

Texas A&M Transportation Institute

Texas Ignition Interlock Training, Outreach, and Evaluation

FY2020 Recidivism Analysis Technical
Memorandum

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Introduction

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) periodically publishes the compendium, *Countermeasures that Work*. This document provides state highway offices with a listing of evidence-based traffic safety countermeasures that NHTSA has deemed effective based on research on critical highway safety problem areas. Countermeasures that are implemented to reduced impaired crashes and the incidence of driving under the influence are unique in that they are identified according to the strategy that is employed:

- deterrence,
- prevention,
- communication and outreach, and
- alcohol and drug treatment.

In order for a state to be considered as having a comprehensive plan to address impaired driving, it needs to employ countermeasures that address each one of these strategies (Richard, Magee, Bacon-Abdelmoteleb, & Brown, 2017). Ignition interlock devices (IIDs) are on the list of *Countermeasures that Work* identified by NHTSA for their ability to reduce driving while intoxicated (DWI) recidivism (Richard, Magee, Bacon-Abdelmoteleb, & Brown, 2017). IIDs ultimately prevent a vehicle from starting if alcohol is detected above a pre-set level in the driver (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2015). When considering which strategies IIDs address, it is reasonable to assume that IIDs are primarily a deterrence since they are directly associated with adjudication. Additionally, IIDs impact prevention since drivers are unable to drive impaired by alcohol, and address communication and outreach due to influencing social norming. By contributing to multiple strategies, IIDs offer a strong option for traffic safety countermeasures directed at reducing impaired driving.

The literature has also found that individuals with IIDs installed following an alcohol DWI conviction have a lower likelihood of being involved in an impaired-driving crash or a repeat DWI offense (National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, 2018). Kaufman and Wiebe (2016) found a 15 percent reduction in alcohol-involved fatalities following 18 states mandating IIDs for all DWI convictions. A more recent article supports states requiring IIDs for all offenders since active use of the device results in decreases in fatal crashes (McGinty, et al., 2017). McGinty et al. noted decreases in fatal crashes with a blood alcohol content (BAC) greater than 0.08 and a BAC of 0.15 or greater by 7 and 8 percent, respectively (McGinty, et al., 2017).

In contrast, there is limited research to determine the impact of IIDs in those states that only require IIDs for specific offenders, such as repeat offenders or high BAC offenders. McGinty et al. (2017) found the laws mandating IIDs for limited groups of high-risk offenders may also result in reduced fatal crashes following implementation. Texas currently falls into this group because Texas law does not require IIDs for all DWIs. IIDs are currently required as a condition of bond for:

- subsequent offenses,
- intoxication assault charges,

- intoxication manslaughter charges, and
- DWI with a child passenger.

IIDs are required as a condition of probation for:

- DWI with a BAC of 0.15 or greater,
- 50 percent of the probation term for subsequent offenses, and
- 50 percent of the probation term for defendants under 21 years old (Texas Constitution and Statutes, 2020).

In Texas, judges may waive the IID requirement if they find it is not in the best interest of justice.

In addition to potential impacts on crashes, IIDs have also been found to reduce repeat DWI recidivism by 70 percent when they are installed on vehicles (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2016). A systematic review explored IID effectiveness and found recidivism rates were 75 percent lower among offenders with IIDs than among those without IIDs installed (Elder, et al., 2011). However, once the IID is removed from the vehicle, recidivism rates were similar between individuals with an IID and those without an IID (Blais, Sergerie, & Maurice).

The purpose of this project was to explore how IIDs impacted recidivism in one of the larger counties in the state. Montgomery County consistently ranks in the top 10 Texas counties in terms of fatal and serious injury crashes where the primary crash factor was alcohol or drug impairment (TxDOT, 2019). This technical memorandum presents the findings of an evaluation exploring the impacts of IIDs on recidivism (repeat DWI offenses and post-DWI crashes) among DWI offenders in Montgomery County, Texas.

Methods

Data Collection

Three primary data sources were used to explore DWI recidivism for DWI offenders in Montgomery County:

- detailed records from the Montgomery County District Attorney's Office for DWI cases that occurred in the county during 2015, including arrest records, charges, bond hearings, adjudication, and IID orders;
- the Texas Department of Public Safety's (DPS's) computerized criminal history data for individual offenders identified through the Montgomery County data; and
- the Texas Department of Transportation's (TxDOT's) crash records, from 2015 to present, for individual offenders identified through the Montgomery County data.

For the purposes of recidivism, both DWI cases and DWI crashes were examined and considered. DWI case information shows instances where an individual was arrested and charged with a DWI, providing the frequencies of criminal law violations. While the information provides arrest and charging context, it does not encompass all instances where an individual is arrested but

ultimately not charged with a DWI-related offense. This includes cases where a DWI case was pled to a lesser charge not linked to a DWI, such as obstruction of the roadway or reckless driving. Through the lens of exploring DWI crashes, collected crash information allows researchers to better understand crash causation, how and when drivers crashed, whether or not impaired driving factors were involved, and the severity of the crash. Each element of information provides a contextual framework for better understanding recidivism because it links crashes to DWI case arrests, charges, and dispositions.

Montgomery County DWI Cases

The Montgomery District Attorney's Office provided researchers with a list of DWI cases for 2015. This list was used to access case information from the Montgomery County Clerk's and the District Clerk's electronic case search systems (Montgomery County, 2020; Montgomery County, 2020). The County Clerk's system is publicly available and is the repository for misdemeanor cases. The District Clerk's system has more access restrictions to view case information since it is used to store data related to felony cases. A web-based survey tool called Qualtrics was used to extract information from both case search systems (see Appendix: Qualtrics Extraction Form).

Texas Department of Public Safety Computerized Criminal History System

Data from DPS's Computerized Criminal History System (CCH) were obtained for the Montgomery County DWI cases to determine if the individuals had additional DWI arrests/cases after their case in Montgomery County in 2015 (Texas Department of Public Safety, 2020). CCH data were manually matched to Montgomery County DWI cases based on name, date of birth, and aliases fields.

Texas Department of Transportation Crash Records Information System

Crash data were obtained using MicroStrategy, a secure data portal, to access the TxDOT Crash Records Information System (CRIS). The search criteria included crashes that occurred between 2015 and 2019 where the factors related to impaired driving were recorded by the law enforcement officer investigating the crash. The driver identification information in the data set was then compared to the individuals that had a DWI offense in Montgomery County during 2015. The reason for including crash data as a secondary source was to determine if any of the individuals from Montgomery County had been in a crash where alcohol or other drugs were a contributing factor, whether or not an arrest was associated with it. In addition, crash data help to inform understanding of recidivism through DWIs that may have resulted in fatalities, injuries, or property damage. Crash data were matched to Montgomery County DWI cases by matching the date of birth and matching the first four letters of names across data sets.

Data Analysis

The data sources were joined to explore the impacts of IIDs on DWI recidivism in Montgomery County, Texas. Descriptive statistics were used to explore recidivism for both DWI cases and crashes. Figure 1 illustrates how each data set was used to build the recidivism database, which was used to conduct the analysis.

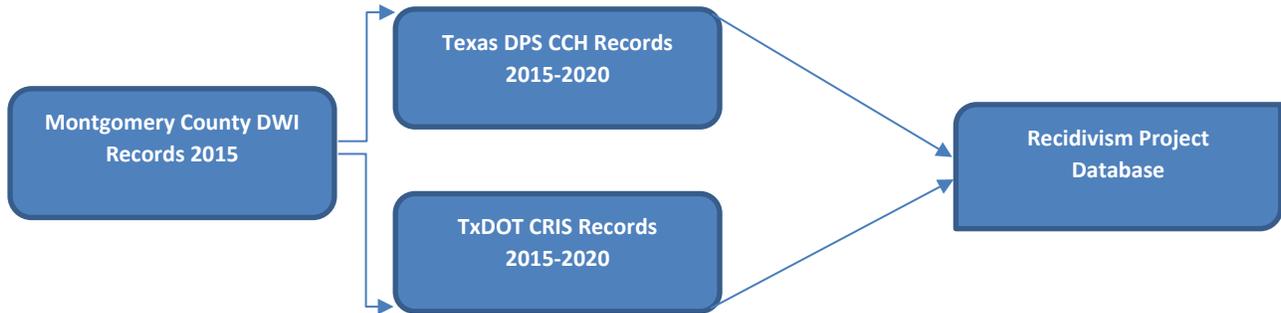


FIGURE 1. POPULATION OF RECIDIVISM PROJECT DATABASE.

Once the list of DWI cases was identified from Montgomery County, the CCH reports were pulled based on the individuals involved in the cases. These records provided arrest and other criminal data relative to the individuals for the period between 2015 and 2020 regardless of where an offense might have occurred in the state. In addition to the criminal records, crash records from 2015 to 2020 were mined to identify any crashes that the individuals might have been involved in that included factors related to impaired driving. Once all data were collected and matched to the individuals included in the original Montgomery County list, the recidivism project database was complete. This provided data that not only included information on the original case but also identified any other DWI-related data that in turn informed the recidivism analysis more fully.

Findings

Demographics

Montgomery County provided 2,289 DWI cases for 2015. Of these, 139 were duplicate cases, 8 had errors (e.g., case unfiled), and 22 could not be found in the electronic system. After removing these cases, 2,120 cases were included in the analysis for 2,068 individuals. These offenders had the following number of offenses:

- 2,018 were individual offenders with one DWI case,
- 49 were individual offenders with two DWI cases, and
- 1 was an individual offender with three DWI cases.

A majority of the DWI offenders were males (74 percent). The most common reported race was white (91 percent). The two most common age categories were 25 to 34 years old (35 percent) and 35 to 44 years old (33 percent). The average defendant age was 36 years old with a range of

16 to 76 years old. The median age was 33 years old, and the mode age was 27 years old. Table 1 summarizes the demographics of the 2,018 individuals in Montgomery County’s 2015 DWIs.

TABLE 1. DEMOGRAPHICS OF DWI OFFENDERS IN MONTGOMERY, TEXAS, IN 2015.

Factor	Frequency Total 2,068	Percentage
Gender		
Female	535	26%
Male	1,532	74%
Gender missing	1	<1%
Race/Ethnicity		
White	1,873	91%
Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin of any race	3	<1%
Black or African American	144	7%
Asian	2	<1%
Other race	11	<1%
Race unknown	35	2%
Age		
24 years old or younger	385	19%
25 to 34 years old	713	35%
35 to 44 years old	463	22%
45 to 54 years old	324	16%
55 to 64 years old	134	7%
65 years old or older	36	2%
Age missing	13	<1%

Based on the 2010 U.S. Census, Montgomery County recorded a 63 percent white, non-Hispanic population, which was split 50/50 by gender (United States Census Bureau, 2020). The age ranges in the census data are not aligned with the data set. The following is a summary of age categories:

- 28 percent were under 18 years old,
- 8 percent were between 18 and 24 years old,
- 27 percent were between 25 and 44 years old,
- 27 percent were between 45 and 64 years old, and
- 10 percent were 65 years old or older (United States Census Bureau, 2020).

When those data are compared to the demographics of the DWI data, there are a higher percentage of white, non-Hispanic males and individuals between the ages of 25 and 44 years old. This comparison is important at the county level since it can guide how IIDs are ordered and how impaired-driving countermeasures can be employed.

Recidivism

DWI Cases

Approximately 12 percent of the individuals with a DWI case that had been disposed of had another case following their 2015 Montgomery County DWI offense. This is an important fact since the national average for DWI reoffenders is approximately one-quarter of all DWI arrests (Warren-Kigenyi & Coleman, 2014). This allows a comparison of the Montgomery County DWI reoffender rate to that of the United States. Approximately 81 percent of individuals with a repeat offense were male. Regarding ethnicity, black or African American individuals comprised 14 percent of those with a repeat offense but only 7 percent of all cases. The top age categories for individuals with a repeat offense were 25 to 34 years old (35 percent), 35 to 44 years old (27 percent), and 24 years old or younger (22 percent). The average age was 34 years old with a range of 18 to 71 years old. The median age was 33 years old, and the mode age was 23 years old. Table 2 summarizes the demographics of individuals in Montgomery County with a repeat DWI case.

Next, rural status was explored for individuals with a repeat offense. Twelve percent of both urban and rural DWI defendants had a repeat DWI offense.

TABLE 2. DEMOGRAPHICS OF DWI OFFENDERS IN MONTGOMERY, TEXAS, WITH A REPEAT OFFENSE IN 2015.

Factor	Frequency Total 215	Percentage
Gender		
Female	41	19%
Male	174	81%
Race/Ethnicity		
White	180	84%
Black or African American	31	14%
Asian	1	<1%
Other	1	<1%
Unknown	2	1%
Age		
24 years old or younger	47	22%
25 to 34 years old	76	35%
35 to 44 years old	57	27%
45 to 54 years old	28	13%
55 to 64 years old	4	2%
65 years old or older	3	1%

¹ Due to rounding, percentages may be greater than 100 percent.

Figure 2 lists the offense at disposition for individuals with a repeat offense—the 2015 case offense, not the subsequent offense. The top two offenses at disposition were for DWI first offense (65 percent) and DWI subsequent offenses (e.g., DWI second or greater) (27 percent). A majority of the DWI offenders in Montgomery County who reoffended were first-time offenders in their 2015 case. Knowing that the majority of DWI offenders in Montgomery County are first-time violators, countermeasures can be aimed directly at addressing dangerous driving behaviors at this target group. Recidivism at all levels allows researchers to assess prevalence, which ultimately drives evidence-based practice that helps in the development and selection of DWI reduction efforts, allocation of county resources targeting DWI, and strategic planning activities that address impaired driving.

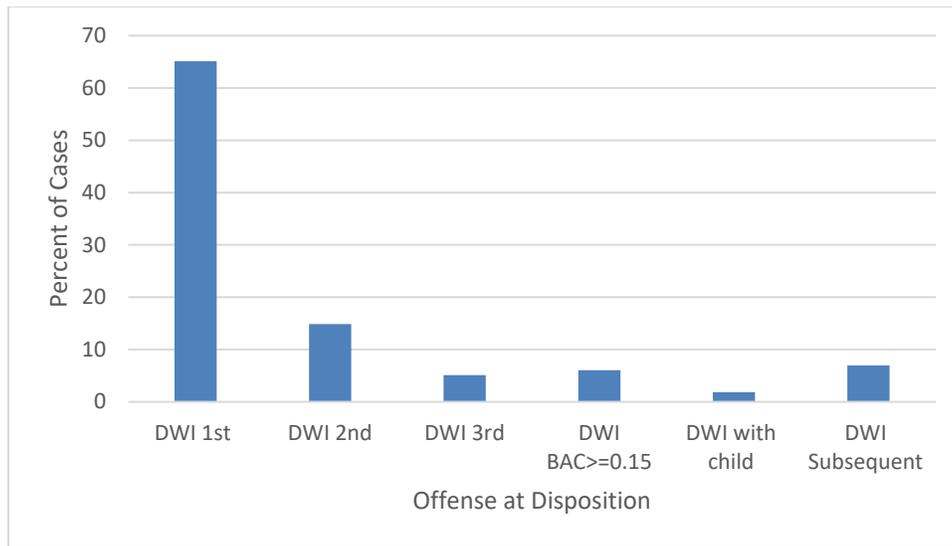


FIGURE 2. OFFENSE AT DISPOSITION FOR CASES WITH REPEAT DWI OFFENSES.

The role of IIDs on recidivism was then explored. Of individuals with a repeat offense, 47 percent had an IID ordered as a condition of bond, and 13 percent had an IID ordered as a condition of probation. The higher percentage of IIDs being ordered as a condition of bond is likely linked to the mandatory order for repeat offenders at the onset of the pre-trial journey.

Next, researchers explored differences in recidivism for 2015 if IIDs were ordered for the case. Approximately 11 percent of individuals without an ordered IID as a condition of bond had a repeat offense, while 14 percent of individuals that were ordered an IID as a condition of bond had reoffended. The finding was odd in that it would be expected that an offender with an IID would be less apt to reoffend due to the deterrent value the device has on offending. Yet what was observed was that those with an IID were more apt to reoffend than an individual that was never ordered an IID. While the difference was 3 percent, the finding suggests that for reoffenders receiving or not receiving an IID, the ordering of the device was not a deterrent to a repeat DWI offense.

Regarding conditions of probation, the opposite was observed, with 12 percent of individuals without an IID as a condition of probation reoffending compared to 11 percent of individuals with an IID as a condition of probation reoffending. The results of this finding also suggest that for

reoffenders, either receiving or not receiving an IID as a condition of probation was not a deterrent with regard to DWI reoffending.

DWI Crashes

Nineteen percent of the individuals with a disposed DWI case in Montgomery County in 2015 were also involved in a DWI crash. In addition, 4 percent of individuals with a disposed DWI case in 2015 also had been involved in a post-DWI crash. The mean number of post-DWI crashes was one crash per DWI offender, yet the range varied between one and three crash events. This suggests that the majority of Montgomery County DWI offenders that experienced a post-DWI crash typically had one post-DWI crash event that followed their conviction. Overall, 71 percent of Montgomery County’s DWI offenders experiencing a DWI crash that followed their DWI conviction were male. Regarding ethnicity, African Americans comprised 11 percent of the DWI offenders who experienced a crash following the disposition of their case yet comprised only 7 percent of all DWI cases in the county.

The top age categories for DWI offenders that experienced a post DWI crash in Montgomery County ranged were 25 to 34 years old (36 percent), 35 to 44 years old (27 percent), and 24 years old or younger (25 percent). The average age of DWI offenders who experienced a post-DWI crash was 34 years old with a range between 16 and 74 year old. The median age was 32 years old, and the mode age was 26 years old. Not surprisingly, rural DWI offenders had a slightly higher percentage of post-DWI crashes than urban DWI offender, 6 versus 4 percent, respectively. Table 3 summarizes the demographics of Montgomery County DWI offenders that experienced a post-DWI crash.

TABLE 3. DEMOGRAPHICS OF DWI OFFENDERS IN MONTGOMERY, TEXAS, WITH A POST-DWI CRASH IN 2015.

Factor	Frequency Total 73	Percentage ¹
Gender		
Female	21	29%
Male	52	71%
Race/Ethnicity		
White	62	85%
Black or African American	8	11%
Other race	1	1%
Race unknown	2	3%
Age		
24 years old or younger	18	25%
25 to 34 years old	26	36%
35 to 44 years old	20	27%
45 to 54 years old	4	6%
55 to 64 years old	3	4%
65 years old or older	2	3%

¹ Due to rounding, percentages may be greater than 100 percent.

The top two offenses were DWI first offense (70 percent) and DWI subsequent offenses (24 percent). Figure 3 lists offenses at disposition for DWI offenders with a post-DWI crash.

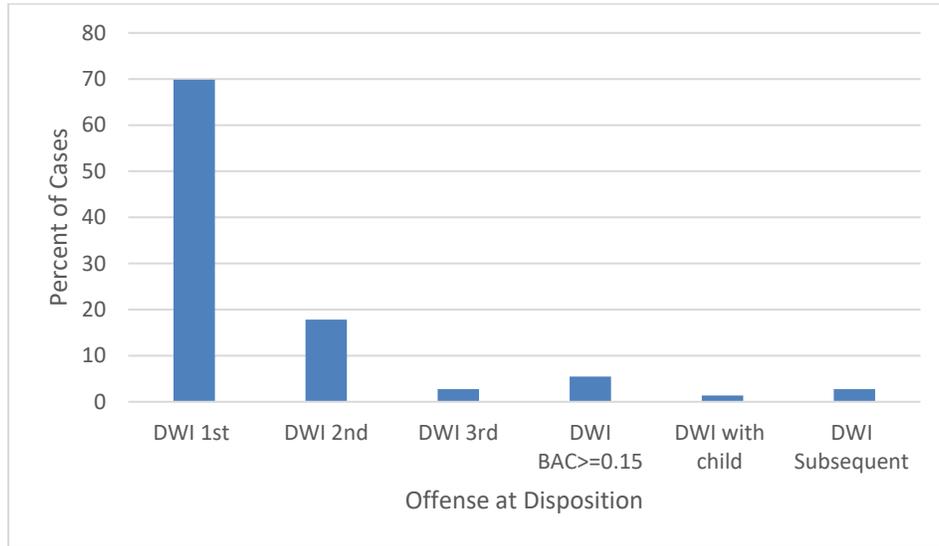


FIGURE 3. OFFENSE AT DISPOSITION FOR CASES WITH POST-DWI CRASH.

Researchers examined the role that IIDs had on post-DWI crashes. Of DWI offenders with a post-DWI crash repeat offense, 44 percent had an IID ordered as a condition of bond, and 18 percent had an IID ordered as a condition of probation.

Next, researchers explored differences in post-DWI crashes if IIDs were ordered for the case. Approximately 4 percent of individuals without an ordered IID as a condition of bond had a post-DWI crash, while 5 percent of individuals that were ordered an IID as a condition of bond had a post-DWI crash. Regarding conditions of probation, the same percentages were observed.

Summary

This technical memorandum details the results of a recidivism analysis of IIDs among DWI offenders in Montgomery County, Texas. The findings of the analysis are summarized as follows:

- 12 percent of the 2015 DWI offenders that had a DWI case within that year had another DWI case by July 2020.
- Of those DWI offenders with a repeat DWI offense, almost half had an IID ordered as a condition of bond.
- Of those DWI offenders with a repeat DWI offense, 13 percent had an IID ordered as a condition of probation.
- DWI offenders who were ordered an IID as a condition of bond or probation had higher percentages of recidivism than those who were not ordered an IID.

- 19 percent of DWI offenders with a 2015 DWI case were also involved in a DWI crash between 2015 and 2019.
 - 22 percent of the DWI crashes occurred following the disposition of the 2015 DWI case (post-DWI crash).
 - DWI offenders who were ordered an IID as a condition of bond or probation had higher percentages of post-DWI crashes than those who were not ordered an IID.

Overall, DWI offenders who were ordered an IID had higher percentages of repeat DWI offenses and DWI crashes than individuals not ordered an IID. These findings go against what has historically been seen in the United States and are not traditionally associated with IID use. For instance, Voas et al. (1999) found that lower prevalence of repeat offenses occurred among those who participated in an interlock program while installed; however, once the device was removed, rates were comparable to those for offenders without an interlock.

Researchers believe that these findings may result from the fact Texas does not require IIDs for all offenses but instead focuses on repeat offenders and higher-level DWI offenses (e.g., DWI with a child and a DWI BAC of 0.15 or greater). It is reasonable to presume that with higher-level DWI-related offenses and with repeat offenders, a majority of the population within the analysis had significant alcohol abuse issues. The elevated level of alcohol abuse issues, left untreated, could explain the higher numbers discovered in the analysis. Further research should be explored to examine this phenomenon.

Literature on DWI recidivism has found that the number of prior DWIs is a significant factor in predicting future recidivism (Rauch et al., 2010). Specifically, Rauch et al. (2010) found 3.4 alcohol violations per 1,000 drivers among individuals with no prior violations, compared to 50.8 violations among individuals with three or more prior alcohol violations. Furthermore, more research is needed to better understand the compliance with IID orders. While the analysis shows whether an IID was ordered as a condition of bond or probation, the findings do not show if that order was complied with or if the IID was installed.

Limitations that should be considered when interpreting the results of this analysis include:

- Only one year of data was used to explore recidivism.
- Linking the three data sources was difficult due to the individual recording practices followed by the collecting agencies.

One example of problems linking data sources is that DPS cannot confirm that its data matches identifiers, including names and dates of births, and information is not always accurate (Texas Department of Public Safety, 2020). In addition, the process used for matching data sources was largely conducted manually, which could result in oversights being made; however, probabilistic or other methods of linkage are not feasible with the data sources.

Despite these limitations, this analysis provides important information on recidivism and the use of IIDs throughout Montgomery County, Texas. Future analyses should attempt to include additional years of data and expand upon multiple Texas counties as feasible to understand the impact of IIDs on recidivism.

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Appendix: Qualtrics Extraction Form

Offense Information 2019–2020

Start of Block: Default Question Block

Q1 Name

- Full Name (First Middle Last) (1) _____
 - First Name (2) _____
 - Middle Name (3) _____
 - Last Name (4) _____
 - Case Number (5) _____
 - Gender (Male/Female) (6) _____
 - Zip Code (7) _____
-

Q2 Date of Birth

	Month	Day	Year
Please Select: (1)	▼ January (1) ... December (12)	▼ 1 (1) ... 31 (31)	▼ 1900 (1) ... 2049 (150)

Q3 Offense (Select All That Apply)

- DWI 1st (1)
 - DWI 2nd (2)
 - DWI 3rd (3)
 - DWI with open container (4)
 - DWI with child (5)
 - DWI BAC \geq 0.15 (6)
 - Intoxication assault (7)
 - Intoxication manslaughter (8)
 - Other (please specify): (9) _____
-

Q4 Date of Offense

	Month	Day	Year
Please Select: (1)	▼ January (1) ... December (12)	▼ 1 (1) ... 31 (31)	▼ 1900 (1) ... 2049 (150)

Q5 Was bail set?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)
- Not specified in records (3)

Display This Question:

If Was bail set? = No

Q6 If bail was not set, is the defendant still in jail?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)
- Not specified in records (3)

Display This Question:

If Was bail set? = Yes

Q7 Were conditions set for the bail?

- Yes (1)
- No (2)
- Not specified in records (3)

Display This Question:

If Were conditions set for the bail? = Yes

Q8 If yes, were any of the following forms of alcohol monitoring ordered? Select all that apply.

- IID (1)
- In-home alcohol monitoring (2)
- UA/BA (3)
- Other (please specify): (4) _____
- No alcohol monitoring ordered/documentated in record (5)

Display This Question:

If yes, were any of the following forms of alcohol monitoring ordered? Select all that apply. = IID

Q9 If IID was ordered as a condition of bond, provide the removal date if available.

	Month	Day	Year
Please Select: (1)	▼ January (1) ... December (12)	▼ 1 (1) ... 31 (31)	▼ 1900 (1) ... 2049 (150)

Q10 Offense Charge Date

	Month	Day	Year
Please Select: (1)	▼ January (1) ... December (12)	▼ 1 (1) ... 31 (31)	▼ 1900 (1) ... 2049 (150)

Q11 Offense Charged (Select All That Apply)

DWI 1st (1)

DWI 2nd (2)

DWI 3rd (3)

DWI with open container (4)

DWI with child (5)

DWI BAC \geq 0.15 (6)

Intoxication assault (7)

Intoxication manslaughter (8)

Other (please specify): (9) _____

Q12 Offense Disposition (Select All That Apply)

- DWI 1st (1)
 - DWI 2nd (2)
 - DWI 3rd (3)
 - DWI with open container (4)
 - DWI with child (5)
 - DWI BAC \geq 0.15 (6)
 - Intoxication assault (7)
 - Intoxication manslaughter (8)
 - Other (please specify): (9) _____
-

Q13 Disposition Type

- Plea (1)
 - Jury trial (2)
 - Dismissal (3)
 - Bench trial (4)
 - Directed verdict (5)
 - Other (please specify) (6) _____
-

Display This Question:

If Disposition Type = Dismissal

Q14 Why was the case dismissed? Select all that apply.

- Pre-trial diversion completed (1)
- Insufficient evidence (2)
- Defendant convicted in another case (3)
- Complaining witness requested dismissal (4)
- Case was refiled (if selected, enter case number) (5) _____
- Case 12.45'd into (specify) (6) _____
- Evidence suppressed or suppressible (7)
- Necessary witness(es) cannot be located (8)
- Defendant is a juvenile (9)
- Defendant died (specify date) (10) _____
- Other (please specify): (11) _____

Q15 Date of Disposition

	Month	Day	Year
Please Select: (1)	▼ January (1) ... December (12)	▼ 1 (1) ... 31 (31)	▼ 1900 (1) ... 2049 (150)

Q16 Court Information

- Court (1) _____
 - Judge (2) _____
 - Prosecutor (3) _____
-

Q17 Disposition (Select All That Apply)

- Jail/prison (1)
 - Probation (2)
 - Fines (3)
 - Other (please specify) (5) _____
-

Display This Question:

If Disposition (Select All That Apply) = Jail/prison

Q18 If jail/prison was a term of disposition, what was the length of time ordered? _____

Display This Question:

If Disposition (Select All That Apply) = Probation

Q19 If probation was a term of disposition, what was the length of time ordered? _____

Display This Question:

If Disposition (Select All That Apply) = Probation

Q20 What were the unique probation terms?

- AA/NA (1)
- VIP (2)
- Alcohol monitoring (e.g., interlock, other) (3)
- DWI education (4)
- DWI repeat school (5)

Display This Question:

If What were the unique probation terms? = Alcohol monitoring (e.g., interlock, other)

Q21 What type of alcohol monitoring was ordered for probation terms? Select all that apply.

- IID (1)
- In-home alcohol monitoring (2)
- UA/BA (3)
- Other (please specify): (4) _____
- No alcohol monitoring ordered/documentated in record (5)

Display This Question:
If What type of alcohol monitoring was ordered for probation terms? Select all that apply. = IID

Q22 If provided, what was the date of the order of removal for the IID if ordered as a condition of probation?

	Month	Day	Year
Please Select: (1)	▼ January (1) ... December (12)	▼ 1 (1) ... 31 (31)	▼ 1900 (1) ... 2049 (150)

Display This Question:
If Disposition (Select All That Apply) = Fines

Q23 If fines were a term of disposition, what was the total amount? _____

Q24 Describe other DWI offenses. (Note: Do not enter the current case being entered.)

	Case Number (1)	Offense (2)	Offense Date (3)	Disposition Date (4)
Offense 1 (1)				
Offense 2 (2)				
Offense 3 (3)				
Offense 4 (4)				
Offense 5 (5)				
Offense 6 (6)				
Offense 7 (7)				
Offense 8 (8)				
Offense 9 (9)				
Offense 10 (10)				
Offense 11 (11)				
Offense 12 (12)				
Offense 13 (13)				

Q25 I need someone to review this case.

- Yes (please explain) (4) _____
- No (5)

Q26 Comments

End of Block: Default Question Block