

DCJS
Office of Probation and Correctional Alternatives

**Implementing the Child Passenger
Protection Act or “Leandra’s Law” in
New York State**

NYS Department of Correction and Community
Supervision (DOCCS) Presentation
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DWI History in New York State

- STOP-DWI or Special Traffic Options Program– Driving While Intoxicated” Program established in NY in 1981 by the State Legislature
- Program is a financially self-sustaining impaired driving program
- PROGRAM COMPONENTS: Law Enforcement, Prosecution, Probation, Rehabilitation, Education and Public Information, Administration

DWI Legislation in New York State

- 1982 – Legal drinking age raised to 19
- 1986 – Legal drinking age raised to 21
- 1988 – Repeat offender administrative license revocation law implemented
- 1990 – NY State Police begin first toll-free drunk driver reporting hotline in the US
- 1994 – Administrative license revocation law expanded to include all alcohol offenders' driving privileges suspended pending prosecution

DWI Legislation in New York State

- 1996 – Zero-Tolerance law for underage youth (0.02 BAC) enacted
- 2003 – 0.08 BAC law enacted (from .10 BAC)
- 2006 – Aggravated DWI law passed for BAC's at or above 0.18 BAC and repeat offenders – penalties strengthened to include ignition interlock
- 2007 – Legislation enacted creating the crimes of aggravated vehicular assault and aggravated vehicular homicide

National DWI Problem Indicators

- Binge Drinking—Nearly one in four high school students and one in seven adults binge-drink according to the CDC Director Thomas Freidman
- 428,000 people who responded to two surveys used to compile the data said they had an average of eight (8) drinks during a binge drinking session
- CDC found that 15% of adults or 33 million Americans binge-drink—a constant rate for 15 yrs

5

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- Chapter 496 of the Laws of 2009 signed into law November 18, 2009
 - Effective December 18, 2009-
 - New Class E Felony Offense-Enhanced Penalties for Persons who Operate a Motor Vehicle while Intoxicated with a Child passenger under 16 years of age, with penalty of up to 4 years in state prison
Also enhances penalties for driving while intoxicated and causing the death or serious injury to any child (ren) passenger under 16 years of age. Operators convicted of Aggravated Vehicular Assault (Class C Felony) and Aggravated Vehicular Homicide (Class B Felony) offenses are subject to state imprisonment up to 15 and 25 years imprisonment, respectively.
 - **1,139 arrests December 18, 2010 through May 2011**

6

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- Requires Law Enforcement to File a Report with the NYS Child Abuse/Neglect Hotline for Investigation
- Chapter 496 of the Laws of 2009, Section 2 (b)
 - Where a law enforcement officer alleges a violation of paragraph (b) of subdivision two-a of this section and the operator of the vehicle is a parent, guardian, or custodian of, or other person legally responsible for, a child aged fifteen years or less who is a passenger in such vehicle, then the officer shall report or cause a report to be made, if applicable, in accordance with title six of article six of the social services law.

7

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- Effective August 15, 2010
 - Requires that persons convicted of having committed VTL Section 1192 Misdemeanor or Felony DWI Offenses, on or after the date of enactment, (November 18, 2009) and sentenced on or after August 15, 2010, be sentenced to a term of probation or conditional discharge, in addition to any sentence of imprisonment or payment of any fine imposed, and have an Ignition Interlock Device installed in any motor vehicle they “own or operate” . Law requires that the IID be installed for a minimum of six month. Term of probation or conditional discharge runs consecutive to any term of imprisonment.

8

GTSC County Quarterly Reports
August 15, 2010-March 31, 2011

Orders Received	8,787
IID's Installed	3,867 (44.5%)
IID's Not Installed	4,875 (55.5%)
Full Payment	3,562 (90.2%)
Payment Plan	104 (2.6%)
Payment Waiver	285 (7.2%)

9

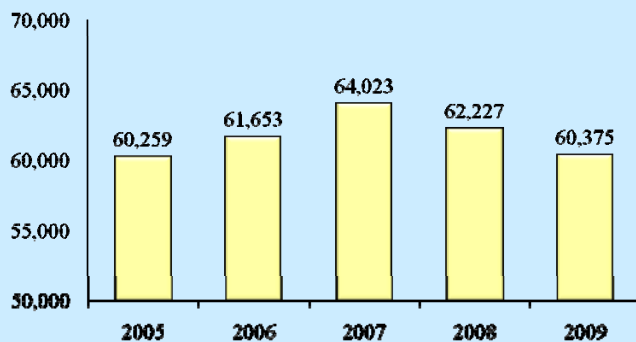
Metrics--DWI Arrests in New York State

DWI Arrests VTL Section 1192

<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>
8,608 Felonies	8,993 Felonies
48,864 Misdemeanors	45,284 Misdemeanors
<u>54,472 Total Arrests</u>	<u>54,277 Total Arrests</u>

10

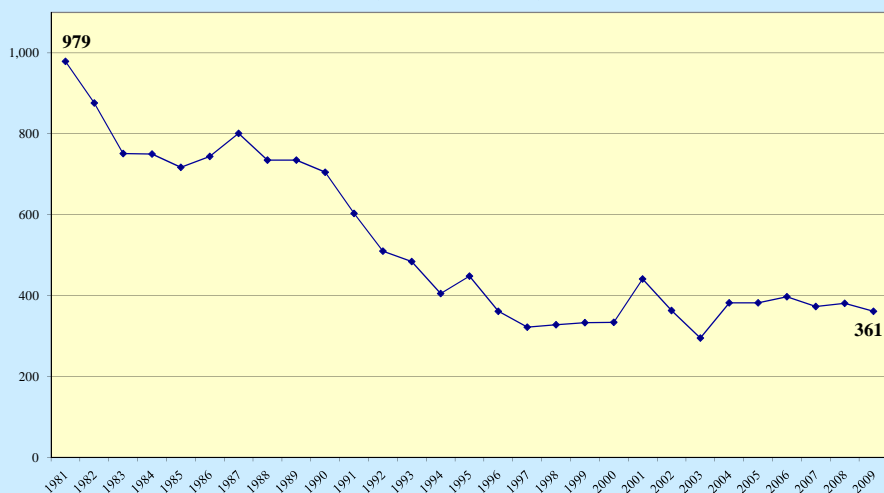
NYS Impaired Driving Arrests



Sources: NYS TSLED System, Suffolk County STOP-DWI and NYPD

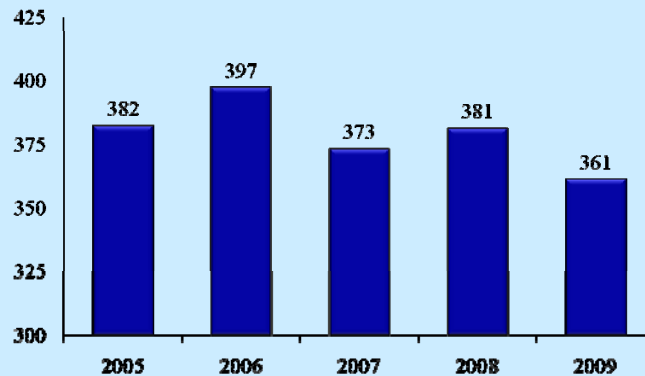
11

NYS Alcohol-Related Fatalities 1981-2009



12

NYS Alcohol-Related Fatalities 2005-2009



Sources: NYS Accident Information System

13

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- New York State joins 9 other states as “first offender states” requiring mandatory use of Ignition Interlock Devices
- Alcohol Ignition Interlocks are a proven tool to effectively reduce impaired driving, protect the public and support long-term risk reduction among drunk drivers—Numerous Studies including those by The Traffic Injury Research Foundation, February 2010
- Research indicates that offender behavior reverts when the IID is removed—longer periods of time for IID
- Encourage Court ordered conditions for use of ignition interlock devices for longer periods of time

14

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- Statute requires OPCA to promulgate regulations and address “unaffordability” (270-day timeframe)

Chapter 496 Section 5

(a) The cost of installing and maintaining the ignition interlock device shall be borne by the person subject to such condition unless the court determines such person is financially unable to afford such cost whereupon such cost may be imposed pursuant to a payment plan or waived. In the event of such waiver, the cost of the device shall be borne in accordance with regulations issued under paragraph (g) of subdivision one of section eleven hundred ninety-three of this article or pursuant to such other agreement as may be entered into for provision of the device.

15

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County Planning Process--regulations require counties to submit implementation plans by June 15, 2010

- Define required local/county stakeholders in county plan application
- Designate monitoring agency for CD cases (default is probation)
- Acknowledge agreement with statewide regulations: monitoring agencies for CD cases to determine Class of Instrument; probation to determine Class and features; and operators to select model and manufacturer of IID
- Procedure for equitable distribution of “waived” IID units
- Procedure for distribution of any available funding to support monitoring
- Court notification to monitoring agencies within 5 business days
- Procedure for advanced notification of operators released from incarceration
- Procedure for monitors to report failed tasks/tests/lockouts to DA and Courts

16

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- Request for Manufacturer Applications
 - Compliance with DCJS and Department of Health Regulations (DCJS regulations 9 NYCRR Part 358 and DOH 10 NYCRR Part 59)
 - Service 1-4 regions within NYS—regional approach attracts multiple vendors and new vendors, ensuring a quality product and service at a competitive price (affordability)
 - Classify ignition interlock devices into 3 categories
 - Establish initial fee structure ceiling —competition drives pricing
 - Enter into multi-year (3-year) agreements with manufacturers
 - Obligate manufacturers to provide Court ordered “payment plans” or IID’s to operators deemed unable to afford them —assume 10% statewide “unaffordability” rate (not legal indigency)

17

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- Multiple Manufacturers to serve potential population of 23,000-25,000 DWI offenders
 - NYS divided into four (4) regions (consistent with COPA regions) to ensure that the service is available in all localities.
 - Manufacturers must maintain network of installation service providers within 50-miles of each operator
 - Importantly, State Regulations provide that Operators will shop manufacturer (model) but probation and monitoring agencies will determine the class of ignition interlock device and probation will determine class and features

18

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IID’s are classified into three (3) distinct classes:

CLASS I: This device contains the following features: Meets all New York State DOH, NHTSA Regulations and Standards, utilizes fuel cell technology, reporting capabilities, capabilities for storage of data, programmable re-test sequences, data download, inspection and re-calibration service, and anti-tampering and anti-circumvention features.

Class II: This device has all the features of Class I and contains the following additional features: photographic positive identification capability (camera or biometric facial recognition).

Class III: This device has all the features of Class I and II and contains one or more of the following additional features: GPS location of vehicle capability, real time data reporting, infra-red or other low-light camera capability for night use, Infra-red sensor that detects heat and proximity to verify human breath, restricted drive time capabilities, Internet Access for Real-Time Monitoring 24/7, 911 Emergency Response, target tracking, subject must be in photo to take test.

19

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Regulations require manufacturer IID specifications:

- IID set point of .025% BAC
- Start-Up Test: if failure--a Start-Up Retest within 5-15 minutes (continues)
- Start-Up Test: if successful--Initial Rolling Test within a random variable interval ranging from 5-15 mins. If Rolling Test successful: subsequent Rolling Tests at random intervals not to exceed 30 mins. If unsuccessful (failed or missed Rolling Test): Rolling Retest promptly within 1-3 minutes. Failed or missed Rolling Retest causes vehicle horn to sound & IID to emit high pitch shrill prompting operator to pull over and shut off vehicle.
- IID lockout mode: one failed or missed “start-up retest”, one failed or missed “rolling retest” within one service period, or one missed service visit. Operator must return to service center for data download and IID reset within 5 business days or the motor vehicle becomes inoperable (will not start)
- All events, including failed start-up tests, failed rolling tests are recorded and reported to monitors. Lockout mode: monitors must report to DA and Court

20

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DCJS/OPCA Regulation requirements for installation of IID’s and notifications:

- Court shall notify Probation/Monitors of order for IID within 5 business days
- Operators required to have IID installed w/in 10 business days of Court Order
- Operator shall provide proof of installation within 3 business days to Court, County Probation Department/or designated monitor
- Operator shall submit to service visits within 30 calendar days. For detachable handheld units, submit to 30-day visits, followed by 60-day visits

21

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DCJS OPCA Regulations for probation/monitors regarding notification to the court and district attorney, within 3 business days of following:

- 1) operator failure to install IID, or
- 2) operator has not complied with required service visit, or
- 3) any report of alleged tampering or circumvention of IID, or
- 4) any report of failed or missed start-up retest, or
- 5) any report of a failed or missed rolling retest, or
- 6) any report of a failed test where BAC is .05% or higher (even on the initial start-up test or rolling test)

22

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- “Unaffordability” distinguished from Indigency
- OPCA develops statewide Financial Disclosure Report available at www.dpca.state.ny.us (English and Spanish Versions)
 - Operator /Applicant required to complete/submit 3 copies to court
 - FDR Form captures offender’s income, assets and expenses, including monthly service for cell phone, cable/satellite television
 - **Progression of Cost Considerations by Judiciary :
Affordability>>>> Payment Plan (partial payment)>>>>
Waiver Considerations**
 - Manufacturer agreements with NYS-DCJS/OPCA assume a maximum of 10% statewide rate of “unaffordability” before renegotiation is considered—discuss experiences in other states

23

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- **Monitoring and Offender Accountability –Touchstone of Effective Ignition Interlock Programs --Harm Reduction**
 - Impact on Localities for Monitoring and Supervision
 - OPCA applies to NYS Governor’s Traffic Safety Committee (GTSC) and receives \$3 million in NHTSA funds
 - Start Date 10/1/10
 - NHTSA funds to be distributed to localities based on number of convictions where IID is ordered and installed
 - Grant term: 1, 2010-Sept. 30, 2011
 - Federal Funds regarded as seed money and not sustaining

24

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- Thank you. Questions and Answers?
- Contact Information:
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