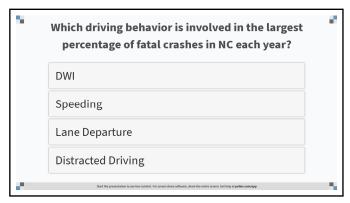


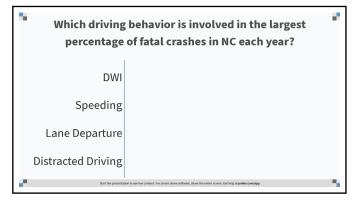


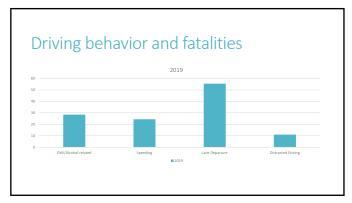




Which driving behavior is involved in the largest percentage of fatal crashes in NC each year?







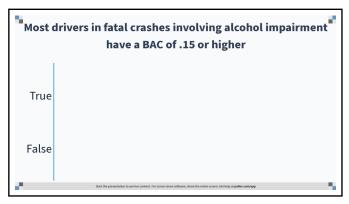
	Leaderboard		
,	Surt the presentation to see live content. For screen share soltware, share the entire screen. Get help at puller complays	n.	

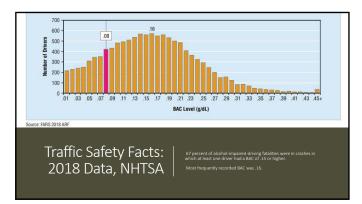
Most drivers in fatal crashes involving alcohol impairment have a BAC of .15 or higher

Most drivers in fatal crashes involving alcohol impairment have a BAC of .15 or higher

True

False











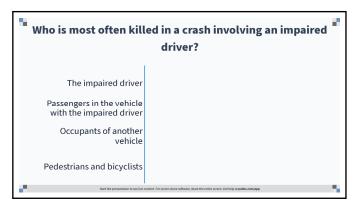


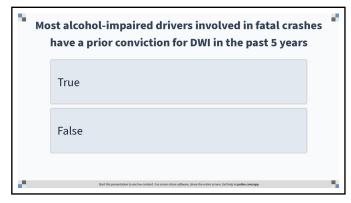
Table 1 Fatalities, by Role, in Crashes Involving at Least One Alcohol-Impaired Driver, 2018 Percent Alcohol-Impaired Drivers 6,364 61% Passengers Riding With Alcohol-Impaired Drivers 1,389 13% Subtotal 7,753 74% Occupants of Other Vehicles
Nonoccupants
(pedestrians/pedalcyclists/other)
Total Alcohol-Impaired-Driving Fatalities 1,580 15% 1,178 11% 10,511 100% Source: FARS 2018 Annual Report File (ARF)

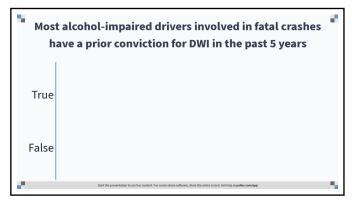
19

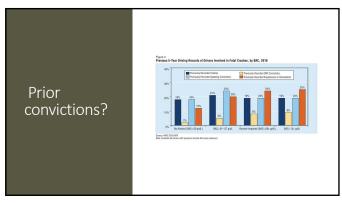


20

Most alcohol-impaired drivers involved in fatal crashes have a prior conviction for DWI in the past 5 years









How many people were killed in alcohol-related crashes in NC in 2019?

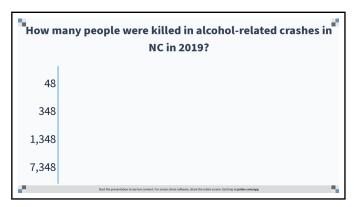
How many people were killed in alcohol-related crashes in NC in 2019?

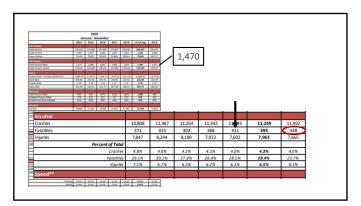
48

348

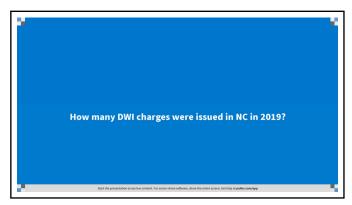
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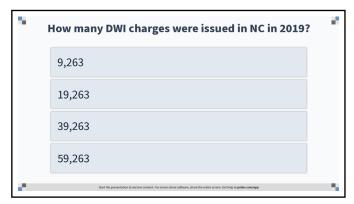
7,348

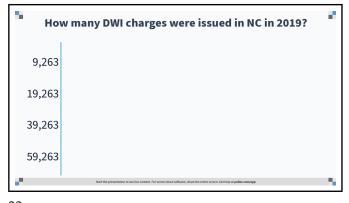


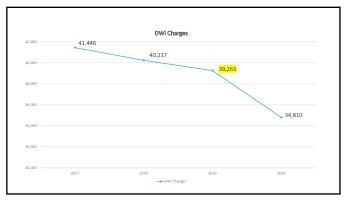










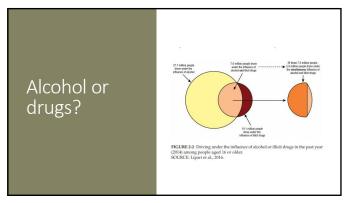












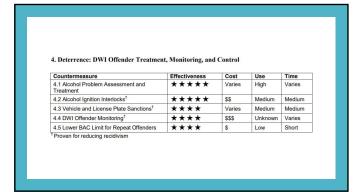


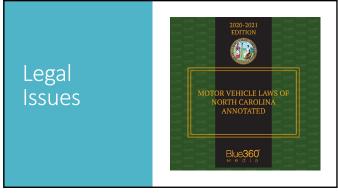
Solutions



1. Deterrence: Laws				
Countermeasure	Effectiveness	Cost	Use	Time
1.1 Administrative License Revocation or Suspension (ALR/ALS)	****	\$\$\$	High	Medium
1.2 Open Container	***	\$	High	Short
1.3 High-BAC Sanctions	***	\$	Medium	Short
1.4 BAC Test Refusal Penalties	***	\$	Unknown	Short
1.5 Alcohol-Impaired Driving Law Review	***	\$\$	Unknown	Medium

Countermeasure	Effectiveness	Cost	Use	Time
2.1 Publicized Sobriety Checkpoints	****	\$\$\$	Medium	Short
2.2 High-Visibility Saturation Patrols	****	SS	High	Short
2.3 Preliminary Breath Test Devices (PBTs)	* ***	\$\$	High	Short
2.4 Passive Alcohol Sensors ^{††}	****	\$\$	Unknown	Short
2.5 Integrated Enforcement	***	\$	Unknown	Short







1. Got probable cause?

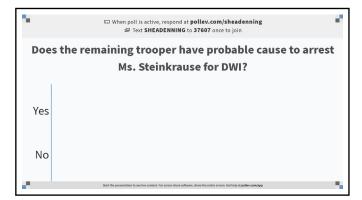
Two highway patrol troopers discover Ms. Steinkrause's car in a ditch on the side of I-40.

Ms. Steinkrause said she ran off the road. No other vehicles were involved in the crash. The car rolled several times before coming to

One of the troopers smells alcohol on Ms. Steinkrause. He tells his fellow officer what he smelled.

Does the remaining trooper have probable cause to arrest Ms. Steinkrause for DWI?

46



47

Steinkrause v. Tatum, 201 N.C. App. 289 (2009), aff'd per curiam, 364 N.C. 419 (2010). Probable cause for impaired driving existed based on odor of alcohol on the driver and her involvement in a severe one-vehicle accident that appeared to have resulted from swerving off the road at a high speed



2. Got Probable Cause?

An officer investigates a crash that occurs in a restaurant parking lot.

Mr. Overocker returned to his car after consuming three alcoholic drinks in the restaurant.

He backed his SUV into a motorcycle that was unlawfully parked behind his vehicle.

The investigating officer smelled a light odor of alcohol on Mr. Overocker.

Mr. Overocker performed standardized field sobriety tests, which did not indicate impairment.

Does the officer have probable cause to arrest Mr. Overocker for DWI?

49



50

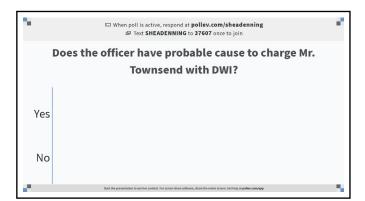
State v. Overocker, 236 N.C. App. 423 (2014) Evidence that the defendant smelled "faint[ly]" of alcohol, had consumed drinks at a bar, registered a positive result on a portable breath test and backed over a motorcycle in a parking lot that was parked illegally behind his sports utility vehicle was not sufficient to establish probable cause that the defendant was driving while impaired.

3 Got Probable Cause?

Mr. Townsend is stopped at a checkpoint. The officer notices that Mr. Townsend smells of alcohol and has red, bloodshot eyes. Mr. Townsend tells the officer he consumed several beers earlier. He registers positive results on a portable breath test. The officer observed clues on the three standardized field sobriety tests that Mr. Townsend performed. The officer, who has 22 years of experience, forms an opinion that Mr. Townsend is impaired.

Does the officer have probable cause to charge Mr. Townsend with DWI?

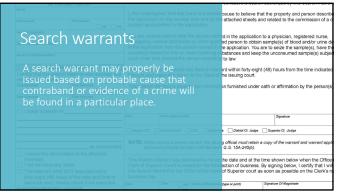
52



53

State v. Townsend, 236 N.C. App. 456 (2014)

Probable cause established by the defendant's bloodshot eyes, the odor of alcohol on the defendant's person, clues on three field sobriety tests, and positive results on two alcosensor tests.



How much force may be used to execute?

Use of force must be reasonable

State v. Hoque, 269 N.C.App. 347 (2020) (reasonable for two officers and two nurses to hold the handcuffed defendant down to draw blood after defendant refused to comply with warrant).

56



Medical Records

May these be disclosed pursuant to a search warrant? Yes.

State v. Smith, 248 N.C. App. 804 (2016) (Medical records establishing his defendant's blood alcohol concentration after he crashed his motorcycle were properly obtained pursuant to a search warrant and properly admitted at trial).

lgnition Interlock Violations	Violation of ignition interlock restriction is <i>driving while license revoked for impaired driving</i> , a Class 1 misdemeanor. G.S. 20-17.8(f) If a magistrate finds probable cause for driving while license revoked based on an ignition interlock violation, the magistrate must notify the person that his or her license is suspended pending the resolution of the case and must require the person to surrender the license. AOC-CR-341	
58		
Alcohol concentration restriction violations	A person who operates a motor vehicle in violation of an alcohol concentration restriction or who refuses to be transported for chemical testing commits the offense of failure to comply with a license restriction, G.S. 20-7(e), a Class 3 misdemeanor.	
59		
Thank you.		
60		