

Chapter 8 Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs

It is illegal to operate a vehicle on Minnesota roads when impaired by alcohol or other substances.

Moving or Parked

Alcohol and Driving

- Drinking & Driving is a serious problem in Minnesota and across the nation.
- There is a strong relationship between alcohol use and **severity of traffic crashes.**
- Alcohol use is involved in more than **1/3 of the deaths on Minnesota roads each year.**



- 28. TRUE OR **FALSE**. Alcohol is not the most abused drug



DRUNK DRIVING

How do you want to remember prom?

•**29.** Crashes involving impaired drivers **kill an average of 240 people each year** in MN.

The person **most often killed** in an alcohol-related crash is the **impaired driver**.



29. 240

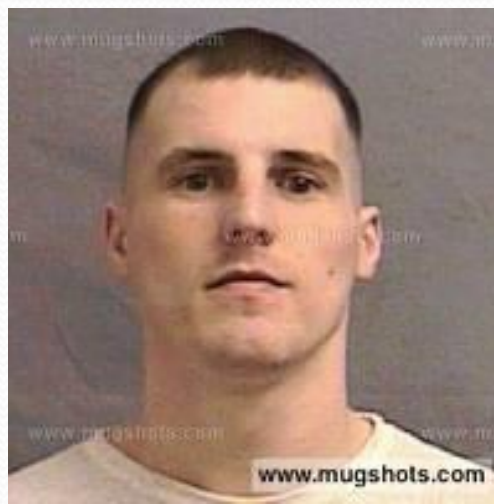


Young males are more likely than others to engage in this deadly behavior



Backstrom Brothers

Boe Barlage



Drugs and Driving

- **51.** Drug impaired driving is as dangerous as alcohol-impaired driving.
51. True
- Minnesota law prohibits driving while impaired by **controlled or hazardous substances**
- These include **illegal drugs, prescription drugs** as well as **house hold products**.
(paint thinner, aerosols, petroleum products etc.)

TRUE OR FALSE 27. Over the counter drugs like cough syrup can impair your driving.

These substances can impair a driver's mental and physical abilities.

**Choose your ride.
Drink. Drive. Go to Jail.**



58. True or False Legal drugs that may not cause impairment alone can produce power intoxicating effects when mixed with alcohol.

This is called the Synergistic effect or Multiplier effect.



Effects of Alcohol on Driving Skills

- Alcohol is a *depressant* it slows body functions and impairs motor skills
- The amount of alcohol in the blood is called “**alcohol concentration**”.
- BAC - blood alcohol concentration
- Higher the alcohol concentration the **greater degree of impairment**.

26. *TRUE OR FALSE Driving ability becomes impaired after one drink.*

26. True



38. nervous

Types of Effects

- 38. Alcohol effects the **central nervous system** and impairs the ability to drive safely.
- The following is how **specific functions** are affected by alcohol consumption.



Judgment

- When someone's judgment is affected they may:
- Drive too fast
- Misjudge stopping distance
- Fail to wear a seat belt
- Forget to drive defensively



34. MULTIPLE CHOICE. When someone's judgment is affected they may:

- a. drive too fast or too slow.**
- b. misjudge stopping distance.**
- c. Fail to wear seatbelts.**
- d. all of the above.**



Vision

- Range of eye movement decrease, *reducing peripheral vision*
- 35. As people consume alcohol they begin to develop *blurred* visions at high concentration levels

35. blurred

Reaction Time

- 36. The depressant effects of alcohol slows the driver's reaction time affecting their ability to respond to other driver's.
- Cannot respond quickly to:
 - Traffic signals
 - Actions of other drivers and pedestrians.
 - Events that take place on the road around them.

Steering

- 37. As driver consumes alcohol they begin to over steer resulting in weaving and running off the road.



37. weaving

Perception

- Impaired drivers do not **notice** sounds and sights – or do not **interpret** them correctly



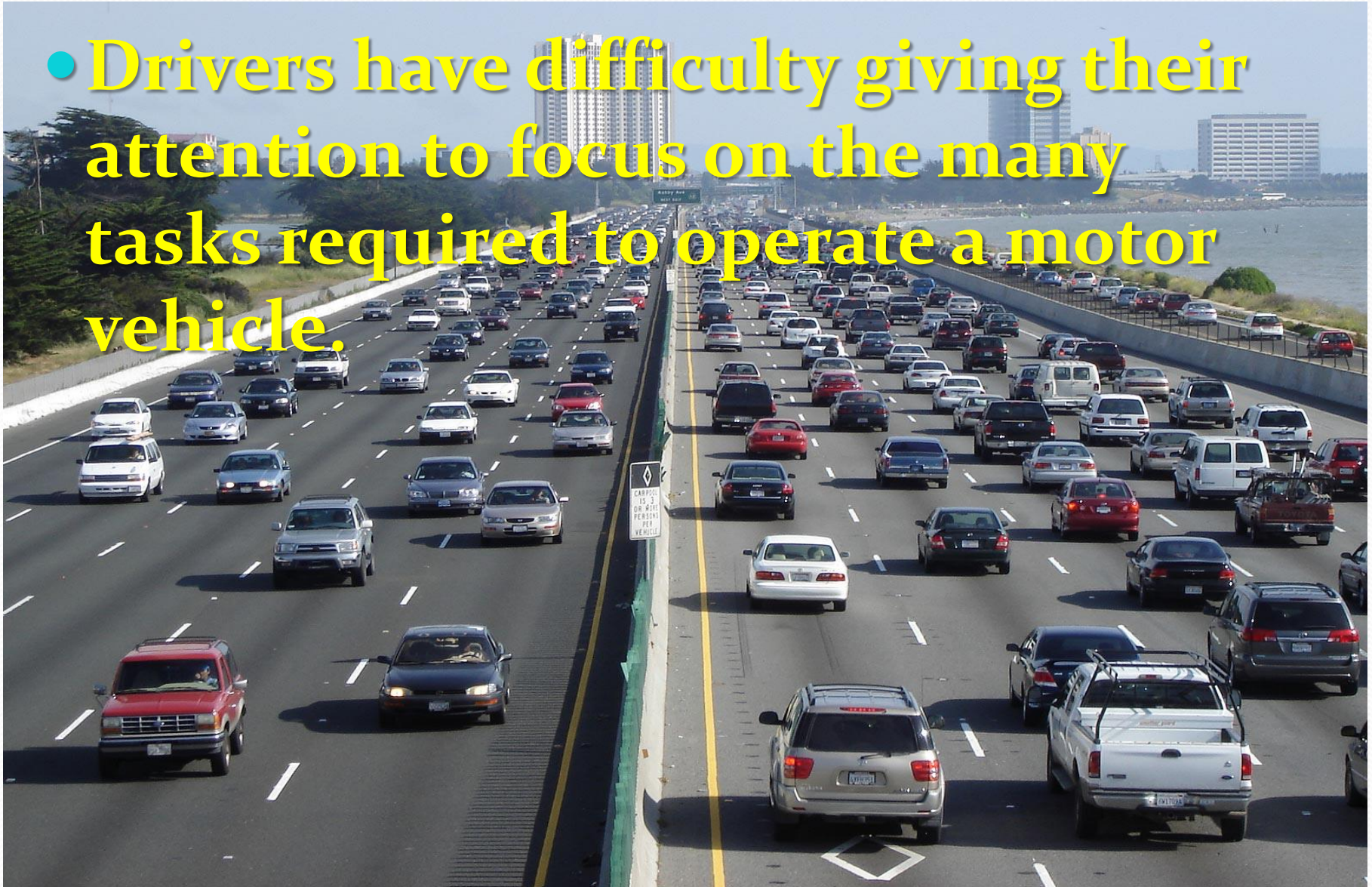
Coordination and Balance

- 32-33 Alcohol reduces *coordination* and *balance* causing drivers to lose the ability to combine steadiness with speed and accuracy.

32-33 Coordination and Balance.

Attention

- Drivers have difficulty giving their attention to focus on the many tasks required to operate a motor vehicle.



Things to Know About Alcohol


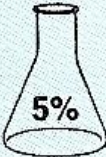


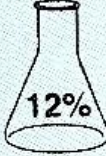




- 12 ounce beer, five ounce glass of wine, a typical mixed drink, and a nine ounce wine cooler usually contain about the same amount of alcohol.
- But remember a mixed drink can have more than the standard **one and a half ounces of alcohol**
- And the alcohol in beer can vary by as much as 40% alcohol

The term “proof” refers to the strength of a drink and is equal to twice the amount of alcohol in the drink.

40. 80 proof alcohol contains 40% alcohol.

41-1.5oz 42-5oz 43-12oz

Amount of Alcohol in Standard Drinks

	Drink volume		Percentage of alcohol		Amount of alcohol
	12 ounces beer	×		=	 .60 ounces
	5 ounces wine	×		=	 .60 ounces
	1½ ounces whiskey (80 proof)	×		=	 .60 ounces

Time

- If you consume more than **one drink per hour**, your alcohol concentration will **increase**.
-
- ***53.TRUE OR FALSE Time is the only way to reduce the effect of alcohol. However high intake of caffeine from drinks like red bull or coffee can speed up the process. FALSE***
- The effect of alcohol **vary greatly** among individuals.

Factors that impact the effects of alcohol

- Age
- Gender
- Body weight
- Mood
- Food
- Metabolism
- Genetics

31. *TRUE OR FALSE -Factors such as age, sex, body weight, mood and genetics have an impact on how alcohol affects an individual. True*

You may be affected **differently** by alcohol on **different occasions** due to fluctuating factors such as mood, food intake and even sleepiness.



52. TRUE OR FALSE Males and females are affected differently by alcohol.

- **Men** generally have more muscle tissue, which does not allow alcohol absorption into the blood stream as readily as fat.



57. **True** or False: A person who has a **higher percentage of fat** than another person of the same weight will reach a **higher alcohol concentration** by consuming the same amount of alcohol.

The only way to reduce the alcohol concentration is to wait.

30. TRUE OR FALSE It may take the body up to 1 hour to process 1 drink of alcohol.

but many factors influence the amount of alcohol that is retained.

54. False (liver not the kidney)

54. The body eliminated 95% of the alcohol through oxidation by the liver.

The remaining alcohol is eliminated through breathing, perspiration, and urination.

Drinking coffee, exercising, and taking cold showers do not increase the rate of oxidation or help make you sober.

Making Lower-Risk Choices

- **Social drinking** frequently leads to impaired driving.
- The best guideline for avoiding unintended impaired driving is:

-If you are going to drink don't drive & If you are going to drive don't drink.



Some alternatives

1. Designate a driver
2. Call a taxi
3. Call a friend
4. Stay overnight at a friends house
5. Pace your drinking
6. Take away the keys, if a friend is impaired

- *Because alcohol impaired judgment, its important to make the decision when you are sober.*



39. Name three low risk choices you can make if you have been drinking.

1. Designate a driver

2. Call a taxi

3. Call a friend



designated



driver



Minnesota DWI Laws

- **55. TRUE OR FALSE** A person with an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or higher who is in control of a moving or parked vehicle can be arrested for Driving While Impaired DWI
- **0.04** for a commercial vehicle



59. TRUE OR FALSE If a law enforcement officer can prove that alcohol caused the driver to commit driving errors, he can be arrested for DWI with a BAC of 0.04



47. TRUE OR FALSE The implied consent law means that if you are driving a vehicle, you agree to submit to a test for alcohol or controlled substance.



Implied Consent Law

- If a police officer has probable cause to believe a driver is impaired and is operating or in physical control of a motor vehicle, **the driver is required to submit to a test of his blood, breath, or urine.**
- It is a **crime to refuse to submit to this test.**
- If you drive a vehicle you agree to submit to a blood test.



Implied Consent Law

- Refusal to take the test will result in a **one-year up to 6 years** **revocation of driving privileges.**
- The law also applies to operation of **recreational vehicles**, such as boats, snowmobiles, and ATVs

48. TRUE OR FALSE *You may refuse to take a breath test and the officer must let you drive home.* (if you refuse the test you will be put under arrest)



Pre-arrest Breath Test

- The police may ask you to blow into a roadside **preliminary screening device**. This can help the officer determine how much alcohol is in your system.

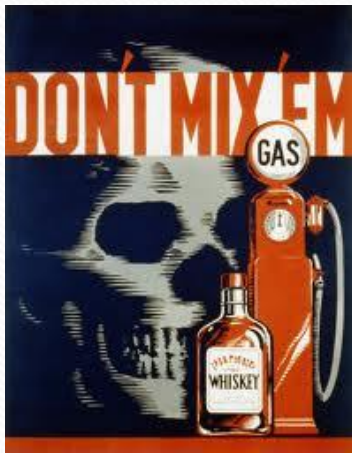


- **56. TRUE OR FALSE** The results from the breathalyzer test that you would get at a road side, have limited use as evidence in court.



- **If you are arrested you will be required to submit to a blood, breath, or urine test that can be used as evidence.**
- **49. TRUE OR FALSE Because the breath test is not perfect the officer may ask you to submit to a blood test at the police station.**

- **After you refuse or fail the pre-arrest breath test, The officer will take you to the police station at administer another breath test that can be used in a court of law as the BAC introduces as evidence. The blood test is usually given if the driver has been killer or injured and has been transferred to the hospital.**







60. Why might the pre-arrest breath test be beneficial to the driver?

There may be a medical condition and the person can be taken to a hospital.

Strokes & Diabetic emergencies

***The officer can ask you to take the test when:
The breath test used as evidence in a court of law.***

- Are **under arrest** for DWI
- **Refuse** to take the Pre-Arrest Breath Test
- Take and **fail** the Pre-Arrest Breath Test
- Are involved in an alcohol-related **crash** with personal injury, property damage, or death.



The Pre-arrest Breath Test can be beneficial to the driver.

- Some **medical conditions** have symptoms similar to those associated with intoxication.
- Police will obtain **medical assistance** for drivers who are ill.

Penalties for alcohol related revocations

- **\$680 reinstatement fee**
- Completion of a **DWI knowledge test**
- Completion of **drivers license application**
- Chemical **assessment**

Each offense has **unique criminal penalties** in addition to administration sanctions depending on the arrest situation, previous driving violations, and criminal record. Penalties will be more severe if:

- Has **prior** DWI arrests
- Has an alcohol **concentration of 0.16** or above
- **Child under 16** in the car at the time of the arrest
- Is **under 21** years of age.
- **Refuses** the per-arrest breath test

A person who has an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or higher or refuse to take the test, will be given a

7-day temporary license.

After the seven-day period the offenders driver's license will be revoked

DWI first offense

- Minimum of 90-day revocation
- (30 days if individual pleads guilty to DWI).
- No work permit will be issued until a 15 day revocation period has passed, and until reinstatement requirements have been met.
- 90 days in jail and/or \$1,000 fine.



Second offense

- **Minimum one year license revocation** if second offense occurred within 10 years of the first offense.
- Enrollment in the **Ignition Interlock Device** Program is an option.
- One year in jail and/or \$3,000 fine.
- License plates are impounded.



Third Offense

- Loss of **license for a minimum of three years.**
- License is cancelled.
- Chemical use treatment assessment is required.
- **Enrollment in the Ignition Interlock Device Program is required.**
- One year in jail and/or \$3,000 fine.
- Vehicle is forfeited and license plates are impounded.
- Jail or maximum bail and electronic monitoring.



Ignition Interlock Device Program

- The Ignition Interlock Device Program enhances public safety by giving the eligible alcohol offender the option of having an ignition interlock device installed on his or her vehicle, helping to ensure safe and legal driving. The device is the size of a hand-held calculator and includes a blowing tube. It prevents a vehicle from starting if it detects a certain alcohol concentration level after the driver blows into the tube. The device is installed near the steering wheel and connected to the engine.

First-time alcohol offenders with an alcohol concentration of 0.16 or above and all second-time alcohol offenders have the **option** of regaining their driving privileges by participating in the Ignition Interlock Device Program. Drivers whose licenses are canceled and whose privileges are denied as “inimical to public safety” are required to enroll in the Ignition Interlock Device Program for a period of three to six years in order to regain full driving privileges.



Felony DWI

- Under arrest for a **4th DWI in 10 years**
 - Previously been convicted of ***felony DWI***
 - Convicted of **criminal vehicular homicide while under the influence.**
-
- The fourth offense > **loss of license for 4 years and until rehabilitation and reinstatement requirements are met.**

Criminal penalties for felony DWI:

- *7 years in prison*
- *Five-year conditional release*
- *\$14,000 Fine*



**DWI COSTS \$17,438.
Sobering, isn't it?**

txdrivingconcern.org

SAFETY OUR DRIVING CONCERN
Texas Employer Public Safety Program

Save a Life
Texas Department of Transportation

Underage Drinking- No Tolerance Rule

- **44. The legal age** to buy and consume alcohol **is 21.**
- It is illegal for any one under 21 to operate a motor vehicle **with any detectable amounts of alcohol in the blood.**
- If convicted:
- **1st 30 day suspension**
- **2nd 180 day suspension**

45 – 46. (30 -180)

- If you are convicted of consuming alcohol under the age of 21 your driving privileges will be suspended for **30 days** and the second conviction will be **180 days.**

CDL and Alcohol and Controlled Substances

- *You will lose your CDL for one year if:*
 - **Drive a CDL vehicle** with a alcohol concentration of **0.04 or higher**. (If it is under 0.04 and detectable you will be out of service for 24 hours)
 - Drive **any vehicle** with a BAC of **0.08 or higher**
 - **Refuse the blood, breath, or urine test when driving any vehicle**
 - **Leaving the scene of an accident**
 - **Use any vehicle to commit a felony**

CDL continued:

- If you are placarded for **hazardous material** . **Lose CDL for 3 years**



- Second offense - **permanent lose of CDL**
- Convicted of a felony with controlled substance while using a CDL vehicle. **permanent loss of CDL**

CDL drivers who are arrested for DWI in a passenger vehicle **cannot obtain a work permit for their CDL vehicle**

Other Laws Related to Alcohol and Controlled Substances

- **Open Container:**
- It is unlawful to drink , or have an open container of any alcoholic beverage **inside a motor vehicle when it is on a public road or highway.**
- It is also unlawful to allow a **passenger to drink or have an open bottle inside a motor vehicle.**



50. a. inside the vehicle

50. A violation of the Open Container Law is to have an open container of alcohol:

- A Inside the motor vehicle



Controlled Substances in Motor Vehicles

- It is unlawful to use, possess or sell controlled substances in a motor vehicle





The end