



Irene Gomez-Bethke Papers.

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4401 Xylon Avenue North
New Hope, Minnesota 55428-4898

City Hall: 612-531-5100
Police: 612-531-5170
Public Works: 612-533-4823
TDD: 612-531-5109

City Hall Fax: 612-531-5136
Police Fax: 612-531-5174
Public Works Fax: 612-533-7650
Fire Dep't. Fax: 612-531-5175

New Hope Citizens' Police Academy Participants:

Welcome to the New Hope Citizens' Police Academy! The officers of the department and I are pleased that you found it important enough to dedicate your time to participate in this course.

During the next five weeks, there will be a great deal of information provided to you. I hope that you will find the course to be interesting and informative, and that most of the information provided, if not all, will be useful to you. It is hoped that you will leave with a little better understanding of what your police department is about and how it operates; what the department can do and cannot do in regard to the expectations of the citizens.

In the past, there has been a greater separation between police departments and the citizens they serve. We hope that this program can help bridge that gap somewhat. It is a police department's objective to serve and protect the citizens who reside in its community, along with those who do business there and travel through the community.

I would like to ask you to take this time over the next five weeks to think about the benefits of this program. On the last night, you will be provided a final evaluation sheet to let us know what we can do to improve ourselves for future academies. Your input into the total operation of your police department is also welcome at any time.

As always, if you have any concerns or comments regarding your police department, feel free to contact me or anyone on our staff.

Sincerely,



Colin Kastanos

Director of Police

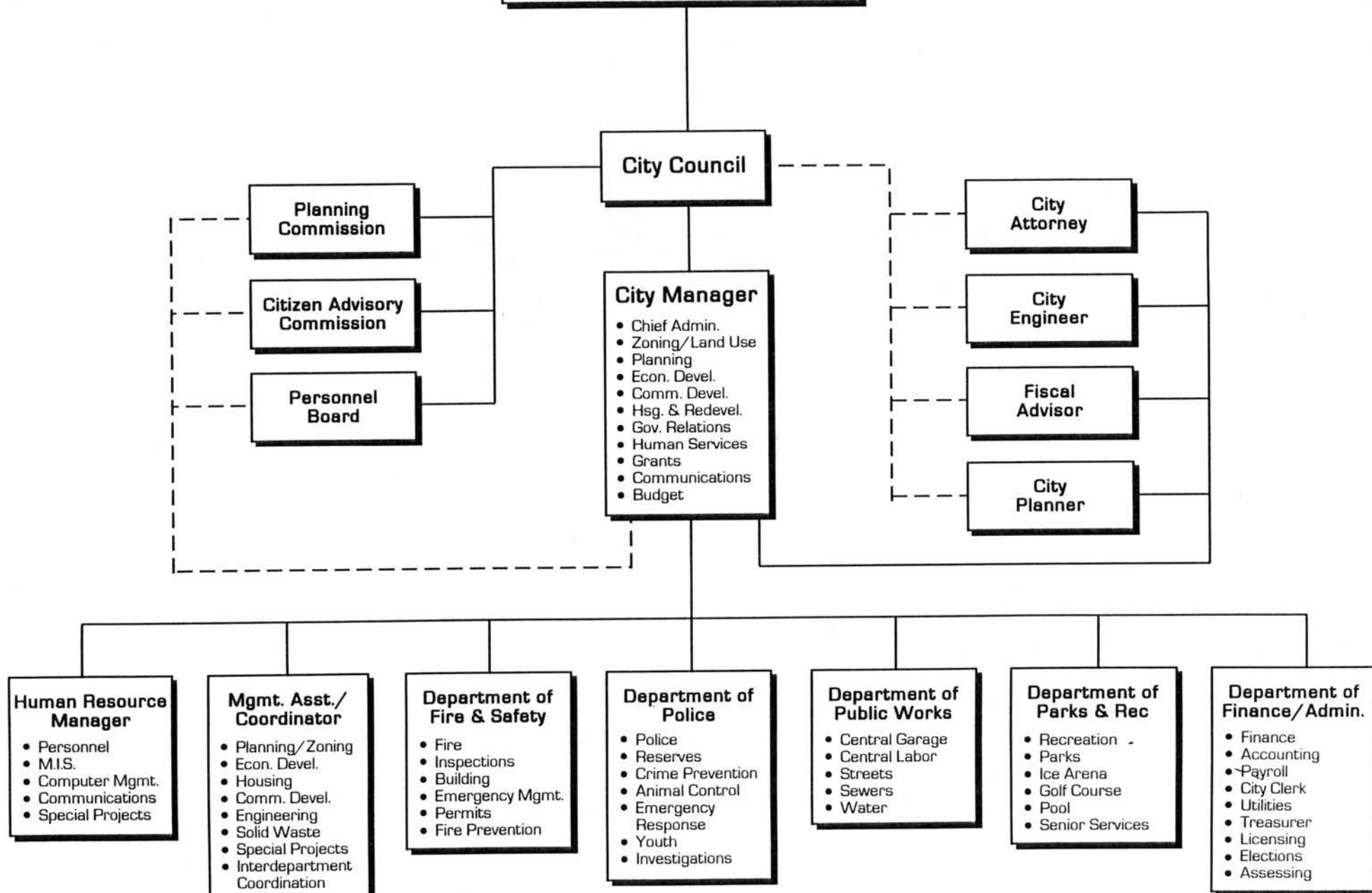
New Hope Police Department

jrw

**NEW HOPE POLICE DEPARTMENT
1996 CITIZEN'S POLICE ACADEMY
CLASS ROSTER**

Arne Jonson	Glenda Jonson
Jamie Atwood	Nancy Sonsin
Mike Koncar	Barb Ahmann
Colleen Todd	Michelle Roers
Julie Hoffman	Violet Underdahl
Patty Thompson	Linda Dickovich
Roger Rubin	Linda Zacharias
Mike Hestick	Eugene Jackson
Irene Gomez-Bethke	Kay Kramer
Jayne Flaa	Carol Gustafson

New Hope Residents



Police Department

New Hope Residents

January 1, 1995

City Council

City Manager

Dan Donahue

Dir. of Police

Colin Kastanos

Dep. Secretary

Janice Widseth

Police Inspector

John Oberreuter

Response Div.

Crime Prev. and
Comm Rel. Div.

Sergeant
Art Hogenson

Officer
Richard Anderson

Officer
Mert Omtvedt

Night Sgt.
Gary Link

Night Officers (4)

K-9 Officer

Day Sgt.
David Rudolph

Day Officers (4)

Cadets (2)

Afternoon Sgt.
James O'Meara

Afternoon
Officers (5)

Explorers

Reserves

Staff & Service

Office Supv.
Raymond Saatela

Clerks (3)

P-T Clerks (7)

Investigation

Investigation Sgt.
Jeffrey McFarlane

Investigators (2)

Juv. Officers
Ron Bird

School Liaison
Officer
Pat Beaumaster

Animal Warden

Animal Warden
Rob-Lyn Hiltz

CSO (5)

NEW HOPE CITIZEN'S POLICE ACADEMY
AGENDA

Tuesday, September 17, 1996
6:00 PM -9:30 PM
Introduction and Patrol

30 minutes

Chief Colin Kastanos

Welcome and introduction by Chief of Police.
Introduction of staff (administrators and coordinators of CPA).
Brief overview of the department.
Brief introduction of the sessions for the day.
Distribution of reference materials for the day.
Description of ride-a-long program and directions on how to sign up

Patrol Services -Department Tour-Crime Lab
60 minutes

Sergeant Jim O'Meara
Sergeant Dave Rudolph
Hennepin County Sheriff's Office

The class will break up into two groups. The groups will tour the department, be shown the squad cars and related equipment, and be given an overview and short presentation by the Hennepin County Sheriff's Crime Lab.

30 minutes

Sergeant Dave Rudolph

Sgt. Rudolph will explain how the department's patrol division is set up. He will explain shifts, patrol areas and the duties and responsibilities of a patrol officer.

30 minutes

Lieutenant John Oberreuter
Sergeant Jim O'Meara

Lt. Oberreuter will explain the selection process for the hiring of officers and the educational and licensing requirements needed to become a police officer. Sgt. O'Meara will explain the FTO program and the continuing education requirements for police officers.

Canine Demonstration
30 minutes

Officer Andy Lamers

Officer Lamers will give a canine demonstration and a talk on the use of canines in police work.

Tuesday, September 24, 1996
6:30 PM to 9:30 PM

Support Services

30 minutes

Sergeant Art Hogenson

Sgt. Hogenson will briefly explain the New Hope Crime Prevention Fund and the Block Watch program, along with the services offered by the crime prevention division.

Investigation Division

30 minutes

Sergeant Jeff McFarlane

Sgt McFarlane will explain the structure of the division, and the duties and responsibilities of the members of the unit. He will explain the process that goes into investigating a crime and how the unit deals with both victims and suspects.

30 minutes

Detective Ron Bird

Detective Ron Bird will explain the duties of a juvenile investigator. He will explain how the juvenile justice system works, delinquency vs. status offender, CHIPS petitions, etc. He will also explain the duties of the school liaison officer, and the purpose and benefits to the school and community that the position provides.

60 minutes

Hennepin County Sheriff's Dept

A member of the sheriff's department's narcotics unit will give a talk and demonstration on the current trends of drug use in the suburban areas.

Tuesday, October 4, 1996
6:30 PM to 9:30 PM

During this session, Officer Nichole Lindahl will conduct a controlled drinking exercise with two of the attendees, having them consume alcohol and conduct field sobriety and intoxilyzer tests.

Staff and Services

30 Minutes

Ray Saatela

Office Manager Saatela will briefly explain the records system with examples of the paperwork and processing required

30 minutes

Officer Mert Omtvedt
Officer Dick Anderson

One of the DARE officers will give a talk and demonstration of the DARE program.

30 minutes

Officer Todd Black

Officer Black will explain the Explorer program and what it accomplishes.

30 minutes

Lt. Ken Mohr

Lt. Mohr will explain the Reserve Officer Program and the services they offer to the community and the police department.

45 minutes

Sergeant Jim O'Meara

Sgt. O'Meara will explain gang activity in the suburbs and the gang subculture. There will be a slide presentation along with handouts describing their lifestyles.

Tuesday, October 8, 1996
6:30 PM to 9:30 PM
At Hennepin County Sheriff's Radio

Domestic Abuse
30 minutes

Home Free Project
Mary Monteon

Mary Monteon from the Home Free Domestic Abuse Intervention project will discuss the services that they offer and their relationship with the police department.

City Attorney
60 minutes

Steven Sondrall

Mr. Sondrall will discuss charging and prosecution procedures for the city of New Hope and Hennepin County. He will explain the differences between misdemeanors and felonies.

Mr. Sondrall and officers Lindahl and Black will conduct a mock DWI trial with one of the drinkers from the previous week.

Dispatching
30 minutes

Hennepin County Sheriff's Radio
Sgt. Tim Dalton

Someone from the sheriff's department radio will discuss the manner in which calls for service are received by them and then dispatched to the patrol officers.

Emergency Response Team
45 minutes

Officer Scott Crocker

Officer Crocker of the Emergency Response Team will discuss the responsibilities of the unit and give a presentation and demonstration of their capabilities.

Tuesday, October 15, 1996
6:30 PM to 9:30 PM

During this session, the class will break up into 2 groups. Each group will split class time with the two instructors

Use of Force
60 minutes

Officer Scott Crocker

Officer Crocker will explain the statutes concerning the use of force, the use of force continuum and also give a demonstration on the training required for officers.

Deadly Force
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Officer Andy Lamers

Officer Lamers will take the class on the gun range and give them a demonstration on the training provided to officers. If time allows, the class will be allowed to fire a handgun.

Graduation
30 minutes

Staff and Students

**NEW HOPE POLICE
DEPARTMENT**

Memo

Date: August 8, 1996
To: Members of the New Hope Human Rights Commission
From: Inspector John Oberreuter
Re: NEW HOPE CITIZENS' POLICE ACADEMY

As I mentioned at the August 5, 1996 meeting, the New Hope Police Department will be holding its second annual Citizens' Police Academy this fall. The purpose of the Academy is to provide citizens with a comprehensive overview of the New Hope Police Department, as well as related law enforcement and criminal justice agencies in the metropolitan area.

Sessions are held on Tuesday evenings starting September 17 and concluding Tuesday, October 15. Each session lasts from 6:30 p.m. until 9:30 p.m.

I have included the proposed agenda for the Citizens' Police Academy. Because of the interest in last year's Academy, a number of people who had applied last year have already been accepted for this year's Academy. It, therefore, appears that there may not be any need for any type of expensive advertising for the Academy this year. If you have the time, this might be an excellent opportunity for you to become much better acquainted with the Police Department.

Please contact Sgt. Jim O'Meara if you would like to sign up for the Academy or have any questions. I will be out of the office the week of the 12th. Sgt. O'Meara will be available after 3 p.m. August 13 -18.

NH P.D.

data security.

Tour of Police Station.

Computer (5) (Voice Mail / E Mail) News
Book on arrest - w info. (Public info)

any citizen can come and get this info

18 - has adult max time in cell.

8 has minors

Bio Hazard Clean up

McDonalds - for food.

Cells are audio monitored.

4 rules 3 - Do not one to comply -

Transport to H County.

All interrogations are tape recorded.

fingerprints - one to state / 1 to FBI (red one)

Crime Lab Presentation

Training on culture 4 hours a year.

4 hours.

4 hours - Hennepin County.

3 shifts

limit of

30 hrs a week for an officer to work at
another place.

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NEW HOPE POLICE DEPARTMENT PATROL DIVISION

9-17-'96

A. 3 shifts

Day shift 7:00 A.M to 3:00 P.M.
Mid shift 3:00 P.M. to 11:00 P.M.
Dog shift 11:00 P.M. to 7:00 A.M.

Sgt. Dane Rudolph

Vacation
5 yrs - 2 wks
5 + 1

Each shift consists of 5 patrol officers and 1 sergeant

while 6 months
work all shifts -

B. Patrol districts (utilize map for illustration).

North Zone 49th Av. to 62nd Av.
South Zone 27th Av. to 42nd Av.
Middle Zone 42nd Av. to 49th Av.
At Large Citywide
K-9 Citywide
Sergeant Citywide

25 days after 25 yrs.
Other Employment
not more than
30 hr. limit for an
officer to work at
another related
job.

C. Individual Duties

1. Patrol Officers 5 - max 2 in shift.
Respond to calls for service in their assigned patrol districts.
-Burglary, robbery and fire alarms.
-Medical Emergencies (officers are 1st responder or EMT certified).
-Theft reports (Autos, bicycles, etc)
-Investigate automobile accidents.

Curfew Sweep

4 depts

Crystal
Police
Dept.

Patrol officers are also responsible for enforcing traffic laws such as;
speeding
DWI arrests (see paperwork)
Equipment violations
Insurance and registration violations
Recognizing narcotic violators on traffic stops

get a permit for
overnight pkg for
Spec.

Upper County
16-10

16-17-11

17-

2. K-9 Officers
Respond to burglary alarms, open doors, area searches, etc.
back up other squads as necessary and assist neighboring departments.

Speed
of Officers

3. Sergeants
-Serve as a resource person to the patrol officers
-Back officers on in-progress calls and domestics
-Take overflow calls as necessary

Sergeants cont.

Administrative Functions

- Approve vacations and other time off
- Make changes in scheduling
- Delegate or perform traffic and other surveys
- Respond to and investigate citizen complaints against officers
- Other duties as assigned by Administrative personnel

Canine Program

After WWII the use of dogs was initiated due to observing how the Germans used dogs not only as guard dogs but also as a force in restraining, and detaining, apprehending person -

K-Nine Training

\$300 - \$5.00 cost per dog state or city picks up - includes feeding, medical, etc.
Dog is given to only one officer until retired. Dog at retirement can stay with officer who has been his trainer.

Correct use of choke collar.

③ Times when dog is allowed to act on his own:

① Bark & Alert

② Gun fire - Apprehend

③ Attack if Commanded.

Tracking - Communicate w dog -

Dog likes for control.

Will always feel he is in control if he is not immediately severely punished.

- Gross Misdemeanor to injure a dog.

- Felony to Kill a police dog.

STEPS IN BECOMING A NEW HOPE POLICE OFFICER

- I. Associate in Science Degree in Law Enforcement *
 - A. 58 general education credits
 - B. 38 specialized law enforcement credits
- II. Police Officer Standards and Training Board Exam **
- III. Minnesota Police Recruiting Systems Exam ***
- IV. Screening Interview ****
- V. Personnel Board Interview
- VI. Interview by City Manager
- VII. Background Investigation
- VIII. Physical Exam
- IX. Psychological Exam
- X. Six Month Probation

* A person who has been a full-time police officer in another state may have the law enforcement education requirements waived by the State of Minnesota. New Hope Personnel Board rules require that a person wishing to become a full-time police officer in the State of Minnesota have a minimum of 2 years of college.

Persons with four year degrees in other fields must take specific law enforcement courses in order to become eligible for police licensing in Minnesota.

** Persons with out-of-state full-time law enforcement experience must pass a Minnesota POST Board reciprocity test for licensing eligibility in Minnesota.

*** The City of New Hope has a Police Cadet Program, the aim of which is to assist women and minority candidates in being hired as police officers. Persons participating in this program do not have to take the MPRS test in order to be considered for hiring.

**** The purpose of the screening interview is to narrow down an unusually large field of applicants (whose names have been submitted by Minnesota Police Recruitment Systems) to a small group consisting of the most qualified applicants for interview by the Personnel Board. Once again, candidates coming to the department by way of the Cadet Program do not take place in this screening interview.

FULL-TIME AFTERNOON
CLASS SCHEDULE
(first quarter)

CENTER FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT
Minneapolis Community College
1380 Energy Lane, Suite 104
St. Paul, Minnesota 55108

FALL QUARTER 1995 September 18, 1995 - December 12, 1995					
	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI
12-12:50		Patrol Operations 1 LAW 240-4		Use of Force 1 LAW 235-02	
1-1:50	Crime Investigation 1 LAW 225-04	Patrol Operations 1 LAW 240-04	Crime Investigation 1 LAW 225-04	Use of Force 1 LAW 235-02	P O-1 Lab B
2-2:50	Crime Investigation 1 LAW 225-04	Patrol Operations 1 LAW 240-04	C I-1 Lab A	Use of Force 1 LAW 235-02	P O-1 Lab B
3-3:50	Legal Issues for Law Enforcement LAW 230-02	Legal Issues for Law Enforcement LAW 230-02	C I-1 Lab B P O-1 Lab A	Use of Force 1 LAW 235-02	P O-1 Lab C
4-4:50	Legal Issues for Law Enforcement LAW 230-02	Legal Issues for Law Enforcement LAW 230-02	C I-1 Lab C P O-1 Lab A	Use of Force 1 LAW 235-02	P O-1 Lab C
5-5:50	Legal Issues for Law Enforcement LAW 230-2	Legal Issues for Law Enforcement LAW 230-02			

4/21 MON 11:00

Law Enforcement Program **Associate in Science Degree** **North Hennepin Community College**

North Hennepin's Law Enforcement program is designed to provide preparation needed to be eligible to be licensed as a licensed peace officer in Minnesota.

Legislation passed in 1991 by the Minnesota Legislature provides for an Associate in Science Degree in Law Enforcement that leads to an "eligible to be licensed" status. The program continues to have two major components — general education coursework and professional (program) courses. North Hennepin provides 58 credits in general education required for this program with credits in specialized law courses offered through Minneapolis Community College at its extended campus at Energy Park in St. Paul. Admission into the professional program course sequence is competitive.

	<u>Credits</u>	<u>Total Group Credits</u>	<u>Total Credits</u>
General Education			
Group I - Communications		13	
Requirement A:			
ENGL 111 Freshman English I	5		
ENGL 112 Freshman English II	5		
SPCH 100 Interpersonal Communication	3		
Group II - Language, Literature & Arts		6-8	
PHIL 102 Intro to Ethics	4		
Language, Literature & Arts Elective	2		
Group III - Science, Mathematics and Reasoning		6	
Group IV - Social and Behavioral Sciences		22	
POLS 210 Constitutional Law	3		
PSYC 115 Psychology of Human Behavior	3		
SOC 101 Introduction to Sociology	4		
SOC 211 Minority Groups	4		
SOC 170 Intro to Criminal Justice	4		
SOC 175 Families in Crisis	4		
Group V - Health and Physical Education		5-6	
PE 101 Physical Fitness	1-2		
PUBH 160 First Responder	4		
Group VI - General Education Electives		4-5	

General education credits **MUST** total a minimum of 58 credits. Select any additional courses from reverse side of this sheet.

These specialized law enforcement classes, which will integrate the POST Board's clinical skills and academic learning objectives, are conducted by Minneapolis Community College at its extended campus at Energy Park in St. Paul. Students need to be admitted to this part of the program.

Police and Community	3
Juvenile Justice	3
Crime Investigation I	4
Crime Investigation II	4
Legal Issues for Law Enforcement	4
Use of Force I	3
Use of Force II	3
Patrol Operations I	5
Patrol Operations II	5
Crisis Intervention	4

Total General Education	58 Credits
Total Specialized Courses	38 Credits
Total Credits AS Degree	96 Credits

Field Training Evaluation

Recruit _____	FTO _____	Date _____
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<u>APPEARANCE</u>										
1)	General Appearance	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/O	NRT

<u>ATTITUDE</u>										
2)	Acceptance of Feedback	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/O	NRT
3)	Attitude Toward Police Work	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/O	NRT

<u>KNOWLEDGE</u>										
4)	Policies and Procedures	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/O	NRT
5)	Laws	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/O	NRT
6)	Resources and Alternatives	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/O	NRT
7)	City Geography, and Orientation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/O	NRT

<u>PERFORMANCE</u>										
8)	Driving Skills	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/O	NRT
9)	Report Writing: Clarity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/O	NRT
10)	Report Writing: Grammar, Spelling, Neatness, and Time Used	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/O	NRT
11)	Self Initiated Activity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/O	NRT
12)	Field Performance Under Stress	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/O	NRT
13)	Officer Safety: Self and Prisoners	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/O	NRT
14)	Problem Solving/Decision Making	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/O	NRT
15)	Use of Equipment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/O	NRT

<u>COMMUNICATION</u>										
16)	Interviewing	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/O	NRT
17)	Radio	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/O	NRT

<u>RELATIONSHIPS</u>										
18)	Citizens	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/O	NRT
19)	Coworkers	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	N/O	NRT



JOB DESCRIPTION

Position Title: Police Officer

Supervisor: Shift Supervisor or
Administrator

Department: Police

Job Grade: C42

Division: Police

Status: Salaried, Non- exempt, Essential

Primary Objective of Position

Under the general direction of a Police Supervisor, this position is responsible for preserving peace and promoting public safety in the City of New Hope.

Major Areas of Accountability

- Maintains order, protects life and property through the enforcement of state law and city ordinances;
- Provides reports regarding criminal offenses, ordinance violations and all other police-related problems as necessary;
- Investigates criminal violations and offenses as appropriate;
- Apprehends offenders;
- Responds to medical emergencies and provides basic first aid;
- Testifies in court;
- Provides appropriate information to public;
- Acts as a resource person for the public in police and community-related matters;
- Acts as a resource person within the department, providing information for long and short term departmental goals and objectives, as well as police-related tactical concerns;
- All other duties as assigned.

Qualifications

Knowledge of:

- The criminal justice field as it relates to the role of a police officer;
- Human behavior;
- Basic first aid;
- The role of a police officer in the community;
- The local geography.

Ability to:

- Remain in good physical condition and meet any departmental standards concerning fitness;
- Communicate in a wide variety of circumstances: person-to-person, in writing, on a police radio system, in court, before a group, etc.
- Carry out all verbal and written directions;
- Perform in high stress situations;
- Expand job-related capabilities through education and experience;
- Demonstrate sound judgment in a variety of circumstances, i.e., in emergency situations, case preparation, mediating arguments, etc.;
- Operate equipment as necessary: squad car, firearms, radio, computer, etc.;
- Deal with the public tactfully, with courtesy, or, when the situation requires, with firmness.

Education, Training and Experience

- Must meet P.O.S.T. Board eligibility requirements for the State of Minnesota;
- Must possess or be able to obtain a Minnesota's driver's license;
- Must pass physical and psychological examinations as well as any physical fitness requirements as directed by the Personnel Board.

Department Head _____ Date _____

City Manger _____ Date _____

Personnel Board Richard F. Henry Date 7/6/93

NEW HOPE POLICE DEPARTMENT ALCOHOL INFLUENCE REPORT

Date _____ Arresting Officer _____
 Case # _____ Time Started _____ Time Finished _____
 NAME _____ ADDRESS _____
 CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____ PHONE _____

1) CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS (Check Off As Read)

- ☐ You have the right to remain silent
☐ Anything you say may be used as evidence for or against you
☐ You are entitled to talk to a lawyer now and have him present now or at any time during questioning
☐ If you cannot afford a lawyer, one will be appointed for you without cost
☐ DO YOU UNDERSTAND THESE RIGHTS?

2) GENERAL QUESTIONS

Were you driving or operating a motor vehicle?		What type vehicle were you operating?	
Are you under a doctor or dentist's care?		If so, what is your doctor or dentist's name?	
Are you taking any medication?	What kind?	Date/Time last taken?	How much did you take?
Do you have diabetes?	What medication do you take?	Date/Time last taken?	
Do you have any physical disability?	Describe your disability?		Do you have any speech difficulty?
Describe your difficulty?	Have you been in an accident?	Did you get a bump on head or other injury?	
What time is it?	Where are you now?	Have you been drinking?	What did you drink?
Where were you drinking?	When did you have your first drink?	When did you have your last drink?	
How many drinks?	Have you had anything to drink since the accident or arrest?		What did you have?

3) AGGRAVATED OR ENHANCED DWI QUESTIONS (Check DL Record for Revocation or Prior DWI Conviction)

- a. Was your drivers license revoked, cancelled or suspended for an alcohol related offense?
 Yes _____ No _____ Unsure _____
- b. Were you represented by an attorney when your drivers license was revoked or when you were previously convicted of DWI? Yes _____ No _____ Unsure _____
- c. In what county and state did this occur? County _____ State _____
- d. What was the name of the attorney who represented you? Name _____

4) EXAMINATION: (Place an "X" in squares describing condition)

INDICATION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE ON BREATH: <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Faint <input type="checkbox"/> Strong		OBSERVED REACTIONS: <input type="checkbox"/> Average <input type="checkbox"/> Reserved <input type="checkbox"/> Fighting <input type="checkbox"/> Indignant <input type="checkbox"/> Talkative <input type="checkbox"/> Slow <input type="checkbox"/> Excited <input type="checkbox"/> Belligerent <input type="checkbox"/> Other		COLOR OF FACE: <input type="checkbox"/> Normal <input type="checkbox"/> Flushed <input type="checkbox"/> Pale <input type="checkbox"/> Dark		EYES: <input type="checkbox"/> Normal <input type="checkbox"/> Watery <input type="checkbox"/> Bloodshot <input type="checkbox"/> Staring <input type="checkbox"/> Glassy	
PUPILS: <input type="checkbox"/> Normal <input type="checkbox"/> Dilated <input type="checkbox"/> Contracted		REACTION TO LIGHT: <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Fair		BALANCE: <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Wobbling <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Falling <input type="checkbox"/> Swaying <input type="checkbox"/> Cannot Stand		WALK: <input type="checkbox"/> Sure <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Staggering <input type="checkbox"/> Swaying <input type="checkbox"/> Falling	
TURNING: <input type="checkbox"/> Sure <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Staggering <input type="checkbox"/> Swaying <input type="checkbox"/> Falling		SPEECH: <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Confused <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Incoherent <input type="checkbox"/> Slurred <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Stuttering		CONCLUSION: Effects of Alcohol <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Extreme <input type="checkbox"/> Slight <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Obvious		ABILITY TO UNDERSTAND INSTRUCTIONS <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Good	

TYPE OF TEST: ☐ BLOOD ☐ BREATH ☐ REFUSED RESULTS: _____ % Ethyl Alcohol, Expressed as Blood Alcohol

746719

PS31123-12

**STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
DRIVER & VEHICLE SERVICES DIVISION
SAINT PAUL 55155**

Name _____
First Middle Last
 Address _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip _____
 Signature of Driver to Acknowledge receipt: _____

*Date Issued _____
 Enf. Agency _____
 Ticket or Case # _____
 DOB _____
 Court _____
 D/L # _____

NOTICE AND ORDER OF REVOCATION

On the date shown above (*date issued) you were asked to submit to a test to determine your alcohol concentration pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 169.123, the Implied Consent Law.

- ☐ Because you refused to submit to testing, the Commissioner of Public Safety will revoke your Driver License and/or driving privileges for one year.
- ☐ Because you submitted to a breath test which disclosed an alcohol concentration of 0.10 or more the Commissioner of Public Safety will revoke your driver license and/or driving privileges for ; (1) a period of 90 days; or (2) if you are under the age of 21 years, the period of revocation will be 6 months; or (3) for a period of 180 days if your license has been revoked within the past 5 years under section 169.121 or 169.123.
- ☒ Your Driver License and/or privilege to drive in this state is hereby REVOKED. THIS IS YOUR OFFICIAL NOTICE OF REVOCATION. This revocation will take effect 7 days after the date shown above.

SURRENDER OF DRIVER LICENSE

By law, the officer is required to take all Minnesota driver license certificates in your possession and, if you have a valid license, to issue a temporary license effective for 7 days, or invalidate the license.

☐ Yes ☐ No Driver License card surrendered and forwarded with this report.

☐ No temporary license issued because: _____

TEMPORARY LICENSE

This entire notice is valid as a temporary license from the date shown above for 7 days. NOT VALID IF DETACHED. Temporary license valid only if record so indicates.

Licensee Height: _____ Weight: _____ Class: _____

Restriction: _____

AFFIDAVIT OF LOST DRIVER LICENSE

I have lost or destroyed my license. I promise that if it is found I will immediately forward it to the Driver License Office, 108 Transportation Building, St. Paul, MN 55155. I fully realize that in making this affidavit, the license certificate is rendered null and void and may not be used for operating a motor vehicle.

Date

Signature of Licensee

Signed: _____
Signature of Peace Officer

Printed Name

Telephone Number

STATE OF MINNESOTA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
DRIVER AND VEHICLE SERVICES DIVISION
TRANSPORTATION BUILDING - ST. PAUL, MN 55155
TELEPHONE (612) 297-3034

A 019392

NOTICE AND ORDER OF LICENSE PLATE IMPOUNDMENT

Date Issued _____
Enf. Agency _____
Ticket or Case # _____
Name _____ DOB _____
First Middle Last Court _____
Address _____ D/L # _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
List all license
plates to be surrendered _____

List all license plates
surrendered/destroyed _____

NOTICE AND ORDER OF LICENSE PLATE IMPOUNDMENT

Minnesota Statute 168.042, subd. 4 requires a peace officer to issue this notice and order of impoundment of vehicle license plates if the violation is the third drug- or alcohol-related violation within 5 years or the fourth or subsequent drug- or alcohol related violation within 10 years. The officer is required to seize and destroy all license plates impounded.

SURRENDER OF ALL LICENSE PLATES

WITHIN 7 DAYS OF THIS NOTICE YOU ARE REQUIRED TO SURRENDER ALL LICENSE PLATES OF VEHICLES WHICH YOU SOLELY OR JOINTLY OWN, LEASE OR HAVE REGISTERED. THE LICENSE PLATES ARE REQUIRED TO BE SURRENDERED TO A MINNESOTA POLICE DEPARTMENT, SHERIFF, OR THE STATE PATROL. TURN IN THE "OPERATOR COPY" OF THIS FORM ALONG WITH THE SURRENDERED PLATES.

The following notices and instructions are on the reverse side of the VEHICLE and OPERATOR copies:

REQUEST FOR ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW

PETITION FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW

SALE OF VEHICLE SUBJECT TO LICENSE PLATE IMPOUNDMENT

ELIGIBILITY FOR SPECIAL REGISTRATION PLATES

NOTICE TO VEHICLE OWNER WHO IS NOT THE VIOLATOR/OPERATOR

**MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
DRIVER AND VEHICLE SERVICES DIVISION**

(circle one)

7 / 45 -DAY TEMPORARY PERMIT			A 019392		
Year	Make	License Plate Number	DATE EXPIRES (Use Full Space)		
Truck Gross Weight		License Plate Expires			
Vehicle Identification Number					
			Month	Date	Year
DATE OF ISSUANCE			Enforcement Agency		
Month	Day	Year	Officer's Signature and Badge Number		

The vehicle described above has been issued a special permit pursuant to Minnesota Statute 168.042. This vehicle may be operated for the period indicated above from the date of issuance.

INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE

DEPARTMENT COPY



Mothers Against Drunk Driving

511 E. John Carpenter Frwy., Suite 700 • Irving, Texas 75062-8187 • Telephone (214) 744-MADD • FAX (214) 869-2206/2207

NATIONAL OFFICE

A 1994 SUMMARY OF STATISTICS: THE IMPAIRED DRIVING PROBLEM

* In 1993:

An estimated 17,461 persons died in alcohol-related traffic crashes--an average of one every 30 minutes. These deaths constituted 43.5% of the 40,115 total traffic fatalities.

Although about 289,000 persons suffered injuries in crashes where police reported alcohol was present (NHTSA, 1994), it is estimated that 950,000 persons were injured in alcohol-related crashes--an average of one person every 33 seconds. About 37,000 people a year will suffer permanent work-related disabilities (Miller, 1994).

- * The number of alcohol-related traffic fatalities declined nearly 21% from 1990 to 1993. (NHTSA, 1994)
- * The proportion of traffic fatalities which were alcohol-related declined from 49.5% in 1990 to 43.5% in 1993. (NHTSA, 1994)
- * About two in every five Americans will be involved in an alcohol-related crash at some time in their lives. (NHTSA, 1994)
- * Direct costs of alcohol-related crashes are estimated to be \$44 billion yearly. An additional \$90 billion is lost in quality of life due to these crashes. (Miller, 1994)

1993 HOLIDAY STATISTICS

Approximately 111 (71.5%) of the 155 New Year's Day traffic fatalities were alcohol-related.

During the Memorial Day holiday, 234 (51.5%) of 454 persons were killed in alcohol-related crashes.

About 289 (55.0%) of the total 524 July 4th traffic fatalities were alcohol-related.

During the Labor Day holiday, 304 (58.2%) of 523 persons were killed in alcohol-related traffic crashes.

During Thanksgiving, 271 (47.8%) of a total 567 traffic fatalities were alcohol-related.

Between Thanksgiving and New Year's Eve, 1,746 (42.6%) of a total 4,092 traffic fatalities were alcohol-related.

During Christmas, 401 people died in traffic crashes, with 219 (54.6%) alcohol-related.

Approximately 28 (69.8%) of the 39 St. Patrick's Day traffic fatalities were alcohol-related.

October, 1994

ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC FATALITIES

Number Alcohol Related:

Age	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
0-14	949	887	826	773	813	850	841	795	709	667	624	638
15-19	4,133	3,575	3,518	3,176	3,536	3,261	3,169	2,782	2,660	2,287	1,854	1,782
20-24	5,841	5,503	5,598	5,190	5,412	4,887	4,953	4,220	4,196	3,958	3,278	3,182
25-64	2,748	12,320	12,383	12,152	12,871	13,256	13,234	13,223	13,209	11,701	10,902	10,695
65-	1,345	1,256	1,292	1,248	1,257	1,307	1,337	1,348	1,240	1,208	1,142	1,072
Unknown	149	106	142	177	156	80	92	69	70	68	57	92
Totals*	25,165	23,646	23,758	22,716	24,045	23,641	23,626	22,436	22,084	19,887	17,859	17,461
Total Traffic Fatalities	43,945	42,589	44,257	43,825	46,056	46,390	47,087	45,582	44,599	41,508	39,250	40,000
Percentage Alcohol-Related	57.2%	55.5%	53.7%	51.8%	52.2%	50.9%	50.1%	49.2%	49.5%	47.9%	45.5%	43.5%

COMPARISONS

82-93	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93
-32.8%	+ 5%	+ 5%	- 1%	- 5%	-11%	- 6%	- 6%	+ 2%
-56.9%	+11%	- 8%	- 3%	-12%	- 4%	-14%	-19%	- 4%
-45.5%	+ 4%	-10%	+ 1%	-15%	- 1%	- 6%	-17%	- 3%
-16.1%	+ 6%	+ 3%	-	-	-	-11%	- 7%	- 2%
-20.3%	+ 1%	+ 4%	+ 2%	+ 1%	- 8%	- 3%	- 5%	- 6%
-37.6%	-12%	-49%	+15%	-25%	+ 1%	- 3%	-16%	+63%
Totals								
-30.6%	+ 6%	- 2%	-	- 5%	- 2%	-10%	-10%	- 2%
Total Traffic Fatalities								
- 8.7%	+ 5%	+ 1%	+ 2%	- 3%	- 2%	- 7%	- 5%	+ 2%

* Some figures above differ from those MADD previously reported because of adjustments made in NHTSA's F.A.R.S data.

Source: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Fatal Accident Reporting System, 1994.

GENERAL STATISTICS

- * During the period 1982 through 1993, approximately 266,000 persons lost their lives in alcohol-related traffic crashes. (NHTSA, 1994)
- * Traffic crashes are the greatest single cause of death for every age between the ages of six and 32. Almost half of these crashes are alcohol-related. (NHTSA, 1994)
- * Of the 40,115 estimated traffic fatalities in 1993, 13,982 or 34.9% were killed in crashes in which at least one driver or pedestrian was intoxicated. (NHTSA, 1994)
- * Approximately 21.0% of all drivers involved in fatal crashes in 1993 were intoxicated at the time of their crash (22.1% in 1992). (NHTSA, 1994)
- * In single-vehicle fatal crashes occurring on weekend nights in 1993, 72.1% of the fatally injured drivers 25 years old or older were intoxicated, as compared with 59.3% of drivers under the age of 25. (NHTSA, 1994)
- * It is estimated that 2.2 million drunk driving crashes each year victimize 1.3 million innocent people who are injured or have their vehicles damaged. (Miller, 1994)
- * In 1990, one in 100 drivers had a BAC of .10 or greater. About 21 billion miles were driven drunk. (Miller, 1994)
- * The proportion of fatal crashes that are alcohol-related is about three times greater at night than during the day. (NHTSA, 1994)
- * More than half of all alcohol-related fatalities occur in single vehicle crashes. (NHTSA, 1994)
- * In fatal crashes, the proportion of drivers who were intoxicated (blood alcohol content of .10 or greater) decreased from 29% in 1983 to 21% in 1993, a 28% decrease in that proportion. (NHTSA, 1994)
- * The number of intoxicated drivers killed in traffic crashes decreased from 13,110 in 1980 to 7,578 in 1993, a reduction of 42%. (NHTSA, 1994)
- * Male drivers involved in fatal crashes were nearly twice as likely to have been intoxicated (23.7%) than were females (12.1%). (NHTSA, 1994)
- * In 1993, there were 11,152 fatally injured drivers in single vehicle crashes. About 48.9% were intoxicated. (NHTSA, 1994)
- * In the past decade, four times as many Americans died in drunk driving crashes as were killed in the Vietnam War. (NHTSA, 1994)

DUI/DWI ARRESTS & CONVICTIONS

- * Arrests for DUI/DWI accounted for one of the highest (1.2 million) arrest counts among the specific categories in 1993. Larceny-theft (1.25 million) and drug abuse violations (968,000) were also high. (FBI, 1994)
- * Arrests for DUI were highest among the 30-34 year-old age group in 1993. (FBI, 1994)
- * More than 80% of impaired drivers admitted to hospital emergency departments were not held responsible for their crime, according to a recent study. While a high rate of impairment (45%) existed in seriously injured motorists in a metropolitan region, the majority were not charged by the police. (Orsay, et al., 1994)
- * In most cases, emergency physicians are not legally required to report impaired drivers to the authorities. However, such a requirement could play a role in reducing the number of alcohol-related crashes. (Orsay, et al., 1994)
- * More than half of the persons jailed for DWI in 1989 had previous DWI convictions. About 1 in 6 persons jailed for DWI served at least 3 prior sentences in jail for drunk driving. (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1992)
- * For DWI offenders sentenced to jail, the median term imposed was six months; those with two or more prior DWI sentences received sentences that were more than 1.3 times as long as first-timers. (Sourcebook, 1993)
- * Prior to their arrest for DWI, half of the convicted offenders in jail had consumed at least six ounces of pure alcohol (about equal to the alcoholic content of 12 bottles of beer or 8 mixed drinks) in about 5 hours. About 29% consumed at least 11 ounces of pure alcohol (equivalent to 22 beers) prior to their arrests. (BJS, 1992)
- * Nearly nine out of ten of those in jail (86%) for DWI had previously been sentenced to probation, jail or prison for DWI or for other offenses. (BJS, 1992)
- * Youth arrests (for under 18) increased significantly from 1984 to 1993 for drunkenness (42.9%), DUI (50.2%) and drug abuse (27.8%). (FBI, 1994)

PUBLIC OPINION, CRASH RISK & PEDESTRIANS

- * MADD is the most popular non-profit cause in the U.S., well liked by 51% of Americans. It ranked second (79.7%) among the most strongly supported charities and third (64%) on the most credible list. (The Chronicle of Philanthropy, 1994)
- * A plurality of the American public considers drunk driving the major highway safety problem in the country, according to a recent Gallup survey. (MADD, 1994)
- * Seventy-seven percent of those surveyed favor the immediate authority to take the driver's license as a means to reduce drunk driving. An identical percentage favor the impoundment and sale of a repeat offender's vehicle to stop this crime. A slightly higher percentage, 79% support the use of sobriety checkpoints to reduce drunk driving. (MADD, 1994)
- * A majority of all respondents felt the penalties for first, second and third offense drunk driving were not severe enough. The percentage that felt the penalties were not severe enough, per offense, significantly increased between 1991 and 1993. (MADD, 1994)
- * Of those who occasionally drink, 13% said during the last three months, they had operated a vehicle while close to or under the influence of alcohol. Of this 13%, one percent (1%) said they were stopped while driving. (MADD, 1994)
- * Ninety-one percent of those surveyed who drink, cited losing their license would discourage them from driving after drinking. (MADD, 1994)
- * Sixty-three percent said it would be a good or excellent idea to raise the penalty for bars and restaurants that serve alcoholic drinks to individuals who are already intoxicated. (IRC, 1993)
- * Even at blood alcohol content levels as low as 0.02, alcohol affects driving and crash likelihood. The probability of a crash begins to increase significantly at 0.05 BAC and climbs rapidly after about 0.08. (IIHS, 1994)
- * For drivers with BACs above 0.15 on weekend nights, the likelihood of being killed in a single-vehicle crash is more than 380 times higher than it is for non-drinking drivers. (IIHS, 1994)
- * The driver, pedestrian, or both were intoxicated in 40.1% of all fatal pedestrian crashes in 1993. In these crashes, the intoxication rate for pedestrians was more than twice the rate for drivers--32% and 15.1% respectively. Both the pedestrian and the driver were intoxicated in 7% of the crashes that resulted in a pedestrian fatality. (NHTSA, 1994)

Mothers Against Drunk Driving

December 1994 (revised)

Page 5

PUBLIC OPINION, CRASH RISK & PEDESTRIANS

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Against Drunk Driving
1994 (revised)

RESEARCH ON YOUTH: DRINKING, DRIVING AND OTHER DRUGS

- * Approximately 24% of fatally injured 15-20 year old drivers were intoxicated (.10 blood alcohol content or greater). (NHTSA, 1994)
- * More than 40% of all 16-to-20 year-old deaths result from motor vehicle crashes. About half of these fatalities (40.9%) were in alcohol-related crashes. Estimates are that 2,217 persons aged 16-20 died in alcohol-related crashes in 1993. (NHTSA, 1994)
- * The proportion of drivers 15-to-19 years of age who were involved in fatal crashes, and were intoxicated, dropped from 26.3% in 1983 to 13.7% in 1993--the largest decrease of any age group during this time period. (NHTSA, 1994)
- * In single-vehicle fatal crashes occurring on weekend nights in 1993, 72.1% of the fatally injured drivers 25 years of age or older were intoxicated, as compared with 59.3% of drivers under the age of 25. (NHTSA, 1994)
- * Of all persons arrested for DUI/DWI nationally in 1993, persons in the under 25 age group accounted for 23.4% of those in the cities, 23.7% of those in the suburban counties and 22.1% of those in the rural counties. (FBI, 1994)
- * According to the National High School Senior Survey, seniors reporting any alcohol use in the prior month fell from a peak of 72% in 1980 to 51% in 1993. (University of Michigan, 1994)
- * The proportion of seniors reporting having five or more drinks in a row on at least one occasion during the prior two weeks fell by 0.4 percentage points from 1993, to 27.5%--down for a high of 41% in 1980. (University of Michigan, 1994)
- * Two-thirds of the eighth-graders and nearly nine-tenths of the 12th graders had tried alcohol, while a quarter of the eighth-graders and half of the 12-graders had used alcohol in the month prior to the survey. (University of Michigan, 1994)
- * More than half of the nation's junior and senior high school students drink alcoholic beverages, and many "binge" drink to relieve stress and boredom. (U.S. Surgeon General, 1991)
- * More than 40% of teens who admitted drinking said they drink when they are upset; 31% said they drink alone; 25% said they drink when they are bored; and 25% said they drink to "get high." (U.S. Surgeon General, 1991)

RESEARCH ON YOUTH (CONTINUED)

- * On average, only two of every thousand occasions of youth drinking result in an arrest, and only five of every one hundred thousand youth drinking occasions result in an ABC action against an alcohol outlet. (Wagenaar & Wolfson, 1993)
- * Fewer than one-in-three parents of tenth grade students are giving their children a clear "no-use" message about alcohol. (Johnson Institute, 1993)
- * When parents "bargain" with youth--ie., allowing them to drink as long as they promise to not drink and drive--the youth are more likely to drive after drinking or be in a vehicle driven by someone who has been drinking. (Johnson Institute, 1993)
- * When school-age youth are allowed to drink alcohol at home, they are not only more likely to use alcohol and other drugs outside the home, they are more likely to develop serious behavioral and health problems related to their use of alcohol and other drugs. (Johnson Institute, 1993)
- * There is considerable public support for curfew laws--six in ten respondents to a survey (60%) considered night driving laws for teenagers under 18 to be a good or excellent idea. (IRC, 1993)
- * Two-thirds of those surveyed (66%) thought it would be a good or excellent idea to grant provisional licenses to drivers under 21, requiring them to remain free of violations, accidents and alcohol for a specified period. (IRC, 1993)
- * Nearly half (47%) of the 18- to 24-year-olds surveyed supported provisional licenses for drivers under 21. (IRC, 1993)
- * One in three college students now drinks primarily to get drunk. (Wechsler & Isaac, 1992)
- * The number of alcoholic drinks consumed per week among college students overall is 5.0 drinks according to a recent survey. Among those under 21, it is 5.5 drinks, and among those 21 and older, it is 4.2 drinks. (Core Institute, 1993)
- * Forty-two percent of all college students reported they had engaged in binge drinking (five or more drinks at a time) in the last two weeks, while only 33% of their non-college counterparts did so. (Eigen, 1991)
- * Five times as many male college students (10.2%) as female students (1.8%) said they consumed 21 or more drinks per week; and, twice as many male (26.6%) as female students (12.8%) reported binge drinking three or more times over a two-week period. (Core Institute, 1993)

RESEARCH ON YOUTH (CONTINUED)

- * Eight percent of the college students surveyed drink an average of 16 or more drinks per week; 3.8% of students admit to drinking daily. (Anderson, 1994)
- * White males drink far more than any other group, averaging more than 9 drinks per week. The next highest drinkers are Hispanic males (5.8), white females (4.1), and black males (3.6). Black females average only one drink per week. (Core Institute, 1993)
- * Thirty-five percent of college women reported drinking to get drunk in 1993, more than triple the 10% in 1977. (Wechsler & Isaac, 1992)
- * Each year, students spend \$5.5 billion on alcohol, more than they spend on soft drinks, tea, milk, juice, coffee or books combined. On a typical campus, per capita students spending for alcohol--\$446 per student--far exceeds the per capita budget of the college library. (Eigen, 1991)
- * Poor grades are correlated with increased use of alcohol. Alcohol is implicated in more than 40% of all academic problems and 28% of all dropouts. (Anderson, 1992)
- * College students who reported D and F grade point averages consumed an average of 10 alcoholic drinks per week, while those who earned mostly A's consumed slightly more than three drinks per week. (Core Institute, 1993)
- * While more than one-third (35.6%) of the college students surveyed reported to have driven under the influence, only 1.7% said they were arrested. (Core Institute, 1993)
- * Ninety-five percent of violent crime on campus is alcohol-related. (U.S. Congress, 1990) Ninety percent of all reported campus rapes occur when alcohol is being used by either the assailant, the victim or both. (Benson, 1992)
- * Sixty percent of college women diagnosed with a sexually transmitted disease were drunk at the time of infection. (Advocacy Institute, 1992)
- * Nearly one-third of college students surveyed said they wished alcohol was not available at campus events, and nearly 90% wished that other drugs would disappear from campuses. (Core Institute, 1993)
- * Approximately 240,000 to 360,000 of the nation's 12 million current undergraduates will ultimately die from alcohol-related causes--more than the number that will get MAs and PhDs combined. (Eigen, 1991)

MINIMUM DRINKING AGE LAWS

- * Minimum Drinking Age Laws reduced traffic fatalities involving drivers in 18 to 20 years old by 13%. These laws saved 795 lives in 1992 and an additional 819 lives in 1993. (NHTSA, 1994)
- * The overwhelming majority of surveyed respondents (90%) said that strictly enforcing age restrictions of the purchase of alcohol would be a good or excellent idea to reduce crashes. (IRC, 1993)
- * Since 1975, Minimum Drinking Age Laws have saved approximately 13,968 lives. (NHTSA, 1994)
- * Estimated lives saved by Minimum Drinking Age Laws (MDA):

<u>Year</u>	<u>by MDA's</u>	<u>Cumulative Lives Saved by MDA's since 1982</u>
1982	578	578
1983	609	1,187
1984	709	1,896
1985	701	2,597
1986	840	3,437
1987	1,071	4,508
1988	1,148	5,656
1989	1,093	6,749
1990	1,033	7,782
1991	941	8,723
1992	795	9,518
1993	819	10,337

CHILDREN

- * It is estimated that one out of every 200 babies born today will die in a crash with an intoxicated driver. (NHTSA, 1994)
- * Traffic crashes are the major cause of death for children in the age group 0-14. Almost one quarter (23.4%) of these deaths are alcohol related. (NHTSA, 1994)
- * Children younger than 4 have higher passenger vehicle occupant death rates than older children. (IIHS, 1994)
- * Children younger than 13 comprised 19 percent of the U.S. population in 1993 and five percent of all motor vehicle deaths. Child deaths have represented about this percentage of vehicle deaths since the early 80s. (IIHS, 1994)

Costs of Alcohol-Related Crashes

- * Alcohol-related crashes cost society \$44 billion, yet this conservative estimate does not include pain, suffering and lost quality of life. These indirect costs raise the alcohol-related crash figure to a staggering \$134 billion in 1993. (Miller, 1994)
- * Alcohol-related fatal injuries accounted for 52 percent of all fatal injury costs; 35 percent of the nonfatal injury costs were alcohol-related. (Miller, 1994)
- * Medical costs for 1993 traffic crash injuries were approximately \$20 billion and the alcohol-related portion is estimated to have been \$6 billion. (Miller, 1994)
- * The cost for each injured survivor of an alcohol-related crash averaged \$78,000, including \$7,500 in health care costs and \$12,000 in lost productivity. (Miller, 1994)
- * Over 25 percent of first-year medical costs for persons hospitalized as a result of a crash are paid by tax dollars, about two-thirds through Medicaid and one-third through Medicare. (NHTSA, February 1993)
- * Alcohol-related crashes cost society \$1.00 per drink or \$2.20 per ounce of alcohol consumed. This figure includes drinks consumed at home. (Miller, 1994)
- * Crash costs are \$5.54 per mile driven while drunk. This includes \$2.34 to people other than the drunk driver. By comparison, crash costs are \$.10 per mile driven while sober. (Miller, 1994)
- * In 1993, medical care for alcohol-related injury and illness cost at least \$25 billion. That's \$.41 per ounce of alcohol consumed. (Miller, 1994)
- * Alcohol-related crashes account for 19 percent of auto insurance payments in 1993--a decline from 26 percent in 1990. (Miller, 1994)
- * The consequences of excessive drinking extend beyond crashes. Overall, excessive drinking costs people other than the drinkers \$134 billion annually. Of this alcohol-attributable amount, \$51 billion is due to crashes, \$60 billion to other violence and the remainder to chronic illness and other alcohol-abuse problems. Averaged across all drinks, the rest of us pay \$1.00 every time someone else takes a drink. That is the optimum tax on alcohol. It equates to \$2.20 per ounce. (Miller, 1994)
- * A drunk driving crash costs each innocent victim \$36,000. Comparable crime costs per victim: assault--\$30,000; robbery--\$16,000; motor vehicle theft--\$4,000. Yet, the drunk driving crash is the only one of these crimes that is often not a felony for a first offense. (Miller, et al., 1994)

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STAGES OF ACUTE ALCOHOLIC INFLUENCE/INTOXICATION

BLOOD-ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION grams/100 ml.	STAGE OF ALCOHOLIC INFLUENCE	CLINICAL SIGNS/SYMPTOMS
0.01-0.05	Subclinical	No apparent influence. Behavior nearly normal by ordinary observation. Slight changes detectable by special tests.
0.03-0.12	Euphoria	Mild euphoria, sociability, talkativeness. Increased self-confidence; decreased inhibitions. Diminution of attention, judgment and control. Beginning sensory-motor impairment. Slowed information processing. Loss of efficiency in finer performance tests.
0.09-0.25	Excitement	Emotional instability; loss of critical judgment. Impairment of perception, memory and comprehension. Decreased sensory response; increased reaction time. Reduced visual acuity, peripheral vision and glare recovery. Sensory-motor incoordination; impaired balance. Drowsiness.
0.18-0.30	Confusion	Disorientation, mental confusion; dizziness. Exaggerated emotional states (fear, rage, sorrow, etc.). Disturbances of vision (diplopia, etc.) and of perception of color, form, motion, dimensions. Increased pain threshold. Increased muscular incoordination; staggering gait; slurred speech. Apathy, lethargy.
0.25-0.40	Stupor	General inertia; approaching loss of motor functions. Markedly decreased response to stimuli. Marked muscular incoordination; inability to stand or walk. Vomiting; incontinence of urine and feces. Impaired consciousness; sleep or stupor.
0.35-0.50	Coma	Complete unconsciousness; coma; anesthesia. Depressed or abolished reflexes. Subnormal temperature. Incontinence of urine and feces. Impairment of circulation and respiration. Possible death.
0.45 +	Death	Death from respiratory arrest

Prepared by Kurt M. Dubowski, Ph.D., DABFT, The University of Oklahoma, College of Medicine, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Tuesday, September 24, 1996
6:00 PM to 9:30 PM

Support Services

30 minutes

Sergeant Art Hogenson

Sgt. Hogenson will briefly explain the New Hope Crime Prevention Fund and the Block Watch program, along with the services offered by the crime prevention division.

Investigation Division

30 minutes

Sergeant Jeff McFarlane

Sgt McFarlane will explain the structure of the division, and the duties and responsibilities of the members of the unit. He will explain the process that goes into investigating a crime and how the unit deals with both victims and suspects.

30 minutes

Detective Ron Bird

Detective Ron Bird will explain the duties of a juvenile investigator. He will explain how the juvenile justice system works, delinquency vs. status offender, CHIPS petitions, etc. He will also explain the duties of the school liaison officer, and the purpose and benefits to the school and community that the position provides.

60 minutes

Hennepin County Sheriff's Dept

A member of the sheriff's department's narcotics unit will give a talk and demonstration on the current trends of drug use in the suburban areas.

Tuesday, October 1, 1996
6:00 PM to 9:30 PM

During this session, Officer Nichole Lindahl will conduct a controlled drinking exercise with two of the attendees, having them consume alcohol and conduct field sobriety and intoxilyzer tests.

Staff and Services

30 Minutes

Ray Saatela

Office Manager Saatela will briefly explain the records system with examples of the paperwork and processing required

30 minutes

Officer Dick Anderson

One of the DARE officers will give a talk and demonstration of the DARE program.

30 minutes

Officer Todd Black

Officer Black will explain the Explorer program and what it accomplishes.

30 minutes

Lt. Ken Mohr

Lt. Mohr will explain the Reserve Officer Program and the services they offer to the community and the police department.

45 minutes

Sergeant Jim O'Meara

Sgt. O'Meara will explain gang activity in the suburbs and the gang subculture. There will be a slide presentation along with handouts describing their lifestyles.

Tuesday, October 8, 1996
6:00 PM to 9:30 PM
At Hennepin County Sheriff's Radio

Domestic Abuse
30 minutes

Home Free Project
Mary Monteon

Mary Monteon from the Home Free Domestic Abuse Intervention project will discuss the services that they offer and their relationship with the police department.

City Attorney
60 minutes

Steven Sondrall

Mr. Sondrall will discuss charging and prosecution procedures for the city of New Hope and Hennepin County. He will explain the differences between misdemeanors and felonies.

Mr. Sondrall and officers Lindahl and Black will conduct a mock DWI trial with one of the drinkers from the previous week.

Dispatching
30 minutes

Hennepin County Sheriff's Radio
Sgt. Tim Dalton

Someone from the sheriff's department radio will discuss the manner in which calls for service are received by them and then dispatched to the patrol officers.

Emergency Response Team
45 minutes

Officer Scott Crocker

Officer Crocker of the Emergency Response Team will discuss the responsibilities of the unit and give a presentation and demonstration of their capabilities.

Tuesday, October 15, 1996
6:00 PM to 9:30 PM

During this session, the class will break up into 2 groups. Each group will split class time with the two instructors

Use of Force

60 minutes

Officer Scott Crocker

Officer Crocker will explain the statutes concerning the use of force, the use of force continuum and also give a demonstration on the training required for officers.

Deadly Force

60 minutes

Officer Andy Lamers

Officer Lamers will take the class on the gun range and give them a demonstration on the training provided to officers. If time allows, the class will be allowed to fire a handgun.

Graduation

30 minutes

Staff and Students