

2023 • Issue 2

from the desk of the **SJOL**

JUDGE JOHN W. GRINSTEINER (RETIRED)




Juveniles: The Next Impaired Driver

As many of you know, I spent several years working with kids and families as a judicial referee in the South Central Judicial District. I continued that work through the juvenile drug court and my advocacy for juvenile programs and policy even to this day. It was only natural that I dedicate an issue of my newsletter to juveniles. I hope this issue contains some useful items with articles from Karen Kringlie, the Unit 2 Juvenile Director and Krista Thompson, Judicial Referee/Magistrate for the South Central Judicial District. While I had hoped to report on available treatment services in our communities the agencies were not quite ready to report out on these by the deadline I set. I feel accuracy is important, so I will work with them on a third and/or fourth quarter newsletter. There is a partner feature on the Vision Zero Coordinators and their work. I also included some resources specific to juveniles, and the case law section dedicated to former (and my favorite) UND Law School Professor, Alexander J. Bott.

It can be argued that juvenile offenders too often turn into adult offenders. While working through a usual master calendar week over the years, this argument seemed to carry more weight and gather more proof for me as time went on. I believe it was Desmond Tutu who said, ***“we need to stop just pulling people out of the river. We need to go upstream and find out why they're falling in.”*** When I started thinking about and then initially researching the idea of whether juveniles turn into adult offenders, and more specifically whether juveniles impaired drivers turn into adult impaired drivers, I was surprised at the lack of attention paid to this idea.

Although teen drivers are less likely than adults to drink and drive, their crash risk is substantially higher when they do, even with low or moderate blood-alcohol (BAC) levels. In 2020, 29% of young drivers (ages 15-20) involved in fatal crashes had blood alcohol concentrations (BACs) of .01 or higher; 82% of them had BACs of .08 or higher (from www.teendriversource.org). More minors are driving under the influence of marijuana too. The National Institute on Drug Abuse reported that the percentage of 8th, 10th, and 12th graders who used marijuana daily has more than tripled between 1991 and 2020. In 2021, there were 2.41 times more minors on the road under the influence of marijuana than were under the influence of alcohol (from www.nida.nih.gov).

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As the State's JOL, John brings you access to current and evidence-based practices that will assist you in your work and help promote more effective outcomes in impaired driving and other traffic related cases. With the help of the ABA's Judicial Division and its partnerships with various organizations (NHTSA, National Judicial College, NCSC, NADCP), John works to provide education, training, and technical assistance to judges and court staff throughout ND.

Issue highlights

Juveniles: Interrupting the Path to Adult Impaired Drivers

Juveniles: The Next Impaired Driver

PARTNER Feature:
Ending an Epidemic in a Culture of Acceptance

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Juveniles: Interrupting the Path to Adult Impaired Drivers

by: Karen Kringlie, Esq., Director of Juvenile Court, Administrative Unit Two of the North Dakota Courts



North Dakota established its juvenile court system in 1911, a little over 10 years after the first juvenile court began in Cook County, Illinois. Despite the long passage of time, the basic premise for having a separate system for youth still holds true: that youth are not mini-adults, they are functionally different, still developing, and equity requires that the system recognize these different needs and functional differences. In addition to holding youth accountable and meeting the needs of victims and communities, another important goal of the juvenile court is to interrupt risky, criminal behaviors and prevent them from continuing into adulthood. One such concerning behavior is impaired driving.

The legislative branch determines the age of criminal responsibility and in North Dakota it is deemed to begin at 10 years of age (12.1-04-01 NDCC) and ends upon a youth reaching the age of 18 (27-20.4-01(4) NDCC). Most juvenile delinquency referrals are handled in one of three ways: 1) a diversion to a service, 2) probation and services via a consent process called informal adjustment, or 3) through the filing of a prosecutor's petition, a formal court hearing before a district court judge or judicial referee. In most states, the vast majority of juvenile cases are addressed via diversion or informal adjustment and only those most serious or those with contested facts or law come into the district courtroom for resolution.

A rather significant portion of North Dakota's juvenile delinquency referrals include, in the narrative or incident report, details about the youth's use of drugs or alcohol during the commission of the reported delinquent behavior. It is no surprise that a state with an alarming rate of binge drinking among the adult population has youth who struggle with the consequences of behavior fueled by drugs and alcohol. To effectively address the underlying cause of delinquent behaviors involving impairment, a court disposition would not only interrupt a cycle of reliance on alcohol to cope with the stressors of adolescence but provide the incentive to connect to appropriate

services and positive activities. This strategy interrupts the risk and supplants it with positive activities.

Dispositional Options. Preventing youth from impaired driving will require a multifaceted approach that involves a range of strategies. Here are some potential disposition options for a court to consider based on the results of a youth's risk and needs assessment and consideration of the facts of the offense:

Suspension of driving privileges. The court may choose to suspend or restrict the driving privileges of a youth found or admitting to be operating a motor vehicle while impaired. This can occur as a condition of probation or as part of a consent agreement between the juvenile court and the child and parents. More commonly, a court notification of an admission or adjudication on that driving offense goes to the state department of transportation for purposes of suspension of driving privileges under the state graduated driver's license (GDL) law. In most jurisdictions, youth cannot obtain or maintain a driver's license without the consent of their parent or legal guardian. This is because parents or guardians are responsible for the actions of their children until they reach the age of majority, so a parent can choose to take a child's driving privileges at any time.

Education programs. Juvenile court can require participation in educational programs on the dangers of drinking and driving as well as the legal and personal consequences of impaired driving. Some examples: locally available substance abuse prevention education classes, victim impact panels, and CBISA (Cognitive Behavioral Interventions for Substance Abuse) which is a cognitive behavioral treatment that can teach skills and strategies to avoid substance use.

Treatment programs. For youth who struggle with substance abuse, the court can require participation in addiction treatment programs as recommended by the youth's addiction provider. There are several



levels of treatment programs available, ranging from low-intensity outpatient programs to more intensive residential programs. The appropriate level of care will depend on the youth's needs and level of addiction.

Probation supervision and testing programs.

For those youth with a history of impaired driving, the court can require drug and alcohol testing as part of probation. The testing can be performed as a part of the probation supervision services or a court can also require compliance with a 24/7 sobriety program where frequent alcohol or drug testing, often multiple times a day, ensures that participants remain sober or reports back to the court those that are struggling with sobriety. Use of a 24/7 program with youth can be a two-edged sword as the daily testing often takes place at a local jail or sheriff's department and youth frequently wait in the lobby for testing with adult habitual offenders. If this approach is deemed necessary, use of a SCRAM (Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitor) bracelet that measures a person's alcohol consumption by testing their sweat can be a better option than the daily reporting to a site that also tests adults.

Participation in a juvenile drug court. Drug courts are effective in reducing use of illicit substances and delinquent behavior among the participants. They offer support and supervision from a trained team of professionals, including judges, attorneys, school counselors, law enforcement, and treatment providers.

Parental involvement. Juvenile courts can involve parents in the process by requiring them to attend educational programs with their child, participate in family counseling, or supervising and monitoring their child's behavior to ensure they are not driving while impaired. Parent participation in juvenile drug court is an important and required part of that program.

Referrals to other agencies. Juvenile court can refer youth to peer mentorship programs, youth courts or teen courts, or skill-building programs that enhance a youth's ability to function successfully as an adult.

Predisposition Risk and Needs Assessment:

Critical to the work of the juvenile court judge, is an understanding of the risk and needs assessment tool used by those who conduct pretrial assessments or otherwise make court dispositional recommendations. A risk and needs assessment involves a structured interview and the scoring of a weighted assessment used to evaluate an individual's likelihood of reoffending (low, moderate, high risk) and identify the underlying factors in the life of that person that contribute to the individual's criminal behavior. There are a handful of commonly used adolescent assessment tools on the market and for the last 20 years North Dakota has used the Youth Assessment Screening Inventory or YASI made by Orbis. The tool reports a level of risk to reoffend as well as indicating the area of that youth's life that most drives the criminal behavior. An efficient and science-driven justice system would hand down a disposition that does not try to be all things for youth who often lack in many areas of their lives, but rather hones in on the one or two areas of greatest concern or greatest risk for future offending.

This theory applies to impaired driving delinquencies as well as it does to public order, against person, or other types of offenses. By ordering a risk and needs assessment, judges can receive the information needed to understand the youth's unique circumstances and develop the individualized disposition most likely to successfully rehabilitate and treat the youth. In North Dakota, state law requires the use and filing with the court of a predisposition risk and needs assessment prior to disposition for just such a purpose.

Ideally, all youth referred to the courts for impaired driving would receive a validated risk and needs assessment prior to disposition to inform the judge and the attorneys on which of the many dispositional options are most likely to interrupt future delinquent behavior and thereby increase public safety. ■

Juveniles: The Next Impaired Driver

by: Krista Thompson, Judicial Referee\Magistrate South Central Judicial District, Unit 3



“Children have never been very good about listening to their elders, but they have never failed to imitate them.”

– James Baldwin

Anyone who has been a teenager, or raised a teenager, knows they can be extremely stubborn, difficult, and indifferent to what adults have to say and generally what adults do. However, actions tend to speak louder than words

for teenagers, and they look to the adults in their lives and imitate many of their behaviors. They also look to adults to learn social norms and acceptable conduct as they transition to new responsibilities and privileges. This is also true for teenagers learning how to drive and learning acceptable conduct while driving.

Although all states prohibit anyone under the age of 21 from having any amount of blood alcohol content, many juveniles still choose to drink alcohol and to drive while impaired. Juvenile drivers have a higher risk of being involved in an accident than adult drivers for a variety of reasons, particularly when alcohol consumption is involved.

To come up with reasonable solutions for impaired driving, for both adults and juveniles, it is important to understand the reasons why they may choose to drink and drive in the first place. If we want to try to prevent adults from choosing to drink and drive, it may be helpful to understand why some juveniles are turning into adults who choose to drive while impaired.

There are a number of factors that impact the decision-making process for juveniles, but below is a non-exhaustive list of some reasons juveniles may choose to drink and drive:

1. Poor Adult Role Models. This is number one on the list for a reason and has an impact on every other reason that follows. Many parents tell their children not to drink and drive, and to never

get in a car as a passenger with a driver who has been drinking. However, many children have seen their parents drink and drive, and some have been a passenger of a parent or adult driver who has been drinking.

The old phrase “do as I say, and not as I do” does not work well with teenagers. Teenagers who see adults drink alcohol and drive, even just a small amount, may think they will be ok if they do it too. Or worse – they actually think it’s an acceptable thing to do. The prevalence of drinking and driving among adults is impacting juveniles, who learn a lot of what they do by example. Some children simply learn at a young age that it’s okay to drink and drive because the adults in their lives do it.

2. Lack of Experience-Based Knowledge.

Teenagers simply do not have a lifetime of experience to fully and personally understand the impacts of drinking and driving. While testing out their newfound freedoms, teenagers encounter experiences and situations they have never had before. They begin making their own decisions without adult assistance or supervision. Often, teens also do not fully appreciate or understand how much even a small amount of alcohol can affect them, including their reaction times, decision-making ability, perceptions, etc. Many teenagers have never had alcohol before, and have a much lower tolerance than adults. Teenagers are also new to driving and lack experience for reacting to difficult driving situations. The overall lack of experience-based knowledge can lead to poor decisions.

3. Poor Judgment. We all know (many of us from our own personal experience) that teenagers are not the best rational decision makers. They act impulsively, often with little regard for the consequences of their actions. Add alcohol to the mix, and as with all people, poor judgment does not usually improve.

4. Peer Pressure. We all suffer from it from time to time, but teenagers are especially susceptible to peer pressure. Juveniles do things they simply would not normally do when they are around other teenagers. Add the aforementioned poor judgment and lack of experience-based knowledge, and peer pressure can be the tipping point for many juveniles. Some juveniles also see their friends drink and drive and, similar to the adults in their lives, think that if other teenagers can do it and be okay, then they will be okay too. Some teenagers choose to drink and drive because, after making the decision to drink alcohol underage, or to be around others who are drinking underage, they know they will get in trouble if they call a parent or another adult for a ride. This can lead to the subsequent decision to get in the vehicle with a driver who has been drinking, or to drive themselves after drinking.

Combatting the problem of juvenile impaired driving is a complex but important task. It is helpful to look at some of the reasons why juveniles choose to drive

impaired with the hope of teaching juveniles the impacts of drinking and driving at a younger age so they ideally make better decisions that will transition with them into adulthood. School-based education programs are extremely important to teach juveniles both the legal and personal consequences of driving while impaired. An aware and educated juvenile is less likely to choose to engage in an activity with such far-reaching consequences. This is particularly true if juveniles feel they have an alternative option, such as calling a friend, a parent, or another trustworthy adult for a ride.

It is also equally important for adults to lead by example, and actively choose to not drive while impaired. While juveniles tend to ignore much of what we adults do, especially teenagers, they notice more than we adults sometimes realize. Adult actions and decisions have an impact on juvenile actions and decisions. By educating juveniles, giving them reasonable alternatives to ask for help, and leading by example, we adults can hope to combat and prevent the next impaired driver. ■

(Juveniles, the next impaired driver – cont. from page 1)

In a recent conversation with Devils Lake Municipal Judge Peter Halbach, he described some of the juveniles he sees in his courtroom as “showing only the tip of the iceberg of their dependency.” Without intervention, youth with multiple MICs/MIPs or DUIs will almost certainly become adult offenders. Once they reach the legal drinking age, they no longer need to hide their consumption and years of abuse and/or dependency becomes fully evident.

I think our Juvenile Drug Court Judges are experiencing this first hand. They see the very kind of juvenile who, without intervention, will likely turn into an adult offender. I would also submit that the juvenile drug courts are our best chance at interrupting that possible transition, despite the continued loss of tools to be used (don't get me started regarding this). Compassionate accountability is something I tried to instill in my drug court team in the South Central District and Judge Nesvig has expertly taken this to the next level. I believe that it is accountability, supported by understanding and encouraging guidance, that makes a difference with our youth. The good news: we can use this model at any court level.

It's also worth noting that juvenile records are kept separate from adult records. Why does this matter? It matters because someone who is still 17 years old may be a multiple offender and someone any judge would order to evaluation and treatment, but once they turn 18 years old they become a first-time offender in adult court. It is like the slate is wiped clean and we start all over with the lowest sanctions until multiple offenses accumulate again before they are ordered to evaluation and treatment. Are we missing an opportunity to intervene here? While a person's juvenile record can't be used to enhance adult charges, it can be taken into consideration at sentencing. Would you sentence differently if you were made aware that the newly minted adult in front of you has already had two or three drug/alcohol adjudications or a DUI as a juvenile? If your answer is yes, and I would submit it should be, then before sentencing you could simply ask the prosecutor if there is any juvenile history. This is beneficial in two ways: getting to watch the prosecutor scramble, and more importantly, you might have an opportunity to intervene in a life and change it for the better. ■

PARTNER FEATURE:

by: Kaitlin Atkinson, Theresa Liebsch,
Kyle Patterson, and Leah Kelm

Vision Zero Regional Outreach Coordinators

Ending an Epidemic in a Culture of Acceptance

As wonderful as North Dakota is, we unfortunately still have our problems. North Dakota has one of the highest impaired driving rates in the nation. Why is this still an issue after so many years of enforcement and education? More specifically, what is being done to ensure our young people don't become the next impaired drivers? Throughout our state, we are taking a multidimensional approach to attack the impaired driving issue for teens. By providing presentations at schools, partnering in campaigns on college campuses, and participating in community events, Vision Zero's message on the importance of driving sober is reaching a large demographic of young people.

Through interactive activities utilizing our educational tools, such as the One Simple Decision Impaired Driving Simulator, Fatal Vision Alcohol Goggles, and the SIDNE (Simulated Impaired Driving Experience) Go-Cart, teens are able to experience the dangers of impaired driving visually and cognitively in a controlled environment. We also utilize an evidence-based curriculum and student pledges to facilitate conversations with teens about how to not become a statistic and to make good decisions every time they get behind the wheel.

Preventing impaired driving is crucial to promoting safe driving practices and reducing the number of fatalities on our roads. Efforts of organizations like Vision Zero and their partners work towards creating a safer environment for our youth by reducing the number of impaired drivers on our roads. Let us work together to educate and prevent juveniles from becoming the next impaired driver. Find more information here: [Vision Zero North Dakota \(nd.gov\)](https://www.visionzero.nd.gov/)



Below are links to related programs and services in our State:

Youthworks: <https://youthworksnd.org/programs/>

The Village Family Service Center: <https://www.thevillagefamily.org/content/family-engagement-services>

North Dakota Attendant Care Program: https://www.ndaco.org/programs_and_services/jj/statewide-detention-support-services-sdss/

North Dakota Division of Juvenile Services: <https://docr.nd.gov/division-juvenile-services>

North Dakota Human Services Center Regions: <https://www.hhs.nd.gov/HSC>

Substance Abuse Treatment Program Providers: <https://www.hhs.nd.gov/behavioral-health/mental-health>

State Bar Association of North Dakota, Brochure on Graduating into an Adult World: https://www.sband.org/page/graduating_into_an_adult_world

*Note that there are some regional variations in the programs and services offered. Contact your local juvenile court office for more specific information.

Other resources:

[North Dakota Court System - Juvenile Drug Court \(ndcourts.gov\)](http://ndcourts.gov)

[Responsibility.org - Promoting Responsible Alcohol Decisions](http://responsibility.org)

[About Screenagers Under The Influence \(screenagersmovie.com\)](http://screenagersmovie.com)

[Working for Youth Justice and Safety | Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention \(ojp.gov\)](http://ojp.gov)

[Mentoring to Prevent Youth Substance Use Practice Rated Effective](#)

This practice encompasses programs that provide youths with supportive relationships and various positive, community-based activities and experiences to reduce their need to use alcohol or drugs. The practice is rated Effective for reducing the likelihood a participant will use alcohol or other drugs.

North Dakota Court News

The court system adopts new juvenile court case management system, Monday, May 1, 2023

The court system went live Monday, May 1, with a new juvenile court case management system. The court uses this software to file and track referrals to juvenile court. The new system replaces a 25-year-old case management system and is a major upgrade in functionality.

The added features include:

- A partner portal that allows court staff and service providers to exchange documents and update information electronically. This will give court staff up-to-date information on wait lists, program enrollments, and the progress and completion status of juveniles participating in the programs.
- Built-in communication methods that allow court staff to store documents within the system and to communicate electronically with the youth they supervise and track that communication.
- Streamlined workflow will eliminate much of the current double entry required by the use of multiple systems to track data because the system has the majority of tracking, assessment tools, and programming within it.
- Better outcome reports because of new capabilities to track data on recidivism, program progress, and probation completion.
- Better workflow through the use of automatic reminders and deadline tracking that can be sent to both juvenile court staff and youth.

[North Dakota Court System – Court system adopts new juvenile court case management system \(ndcourts.gov\)](http://ndcourts.gov)



Recent Court Opinions of Note

("A little late-night reading") – Alexander J. Bott, UND School of Law

Reasonable Suspicion based on informant/tipster (driver's fourteen-year-old daughter)

Police conducted an investigatory stop for impaired driving based on a 911 call that reported a possible drunk driver at the Dollar Tree store. The 14-year-old caller identified herself and stated that her mother was driving a white van at the Dollar Tree and sounded drunk. After observing a female get into the white van and drive away, the police stopped the vehicle even though they did not observe any erratic behavior or traffic violations. Resulting from the stop, the driver was arrested and charged with DWI. The trial court denied defendant's motion to suppress and the South Dakota Supreme Court in a de novo review reached the same conclusion that the stop was lawful.

The South Dakota Supreme Court notes that reasonable suspicion supporting an investigatory stop is "a common-sense, non-technical concept dealing with practical considerations of everyday life." Investigatory stops may be based on information provided by informants (tipsters) and if criminal activity is observed by an informant whose identity is known, law enforcement corroboration of the alleged criminal activity may not be necessary. Further, when the informant accurately predicts future behavior, the informant is demonstrating a special familiarity with a person's affairs and such inside information supports a reasonable belief that the tipster has reliable information about the person's illegal activities. The Court found that the totality of the circumstances including the 14-year-old daughter's report that her mother sounded drunk, was getting ready to leave the Dollar Tree parking lot and had a history of leaving the daughter in a vehicle and disappearing and drinking supported a finding of reasonable suspicion for the investigatory stop.

The dissent indicated that there was NOT reasonable suspicion to make the investigatory stop because the daughter's report was a conclusory allegation of intoxication and there was no corroborating evidence such as whether the daughter had ever observed her mother intoxicated or had any training or experience in identifying signs of intoxication. Further, the officers could have failed to check the motivation and basis for the daughter's report. ***State v. Rosa, 2022 SD 76 (2022 S.D. LEXIS 143).***

Confrontation Clause: Breath Test Certifications and Reports

The North Dakota Supreme Court has revisited the admissibility of analytical reports under North Dakota Rule of Evidence 707 which was adopted in response to the U.S. Supreme Court case of *Melendez-Diaz v. Mass.*, 557 U.S. 305 (2009). In a nutshell, to satisfy the Sixth Amendment Confrontation clause, if a report contains "testimonial statements," the State is required to produce at trial the person who made the testimonial statements for the report to be admissible over objection. The North Dakota Supreme Court had previously held that the "Intoxilyzer 8000 Initial Inspection" and the "Intoxilyzer 8000 Installation and Repair Checkout" did NOT contain testimonial statements by the individual who conducted the review/inspection and in this case, that rationale is extended to the annual inspection reports as well. Therefore, the State was not required to produce at trial the State Toxicologist who had signed the three types of reports presented in this case as the reports were found to be foundational, non-testimonial statements. **NOTE:** some states have addressed the confrontation issue by enacting a "notice and demand" statute which permits the State to place a defendant on notice that an analytical report will be offered so that the defense has the opportunity to object. ***State v. Bowen, 2023 N.D. LEXIS 24 (February 16, 2023).***

Upcoming Trainings/Events/Webinars

*This is not an exhaustive list and is geared toward impaired driving

WEBINAR: “Facts About Fentanyl”

When: Tuesday, May 23, 2023 • 12 PM (Central time)

Description: This virtual learning opportunity is put on by the Region 6 Education Service Center out of Huntsville through their grant “Alcohol and Drug And Safety Education Training (AD-A-STEP)”.

Registration link here: [Meeting Registration - Zoom](#)

WEBINAR: “2023 Cannabis Legalization, Trends and Treatment”

When: Thursday, June 1, 2023 • 3–4 PM (ET)

Description: Join us for a dynamic webinar on the latest trends, research and implications surrounding the legalization of medical and recreational cannabis use sweeping across the United States. Hosted by the National Council for Mental Wellbeing's National Substance Use Interest Group, this one-hour webinar will feature experts Michael Sofis, Ph.D., and Mackenzie Slade from Cannabis Public Policy Consulting, who will share their insight on a number of hot-button issues, such as cannabis use in the workplace and digital treatment interventions.

Register here: [2023 Cannabis Legalization, Trends and Treatment](#)

WEBINAR: “The What and Why of Distracted Driving”

When: Tuesday, June 6, from 10–11 AM (Central time)

Presenter: Aimee Cox, MPH, CPH; Aimee is a research associate with the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety, Highway Loss Data Institute.

Description: This webinar is offered by UGPTI's Transportation Learning Network in collaboration with UGPTI's Commercial Vehicle Safety Center. The advancement of mobile devices has resulted in constant connectivity, but at the expense of traffic safety. The goal of this study was to understand the barriers preventing drivers from driving without manipulating their devices and what they perceived would motivate them to stop driving distracted.

Register in advance: https://ndsu.zoom.us/meeting/register/tJMqduusrD4qH9HLdhYC1XSLE_-5cgUeTzjg

This webinar is for state law enforcement, state driver licensing agencies, state departments of transportation, university researchers, industry, and anyone with an interest in understanding more about distracted driving and potential countermeasures. Please share the attached poster with others who may be interested in this webinar.

WEBINAR: “Screening for Mental Health Among DUI Offenders: Updated Research and Best Practices for using the Computerized Assessment and Referral System” (CARS)


When: Jun 7, 2023, at 1:00 PM Eastern Time (US and Canada)

Moderator: Judge Robert Anchondo Speaker: Dr. Sarah Nelson

Description: DUI offenders, particularly repeat DUI offenders, often suffer from a number of psychiatric disorders and other psychosocial risks, suggesting that untreated mental health and behavioral issues likely contribute to the persisting rate of DUI. However, interventions for DUI offenders often ignore and fail to screen for underlying mental health issues. This presentation describes an innovative assessment, the Computerized Assessment and Referral System (CARS), for use in DUI treatment and court settings. CARS packages a powerful mental health assessment with a user-friendly interface, flexible administration, treatment referrals, and immediate personalized output, to create a tool that can be used easily by DUI programs to screen DUI offenders and target comorbid mental health issues.

Register in advance: https://americanbar.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_cyNSkMgrSo62rgOv3RAGnQ

Please feel free to share with all your stakeholders!

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WEBINAR: “.05 – Utah’s Experiment in Saving Lives”

When: Tuesday, June 20, 2023 • 2:00–3:30 PM (Eastern time)

Presenter: Tyson Skeen - Utah TSRP, Sgt. Jared Cornia - Utah Highway Patrol

Description: This session will discuss how Utah became the first state in the country to have a per se impaired driving level of .05 BAC. What happened? What is happening now? Where is this going? This session will discuss the mandatory training included in the statute for law enforcement that goes along with the amended per se impaired driving level. It will review how police, prosecutors, and the courts have all responded to the change and how things are really going when the rubber hits the road in Utah now with four years of experience after the change took place.

Registration: <https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/6598825014514268683>

June 26-29, 2023, NADCP Rise 23 – Houston, TX <https://nadcpconference.org/registration/>

Since 1994, NADCP has convened the only national conference for treatment court professionals.

Over the past 25 years, our numbers have grown to include public health and public safety leaders working to expand treatment for people with substance use and mental health disorders.

What remains constant is the unparalleled education, networking, and fellowship enjoyed by every attendee.

Whether you’re a regular or first-time attendee, new to treatment courts or a seasoned pro, we invite you to attend this landmark event and join us as we march toward our mission of ensuring that every individual in the justice system has access to evidence-based treatment and restoration.

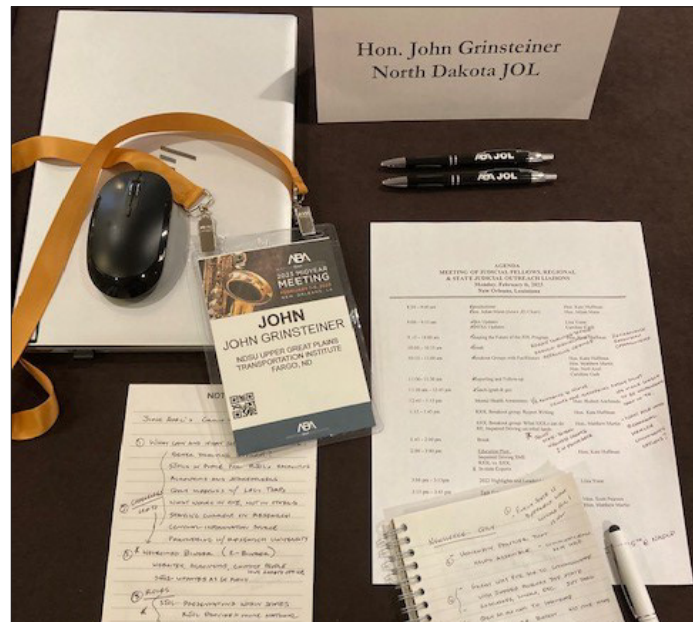
Look for a former ND Judge on the agenda in a session called: “Connection in the Court: Understanding the roles and interplay of the judge, supervision, and treatment.”

STAY TUNED!

I stand as a resource for each of you, so don't hesitate to reach out. If you have an issue that is somehow connected to impaired driving, I'll do my best to help. If it's not, I'm still happy to listen and help if I can. I know how isolating your positions can be at times, so you have a friend in me.

This year, I plan to continue my efforts regarding treatment issues, specifically assessments, proper evaluations, and access. I hope to bring you a better idea of the available treatment services in our state in my upcoming issues of the newsletter. Until next time, peace on your heart!

For your edification, an anthology of past newsletters can be found here: [RTSSC - State Judicial Outreach Liaison Newsletter](https://ugpti.org) (ugpti.org)



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