

State of Tennessee
**2017-2020 IMPAIRED DRIVING
TASK FORCE STRATEGIC PLAN**





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**Plan approved by the Impaired Driving Task Force on June 25, 2019*



A. Tennessee Demographics

The state of Tennessee is centrally located in the Southeast and is bordered by the states of North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas. Sharing a border with eight (8) states gives Tennessee the distinction of having more neighboring states than any other state in the nation. Of the 50 states, Tennessee ranks 36th in total area and 19th in the number of persons per square mile. Tennessee encompasses 42, 146 square miles of mountains, rolling hills, and plains. Tennessee is also located on the nation's inland waterway system and enjoys the benefits of more than 1,062 miles of navigable waterways.

Tennessee's road system stretches 95,523 miles, enough to easily circle the world more than three times. Of that figure, 13,884 miles are on the state-maintained highway system, representing 15 percent of the total highway miles within our state and carrying

72 percent of the traffic. Included in the state highway system are 1,104 miles of interstate highways. Although the interstate system makes up just over one percent of the total highway mileage, it carries one quarter of all the traffic in Tennessee.

Tennessee's bicycle pedestrian system includes 4,500 highway miles with 4-foot shoulders to accommodate bicycles and 103 miles of state routes with designated bike lanes. Further, the state boasts 270 miles of greenways, sidewalks, and trails.

The following table provides an overview of Tennessee's drivers, its roads, and some of its highway safety issues.

Tennessee Demographic Data					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Population	6,494,821	6,544,663	6,595,056	6,651,194	6,715,984
Registered Vehicles	5,451,933	5,495,647	5,612,123	5,709,923	5,800,489
Licensed Drivers	4,640,609	4,697,047	4,692,253	4,716,375	4,799,881
Miles of State & Federal Roadways	15,090	15,089	15,070	15,081	15,079
Miles of Interstate	1,104	1,104	1,104	1,182	1,201
Total Crashes	173,514	176,320	197,201	206,408	208,239
Number of Non-Injury Crashes	126,980	130,366	147,511	154,236	157,075
Number of Injury Crashes	45,623	45,061	48,802	51,210	50,205
Number of Fatal Crashes	911	893	888	962	959
Injuries	63,097	63,093	70,431	74,067	72,632
Fatalities	995	963	962	1,037	1,040
Vehicle Miles Traveled (100 Millions)	710.67	723.36	766.70	768.84	822.53
Fatality Rate per 100 Million VMT	1.40	1.33	1.25	1.35	1.26

B. Impaired Driving Technical Assessment

The mission of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) is to reduce deaths, injuries, and economic and property losses resulting from motor vehicle crashes. In its ongoing pursuit to reduce alcohol-related traffic crashes and resulting fatalities and injuries, NHTSA offers a program assessment process that allows a state to use highway safety funds to support an evaluation of existing and proposed alcohol and other drug – impaired driving control efforts within a state.

NHTSA staff facilitates the process by assembling a Technical Assistance Team, a team of experts composed of individuals who have demonstrated competence in impaired driving program development and evaluation, to review all components of a given highway safety or EMS program, note the program's strengths and accomplishments, and identify where improvements can be made. Examples of program expertise among team members include criminal justice, enforcement, engineering, evaluation, prevention, program management, traffic records, and substance abuse prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation.

A Technical Assistance Team will examine a state's specific highway safety program based on the —Uniform Guidelines for State Highway Safety Programs,II which are required by Congress and periodically updated through a public rulemaking process. Each highway safety program area is assessed using criteria based on uniform guidelines, augmented by current best practices. Program assessments are provided for emergency medical services, occupant protection, impaired driving, traffic records, motorcycle safety, and police traffic services.

The, then, Tennessee Governor's Highway Safety Office (TN GHSO) requested the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's (NHTSA) assistance in assessing Tennessee's alcohol and drug-impaired driving countermeasures program. NHTSA agreed to facilitate this assessment and met with the TN GHSO to define key issues of concern to the state.

The Tennessee Impaired Driving Program Assessment was conducted at the Hilton Nashville Downtown, Nashville, Tennessee, September 12 - 17, 2010. Arrangements were made for program experts to deliver briefings and provide support materials to the team on a wide range of topics.

The following section includes recommendations from the 2010 assessment and Tennessee's progress in those areas.

PRIORITY RECOMMENDATIONS FROM TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT

NOTE: On April 1, 2016, by Executive Order, the Governor's Highway Safety Office (GHSO) was renamed the Tennessee Highway Safety Office (THSO) and placed within the Tennessee Department of Safety and Homeland Security.

A. (1-A) Development of Impaired Driving Task Force and Governor's Public Safety Subcabinet

Impaired Driving Task Force

As mandated by the MAP-21 authorization the, then, Governor's Highway Safety Office (GHSO), created an Impaired Driving Task Force (IDTF) beginning May 1, 2013. Its purpose was to develop, recommend best practices, and approve a statewide Impaired Driving Strategic Plan.

It consisted, at a minimum, of representatives from the Tennessee Highway Safety Office, areas of law enforcement and the criminal justice system (e.g., prosecution, adjudication and probation), driver licensing, treatment and rehabilitation, ignition interlock programs, data and traffic records, public health and communication. This task force is still in existence today and meets on a quarterly basis.

Update: The IDTF continues to meet on a quarterly basis. The agendas and minutes from the past year are located in Appendix 10.



A six-member observation team attended the Florida Impaired Driving Coalitions quarterly meeting (August 2-3, 2018) in order to determine best practices for the TN IDTF. This team briefed the full IDTF membership in a subsequent quarterly meeting. Several of the ideas have already been adopted by the membership. (See page from the Florida Impaired Driving Safety Coalition meeting report.)



The TN IDTF is currently in the development stages of the following:

1. A new 3-year strategic plan, which should be completed and adopted by the spring of 2020. A retreat will replace the first quarter meeting (FFY20) in order to establish the foundation of the plan.
2. Changing its name to better align with a long-term coalition
3. Creation of a website for the public to be able to access the work of the task force.

Governor's Public Safety Subcabinet

Governor Bill Haslam's top goal is to make Tennessee the No. 1 state in the Southeast for high quality jobs. To attract new businesses, and retain existing ones, Tennessee must be a safe place to work, live, and raise a family. Shortly after taking office, Governor Haslam created the Public Safety Subcabinet – a working group of commissioners and directors of various state departments and agencies that have a role in public safety.

In 2011, the Subcabinet began implementation of a multi-year action plan with measurable steps to target three areas of greatest concern: drug addiction and trafficking; violent crime; and repeat offenders. Since then, significant progress has been made, some of which directly impact impaired driving.

Legislative Accomplishments in Implementing the Action Plan:

- Effective monitoring of pseudoephedrine sales— enacted 2011
- Mandatory incarceration for repeat domestic violence offenders—enacted 2012
- Tougher sentences for gun possession by those with prior violent felony convictions— enacted 2012
- Prescription Safety Act setting up a real-time database for prescribing and dispensing prescription narcotics—enacted 2012
- Tougher sentences for gang related crimes—enacted 2012 and 2013
- New limits on access to pseudoephedrine products—enacted 2014
- The Recidivism Reduction Act to reduce repeat DUI offenders— enacted 2014
- The Community Safety Act authorizing the creation of geographic safety zones to combat gang activity—enacted 2014
- The Public Safety Act of 2016, now PC 906, which revises various criminal provisions regarding domestic violence, grading and sentencing of theft, and sentencing and release eligibility requirements. This Act also institutes a system of “graduated sanctions” to impose for violations of the conditions of community supervision.
- Update: A 2016 plan was created by the “Subcabinet” to lead the second term of the administration. The following accomplishments were made in the areas of impairment:
- Expanding recovery and specialty courts, state-funded drug treatment admissions, and other recovery services for offenders that need treatment, not incarceration, to avoid

future criminal conduct

- Extending and enhancing prescription drug reporting and safety procedures to limit doctor shopping and prescription drug abuse
- Enacting legislation and taking executive action to prevent and treat opioid addiction, reduce the oversupply of opioids, and bolster law enforcement efforts to combat the opioid epidemic
- This sub-cabinet completed its mission in the final months of former Governor Bill Haslam's administration in 2018, and a briefing was conducted for the Governor.

B. (1-D) Significant Legislation since 2010 and Progress on Ignition Interlocks since 2010

2010

Ignition Interlock law

- First passage of a mandatory ignition interlock law for multiple offenders.

DUI Bond Conditions

- Gave courts the ability to add ignition interlock, transdermal monitoring, drug testing, and treatment as a bond condition.

Implied Consent Hearings at General Sessions Court

- Moved these hearings into a method close to Automatic License Revocation (ALR), without the cost of ALR.

Amend DUI law to Add Substances that Impair

- Expanded the description of DUI to add substances to catch inhalants and lab created synthetic drugs.

Lidar/Radar Training Requirement

- Required officers to add training in the use of speed detection equipment.

2011

Mandatory Testing of Multiple Offenders

- All multiple offenders, drivers with child passenger, vehicular homicide, and assault must be tested. Requirement on officers.

Due Care Law

- New violation for failure to maintain due care.

2012

Improved Immunity Law for those who take Blood Samples

- Law proposed by Hospital Association after numerous meetings with TSRP's.

DUI by Controlled Substance Analogues

- Expanded DUI definition to clarify that impairment by analogue is the same as other impairment. No requirement to prove analogue type

DUI Search Warrants

- Permitted courts to issue search warrants in DUI cases for first time in decades.

Child Endangerment Enhancement

- Added jail time and fine to DUI with child.

2013

DUI law Rewritten/Reorganized

- Removed irrelevant sections. Reorganized to permit users a good chance to find what is needed.

Ignition Interlock Revision

- Added 1st DUI offenders with a .08 or alcohol with any drugs to required ignition interlock provisions

2014

Electronic Search Warrants

- First time electronic search warrants have been permitted. Effort started when the Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor (TSRP) calls the day after the Missouri v. McNeely ruling, presentation to Supreme Court Rules Committee, passage of Rule and passage of law which included matching language of Rule.

Sentencing to Encourage Use of Treatment for 2nd and 3rd Offenders

- Less jail time for those who opt into the Treatment Sentencing option.

Transdermal Device Monitoring of Probationers

- Added Transdermal monitoring to other methods.

2015

Minimum mandatory incarceration add to homicide/assault

- Corrected error that permitted 100% probation for these crimes.

2016

DUI 6th offense sentence

- Changed DUI 6th offense to Class C felony.

Ignition Interlock Compliance Based Removal

- Added compliance based removal to Ignition Interlock law.

Evading Arrest Enhanced Sentence

- Mandatory 30 or 60 day for class E or D felony sentence depending on danger involved.

DUI Reporting Requirements

- Requires a sheriff to send fingerprints and biographical information to the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation (TBI) and National Crime Information Center (NCIC) within 7 days of arrests and clerks to send conviction information within 7 days of conviction.

Database Verification for Bond Hearing

- After an arrest but prior to a determination of bail, the arresting officer or the officer's agency shall exercise due diligence by using NCIC and available criminal justice databases to determine the existence of prior arrests and convictions for
 - vehicular assault,
 - aggravated vehicular assault,
 - vehicular homicide,
 - aggravated vehicular homicide, or
 - driving under the influence.

DUI Monitoring

- Authorizes a court to order a person convicted of driving under the influence (DUI) of drugs or alcohol to be subject to monitoring using a transdermal monitoring device, electronic monitoring with random alcohol or drug testing, global positioning monitoring, or any other monitoring device necessary to ensure compliance with the conditions of probation; adds language stating any person required to wear a transdermal monitoring device shall have the device inspected every 30 days by the agency or entity responsible for the supervision of such person; and stating further that failure to do so constitutes a violation of probation.

Update: 2017

Alcohol and Drug Testing Fees

- Permits TBI to collect \$250 fee when a blood alcohol or drug concentration test is administered by law enforcement and tested by TBI for the offenses of reckless driving and simple possession or casual exchange of a controlled substance.

Approved Prescription Products

- Excludes from the definition of marijuana a cannabidiol product approved as a prescription medication by the United States Food and Drug Administration.

State Law Preempts Local Government

- Clarifies that state law preempts local government enactments with respect to the

regulation of and appropriate sanctions for conduct involving drugs and other similar substances.

Blood Test Consent

- Requires search warrant or written consent prior to a blood test being performed to determine alcoholic or drug content of a driver's blood; creates certain exceptions.

Identifying High-Risk Prescribers

- Requires the department of health to identify high-risk prescribers; requires the commissioner of health to report births involving neonatal abstinence syndrome and opioid use by women of childbearing age; requires TennCare to issue appropriate requests aimed at primary prevention and secondary prevention of births involving neonatal abstinence syndrome and the use of opioids by women of childbearing age enrolled in the TennCare program.

Update: 2018

Changes to Opioid Requirements

- Makes various changes to the requirements for prescribing, dispensing, and reporting of opioids. Establishes maximum time spans and amounts for new and on-going treatment. Requires thorough examination and documentation prior to prescribing, and subsequent check of the controlled substance database.

Incentives for Treatment of Substance Abuse

- Authorizes sentence reduction credits for prisoners who successfully complete intensive substance use disorder treatment program.

Update: 2019

Strengthening of Implied Consent Statute

- Clarifies and strengthens Tennessee's DUI law by aligning blood tests with breath tests in the state's implied consent statute. The new law deletes the criminal punishment for refusal to consent to a sobriety test. Currently, a driver is deemed to have given implied consent to a breath test, and a refusal is subject to license suspension or an ignition interlock device for their vehicle. The new law aligns blood tests with breath tests and invokes the same penalties for refusal to comply.

Increasing Blood Test Administrators

- Adds physician assistants to the list of medical practitioners who are qualified to draw blood from a motor vehicle operator for evidentiary purposes in a DUI investigation.

C. (2-C-3) Tennessee's progress to develop a student survey that measures risk and protective factors

Supporting Teen Leaders: Validation of the "I Drive Smart" Survey

There have been no standardized instruments to measure change in teen driving behavior relevant to teen leaders. This I Drive Smart study serves the Tennessee Department of Safety and Homeland Security, Tennessee Highway Safety Office (THSO) and their network of teen leaders to empirically test and refine the I Drive Smart survey developed by partners and grounded in the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB). The I Drive Smart survey is designed to be administered by teen leaders to their peers and produce data relevant for use in improving planning as well as tracking changes occurring from their work. The survey measures attitudes, perceptions of social norms (peer, family, and law enforcement), perceptions of behavior control, and both driving and passenger behavior intentions. The I Drive Smart web survey was administered by a group of teen leaders to 175 of their peers. Findings were used to inform local planning and in this quasi-confirmatory study aimed at optimizing the survey. An exploratory factor analysis revealed a four-factor model aligned with TPB that explained 61.618% of variation. Item reliability analysis demonstrated high internal consistency for the behavior intention scale with a Cronbach's alpha of .884. An ordinary least squares regression test found the predictive validity of the identified components to be strong, explaining 64.5% of variation in the model and identifying perceptions of behavior control as the best predictor of behavior intentions, followed by family and peer norms. The behavior control component retained so much variation that the optimized survey assesses both volitional and non-volitional control concepts.

Further, teen leaders were able to successfully administer the survey and found the data helpful in supporting their planning. This study demonstrates that teen leaders are capable of directing evaluation activities and that the refined version of the I Drive Smart survey has appropriate psychometric properties for teen leaders in highway safety to use. Standard procedures for using the survey are discussed along with recommendations for analysis that includes triangulation with other local data points.

D. (3-B) DRE Training and Certification Description

The Drug Evaluation and Classification (DEC) Program has received national acclaim for its success in identifying the drug-impaired driver. Officers trained as Drug Recognition Experts (DREs) are frequently called upon to differentiate between drug influence and medical and/or mental disorders and is an extremely valuable tool in combating the adverse impact of drug and alcohol impaired driving in our communities. DRE School is extremely demanding.

To receive certification as a DRE, three phases of training must be completed:

- Drug Recognition Expert Pre-School (16 hours)
- Drug Recognition Expert DRE School (56 hours)
- Drug Recognition Expert Field Certification (approximately 40-60 hours)

The following summarizes each phase:

Phase 1 & 2 - Academic

These phases are typically conducted over nine days (72 hours). It includes courses in physiology, vital signs, standardized field sobriety testing (SFST), and extensive information on each of the seven categories of the drugs of abuse. The training includes three written examinations, an SFST proficiency examination, and five written quizzes. Students must achieve a minimum of 80% on the three examinations and must demonstrate proficiency in administering SFSTs in order to progress to the certification phase.

Phase 3 - Field Certification

After successfully completing the academic portion, the students must complete the third certification phase. It is the student's responsibility to complete the certification requirements within six months following the DRE school. These requirements include: conducting a minimum of 12 drug influence evaluations while under supervision of a DRE instructor; identifying subjects under the influence of four of the seven drug categories; and attaining a 75% toxicological confirmation rate. In addition, the student must maintain a progress log, a rolling log, and submit a written curriculum vitae. Finally, the student must pass a comprehensive final knowledge examination and obtain the written endorsement of two certified DRE instructors.

DRE certification is valid for two years. In order to maintain certification, DREs must conduct a minimum of four evaluations every two years, submit an updated rolling log, an updated curriculum vitae, and attend eight-hours of approved re-certification training.

Criteria

To be considered for DRE training, the applicant must meet the following criteria:

- Must have a minimum of two years of law enforcement service;
- Must be off probation with your agency;
- Must be working in patrol with your agency;
- Must be ARIDE or ARIDE PLUS* trained and proficient in their use;
- Must have a reasonable background and experience level of making DUI arrests;
- Must have an endorsement/recommendation from your local prosecutor;
- Must have an endorsement/recommendation from two DREs;
- Must submit a minimum of two actual DUI arrest reports for review; and
- Must submit current curriculum vitae.

DRE Student and Class Numbers

2010	21 students	1 class
2011	18 students	1 class
2012	15 students	1 class
2013	19 students	1 class
2014	51 students	2 classes
2015	14 students	1 class
2016	29 students	2 classes
2017	14 students	1 class
2018	35 students	2 classes

Since October 2012, there have been 5 DRE schools. There is one scheduled for July 2016. 101 officers have gone to Phase 1 and 2 of the DRE program. Currently, there are 115 DREs in Tennessee.

Update: There are 3 classes scheduled for 2019. One is complete. The second is completing its knowledge exam in July, 2019. The third class is scheduled to begin July 29, with twelve registered currently.

Currently there are 195 certified DREs in Tennessee.

E. 3-C Communication Plan to support High Visibility Enforcement Booze It and Lose It

The Booze It and Lose It message is utilized with enforcement activities during the Holiday, 100 Days of Summer Heat, and Labor Day campaign periods and targets “risk takers” (men 18-29) and “blue collars” (men 25-34) demographic groups. The campaigns include radio spots, television (network and cable) time, social media accounts, and online advertising space. The measures for advertising outreach are within the goals and guidelines of frequency and reach set by NHTSA for national paid media campaigns.

- The measure for each market purchased for broadcast television and cable will be a minimum of 200-300 Gross Ratings Points (GRP's) per week.
- The measure for each media market purchased for radio will be a minimum of 150-200 GRP's per week.
- These GRP's levels will deliver the sufficient reach to the target audience of male viewers and listeners ages 18-34.
- The frequency will be such that the target audience will see or hear the message a minimum of 3 times per campaign period.

The FY 2017 plan includes a diversity strategy to influence the driving behavior of the Hispanic community. Through various partnerships to engage in a DUI education and outreach services. The THSO will engage in educational campaigns for Manejar Borracho and one-on-one interaction with the Hispanic community as funds allow. There are also promotional media efforts utilizing radio spots and print advertisements.

Update: Integrated Communications Plan – Paid Media

The Tennessee Highway Safety Office (THSO) will utilize an integrated communications plan that works in tandem with the law enforcement communities across the State of Tennessee and in alignment with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) National Communications Plan. The THSO will capitalize on unique promotional opportunities available in the state of Tennessee that reach the target demographic highlighted by state-specific crash data. This plan focuses on impaired driving, occupant protection, pedestrian safety, distracted driving, and motorcycle awareness.

Brand recognition and interpretation of the message will help encourage behavioral changes. For example, Booze It & Lose It is associated with the penalties of drinking and driving. This effort, over time, can be persuasive and effective at modifying driver behavior, particularly when used in conjunction with enforcement efforts.

Update: Media Services and Partnerships - Contracted Media Services

The THSO continues in a grant contractual agreement with Tennessee Technological University (TTU) in Cookeville, Tennessee utilizing a state interagency agreement to provide media, marketing, and advertising services. The services feature design, production, purchasing, and administrative reconciliation to assist the state in its efforts to inform and educate the public on traffic safety issues. The primary services encompass the purchasing of radio spots, television (network and cable) time, social media channels, and online advertising space to dispense various THSO traffic safety-related messages.

TTU will employ a data-driven approach for media buys utilizing statewide crash and fatality statistics in the campaigns as outlined below in order to most effectively engage the target audience, thereby reducing fatalities, injuries, and associated economic losses resulting from traffic crashes.

The planned media purchased on behalf of the THSO for campaigns is largely aligned with the NHTSA Communications Calendar. There are additional planned media purchases made on behalf of the THSO (e.g. Super Bowl and March Madness). Here, consumption of alcoholic beverages for the target demographic is promoted higher than other periods. As a result, the THSO provides additional media emphasis through federal funds during these events.

Media Partnership Contracts - The THSO will participate in a number of professional sports-related media partnerships and events where alcohol is consumed as a secondary activity including the following:

- Professional Athletic Teams-
- Tennessee Titans (football)
- Nashville Predators (hockey)
- Memphis Grizzlies (basketball)

Collegiate Athletic Teams - The University of Tennessee (football and men's & women's basketball)

- Vanderbilt University (football, men's & women's basketball, and baseball)
- The University of Memphis (football and men's basketball)
- Middle Tennessee State University (football, men's & women's basketball; intercampus bus and bus stop)
- The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga (football)
- Tennessee State University (football and men's & women's basketball)

Events

- NYE downtown Nashville
- Cinco de Mayo
- Memphis in May International Festival
- 4th of July downtown Nashville

The THSO will partner with private entities across the state to deliver its messages at venues such as the Southern Heritage Classic, the Music City Bowl, and the Liberty Bowl; minor league baseball teams and motorsports venues in higher crash areas in Tennessee; 357 high school teams' sports promotions statewide. Additionally, the THSO anticipates it will identify additional public events that attract the target demographic group during FFY2020.

Additionally, the Fans Don't Let Fans Drive Drunk tag will be utilized at high school events through the Tennessee Secondary School Athletic Association (TSSAA). Here, partnership occurs where both male and female athletic teams compete across the state. These include high school softball, football, basketball, baseball, wrestling, track, and soccer championships. These events collectively attract a large number of students in addition to parents and grandparents throughout the state.

The THSO will provide approximately 5,000,000 tickets for high school sporting events utilizing the printing and distribution services of Huddle, Inc. These tickets promote the Buckle up in Your Truck message to students, parents, and attendees of sporting events across the state.

Update: Primary Campaign Messages - Booze It & Lose It/Buzzed Driving is Drunk Driving/Fans Don't Let Fans Drive Drunk

The Booze It & Lose It message will be utilized with enforcement activities during the Holiday and Labor Day campaign periods and will target the Male 18-34 demographic group. The campaigns will include audio spots (radio and streaming), television (network and cable) time, social media,

digital advertising (display, pre-roll, native, and OTT), cinema ads, and OOH (in-bar advertising). The measure for advertising outreach will be within the goals and guidelines of frequency and reach set by NHTSA for national paid media campaigns.

Outside of enforcement periods, the social norming messages Buzzed Driving is Drunk Driving and Fans Don't Let Fans Drive Drunk are used during the Halloween, St. Patrick's Day, Cinco de Mayo, and Independence Day holidays using a combination of the mediums mentioned above. Target demographics for each campaign are selected based on state-specific, historical crash data.

Further, the FFY2020 plan includes a diversity strategy to influence the driving behavior of the Hispanic population as indicated by the crash data.

Update: Paid Media Evaluation

Each campaign will be evaluated based on the primary KPI of awareness, utilizing medium-specific data including:

- The evaluation method for social and digital advertising includes CPM, CTR, and VCR.
- The evaluation method for television and radio includes GRPs and CPP.
- When available, the evaluation method for all tactics will include impressions.
- The frequency will be such that the target audience will see or hear the message a minimum of three times per campaign period.

Update: Paid Media

The THSO has engaged in a grant contractual agreement with Tennessee Technological University (TTU) utilizing a state interagency agreement to provide media buying, marketing, and advertising services. Services include feature design, production, purchasing, and administrative reconciliation to assist the state in its efforts to inform and educate the public on traffic safety issues. The primary services encompass the purchasing of audio spots (radio and streaming), television (network and cable) time, social media, digital advertising (display, pre-roll, native, and OTT), cinema ads, and OOH to dispense various THSO traffic safety-related messages.

TTU will employ a data-driven approach for media buys utilizing statewide crash and fatality statistics most effectively engage the target audience, thereby reducing fatalities, injuries, and associated economic losses resulting from traffic crashes.

Update: Countermeasure Strategy Description - Paid Media

The THSO will participate in a number of professional sports-related media partnerships. The THSO will also partner with private entities across the state to deliver its messages at venues such as the Southern Heritage Classic, the Music City Bowl, and the Liberty Bowl; minor league baseball teams and motorsports venues in higher crash areas in Tennessee; 357 high school teams' sports promotions statewide. Additionally, the THSO anticipates it will identify additional public events that attract the target demographic group during FFY2020.

The THSO, again will continue in a grant contractual agreement with Tennessee Technological University (TTU) in Cookeville, Tennessee utilizing an state interagency agreement to provide media, marketing, and advertising services. The services feature design, production, purchasing,

and administrative reconciliation to assist the state in its efforts to inform and educate the public on traffic safety issues. The primary services encompass the purchasing of radio spots, television (network and cable) time, social media channels, and online advertising space to dispense various THSO traffic safety-related messages.

TTU will employ a data-driven approach for media buys utilizing statewide crash and fatality statistics in the campaigns as outlined below in order to most effectively engage the target audience, thereby reducing fatalities, injuries, and associated economic losses resulting from traffic crashes.

The planned media purchased on behalf of the THSO for campaigns is largely aligned with the NHTSA Communications Calendar. There are additional planned media purchases made on behalf of the THSO (e.g. St. Patrick's Day and Cinco de Mayo). Here, consumption of alcoholic beverages for the target demographic is promoted higher than other periods. As a result, the THSO provides additional media emphasis through federal funds during these events.

Update: Evidence of Effectiveness

The planned activity is to enhance brand recognition and interpretation of the message will help build and sustain social norms. For example, Booze It & Lose It is associated with the penalties of drinking and driving, while the Click It or Ticket (CIOT) message is associated with increasing seat belt usage to save lives. Both messages associate the brand with the desired behavioral changes. The THSO will raise awareness of traffic safety issues by hosting local press events to draw the attention of traditional media outlets and increase use of social media and internet technology to spread awareness across digital platforms.

F. (3-E) Development of DUI Tracker

DUI Tracker is a state-wide, web-based application for the entry, modification, and tracking of information related to individuals arrested in Tennessee for the offense of DUI. The system collects data on DUI offenders from the time of arrest, all the way through adjudication and sentencing. It allows stakeholders to produce statistical reports and gauge the effectiveness of DUI laws, conviction rates, recidivism, and after care programs. Data is used by DUI prosecutors, state government agencies, and is often provided to the state legislature when DUI legislation is being considered. Data from DUI cases is entered into the system by DUI Coordinators funded by the GHSO at 23 of 31 judicial districts across Tennessee. The newer version of the system was designed, significantly streamlined, and incorporated into the TDOSHS TITAN web portal in 2012. Currently, over 104,000 cases have been entered into the system.

Update: There are currently in excess of 136,927 cases entered into the DUI Tracker.

There is movement to link data over from the eCrash for all Tracker records, as well as data from eCitation and eCrime. While this would only be data brought over for Tennessee Highway Patrol (THP) DUI arrests (from eCrime) and for THP and a small number of sheriffs' departments (from eCitation), as those are the only users of those applications, this would help some judicial districts where THP DUI arrests make up the majority of the DUI cases. It would reduce duplication of efforts.

G. (5-A-2) Screenings, Interventions, and Referrals in Trauma Centers

Several trauma centers and comprehensive regional pediatric centers utilize SIBRT (Screening, Brief Intervention, Referral, and Treatment) programs for both adults and adolescents in an attempt to identify those patients that may be at risk for alcohol abuse.

Screening tools such as CAGE, CRAFFT, and consumption questions are utilized as part of a patient's clinical assessment to inquire about their use of alcohol. A positive numerical screening triggers some form of brief intervention. These interventions can include in-depth interviews, discussion of risky behaviors, social work consultation, referral to a treatment center, providing educational resources, and a listing of community resources for follow-up.

The goal is to encourage positive lifestyle choices as they relate to alcohol consumption. CAGE and CRAFFT Questionnaire Descriptions:

CAGE Questionnaire:

1. Have you felt the need to **Cut** down on your drinking?
2. Do you feel **Annoyed** by people complaining about your drinking?
3. Do you ever feel **Guilty** about your drinking?
4. Do you ever drink an **Eye-opener** in the morning to relieve shakes?

CRAFFT Questionnaire:

C—Have you ever ridden in a CAR driven by someone (including yourself) who was "high" or had been using alcohol or drugs?

R—Do you ever use alcohol or drugs to RELAX, feel better about yourself, or fit in?

A—Do you ever use alcohol/drugs while you are by yourself, ALONE? F—Do you ever FORGET things you did while using alcohol or drugs?

F—Do your family or FRIENDS ever tell you that you should cut down on your drinking or drug use?

T—Have you gotten into TROUBLE while you were using alcohol or drugs?

H. (5-B) Work in Prisons to Ensure DUI Offenders are Receiving Treatment

All offenders have their substance abuse severity level assessed and scored upon intake. Correctional counselors perform a Texas Christian University Score (TCUD), and the results determine if an inmate is a candidate for treatment programs. If an inmate scores a 0, he/she is not recommended for any substance use disorder treatment programs. If an inmate scores a 2 or below, he/she is recommended for group therapy. If the offender scores a 3 or above, he/she is recommended for inpatient treatment. Clinicians can also use their judgment when assessing inmates and can recommend programming based on DUI charges that indicate a substance use disorder.

I. (5-C) DUI offenders receiving Treatment while on Probation/Parole

If an offender receives a DUI while on parole, an automatic parole violation warrant is issued, and he/she is returned to the institution or jail of release. Parole orders can mandate Substance abuse assessment and treatment as needed. Further a no driving mandate can be placed upon the offender.

Probationers may be court-ordered to attend the Victim Impact Panel class through MADD (Mothers Against Drunk Driving); it is a one-time class that is approximately two hours long. An officer or the court may also refer the offender to take the Victim Impact class.

The offender is sometimes placed on a SCRAM unit (blood alcohol unit), or an ignition interlock device may be within the vehicle. Drug and alcohol assessments are also ordered. The officer may require the offender to complete Pro-Social Life Skills based upon the charges and the offender's history of offense. It is possible that the Narcotics Anonymous program may be required, but this is the lesser of the requirements due to the validity of attendance and compliance with mandate.

J. (6-B) Improvements in Data Systems

The data gathering process is an ever-evolving mechanism that can always be improved. Regarding data collected by the AOC, the lingering problem was always the lack of data from general sessions court cases. General sessions courts are not courts of record, and, without a specific data intake system, it is nearly impossible to collect and track data on general sessions cases.

In 2001, after the Tennessee Comptroller of the Treasury's Office of Research and Education Accountability issued a report entitled "The Need for Standardized Caseload Data in Tennessee Courts," the legislature realized this was an issue and passed legislation that became T.C.A. 16-1-117(a)(1-3), directing the general sessions courts to begin submitting and the AOC to begin collecting caseload data on July 1, 2003. Unfortunately, money was not allocated to the AOC to enable this process, despite the fact that the AOC requested appropriations every year from 2003-2009 for the establishment of the data system.

In 2014, the AOC took aggressive measures to show the need for additional funding, creating a General Sessions Data Repository Plan and contracting with the National Center for State Courts to develop a detailed project proposal, which was delivered in March of 2015. The AOC again requested appropriations in the 2016 budget with the backing of several other state agencies and legislators, presenting all of the plans to the Governor's office for consideration. Fortunately, Governor Haslam recognized the need for such a data repository and granted the requested recurring appropriation to the AOC for the General Sessions Data Repository development and implementation. The repository is in the building stages, but when it is ready to go live (hopefully in 2018), the AOC will be able to gather and provide data from general sessions cases, which should fill a large void for a number of case statistics (including the large number of DUI cases that go through general sessions courts).

Secondly, every issue arising within the AOC seems to have some tie to the desire for Tennessee

to have a unified court system. Although 34 states have a unified ("unified" used in terms of centralized administration and state-financed) court system, the thought of a unified court system is easier said than done in Tennessee. All general sessions courts in the state are locally funded. Any change to the current Tennessee judiciary would require significant changes to statutes, not to mention possible revisions to the state Constitution. The unified court system debate has been discussed for decades. If various state entities and legislators become adamant about it, change will require a separate dedicated discussion and plan to do so.

Update: TRCC Update from previous quarterly meeting (6-13-19)

- Revenue's Vehicle Title and Registration System (VTRS) Presentation
 - Vehicle Services Title & Registration Website
 - Vehicle Services – "County Clerks Guide"
 - Vehicle Services – License Plate Book
 - VTRS replaced the 40+ year old legacy mainframe system.
 - Vehicle Services – VTRS Web Inquiry
 - Vehicle Services – VTRS Features and Future Enhancements
- Tennessee Trauma System Update
 - Tennessee designated its first trauma centers in August of 1988
 - Level I, II, and III Centers
 - HRSA Funding – Taxing cigarettes
 - Over 250,000 patient care records have been entered into the state trauma registry since 2007.
 - 4 –Comprehensive Regional Pediatric Centers
 - Tennessee's 2017 Trauma Numbers
 - Tennessee's Trauma Future
- TITAN 5th Edition MMUCC Compliance Presentation
 - What is TITAN?
 - What is MMUCC?
 - CRASH Schema
 - How Did We Do? Statistics/Reports.
 - Next Steps – Opportunities for more integration

Committee Member Updates on Traffic Records Projects/Related Topics/Systems (Citation, Driver, Vehicle, Roadway, EMS, Trauma, FARS). Jeff Murphy advised for Roadway that a crash data integration TDOT RFP is in progress for a new, and more modern project tracking system on safety project countermeasure effectiveness/results. To include the Highway Safety Manual, predictive purposes, provide better network analysis, dashboards, integration, GIS, etc. TDOT is attending a safety engineering conference in Minnesota in the next 2 weeks. Britnei Outland reported DOH EMS system was live April 1, 2019. 30% of agencies are reporting. Future plans to analyze overdose (NARCAN) data. Per Patrick Dolan a data usage agreement is in progress with Biospatial with DOH.



A. Following Best Practices as established by Countermeasures that Work and Highway Safety Program Guideline No.8

The Impaired Driving Task Force's Strategic Plan is directly aligned with the strategies in NHTSA's Highway Safety Program Guideline No. 8. Also, it includes countermeasures that are listed in Countermeasures that Work: A Highway Safety Countermeasures Guide for State Highway Safety Offices, 8th edition.

Further, common performance measures are identical with the state's Highway Safety Plan (HSP). The data used was provided by the Tennessee Department of Safety's Research and Planning division, which is the same source that is utilized by the THSO for the creation of the HSP.

B. Law Enforcement Liaisons

Historical Perspective

When the Law Enforcement Liaison (LEL) program began in 1998, the main focus of the program was occupant protection. Within a year of the inception of the program, an impaired driving emphasis was brought to the forefront. Initially, all LELs and Network Coordinators were trained in Standardized Field Sobriety Testing (SFST) and as SFST instructors. Early statewide assessment of training programs found that SFST was not being trained to agency officers in a standardized and systematic format. Some agencies were not training officers on the entire content of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) program, in particular, Horizontal Gaze Nystagmus (HGN). This was due to, at the time, most Tennessee courts not allowing officers to testify concerning the result of HGN. Also during this time, until 2002, there was not an active SFST State Coordinator with duties to ensure current SFST instructors had the latest updates to the curriculum. Further, there was no list of state SFST instructors or any control of what curriculum version was being used or whether the entire curriculum was being presented to officers. All of the above is prior to Advanced Roadside Impairment Training Education (ARIDE) becoming available and prior to Tennessee being involved in the Drug Evaluation and Classification Program (DRE) .

Moving Forward

With the above discussed analysis the, Director of the Governor's Highway Safety Office appointed an LEL as the State SFST Coordinator. Immediately, a relationship was established with the NHTSA Region 4 Impaired Driving Coordinator, and a plan was developed to improve the training within Tennessee relating to impaired driving education among law enforcement officers. Utilizing the trained network coordinators, a

call for instructors was made in all LEL regions and a meeting set to update all those instructors and establish a contact list of those instructors. It was also determined that no academy within the state was instructing recruits in the complete 24 hour curriculum; some were teaching 4 to 6 hours of impaired driving training and none involved wet labs (Live Alcohol Workshop) as dictated within the curriculum. The SFST State Coordinator reached out to all the major academies to add the 24-hour SFST course to the recruit curriculum; this was accomplished, and qualified up-to-date instructors were able to assist in the delivery of the curriculum.

During this time, the Governor's Highway Safety Office was so involved in training within highway safety that it was decided to add a Training Coordinator position within the LEL Program. The training coordinator organized and established venues for training and ensured all highway safety training met the Police Officers Standards and Training (POST) requirements for officers to receive credit for in-service requirements. All training was offered free of charge to the agencies.

In 2005, Tennessee had its first DRE class in Nashville with the assistance of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) who along with NHTSA credentialed the officers receiving the training. The then SFST State Coordinator was a trained and certified DRE and worked with NHTSA and IACP to perform the pilot project in Tennessee. Upon the graduation of the first class in June 2005, the State of Tennessee became a multiple test state and further opened the door for the DRE program to prosper in Tennessee. In 2006, Tennessee began to establish its own instructor base and move the program from pilot stage to sustained status.

Today's LEL Program

To date, the 24-hour SFST program is presented to new recruits in all POST-approved academies, taught by THSO personnel or those with an established relationship with THSO as part of the training cadre of THSO. The SFST State Coordinator, Steve Dillard, oversees all such training and reviews all course schedules to ensure consistent compliance with standards. THSO has offered at least 12 SFST courses across the state each calendar year since 2007.

The DRE program has completed 14 classes and is scheduled to begin Class 15 in July 2016. These classes have varied in size from 12 to 28 students per class; ideally, 15 – 18 students is optimal. Today, we have 115 active DREs; the turnover rate is high due to the quality of officers getting into the program are usually, promoted. However, they continue to be stewards of the program within law enforcement.

Update: The LEL Program was changed in FFY19. It now consists of an LEL Administrator, a Senior LEL (who also serves one of the four LEL regions of the state), a Statewide Training Coordinator, and a DRE and ARIDE Statewide Coordinator. This better aligns with the direction of the governor's administration, the TDOSHS Commissioner, and the leadership of the THSO. DRE expansion has been a greater priority since 2017.

DRE Training

Pre-requisites to participate in Tennessee include the following:

- Must have completed to SFST Program and demonstrated proficiency in administering the SFST test battery.

- Completed a Live ARIDE program and be recommended by the ARIDE Coordinator for DRE, on-in ARIDE is not accepted in Tennessee meeting this pre-requisite.
- The student's department must have a use of DRE department policy in place prior to acceptance.
- Have the recommendation of the DUI Prosecutor within his/her region.

Components of the DRE course consist of the following:

- 24 hours Pre-School
- 56 hours for the main DRE academic course
- 40 hours for the field certification process
- 6-hour final knowledge assessment test

Re-certification occurs every 2 years through an additional 8 hours of continuing education.

DRE Student and Class Numbers

2010	21 students	1 class
2011	18 students	1 class
2012	15 students	1 class
2013	19 students	1 class
2014	51 students	2 classes
2015	14 students	1 class
2016	29 students	2 classes
2017	14 students	1 class
2018	35 students	2 classes

Since October 2012, there have been 5 DRE schools. There is one scheduled for July 2016. 101 officers have gone to Phase 1 and 2 of the DRE program. Currently, there are 115 DREs in Tennessee.

Update: There are 3 classes scheduled for 2019. One is complete. The second is completing its knowledge exam in July, 2019. The third class is scheduled to begin July 29, with twelve registered currently.

Currently there are 195 certified DREs in Tennessee.

C. Data sources and Records

DUI Tracker

DUI Tracker is a statewide, web-based application for the entry, modification, and tracking of information related to individuals arrested in Tennessee for the offense of DUI. The system collects data on DUI offenders from the time of arrest, all the way through adjudication and sentencing. It allows stakeholders to produce statistical reports, and gauge the effectiveness of DUI laws, conviction rates, recidivism, and after care programs. Data is used by DUI prosecutors, state government agencies, and is often provided to the State Legislature when DUI legislation is being considered. Data from DUI cases is entered into the system by DUI Coordinators funded by the GHSO at 23 of 31 judicial districts across Tennessee. The newer version of the system was designed, significantly streamlined, and incorporated into the TDOSHS TITAN web portal in 2012.

Update: There are currently in excess of 140,000 cases entered into the DUI Tracker. <https://titan.safety.tn.gov/Areas/Public/Login.aspx?ReturnUrl=%2f>

There is movement to linked data over from the eCrash for all Tracker records, as well as data from eCitation and eCrime. While this would only be data brought over for Tennessee Highway Patrol (THP) DUI arrests (from eCrime) and for THP and a small number of sheriffs' departments (from eCitation), as those are the only users of those applications, this would help some judicial districts where THP DUI arrests make up the majority of the DUI cases. It would reduce duplication of efforts.

Tennessee Integrated Traffic Analysis Network (TITAN)

TITAN serves as Tennessee's statewide traffic records management system involving the collection, storage, and dissemination of traffic records. Data collected by the TITAN system is used by numerous traffic safety professionals and law enforcement agencies to prepare enforcement plans and to incorporate into data-driven enforcement programs. In addition, data from TITAN drives the goals and objectives within the annual Highway Safety Plan and Impaired Driving Strategic Plan. Impaired driving crash data and DUI arrest data captured within the TITAN system is also used in THP's Predictive Analytics program, which provides THP field supervisors with statistical forecasts where impaired driving incidents are most likely to occur. This information is then applied to allocation of personnel, saturation patrols, routine traffic patrol, and DUI enforcement efforts. Data captured by the TITAN system is also utilized by grantees to justify applications for enforcement grants.

Update: Reference update to section above: "DUI Tracker".

Tennessee Traffic Records Coordinating Committee (TRCC)

The TRCC is composed of members responsible for the oversight and coordination of the state's traffic records system. This includes individuals from state agencies including Safety, Transportation, and Health, as well as local law enforcement, FHWA, FMCSA, court clerks, and others. The TRCC enables meaningful communication among stakeholders and facilitates integration between traffic records systems. Also, the TRCC develops an annual traffic records

strategic plan and establishes goals and performance measures for the state's traffic records systems, which focus on enhancements to data quality, consistency, timeliness, completeness, and accuracy. The TRCC also helps to identify and monitor traffic records improvement projects across disciplines. These functions ensure that data needs related to impaired driving are reviewed regularly.

Update: This committee continues to meet on a quarterly basis. Kim Van Atta, a program manager for the THSO, facilitates this committee.

Driver's Licensing Division (TDOSHS)

The Motor Vehicle Record (MVR), which is through the Driver's Licensing Division, maintains a record of any DUI or other impaired driving conviction. It records, among other things, any traffic violations that result in points against a driver's license.

Update: The REAL ID Act of 2005 establishes minimum security standards for license issuance and production and prohibits Federal agencies from accepting for certain purposes driver licenses and identification cards from states not meeting the Act's minimum standards. Beginning October 1, 2020, all persons must have a REAL ID license for accessing Federal buildings, entering nuclear facilities, and boarding federally regulated commercial aircraft.

Tennessee began issuing REAL IDs on July 1, 2019. While not directly impactful to the tracking of DUIs, this is a significant step in a more centralized database for all drivers licenses.

Tennessee Bureau of Investigation (TBI)

The TBI Crime Laboratories compile monthly statistics and backlog reports for submitted cases including blood alcohol and toxicology (drug screen) evidence. They maintain a count of the number of cases submitted, completed, exhibits completed, and tests completed. They also compile a monthly backlog (in weeks) for toxicology and blood alcohol cases.

Update: In 2019: Purchase of new GS/MS Instrumentation for the Nashville and Knoxville toxicology sections (1 for each): The Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC/MS) is the "gold standard" instrument for forensic substance identification that can perform 100% specific tests, which positively identifies the presence of a particular substance, versus merely indicating that any of several types of substances may be present; making it especially useful as samples often contain very complex matrices and results, used in court, need to be highly accurate. GC-MS is increasingly used for detection of illegal narcotics both nationally and at the TBI.

Purchase of new Tecan EVO instrumentation for the Memphis toxicology section: Throughput mass spectrometry is essential to handle the overwhelming increase in tests that need to be conducted; therefore an instrument (Tecan Evo) that automated sample preparation solutions will help alleviate the bottleneck in mass spectrometry workflows and reduce the backlog of samples being tested.

Purchase new Breath/Alcohol Instrumentation to be calibrated and tested by TBI staff and disbursed for use by law enforcement throughout the state: In 2017, 94 instruments are being purchased as Phase 1 of an EC/IR II replacement plan with Tennessee Highway Safety Office

(THSO) grant award; FY19 provides the opportunity for completion of Phase 2 of this replacement plan, as determined by THSO, allowing for the purchase of 86 instruments from a sole-sourced vendor for a total of 180 desktops instruments replaced over the 2 grant years.

A minimum of 15 scientists sent to breath-blood alcohol related trainings in order to increase knowledge in a field that is changing constantly: Areas of knowledge to maintain include best practices in testing, lab workflow and strategies for backlog reduction, knowledge of new drugs, best practices in expert testimony, maintaining instrumentation, and training on use of new instruments, etc.

Allows TBI to have the instruments in place to improve turnaround time in the blood alcohol testing of the casework and in the cases that require additional drug screen testing, expanding the scope of testing for drug screens and the capacity to add improved THC and opiate testing.

To date, attendance at scientific trainings has been proven to be the best way for the TBI's forensic scientists, who testify as experts in DUI trials, to stay up to date on new technologies and feel confident when testifying as experts in court proceedings.

Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC)

The AOC collects trial court* filing and disposition data for DUI-related offenses including misdemeanor and felony cases. Data collected includes district, county, docket number, court, filing date, disposition date, type of disposition, the charged and adjudicated TCA Code and Class, type of hearing, and the presiding judge.

*The AOC does not have case information from General Sessions courts at the moment, but, due to the Governor appropriating recurring funds to the AOC for the creation and maintenance of the General Sessions Data Repository, they will be collecting such data in the future, approximately 2018. The Repository is currently in the building stages.

D. Impaired Driving Task Force

As discussed in a previous section (II. Priority Recommendations from Technical Assessment, a. 1-A Development of Impaired Driving Task force and Governor's Public Safety Subcabinet), this Task Force was mandated by the MAP-21 authorization. The Governor's Highway Safety Office (GHSO), created an Impaired Driving Task Force beginning May 1, 2013. Its purpose was to develop, recommend best practices, and approve a statewide Impaired Driving Strategic Plan.

It consisted, at a minimum, of representatives from the Tennessee Highway Safety Office, areas of law enforcement and the criminal justice system (e.g., prosecution, adjudication and probation), driver licensing, treatment and rehabilitation, ignition interlock programs, data and traffic records, public health and communication. The Task Force now boasts a membership of 22 with additional representation from the Administrative Office of the Courts and law enforcement representatives from our largest urban areas.

Update: The IDTF continues to meet on a quarterly basis. The agendas and minutes from the past year are located in Appendix 10.

A six-member observation team attended the Florida Impaired Driving Coalitions quarterly meeting (August 2-3, 2018) in order to determine best practices for the TN IDTF. This team briefed the full IDTF membership in a subsequent quarterly meeting. Several of the ideas have already been adopted by the membership. (See page from the Florida Impaired Driving Safety Coalition meeting report.

The TN IDTF is currently in the development stages of the following:

1. A new 3-year strategic plan, which should be completed and adopted by the spring of 2020. A retreat will replace the first quarter meeting (FFY20) in order to establish the foundation of the plan.
2. Changing its name to better align with a long-term coalition
3. Creation of a website for the public to be able to access the work of the task force.

E. Communication Program

The communication program is a robust plan in which campaigns will include radio spots, television (network and cable) time, social media accounts, and online advertising space. This is described in greater detail in section *V. II. Communication Program*.

Update: Integrated Communications Plan – Paid Media

The Tennessee Highway Safety Office (THSO) will utilize an integrated communications plan that works in tandem with the law enforcement communities across the State of Tennessee and in alignment with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) National Communications Plan. The THSO will capitalize on unique promotional opportunities available in the state of Tennessee that reach the target demographic highlighted by state-specific crash data. This plan focuses on impaired driving, occupant protection, pedestrian safety, distracted driving, and motorcycle awareness.

Brand recognition and interpretation of the message will help encourage behavioral changes. For example, Booze It & Lose It is associated with the penalties of drinking and driving. This effort, over time, can be persuasive and effective at modifying driver behavior, particularly when used in conjunction with enforcement efforts.

Update: Media Services and Partnerships - Contracted Media Services

The THSO continues in a grant contractual agreement with Tennessee Technological University (TTU) in Cookeville, Tennessee utilizing a state interagency agreement to provide media, marketing, and advertising services. The services feature design, production, purchasing, and administrative reconciliation to assist the state in its efforts to inform and educate the public on traffic safety issues. The primary services encompass the purchasing of radio spots, television (network and cable) time, social media channels, and online advertising space to dispense various THSO traffic safety-related messages.

TTU will employ a data-driven approach for media buys utilizing statewide crash and fatality statistics in the campaigns as outlined below in order to most effectively engage the target audience, thereby reducing fatalities, injuries, and associated economic losses resulting from traffic crashes.

The planned media purchased on behalf of the THSO for campaigns is largely aligned with the NHTSA Communications Calendar. There are additional planned media purchases made on behalf of the THSO (e.g. Super Bowl and March Madness). Here, consumption of alcoholic beverages for the target demographic is promoted higher than other periods. As a result, the THSO provides additional media emphasis through federal funds during these events.

Media Partnership Contracts - The THSO will participate in a number of professional sports-related media partnerships and events where alcohol is consumed as a secondary activity including the following:

- Professional Athletic Teams-
- Tennessee Titans (football)
- Nashville Predators (hockey)
- Memphis Grizzlies (basketball)

Collegiate Athletic Teams - The University of Tennessee (football and men's & women's basketball)

- Vanderbilt University (football, men's & women's basketball, and baseball)
- The University of Memphis (football and men's basketball)
- Middle Tennessee State University (football, men's & women's basketball; intercampus bus and bus stop)
- The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga (football)
- Tennessee State University (football and men's & women's basketball)

Events-

- NYE downtown Nashville
- Cinco de Mayo
- Memphis in May International Festival
- 4th of July downtown Nashville

The THSO will partner with private entities across the state to deliver its messages at venues such as the Southern Heritage Classic, the Music City Bowl, and the Liberty Bowl; minor league baseball teams and motorsports venues in higher crash areas in Tennessee; 357 high school teams' sports promotions statewide. Additionally, the THSO anticipates it will identify additional public events that attract the target demographic group during FFY2020.

Additionally, the Fans Don't Let Fans Drive Drunk tag will be utilized at high school events through the Tennessee Secondary School Athletic Association (TSSAA). Here, partnership occurs where both male and female athletic teams compete across the state. These include high school softball, football, basketball, baseball, wrestling, track, and soccer championships. These events collectively attract a large number of students in addition to parents and grandparents throughout the state.

The THSO will provide approximately 5,000,000 tickets for high school sporting events utilizing the printing and distribution services of Huddle, Inc. These tickets promote the Buckle up in Your Truck message to students, parents, and attendees of sporting events across the state.

Update: Primary Campaign Messages - Booze It & Lose It/Buzzed Driving is Drunk Driving/Fans Don't Let Fans Drive Drunk

The Booze It & Lose It message will be utilized with enforcement activities during the Holiday and Labor Day campaign periods and will target the Male 18-34 demographic group. The campaigns will include audio spots (radio and streaming), television (network and cable) time, social media, digital advertising (display, pre-roll, native, and OTT), cinema ads, and OOH (in-bar advertising). The measure for advertising outreach will be within the goals and guidelines of frequency and reach set by NHTSA for national paid media campaigns.

Outside of enforcement periods, the social norming messages Buzzed Driving is Drunk Driving and Fans Don't Let Fans Drive Drunk are used during the Halloween, St. Patrick's Day, Cinco de Mayo, and Independence Day holidays using a combination of the mediums mentioned above. Target demographics for each campaign are selected based on state-specific, historical crash data.

Further, the FFY2020 plan includes a diversity strategy to influence the driving behavior of the Hispanic population as indicated by the crash data.

Update: Paid Media Evaluation

Each campaign will be evaluated based on the primary KPI of awareness, utilizing medium-specific data including:

- The evaluation method for social and digital advertising includes CPM, CTR, and VCR.
- The evaluation method for television and radio includes GRPs and CPP.
- When available, the evaluation method for all tactics will include impressions.
- The frequency will be such that the target audience will see or hear the message a minimum of three times per campaign period.

Update: Paid Media

The THSO has engaged in a grant contractual agreement with Tennessee Technological University (TTU) utilizing a state interagency agreement to provide media buying, marketing, and advertising services. Services include feature design, production, purchasing, and administrative reconciliation to assist the state in its efforts to inform and educate the public on traffic safety issues. The primary services encompass the purchasing of audio spots (radio and streaming), television (network and cable) time, social media, digital advertising (display, pre-roll, native, and OTT), cinema ads, and OOH to dispense various THSO traffic safety-related messages.

TTU will employ a data-driven approach for media buys utilizing statewide crash and fatality statistics most effectively engage the target audience, thereby reducing fatalities, injuries, and associated economic losses resulting from traffic crashes.

Update: Countermeasure Strategy Description - Paid Media

The THSO will participate in a number of professional sports-related media partnerships. The THSO will also partner with private entities across the state to deliver its messages at venues such as the Southern Heritage Classic, the Music City Bowl, and the Liberty Bowl; minor league baseball teams and motorsports venues in higher crash areas in Tennessee; 357 high school teams' sports promotions statewide. Additionally, the THSO anticipates it will identify additional public events that attract the target demographic group during FFY2020.

The THSO, again will continue in a grant contractual agreement with Tennessee Technological University (TTU) in Cookeville, Tennessee utilizing an state interagency agreement to provide media, marketing, and advertising services. The services feature design, production, purchasing, and administrative reconciliation to assist the state in its efforts to inform and educate the public on traffic safety issues. The primary services encompass the purchasing of radio spots, television (network and cable) time, social media channels, and online advertising space to dispense various THSO traffic safety-related messages.

TTU will employ a data-driven approach for media buys utilizing statewide crash and fatality statistics in the campaigns as outlined below in order to most effectively engage the target audience, thereby reducing fatalities, injuries, and associated economic losses resulting from traffic crashes.

The planned media purchased on behalf of the THSO for campaigns is largely aligned with the NHTSA Communications Calendar. There are additional planned media purchases made on behalf of the THSO (e.g St. Patrick's Day and Cinco de Mayo). Here, consumption of alcoholic beverages for the target demographic is promoted higher than other periods. As a result, the THSO provides additional media emphasis through federal funds during these events.

Update: Evidence of Effectiveness

The planned activity is to enhance brand recognition and interpretation of the message will help build and sustain social norms. For example, Booze It & Lose It is associated with the penalties of drinking and driving, while the Click It or Ticket (CIOT) message is associated with increasing seat belt usage to save lives. Both messages associate the brand with the desired behavioral changes. The THSO will raise awareness of traffic safety issues by hosting local press events to draw the attention of traditional media outlets and increase use of social media and internet technology to spread awareness across digital platforms.



A. Community-Based Programs

Reduce TN Crashes

Technology can also be utilized to inform and educate a larger audience beyond the schools; it is critical to engage the community as well. Unique to Tennessee is the ReduceTNcrashes.org website. This is an ideal communication platform to reach and engage the young driver segment, high school leaders, and community stakeholders. The staff involved with ReduceTNcrashes.org pursues school participants to increase statewide activity and involvement. Further, they implement on-site training sessions with high school traffic safety organizations to improve familiarity with statewide traffic safety programs and website functions.

Update: Reduce TN Crashes is designed to increase awareness of safe driving practices amongst teens by facilitating and rewarding activities that are rooted in promoting teen traffic safety. The program serves as a marketing tool for traffic safety partners, driving traffic to sponsored activities' websites and increases participation in programs that reinforce the underlying message of safe driving. Every school year there is another chance for schools to reach the Gold level. They are able to explore the many traffic safety activities on the site and complete them to earn points for their school. They submit pictures and press from their activities to receive points and get their school to the top of the online leaderboard. <https://tntrafficsafety.org/teens>

There are approximately 60 activities in which a school may become involved for points. Some of the impaired driving activities which schools can utilize to earn points are:

1. Starting a SADD chapter
2. Hosting a MADD Power of Youth Program. This program seeks to educate teens on the dangers of underage drinking. The program is designed to teach the myths and truths about how drinking can affect the lives of our students and their peers. This program also challenges and empowers students to make the right choice when it comes to underage drinking.
3. Host a guest speaker on the topics of Underage Drinking and Driving (Mock DUIs)
4. Host a Prom Corsage activity
5. Promote National Drug and Alcohol Facts Week® at their school
6. Host "The Power of Parents" program at your high school. "The Power of Parents" program provides parents insight on how to help their teen avoid the dangers of underage drinking.

Currently, in 2019, there are 47 schools which have received signs, banners, and/or GDL materials. 21 of those went on to do at least 1 more traffic-safety related activity.

There have been 208 schools reached/involved since the inception. Approximately 40-60 schools join every year, with the exception of the inaugural year where there was a much larger participation.

Students Against Destructive Decisions (SADD)



Prevention is an important aspect of Tennessee's impaired driving strategic plan. Preventing impaired driving requires a multi-faceted approach that includes community-based programs, transportation alternatives, and law enforcement targeted toward prevention.

Community-based programs are targeted primarily to youth. One of the most well-known organizations in community prevention efforts is SADD, Students Against Destructive Decisions, which has

over sixty chapters in high schools and middle schools across Tennessee. These chapters serve as a positive support network for teens who wish to change the way their friends act behind the wheel, as well as other issues that teens face in their daily lives. According to the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, schools are an important setting for prevention and intervention efforts. Through active engagement with the students, young people are provided with practical tools that can be used when faced with the decision to use alcohol or other drugs. Further, SADD encourages parent and teen interventions that encourage discussion between teens and parents about driving expectations.

In Tennessee, SADD implemented the "Is it Worth the Risk?" program in FY16, which calls upon SADD chapters to host parent/teen evening events where the consequences of impaired driving are presented and discussed in a dramatic presentation. Teens discuss and reenact the various choices they lead to an impaired driving crash—the decision to consume alcohol and the choice to get inside the vehicle. The SADD students present the consequences in a legal form discussing the penalties for being pulled over and charged with a DUI (Driving Under the Influence). Teens discuss the consequences for parents of hosting and/or providing alcohol to minors. The event includes a retrospective survey that asks participants to measure their changes in knowledge, risk perception, and understanding of the laws.

Another way that younger drivers can be educated in Tennessee is through the "Teen Driver Alert Zones" app, which was designed to engage teens, parents, schools, law enforcement, and community leaders. "Teen Driver Alert Zones" is still in development and uses crash data to create heat maps of the "most dangerous" intersections in their towns. The idea is that it will promote communication between the parents and new teen drivers to have a discussion why certain intersections can be hazardous to new drivers.

Collaboration is essential for the success of community-based programs. Several organizations also come together through the Tennessee Teen Safe Driving Coalition, founded with the National Safety Council to bring together youth and adult leaders to develop and steward resources to support teen drivers.

Update: Current SADD Chapters

2017 82 Chapters

2018 101 Chapters

2019 90 Chapters

21st District Drug Court

The 21st District Drug Court is a two-year alternative sentencing program within the 21st Judicial District that covers Hickman, Williamson, Perry and Lewis counties. The Drug Court model uses a non-adversarial, therapeutic approach to crimes rooted in addiction. At least one third of the present 53 participants reside in the rural counties of Hickman, Lewis, and Perry when they enter the drug court. The program requires that they maintain residence in Williamson County for treatment purposes, so they are afforded the opportunity to reside in housing leased by the drug court. This provides them with stable living environment where they can use public transportation and other means of transportation to treatment classes, court, and employment. Most do not have a valid driver's license, and one of the goals of the drug court is to encourage participants to obtain their driver's license and to give the community safe, sober drivers on the streets and highways.

Drug Court tests first-year participants at a minimum of three times per week for drugs and alcohol. Many of these tests are specific to alcohol and are confirmed by Aegis Lab. A breathalyzer is also used at every test. Participants are also required to attend weekly treatment groups as specified by the treatment coordinator and 3 AA/NA or other self- help meetings per week. Drug Court continues to emphasize relapse prevention, especially as it relates to alcohol use and high risk choices. Participants are required to maintain employment and to appear weekly before the drug court judge who monitors their progress in the program. They also are required to observe a curfew.

Drug Court also partners with State Probation and Parole and the Franklin Police Department in making unannounced home checks to ensure compliance within the program. Participants are frequently checked for alcohol during the home checks. A grant provided by the Tennessee Highway Safety Office provides funds for drug tests, confirmations, and housing provided to participants.

Update: The following are goals for the 2019 FFY:

- To provide substance abuse treatment to individuals whose involvement in the criminal justice system is a result of their substance dependence and monitor any alcohol and drug use, as well as to provide supervision over these participants to monitor their adherence to treatment, community adjustment and adherence to probation and other legal rules and regulations.
- To maintain a data base and spread sheets to organize and record collected data to measure participants progress while in the program and after completing the program.

- To encourage participants to obtain a valid driver's license and record that progress while in the program.
- To pursue future funding opportunities to become self-sufficient in present services and become capable of future expansion.

Activities and Countermeasures for the 2019 FFY:

- Participants will drug tested three times weekly for one year, one random weekly test for six months and at least one random test a month during the final six months of participation. Random drug testing will include a laboratory test for alcohol, to be administered on each participant at a minimum of once per month. While a breathalyzer is utilized at each drug test, the laboratory test is necessary to screen a longer window of use.
- Ongoing criminal record checks will be conducted to monitor for any new citations or criminal charges.
- Trolley Passes will be provided to encourage public transportation for those participants without valid licenses or other means of legal transportation.
- Participants will be required to provide a physician's statement following any doctor or dentist visit verifying treatment, medication and the fact that the participant is in the Recovery Court Program.
- Participants will be required to attend treatment groups and three AA/NA meetings a week. The treatment groups will consist of evidence based curriculum. Participants will complete Moral Reconation Therapy (MRT). MRT is a leading evidence based curriculum utilized with re-offending felony offenders.
- Participants also complete ongoing Aftercare groups, as well as periodic groups designed for specifically targeted issues such as codependency. Recovery Skills Groups and Relapse Prevention groups will remain available.
- Participants will be required to maintain employment. They will also appear weekly before the Drug Court Judge who will monitor their progress in the program.

Evaluation

The 21st District Recovery Court will determine its effectiveness by maintaining statistics during the grant year that will monitor progress in several areas to include behavior patterns, substance usage, health and employment. The program will also maintain the rate of relapse on alcohol for all participants. Any traffic violations that are alcohol or drug related will be reported and all participants who obtain their licenses will be recorded.

The Drug Court uses TN-WITS (the portion specifically designed for drug courts) to analyze and compile data on each participant. Administrative data will be collected and entered into TN-WITS and the Treatment Coordinator will utilize the Drug Use Screening Inventory (DUSI).

Some of the relevant information collected on each participant includes:

- County of residency
- Current residency
- Education
- Employment

- Financial data
- Drug and alcohol tests administered with subsequent results
- Attitudes assessments

Recovery Courts

Throughout the state of Tennessee, there are 53 operational Recovery Courts funded by the Tennessee Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services. The Recovery Courts types include Adult Drug, Juvenile Drug, Mental Health, and Veterans Treatment Courts; many of the courts serve DUI offenders as well. Recovery Courts serve both felony and misdemeanor offenders although majority of the courts serve felon offenders. The data collected since 2013 indicates the Adult Drug and Veteran Treatment Recovery Courts have admitted over 3,000 participants who have substance abuse, mental health, or co-occurring disorders in an effort to assist them toward recovery.

Update: 23rd Judicial District Drug Court

The 23rd Judicial District DUI Court is a specialized court dedicated to changing the behavior of DUI offenders through intensive supervision and treatment. The DUI Court provides a systematic and coordinated approach to prosecuting, sentencing, monitoring, and treating DUI offenders. The DUI Court's goal is to change offenders' behavior by identifying and treating their alcohol problems and by holding them accountable for their actions. The 23rd Judicial District has developed a DUI Court based on the 10 Guiding Principles of DUI Courts to more adequately address specific issues presented by the alcohol-impaired driver. The DUI Court emphasizes addiction treatment for the offender, along with punitive measures.

The DUI Court reduces recidivism because the Judge, Prosecutor, Probation Officer, and treatment staff work together as a team to assure that alcohol treatment and other sentencing requirements are satisfied for offenders on an individual basis. The 23rd District DUI Court meets regularly, giving all parties an opportunity to discuss the status of a case. The DUI Court Judge can then immediately revise restrictions, if appropriate. The DUI Court is more efficient and effective than regular courts because the Judges closely supervises the offenders and is familiar with the complex DUI laws, evidentiary issues, sentencing options, and the offenders.

The following are goals for the 2019 FFY:

- Promote public safety through the operation of the DUI Court. Habitual DUI offenders will receive therapeutic treatment. Participants will make weekly appearances before the DUI Court Judge to review their progress. They will be required to maintain employment, to perform community service, to attend AA meetings, to completely abstain from drugs and alcohol, to pass random drug and alcohol screens, and to report to state probation. They will reside on house arrest at the Drug Court Sober Living Facility.
- Promote cost efficiency by reducing the number of jail days for repeat DUI offenders.
- Promote the DUI Court in the community.
- Provide accurate statistics on the DUI Court program.

Activities and Countermeasures for the 2019 FFY:

- Provide treatment, transport participants to weekly court appearances, verify employment, monitor community service, transport participants to AA meetings and lead those meetings, perform random drug and alcohol screens to ensure adherence to program requirements, transport participants to state probation. Manage all aspects of the DUI Court Sober Living Facility.
- To calculate cost efficiency realized by housing participants in the DUI Court Sober Living Facility rather than local jails or the state prison.
- To contact local news media with notifications of DUI Court graduations and community activities.
- To enter and maintain statistical data on TN-WITS, the Department of Mental Health data management system.

Evaluation

The DUI Court collects comprehensive data on each participant. Complete biographical information is entered into the court's internal Database and the Tennessee Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Service's TN-WITS Database. Complete case data is collected, including arrest data, criminal histories, final court Judgments, treatment reports, drug screen results, probation reports, sponsor contact reports, AA Meeting reports, and Weekly Court Minutes reflecting each participant's progress.

The Tennessee Bureau of Investigation provides an automatic notification of any arrest of participants and graduates of the DUI Court. Those reports are reviewed to determine recidivism rates if applicable. To date, no DUI Court graduate has been re-arrested for DUI upon completion of the program.

Any potential arrest data will be compared against annual reports issued by the Tennessee Department of Safety and Homeland Security.

The Tennessee Bureau of Investigation provides an automatic notification of any arrest of participants and graduates of the DUI Court. Those reports are reviewed to determine recidivism rates if applicable. To date, no DUI Court graduate has been re-arrested for DUI upon completion of the program.

Data on each participant is tracked on a daily basis. Arrest data is provided to the Drug Court automatically by the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation at the time of booking. Progress data on DUI Court participants will be compared to data on crash statistics provided annually by the Tennessee Department of Safety and Homeland Security and the Tennessee Department of Transportation.

Knoxville Metro Drug Coalition

Metro Drug Coalition is a nonprofit organization established 31 years ago by a joint resolution of City of Knoxville and Knox County to unite policy makers and leaders to address community substance abuse issues. The mission is to improve the health of the greater Knoxville community by reducing the use of alcohol and drugs through policy, systems and environment change. They strive to be the leading influence on substance abuse issues by identifying solutions and providing

direction to the community and strive to adhere to the highest moral and ethical standards in every aspect of substance abuse prevention. MDC is using FFY19 grant funds to specifically address the issue of underage purchase and consumption of alcoholic beverages.]

2019 Program Goal with THSO:

To increase retail compliance rates of alcohol outlets in both the City of Knoxville and Knox County by 3% through education, training and enforcement and focus greater emphasis on the county compliance checks.

Activities and Countermeasures for the 2019 FFY:

- Provide two trainings for law enforcement and underage volunteers involved in compliance checks.
- Host 2 underage drinking media awareness campaigns through local media outlets.
- Identify a minimum of 2 policy or procedural changes and collaborate with the beer boards to move those changes forward.
- Every new beer permit holder will receive a packet of educational information and tool kit to assist in proper identification and carding.
- Provide fake identification training to a minimum of 15 merchants in close proximity of the University of Tennessee campus.
- Meet with an additional 10 hotel and motel managers in Knox County who have bars on the premises to educate and improve policies to prevent underage sales. (compliance rates were lowest among these businesses versus other retail establishments).
- Host a minimum of 120 educational presentations will be delivered to youth, parents, teachers, caretakers of youth, and etc. in Knox County and Knox County Schools.

Evaluation

Compliance check data will be reported monthly as results are reported to the Metro Drug Coalition from law enforcement. It will be reported on quarterly to the THSO.

Beer Board meetings for the City and County are held monthly and educational packets are given to new permit holders at that time. A spreadsheet is kept with all new permit holders and their receipt of materials. This will be reported quarterly to THSO.

Underage Drinking campaigns will be conducted twice per grant year and will be reported quarterly at the end of the quarter when the activity was conducted.to THSO through narrative and media reach.

Educational Presentations to parents and youth are tracked with total number of trainings and total numbers in attendance, and will be reported quarterly to THSO.

Data collection is maintained through the MDC using Excel spreadsheets. Media information is requested from media outlets based on their viewing audience and placement of the advertising. Over 3,000 individuals receive our newsletters, but another 300 receive electronic copies. We also post the newsletters on the MDC's website. All businesses receive a letter following compliance checks. Spreadsheets of all businesses will be checked for their compliance rates and date and time of compliance check. Every staff member reports quarterly on their community educational presentations to both parents and youth and is easily collated for the total numbers reached.

Davidson County Residential Drug Court

The Davidson County Drug Court Residential Program (DC4) is a long-term residential drug and alcohol treatment facility, which operates under the direct supervision of the Division IV Criminal Court in the 20th Judicial District of Tennessee (Nashville/Davidson County). To our knowledge, DC4 was one of the first self-operated residential drug court program established in this country.

Since the program was established in 1997, over 600 offenders have successfully completed the program. The recidivism rate for persons successfully completing the program is approximately 25%. The retention rate since program inception is approximately 65%. On average, participants had more than 8 previous drug charges, and had been previously incarcerated from two to four years. By using this approach since May of 1997, the Davidson County Drug Court program has accomplished the following: diverted approximately 1,500 people from the current criminal justice process, maintained a negative drug test rate of 97%, provided the community with over 50,000 community service hours annually, maintained a 100% employment rate for graduates, and numerous drug-free babies have been born. All of this has been accomplished at a cost of \$48.00 per day as opposed to \$63.41 day in prison, representing a savings in excess of 30%.

DC4 currently has the capacity to serve 171 adult male and female non-violent felony offenders for both inpatient and intensive out-patient treatment. The daily average census is 80 in residential 25 in outpatient, and 25 aftercares. Demographics of current residents indicate that the average participant began using AOD at the age of 14, and 58% identified cannabis as the first substance they abused. At the time of entry into DC4, approximately 68% of residents identified some form of cocaine as their primary drug of choice (crack cocaine 47.7%, other forms of cocaine 20%). 98% were residents of Davidson County. The average age upon entry to DC4 was 31 years old, with approximately 68% male and 32% female, 61.7% were African American, 37.8% were Caucasian and 0.05% was either Asian or Hispanic. Average household income was 0 to \$10,000, and there was no stable job history. The majority were unemployed. Our estimate is that applicants had on average, been convicted of 5 prior felonies and had been incarcerated 4 years.

The following are goals for the 2019 FFY:

- To provide intensive alcohol and drug addiction treatment to DUI and all other recovery court participants including co-occurring mental health and substance abuse treatment for those who have been assessed as in need of such services.
- To reduce the number of offenders arrested for DUI and other related alcohol and drug offenses by placing them in a long-term intensive drug and alcohol treatment program.
- To provide intensive long-term residential treatment to participants driving and arrested for DUI's and other related alcohol and drug offenses.

Activities and Countermeasures for the 2019 FFY:

- Phase I: Assessment and Orientation, is a minimum of 12 weeks in length. During this phase, the residents complete orientation and any other assessments needed to develop the treatment plan. Residents stay at the residential facility 24 hours, 7 days a week during this phase. Residents are drug tested on a random basis.
- Phase II: Stabilization and Rehabilitation, is a minimum of 12 weeks in length. During this phase, residents work treatment plans bundled with a wide range of services including individual, group, family, and drama therapy. Services are delivered through didactic approaches such as psycho-education, addictions treatment, medication group, relapse prevention, group therapy and coping strategies. Cognitive therapy and motivational interviewing are integrated with a 12-step based recovery program. Our therapeutic community incorporates vocational training, educational/GED training, life skills, cognitive behavioral interventions and community service work. Each resident performs a minimum of 200 hours of community service work while in the residential program. During this phase, residents are slowly integrated into the community by attending five outside support meetings of AA/NA/CA. Residents receive no less than 2 random drug screens per month during this phase.
- Phase III: Re-entry and Employment, is a minimum of 12 weeks in length. During this phase, residents develop an initial aftercare plan with the counselor, begin employment or vocational training and maintain educational pursuits. Pass time is earned to begin the integration process back into the community. A program fee is charged to residents to include them in the financial responsibility to offset the cost of the program. Drug screens during this phase are very important for accountability. Residents receive no less than 3 random drug screens per month during this phase.
- Aftercare: Transition, is a minimum of 6 months. Upon successful completion of the three-phase program residents are graduated to aftercare. Graduates are placed in transitional housing away from the facility and return to DC4 weekly for group therapy individual therapy and receive two drug test per week.

Evaluation

The Davidson County Drug Court (DC4) will collect and maintain the following data on all program participants during the THSO Project Period:

- DUI statistics of participants in the Davidson County Drug Court Program (DC4) (residential, intensive outpatient and aftercare) during each of the four quarters of the THSO project period;
- Number of participants "admitted" into the Davidson County Drug Court Program (DC4) during each of the four quarters of the THSO project period;
- Number of participants who have received treatment as part of the Davidson County Drug Court (DC4) during each of the four quarters of the THSO project period;
- Number of participants who have tested positive for alcohol and/or drugs while in the Davidson County Drug Court (DC4) Program including the type of substance tested positive for during each of the four quarters of the THSO project period;
- Total number of participants that successfully complete/graduate from the Davidson County Drug Court (DC4) Program during each of the four quarters of the THSO project period; and
- Total number of intakes that are re-arrested and/or convicted of a new DUI offense in this jurisdiction while in the program during this THSO project period will be tracked.

Williamson County DUI Court

Williamson County DUI Court offers treatment, supervision, and support for offenders who have been charged with a second or third DUI (or a 4th on a case-by-case basis), or DUI probation violation (on a case-by-case basis). DUI Court serves as a constructive alternative for offenders with alcohol and drug abuse problems. DUI Court has a graduated structure and follows specific guiding principles. The program begins with jail time and intensive probation. Williamson County DUI Court is a team concept involving the Judge, District Attorney, Public Defender & Defense Bar, DUI Court Coordinator, DUI Court Case Manager, Probation Officer, Law Enforcement, an Evaluator, and a Treatment Provider who all evaluate the individual's progress at a weekly staff meeting.

General goals of the Williamson County DUI Court are to save the lives of troubled individuals and to insure the safety of the community. They want to decrease the number of alcohol-related crashes, DUI arrests, and repeat offenses and increase the opportunity for alcohol/drug treatment, offering freedom from addiction. They want to allow courts to participate in restorative justice and provide hope for a different way of life, preventing generational alcoholism.

The following are goals for the 2019 FFY:

- Reduce by 24 the number of drivers in Williamson County during Fiscal Year 2019 who are considered high risk to be involved in an impaired-driving crash and fatality.
- Provide intensive supervision and accountability during Fiscal Year 2019 to 25 members of a population considered high risk to be involved in an impaired-driving crash and fatality.
- Decrease graduate recidivism rate of 12% at end of calendar year 2017 to 10% by end of Fiscal Year 2019, thereby reducing by one-half the number of graduates who are statistically projected to re-offend during this period.

Activities and Countermeasures for the 2019 FFY:

- Engage legal counsel of 46 defendants to make them aware of Williamson County DUI Court as an option for their client.
- Accept 25 candidates who have been convicted of multiple DUI-related offenses and assessed to meet criteria for substance use disorder.
- Empower 24 (94% of 25) participants to successfully complete the DUI Court program which includes maintaining a minimum of 120 consecutive days without testing positive for alcohol or other substances and zero ignition interlock violations.
- Monitor 25 participants for impaired driving using ignition interlock devices installed in personal vehicles.
- Monitor 25 participants for consumption of alcohol using continuous monitoring ankle devices.
- Monitor 25 participants for consumption of alcohol and use of other substances via laboratory-tested urine screenings a minimum of twice each week.
- Utilize collaborative efforts of DUI Court Team and partner agencies to provide evidence-based recovery programming to 25 participants.
- Require 25 participants to demonstrate accountability each week by reporting to Presiding Judge, DUI Court staff (2x), Treatment Provider (2x), and other members of DUI Court Team as well as attending three self-help meetings.

- Implement mentoring program to connect current program participants with successful graduates on a monthly basis.
- Implement alumni programs to maintain interaction with graduates on a quarterly basis.
- Those granted the privilege of attaining a restricted driver's license are mandated to install an ignition interlock device in their vehicle, which monitors Blood Alcohol content at the time a participants starts the vehicle and randomly as they commute. Every DUI Court participant submits a minimum of two urine samples each week to be laboratory tested for use of alcohol or other substances.

Evaluation

Williamson County DUI Court implements collaborative and evidence-based interventions to enhance roadway safety. National Center for DWI Courts' "Guiding Principles" is the cornerstone of the DUI Court program. These principles are the culmination of 25 years of empirical studies for the purpose of understanding best practices that improve outcomes for individuals involved in the justice system due to a substance use disorder. They include:

1. Determine the population
2. Perform a clinical assessment
3. Develop the treatment plan
4. Supervise the offender
5. Forge agency, organization, and community partnerships
6. Take a judicial leadership role
7. Develop Case Management strategies
8. Address transportation issues
9. Evaluate the program
10. Ensure a sustainable program

Effective execution of these principles promotes increased graduation rates and reduced use of alcohol or other substances as well as participant recidivism, which ultimately decreases the number of impaired drivers involved in crashes and fatalities. In fact, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) identifies DWI Courts as an "effective, science-based traffic safety [countermeasure] for major highway safety problem areas".

DUI Court participants undergo intensive supervision that includes serving a jail sentence, frequent monitoring for use of alcohol or other substances, ongoing reporting to the Presiding Judge and other DUI Court Team members, and completing a substance use treatment plan. Assessment and treatment of an "alcohol problem" is also identified by NHTSA as an effective countermeasure. The DUI Court Treatment Provider utilizes a panel of assessment tools to establish and adjust treatment plans. Among these, the Impaired Driving Assessment, created by NHTSA and the American Probation and Parole Association is used to help determine a participant's level of risk to re-offend.

DUI Court personnel gather relevant data on a monthly basis to monitor progress towards achieving goals and objectives. This information is compiled and reviewed by Court Team via quarterly reports to manage opportunities and modifications as needed to ensure maximum impact. An Independent Evaluator works with personnel to conduct an annual evaluation that

provides competent and unbiased appraisal of Williamson County DUI Court's performance. This approach to the collection and utilization of data allows the Court Team to evaluate if the project is progressing as planned, reaching the intended target group, and achieving the intended goals and objectives.

Data is collected in six categories using a combination of court documents, program-specific instruments, evidence-based treatment tools, monitoring technology, personal interaction, and participant self-reporting forms:

1. Candidate and Participant Information
2. Treatment Planning
3. Alcohol and Substance Use
4. Participant Progress
5. Program Performance
6. DUI-Related Trends

Community Anti-Drug Coalition of Rutherford County (CADCOR)

Coalitions have deep connections to their local community and serve as catalysts to reduce local substance use and abuse rates. The Community Anti-Drug Coalition of Rutherford County conducts several programs in the Rutherford County area, which is in Middle Tennessee.

- Provide four community booths to distribute information for underage binge drinking awareness education.
 - Install billboards at two locations (on Highway 41 and WS Murfreesboro Rd S/O Stones River Road FN).
 - Conduct presentations on underage binge drinking in Rutherford County schools
- work with area youths to implement peer-to-peer training counseling.
- Conduct a media campaign with Comcast (78,363 units aired per month) running from February through June, sharing an educational underage drinking message for teens and parents for prom and graduation.
 - Share public service announcements at stores that serve alcohol.
 - Work in partnership with the Rutherford County Sheriff's Department to provide window clings at stores and/or restaurants that serve alcohol.
 - Continue the partnership with Daniel McKee of the "Daniel McKee Alternative School" to implement alcohol education.

COUNT IT! DROP IT! LOCK IT!

The Coffee County Anti-Drug Coalition, serving Coffee County, TN, has put into action a comprehensive plan to tackle the problem of prescription drug abuse by putting information out to parents of youth and providing them with the information and materials they need. This campaign has been labeled COUNT IT! DROP IT! LOCK IT! (CLD it!). This campaign focuses on proper medication monitoring, storage and disposal. Pharmacists and health care providers also play a critical role in the effort by implementing policy and practice changes such as discussing medication safety with all clients and distributing free lock boxes and disposal guides. Many other counties and states are now using CLD it!.

The tenants of CLD it! are as follows:

- a. Lock up your medications and store them in a place others would not think to look.
- b. Count your pills every two weeks. This will prevent theft and ensure that medications are taken properly.
- c. Drop off unused/expired medications for proper disposal at your participating law enforcement departments.

Allies for Substance Abuse Prevention in Anderson County (ASAP)

Allies for Substance Abuse Prevention (ASAP) works to bring together all sectors of the community to effectively implement environmental strategies to prevent and reduce underage alcohol use and other substance abuse. ASAP consists of volunteers from across all sectors of the community with a wide-range of support.

They have several programs and initiatives to support the coalition's mission:

“Be A Parent, Not A Peer” campaign

The “Be A Parent, Not A Peer” campaign focuses on raising awareness of Tennessee’s Social Host Liability Law to decrease the rate of teens who drive under the influence and resulting accidents. Since many underage youth obtain alcohol from their parents and other adults the BAP campaign is aimed at informing this population of the legal and social implications of providing alcohol to underage youth.

Promotion for the BAP campaign includes media campaigns focused on social media, newspaper advertising and other locations where parents can be reached, awareness nights at high school football and basketball games many parents attend, information sessions at county health and safety fairs and other community events, partnering with Roane State Community College to increase awareness among parents and near peers, and encouraging parents to sign the pledge to “Be A Parent, Not A Peer” and also give out information to refer to later.

Booze It and Lose It promotion

Booze It and Lose It is promoted to Anderson County and surrounding county residents through the Demolition Derby/Tractor Pull at the Anderson County Fair. Social media is utilized to promote information on the consequences of impaired driving through trivia and also PSAs during the event.

Sober Prom Campaign

Youth coalition members from area high schools develop and promote a sober prom campaign also with Booze It and Lose It. For example, this year, the slogan “Make it a night to remember...not a night you will never forget” was chosen. The Clinton Police Department partnered with ASAP to stage a photo shoot to produce cards, posters, and ads. This year’s image is shown below. Ads are placed in local newspapers and promoted on social media. Posters are hung at the high school, and cards are distributed to students through a partnership with local florist and tuxedo rental shops. Students are also encouraged to sign sober prom pledge cards also shown below. These activities are aimed to decrease incidents of alcohol and drug use and ultimately reduce accidents due to driving under the influence.

In addition to the above initiatives, if THSO funding continues into the next fiscal year, the following program is also planned:

Perception of Harm

Promoting a change in perception of the harms of driving under the influence by providing high school students at local high schools with the opportunity to hear from speaker Blake McMeans whose life was altered profoundly by a drunk driving accident. Other means to change the perception of harm and behaviors will include promotion of parent-teen driving agreements. The agreements will address multiple safe driving aspects including impairment, seatbelt use, distracted driving and other common teen driving mistakes.

Update: This project continues to focus on impairment and distracted driving in Anderson county youth. This county has seen a tremendous problem with underage drinking as early as 6th grade, as well as abuse of the Social Host Liability law with parents. Based on the most recent survey data, there are concerns regarding students driving a car or other vehicle while they had been drinking alcohol and also riding in a car or other vehicle driven by someone else who had been drinking alcohol. Among 6th through 12th graders in Anderson County, in the past 30 days 1.5% of students had driven a car or other vehicle while they had been drinking alcohol. Among the same group, in the past 30 days 7.1% had ridden in a car or other vehicle driven by someone else who had been drinking alcohol. (PRIDE Survey, 2016)

There is also concerning data regarding Anderson County parent’s knowledge and practices as it regards to alcohol and youth. In a 2017 survey, 30% of parents responded that it was “news to them” that Tennessee’s Social Host Liability Law holds adults legally responsible if they provide alcohol to minors. Another 7% of parents said they would allow their own child to attend a party at another person’s house knowing that alcohol might be consumed by those under age 21. To that same question, an additional 6% said they weren’t sure. Most concerning is the 3% of parents who responded that they would host a party at their home and allow alcohol to be served to those under age 21. Alcohol is also available to minors in Anderson County through retail establishments. During a joint effort by local law enforcement and the Tennessee Alcoholic Beverage Commission, 22.6% of liquor and/or beer establishments sold to a minor during a

compliance check operation (Compliance Checks conducted April 2017 by Tennessee Alcoholic Beverage Commission and Anderson County Sheriff's Department).

Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD)

The mission of Mothers Against Drunk & Drugged Driving is to “end drunk driving, help fight drugged driving, support the victims of these violent crimes and prevent underage drinking.” They work toward the fulfillment of this mission through various programs and community partnerships.

Their premier, valued programs encompass education, awareness, and training, with specific emphasis on Underage Drinking Prevention, victim support, and adult programs. Specifically, programs engage both parents and youth with our nationally recognized Power of Parents and Power of Youth.

Power of Parents

“Talking with Kids and Teens About Alcohol” is a supplemental overview guide of both the middle school and high school parent handbooks. This resource helps parents substantially reduce the chance that their child will drink before the age of 21. Power of Parents is a joint effort between MADD and Dr. Robert Turrisi of Pennsylvania State University. This in-depth handbook provides evidence-based tools as a resource for parents of middle and high school students, to assist them in communicating with their teens about alcohol and preventing underage drinking.

Power of Youth

Power of You(th) is MADD's underage drinking prevention initiative. Its goal is to help Power of You(th) teens take a stand against underage drinking and show them how they can set an example for their peers. Through this evidence-based program, youth are taught the dangers of underage drinking could lead to legal troubles, alcoholism, dangerous behaviors, bad grades, injury or death. Students are asked to take a stand and participate in Red Ribbon Week, use social media to positively influence others, and encourage their friends to stay alcohol free until they are 21.

Court Monitoring

Court monitoring plays an important role in the MADD's work to eliminate impaired driving. Our goals are to reduce repeat offenses as well as foster transparency and accountability among the criminal justice system by:

- Promoting public interest in the judicial system and awareness in the outcomes of criminal cases
- Compiling information on how DUI/DWI cases are handled
- Creating relevant reports and publicizing the findings

MADD's court monitoring program focuses on impaired driving cases that are adjudicated in the criminal courts and is seen as a beneficial tool for law enforcement, prosecution, and judges.

Tie One On For Safety (TOOFS)

Some of the most dangerous days of the year on our nation's roadways are between Thanksgiving and New Year's Day. That is why every holiday season MADD asks citizens to display a MADD red ribbon in a visible location to remind others to always designate a non-drinking driver. Started in 1986, Tie One On For Safety® is MADD's longest running and most visible public awareness project. The name comes from the phrase "tie one on," which is slang for drinking alcohol. But at MADD, the phrase is used to remind everyone that drinking and driving don't mix.

Memorial Sobriety Checkpoints

The primary goal of a sobriety checkpoint is not to arrest people, but rather to deter people from committing DUI. Sobriety checkpoints help stop drunk drivers who would likely remain under the radar. The publicity from checkpoints reminds people who drink that drinking and driving don't mix. MADD works alongside Law Enforcement across the state of TN to turn each sobriety checkpoint into a Memorial Sobriety Checkpoint to put a "face" on drunk driving. Victims of impaired driving, both injured and killed, are displayed at the checkpoint. Additionally, a brochure explaining the benefits of sobriety checkpoint is given to each driver as he/she passes through.

Victim Impact Panels

Victim Impact Panels are a court mandated awareness program presented to offenders who have been arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol or any drugs. The program is presented in a non-confrontational manner, where victims of DUI crimes share their own personal stories of how impaired drivers forever changed their lives. The panel offers a unique perspective to attendees who are often overlooked or simply cannot grasp the message the courts and other DUI offender programs attempt to convey.

Victim Services

Bereavement is difficult to come to terms with; however, sudden, violent or traumatic death can be particularly hard to accept. The grief reactions from a sudden loss by the death of a loved one due to an impaired driver can be intense, complicated, and long lasting. MADD supports these victims 24 hours a day, 7 days a week at no charge. The MADD TN Victim Services department is staffed by one full-time employee and supported by 10 volunteer victim advocates. MADD Victim Advocates - assist, support, and provide the victims with crisis intervention counseling in person, in writing, and/or by telephone; advocates will accompany the family to court, serve as a liaison between the prosecutor's office and the victim's family, help family apply for TN crime victims compensation funding, provide referrals for grief counseling and civil attorney and any other service within our scope that is requested by the family. The overall goal is to help the victims

and survivors identify and develop healthy coping skills in order to remain stable and secure in the aftermath of the traumatic, life changing acts committed against them or their loved one(s).

MADD has developed several partnerships, which include, but are not limited to the following:

- Pitner Driving School
- Drive 4 Life
- Metro Drug Commission
- MAPC (Memphis Area Prevention Coalition)
- Sumner County Anti-Drug Coalition
- Tennessee Teen Safe Driving Coalition
- TN Teen Institute
- Madison Community Coalition
- Williamson Community Coalition Council
- Blake McMeans Foundation
- TN Schools Resource Officers Association
- TN Wildlife Resource Agency BUI Unit
- TN Titans
- Nashville Predators
- Fort Campbell Military Base
- Riverview Prison
- TN Voices for Victims
- TATU (Teens Against Alcohol Tobacco Use)
- TN District Attorney's Conference
- Statewide TN secondary schools

Update: The following are goals for the 2019 FFY:

- Provide middle school/high school students with our evidence based program, Power of Youth. This program will be implemented in a minimum of 24 schools across the state of Tennessee by MADD staff as well as trained volunteers. Students will be provided with an optional booklet to accompany the presentation.
- Provide parents of teens with MADD's evidence based program, Power of Parents. The implementation of this program will be carried out by MADD staff and trained volunteers with a minimum of 12 workshops conducted throughout the grant cycle. Parents will also be provided with an education supplement book at these sessions, including but not limited to any access point of parents at community events and other school activities.
- Provide 6 training to community stakeholders on the Power of Youth and/or the Power of Parents program to be implemented in their respective areas.
- Participate in community events as they are scheduled across the state to provide information for community mobilization in line with current MADD programs and the MADD mission.
- Continue to actively work with the Tennessee Teen Safe Driving Coalition and participate in community activities.

- Network with parent, teen, and community organizations to build support around MADD's mission to prevent underage drinking and parental involvement.

Activities and Countermeasures for the 2019 FFY:

- Help youths explore the real, short- and long-term impacts of drinking underage, including how it damages their brains and the long-lasting social consequences through interactive presentations delivered by certified facilitators.
- MADD also offers tools directly to teens to encourage them to use the power they have to keep themselves and their friends safe. Through this valuable program youth not only learn why it is important to stay away from alcohol and other drugs, but they also learn real life strategies. This program is offered in a classroom type setting with a power point presentation and a supplemental book.
- The Power of Youth Program is designed to educate youth on the dangers of drinking before 21. Targeting youth through this educational program can contribute to further decreases in this number.
- The Power of Parents program operates on the Communication is key model. This program helps parents use the power they have to keep their kids safe through ongoing, critical conversations with their children about alcohol and other drugs. This program also offers strategies to initiate those meaningful and crucial conversations.

Evaluation

Data will be collected on a monthly basis by the Program Manager on all activities implemented by MADD staff and trained volunteers. This data will be used by the Program Manager to compile quarterly reports to be presented to the grantor as well as a comprehensive end of year report. This data will be compared with the previous year's data to gauge the reach of the programs and assist the Program Director in determining the best methods of extending that reach. MADD TN will also use data from the department of safety and the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System to compare with previous years while measuring the effectiveness of the education programs. The outside agency reports will be reflective of Tennessee information and data only. The measures will always reflect one year out as the data is not released in a time frame for inclusion in the end of the year report. The following is data that will be collected:

- Number of Power of Youth workshops implemented
- Number of teens reached through Power of Youth workshops
- Number of Power of Youth program materials distributed
- Youth survey data collected at Power of Youth workshops
- Number of Power of Parent workshops implemented
- Number of parents reached through Power of Parent workshops
- Number of Power of Parent program materials distributed
- Parent survey data collected (annually)
- Number of individuals trained to facilitate Power Programs
- Annual Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) information for comparison to previous years data

B. Tennessee Alcoholic Beverage Commission (TABC)

Law enforcement is an important component of Tennessee's prevention efforts. Studies have shown that enhanced enforcement programs are effective in reducing retail sales of alcohol to minors. The Tennessee Alcoholic Beverage Commission (TABC) is the sole agency in Tennessee whose legal responsibility it is to enforce all state statutes and rules and regulations regarding the legal and illegal sale, distribution, transportation, importation, and dispensation of alcoholic beverages pursuant to Title 57 of the Tennessee Code Annotated. The TABC was created in 1963 to assume the law enforcement responsibilities of alcohol laws, rules, and regulations.

Combating underage drinking in Tennessee remains a continuous effort for law enforcement officials. However, compliance checks have been shown to reduce the number of traffic crashes, a major cause of death among young people (University of Minnesota, Alcohol Epidemiology Program). Also, effective and consistent compliance checks reduce crime and other alcohol related incidents such as fights, vandalism, sex-related crimes, and violence involving teens. In October 2014, the Tennessee Alcoholic Beverage Commission (TABC) developed the Underage Sales Tennessee's Operational Plan with funding from the Tennessee Highway Safety Office. The program is targeted at servers licensed by the Alcoholic Beverage Commission who serve alcohol to persons under the age of 21 and to the establishments that employ these individuals. In FFY15 and FFY16, TABC compliance data shows that with funding supplied through the TSHO, the TABC was able to decrease the non-compliance by conducting more minor compliance checks for sales to minors by 20%.

C. Programs offered by the State for Employees: State policy on use of State Vehicles, EAP, and Treatment

Employee Assistance Program (EAP)

The Employee Assistance Program (EAP) for the State of Tennessee is a 3rd party contractor named Magellan. While they do not have a program specific to impaired driving, they do have a substance abuse program. This program is completely confidential, and nothing is documented. It allows a counselor to meet with an individual for up to five sessions that are paid 100% by the state. Access to these counselors is available 365 days a year, 7 days a week, 24 hours a day. Depending on the circumstances, the five sessions may not be the level of care needed, and EAP will immediately transfer the individual to a higher level, i.e. hospital or outpatient treatment program.

Treatment

BlueCross BlueShield of Tennessee and Cigna Health Care are the two health insurance options for state government employees.

BlueCross BlueShield of Tennessee advised if an individual was in a wreck of any sort, no matter the reasons for the wreck (i.e. impairment by drugs, alcohol, drowsiness, etc.) that the claims would be classified as emergency services. They stated that rehabilitation for substance abuse was deemed behavioral health care and a third party provided that coverage. This third party is Magellan.

Cigna Health Care would not describe the services provided for Tennessee Employees without an account number. They indicated that the vehicle insurance would pay first if the result of impaired driving was classified as an accident.

State Policy

According to the Department of General Services Policy Number Two, "an employee who is convicted of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs while using a State owned/leased/rented motor vehicle will be subject to disciplinary action up to and including dismissal." This policy was last revised on February 11, 2014.

According to the Department of Human Resources Policy Number 12-056, "Any state employee who is convicted of driving under the influence in violation of Tenn. Code Ann. § 55-10-401, or of any offense for which driving under the influence is an element, while driving a state, personal, or rental vehicle on official state business, is subject to discipline, up to and including dismissal." This policy has an effective date of October 3, 2012.

Update: In addition to the efforts mentioned above, these are newer projects:

Prevention Coalition for Success (PC4S)-

This grant focuses on underage drinking as well as binge drinking in Rutherford county through education and a specific program called AlcoholEdu. AlcoholEdu is proven to reduce negative consequences associated with underage drinking. Through this scalable online program, schools can reach all students with a consistent message and empower them to make safer and healthier decisions about alcohol. AlcoholEdu is an interactive, online program designed to inform students about how alcohol affects the body, mind, perceptions and behaviors. The research-based course offers accurate information in a non-judgmental tone, while providing personalized feedback that encourages students to consider their own drinking decisions and those of their peers. AlcoholEdu is part of a comprehensive approach to alcohol and sexual assault education. This program helps students consider how they would approach situations involving alcohol and provides a clear understanding of consent.

According to the 2013-2014 PFS Student Survey Data for Rutherford County, 62.3 percent of 10th graders and 71 percent of 12th graders report having an alcoholic beverage at least once in their lifetime. 28 percent of 10th graders and 38.3 percent of 12th graders report having an alcoholic beverage at least once in the past 30 days. 17.4 percent of 10th graders and 29 percent of 12th graders report having five or more alcoholic drinks in a row at least once in the past 30 days (2013-2014 PFS Student Survey).

TICUA (Tennessee Independent Colleges, Universities, and Associates) -

This grant is solely focused on college campus underage and binge drinking. 8 college campuses across TN participate with peer leaders and one cohort established per campus. Each campus identifies their particular largest obstacles and problems related to impairment on campus then creates social norms, events, videos, social media interests and the like to combat these problems and bring awareness of these dangers to each student on campus

The problem of underage and high-risk drinking behavior of college students is widespread and results in numerous short- and long-term consequences, not only for the student but also for the institution and surrounding community. Students who attend Tennessee institutions of higher education also experience negative consequences as a result of high-risk drinking/drugging behavior. Results from the CORE Survey administered in 2014 to 4,193 students from eight institutions revealed that 17.5% of students admitted to driving a car while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs. However, only 1% admitted to being arrested for a DWI/DUI. Thus, the problem of impaired driving is even greater than arrest records indicate as 734 students admitted to driving under the influence, but only 25 students were arrested. A collection of empirical and anecdotal evidence illustrates the need for addressing impaired driving and alcohol education with college-aged students. In the past year, CHASCo was funded to support campuses across the state in the creation of social norms campaigns. These educational efforts aim to correct misconceptions around drinking and to emphasize protective strategies that reduce incidents of impaired driving. This past year we expanded upon that important work by adding a student leadership component to ensure that campaigns are student-led and culturally relevant. We currently have eight campuses participating in TN

UNITE

This grant has a campaign to heighten the awareness of the dangers involved with distracted driving in teens through an automated simulator across TN. Grantee will average 25-30 people/hour in the driver's seat of our high tech virtual reality simulator. We will issue mock citations to each participant of the simulator showing them the legal ramifications of their driving experience had it been a real-life instance. We will allow each participant to take our pledge to drive SAFE(Sober And Free of Electronics). We will email each participant an animated GIF of their experience allowing them to further impact the community via their social media outlets. We will allow each participant to take our survey that will allow us to gauge specific age ranges, driving experience, how large of an impact these issues have in the community and ultimately "did we cause change?". We will do a statistical analysis of our results and report them to the THSO.



A. DUI Offenses in Tennessee (Laws and Penalties)

There are several laws in Tennessee Code Annotated that address DUI offenses. These can be found from TCA Volume 55, Chapter 10. The most significant are TCA 55-10-401 to 409 as they deal with the day-to-day aspects of arrest through conviction. TCA 55-10- 410 to 423 deal with sentencing, licensing, treatment, and ignition interlock.

Update: Changes in laws from 2016 – 2019

2017

Alcohol and Drug Testing Fees

- Permits TBI to collect \$250 fee when a blood alcohol or drug concentration test is administered by law enforcement and tested by TBI for the offenses of reckless driving and simple possession or casual exchange of a controlled substance.

Approved Prescription Products

- Excludes from the definition of marijuana a cannabidiol product approved as a prescription medication by the United States Food and Drug Administration.

State Law Preempts Local Government

- Clarifies that state law preempts local government enactments with respect to the regulation of and appropriate sanctions for conduct involving drugs and other similar substances.

Blood Test Consent

- Requires search warrant or written consent prior to a blood test being performed to determine alcoholic or drug content of a driver's blood; creates certain exceptions.

Identifying High-Risk Prescribers

- Requires the department of health to identify high-risk prescribers; requires the commissioner of health to report births involving neonatal abstinence syndrome and opioid use by women of childbearing age; requires TennCare to issue appropriate requests aimed at primary prevention and secondary prevention of births involving neonatal abstinence syndrome and the use of opioids by women of childbearing age enrolled in the TennCare program.

2018

Changes to Opioid Requirements

- Makes various changes to the requirements for prescribing, dispensing, and reporting of opioids. Establishes maximum time spans and amounts for new and on-going treatment. Requires thorough examination and documentation prior to prescribing, and subsequent check of the controlled substance database.

Incentives for Treatment of Substance Abuse

- Authorizes sentence reduction credits for prisoners who successfully complete intensive substance use disorder treatment program.

2019

Strengthening of Implied Consent Statute

- Clarifies and strengthens Tennessee's DUI law by aligning blood tests with breath tests in the state's implied consent statute. The new law deletes the criminal punishment for refusal to consent to a sobriety test. Currently, a driver is deemed to have given implied consent to a breath test, and a refusal is subject to license suspension or an ignition interlock device for their vehicle. The new law aligns blood tests with breath tests and invokes the same penalties for refusal to comply.

Increasing Blood Test Administrators

- Adds physician assistants to the list of medical practitioners who are qualified to draw blood from a motor vehicle operator for evidentiary purposes in a DUI investigation.

B. Combined Messaging Enforcement for Tennessee (COMET)

The COMET program operated in 2011-2012 and included three (3) LEL regions: West TN, Middle TN and Cumberland Regions, 6 Tennessee Highway Patrol districts, and a total of 59 counties within Tennessee. Reporting and participation of enforcement activity was reported on-line by participating agencies in specific enforcement activities as defined.

Law enforcement agencies employed a Combined Message Press Event in major media areas prior to each wave. These press events were organized by the local LELs utilizing the THSO and TDOT information personnel within the parameters of the combined message efforts.

Participating law enforcement agencies utilized several enforcement efforts to gain participation in this project, specifically through routine patrol, saturation patrols, and sobriety checkpoints. They were encouraged to utilize the educational component of earned media and educational opportunities through banners and other visual media methods.

The actual enforcement events occurred during specified dates and times within the parameters of the project. Activity was recorded on a website to provide researchers the most effective and productive method of enforcement from the above activities.

An incentive package was developed by the LEL staff. Incentives included partially equipped

police package vehicle for each of the participating regions: West, Middle and Cumberland. Part of the incentive package included continued participation in National Mobilizations.

Time Table of Events

- Obtaining Participation Commitments – September 2011 and on-going
 - BAC Data Collection Baseline Checkpoints – October 13 – 31, 2011
 - BAC Data Collection after Waves:
 - December 1 -3, 2011
 - May 31 – June 3, 2012
 - September 6 -8, 2012
- * Dates could have changed due to weather conditions during scheduled times.*

Update: A presentation was given to NHTSA by Tennessee in 2014. However, NHTSA released a final report in October of 2016. Their conclusion:

This evaluation provides little evidence to support the continued use of the More Cops More Stops (MCMS) program to enhance the Click It or Ticket (CIOT) and Drive Sober or Get Pulled Over (DSOGPO) statewide campaigns. While the evaluation did find some positive outcomes associated with the overall program (i.e., MCMS plus statewide), the evaluation found no evidence of MCMS being an effective tool for enhancing the effect of these statewide campaigns.

A large part of testing a new program concept is seeing how it works in action. Program tests are often full of discoveries regarding what works and what does not. For MCMS, a primary implementation finding was that the program's complex focus and proximity to the statewide campaigns contributed to enforcement fatigue. In practice, it appears to be a large effort for any law enforcement agency to simultaneously conduct high intensity alcohol-impaired driving, seat belt and speeding enforcement, immediately followed by CIOT and DSOGPO activities. This research appears to have confirmed the findings of Jones, Joksche, Lacey, Wiliszowski, and Marchetti (1995), providing further evidence that combined enforcement programs can be taxing on law enforcement.

Core to the combined messaging concept, this research helped test the influence of an overarching combined message on awareness of enforcement and on changes in behaviors. Other than some significant increases in awareness of general traffic enforcement associated with MCMS in Tennessee, other indices in the survey were less consistent and displayed similar trends in the program and control areas. The awareness survey found inconsistent results regarding awareness of specific types of enforcement, which suggests that the MCMS combined message may have been less successful at communicating that specific types of enforcement were taking place. When coupled with not finding improvement in observed seat belt use associated with the MCMS program, this research provides evidence to support the theory put forward by Jones, Joksche, Lacey, Wiliszowski, and Marchetti (1995) that combined messaging dilutes each individual message component.

With great appreciation of the many individuals in Oklahoma and Tennessee who worked hard to test MCMS, this research places the traffic safety community in a better position to make informed programming decisions. While the evaluation did find some positive outcomes associated with the overall program (i.e., MCMS plus statewide), the evaluation found no evidence of MCMS

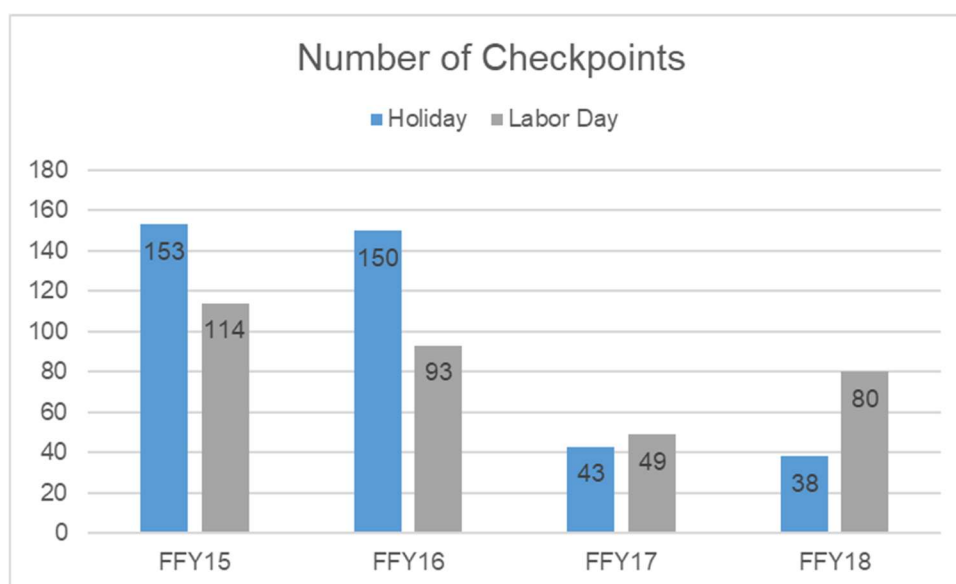
being an effective tool for enhancing the effect of the CIOT and DSOGPO statewide campaigns. Further, the MCMS combined concept appears to be taxing on law enforcement and to have limits in communicating specific traffic safety messages.

C. High Visibility Enforcement Efforts

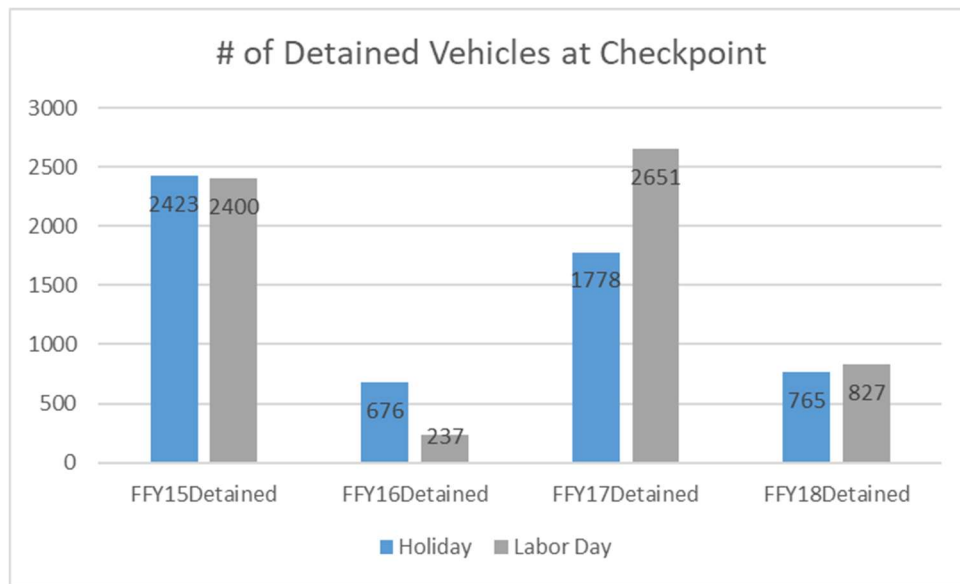
High Visibility Enforcement (HVE) combines law enforcement, visibility elements, and a publicity strategy to educate the public and promote voluntary compliance with the law. Checkpoints, saturation patrols, roving patrols, and other HVE strategies enable these efforts to be successful. Measured outcomes are increased publicity and written warnings to the public.

The HVE concept is a departure from traditional law enforcement traffic enforcement tactics. HVE incorporates enforcement strategies, such as enhanced patrols using visibility elements (e.g. electronic message boards, road signs, command posts, mobile sobriety checkpoint operations, etc.) designed to make enforcement efforts obvious to the public. It is supported by a coordinated communication strategy and publicity. HVE may also be enhanced through multi-jurisdictional efforts and partnerships between people and organizations dedicated to the traffic safety of their community.

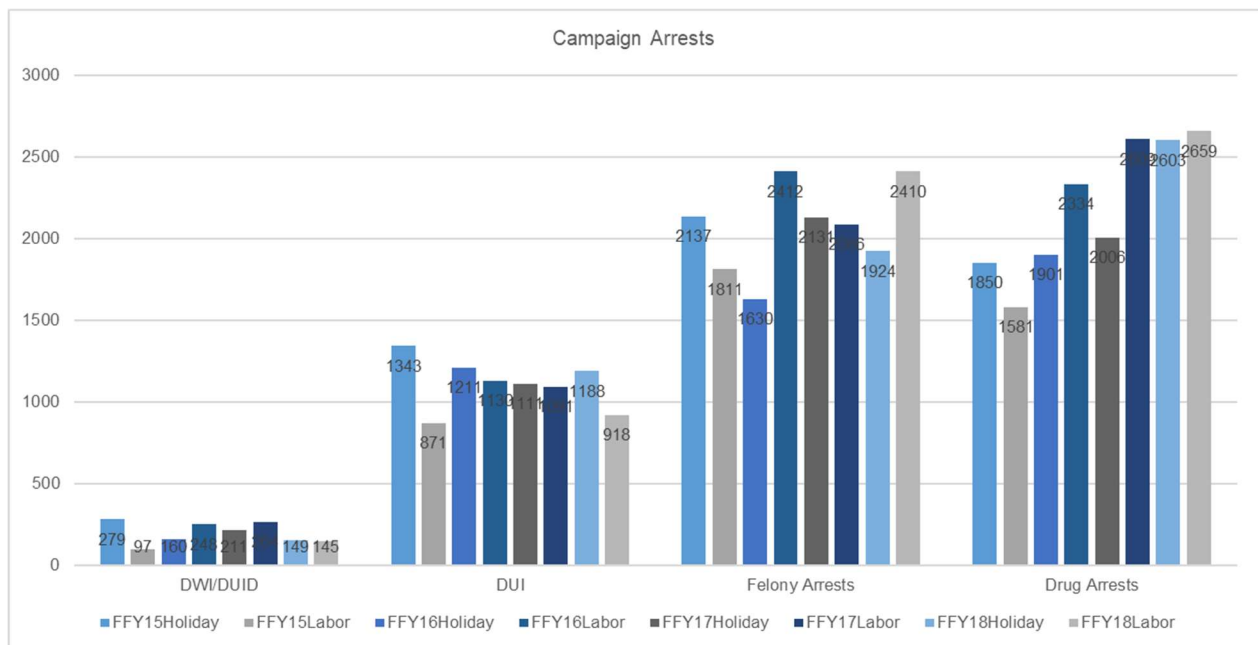
Update: The table below shows the number of checkpoints conducted across the state during two of campaigns that focus upon impaired driving.



Update: The following table shows the number of vehicles detained during the two campaigns.



Update: Campaign data also shows the number and types of arrests that occurred during the campaign period.



D. Sobriety Checkpoints

Saturation patrols involve an increased number of officers conducting enforcement in a targeted area to gain voluntary compliance of traffic laws and create general deterrence to prevent traffic violations. The majority of saturation patrols funded through the Tennessee Highway Safety Office are targeted toward alcohol impaired driving.

One purpose of a sobriety checkpoint is to increase the perceived risk of detection and arrest for individuals who might otherwise decide to engage in unsafe driving behavior. This is a checkpoint's general deterrence effect. The fact that all, or a proportion of, vehicles are stopped reduces the impaired driver's confidence that he/she can avoid detection by concealing or compensating for alcohol or drug impairment.

According to Countermeasures That Work: A Highway Safety Countermeasure Guide for State Highway Safety Offices, publicized saturation patrol programs and sobriety checkpoints are effective in reducing alcohol-related fatal crashes and deterring drunk driving.

E. Prosecution

DUI Prosecutor

The project for specialized prosecution of impaired drivers began in 2002 with the funding of 4 districts and has grown by 2015 to 25 of the 31 total districts. This places 32 DUI Prosecutors and 25 DUI Coordinators in the state to focus solely on impaired driving.

The primary goals and objectives of the DUI Prosecutor are as follows:

Goal 1: Reduce DUI recidivism and DUI-related fatalities and injuries in this district.

Objectives:

1. Enter data into the DUI Tracking system (TITAN) and retrieve data from the system to determine how cases are being handled within the local jurisdiction
2. Identify, prioritize, and monitor multiple offender cases for trial docketing and seek to improve advocacy and litigation results. The office will have a written policy for Criminal Court to resolve such cases or set a trial date for the case within 120 days of defense counsel's appointment or retention.
3. Prosecute DUI offenders – (listed in order of priority)
 - a. Prosecution for cases involving death or serious bodily injury
 - b. Emphasis on prosecuting criminal/circuit cases for multiple and felony DUI offenders but not excluding general sessions' court
 - c. If time permits, prosecuting first offense DUI offenders in criminal court and all DUI offenders in general sessions' court

Goal 2: Increase DUI prosecutor expertise and police officer expertise in DUI investigations through training.

Objectives:

1. The DUI Prosecutor will attend at least one DUI specialized training course per year, either as an instructor or student, to develop expertise in traffic safety as a resource in the jurisdiction.
2. DUI Prosecutors will teach one formalized DUI course (roll call, workshop, etc.) for local law enforcement. Any informal local law enforcement training is considered separate from this requirement.

Update: This program has remained constant with grant funded specialized DUI prosecutors in 25 of the 31 judicial districts. In FFY18, the statewide average of conviction rate of 71.08% Guilty as Charged.

There have been some minor changes in the requirements of these projects. They are noted below:

Project Goals:

To reduce DUI recidivism and DUI-related fatalities and injuries in (County/Judicial District) through specialized prosecution

To increase DUI prosecutor expertise and police officer expertise in DUI investigations through training.

Project Objectives:

- To make provable cases that result in the prosecution of (in rank order): (1) DUI death or serious bodily injury cases, criminal/circuit cases for multiple and felony DUI offenses (not excluding general session's court), and (2) first DUI offenses in criminal court and (3) all DUI offenses in general session's court (if times permits).
- To ensure timely prosecution of multiple-offenders, the DUI Prosecutors will adhere to a written policy (or will put one in place) that calls for criminal circuit court to resolve or set a trial date for these cases within 120 days of defense council's appointment or retention.
- To ensure accurate and timely entry of data into the DUI Tracker in TITAN and retrieval of that data to determine how cases are being handled within (County/Judicial District) during the project period
- To seek out and actively promote proven interventions, when possible, that reduce DUI recidivism rates such as DUI courts, victim impact panels, drug addiction programs, rehabilitation, transdermal alcohol monitoring, GPS tracking and monitoring, and ignition interlock devices.

- To increase DUI prosecutor expertise through attendance (as an instructor or student) at a minimum of one DUI specialized training course annually.
- To increase law enforcement expertise in DUI investigations through formalized training (e.g., roll call, workshop, conference) instructed by the (County/Judicial District) DUI prosecutor) during the project period (informal local law enforcement training is not applicable).



A. THSO Communication Plan

Booze It and Lose It

The Booze It and Lose It message will be utilized with enforcement activities during the Holiday, 100 Days of Summer Heat, and Labor Day campaign periods and will target “risk takers” (men 18-29) and “blue collars” (men 25-34) demographic groups. The campaigns will include radio spots, television (network and cable) time, social media accounts, and online advertising space. The measure for advertising outreach will be within the goals and guidelines of frequency and reach set by NHTSA for national paid media campaigns.

- The measure for each market purchased for broadcast television and cable will be a minimum of 200-300 Gross Ratings Points (GRP's) per week.
- The measure for each media market purchased for radio will be a minimum of 150-200 GRP's per week.
- These GRP's levels will deliver the sufficient reach to the target audience of male viewers and listeners ages 18-34.
- The frequency will be such that the target audience will see or hear the message a minimum of 3 times per campaign period.

The FY 2017 plan includes a diversity strategy to influence the driving behavior of the Hispanic community. Through various partnerships to engage in a DUI education and outreach services. The THSO will engage in educational campaigns for Manejar Borracho and one-on-one interaction with the Hispanic community as funds allow. There are also promotional media efforts utilizing radio spots and print advertisements.

New Educational Print & Signage

In addition to maintaining current print materials to address impaired driving, new print pieces were developed to encourage DUI awareness:



TENNESSEE DUI PENALTIES	
1ST TIME DUI OFFENDER	- Jail Time: 48 hours to 11 months and 29 days - Fine: \$350 to \$1,500 fine, all costs could total \$4,900 - License Revocation: 1 year
2ND TIME DUI OFFENDER	- Jail Time: 45 days to 11 months and 29 days - Fine: \$600 to \$3,500 fine - License Revocation: 2 years
3RD TIME DUI OFFENDER	- Jail Time: 120 days to 11 months and 29 days - Fine: \$1,100 to \$10,000 - License Revocation: 6 years
4TH TIME DUI OFFENDER	- Class E Felony - Jail Time: 1 year - Fine: \$3,000 to \$15,000 - License Revocation: 8 years
THE FOLLOWING MAY ALSO APPLY	
- Ordered to an alcohol & drug treatment program - Judge can order the installation of an ignition interlock device - Subject to vehicle seizure/forfeiture - Pay restitution to any person suffering physical injury or personal loss - Ordered to attend a victim impact panel - Ordered to wear a transdermal monitoring device - Ordered to pick up roadway litter	

Social Media

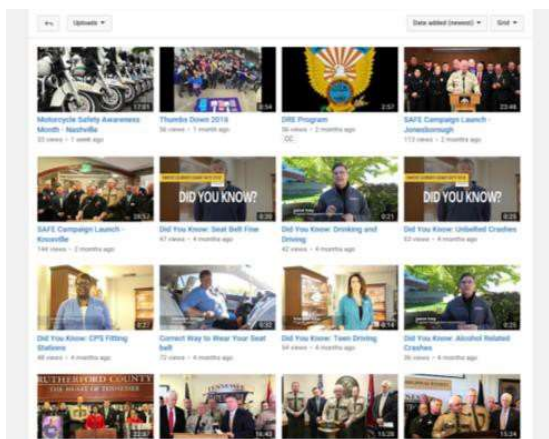
The THSO has developed a social media presence on Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and YouTube. All tools drive awareness, encourage safe driving habits, and allow two-way communication with the public. Impaired driving is regularly addressed on all platforms throughout the year.



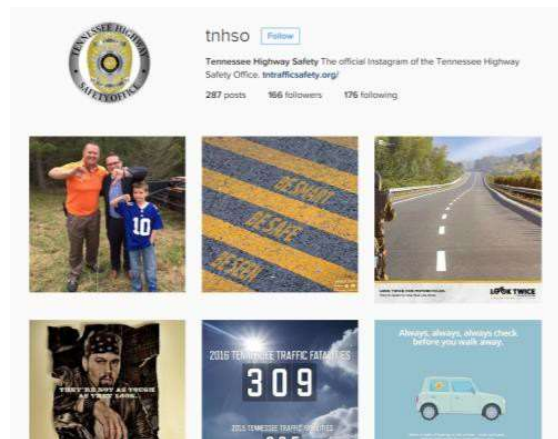
Facebook (www.facebook.com/tnhso)
Update Likes: 11,347 as of April 24, 2019



Twitter (www.twitter.com/tnhso)
Update Followers: 3,762 as of April 24, 2019



YouTube (www.youtube.com/tnhso) **93**
Update Views: 584,200 as of April 24, 2019



Instagram (www.instagram.com/tnhso)
Update Followers: 1,008 as of April 24, 2019

Update: Utilization of the following platforms for impaired driving:

YouTube: www.youtube.com/TNHSO
 Facebook: www.facebook.com/TNHSO
 Twitter: www.twitter.com/TNHSO
 Instagram: www.instagram.com/TNHSO
 Pinterest: www.pinterest.com/tnhighwaysafety

Update: Integrated Communications Plan – Paid Media

The Tennessee Highway Safety Office (THSO) will utilize an integrated communications plan that works in tandem with the law enforcement communities across the State of Tennessee and in alignment with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) National Communications Plan. The THSO will capitalize on unique promotional opportunities available in the state of Tennessee that reach the target demographic highlighted by state-specific crash data. This plan focuses on impaired driving, occupant protection, pedestrian safety, distracted driving, and motorcycle awareness.

Brand recognition and interpretation of the message will help encourage behavioral changes. For example, Booze It & Lose It is associated with the penalties of drinking and driving. This effort, over time, can be persuasive and effective at modifying driver behavior, particularly when used in conjunction with enforcement efforts.

Update: Media Services and Partnerships - Contracted Media Services

The THSO continues in a grant contractual agreement with Tennessee Technological University (TTU) in Cookeville, Tennessee utilizing a state interagency agreement to provide media, marketing, and advertising services. The services feature design, production, purchasing, and

administrative reconciliation to assist the state in its efforts to inform and educate the public on traffic safety issues. The primary services encompass the purchasing of radio spots, television (network and cable) time, social media channels, and online advertising space to dispense various THSO traffic safety-related messages.

TTU will employ a data-driven approach for media buys utilizing statewide crash and fatality statistics in the campaigns as outlined below in order to most effectively engage the target audience, thereby reducing fatalities, injuries, and associated economic losses resulting from traffic crashes.

The planned media purchased on behalf of the THSO for campaigns is largely aligned with the NHTSA Communications Calendar. There are additional planned media purchases made on behalf of the THSO (e.g. Super Bowl and March Madness). Here, consumption of alcoholic beverages for the target demographic is promoted higher than other periods. As a result, the THSO provides additional media emphasis through federal funds during these events.

Media Partnership Contracts - The THSO will participate in a number of professional sports-related media partnerships and events where alcohol is consumed as a secondary activity including the following:

- Professional Athletic Teams-
- Tennessee Titans (football)
- Nashville Predators (hockey)
- Memphis Grizzlies (basketball)

Collegiate Athletic Teams - The University of Tennessee (football and men's & women's basketball)

- Vanderbilt University (football, men's & women's basketball, and baseball)
- The University of Memphis (football and men's basketball)
- Middle Tennessee State University (football, men's & women's basketball; intercampus bus and bus stop)
- The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga (football)
- Tennessee State University (football and men's & women's basketball)

Events-

- NYE downtown Nashville
- Cinco de Mayo
- Memphis in May International Festival
- 4th of July downtown Nashville

The THSO will partner with private entities across the state to deliver its messages at venues such as the Southern Heritage Classic, the Music City Bowl, and the Liberty Bowl; minor league baseball teams and motorsports venues in higher crash areas in Tennessee; 357 high school teams' sports promotions statewide. Additionally, the THSO anticipates it will identify additional public events that attract the target demographic group during FFY2020.

Additionally, the Fans Don't Let Fans Drive Drunk tag will be utilized at high school events through the Tennessee Secondary School Athletic Association (TSSAA). Here, partnership occurs where both male and female athletic teams compete across the state. These include high school softball, football, basketball, baseball, wrestling, track, and soccer championships. These events collectively attract a large number of students in addition to parents and grandparents throughout the state.

The THSO will provide approximately 5,000,000 tickets for high school sporting events utilizing the printing and distribution services of Huddle, Inc. These tickets promote the Buckle up in Your Truck message to students, parents, and attendees of sporting events across the state.

Update: Primary Campaign Messages - Booze It & Lose It/Buzzed Driving is Drunk Driving/Fans Don't Let Fans Drive Drunk

The Booze It & Lose It message will be utilized with enforcement activities during the Holiday and Labor Day campaign periods and will target the Male 18-34 demographic group. The campaigns will include audio spots (radio and streaming), television (network and cable) time, social media, digital advertising (display, pre-roll, native, and OTT), cinema ads, and OOH (in-bar advertising). The measure for advertising outreach will be within the goals and guidelines of frequency and reach set by NHTSA for national paid media campaigns.

Outside of enforcement periods, the social norming messages Buzzed Driving is Drunk Driving and Fans Don't Let Fans Drive Drunk are used during the Halloween, St. Patrick's Day, Cinco de Mayo, and Independence Day holidays using a combination of the mediums mentioned above. Target demographics for each campaign are selected based on state-specific, historical crash data.

Further, the FFY2020 plan includes a diversity strategy to influence the driving behavior of the Hispanic population as indicated by the crash data.

Update: Paid Media Evaluation

Each campaign will be evaluated based on the primary KPI of awareness, utilizing medium-specific data including:

- The evaluation method for social and digital advertising includes CPM, CTR, and VCR.
- The evaluation method for television and radio includes GRPs and CPP.
- When available, the evaluation method for all tactics will include impressions.
- The frequency will be such that the target audience will see or hear the message a minimum of three times per campaign period.

Update: Paid Media

The THSO has engaged in a grant contractual agreement with Tennessee Technological University (TTU) utilizing a state interagency agreement to provide media buying, marketing, and advertising services. Services include feature design, production, purchasing, and administrative reconciliation to assist the state in its efforts to inform and educate the public on traffic safety issues. The primary services encompass the purchasing of audio spots (radio and streaming), television (network and cable) time, social media, digital advertising (display, pre-roll, native, and OTT), cinema ads, and OOH to dispense various THSO traffic safety-related messages.

TTU will employ a data-driven approach for media buys utilizing statewide crash and fatality statistics most effectively engage the target audience, thereby reducing fatalities, injuries, and associated economic losses resulting from traffic crashes.

Update: Countermeasure Strategy Description - Paid Media

The THSO will participate in a number of professional sports-related media partnerships. The THSO will also partner with private entities across the state to deliver its messages at venues such as the Southern Heritage Classic, the Music City Bowl, and the Liberty Bowl; minor league baseball teams and motorsports venues in higher crash areas in Tennessee; 357 high school teams' sports promotions statewide. Additionally, the THSO anticipates it will identify additional public events that attract the target demographic group during FFY2020.

The THSO, again will continue in a grant contractual agreement with Tennessee Technological University (TTU) in Cookeville, Tennessee utilizing an state interagency agreement to provide media, marketing, and advertising services. The services feature design, production, purchasing, and administrative reconciliation to assist the state in its efforts to inform and educate the public on traffic safety issues. The primary services encompass the purchasing of radio spots, television (network and cable) time, social media channels, and online advertising space to dispense various THSO traffic safety-related messages.

TTU will employ a data-driven approach for media buys utilizing statewide crash and fatality statistics in the campaigns as outlined below in order to most effectively engage the target audience, thereby reducing fatalities, injuries, and associated economic losses resulting from traffic crashes.

The planned media purchased on behalf of the THSO for campaigns is largely aligned with the NHTSA Communications Calendar. There are additional planned media purchases made on behalf of the THSO (e.g St. Patrick's Day and Cinco de Mayo). Here, consumption of alcoholic beverages for the target demographic is promoted higher than other periods. As a result, the THSO provides additional media emphasis through federal funds during these events.

Update: Evidence of Effectiveness

The planned activity is to enhance brand recognition and interpretation of the message will help build and sustain social norms. For example, Booze It & Lose It is associated with the penalties of drinking and driving, while the Click It or Ticket (CIOT) message is associated with increasing seat belt usage to save lives. Both messages associate the brand with the desired behavioral changes. The THSO will raise awareness of traffic safety issues by hosting local press events to draw the attention of traditional media outlets and increase use of social media and internet technology to spread awareness across digital platforms.

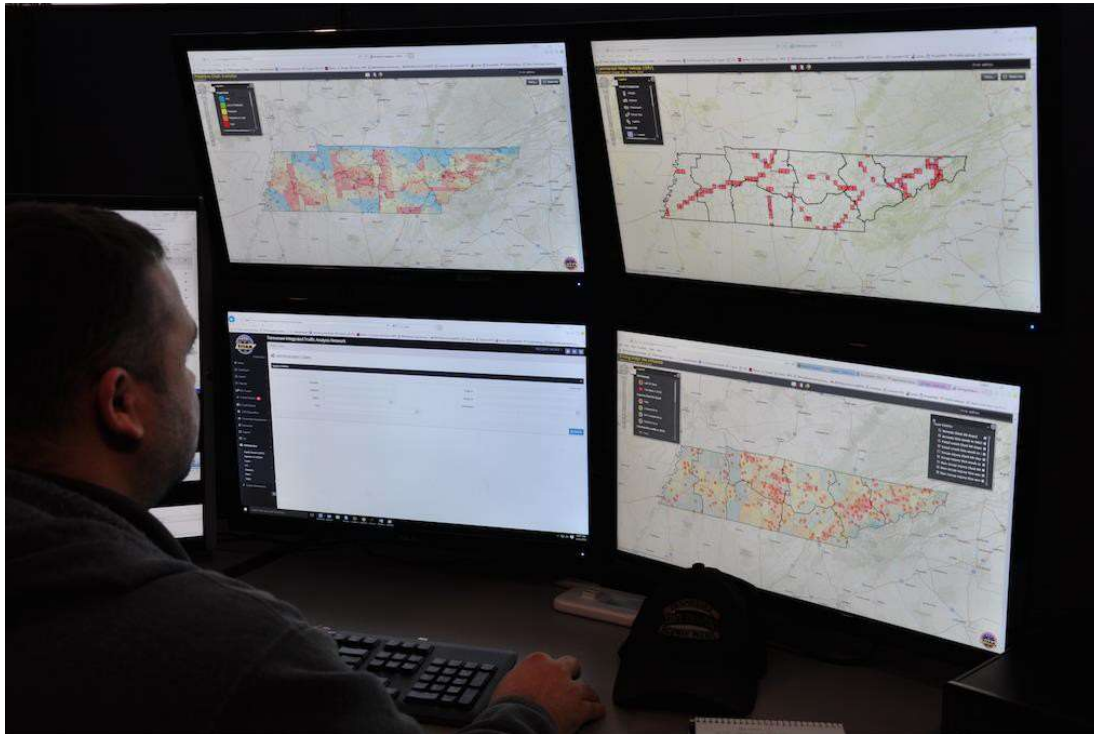
B. Tennessee Highway Patrol Communication Plan

Early estimations show that over 38,300 people died on America's roads in 2015, making last year one of the worst for roadway fatalities in the past decade. It's a disturbing trend, especially considering all the safety features in modern cars. But the statistics aren't universally grim.

The Tennessee Highway Patrol is cracking down on drunk driving, enforcing seat belt laws, and employing cognitive analytics to help predict where accidents are most likely to occur. The IBM CRASH system incorporates historical crash data and external systems data, like weather forecasts and special event schedules, to create a real-time probability heat map that suggests where incidents will likely occur. According to Col. Tracy Trott, the system has helped reduce Tennessee roadway fatalities to levels not seen since 1963 and it's changing the way troopers work. The Tennessee Highway Patrol's culture has shifted, says Trott, from "patrol and respond" to "anticipation and prevention."



The Tennessee Highway Patrol (THP) is the first state police agency in the country to apply cognitive analytics modeling to help improve roadway safety and reduce traffic accidents and fatalities. Approximately 840 troopers patrol a vast and diverse terrain from the state's mountainous east to the flatlands of Middle Tennessee. In the past five years, they have helped to dramatically reduce fatalities.



The TITAN (Tennessee Integrated Traffic Analysis Network) Business Unit is responsible for collecting, storing, and analyzing roadway safety data. The unit's statistical research personnel build predictive models, using their cognitive system, indicating where traffic crashes and other potential trouble spots are most likely to occur across the state. The models identify areas of concern by time of day, day of week, and geography so that the THP can optimize resources and better deploy troopers to the right locations at the right time. The goal is simple: maximize impact on traffic safety and create safer roadways for Tennessee.



Patrol cars are equipped with a mobile data terminal, a dashboard that provides troopers visibility into the probability incidents that could be used to help predict the probability of a serious crash or fatality accidents. Using the cognitive system helps the THP plan special enforcement activities based upon the “hot spots” that show up within a particular region.

C. Template Press Releases



TDOT Contact: B.J. Doughty
615.741.7736 (o)
615.714.8556 (m)
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TDOS Contact: Jennifer Donnals
615.251.5131 (o)
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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
January 30, 2015

Partners Join Statewide to Remind Tennesseans to Avoid Destructive Decisions This Super Bowl Weekend

Tennessee – Super Bowl weekend is an exciting time for people to come together and celebrate. As those celebrations take place, partners across the state are reminding Tennesseans to plan ahead and designate sober drivers. The Tennessee Department of Transportation, the Governor's Highway Safety Office, the Franklin Police Department and the Tennessee Highway Patrol joined the Tennessee Titans today to share a unified message: *Fans Don't Let Fans Drive Drunk* this Super Bowl Sunday.

Among those speaking at the press event included Stephen and Kimberly Schlapman, whose brother Allen was killed by a drunk driver in 2012. "He was a daddy, husband, son, brother, and Uncle Allen to our daughter, Daisy," said Kimberly Schlapman. "His death was a tragic and shocking blow to our family. We take some comfort in our hope that the remains of the motorcycle he was riding will show others how easy it is for a drunk driver to kill an innocent person, and it is our prayer that people who see it will make the personal commitment to never drive after drinking."

The Schlapman family donated the motorcycle Allen was riding when he was killed to the Students Against Destructive Decisions (SADD) program and the Governor's Highway Safety Office. SADD is a peer-to-peer education, prevention, and activism organization dedicated to preventing destructive decisions, particularly underage drinking and risky and impaired driving. Julie Strike, SADD State Coordinator, will be taking the motorcycle and educational trailer to events across the state.

"We were honored when the Schlapman family reached out to SADD and our office to help share Allen's story," said Governor's Highway Safety Office Director Kendell Poole. "We've been working on this project for the last few months, and Super Bowl weekend seemed like the perfect time to kick it off. We know there is an increase in impaired driving around events like this, so we want to make an effort to stop it before it starts."

The Franklin Police Department will hold a memorial checkpoint for Allen tonight. "Keeping our streets safe from impaired drivers is a responsibility that we take very seriously," said Franklin Police Chief Deborah Faulkner. "We regularly conduct DUI checkpoints and saturation patrols to deter, detect, and arrest DUI offenders. Allen Schlapman lost his life to a drunk driver on Franklin Road in 2012. He was someone's brother, someone's husband, someone's father, and someone's friend. Our January 30th checkpoint is dedicated to his memory, and to everyone he loved."

"All of the partners represented here today have one thing in common: a commitment to end drunk driving," said Tennessee Department of Transportation Commissioner John Schroer. "Engineering, education and enforcement are all key components of achieving that goal. Stories like Allen's are a

www.tennessee.gov

continual reminder that there is still work left to be done. Have fun this weekend, but don't let your celebration turn into a nightmare for someone else."

Don MacLachlan, Tennessee Titans Executive Vice President of Administration & Facilities, attended the event to remind all sports fans that *Fans Don't Let Fans Drive Drunk*. The Tennessee Titans are part of the NFL Designated Driver program which allows fans to sign up as designated drivers for friends and family. "This year, we had 6,497 fans make the commitment to be responsible and help loved ones get home safe. We are proud of these individuals for their leadership and we hope that everyone follows their example this weekend."

According to the Department of Safety and Homeland Security, there were seventy-six alcohol-involved crashes during last year's Super Bowl weekend that resulted in one fatality.

"Even one fatality is too many," said Tennessee Highway Patrol Major James Hutcherson. "The Tennessee Highway Patrol is committed to the *Drive to Zero* campaign. We had seventy-six people make the decision to get behind the wheel last year after they'd been drinking. That is unacceptable. We're hopeful that through our enforcement, including sobriety and seat belt checkpoints and roving patrols, motorists will think twice before drinking and driving."

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Thursday, December 17, 2015

CONTACT: Amanda Brown
OFFICE: 615-253-5152

MEDIA ALERT
GOVERNOR'S HIGHWAY SAFETY OFFICE ANNOUNCES
INCREASED ENFORCEMENT DURING HOLIDAY CAMPAIGN

Murfreesboro, Tenn. – Kendell Poole, Director of the Tennessee Governor's Highway Safety Office, will join members of the Tennessee Highway Patrol along with neighboring law enforcement agencies in Middle Tennessee to announce the upcoming Booze It and Lose It holiday enforcement campaign. The event will take place Friday, December 18th at 10:00 a.m. at the Rutherford County Chamber of Commerce.

They will be joined by Tanya Read, who lost her son, Nicolas Townsend, to a drunk driver earlier this year. Nicolas was a passenger in a vehicle traveling through Portland when it was hit by a driver under the influence. The crash took place the night prior to his high school graduation ceremony.

Law enforcement agencies across Tennessee will be out in full force beginning Friday through Sunday, January 3rd actively searching for impaired drivers in the hopes of preventing further tragedies like the one experienced by the Read family. The Governor's Highway Safety Office reminds everyone to plan ahead for a sober ride home *before* taking part in holiday celebrations this season.

WHO: Director Kendell Poole, Governor's Highway Safety Office
Tony Burnett, Law Enforcement Liaison, Governor's Highway Safety Office
Tanya Read, mother of victim Nicolas Townsend
Sergeant John Grinder, Tennessee Highway Patrol

WHAT: Middle Tennessee Booze It and Lose It Kickoff Event

WHEN: Friday, December 18, 2015
10:00 a.m. CST

WHERE: Rutherford County Chamber of Commerce
3050 Medical Center Parkway
Murfreesboro, TN 37129

For more information about the Governor's Highway Safety Office, visit www.tntrafficsafety.org.

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[DEPARTMENT LETTERHEAD]

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

[DATE]

[AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION]



[AGENCY NAME] INCREASES DUI ENFORCEMENT OVER THE HOLIDAY SEASON

[City, State] – [Agency Name] is partnering with the Tennessee Governor's Highway Safety Office to enhance DUI enforcement from December 18 to January 3, surrounding the holiday season. The statewide Booze It and Lose It campaign is part of a national mobilization to prevent drunk driving.

During the first nine months of this year, Tennessee experienced 4,740 known alcohol-related crashes. That equates to an average of 17 people each day making the decision to get behind the wheel after they have been drinking.

[Insert specific information on what your agency will be doing to combat impaired driving].

"We can't stand to see this tragic loss of life again and again," said [Agency Representative]. "The hardest part of the job is making that house call and telling a family that their loved one is gone because someone chose to drink and drive. That's why, leading up to the holidays, we will show zero tolerance for drunk drivers on the road. Please find a safe and sober ride home."

Increased state and national messaging about the dangers of driving drunk, coupled with checkpoints and increased officers on the road, aim to drastically reduce the toll of drunk driving.

"Anyone can tell you that it is unsafe to drink and drive. However, this behavior continues to plague our state," said Governor's Highway Safety Office Director Kendell Poole. "If you are having cocktails at a holiday party, if you are enjoying a drink with relatives, if you are sharing a beer with friends – regardless of the situation, please plan ahead for a sober ride home. It is the best gift you can give yourself and everyone else."

A single DUI conviction can cost an individual \$5,000 or more in addition to jail time. Offenders could also be required to attend drug and alcohol treatment or to install an ignition interlock device in their vehicle.

For more information on traffic safety, visit www.tntrafficsafety.org.

[Department Letterhead]

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

[DATE]

[CONTACT INFORMATION]



[AGENCY NAME] INCREASES DUI ENFORCEMENT DURING STATEWIDE BOOZE IT AND LOSE IT MOBILIZATION

[City, State] – [Agency Name] is partnering with the Tennessee Governor’s Highway Safety Office to step up DUI enforcement from August 19 to September 7, surrounding the Labor Day holiday. The statewide Booze It and Lose It campaign is part of a national mobilization to prevent drunk driving.

Tennessee experienced 6,645 known alcohol-related crashes in 2014. That equates to an average of 18 people each day making the decision to get behind the wheel after they have been drinking.

“Too many people think their actions don’t affect anybody else,” said [Agency Representative]. “They know it’s illegal. They know it’s wrong. But they do it anyway – they make decisions as if those statistics just can’t happen to them,” [he/she] added.

Increased state and national messaging about the dangers of driving drunk, coupled with checkpoints and increased officers on the road, aim to drastically reduce the toll of drunk driving.

“Anyone can tell you that it is unsafe to drink and drive. However, we still lose hundreds of Tennesseans each year due to this behavior,” said Governor’s Highway Safety Office Director Kendell Poole. “Our law enforcement partners will be out in full force looking for drivers under the influence of alcohol, and they will arrest you.”

A single DUI conviction can cost an individual \$5,000 or more in addition to jail time. Offenders could also be required to attend drug and alcohol treatment or to install an ignition interlock device in their vehicle.

For more information on traffic safety, visit www.tntrafficsafety.org.



A. Standard Field Sobriety Testing (SFST)–Law Enforcement

The SFST training helps officers become more skillful at detection and description, make more DUI arrests, and obtain more convictions. Participants will understand the deterrence effects of DUI enforcement; have a better understanding of the legal environment relevant to DUI enforcement; and use of the three standardized field sobriety tests (SFST). It is recommended that officers who have not received any IACP/NHTSA approved SFST training or updates within the last three years re-attend.

Since 2013, there have been 64 training courses. 1093 officers have been trained in the DUI and SFST course from NHTSA. Five SFST Instructor refresher courses were given in 2013 with the updated NHTSA material. 143 SFST instructors attended the update.

Nine SFST Instructor classes were offered in the past three years, with four offered in 2013, four in 2015, and one in 2016. 149 officers have been trained to instruct the DUI and SFST course.

In 2013 and 2014, 9 classes Sobriety Checkpoints in Tennessee class was offered with 123 attendees.

Update: DUI/SFST Number of Individuals Trained and Classes

Year	Number of Classes	Number Trained
2016	8	147
2017	9	170
2018	11	185

Update: DUI/SFST Number of Instructors Trained and Classes

Year	Number of Classes	Number Trained
2016	1	21
2017	4	60
2018	21	32

B. Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE)—Law Enforcement

57 ARIDE courses have been offered since 2012, and 991 officers were trained.

An SFST Course certificate is required for entry into the ARIDE course. The ARIDE course is designed primarily for law enforcement officers that meet the IACP/NHTSA National Standardized Field Sobriety Testing Standards, including a proficiency test, and who have successfully completed an IACP/NHTSA approved SFST (Basic) training course. The officer must be able to administer and interpret the horizontal gaze Nystagmus (HGN) test for alcohol-impaired subjects. The officer's level of skill in the SFST's should exceed a good grasp of the contents; they must be proficient in the administration and evaluation of the battery of tests involved with the SFST and will demonstrate their knowledge through proficiency testing. Any student deemed not proficient will not be allowed to continue the course. Further, successful completion of the ARIDE course is a prerequisite for those officers interested in applying for the Drug Recognition Expert program.

This course trains law enforcement officers to observe, identify and articulate the signs of impairment related to drugs, alcohol, or combination of both, in order to reduce the number of impaired driving incidents as well as crashes which result in serious injuries and fatalities. This course educates other criminal justice professionals (prosecutors, toxicologists and judges) to understand the signs of impairment related to drugs, alcohol, or a combination of both to enable them to work with law enforcement in order to reduce the number of impaired driving incidents as well as crashes which result in serious injuries and fatalities.

The officer must be able to administer and interpret the horizontal gaze nystagmus (HGN) test for alcohol-impaired suspects. The student should be fully conversant with the procedural "mechanics" of HGN with the three clues of HGN and with the interpretation of those clues for assessing alcohol impairment. A major focus of this module is on the examination of a drug impaired suspect's eyes. The procedures for those eye examinations derive largely from HGN procedures.

Students must be a P.O.S.T. certified and current commissioned law enforcement officer with at least one year of experience and be in a full time paid capacity and/or prosecutors responsible for the detection, arrest, and prosecution of DWI drivers. Officers and Prosecutors selected to attend this training should be aware of the hazards caused by impaired drivers, motivated to arrest and prosecute impaired drivers, and their duty assignments will enable them to spend the time required to process DWI offenders.

Students applying to or scheduled to attend should be familiar with the extent of the drug impaired driving problem, must have successfully completed the basic Standardized Field Sobriety Testing course, and attended a recent SFST Refresher or Update course.

Update: ARIDE Number of Individuals Trained and Classes

Year	Number of Classes	Number Trained
2016	8	137
2017	15	284
2018	15	300

C. Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) – Law Enforcement

The Drug Evaluation and Classification (DEC) Program has received national acclaim for its success in identifying the drug-impaired driver. Officers trained as Drug Recognition Experts (DREs) are frequently called upon to differentiate between drug influence and medical and/or mental disorders and is an extremely valuable tool in combating the adverse impact of drug and alcohol impaired driving in our communities. DRE School is extremely demanding.

To receive certification as a DRE, three phases of training must be completed:

- Drug Recognition Expert Pre-School (16 hours)
- Drug Recognition Expert DRE School (56 hours)
- Drug Recognition Expert Field Certification (approximately 40-60

hours)

The program consists of three phases:

Phase 1 & 2 - Academic

These phases are typically conducted over nine days (72 hours). It includes courses in physiology, vital signs, standardized field sobriety testing (SFST), and extensive information on each of the seven categories of the drugs of abuse. The training includes three written examinations, an SFST proficiency examination, and five written quizzes. Students must achieve a minimum of 80% on the three examinations and must demonstrate proficiency in administering SFSTs in order to progress to the certification phase.

Phase 3 - Field Certification

After successfully completing the academic portion, the students must complete the third certification phase. It is the student's responsibility to complete the certification requirements within six months following the DRE school. These requirements include: conducting a minimum of 12 drug influence evaluations while under supervision of a DRE instructor; identifying subjects under the influence of four of the seven drug categories; and attaining a 75% toxicological confirmation rate. In addition, the student must maintain a progress log, a rolling log, and submit a written curriculum vitae. Finally, the student must

pass a comprehensive final knowledge examination and obtain the written endorsement of two certified DRE instructors.

DRE certification is valid for two years. In order to maintain certification, DREs must conduct a minimum of four evaluations every two years, submit an updated rolling log, an updated curriculum vitae, and attend eight-hours of approved re-certification training.

Criteria

To be considered for DRE training, the applicant must meet the following criteria:

- Must have a minimum of two years of law enforcement service;
- Must be off probation with your agency;
- Must be working in patrol with your agency;
- Must be ARIDE or ARIDE PLUS* trained and proficient in their use;
- Must have a reasonable background and experience level of making DUI arrests;
- Must have an endorsement/recommendation from your local prosecutor;
- Must have an endorsement/recommendation from two DREs;
- Must submit a minimum of two actual DUI arrest reports for review; and
- Must submit current curriculum vitae.

Since October 2012, there have been 5 DRE schools with a sixth scheduled for July 2016. 101 officers have participated in Phases 1 and 2 of the DRE program.

DRE Student and Class Numbers

2010	21 students	1 class
2011	18 students	1 class
2012	15 students	1 class
2013	19 students	1 class
2014	51 students	2 classes
2015	14 students	1 class
2016	29 students	2 classes
2017	14 students	1 class
2018	35 students	2 classes

Since October 2012, there have been 5 DRE schools. There is one scheduled for July 2016. 101 officers have gone to Phase 1 and 2 of the DRE program. Currently, there are 115 DREs in Tennessee.

Update: There are 3 classes scheduled for 2019. One is complete. The second is completing its knowledge exam in July, 2019. The third class is scheduled to begin July 29,

with twelve registered currently.

Currently there are 195 certified DREs in Tennessee.

D. Prosecutor Training (Including Legal Updates for Law Enforcement)

A primary responsibility of one of the Tennessee Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutors is to develop and execute relevant and adequate training to Tennessee's prosecutors. Below are the annual training goals and objectives:

Goal 1 – To provide training for prosecutors concerning traffic safety related cases

- Objective—Increase knowledge and advocacy skills of prosecutors by providing training to 150 prosecutors during the grant year.

Goal 2—To provide technical assistance to prosecutors including resource materials to increase the effectiveness of prosecutors in traffic safety cases

- Objective 1 –Keep 1500 prosecutors including 400 prosecutors, 150 judges, 800 officers, and 1350 persons in other groups involved in traffic safety informed through the use of publications and social media.
- Objective 2 – Stay informed of new developments to deliver information to the State's prosecutors.

Goal 3—To provide training for law enforcement for legal updates concerning traffic safety related cases and to enhance testimony skills

- Objective—Provide training to 1200 law enforcement officers to enhance their understanding of law, procedure and testimony.

Goal 4 – To provide technical assistance including resource materials to law enforcement to increase the effectiveness of cases being prosecuted

- Objective—Provide technical assistance to 100 prosecutors.

Goal 5 - To provide training or technical assistance to entities affecting traffic safety

- Objective—Keep 1500 prosecutors including 400 prosecutors, 150 judges, 800 officers, and 1350 persons in other groups involved in traffic safety informed through the use of publications and social media.

Update: Training provided by the Tennessee Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutors to prosecutors and law enforcement:

Year	Prosecutors Trained	Law Enforcement Officers Trained
2016	336	1,340
2017	158	1,532
2018	119	619

E. Judges Training

The Administrative Office of the Courts provides trial court judicial training three times a year (March, June, and October) and General Sessions' Judge training semi-annually (February and September). Judicial Commissioner training, which is primarily focused on the bail/bond side of DUI offenses, is in April, July, and October.

A Judicial Outreach Liaison is funded through the Tennessee Highway Safety Office to perform the following functions:

1. Consult on a regular basis with National Judicial Fellows and, if applicable, Regional JOL regarding the promotion of outreach efforts and opportunities as it applies to impaired driving and other traffic safety issues.
2. Provide assistance to the Tennessee Highway Safety Office with program planning and strategies regarding outreach to judges and the courts.
3. Participate at the request of the State in training and large group meetings, conferences, workshops, and media events focusing on impaired driving and other traffic safety issues that involve court involvement. This activity includes consulting assistance in the development of such events upon request.
4. Work with the Tennessee Highway Safety Office to address roadblocks that hamper effective outreach to the courts and find alternative methods to address these issues and concerns.
5. Work with Law Enforcement Liaisons (LELs) and Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutors (TSRPs) to help identify and assist in efforts to promote, strategize and help formulate new ideas involving the criminal justice system as it pertains to impaired driving and other traffic safety issues.
6. Continue to develop a network of contacts with judges, judicial educators and State Drug Court Coordinators and various professional organizations to provide educational materials and information and to help support educational efforts in traffic safety, particularly as they apply to impaired driving.

Update: During the contract year, the JOL attended numerous events, both throughout the state and nationally. He attended the Annual JOL meeting in San Diego, CA, in March along with the National Lifesavers Conference in San Antonio, TX, in April. Throughout the grant year, the JOL has continued good relations with the education committees of the various judicial conferences throughout the state. This will allow him to present future topic ideas for training. Judge Burns presented this year to numerous groups throughout the state. One of the main topics he has presented on this year has been Ignition Interlock. He has worked closely with the Ignition Interlock Team at THP along with the Administrative Office of the Courts to get the information out to other judges about the advantages of Ignition Interlock. The JOL also has a seat on the Impaired Driving Task Force, in which he provides invaluable insight to upcoming potential judicial problems. It has been an objective of this program to develop a good relationship with these judicial groups and to present to them educational programs on impaired driving issues. That objective has been accomplished. Also, relationships have been developed with the LELs and the TSRPs in an effort to be consistent in our efforts to improve the safety on Tennessee roadways.

A significant challenge in the future is to attempt to educate judges on the overall program and the numerous training hours that go into making, and keeping, a drug recognition expert certified. The JOL has kept in close contact with the LELs in order to overcome this challenge and plans on proposing sessions to the education committees of different judicial groups to help inform judges on the expert testimony that DREs can provide.



A. Programs offered through Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse

Adult Outpatient

The adult outpatient program consists of one-on-one or group treatment that is provided for a minimum of 50 minutes, usually once a week or twice a month. Outpatient sessions may include family therapy sessions. If performed in a group setting, the group size must be a minimum of 6 clients and no more than 12 clients. The duration is a minimum of 50 minutes for an individual session and 90 minutes for a group session.

Adult Intensive Outpatient

Adult intensive treatment refers to group treatment that is more intensive and is provided 9 to 19 hours per week, with sessions on three to four days per week. Education about addiction and counseling for issues about recovery is provided. Clients are introduced to the 12-step recovery program and are encouraged to work steps of the program. Family members are encouraged to participate in treatment.

Group size must be a minimum of six clients and no more than twelve clients. All clients are expected to attend 12-step meetings and to have random drug screens while they are in treatment.

Adult Partial Hospitalization

Adult partial hospitalization refers to group treatment that is intensive and is provided 20 or more hours per week on an outpatient basis, with a minimum of four hours of treatment per day. Group size must be a minimum of 6 clients and no more than 12 clients.

Adult Residential Treatment

Adult residential treatment consists of intensive group treatment that is provided in a residential treatment facility. Clients participate in group sessions and other treatment activities throughout the day. The client's family members are encouraged to participate in treatment. Clients must have five counseling contacts and attend five lectures/seminars a week.

Adult Halfway House

In an adult halfway house, group and individual treatment is provided in a therapeutic, licensed living environment, which includes the expectation that the client will seek and maintain employment or job training in the community, participate in a minimum of one counseling contact and one educational lecture per week, work the 12-step program with a sponsor, and regularly attend 12-step meetings. Clients must also agree to participate in random drug screens. Halfway houses are either all male or all female.

Adult Social Detox

Adult social detox refers to a residential level of care for those in withdrawal but who do not require medical monitoring during their detoxification. Social detox is only appropriate for clients who are withdrawing from substances that do not pose a threat to physical safety during the withdrawal process.

Adult Medically Monitored Detox

Adult medically monitored detox is a residential level of care for those who need medical monitoring and attention during withdrawal from substances. Medical detox is only appropriate for clients who are withdrawing from substances that pose a threat to their physical safety during the withdrawal process.

Adult Medically Monitored Crisis Detox

Adult medically monitored crisis detox is a residential level of care for those who need medical monitoring and attention during withdrawal from substances and who are experiencing a crisis due to their substance abuse. Medical detox is only appropriate for clients who are withdrawing from substances that pose a threat to their physical safety during the withdrawal process.

Adult Medically Managed Detox

This is a hospital based detox for those clients who need close medical monitoring and attention during withdrawal from substances that pose a threat to their physical safety. Clients are referred to a substance abuse treatment center after they have completed detox.

Women's Intensive Outpatient

Intensive outpatient groups that provide at a minimum three hours a day and at least three days a week, not to exceed 19 hours.

Pregnant Women's Intensive Outpatient

The pregnant women's intensive outpatient programs are intensive outpatient groups that are for pregnant women or those who have recently delivered a baby. This service provides at least three hours of treatment, for at least three days a week, and clients receive support related to recovery during pregnancy.

Pregnant Women's Resident Treatment

These are extended residential programs that provide treatment and support for pregnant women who are striving to maintain sobriety during their pregnancy to protect the health and well being of their child. The program also provides support for the mother's other minor age children and support for the mother and child/children after she delivers.

Recovery Support Services

Recovery support services refer to services provided to people in recovery to promote individual, program, and system-level approaches that foster health and resilience; increase permanent housing, employment and other necessary supports; and reduce barriers to social inclusion.

Update: Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant -

The Tennessee Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services receives the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SABG) from the U.S. Department of Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) to provide prevention, treatment and recovery support services, and activities for people who are at-risk of or have a substance abuse problem.

Prevention: Evidence-based and culturally-responsive programming to individuals such as children of parents who abuse substances, children with incarcerated parents, and children in foster care; and county-level coalitions that foster community environments which discourage substance misuse and abuse.

Treatment: A variety of services targeting adolescents and adults who are in need of treatment and/or recovery support services including detoxification, clinical treatment, and HIV outreach.

Update: Prescription For Success

Prescription drug abuse is a pervasive, multi-dimensional issue impacting Tennessee individuals, families, and communities.

Prescription for Success: Statewide Strategies to Prevent and Treat the Prescription Drug Abuse Epidemic in Tennessee is a strategic plan developed by the Tennessee Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services in collaboration with other state agencies impacted by the prescription drug epidemic. The abuse of prescription drugs, specifically opioids, is an epidemic in Tennessee, with disastrous and severe consequences to Tennesseans of every age. The impact results in; overdose deaths, emergency department visits, hospital costs, newborns with Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome, children in state custody, and people incarcerated for drug-related crimes.

Prescription for Success is comprehensive and multi-year in scope and nature.

Update: Substance Abuse Screenings in Tennessee (SBIRT-TN)

SBIRT is a substance abuse screening and referral to treatment initiative. It is patient-centered and offers early intervention to identify and address substance misuse. SBIRT stands for Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment. It is an education and early intervention tool used in primary care settings. Care providers who use SBIRT ask all patients about their substance use and discuss use levels confidentially with patients.

A significant number of Americans overuse alcohol or drugs, but not to the extent of "abuse." Research shows that these patients expect to talk to their providers about substance use, and that they are receptive to low-intensity interventions. SBIRT provides the tools to rapidly identify and sensitively discuss risky substance use and enables patients to decrease their use.

It has been proven effective for patients who are not addicted, but whose substance use puts them at risk for accidents, liver damage, cardiac issues and other serious health concerns. These individuals make up about 20% of the U.S. population.

SBIRT is ideal for use in primary, specialty and emergency care settings. At intake, all adult patients are asked two questions related to amount and frequency of alcohol and drug use. When indicated, patients may then receive further screening and be offered a motivational interview or a referral for behavioral health treatment.

B. Programs offered through Department of Correction

All substance use disorder programs (outpatient and Inpatient treatment) embody the following characteristics:

- A multi-disciplinary approach under a Behavioral Health Services Model in which substance use treatment counselors, mental health professionals, and medical staff collaborate under one system of care to provide holistic treatment.
- Evidence-based treatment interventions, such as cognitive behavioral therapy and motivational interviewing that focus on inmates' criminogenic needs.
- All program participants work closely with treatment staff to develop treatment plans that guide and monitor an individual's personal progress while in programming.
- Treatment plans are developed after staff conducts a thorough medical, psychological, and social assessment and address issues such as addiction severity, criminal thinking errors, and dysfunctional relationships.
- All programs have treatment staff that monitor individual inmates progress, assure that treatment goals are met, and provide re-entry services.
- All participants must complete three treatment phases, which include orientation, primary treatment, and strengthening positive changes. As offenders move through the treatment phases they receive incremental responsibilities and incentives.

Outpatient Group Therapy (160-180 hours)

- The full-time group therapy program is up to six hours per day (4-5 days per week; 6 weeks total).
- The part-time group therapy program has evening classes; this is a 6-9 month program.
- Individual and group counseling are provided.
- Programming includes the following: Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, Criminal Thinking Error Awareness, Relapse Prevention Skills Building, Victims Impact, Re-entry Planning, and Anger Management.

Intensive Residential Treatment Program (9-12 months)

- All program participants dwell in the same living unit that is separated from the general population.
- TDOC Intensive residential treatment is provided in a Modified Therapeutic Community (MTC) Program. This is an evidence based therapeutic model that uses community as method to facilitate individual change.
- MTCs are highly structured environments governed by a series of rules that inmates must follow and must also bring rule violations to other program participant's awareness.
- The modified therapeutic community resembles a small town with its own government and activities for self-maintenance.
- Under staff guidance, participants have assigned jobs on different crews, which oversee the community.
- MTC crews include the education crew, the service crew, and the recreation crew. Crew responsibilities provide program participants with the opportunity to interact within the community in a pro-social way
- Individual and group counseling address the following topics: Cognitive Restructuring, Criminal and Rational Thinking Error Awareness, Substance Use Treatment Education, Relapse Prevention Skills Building, Victims Impact, Re-entry Planning, and Anger Management and Conflict Resolution.

Aftercare

Aftercare meets weekly for program graduates to attend on an as needed basis. After care programs are strictly voluntary.

Overall Program Numbers

An average of 1,195 inmates are per month placed in programming (statewide), which translates to 14,337 annually. There is a 75% completion rate statewide (10,752 annually completed for all combined programs)

Update: Reentry Programs and Services - Reentry begins at adjudication and includes the entire spectrum of rehabilitative services including medical, behavioral health and substance use treatment, education, vocational training, religious and volunteer services, correctional counseling, and employment services and assistance.

Reentry enhances public safety through a seamless system of care by identifying an individual's risks and needs upon entry into the justice system and develops a system of treatment and programming throughout their incarceration, transition, and reentry into the community.

C. Ignition Interlock

HB 1843 was signed by Governor Bill Haslam on April 27, 2016, and will become effective July 1, 2016. This legislation rewrites the original all-offender interlock bill that was passed in 2013 and establishes requirements for the removal of an ignition interlock devices and revises other provisions.

In 2013, the TN All Offender Ignition Interlock Law was passed. As written, the bill requires a judge to order an ignition interlock for all DUI offenders (including 1st time offenders) if he or she applied for a restricted license. Inevitably, the flaw in the law was that individuals were not applying for the restricted licenses, thus forgoing driving for a year or continuing to drive on a revoked license (MADD statistics state that 50-75% of convicted DUI offenders continue to drive on a revoked license). On average 5,000 individuals receive ignition interlock devices yearly out of the roughly 26,000 individuals arrested for DUI each year in Tennessee. The new legislation will certainly flip those numbers.

In short, the new legislation will affect those drivers who are arrested and convicted of a DUI after July 1, 2016, to have a mandatory ignition interlock on their car for 365 days with the last 120 days violation free before they would be eligible for reinstatement of an unrestricted license.

The table on the next page provides a look at ignition interlock use across the United States.

IGNITION INTERLOCKS STOP DRUNK DRIVING

	Type of first-time offender Ignition interlock device (IID) law	Effective date of current IID law	.08 BAC starts stopped via interlock	Drinking and driving occurrences stopped by an interlock
Alabama	All	7/1/14	719	3,797
Alaska	All	1/1/09	9,617	117,430
Arizona	All	9/1/07	59,782	563,515
Arkansas	All	4/1/09	40,521	306,066
California	4-county pilot	7/1/10	124,455	1,024,279
Colorado	All	1/1/09	92,503	816,497
Connecticut	All	1/1/12	21,518	157,713
Delaware	All	1/1/15	721	4,710
District of Columbia	Optional	4/1/13	25	165
Florida	.15 BAC	10/1/08	49,744	662,208
Georgia	No	5/1/99	15,250	108,860
Hawaii	All	1/1/11	6,445	62,336
Idaho	No	10/1/00	4,638	31,028
Illinois	All	1/1/09	96,456	707,485
Indiana	Discretionary	1/1/15	1,290	7,939
Iowa	.10 BAC	7/1/95	127,633	595,473
Kansas	All	7/1/11	58,497	410,491
Kentucky	.15 BAC	6/25/15	371	2,029
Louisiana	All	7/1/07	60,970	379,814
Maine	All	12/1/13	5,185	36,901
Maryland	.15 BAC	10/1/11	18,491	140,305
Massachusetts	No	1/1/06	37,983	243,665
Michigan	.17 BAC	10/1/10	86,393	451,594
Minnesota	.16 BAC	7/1/11	58,350	325,875
Mississippi	All	10/1/14	2,835	18,289
Missouri	All	3/1/14	28,174	148,395
Montana	Discretionary	5/1/09	4,512	30,060
Nebraska	All	1/1/09	22,178	181,913
Nevada	.18 BAC	7/1/05	6,099	37,476
New Hampshire	All	7/1/07	8,850	55,661
New Jersey	.15 BAC	1/1/10	39,676	186,869
New Mexico	All	6/1/05	62,231	461,774
New York	All	8/1/10	84,233	433,437
North Carolina	.15 BAC	12/1/07	14,007	129,704
North Dakota	Discretionary		0	0
Ohio	Discretionary	9/1/08	16,641	108,103
Oklahoma	.15 BAC	11/1/11	27,785	239,430
Oregon	All	1/1/08	38,522	240,871
Pennsylvania	No	10/1/03	78,210	462,998
Rhode Island	.15 BAC	1/1/15	1,296	7,787
South Carolina	.15 BAC	10/1/14	1,015	8,345
South Dakota	.17 Optional	7/1/11	1,487	8,605
Tennessee	All	7/1/13	26,613	160,771
Texas	All	9/1/15	18,594	120,567
Utah	All	7/1/09	8,066	57,013
Vermont	Optional	7/1/11	6,270	32,945
Virginia	All	7/1/12	10,067	102,577
Washington	All	1/1/09	103,913	795,695
West Virginia	All	6/1/08	15,046	157,843
Wisconsin	.15 BAC	7/1/10	156,860	1,272,442
Wyoming	.15 BAC	7/1/09	15,772	97,993

= 1,776,509

= 12,717,738



The Tennessee Impaired Driving Task Force, its members, and the TRCC look at opportunities to strengthen and improve the data and reporting systems in Tennessee to enhance safety decision-making and encourage evaluation of the impaired driving system and programs.

A. Program Evaluation

An overall evaluation of all traffic safety funded projects and other non-funded impaired driving efforts is conducted annually via the THSO Annual Report. The reported progress of funded efforts, along with the outcome of crash data trends, are used to assess gaps, identify successes and plan new program strategies. Successes are documented and shared among impaired driving enforcement agencies and stakeholders. Specific performance requirements may be added to newly funded projects if a strategy is proven to be effective statewide.

B. Data

Tennessee effectively maintains a system of records that can 1) identify impaired drivers; (2) maintain a complete driving history of impaired drivers; (3) receive timely and accurate arrest and conviction data from law enforcement agencies and the Clerk of Courts, including data on operators as prescribed by the commercial driver licensing regulations; and (4) provide timely and accurate driver history records to law enforcement and the courts.

DUI Tracker

DUI Tracker is a statewide, web-based application for the entry, modification, and tracking of information related to individuals arrested in Tennessee for the offense of DUI. The system collects data on DUI offenders from the time of arrest, all the way through adjudication and sentencing. It allows stakeholders to produce statistical reports, and gauge the effectiveness of DUI laws, conviction rates, recidivism, and after care programs. Data is used by DUI prosecutors, state government agencies, and is often provided to the State Legislature when DUI legislation is being considered. Data from DUI cases is entered into the system by DUI Coordinators funded by the THSO at 23 of 31 judicial districts across Tennessee. The newer version of the system was designed, significantly streamlined, and incorporated into the TDOSHS TITAN web portal in 2012.

Tennessee Integrated Traffic Analysis Network (TITAN)

TITAN serves as Tennessee's statewide traffic records management system involving the collection, storage, and dissemination of traffic records. Data collected by the TITAN system is used by numerous traffic safety professionals and law enforcement agencies to prepare enforcement plans and to incorporate into data-driven enforcement programs. In addition, data

from TITAN drives the goals and objectives within the annual Highway Safety Plan and Impaired Driving Strategic Plan. Impaired driving crash data and DUI arrest data captured within the TITAN system is also used in THP's Predictive Analytics program, which provides THP field supervisors with statistical forecasts where impaired driving incidents are most likely to occur. This information is then applied to allocation of personnel, saturation patrols, routine traffic patrol, and DUI enforcement efforts. Data captured by the TITAN system is also utilized by grantees to justify applications for enforcement grants.

Tennessee Traffic Records Coordinating Committee (TRCC)

The TRCC is composed of members responsible for the oversight and coordination of the state's traffic records system. This includes individuals from state agencies including Safety, Transportation, and Health, as well as local law enforcement, FHWA, FMCSA, court clerks, and others. The TRCC enables meaningful communication among stakeholders and facilitates integration between traffic records systems. Also, the TRCC develops an annual traffic records strategic plan and establishes goals and performance measures for the state's traffic records systems, which focus on enhancements to data quality, consistency, timeliness, completeness, and accuracy. The TRCC also helps to identify and monitor traffic records improvement projects across disciplines. These functions ensure that data needs related to impaired driving are reviewed regularly.

Driver's Licensing Division (TDOSHS)

The Motor Vehicle Record (MVR), which is through the Driver's Licensing Division, maintains a record of any DUI or other impaired driving conviction. It records, among other things, any traffic violations that result in points against a driver's license.

Tennessee Bureau of Investigation (TBI)

The TBI Crime Laboratories compile monthly statistics and backlog reports for submitted cases including blood alcohol and toxicology (drug screen) evidence. They maintain a count of the number of cases submitted, completed, exhibits completed, and tests completed. They also compile a monthly backlog (in weeks) for toxicology and blood alcohol cases.

Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC)

The AOC collects trial court* filing and disposition data for DUI-related offenses including misdemeanor and felony cases. Data collected includes district, county, docket number, court, filing date, disposition date, type of disposition, the charged and adjudicated TCA Code and Class, type of hearing, and the presiding judge.

*The AOC does not have case information from General Sessions courts at the moment, but, due to the Governor appropriating recurring funds to the AOC for the creation and maintenance of the General Sessions Data Repository, they will be collecting such data in the future, approximately 2019. The Repository is currently in the building stages.

IMPAIRED DRIVING GOALS AND OBJECTIVES: THREE-YEAR PLAN

A. Problem Identification

Magnitude and Severity of the Impaired Driving Problem

Updated: Based on NHTSA's Traffic Safety Facts Sheet on alcohol impaired driving, which uses 2017 data, all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico have laws that make it illegal to drive with a BAC of .08 g/dL or higher. In 2017, there were 10,874 people killed in alcohol impaired driving crashes with BACs of .08 g/dL or higher.

These alcohol impaired-driving fatalities with BACs of .08 g/dL or higher accounted for 29 percent of all motor vehicle traffic fatalities in the United States in 2017. This is a slight increase from the previous year.

Driving under the influence (DUI) of alcohol and/or drugs is a significant problem in Tennessee. In 2017, there were 6,172 alcohol-impaired driving crashes resulting in 227 fatalities, which accounts for 21.8 percent of the total roadway fatalities. This is a slight increase, however, well below the national average. Unfortunately, impairment continues to be the single greatest contributing cause of fatal crashes among drivers in Tennessee. Even small amounts of alcohol can affect driver performance.

The problem is finding the most effective way to improve traffic safety by improving the enforcement of vehicular crimes. Improving enforcement will result in the reduction of the number of crashes caused by impaired drivers, which will result in fewer injuries and fatalities in Tennessee. These resources will target the State of Tennessee and will assist law enforcement officers, prosecutors and other traffic safety organizations. Due to the costs of conducting legal research and providing education, training, advice, legal updates, additional funding will be needed so that the enforcement of vehicular crimes will continue to be improved, the traffic safety community will continue to stay current on traffic safety issues and the number of driver impaired crashes will continue to be reduced, thereby preventing future injuries and fatalities.

B. Target and Performance Measures Target

To decrease the number of impaired driving fatalities, injuries, and crashes.

C. Performance Measures

The Tennessee Highway Safety Office (THSO) will decrease alcohol related fatalities by 13.9 percent, from a 2013-2017 average baseline of 258 to 222 (five-year alternate baseline analysis).

To decrease the number of alcohol impaired driving crashes from the 2016 baseline of 6,294 down to 6,106. This is a reduction of 188 which equates to 3.0 percent.

D. Support Data

Performance Measure 1: The Tennessee Highway Safety Office (THSO) will decrease alcohol related fatalities by 13.9 percent, from a 2013-2017 average baseline of 258 to 222 (five-year alternate baseline analysis).

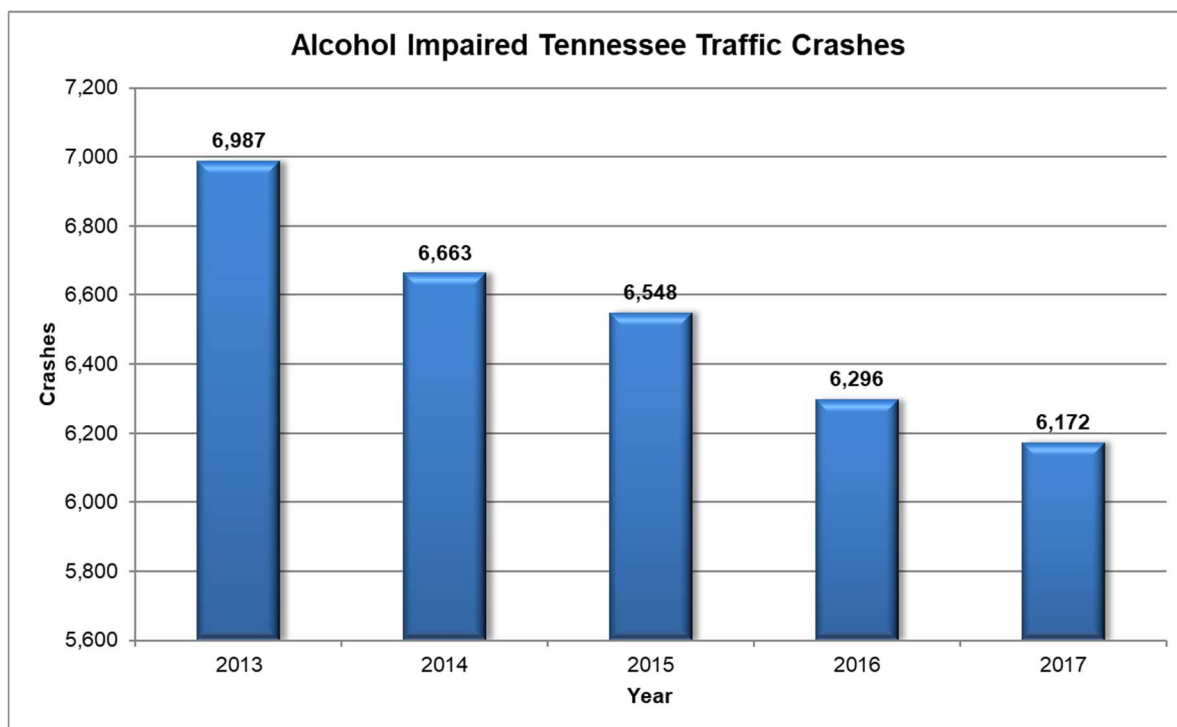
Five Year Alternative Baseline Analysis				
Baseline Period		Comparison Year		% Change
2008 - 2012 Avg.	288	2015	253	-12.0%
2009 - 2013 Avg.	283	2016	227	-19.8%
2010 - 2014 Avg.	278	2017	251	-9.7%
Current Mutli-Year Base		Target Year	Estimate	Avg % Change
2013 - 2017 Avg.	258	2020	222	-13.9%

Tennessee Alcohol Impaired Driving Fatalities

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Fatalities	284	273	253	227	227

Source: 2014 - 2017 data, NHTSA. State Traffic Safety Information. Online at <https://cdan.nhtsa.gov/stsi.htm#>, accessed 19 Jul 2019.

Performance Measure 2: To decrease the number of alcohol impaired driving crashes from the 2016 baseline of 6,294 down to 6,106. This is a reduction of 188 which equates to 3.0 percent.



Source: TN Dept. of Safety and Homeland Security, TITAN Division, 19 Jul 2019. (TITAN)

E. Strategies for Decreasing Impaired Driving Fatalities and Injuries Strategies Selected for 2019

Safety professionals seeking to develop effective strategies to counter impaired driving must first recognize that drinking is both a social behavior and a public health problem, and then must be able to identify the relationships between motivations to drink and socioeconomic constraints on drinking, drinking patterns, and routine activities related to drinking and associated consequences. These may vary between states, between communities, and within communities where there are marked differences in social groupings.

NHTSA's publication, Countermeasures That Work: A Highway Safety Countermeasure Guide for State Highway Safety Offices, Ninth Edition, highlights the significance of this emphasis area, outlines several strategies to reduce impaired driving, and discusses appropriate countermeasures to bring about alcohol and drug-impaired driving reductions. The four basic strategies identified to reduce impaired driving are deterrence, prevention, communications, outreach, and alcohol treatment. Tennessee's plan includes all four strategies.

The Impaired Driving Strategic Plan has been approved and finalized by the Impaired Driving Strategic Task Force. This plan, along with its supporting documentation, has been included in the appendices of the Tennessee Highway Safety Plan.

The THSO plan provides the following priority recommendations (organized by strategy):

F. Program Management

Program management strategies include the following:

- Continue to enhance the identity of the THSO;
- Increase state and local input into the Highway Safety Plan development process;
- Coordinate and consolidate impaired driving task forces and efforts;
- Continue the function of the established Impaired Driving Task Force; and
- Encourage enforcement agencies to make DUI a priority. This will extend into other drugs causing impairment when operating a motor vehicle.

These recommendations accord with Section 1 of Highway Safety Program Guideline No. 8, Program Management and Strategic Planning.

G. Enforcement

Enforcement is a strategy within Section 3 of Highway Safety Program Guideline No. 8, Criminal Justice System. Saturation patrols are law enforcement efforts that combine a high level of sustained enforcement with intense enforcement mobilizations around the Memorial Day weekend (typically May is one of Tennessee's deadliest months for traffic fatalities), the July 4 weekend, Labor Day (September), and December holiday periods.

Mobilizations are high-profile law enforcement programs combined with paid and earned media, and they are evaluated in terms of public awareness and public changes in behavior.

These saturation patrols will consist of 5 actions: 1) sustained enforcement of monthly DUI operations by agencies serving at least 50 percent of the state's population; 2) intense publicity, paid and earned; 3) pre/post knowledge/attitude/behavior surveys; and

4) monthly reporting of enforcement and media activity. Tennessee will organize a December holiday alcohol enforcement mobilization and a mid-summer traffic law enforcement mobilization concentrating on alcohol on 16 consecutive nights spanning three consecutive weekends by agencies serving at least 85 percent of the population. The agencies participating in the mobilizations will be required to maintain a high level of sustained enforcement by deploying monthly patrols combined with speed and other high-risk behavior enforcement efforts funded through the Police Traffic Services program.

Prosecution and adjudication will continue to attempt to increase the number of DUI convictions and reduce the backload of cases in courts across the State.

Legislation passed in 2012 permitted the use of search warrants in any DUI cases. No Refusal Weekends are a model that permit agencies to detect high risk times and places to implement No Refusal strategies. In addition to No Refusal Weekends, some counties have become No Refusal Counties. In those locations, any chemical test refusal results in a search warrant application to procure chemical test evidence. In 2014, the General Assembly and the Supreme Court Rules Commission approved the use of electronic search warrants in Tennessee, which are beginning to be implemented to further encourage chemical testing in refusal cases.

H. Traffic Records—DUI Tracker System

The first web-based DUI Offender Tracking System (Tracker) was a model that collected information on variables based on NHTSA standards and data requirements. The system, developed by the University of Memphis, had been in operation since 2003 and was populated with arrest and prosecution information resulting from the activities of THSO-funded special DUI prosecutors in 23 Judicial Districts throughout the State. A new system was designed with the Tennessee Department of Safety in 2012 that merged the University of Memphis DUI Tracker data. To date, the DUI tracking system contains over 105,982 arrest records. This aligns with Section 1 of Highway Safety Program Guideline No. 8, Program Management and Strategic Planning, and with Section 4, Program Evaluation and Data.

I. Training of Law Enforcement Officers

“DUI Detection and Standardized Field Sobriety Testing” is a NHTSA/IACP-approved curriculum. All agencies receiving highway safety grants for traffic law enforcement require SFST training of their traffic officers. A grant-funded position in the THSO schedules and administers SFST training. Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) training produces certified officers who can reliably detect drug-impaired drivers approximately 90 percent of the time. The DRE program is a valid method for identifying and classifying drug-impaired drivers. The DRE program requires scientifically sound support by the laboratory. A full-time DRE-trained former officer serves as the state’s DRE training coordinator. The ARIDE program (Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Education) trains law enforcement officers to observe, identify, and articulate the signs of impairment related to drugs, alcohol, or a combination of both, to reduce the number of impaired driving incidents and crashes that result in serious injuries and fatalities. Further, the course educates other criminal justice professionals (prosecutors, toxicologists, and judges) to understand the signs of impairment related to drugs, alcohol, or a combination of both, to enable them to work with law enforcement to reduce the number of impaired driving incidents as well as crashes that result in serious injuries and fatalities. This program is offered statewide. Specific objectives regarding these programs are included in the training section of the Highway Safety Plan.

J. Training of the Prosecutorial and Judicial Community

Disseminating and sharing information are formidable tasks, especially with statute changes, new case law, and ever changing technology. Supplying correct information to judges, prosecutors, law enforcement, defense attorneys, legislators, and educators is an ongoing challenge as is changing behavior.

Highway-safety funded positions in the District Attorneys General Conference perform legal research and write articles, provide information and consultation about impaired driving issues and policies to judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, legislators, and educators, as well as organize the annual state impaired driving conference. Under the National Highway Safety Administration's (NHTSA) model, the position of a Judicial Outreach Liaison (JOL) was created to perform outreach for the judiciary of Tennessee, much like the two Tennessee Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutors do for the prosecution community. The JOL was hired in 2015 and begins the sixth year in 2020.



A. Charter

Mission

To develop, recommend best practices, and approve a multi-year impaired driving strategic plan that will support the mission of the TN Highway Safety Office (THSO), plan the Impaired Driving Countermeasures Strategic Plan, and to advocate and support Tennessee's impaired driving program.

Team Structure

The Impaired Driving Task Force (IDTF) will function as a parallel team with all members having equal standing. Decisions are made collectively between the THSO and the subject matter expert for areas of emphasis in the Highway Safety Plan's Impaired Driving section.

Responsibility for meeting coordination will be administered by the THSO Impaired Driving Coordinator (IDC) who is responsible for the following:

- Prepare meeting agendas,
- Manage all aspects of meeting, including identification of meeting location, keeping meeting on schedule, and conducting meeting evaluation at conclusion,
- Delegate tasks and follow-up work,
- Compile meeting minutes and disseminate to members, and
- Follow-up on committee recommendations and actions.

Task force members will serve a renewable term of three years, which will allow for both continuity and change. Members will be expected to:

- Attend and participate in all meetings,
- Help determine committee priorities and ways to achieve them,
- Become familiar with alcohol and impaired driving programs and how they fit into the highway safety plan, and
- Accept and carry out assignments.

Chartering Authority

The IDTF is chartered by the Director of the TN Highway Safety Office. The IDTF may be dissolved at the discretion of the Director based on changes or alterations of requirements of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST Act) and subsequent authorizations.

Duration

The IDTF will conduct its work beginning May 1, 2013. Annually, the IDTF should evaluate its effectiveness and determine whether its work should continue for a predetermined period of time.

Governance of the Impaired Driving Task Force

The IDTF will meet a minimum of three times per year. A majority vote of the members present at a meeting will be sufficient to conduct IDC business. Meetings may be held in person or conducted through a conference call. Meeting dates and times will be adjusted as needed at the consensus of members. Time for completion of work outside of IDTF meetings will vary, but is not expected to exceed one to two hours per month.

Membership

Member representation will include viewpoints of segments of the community that interact with impaired driving highway safety issues. Membership consists, at a minimum, of representatives from the following:

- TN Highway Safety Office,
- areas of law enforcement and the criminal justice system (e.g., prosecution, adjudication and probation),
- driver licensing,
- treatment and rehabilitation,
- ignition interlock programs,
- data and traffic records,
- public health, and
- communication.

Each representative may designate appropriate individuals with the requisite skill, understanding, and commitment to effectively contribute to the IDTF's work. Membership can be no lower than 20 members and there is no established maximum number.

As the nature of the IDTF's work is not confidential, guests may attend meetings/conference calls/webinars as deemed appropriate or necessary by the membership.

5/5/16 (updated)

9/22/17 (updated)

1/22/19 (updated)

B. List of Task Force Members

1. Kyle Anderson, Assistant District Attorney General, Vehicular Crimes Team Leader, 20th District – Criminal Justice System/Prosecution
2. Beth Ashe, Executive Director, Tennessee Sheriff's Association - Law Enforcement
3. Vacant - Communication
4. Tony Burnett, Law Enforcement Liaison, Middle TN, University of Tennessee/Tennessee Highway Safety Office - Law Enforcement/DRE
5. Leon Burns, Judicial Outreach Liaison, University of Tennessee, Criminal Justice System/Adjudication
6. Michelle Consiglio-Young, Assistant General Counsel/Legislative Liaison, Tennessee Supreme Court/Administrative Office of the Courts - Criminal Justice System/Adjudication - Data and Traffic Records
7. Maggie Duncan, Executive Director, Executive Director, Tennessee Association of Chiefs of Police - Law Enforcement
8. Brian Evans, Lieutenant, Knoxville Police Department - Law Enforcement
9. Mike Gilliland, Lieutenant, Nashville Police Department, Law Enforcement
10. William Goodman, Trooper, Tennessee Highway Patrol, Ignition Interlock
11. Samuel Hines, Colonel, Memphis Police Department - Law Enforcement
12. Michael Hogan, Director of Driver License Issuance, TN Department of Safety and Homeland Security - Driver Licensing
13. Stephanie Krivcher, DUI Probation Officer, Metropolitan Government of Nashville Davidson County, Probation and Parole
14. Charles Lowery, Jr., Captain, Hamilton County Sheriff's Department, Law Enforcement
15. Matt Majors, Captain, Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency – Law Enforcement
16. Phaedra Marriott-Olsen, State Program Director, Mothers Against Drunk Driving – Communication
17. Joseph Massengill, Trooper, TN Department of Safety & Homeland Security – Ignition Interlock
18. Chris Osbourn, TITAN Program Director, Research, Planning, & Development / TITAN, TN Department of Safety & Homeland Security - Data and Traffic Records
19. Carroll Owen, Jr., Chief Inspector, Shelby County Sheriff's Office, Law Enforcement
20. Jessica Rich, Safety Engineer, Federal Highway Administration-Tennessee Division
21. Terry Seay, Sergeant, TN Department of Safety & Homeland Security – Ignition Interlock
22. Robert Seesholtz, Trauma System Manager, TN Department of Health -Public Health

23. Taryn Sloss, Assistant Commissioner of Substance Abuse, Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services - Treatment and Rehabilitation
24. Lila Statom, General Sessions Court Judge, Hamilton County/Chattanooga Division IV - Criminal Justice System/Adjudication
25. Dereck Stewart, Colonel, Tennessee Highway Patrol, TN Department of Safety and Homeland Security - Law Enforcement (Official representative will be Lieutenant Colonel Matt Perry)
26. Bobby Straughter, Assistant Commissioner, TN Department of Correction – Probation and Parole
27. Chuck Taylor, Deputy Commissioner, TN Department of Correction – Probation and Parole
28. Linda Walls, Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor, District Attorneys General Conference - Criminal Justice System/Prosecution
29. Terry Wood, Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor, District Attorneys General Conference - Criminal Justice System/Prosecution
30. Samera Zavaro, Special Agent/Forensic Scientist Supervisor Breath Alcohol Section, Tennessee Bureau of Investigation - Data and Traffic Records
31. Jason Ivey, Deputy Director/Program Management Administrator, Tennessee Highway Safety Office, TN Department of Safety and Homeland Security, THSO Impaired Driving Coordinator (non-voting member)

Revised 7-8-19

C. Meeting Agendas

Tennessee Impaired Driving Task Force

Wednesday, October 11
11:00 AM – 1:00 PM

Metro Nashville Police Department/West Precinct
5500 Charlotte Pike
Nashville, TN. 37209

Agenda

- | | |
|-------|---|
| 11:00 | Lunch |
| 11:10 | Welcome |
| 11:20 | Introduction of Guests |
| 11:30 | Business
<i>Unfinished Business from Previous Quarterly Meeting</i>
<i>Review and Adoption of July Minutes</i>
<i>Future Dates – Thursday, January 18</i>
<i>Schedule next quarterly meetings</i> |
| 11:55 | Announcements from Members |
| 12:05 | Special Presentation – Knock at the Door PSA |
| 12:15 | Updates from Membership |
| 12:30 | Focus Areas – Divers Licensing – Michael Hogan |
| 12:45 | Focus Areas for Next Meeting |
| 12:50 | Final Comments |
| 1:00 | Dismiss |

Tennessee Impaired Driving Task Force

Thursday, April 19, 2018
11:00 AM – 1:00 PM

Metro Nashville Police Department/West Precinct
5500 Charlotte Pike
Nashville, TN. 37209

Agenda

- | | |
|-------|---|
| 11:00 | Lunch |
| 11:10 | Welcome |
| 11:15 | Special Guest – Dr. Kevin Liska, TN Tech University
“Impaired Driving: Opioid Abuse and Autonomous Vehicles” |
| 11:30 | Questions for Dr. Liska |
| 11:45 | Introduction of Guests |
| 11:50 | Business
<i>Unfinished Business from Previous Quarterly Meeting</i>
<i>Review and Adoption of October Minutes - (January meeting</i>
<i>due to inclement weather)</i>
<i>Election of new members</i>
<i>Schedule next two quarterly meetings</i> |
| 12:25 | Announcements from Members |
| 12:30 | Focus Area – Maggie Duncan (TACP) and Terry Ashe (TSA) |
| 12:45 | Updates from Membership
1. Michelle Consiglio-Young |
| 12:50 | Focus Areas for Next Meeting |
| 12:55 | Final Comments |
| 1:00 | Dismiss |

Candidates for membership:

1. Shelby County Sheriff's Office

Currently held by Captain Carroll Owen, Jr.

Recommending: Lieutenant Michael C. Joffre, Commander

- a. Served in the Emergency Services/Reserve Division 1981-1991
- b. Full time with the SCSO since 1991
- c. Currently serving as Lt. Commander of the Patrol Support Services DUI Bureau

2. TN Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services

Fomerly held by Assistant Commissioner Rodd Bragg

Recommending: Assistant Commissioner Dr. Rich Cote – see handout on bio

Tennessee Impaired Driving Task Force

Monday, August 20, 2018
11:00 AM – 1:00 PM

Metro Nashville Police Department/West Precinct
5500 Charlotte Pike
Nashville, TN. 37209

Agenda

- 11:00 Lunch
- 11:10 Welcome
- 11:15 Introduction of Guests
- 11:20 *Remarks*
 - *Commissioner David Purkey, TDOSHS*
 - *Deputy Commissioner Dave McGriff, TDOSHS*
 - *Director Vic Donoho, THSO*
- 11:30 Business
 - *Unfinished Business from Previous Quarterly Meeting*
 - *Review and Adoption of April Minutes*
 - *Discussion of new members*
 - *THP Representative*
 - *TN Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services representative*
 - *Schedule 2nd quarter meeting (January-March, 2019)*
- 11:45 Announcements from Members

- 12:00 Focus Area – IDTF Observation Team – Orlando, FL
(Mike Gilliland, Michael Hogan, Stephanie Krivcher, Terry Wood, Samera Zavaro)
- Video presentation
 - Team presentation
 - Questions
- 12:40 Updates from Membership
(Limit 3 members. 5 minutes maximum)
- 12:50 Focus Areas for Next Meeting
- 12:55 Final Comments
- 1:00 Dismiss

NEXT MEETING

Monday, October 29, 2018, 11:00 AM – 1:00 PM
Metro Nashville Police Department/West Precinct
5500 Charlotte Pike
Nashville, TN. 37209

Tennessee Impaired Driving Task Force

Monday, October 29, 2018

11:00 AM – 1:00 PM

Metro Nashville Police Department/West Precinct
5500 Charlotte Pike
Nashville, TN. 37209

Agenda

- 11:00 Lunch
- 11:10 Welcome
- 11:15 Introduction of Guests
- 11:20 Business
 - *Unfinished Business from Previous Quarterly Meeting*
 - *Review and Adoption of August Minutes*
 - *Discussion of new members*
 - *THP Representative*
 - *TN Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services representative*
 - *FHWA*
 - *TDOT*
 - *Increase membership in charter*
 - *Schedule 3rd quarter meeting (April-June, 2019)*
- 11:50 Announcements from Members
- 12:00 Focus Area – BUI Challenges
 - Captain Matt Majors*
 - Boating Investigator / Honor Guard Coordinator*
 - Boating and Law-Enforcement Division*
 - Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency*
- 12:30 Updates from Membership
- 12:45 Final Comments
- 1:00 Dismiss

NEXT MEETING - 2nd Quarter

Tuesday, January 22, 2019

11:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.

Metro Nashville Police Department/West Precinct

5500 Charlotte Pike

Nashville, TN. 37209

Tennessee Impaired Driving Task Force

Tuesday, January 22, 2019
11:00 AM – 1:00 PM

Metro Nashville Police Department/West Precinct
5500 Charlotte Pike, Nashville, TN. 37209

Agenda

11:00 Lunch and Welcome

11:15 Introduction of Guests

11:25 Business

- *Unfinished Business from Previous Quarterly Meeting*
- *Review and Adoption of October 2018 Minutes*
- *Announcements*
- *Increase membership allowance in charter*
 - *Current maximum is 30*
 - *Recommending to increase to 50 or remove the maximum number from the charter*
- *Election of new members*
 - *Captain Matt Majors, TWRA*
 - *Colonel Dereck Stewart, TDOSHS, THP*
 - *Official representative will be Major Matt Perry*
 - *Asst. Commissioner Taryn Sloss, TDOMHSA, Substance Abuse*
 - *General Linda Walls, TNDAGC, TSRP, Legal*
- *IDTF Logo Review*
- *Schedule 4th quarter meeting (July - September, 2019)*

12:00 Focus Area – Legislative

Proposed Implied Consent Bill

Terry Wood, TN Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor

12:20 Recommendations from the IDTF Florida Observation Team – Jason Ivey

12:30 Focus Area – Training

Future of the TN Drug Recognition Expert Program

Tony Burnett, Middle TN LEL, THSO

12:50 Updates from Membership

12:55 Final Comments

1:00 Dismiss

NEXT MEETING

3rd Quarter

Tuesday, May 14, 2019

11:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.

Metro Nashville Police Department

West Precinct

5500 Charlotte Pike

Nashville, TN. 37209

The logo features the letters 'TN' in large, bold, red font. To the right of 'TN' are three small, dark blue stars. Further right, the words 'IMPAIRED DRIVING' are in a smaller, dark blue, sans-serif font. Below 'IMPAIRED DRIVING', the words 'TASK FORCE' are in a large, bold, dark blue font. The entire logo is set against a light gray background that resembles a torn piece of paper.

TN IMPAIRED DRIVING TASK FORCE

Tuesday, May 14, 2019
11:00 AM – 1:00 PM
Metro Nashville South Precinct
5101 Harding Place
Nashville, TN 37211

Agenda

11:00 Lunch and Welcome

11:15 Introduction of Guests

11:25 Business

- *Adoption of 1/22/19 Minutes*
- *Unfinished Business from Previous Quarterly Meeting*
- *Announcements*
- *Schedule next quarterly meeting FFY20 – (October – December)*
- *New Business*
 - *Committee for Template Legislation*
 - *Election of Committee Chair*
 - *Election of members*
 - *Name Change of Task Force*

11:45 ID Stats Update – Patrick Dolan

11:55 IDTF Webpage/Logo - Jason Ivey

12:10 ID Media Update – Megan Buell

12:15 ID Legislative Update – Terry Wood

12:30 Guest Speaker – *Jessica Rich, FHWA – TN Statewide Strategic Highway Safety Plan*

12:50 New IDTF 3 Year Strategic Plan – Jason Ivey

12:55 Final Comments

1:00 Dismiss

NEXT MEETING

Monday, August 19, 11:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.

Metro Nashville Police Department

West Precinct, 5500 Charlotte Pike, Nashville, TN 37209

D. Meeting Minutes

Impaired Driving Task Force Meeting

Meeting Details

Date and Time: April 27, 2016; 11:00 A.M.

Location: TBI Headquarters, Conference Room 3; 901 R.S. Gass Blvd.
Nashville, TN 37216

Attendees

- Jason Ivey - THSO
- Amanda Brown-THSO
- Kim Van Atta- THSO
- Chris Broome - NHTSA, Region 4
- Shawn Johnson - Hamilton County (in place of Lila Statom)
- Rod Bragg – TDMHSHS, Task force member
- Chris Osbourn, TDOSHS, Task force member
- Trooper Joseph Tim Massengill, THP
- Megan Buell, TDOSHS
- Maggi Duncan – TACP, Task force member

Agenda

- Welcome and Introductions
- Lunch
- Changes to THSO in 2016
- Task Force Membership
 - Replacing members
 - New Members
- Proposed Charter
- NHTSA Perspective
- FY17 Impaired Driving Strategic Plan
- Beyond the FY17 Strategic Plan
 - Data
 - Responsibilities
 - 3 or 5 year
 - Meetings
- New Program Areas for FY 17 405 Application
 - 24/7
 - Ignition Interlock

Discussion

- Welcomed by Jason
 - Introductions
 - Jason Ivey
 - Added title of interim director, Tennessee Highway Safety Office (THSO)
 - 16 years of service
 - 3 functions - supervision, program manager,

train program managers in our office to oversee

- Chris Broome
 - Regional Program Manager, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)
 - Two years as Tennessee's Regional Program Manager
 - 15 years of service
- Kim Van Atta
 - Program Manager, Tennessee Highway Safety Office
 - Eight years with the Tennessee Highway Safety Office
 - Traffic Records Coordinator
- Amanda Brown
 - Public Information Officer, Tennessee Highway Safety Office
 - Two years
 - Grantee for five years previous to employment at THSO
- Rod Bragg
 - Assistant Commissioner, Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services
 - Original member since 2013
- Megan Buell
 - Director of Communications, Tennessee Department of Safety and Homeland Security
 - Prior Governor's Highway Safety Office Public Information Officer
 - Prevention advocate for ten years in Tennessee
 - May replace Jennifer Donnals on the Impaired Driving Task Force
- Chris Osbourn
 - Traffic Records, Tennessee Department of Safety and Homeland Security
 - 10 years of service
- Tim Massengill
 - Trooper, Tennessee Highway Patrol
 - 19 years of service
 - Started with Ignition Interlock in August of 2015
 - May replace Ehrin Ehlert on the Impaired Driving Task Force
 - Shared personal experiences with drunk driver head on collisions
- Shawn Johnson
 - Stand in for Lila Statom

- Many roles and many responsibilities held as it pertains to impaired driving in Hamilton County
- Maggi Duncan
 - Executive Director of the Tennessee Association of Chiefs of Police (TACP)
 - TACP is professional and leadership development for law enforcement
 - TACP is involved heavily in public policy and does a bulk of lobbying for Chiefs of Police
 - Engaged with national level as needed
 - Original member
- Lunch
- Changes to THSO in 2016
 - Director's retirement
 - Early January – Kendell Poole resigned
 - Timeline of Events
 - Management of THSO (formerly the Governor's Highway Safety Office) was told they would be moving over to the Department of Safety and Homeland Security as of April 1, 2016, by Joe Galbato, Deputy Commissioner of the Tennessee Department of Transportation
 - On March 23, 2016, Commissioner Gibbons met with the THSO management team
 - Announced Jason Ivey would be the Interim Director of THSO
 - On March 31, 2016, Commissioner Gibbons and some of his staff came over to meet the entire staff with some of his staff
 - These meetings laid groundwork to answer questions and allay anxiety
 - Still waiting on a Director to be appointed
 - Impaired Driving Task Force
 - Mandate of MAP-21
 - Mandated if a state is between .30 and .60 impaired driving fatality rate
 - Tennessee is at .36
 - At the beginning of MAP-21, THSO came to you all, we crafted a document, and you provided feedback. Then we added to the Highway Safety Plan.
 - Different Regional Program Manager
 - Guidance from that Program Manager stated that would work
 - That is not going to work now
 - MAP-21 ended without a new bill, which put certain aspects in limbo
 - Asked NHTSA for clarification if this would still be a requirement with the new funding bill
 - Got an answer in late February 2016

- Needed a fast turnaround
- Changes in terms of grants
 - As grantees, the only thing to change would be name of agency in your contracts with this transition.
- Task Force Membership
 - Positions that currently need to be filled
 - Bruce Behringer – retired
 - No representation from Department of Health
 - Chris Osbourn has an individual in mind for this position
 - Jenifer Donnals – new position
 - Proposed to take this position
 - Megan Buell
 - Ehrin Elbert – new position
 - Proposed to take this position
 - Trooper Terry Seay
 - Trooper Tim Massengill
 - No quorum to vote on this at this time
 - New/open positions for Task Force
 - Based on number the task force currently has, we cannot accomplish what needs to be done
 - Public Health – (Bruce Behringer)
 - Current Commissioner of the Department of Health
 - John Dreyzehner
 - Chris Osbourn's candidate is part of the Traffic Records Coordination Committee Chris serves on
 - Rob Seesholtz
 - Should be able to propose a good candidate if he is not available
 - Chris Osbourn will reach out to Rob
 - Jason Ivey will reach out to Commissioner of the Department of Health to ask if the Task Force has the support of the Commissioner and the Commissioner is okay with that choice
 - Chris Broome provided Alabama's and Florida's Impaired Driving Strategic Plan to review
 - These were reviewed by Sharmila Patel (Florida) and Kim Van Atta (Alabama)
 - These plans have categories Tennessee does not have and some that we do
 - Adjudication
 - Judge Lila Statom
 - Proposed to add Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC)
 - Agreed it is appropriate to seek member

- Maggi Duncan suggested Michelle Consiglio- Young
 - Assistant general Counsel/Legislative Liaison
 - Reports directly to Debbie Tait
 - AOC is much more engaged this year
 - Helps especially because Maggi Duncan is only one who can advocate on behalf of the task force
 - The others educate
 - Michelle Consiglio- Young also helps with training
 - Proper training for judges is necessary
 - How to share data between other agencies
 - Rod Bragg advocated for data sharing with other departments
- Prosecution/Legislation:
 - The Task Force has Tom Kimball; should the reach be extended?
 - Does the Task Force need actual an actual prosecutor on it?
 - Maggi Duncan suggested from an area that has a DUI Court
 - Jason Ivey suggested that the DUI Court may have a good name to suggest as a member for the Task Force
 - Rod Bragg stated he could provide the names of all DUI courts
 - Maggi Duncan stated that Tom Kimball is a tremendous asset. Someone in the trenches, someone in a bigger, urban area may see trending items
 - Jason Ivey proposed that a DUI Prosecutor suggested by Tom Kimball or someone who handles primarily DUI cases may be a good option
 - Maggi Duncan stated it is smart to look ahead for trends that are coming
 - Maggi Duncan also suggested that the Task Force adds TACP and the

Sherriff's Association to this category because they promote legislation

- Law Enforcement
 - The Task Force currently has Terry Ashe, Maggi Duncan, Richard Holt, and Colonel Tracy Trott
 - Richard Holt serves as LEL Administrator as well as the Drug Recognition Expert Statewide Coordinator for Tennessee
 - Proposed a member from larger law enforcement agency (i.e. Metro Nashville, Shelby Co)
 - Megan Buell proposed a representative from Shelby County as they see crime trends occurring first
 - Maggi Duncan suggested Memphis Police Department as they started using analytics
 - Jim Harvey:
 - Currently Deputy Chief over Information Technology Unit
 - Runs Blue CRUSH (Memphis' analytics software)
 - Probably have a colonel over a DUI unit that could be involved.
 - Amanda Brown suggested the Task Force could ask Frank Sousoulas since he is a network coordinator for THSO.
 - Maggi Duncan stated that Jim Harvey would be retiring soon but could be kept on a consultant
 - Jason Ivey proposed also Metro Nashville Police along with Memphis Police Department
 - Megan Buell proposed to look at the regions of Tennessee
 - Utilize someone from each of the four regions since not every region sees the same trends and increases
 - Cities:
 - Memphis
 - Nashville
 - Knoxville

- Chattanooga
- Chris Broome gave some guidance for the strategic plan
 - Make it a quick read
 - Bring groups together with something in common (i.e. grant money)
- Sharmila Patel will put together 405 application
 - Tennessee likes for NHTSA to review
 - NHTSA gives feedback who office gives feedback
 - THSO makes changes or adjustments,
 - NOTE: This is separate from 154 AL penalty money awarded
 - A group of individuals (several regional NHTSA individuals and some NHTSA individuals from headquarters) look for references to of the Highway Safety Program Guideline No. 8 and the FAST Act
- Jason Ivey stated that to get a complete strategic plan, we need the categories
 - It allows enough individuals to get vote as well as the job done
 - Subordinates for Task Force members can also be brought in to help implement some of the work
 - This will create a more robust strategic plan
- Communication
 - Covered with the current proposed members to replace Jennifer Donnals
- Forensic Science
 - Jason Ivey proposed a representative from Tennessee Bureau of Investigation be added to the Task Force
 - Samera Zavaro would be a good possible member or could propose someone who would be
- Driver's License

- The Task Force currently has Michael Hogan
 - May need a subordinate to also come to meetings but no one else proposed for the Task Force
 - Treatment and Rehabilitation
 - The Task Force currently has Rod Bragg
 - May need a subordinate to also come to meetings but no one else proposed for the Task Force
 - Probation and Parole:
 - The Task Force currently has Chuck Taylor
 - May need a subordinate to also come to meetings but no one else proposed for the Task Force
 - Traffic records:
 - The Task Force currently has Chris Osbourn
 - May bring Patrick Dolan to also come to meetings, but no one else proposed for the Task Force
- Jason Ivey inquired with Chris Broome as to whether the Task Force needed non-profits and advocates at the table (i.e. MADD)?
 - Chris Broome suggested the Task Force borrow other entities' ideas that partner in highway safety
 - Yes, to non-profits and advocates since they fit under categories the Task Force has
 - FAST Act wants to see what is being delivered.
 - The second year of the FAST Act, the Task Force can think outside of box.
 - Maggi Duncan suggested it could be on an "as needed" basis
 - Chris Broome stated it was not what you work with an agency to do but what WE do for highway safety.
- New Proposed Charter
 - Names of members need to be separate document
 - No great significant changes
 - Certain phrases/words are more direct about membership responsibilities
 - Membership will be a separate sheet to allow updates easily
- Corrections were proposed to the charter from Task Force Members

- FAST ACT - or other subsequent legislation (future authorizations)
- FAST acronym written out in full
- 25 member limit was questioned
 - Still below that for voting members with proposed additions
 - Membership limit was approved to not exceed 25
- Rod Bragg brought up the renewable term and suggested putting a limit on it
 - No limit was determined after the Task Force discussed the issue
- The corrections will be presented for vote in email format by Jason in the foreseeable future.
- NHTSA Perspective-Chris Broome
 - Chris Broome gave the Task Force NHTSA's perspective when reviewing the document
 - Guidance
 - Highway Safety Program Guideline No. 8 provides what NHTSA considers best practice
 - FAST Act will resemble this document
 - FAST Act will bring a minimum of three alcohol enforcement campaigns
 - If not performing, no money would be awarded with the 405 application
 - The third line in the Highway Safety Program Guideline No. 8 under "Task Force or Commissioners"
 - Traditional and nontraditional parties to be included:
 - Highway Safety Enforcement
 - Criminal Justice
 - Driver Licensing
 - Treatment
 - Liquor Law Enforcement
 - Business
 - Medical
 - Health Care
 - Advocacy and Multicultural Groups
 - Media
 - Institutions of Higher Education
 - Military
 - Past Assessment
 - Ellen Abbott with Rod Bragg at the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services was involved in past assessment
 - Need to see some improvements in application from the past assessment
 - May not show progress in all areas, but can show progress in:
 - Data
 - Communication

- Directly or indirectly proposed legislation
- The Task Force cannot craft the document due to the tight timeframe
- More comprehensive strategic plan meetings on regular basis will help with this timeframe in the future
- The Task Force and individuals crafting the Strategic Plan can pull from last year's impaired driving plan
 - Can also pull information from other agencies if necessary
- State shows how the Task Force makes progress because of their meetings
- 1. FY17 Impaired Driving Strategic Plan
 - a. Overview of the strategic plan process
 - i. THSO will do majority of the work to craft the plan
 - ii. Three-year plan will be developed
 - 1. Bare bones
 - 2. Not deep and robust
 - a. More will be developed as regular meetings occur
 - 3. The Task Force will come together, use the document and revise/amend it
 - iii. Florida's Impaired Driving Strategic Plan will be used as the template as it pertains to headings, outline, etc.
- Beyond the FY17 Strategic Plan
 - Data
 - THSO primarily uses Tennessee Department of Safety and Homeland Security data
 - THSO has partners who use other data sources
 - Conversation with other data set holders
 - How can we mesh and use these data sources to the Task Force's advantage?
 - Could some of this data be kept from certain people?
 - Amanda Brown suggested the Task Force looks at Emergency Management Services Data from hospitals
 - Chris Osbourn stated that there was other data the Task Force could use
 - Other task forces could have potential data as well
 - Prescription Drug Abuse Task Force - Governor's initiative
 - Tennessee Medical Association
 - Maggie Duncan suggested utilizing the public safety coalition
 - District Attorney
 - Jerry Estes
 - Guy Jones
 - Impaired driving from drugs (or other means) is going to surpass alcohol
 - Keep marijuana at bay

- Significant heroin increase in Tennessee
- Rob Bragg stated that the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services has lots of opioid data
- Maggi Duncan used the example of the proposed DUI 6 Bill for Tennessee
 - Law Enforcement surrendered a great deal (i.e. misdemeanor only for some drugs)
 - Using the Governor's Public Safety Plan – Governor's Subcabinet
 - Just ended a plan with huge successes
 - New plan underway
- Responsibilities for Task Force Members
 - Categories or Committees with Subcommittees
 - Will be looked into further at the quarterly meeting in the summer
- Meetings
 - Every quarter
 - 2-3 hr. meeting
 - 11:00 A.M. until 2:00 P.M.
 - Will continue corresponding via email
 - Face-to-face discussions can be more beneficial to flesh out ideas
 - Structure the meeting schedule for a whole year
 - Maggi Duncan suggested it would be imperative of someone to be of equal knowledge to be there in place of the task force member if they could not attend
- New Program Areas for FY 17 405 Application
 - 24/7
 - Sobriety programs in
 - North Dakota
 - South Dakota
 - Montana
 - Washington
 - Aim to reduce recidivism of repeat DUI offenders while serving as alternatives to incarceration
 - Basic accountability was most effective for these states
 - Shawn Johnson stated that Hamilton County has had good luck with similar programs aimed to reduce recidivism
 - Ignition Interlock
 - It is a Class A misdemeanor to blow into the vehicle's Ignition Interlock system if you are not the person the device is assigned to.
 - Photo is taken when someone blows into device
 - Down side: someone has to physically review the photo

- Amada Brown inquired about the delay in when these photos are sent in
 - Trooper Massengill stated a report was sent every 30 days
- Meeting adjourned

Next Meeting

Date and Time: May 25th, 2016; 11:00 AM

Location: TBI Conference Room 3

		Project: Impaired Driving Task Force Date: October 11, 2017 Time: 11:00 AM Location: Metro Nashville Police Department, West Precinct		
Project Description:	Task force to foster leadership, commitment, and coordination among all parties interested in impaired driving issues, e.g., highway safety enforcement, criminal justice, driver licensing, treatment, health care, media, education, etc.			
Meeting Called by:	Jason Ivey			
Next Meeting:	January 18, 2018			
Task Force Member Attendance (x indicates attendance)				
Kyle Anderson	X	Terry Ashe	Samera Zavaro	X
Megan Buell		Leon Burns	Michelle Consiglio-Young	X
Maggie Duncan	X	Brian Evans	Michael Gilliland	X
Michael Hogan	X	Samuel Hines	Stephanie Krivcher	X
Charles Lowery, Jr.	X	Joseph Massengill	Chris Osbourn	X
Carroll Owen, Jr.		Jason Ivey (non-voting member)	Terry Seay	X
Robert Seesholtz	X	Lila Statom	Bobby Straughter	
Chuck Taylor	X	Tracy Trott	Barry Williams	X
Tony Burnett	X	Phaedra Marriott-Olsen	Terry Wood	X
Guest Attendees				
Dana Bruce		Kim VanAtta	Shandi Smith	
Michael Joffe		Doug Wilson	Sarah Hurst	
Agenda Items				
Discussion	Impaired Driving Task Force 1. Jason Ivey - Welcome a. 50th anniversary of the establishment of Tennessee Highway Safety Office. 30th Annual Lifesavers Conference and 13th Annual Law Enforcement Challenge held in August, 2017. Hatch Print Poster given to members to commemorate. b. Introduction of Guests; Terry Wood, District Attorney (replacing Tom Kimball) and Lt. Doug Wilson, Hamilton County Sheriff's Department 2. Business – a. Reviewed and Adopted July Minutes b. Future Dates –Thursday, April 19 c. Phaedra Marriott-Olsen, MADD voted in d. Terry Wood, District Attorney voted in e. Rod Bragg, Mental Health membership vacancy. Michelle Consiglio-Young recommended Kurt Hippel, Legislative Director and Privacy Counsel at the TDMHSAS. f. Charter Amendment / Voting Protocol – If no quorum of elected members, we will defer to an email vote. 3. Announcements from Members a. Barry Williams is leaving and requests Terry Wood replace him. b. Handouts; Alcohol-Impaired Driving Fatalities by State 2015 & 2016, NHTSA letter on 2016 Fatal Traffic Crash Data - DUI national increase/TN decrease c. Guest Speaker – Thursday, January 18			

Meeting Agenda/Notes

Agenda Items	Discussion
	d. Field Trip Planning e. Chris Broome Strategic Plan measurement pending review
	4. Special Presentation – Knock at the Door PSA
	5. Updates from Membership - a. Maggie Duncan sent proposed replacement for the Implied Consent bill. Please review and provide feedback directly to Terry Wood and Kyle Anderson and copy Maggie. Requesting IDTF be allowed to review legislative draft bill. Sherri/District Attorney meeting scheduled in December, 2017.
	6. Focus Areas – Divers Licensing – Michael Hogan (Awarded 2016 Governor's Excellence in Service) a. Driver Services Division b. Services & Activities (Real ID, Veterans, Motor Vehicle, Selective Service, INS Laws, Patriot Act, Truancy & Compulsory Progress, CDL, Child Care, Child support, 3rd Party Testers, Privacy Act, Organ Donor, MVR, MCSIA, Temporary DL) c. Driver License Types & Fees d. System Functions e. Driver License Focus f. Driver License Uses g. Driver Statistics h. Current Service Delivery Methods i. Different Options for Renewing DL j. iPad Kiosk – Good News k. Full Self-Service Kiosk l. Self-Service Check-In Kiosk m. New Office Layout n. TN Interim License
	7. Focus Areas for next meeting TBD
	8. Final Comments

USE THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA FOR ESTABLISHING ACTION ITEM PRIORITY LEVELS						
Low (L)	No impact to other tasks or decisions; No justification needed for slippage.					
Medium (M)	Other non-critical tasks/decisions have a dependency; Justification required for slippage					
High (H)	Government regulation; Administrative regulation; Other critical tasks/decisions have a dependency; Immediate impact to current services; Justification required for slippage					
Ongoing Action Items List						
Action Number	Action Item	Date Originated	Estimated Completion	Priority (H/M/L)	Status	Assigned To
1667	Send electronic latest Strategic Plan to IDTF	10-11-17	10-13-17	M	O	Jason

Shandi Smith

From: Jason Ivey
Sent: Tuesday, January 16, 2018 9:29 AM
To: Bobby Straughter; Brian Evans; Burns, Leon; Carroll Owen; Charles Lowery; Christopher Osbourn; Chuck Taylor; Dana G. Bruce; Joseph Massengill; Kyle Anderson ; Lila Statom; Maggi Duncan; Marriott-Olsen, Phaedra; Megan Buell; Michael Hamilton; Michael Hogan; Michelle Consiglio-Young; Mike Gilliland; Miranda Merkle; Robert Seesholtz; Samera Zavaro; Samuel Hines; Shelly Bryan; Stephanie Krivcher; Terry Ashe; Terry Seay; Tony Burnett; Tracy Trott; Wood, Terry
Cc: Vic Donoho; Joseph Waldrum; Kevin Hager; Shandi Smith; 'Broome, Chris (NHTSA)' (Chris.Broome@dot.gov); Sharmila Patel; Kim Vanatta; michael.joffre@shelby-sheriff.org; Kurt Hippel; Rich Cote
Subject: Thursday's Meeting Cancelled

Good morning,

Out of an abundance of caution, Thursday's IDTF meeting has been cancelled. Today and tomorrow will be dangerous for travel and we have several members who travel long distances to attend. Although it is supposed to warm up to around 40 degrees on Thursday, I still fear road conditions will be difficult.

I have been in conversation with my NHTSA Region IV Program Manager in Atlanta prior to making this decision. The charter indicates we will meet three times per year, although we schedule four. In the event a makeup meeting must be made, we will handle that issue at a later date.

As always, I appreciate everyone's willingness. The next meeting will take place on Thursday, April 19.

Thank you,

Jason



Jason Ivey | Deputy Director/Program Management Administrator
Tennessee Highway Safety Office
Tennessee Tower – 25th Floor
312 Rosa L. Parks Avenue Nashville, TN 37243
p. 615-253-1781 c. 615-319-7750
www.TNTrafficSafety.org
www.TNGHSOGrants.org

		Project: Impaired Driving Task Force Date: April 19, 2018 Time: 11:00 AM Location: Metro Nashville Police Department, West Precinct			
Project Description:	Task force to foster leadership, commitment, and coordination among all parties interested in impaired driving issues, e.g., highway safety enforcement, criminal justice, driver licensing, treatment, health care, media, education, etc.				
Meeting Called by:	Jason Ivey				
Next Meeting:	August 20, 2018				
Task Force Member Attendance (x indicates attendance)					
Kyle Anderson	X	Terry Ashe		Samera Zavaro	X
Megan Buell	X	Leon Burns	X	Michelle Consiglio-Young	X
Maggie Duncan	X	Brian Evans	X	Michael Gilliland	X
Michael Hogan	X	Samuel Hines	X	Stephanie Krivcher	X
Charles Lowery, Jr.	X	Joseph Massengill		Chris Osbourn	X
Carroll Owen, Jr.		Jason Ivey (non-voting member)	X	Terry Seay	X
Robert Seesholtz	X	Lila Statom	X	Bobby Straughter	
Chuck Taylor		Tracy Trott		Barry Williams	
Tony Burnett	X	Phaedra Marriott-Olsen	X	Terry E. Wood	X
Guest Attendees					
Dana Bruce		Dr. Kevin Liska		Shandi Smith	
Shawn Johnson		Douglas L. Wilson		Sarah Hurst	
Ashley Hambrick		Linda D. Walls			

Agenda Items	Discussion
Impaired Driving Task Force	- Jason Ivey - Welcome - Introduction of Guests; Ashley Hambrick is the new THSO Administrative Assistant taking over for Shandi Smith. - Special Guest – Dr. Kevin Liska, TN Tech University Presented “Impaired Driving: Opioid Abuse and Autonomous Vehicles” - Education - Tenn Smart - TN Victory – Drug Overdose Death Rate - Publishing Billboards - Activity Roadmap for businesses - Concerned Parent Roadmap - Operation Prevention - CDC Poster - Business - No Unfinished Business from Previous Quarterly Meeting - Reviewed and Adopted October, 2017 Minutes - Election of two new members to the task force (Shelby County Sheriff's Office; Lt. Michael C. Joffe and TN Dept. of Mental Health and Substance Abuse; Asst. Commissioner Dr. Rich Cote). To table vacancies for this meeting. - Future Dates – Monday, August 20 and October 29, 2018

Meeting Agenda/Notes

Agenda Items	Discussion
	4. Announcements from Members a. Col. Tracy Trott retires 5-31 leaving behind a legacy of accomplishment. LTC Dereck Stewart takes over as Colonel 6-01. b. 4-01 marked the 2-year anniversary of the Tennessee Highway Safety Office move to the Department of Safety & Homeland Security. c. Congratulations to Deputy Chief Charles Lowery, Jr. on his promotion. d. Congratulations to Captain Doug Wilson on his promotion. e. Thanks to Kyle Anderson, Chris Osbourn (TITAN) and Michael Gilliland for providing information on impaired driving efforts last week during the management review. f. Please remember Chuck Taylor's wife Wilma lost her daughter. 5. Focus Area - Maggie Duncan a. Update on the newly passed impaired driving legislation. A placeholder has been filed. They are moving through the process. b. MNPd Crime Lab is not in the statute but TBI is specified. There is an amendment adding any government owned lab. c. Adding blood requests back in to HB2450 http://www.capitol.tn.gov/Bills/110/Bill/HB2450.pdf d. Ashley to email Maggie and Maggie will reply all to the task force with a red-line version and senator contact info. e. There is no breath test for drugs. 6. Updates from Membership a. Michelle Consiglio-Young gave an update on the Uniform Affidavit of Indigency for the DUI Monitoring Fund and passed out an explanation sheet on T.C.A. 55-10-419(e), the HB2110 Amendment, and form. The AOC should update the form after this legislative session. Leon Burns requested this information be sent to him in the future. Jason will research communication distribution methods. 7. Focus Areas for next meeting 8. Final Comments a. Jason advised that Florida has an exceptional Strategic Plan and meets for 1 ½ days straight through. A TN Observation Team has been established (Jason Ivey, Stephanie Krivcher, Terry Wood, Mike Gilliland, and Samera Zavaro) to go to Orlando and review the FL plan in preparation for our FY19 plan.

		Project: Impaired Driving Task Force Date: August 20, 2018 Time: 11:00 AM Location: Metro Nashville Police Department, West Precinct			
Project Description:	Task force to foster leadership, commitment, and coordination among all parties interested in impaired driving issues, e.g., highway safety enforcement, criminal justice, driver licensing, treatment, health care, media, education, etc.				
Meeting Called by:	Jason Ivey				
Next Meeting:	October 29, 2018				
Task Force Member Attendance (x indicates attendance)					
Kyle Anderson	X	Terry Ashe	X	Samera Zavaro	X
Megan Buell	X	Leon Burns	X	Michelle Consiglio-Young	
Maggi Duncan	X	Brian Evans	X	Michael Gilliland	X
Michael Hogan		Samuel Hines	X	Stephanie Krivcher	X
Charles Lowery, Jr.	X	Joseph Massengill	X	Chris Osbourn	X
Carroll Owen, Jr.	X	Jason Ivey (non-voting member)	X	Terry Seay	X
Robert Seesholtz	X	Lila Statom	X	Bobby Straughter	X
Chuck Taylor		Phaedra Marriott-Olsen	X	Terry E. Wood	X
Tony Burnett					
Guest Attendees					
Dana Bruce		Michael Hamilton		Shandi Smith	
Jeana Hendrix		Commissioner David Purkey		Sarah Hurst	
Dep. Commissioner Dave McGriff		Linda D. Walls			

Agenda Items	Discussion
Impaired Driving Task Force	- Jason Ivey – Welcome - Jason Ivey - Guest Introductions - Guest Remarks – Commissioner David Purkey, TDOSHS (retiring January, 2019) and Deputy Commissioner Dave McGriff, TDOSHS - Business - Unfinished Business from Previous Quarterly Meeting - Review and Adoption of April Minutes - Discussion of new members - THP Representative tabled until next meeting - We welcome suggestions for a TN Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services representative - Schedule 2nd quarter meeting (January 22, 2019) - Announcements from Members - TN Lifesavers Conference, Embassy Suites Murfreesboro, September 5-7 - Focus Area - Focus Area – IDTF Observation Team – Orlando, FL (Mike Gilliland, Michael Hogan, Stephanie Krivcher, Terry Wood, Samera Zavaro) - Video presentation - Team presentation – The FL Coalition is similar to our Task Force in that it

Meeting Agenda/Notes

Agenda Items	Discussion
	is large and has diverse representation. They have similar issues (e.g., Implied Consent). They have similar professions and a good rapport. Both task forces want to make a change. Differences include giving a teleconference number for their meetings. FL Model Language for impairment laws framework is in progress. Their Blood Draw Search Warrant is complete. They seem to be more pro-active rather than re-active. FL doesn't provide food or beverages at their meetings which are much longer (half days and/or full days). FL doesn't have a repository for crashes (TITAN). They need a system for DUI's as well. Non-profit programs are offered including counseling and supervision to get reduced jail time and license reinstatement quicker. There was suggested legislation on blood test alcohol exclusion. They provide Implied Consent cards and pads. FL has increased meeting durations and they have been meeting for longer than we have. Their website is strong and includes their Strategic Plan, agenda, and action items in progress. They go through their Strategic Plan at each meeting and review action items. c. Questions 7. Updates from Membership - Robert Seesholtz reported for Health that EMS software procurement is in progress. Opioid grant funding has been given for a Statistical Analyst. - Leon Burns reported the green book interpretation differs widely and mentioned the DRE program protocol process. - Jeana Hendrix, AOC Assistant General Counsel, filled in for Michelle Consiglio-Young. Jeana reported updates regarding the Electronic Monitoring Indigency Fund (formerly named the DUI Monitoring Fund). First, the AOC updated the Affidavit of Indigency pursuant to PC1046 adding information on who pays, fund payment, and types of devices. Second, there has been a discrepancy regarding the specific devices covered by the Fund, resulting in a request for an AG's Opinion by the State Treasurer. Out of caution due to questioning from the Comptroller, the Treasurer is distributing funds only for payment of interlock and other similar monitoring devices, not GPS devices. The AOC anticipates that the Treasurer will draft an explanation letter for distribution to all judges. The AOC is not the holder or auditor of funds. Claims are being held in abeyance. The AG released that opinion August 16. The Affidavit can be found on the AOC website at this link: http://tncourts.gov/sites/default/files/docs/july_2018_-_electronic_monitoring_indigency_fund_affidavit.pdf The AG opinion may be found online at this link: https://www.tn.gov/content/dam/tn/attorneygeneral/documents/ops/2018/op18-38.pdf. 8. Focus Areas for next meeting TBD 9. Final Comments - Kyle Anderson reported a new General Assembly convenes in January, 2019. - Maggi Duncan advised we will have to work on the verbiage for the Implied Consent bill.

		Project: Impaired Driving Task Force Date: October 29, 2018 Time: 11:00 AM Location: Metro Nashville Police Department, West Precinct			
Project Description:	Task force to foster leadership, commitment, and coordination among all parties interested in impaired driving issues, e.g., highway safety enforcement, criminal justice, driver licensing, treatment, health care, media, education, etc.				
Meeting Called by:	Jason Ivey				
Next Meeting:	January 22, 2019				
Task Force Member Attendance (x indicates attendance)					
Kyle Anderson	X	Terry Ashe	X	Samera Zavaro	X
Megan Buell		Leon Burns		Michelle Consiglio-Young	X
Maggi Duncan	X	Brian Evans		Michael Gilliland	X
Michael Hogan	X	Samuel Hines		Stephanie Krivcher	X
Charles Lowery, Jr.		Joseph Massengill	X	Chris Osbourn	X
Carroll Owen, Jr.		Jason Ivey (non-voting member)	X	Terry Seay	X
Robert Seesholtz	X	Lila Statom		Bobby Straughter	
Chuck Taylor		Phaedra Marriott-Olsen	X	Terry E. Wood	X
Tony Burnett	X				
Guest Attendees					
Dana Bruce		Colin McCain		Shandi Smith	
Katie Henrichs		Matt Majors		Keith Watson	
Rhiannon Chambers		Linda D. Walls			

Agenda Items	Discussion
Impaired Driving Task Force	- Jason Ivey – Welcomes new THSO staff members Katie Henrichs, Rhiannon Chambers and Colin McCain - Jason Ivey - Guest Introductions - Business - Unfinished Business from Previous Quarterly Meeting - Review and Adoption of August Minutes - Discussion of new members ➤ THP Representative Major Matt Perry ➤ TN Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services representative ➤ FHWA (could add them?) ➤ TDOT (could add them?) ➤ Increasing membership in charter - Scheduled 3rd quarter meeting (May 14, 2019) - Announcements from Members - Michelle Consiglio-Young shared a model order from Treasury regarding the Electronic Monitoring Indigency Fund issued August 31, 2018. She will email it to the IDTF. We anticipate changes APR/MAY, 2019. THP would like to see GPS included. - Phaedra Marriott-Olsen announced a MADD awards ceremony at the

Meeting Agenda/Notes

Agenda Items	Discussion
	airport Marriott December 4, 2018 at 6PM. Nominations are still being accepted. https://www.madd.org/tennessee/event/tennessee-2018-statewide-night-of-remembrance-and-awards-ceremony/ c. Michael Hogan reported DOSHS can no longer suspend licenses for failure to pay without due process confirming indigency. Safety Legal is working on a procedure to send judges. d. Jason Ivey announced the IDTF Observation Team will meet for a debriefing November 15, 2018 at TBI to identify best practices and provide a sample policy. Team logo/name pending confirmation. e. Jason Ivey attended the final meeting of the Governor's Public Safety Subcabinet that highlighted accomplishments to be used for Strategic Plan reporting. 5. Focus Area - BUI Challenges Presentation ➤ Captain Matt Majors Boating Investigator / Honor Guard Coordinator Boating and Law-Enforcement Division Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency 6. Focus Areas for next meeting TBD

		Project: Impaired Driving Task Force Date: January 22, 2019 Time: 11:00 AM Location: Metro Nashville Police Department, West Precinct			
Project Description:	Task force to foster leadership, commitment, and coordination among all parties interested in impaired driving issues, e.g., highway safety enforcement, criminal justice, driver licensing, treatment, health care, media, education, etc.				
Meeting Called by:	Jason Ivey				
Next Meeting:	May 14, 2019				
Task Force Member Attendance (x indicates attendance)					
Kyle Anderson	X	Terry Ashe		Samera Zavaro	X
Megan Buell	X	Leon Burns	X	Michelle Consiglio-Young	X
Maggi Duncan		Brian Evans	X	Mike Gilliland	X
Michael Hogan		Samuel Hines	X	Stephanie Krivcher	X
Charles Lowery, Jr.		Joseph Massengill	X	Chris Osbourn	X
Carroll Owen, Jr.		Jason Ivey (non-voting member)	X	Terry Seay	
Robert Seesholtz	X	Lila Statom		Bobby Straughter	
Chuck Taylor		Phaedra Marriott-Olsen	X	Terry E. Wood	X
Tony Burnett	X	Taryn Sloss	X	Linda D. Walls	X
Dereck Stewart		Matt Perry	X	Matt Majors	
Guest Attendees					
Dana Bruce		William Goodman		Shandi Smith	
Katie Henrichs		Jennifer Coulter		Shawn Johnson	

Agenda Items	Discussion
Impaired Driving Task Force	- Jason Ivey – Welcomes THSO Program Manager Jennifer Coulter - Jason Ivey - Guest Introductions - Trooper William Goodman, TDOSHS, THP - Criminal Justice Public Safety Coordinator, Hamilton County Mayors, Shawn Johnson (Representative for Judge Lila Statom) - Asst. Commissioner Taryn Sloss, TDOMHSA - Business - No unfinished Business from Previous Quarterly Meeting - Reviewed and Adopted October, 2018 Minutes - Announcements ➤ TDOSHS Jeff Long is the new Commissioner. ➤ Terry Wood announced TDAGC is having a training session on "Protecting Lives, Saving Futures" February 11 - 12, 2019, in Memphis, TN. This joint prosecutor/law enforcement officer training is designed to allow the participants to learn from each other, inside of a classroom, rather than outside of a courtroom shortly before trial. Topics covered include the detection, apprehension and prosecution of impaired drivers. Each prosecutor attending is required to recruit one to three law enforcement officers to attend the training together. ➤ Michelle Consiglio-Young reported the Uniform Judgment

Meeting Agenda/Notes

Agenda Items	Discussion
	Document (official name). Most people refer to it as the Felony Judgment Form. The TN Supreme Court is finalizing it and should be releasing it soon (by end of January/beginning of February). It likely will expand to 2 pages from the current 1 page. d. Increase membership allowance in charter ➤ Current Maximum has been increased to unlimited ➤ Recommended Minimum of 20 e. Election of new members ➤ Captain Matt Majors, TWRA ➤ Colonel Dereck Stewart, TDOSHS, THP (Official representative will be Major Matt Perry) ➤ Asst. Commissioner Taryn Sloss, TDOMHSA, Substance Abuse ➤ General Linda Walls, TNDAGC, TSRP, Legal f. IDTF Logos were reviewed and one without tracks was selected and will be improved upon going forward. Jason will confirm if State branding rules apply. g. Scheduled 4th quarter meeting (August 19, 2019) 4. Focus Area – Legislative Proposed Implied Consent Bill to amend TCA 55-10-406 Terry Wood, TN Traffic Safety Resource Prosecutor ➤ Problems with Current Law ➤ What the amendment does ➤ Section 2 (Implied Consent section) ➤ Section 3 (Mandatory testing section) ➤ Section 5 (Applies to breath and blood) ➤ Section 8 to be removed 5. Recommendations from the IDTF Florida Observation Team (Mike Gilliland, Michael Hogan, Terry Wood, Stephanie Krivcher and Samera Zavaro) – Jason Ivey a. 3 Categories – Meetings/Agenda ➤ Updated impaired driving stats at each meeting ➤ Media updates to the membership ➤ Legislative updates to the membership b. Future Projects ➤ Creation of template language for legislation ➤ Consultant for next 3 Year Strategic Plan c. Administrative ➤ Webpage – central place for all materials ➤ Addition of GoToMeeting to assist those who cannot attend ➤ Consider meeting time change to 12-2 PM ➤ Annual Retreat ➤ Membership Requirements. Some mentioned; Minimum meetings per year by actual member, Only members would have voting privilege, not representatives, Expansion of the maximum number of members for the IDTF d. What does the IDTF do next ➤ A few are immediate in implementing ➤ Will enlist assistance on some aspects from members ➤ Will handle a few alone ➤ Some will require discussion/vote at next meeting ➤ Full list will be emailed to members ➤ Members review

Meeting Agenda/Notes

Agenda Items	Discussion
	➤ Discussion at the next meeting ➤ Creation of Next Steps for those we adopt
	6. Focus Area – Training Future of the TN Drug Recognition Expert Program Tony Burnett, Middle TN LEL, THSO ➤ Why DRE's ➤ Number of DRE's and Goals for 2019-2020 ➤ Recertification and maintenance is the key to a quality DRE program ➤ Data ➤ Other progress
	7. Final Comments a. Chris Osbourn was in Washington DC at the Transportation Research Board Meeting last week. 57% of impaired pedestrians dying in TN traffic fatalities had a previous DUI on their driving record. Chris will try and get this presentation and paper to share with the IDTF. Col. Samuel Hines said the problem is the same in Memphis. Lt. Mike Gilliland mentioned Broadway 1st to 5th has the problem in Nashville. b. Judge Leon Burns presented the idea of considering a name change from "Task Force". His reasoning was that the term "task force" typically means a short term group designated to address an issue and provide options on correction. Pending consideration.

		Project: Impaired Driving Task Force Date: May 14, 2019 Time: 11:00 AM Location: Metro Nashville Police Department, South Precinct		
Project Description:	Task force to foster leadership, commitment, and coordination among all parties interested in impaired driving issues, e.g., highway safety enforcement, criminal justice, driver licensing, treatment, health care, media, education, etc.			
Meeting Called by:	Jason Ivey			
Next Meeting:	August 19, 2019			
Task Force Member Attendance (x indicates attendance)				
Kyle Anderson	X	Terry Ashe	Samera Zavaro	X
Megan Buell		Leon Burns	Michelle Consiglio-Young	X
Maggi Duncan	X	Brian Evans	Mike Gilliland	X
Michael Hogan		Samuel Hines	Stephanie Krivcher	X
Charles Lowery, Jr.		Joseph Massengill	Chris Osbourn	
Carroll Owen, Jr.		Jason Ivey (non-voting member)	Terry Seay	X
Robert Seesholtz		Lila Statom	Bobby Straughter	
Chuck Taylor		Phaedra Marriott-Olsen	Terry E. Wood	X
Tony Burnett	X	Taryn Sloss	Linda D. Walls	X
Dereck Stewart		Beth Ashe	Matt Majors	
Jessica Rich	X	William Goodman		
Guest Attendees				
Dana Bruce		Matt Brian	Shandi Smith	
Katie Henrichs		Jennifer Coulter	Matthew Goette	
Matt L. Gilliland Jr.		Matt Perry	Patrick Dolan	

Agenda Items	Discussion
Impaired Driving Task Force	- Jason Ivey – Lunch and Welcome - Jason Ivey - Guest Introductions - Matthew Goette, HDR Inc. TN Traffic Section Manager - Trooper William Goodman, TN Highway Patrol - Matt Brian, TN Wildlife Resources Agency - Jessica Rich, Federal Highway Administration Safety Engineer - Beth Ashe, TN Sheriffs' Association Executive Director - Business - Reviewed and adopted 1/22/19 Minutes, added; Judge Burns advised that we change the name from "Task Force" to something else. - No Unfinished Business from Previous Quarterly Meeting - Announcements - As identified by the FL Observation Team, a committee to serve in crafting legislative language will be led by Terry Wood. The distinction between model and sample language was reiterated. Per Maggi, we will use the word sample instead of model. - Scheduled next quarterly meeting FFY20 October – December (November 12, 2019) - New Business

E. Meeting Minutes –To Be Adopted

Meeting Agenda/Notes

		Project: Impaired Driving Task Force			
		Date: May 14, 2019			
		Time: 11:00 AM			
		Location: Metro Nashville Police Department, South Precinct			
Project Description:	Task force to foster leadership, commitment, and coordination among all parties interested in impaired driving issues, e.g., highway safety enforcement, criminal justice, driver licensing, treatment, health care, media, education, etc.				
Meeting Called by:	Jason Ivey				
Next Meeting:	August 19, 2019				
Task Force Member Attendance (x indicates attendance)					
Kyle Anderson	X	Terry Ashe		Samera Zavaro	X
Megan Buell		Leon Burns	X	Michelle Consiglio-Young	X
Maggi Duncan	X	Brian Evans	X	Mike Gilliland	X
Michael Hogan		Samuel Hines	X	Stephanie Krivcher	X
Charles Lowery, Jr.		Joseph Massengill	X	Chris Osbourn	
Carroll Owen, Jr.		Jason Ivey (non-voting member)	X	Terry Seay	X
Robert Seesholtz		Lila Statom	X	Bobby Straughter	
Chuck Taylor		Phaedra Marriott-Olsen		Terry E. Wood	X
Tony Burnett	X	Taryn Sloss	X	Linda D. Walls	X
Dereck Stewart		Beth Ashe	X	Matt Majors	
Jessica Rich	X	William Goodman	X		
Guest Attendees					
Dana Bruce		Matt Brian		Shandi Smith	
Katie Henrichs		Jennifer Coulter		Matthew Goette	
Matt L. Gilliland Jr.		Matt Perry		Patrick Dolan	
Agenda Items		Discussion			
Impaired Driving Task Force		- Jason Ivey – Lunch and Welcome - Jason Ivey - Guest Introductions - Matthew Goette, HDR Inc. TN Traffic Section Manager - Trooper William Goodman, TN Highway Patrol - Matt Brian, TN Wildlife Resources Agency - Jessica Rich, Federal Highway Administration Safety Engineer - Beth Ashe, TN Sheriffs' Association Executive Director - Business - Reviewed and adopted 1/22/19 Minutes, added; Judge Burns advised that we change the name from "Task Force" to something else. - No Unfinished Business from Previous Quarterly Meeting - Announcements - As identified by the FL Observation Team, a committee to serve in crafting legislative language will be led by Terry Wood. The distinction between model and sample language was reiterated. Per Maggi, we will use the word sample instead of model. - Scheduled next quarterly meeting FFY20 October – December (November 12, 2019) - New Business			

Meeting Agenda/Notes

Agenda Items	Discussion														
	○ Election of new members ➤ Trooper William Goodman, THP ➤ Jessica Rich, FHWA ➤ Beth Ashe, TSA ○ Name Change of Task Force - Per Jason the Federal Regulation Policy #8 had "Task Force" but nothing said it couldn't be called something else. "Advisory Council" was suggested and agreed, pending Jason's confirmation that no conflicts with other organization names exist. 4. ID Stats Update – Patrick Dolan provided a handout on TN Impaired Driver Crash Facts 2014-2019 YTD a. The stats are staying steady. b. Underage drivers are consistent over time. c. 2018 Positive Drug testing seems low but not likely due to error. Per Kedra Woodard follow-up 5-15; 2017 and 2018 will increase with test result updates but, testing overall seems pretty low. The table below illustrates the number of crashes with a driver's drug test result "Pending". Perhaps drug presence is a better indicator of drivers having used drugs and illegal drug use driver condition (Officer suspected). <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th><th>Crashes</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2014</td><td>2,654</td></tr> <tr> <td>2015</td><td>2,363</td></tr> <tr> <td>2016</td><td>2,934</td></tr> <tr> <td>2017</td><td>2,594</td></tr> <tr> <td>2018</td><td>2,525</td></tr> <tr> <td>2019</td><td>1,022</td></tr> </tbody> </table> d. Drug impairment numbers are greater than alcohol impairment. 5. IDTF Webpage/Logo - Jason Ivey showed the test web page including upcoming meetings, charter, members, contact info, photos, etc. A contact info sheet was passed around for update at today's meeting. 6. ID Media Update – Jason Ivey presented for Megan Buell on THSO campaigns regarding impaired driving ➤ Booze It & Lose It for July 4th is June 21 – July 4 ➤ Drunk Driving Kills video for Labor Day is August 16– September 2 7. ID Legislative Update – Terry Wood gave a presentation on TCA 55-10-406 a. Birchfield V. North Dakota 136 S. CT. 2160 (2016) b. What Does the New Amendment Do? Allows for "test or tests" (allowing for TBI dual protocol for breath and blood testing). c. TCA 55-10-406(B) d. What Else Does the New Amendment Do? e. It Allows Evidentiary Consequences for a Refusal to a Breath or Blood Draw f. A New Implied Consent Form Will Be Required g. Other New Laws That Have Recently Passed h. DRE Program Expansion – classes in progress by Tony Burnett per Jason	Year	Crashes	2014	2,654	2015	2,363	2016	2,934	2017	2,594	2018	2,525	2019	1,022
Year	Crashes														
2014	2,654														
2015	2,363														
2016	2,934														
2017	2,594														
2018	2,525														
2019	1,022														

Meeting Agenda/Notes

Agenda Items	Discussion
	8. Guest Speaker – Jessica Rich, FHWA – TN Statewide Strategic Highway Safety Plan a. What is a Strategic Highway Safety Plan? b. History c. Requirements d. Tennessee Stakeholders e. SHSP Initiatives f. Emphasis Areas and Sub areas g. Update ➤ Reviewing past performance and identifying overall trends ➤ Determine obvious areas of concern ➤ Assessing previous plan's emphasis area and sub sections ➤ Develop potential emphasis area data sheets for review ➤ Present information for SHSP Committee to review and provide input 9. New IDTF 3 Year Strategic Plan – Jason Ivey reported that the current plan is out of date in 2020. The creation of a new plan is in progress. THSO Jennifer Coulter is the Project Leader. The FL plan is being reviewed. In addition, Shandi Smith is working on the Highway Safety Plan. 10. Final Comments a. Stephanie Krivcher requested that the IDTF Logo "Impaired Driving" line font be made bigger and changed to bold print.

F. Florida Impaired Driving Coalition Meeting Report



Florida Impaired Driving Coalition Meeting Report

August 2-3, 2018

Prepared For:

Florida Department of Transportation

Prepared By:

Cambridge Systematics, Inc.



1.0 Attendees

Members:

Name	Agency Represented	Attendance
Ann Marie Johnson		☒
Chief Art Bodenheimer	Lake Alfred Police Department	☐
Dr. Brett Kirkland	Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Alcohol Testing Program	☐
Chief Brett Railey	Florida Police Chiefs Association	☒
Lt. Channing Taylor	Florida Highway Patrol	☒
Chris Craig	Florida Department of Transportation	☒
Chris Earl	Florida Safety Council	☒
Darrell Edmonds	Institute of Police Technology and Management	☒
Frank Franco	Department of Business and Professional Regulation	☐
Garett Berman	State Attorney's Office 17th Judicial Circuit	☒
Helen Justice	DUI Counterattack, Hillsborough, Inc.	☒
Isabel Perez-Morina	Advocate Program, Inc./Florida Association of Community Corrections	☐
Juan Cardona	Law Enforcement Liaison	☐
Senior Judge Karl Grube	Trial Court Judge	☒
Kathy Jimenez-Morales	Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles	☒
Kevin Milan	Miami Beach Police Department	☒
Kyle Clark	Institute of Police Technology and Management	☒
Larry Coggins	Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD)	☒
Dr. Lisa Reidy	University of Miami, Toxicology Division	☐
Lora Hollingsworth	Florida Department of Transportation	☐
Magnus Hines	Florida Dept. of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles	☒
Marcie Padron	Orange County Sheriff's Office	☐
Matthew Rosenbloom	Pasco County Sheriff's Office	☒
Melissa Branca	Florida Students Against Destructive Decisions (SADD)	☐
Nicholas Trovato	Florida Association of State Prosecutors; Circuit Court - 16th	☐
O'Neal Jackson	Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office	☒

Ray Graves	Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles	☒
Richard Smith	Seminole Tribal Police Department	☒
Richie Frederick	Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles	☐
Robert Hagar	Broward County Sheriff's Office	☒
Scott Parker	University of South Florida Police Department	☒
Steve Harriett	Florida Sheriff's Association	☒
Tim Cornelius	Collier County Sheriff's Office	☒
T.J. Graham	Florida Department of Law Enforcement, Alcohol Testing Program	☒
Vernon Howell	Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles	☐
Vin Petty	State Attorney's Office Sixth Judicial Circuit	☒

Traffic Safety Partners

Name	Agency Represented	Attendance
Christian Bax	Florida Dept. of Health Office of Compassionate Use	☐
Courtney Cappola	Florida Dept. of Health Office of Compassionate Use	☐
Capt. Christi Esquinaldo	Hillsborough County Sheriff's Office	☐
Dave Pinsker	Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD)	☐
Joe Pecchio	AAA	☐
Karen Morgan	AAA	☐
Matt Nasworthy	AAA	☐
Mike Fraher	Florida Dept. of Business and Professional Regulation	☐
Murray Brooks	SCRAM Systems	☒
Olimpia Jackson	United States Navy	☐
Steve Frisco	State Attorney's Office 8th Judicial Circuit	☐
Tanesha Williams	Florida Sheriff's Association	☐

Coalition Support

Danny Shopf	Cambridge Systematics, Inc.	☒
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Others in Attendance

- Judge Andrew Cameron, 9th Judicial Circuit
- Jason Ivey, Tennessee Department of Transportation
- Members of the Tennessee Impaired Driving Task Force

2.0 Meeting Notes – August 2

Welcome & Introductions

Kyle Clark, Chair, introduced himself and welcomed members to the meeting. He asked members to introduce themselves and note which agency/organization they represent. Chris Craig noted that members from the Tennessee Impaired Driving Task Force would be observing the meeting to identify best practices to apply to their Task Force.

Review of Action Items and Activity Report

FIDC members reviewed the action items from the previous meeting and provided a brief summary of progress made on each item. **(Action items are listed below in bold. Action items to be addressed at the next meeting are in italics and underlined).**

Outreach Efforts about Membership

Department of Education – Melissa Branca could not attend. Chris Craig noted an invitation was sent out to Nichole Wilder, Assistant Director of the Office of Healthy Schools, requesting her participation on the FIDC. She has not sent in a response. Chris will provide an update at the November FIDC Meeting.

- Steve Harriet recommended identifying a School Resource Officer and offered to identify a potential member.

Toxicological Lab Representation – An invitation was sent to Chip Walls requesting his participation. He has indicated he is interested to Garrett Berman. Garrett noted that many of the toxicological lab representatives are extremely busy and though they are interested in participating, they have difficulty finding the time to do so. Garrett will provide an update at the November FIDC Meeting.

Law Enforcement Representation – Chris reviewed the travel expense budget and determined enough funds were available to send invitations to each law enforcement representative recommended at the February FIDC meeting. Several new law enforcement representatives were able to attend the August meeting.

Judicial Membership – Judge Andrew Cameron attended the meeting.

Military Representation – Malcolm Osteen, Coast Guard, is back in the US after being deployed and is interested in participating. Ray will coordinate with him prior to the November FIDC Meeting. Ray will provide an update at the November FIDC Meeting.

Other Activities to Report from the Past Quarter – Prior to the meeting, [an article](#) was shared with the FIDC that indicated impaired driving arrests were down and suggested this was due to the increase in impaired individuals using ride sharing services such as UBER and LYFT.

- Coalition members agreed that while ride sharing services may play a role in the reduction of impaired driving arrests, officer attitude, the time it takes to process a DUI, and reduced law

enforcement personnel also contributed to the reduction in arrests. Research is currently being conducted to evaluate the effect of DUI Diversion programs on DUI arrest rates.

Model Language Update

Over Service Model Language

Vin Petty provided an update on Over Service Model Language. He noted that 16 states have criminal penalties to establishments/individuals overserving customers. Florida's over service law only applies to establishments that knowingly overserve individuals with a known drinking problem. To adequately develop model language related to over service, the FIDC would also need to draft language related to the criminal punishments associated with over service. Vin noted that Florida's current over service legislation is written to protect vendors and unlikely to be changed. Rather than focus on writing model language, he recommended the FIDC provide a model program, such as the Hillsborough County SAVE Program, that is focused on educating establishments serving alcohol.

Alcohol Exclusion Model Language

Ann Marie Johnson provided an update on Florida's Alcohol Exclusion Law. She noted that in Florida, insurance companies are not required to pay for damage or medical procedures if an individual is determined to be impaired. Only 15 states have repealed their Alcohol Exclusion Laws and it would be difficult to do so in Florida. Ann Marie determined there is no model language that can be proposed and the recommendation would be to repeal Florida's Alcohol Exclusion Law. Ann Marie agreed to begin drafting a white paper outlining the challenges associated with Florida's Alcohol Exclusion Law.

Chemical Test Refusal Model Language

Judge Grube provided an update on Florida's Chemical Test Refusal Rate. He noted that Florida has a 35 percent refusal rate which is among the highest in the nation even though DUI arrests have declined. Judge Grube has updated the Chemical Test Refusal Model Language the FIDC developed two years ago and Danny will post it on the FIDC website.

Driving with License Suspended Model Language

Garett noted that a recent case created a potential issue with Florida's Implied Consent language. The case determined that a driver who was never issued a driver's license could not have their license suspended and Garrett is concerned that the implied consent language could be misleading if read to someone who has never had a license. He offered to draft model language that more clearly defines driving privilege to avoid any potential issues with the implied consent language.

DUI Counter Attack Presentation

Helen Justice gave a presentation on DUI Counter Attack. DUI Counter Attack is a non-profit organization in Hillsborough County that includes standardized DUI courses and psychological evaluations/assessments for impaired driving offenders. Upon completion of the course, a certificate of completion is submitted to DHSMV and DHSMV is notified if the offender does not complete the program.

Offenders Participating in Multiple DUI Level One Courses

Ray Graves provided an update on the number of offenders participating in more than one DUI Level 1 course. Over 900,000 records were checked between 1999 and 2018 and only 36 offenders completed the DUI Level 1 course more than once. There were no demographic or geographical trends associated with these 36 cases. He said it seems like Florida's DUI diversion programs have been good about not allowing multiple DUI offenders to participate in a DUI Diversion Program as a first time offender more

than once. The FIDC agreed that there should be a standardized reporting process for Florida's DUI Diversion Programs to ensure offenders cannot participate in a DUI Diversion Program as a first-time offender more than once.

DUI Diversion Subcommittee

Judge Grube provided an overview of the DUI Diversion White Paper he developed with support from the DUI Diversion Subcommittee. He noted that, according to the NHTSA, "Effective DWI control systems can use a variety of adjudication and sanction methods and requirements. The key feature is that an alcohol-related offense must be retained on the offender's record. Otherwise, offenders who recidivate will receive less severe penalties than if the original charge had been retained on their record." Currently, none of Florida's DUI Diversion Programs retain the alcohol-related offense, or any indication that a DUI Diversion Program was completed on the offender's record. Florida's DUI Diversion Programs:

- are not statutory in nature;
- do not operate under a state recognized standard;
- vary greatly and do not result in uniform dispositions;
- are created, administered, and regulated by State Attorneys exercising their prosecutorial executive discretion; and
- do not require judicial approval and are not subject to judicial review.

Judge Grube will work with the DUI Diversion Subcommittee to finalize the white paper before the November FIDC Meeting.

24/7 Program Best Practices

Ray provided an update on 24/7 Program Best Practices. He attended the 24/7 National Conference in Sacramento in 2018 and found several resources related to these programs. He noted that national success rates for 24/7 programs are very encouraging and provided resources to Danny to post on the FIDC website. Ray emphasized that a successful 24/7 program needs buy in from law enforcement and judges. Steve Harriett volunteered to work with Ray and Chris Craig to give a 24/7 presentation to Seminole County and evaluate them as a potential candidate for a 24/7 Pilot Program.

Adjourn

Meeting adjourned at 5:00 p.m.

3.0 Meeting Notes – August 3

Review of Day 1

Kyle provided an overview of the discussion from Day 1.

Florida LEL Program

Tim Roberts gave a presentation on Florida's Law Enforcement Liaison (LEL) Program. He noted that Florida's LEL Program was established in 2000 based on the national model. Florida's LELs support law enforcement in the three NHTSA national safety waves (Click It Or Ticket and Drive Sober or Get Pulled Over), participate in traffic safety coalitions (including the FIDC), participate in community traffic safety teams (CTSTs), and assist with the coordination of law enforcement agencies. Tim shared examples of resources and educational materials produced by Florida's LEL program, including implied consent cards that were developed in coordination with the FIDC.

Impaired Driving Media

Chris provided an impaired driving media update. He said NHTSA requires states to participate in three traffic safety waves (Click It or Ticket and Driver Sober Or Get Pulled Over) and shared examples of the statewide media campaigns related to impaired driving. Surveys are conducted prior to, during, and after media waves to identify if and how Floridians are seeing the impaired driving safety message. Chris indicated that TV, electronic messaging boards on the roadways, and billboards are consistently identified as the top options for where survey respondents see the message. Overall, Florida's awareness of the campaign has continued to increase, with just under half of the sample (49.1%) reporting that they had seen or heard the campaign, compared to (44.7%) in 2017.

Chris also noted that Florida will be releasing a media campaign related to impaired driving during Labor Day weekend. He shared examples of commercials that will appear on the radio, Pandora, Spotify, and Facebook to promote the safety message.

Drug Impaired Driving Update

Kyle Clark gave a presentation on drug impaired driving. The number of drivers impaired by both alcohol and drugs killed in crashes increased by 16 percent between 2006 and 2016. He noted that testing for alcohol is relatively consistent but testing for drugs is more difficult because response to the drugs (as they affect driving ability) vary from person to person and there is not necessarily a correlation between the presence of a drug in one's system and that person's level of impairment. He said alcohol prevalence is much higher on weekend nights but drug prevalence seems to be consistent during the day and night and both on weekdays and weekends, making it much more difficult to identify. Kyle also reviewed the GHSA recommendations related to drug impaired driving with the coalition.

FIDC Action Plan Update

Danny reviewed the FIDC Action Plan and made edits to the status of each action item on-screen based on input from Coalition members.

Next Steps

Chris provided an overview of next steps and travel reimbursement information. The next meeting is November 15-16, 2018 in Orlando at the FHP/FDOT Building. Chris will send a Doodle Poll to identify availability for the following FIDC Meeting.

Adjourn

Meeting adjourned at 12:00 p.m.

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