.2 million** in health care costs alone.



Have we Missed the Boat?

There are currently 31 state-approved DUI Task Forces (representing 35 counties) and three tribal DUI Task Forces in Montana — a strong voice if we choose to be heard.

DUI task forces are NOT funded with federal dollars. Therefore, DUI task forces are allowed to lobby for or against bills being considered by the legislature.

Montana’s DUI Task Forces can weigh in during legislative sessions...but are we? **How many bills did your DUI task force take a position on?** Could we have made a difference in the fate of bills to increase the penalties for “refusal to blow”, for example?

If Montana is to see stronger consequences for impaired driving I believe grassroots support from groups like our DUI task forces is imperative.

The gateway to the Montana Legislative website is www.leg.mt.gov.

Once there, click on **Bills** in the left side bar. Then click **Current Session**. You may then enter the bill number to track individual bills or drop down to **search by subject** and select **Alcohol and Drugs**. This will bring up any bill related to alcohol or other drugs. This link also guides you on how to contact legislators, including an easy-to-fill out online message service.

You can monitor how the legislators from your county are voting by going to each bill’s “Detailed Bill Information” and clicking on either the **Yes** vote total or the **No** vote totals.

Some DUI Task Forces have found it effective to form Legislative Committees to track proposed DUI legislation and keep their task force members updated.

TIP

CAUTION: *Identify yourself as a “member of xxxx DUI Task Force” when sending legislators a message for or against a bill.*

It would not be prudent to speak for the entire task force unless you have polled all the members to find out where the majority of them stand.

Cops in Shops®

Another tool to promote responsible alcohol sales

Stopping minors from trying to buy alcohol has long been a problem for concerned retailers. Now there is a unique partnership between retailers and law enforcement that puts a stop to illegal underage alcohol purchases.

Posing as store employees, undercover officers step forward when an illegal purchase is attempted by either a minor or an adult who is purchasing for a minor. The officers identify themselves and ask for proper identification from the suspect.

Cops in Shops fosters a positive relationship between retailers and law enforcement. Rather than the retailers and their employees being fined for illegal

sales, the illegal buyers can find themselves going to court and paying fines.

The program is preceded by a public information campaign advising of the forthcoming effort to reduce youth access to alcohol. Warning signs are placed in windows and cold case doors of participating retailers.

Cops in Shops® is a cooperative partnership between retailers and law enforcement that helps stop illegal underage purchases and prevent adults from purchasing for kids.

The program was developed by The Century Council, a national non-profit funded by America’s leading distillers.

The organization is dedicated to fighting drunk driving and underage drinking.

Cops in Shops fosters a positive relationship between retailers and law enforcement. Rather than the retailers and their employees being fined for illegal sales, the illegal buyers can find themselves going to court and paying fines.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

www.centurycouncil.org

US DOT Launches Teen Driving Facebook Site

Taking a note from the successful launch of the *Fast Lane*, the US DOT official blog, the Department is striving to reach teens in new and innovative ways.

The US DOT has used the social networking website Facebook to develop a pilot teen-oriented group called *Keys to Drive*.

Keys to Drive is a place where teens can connect and share safe-driving tips, advocacy strategies, and real-life stories.

Be sure to check out the special video featuring National Organization for Youth Safety members on this site!



National Youth Traffic Safety MonthSM

MAY 2009

The National Organization for Youth Safety (NOYS) coalition is offering **free** materials to support the work youth are doing to prevent teen crashes and promote youth traffic safety.

Contact NOYS at www.NOYS.org or 703-981-0264 for your:

- ★ National Youth Traffic Safety Month 18 month calendar
- ★ Poster with lesson plans
- ★ Reproducible handouts
- ★ National Youth Traffic Safety Month toolkit CD

NOYS is able to provide these materials free of charge through generous support from the American Legion Child Welfare League Foundation, Inc. and The Allstate Foundation.

Coordinator's Corner



Supply to teens... pay the price.

www.MissoulaForum.org



MISSOULA
COUNTY
DUI TASK FORCE

MISSOULA FORUM
FOR CHILDREN & YOUTH



The Missoula County DUI Task Force and the Missoula Forum for Children and Youth shared the cost of this billboard currently displayed in Missoula.



Lonie Hutchison, Editor
Statewide DUI Task Force Facilitator
(under contract to MDT's State Highway Traffic Safety Bureau)

This Summit is intended to educate and empower those who desire to be proactive in their efforts regarding alcohol related issues in their community.

This Summit is geared towards Law Enforcement of all disciplines, Administrators, Prevention Specialists, RASS Trainers, Judges, Attorneys, Teachers, and Coaches.

Post Certified: 16 credit hours.

Date Saver

Big Sky Alcohol Education Summit



Registration Fee: \$75 payable by cash, check or money order AT THE DOOR.

For more information or to register on line:
<http://bigskyalcoholsummit.weebly.com>

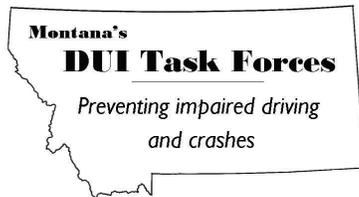
The Task Force Exchange is a grant-supported publication made possible by the Montana Department of Transportation.

To be added to the mailing list, please send an e-mail to hutchisonl@ho.missoula.mt.us or call 406-258-3880. Indicate if you'd like to receive the newsletter via e-mail.



WHAT IS YOUR HOT TOPIC?

Have you found yourself mulling over an issue related to impaired driving? Please send it in and share it with our readers.



DUI Task Force Exchange
Newsletter

Lonie Hutchison, Editor
Missoula City-County Health Department
301 West Alder St
Missoula MT 59802
406-258-3880