

2025 • Issue 1

from the desk of the **SJOL**

JUDGE JOHN W. GRINSTEINER (RETIRED)

Welcome to the JOL Newsletter for North Dakota 2025, Issue 1:

“It’s a new year.” – Captain Obvious.

What maybe is not as obvious or at least as apparent, is that “if your habits don’t change, you won’t have a new year, you will just have another year.” – Randy Cantrell, leadership coach and podcaster.

As we open up the first quarter issue of the 2025 Judicial Outreach Liaison Newsletter, I hope to bring you “another year” of helpful content and a “new year” of peer-to-peer judicial education, court case interpretations, guidance, resources, and evidence-based sentencing practices that reduce impaired driving recidivism, among other topics.

In this issue of the newsletter you will find an article about the current North Dakota Legislative Session; an article on changes to the Impaired Driving Task Force (hint: subcommittees are being formed and change can be a good thing); and finally, an article on the best quotes, ideas and snippets from the 2024 newsletter volumes. The cliff notes version, if you will. In addition, the end-of-year (2024) crash statistics are included. The numbers are down from prior years, which is good news. That we still have lives being lost to preventable actions, sits as a sobering reminder that there is still work to do. The usual case law, resources, and training sections are also included. ■

As the State’s JOL, John brings you access to current and evidence-based practices that will assist you in your work and help promote more effective outcomes in impaired driving and other traffic related cases. With the help of the ABA’s Judicial Division and its partnerships with various organizations (NHTSA, National Judicial College, NCSC, AllRise), John works to provide education, training, and technical assistance to judges and court staff throughout ND.



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Legislative Update

▪ Judge John Grinsteiner (retired), SJOL for North Dakota

On January 7, 2025, the 69th North Dakota Legislative Assembly convened. An organizational session was held December 2-4, 2024. The 69th Legislative Assembly consists of a Senate of 47 senators and a House of Representatives with 94 representatives. Generally, the 2 representatives and 1 senator from odd-numbered districts were elected to 4-year terms at the November 2022 general election and 2 representatives and 1 senator from even-numbered districts were elected to 4-year terms at the November 2024 general election. [69th Legislative Assembly - Regular Session \(2025\) | North Dakota Legislative Branch](#)

The above website link can be very useful when looking for session information, the calendar and hearing schedules, along with bill and resolution information. The Bills and Resolution tab will take you to an index where all the bills are listed. Clicking on individual bills will allow you to see an overview, versions of the bill, actions taken, video, hearings (held and scheduled), and the testimony that has been offered. The following link is an example of the first bill, [HB 1001 - Overview | North Dakota Legislative Branch](#) HB 1001: A BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the office of the governor; and to provide for a report. The same website will provide post-session information as well, such as final bill status, effective dates of legislation, session laws, title summaries, and bill history.

North Dakota has one of the most “open” legislatures in the nation. This brochure (PDF) link is a guide to testifying before a legislative committee ([howtotestify.pdf](#)). The North Dakota Legislative Assembly also allows remote and written testimony submissions ([how_to_submit_bill_testimony.pdf](#)). Citizens are encouraged to participate in the legislative process and this does include judicial officers. However, it is incumbent upon those officers to be mindful of the North Dakota Code of Judicial Conduct. In particular, **RULE 3.2 Appearances before Governmental Bodies and Consultation with Government Officials, which states:**

judge shall not appear voluntarily at a public hearing before, or otherwise consult with, an executive or a legislative body or official, except:

(A) in connection with matters concerning the law, the legal system, or the administration of justice;

(B) in connection with matters about which the judge acquired knowledge or expertise in the course of performing the duties of judicial office; or

(C) when the judge is acting pro se in a matter involving the judge’s legal or economic interests, or when the judge is acting in a fiduciary capacity.

The comment to Rule 3.2 is instructive.

COMMENT

[1] Judges possess special expertise in matters of law, the legal system, and the administration of justice, and may properly share that expertise with governmental bodies and executive or legislative branch officials.

[2] In appearing before governmental bodies or consulting with government officials, judges must be mindful that they remain subject to other provisions of this Code, such as Rule 1.3, prohibiting judges from using the prestige of office to advance their own or others’ interests; Rule 2.10, governing public comment on pending and impending matters; and Rule 3.1(C), prohibiting judges from engaging in extrajudicial activities that would appear to a reasonable person to undermine the judge’s independence, integrity, or impartiality.

[3] In general, it would be an unnecessary and unfair burden to prohibit judges from appearing before governmental bodies or consulting with government officials on matters that are likely to affect them as private citizens, such as zoning proposals affecting their real property. In engaging in such activities, however, judges must not refer to their judicial positions, and must otherwise exercise caution to avoid using the prestige of judicial office.

Reference: Minutes of the Judiciary Standards Committee on April 4, 2008 and August 28, 2009.

In addition to the Legislative Assembly's own bill tracking through its website, there are a few organizations that track legislation. The State Bar Association of ND maintains a legislative watch list ([SBAND Legislative Watch List - State Bar Association of North Dakota](#)) and the North Dakota Association of Counties also maintains a legislative tracking list [North Dakota Association of Counties - NDACo Bill Hearing Schedule](#). While we are fairly early in the session, there are some pending bills that may be of interest. The following relatively short list is not exhaustive and is geared toward impaired driving and traffic safety, along with related issues.

HB 1030: a bill to amend several sections of the North Dakota Century Code relating to changing drug court to treatment court. A more encompassing description.

HB 1059: a BILL for an Act to amend and reenact subsection 9 of section 12.1-32-02 of the NDCC, relating to sentencing alternatives. Felony as A Misdemeanor if less than 360 days.

HB 1108: a BILL for an Act to amend and reenact section 25-03.1-34.2 of the NDCC, relating to interstate contracts for treatment of mental illness or a substance use disorder; and to declare an emergency. The bill allows the state department to contract with treatment or detoxification facilities in bordering states for North Dakota residents, and vice versa, with several important provisions.

HB 1206: a BILL for an Act to amend and reenact sections 39-08-01.2 and 39-08-01.4 of the NDCC, relating to the special punishment for causing injury or death while operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or any other drugs or substances and to driving while under the influence of alcohol or any other drugs or substances while being accompanied by a minor. Minimum mandatories.

HB 1298: a BILL for an Act to amend and reenact subdivision i of subsection 1 of section 39-09-02 of the NDCC, relating to speed limitations on multilane highways; and to provide a penalty. This bill modifies North Dakota's speed limit law for access-controlled, paved, and divided multilane interstate highways, increasing the maximum speed from 75 miles per hour to 80 miles per hour.

HB 1310: a bill removing supervision fees and for cost of prosecution and defense when appointed.

HB 1321: a BILL for an Act to amend and reenact subsection 3 of section 19-24.1-01, section 19-24.1-11, and subdivision a of subsection 2 of section 19-24.1-16 of the NDCC, relating to medical marijuana limits, increasing allowable amounts, increasing THC concentration, and extending registry expiration.

HB 1370: a BILL for an Act to amend and reenact subsection 3 of section 39-20-05 and section 39-20-14 of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to onsite screening tests and administrative hearings for refusing to submit to a chemical test, adding oral fluid to the screening (not chemical) test list.

HB 1422: a BILL for an Act to amend and reenact sections 39-06-01 and 39-06-42 of the NDCC, relating to operating a motor vehicle while driving privileges are suspended or revoked; and to provide penalty.

HB 1558: a BILL for an Act to create and enact a new subdivision to subsection 4 of section 12.1-32-07, a new subsection to section 12.1-32-08, and a new section to chapter 39-08 of the NDCC, relating to restitution for the child of a victim of criminal vehicular homicide and conditions of probation; to amend and reenact subsection 5 of section 12.1-32-06.1 of the NDCC, relating to probation and parental loss restitution; to provide a penalty; and to provide for application.

HB 1566: a BILL for an Act to create and enact a new chapter to title 19 of the NDCC, relating to the regulation of kratom; and to provide a penalty.

SB 2002: a BILL for an Act to provide an appropriation for defraying the expenses of the judicial branch.

SB 2111: a BILL for an Act to amend and reenact subsection 1 of section 12.1-32-07 and subsection 4 of section 54-23.3-01.1 of the NDCC, relating to supervised probation for class B misdemeanors. Only place with community corrections other than DOCR.

SB 2128: a bill relating to transparent sentencing of criminal offenders and minimum mandatory penalties for fleeing, assault, and preventing arrest. ■

Updates to the Impaired Driving Task Force (hint, there are subcommittees)

- Impaired Driving Task Force, Chair Peter Halbach, Municipal Judge, North Dakota TSRP

The North Dakota Impaired Driving Task Force (IDTF) was chartered in 2013 and includes members from the NDDOT; Law Enforcement; DHS Behavioral Health; Public Health; Association of Counties; Attorney General's Office; DOCR; Tribal Reps; NDSU-UGPTI; Prosecutors and Defense Counsel; and includes District Judges Donovan Foughty, Robin Schmidt, and Kristi Venhuizen.

The IDTF reviews state impaired driving data annually, identifies statewide priorities, monitors project implementation, and reviews progress in conjunction with North Dakota Vision Zero Strategic Plan (VZSP) stakeholders and other partners across the state. The IDTF represents a wide array of disciplines including education, enforcement, prosecution, defense, and adjudication to ensure their work is rooted in evidence-based strategies and is reflective of key impaired driving stakeholders.

As you might imagine, a lot of people are involved. To encourage engagement and collaboration from this incredibly diverse and large group, the following subcommittees have now been formed: Prevention and Communication; Alcohol and Other Drug Misuse; Program Evaluation and Data Collection; and Criminal Justice System. Retired Judge and the SJOL for North Dakota, John Grinsteiner will be chairing the Criminal Justice System Subcommittee. "If there are additional judicial officers out there who are interested in participating, especially a treatment court judge, please send me an email. Our virtual meetings will start in February, take place once per month, and be limited to no more than one hour," Grinsteiner said.

The purpose of the sub-committees is to facilitate collaboration among members by sharing the work being conducted by each agency, fostering communication among agencies and partners, and identifying gaps to strengthen our programs. These sub-committees will enhance our understanding of each agency's efforts and their roles in preventing impaired driving, substance use, and the misuse of alcohol and other drugs. Additionally, they will provide insight into the available data supporting our programs and improve coordination of public education efforts aimed at preventing impaired driving and substance use.

These new subcommittees will foster more strategic input from the taskforce members, allowing them to concentrate on their areas of expertise, while identifying obstacles/barriers and identify solutions to overcome them. The Impaired Driving Strategic Plan (IDSP) required by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration is an ancillary product but ultimately not the goal of the IDTF. If we gain enough engagement and collaboration in each subcommittee, putting together the IDSP in 2026 will be a much easier task and it will also align with our stakeholders and committee members. ■



Quotes, Ideas and Snippets from the 2024 SJOL Newsletters

▪ Judge John Grinsteiner (retired), SJOL for North Dakota

We get busy, we run out of time, and things can get buried in our inboxes or phone apps. I was having this very conversation with a colleague and good friend. She said, "I wish there was a cliff notes version of more things in life," and it got me thinking. As a result, the following will serve as the cliff notes version of the 2024 SJOL Newsletters (by volume number):

SJOL Newsletter | 2024 Issue No. 1: Cannabis continues to be a major theme in the news, our courtrooms, treatment courts, and in impaired driving, showing no signs of burning out. We covered the current status, highlighting the legalization, cannabis derivatives, and cannabis use disorder in the last issue of 2023. Volume 1 of 2024 was the second part of the two-part series on cannabis, covering impairment, detection/testing, and sentencing/treatment.

The science of cannabis impairment is complex with important nuances to the conclusions which can be drawn. Because there is no BAC for THC, the adjudication of cannabis-impaired driving cases requires a clear understanding of how cannabis is metabolized and effects the body as well as driving skills. Important case considerations include clearly articulated evidence of driving behavior, results of behavioral and biological tests, as well as an understanding of the frequency of the driver's past and present cannabis use.

The research supports what I think we intuitively already knew, that there is an opportunity to be seized with every interaction. "An encounter with the criminal justice system provides a valuable opportunity to intervene in an individual's life by identifying the clinical needs of substance abusers and then confronting them with the consequences of their own drug and alcohol use." Responding to Substance Abuse: The Role We All Play, 1999.

SJOL Newsletter | 2024 Issue 2: In this issue of the newsletter you will find information on oral fluid detection and the pilot program in our state. There was information on DRE detection and an update on the famous Olenowski case out of New Jersey dealing with DRE testimony.

Remember, an oral fluid screening device would primarily be used when an officer identifies an impaired driver, the standardized field sobriety tests show signs of impairment, and the PBT screening device shows low or no BAC. The oral fluid screening device will help determine probable cause for the officer to proceed with an arrest and further evidential testing.

The DRE protocol is a standardized and systematic method of examining a Driving Under the Influence of Drugs (DUID) suspect to determine the following: (1) whether or not the suspect is impaired; if so, (2) whether the impairment relates to drugs or a medical condition; and if drugs, (3) what category or combination of categories of drugs are the likely cause of the impairment. The process is systematic because it is based on a complete set of observable signs and symptoms that are known to be reliable indicators of drug impairment.

States differ in how their courts treat testimony from Drug Recognition Experts ("DREs") and evidence concerning the Drug Evaluation and Classification Program (the "DEC"—sometimes referred to as "the protocol"). In analyzing whether DRE testimony and DEC evidence should be admitted at trial, most states examine the two most prominent federal cases on the admission of scientific evidence, *Frye v. United States*, 54 App. D. C. 46, 47, 293 F. 1013, 1014 (1923) and *Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals, Inc.*, 509 U.S. 579, 113 S. Ct. 2786, 125 L. Ed. 2d 469 (1993) and apply lessons from either or both cases to state law. No matter the analysis, state criminal cases are not bound by non-constitutional federal cases like *Frye* and *Daubert*. Therefore, states generally tie the ultimate issue of admission of the DRE and/or DEC evidence to their own respective rules governing admission of opinion evidence. These rules include not only analysis of "scientific" evidence and "expert opinion" testimony, but also include rules governing "lay opinion" testimony. North Dakota is no different.

SJOL Newsletter | 2024 Issue No. 3: After bringing you information on cannabis and detection in the first half of the year, I switched gears and took you down the system continuum a little farther, bringing you an issue on sentencing. In this issue you will find an article about the changing judicial response to sentencing, a piece on plea agreements, and a promising sentencing practice called staggered sentencing.

One avenue in ensuring more efficient sentences can be achieved through proper screenings and assessments. Ideally, these should be completed before sentencing, so the judge can have as many pieces to the puzzle as possible before crafting a sentence with referrals to address specific risk and needs. Why worry about risk and need? Evidence shows putting defendants in the wrong programming (sentence) can actually make them worse! To be as effective as possible, implementing comprehensive screening and assessment is necessary to identify offenders who have behaviors or disorders that require further specific intervention. Without the accurate identification of these behaviors and/or disorders, we likely miss an opportunity to address an underlying cause of offending and reduce future recidivism.

According to the Bureau of Justice statistics, 90-95% of all state and federal criminal cases are resolved by plea agreement. It should follow then that extra care would be taken to make sure these plea agreement resolutions are effective. What is it that you are trying to accomplish in sentencing a defendant? What sentencing techniques do you employ? Do you know if there is a correlation between what you want to accomplish and the techniques you employ? Our communities deserve more than simply getting through your docket.

SJOL Newsletter | 2024 Issue No.4: I continued the effective sentencing theme. In this issue of the newsletter you will find an article about the updated adult treatment court best practice standards, one on medication for addiction treatment, which is quickly becoming a best practice, and finally an article on alternatives to treatment courts. I provided some strategies to help implement treatment court standards into your regular court docket.

"Every judge understands that with more information about an offender's circumstances, a sentence can be better tailored to the person to help ensure he or she doesn't repeat the offense." – David Wallace, Former Senior Director for the National Center of DWI Courts (NCDC) at the National Association of Drug Court Professionals (now known as All Rise) in Alexandria, Virginia.

"Screening, assessment and treatment are evidence-based practices, that lead to more information about an offender, which in turn leads to more effective sentencing. There is scientific evidence that these procedures reduce the risk of recidivism. Screening is a foundational practice. Assessment is the first treatment step, and treatment enables behavioral change. We screen to see who we need to assess. We assess to see if and what we need to treat." – the late Hon. Jules D. Edwards III, Louisiana SJOL and Lafayette City Court Judge.

In sum, screening leads to assessment which leads to treatment, which, when coupled with monitoring (judicial or otherwise), leads to behavioral change and reduces recidivism. Voila, we have the formula for effective sentencing! Screening + Assessment = Treatment + Monitoring = Treatment Court.

In North Dakota we know them as drug courts, hybrid dui courts, tribal wellness courts, veteran's treatment courts, and soon mental health courts. Treatment courts are considered the most successful justice intervention for people with substance use and mental health disorders.


These same treatment court principles and the evidenced-based strategies employed by treatment courts can be used in our regular dockets. Research shows that assessing offenders for risks and needs and matching them with appropriate interventions leads to more effective sentences. Treatment courts use a team approach with members who have the ability to identify and overcome barriers to success. Treatment courts use evidence-based practices. Delivering fair, effective, and safe responses for a participant's performance is critical for successful outcomes. It should be no different in your regular docket.

Treatment courts use close supervision and accountability through frequent court review hearings with ongoing judicial interaction and encouragement through sanctions and incentives. It's the quality of the interaction that matters. Finally, treatment courts foster close coordination between treatment and

supervision. Most, if not all, of the treatment court best practice standards can be modified or simply applied to your regular docket with little to no cost with the exception of your time. You may find that, in the end, you actually save time because there will be fewer order to show cause hearings, fewer revocations, and ultimately, less recidivism.

*Full versions, including prior years, of the newsletters are archived at: [State Judicial Outreach Liaison Newsletter | RTSSC \(Rural Transportation Safety and Security Center\)](#) ■

North Dakota 2024 Fatal Crash Statistics as of 1/28/2025



Fatalities: 90	
Crashes: 84	Pedestrian fatalities: 5
Operators Tested Positive BAC: 17	Motorcycle fatalities: 17
Operators Tested Negative BAC: 26	Fatal Crash Involved Lane Departure: 58
Operators Not Tested: 1	Fatal Crash Involved a Younger Driver(s) 14-20 years old: 8
Fatalities from Alcohol Crashes: 18	Fatal Crash Involved an Older Driver(s) 65+ years old: 27
No Seat belt (for seat belt eligible vehicles) 27	Fatal Crash Involved a Train: 0
Speed-related fatalities: 21	Fatal Crash Involved a Commercial Motor Vehicle(s): 21
	Holiday Fatalities: 3

For a full look at the Fatal Crash Stat Board and how the numbers compare to 2024 and 2023, visit: [2025 Fatality Spreadsheet.xlsx \(nd.gov\)](#). Note that 42 crashes are currently under investigation and are not yet categorized. You can also find a link to the 2023 North Dakota Crash Summary here: [NDDOT_2023CrashSummary_Final_WEB1.pdf](#)

Recent Court Opinions of Note

("A little late-night reading") – Alexander J. Bott, UND School of Law

The court opinions are a special contribution of my friend and colleague Earl G. Penrod, Senior Judge, Indiana Judicial Outreach Liaison, and Judge in Residence, National Judicial College

Reasonable Suspicion for a Vehicle Search and Custodial Interrogation

In this case, the North Dakota Supreme Court upholds the District Court's finding that the officers had sufficient reasonable suspicion to stop the vehicle. This case is a reminder that reasonable suspicion of unlawful conduct does NOT have to be related to the operation of the vehicle. Instead, officers may stop a vehicle when there is reasonable suspicion of potential unlawful activity. In this case, the officers were responding to a domestic altercation call. Under the totality of the circumstances, the officers had sufficient reasonable suspicion to stop the defendant's vehicle, which resulted in an impaired driving charge. The Supreme Court also rejected the defendant's claim that he had been subjected to unlawful custodial interrogation without having been advised of his Miranda rights as required. The Supreme Court noted that there was sufficient evidence to support the District Court's finding that there had not been a custodial interrogation, even though the District Court Order noted that the defendant was not arrested and was being "temporarily detained via a custodial interrogation."

State v. Werner, 2024 N.D. LEXIS 226 (December 19, 2024)

Odor of Burnt Cannabis vs Odor of Raw Cannabis

The Illinois Supreme Court found that the odor of burnt cannabis alone is insufficient to provide probable cause for a search of the vehicle. However, the Court found that the odor of raw cannabis is sufficient to establish probable cause for a search of a vehicle. The Court discusses and harmonizes the Medical Marijuana law, the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act, and the Motor Vehicle Code to find that the odor-proof container requirement for transporting cannabis in a vehicle is valid. As a result, when an officer who is trained to distinguish burnt cannabis from raw cannabis smells raw cannabis, it provides sufficient probable cause to search the vehicle because the odor suggests the cannabis is NOT in an odor-proof container as required by law. The smell of burnt cannabis points to prior or current use, while the smell of raw cannabis suggests the presence of raw cannabis, which is not in an odor-proof container.

People v. Molina, 2024 Ill. LEXIS 832 (December 5, 2024)

Useful Resources and Links

1. National Conference of State Legislatures - NCSL

State Legislatures: The Laboratories of Democracy

As the first branch of government, state legislatures are where ideas, policy and opinions intersect and provide Americans a direct voice in the nation's democracy. NCSL is home to the most comprehensive information available on legislatures in the 50 states, territories and commonwealths.

Click here for access: [Legislative News, Studies and Analysis | National Conference of State Legislatures](#)

Click here for trending legislative topics: [Forecast '25 Special Report](#)

Click here for the North Dakota: [North Dakota Legislative Branch | North Dakota Legislative Branch](#)

2. The National Judicial College (NJC)

The NJC serves state trial court judges, administrative law judges, limited jurisdiction judges, military judges, tribal judges, even commissioners of licensing bodies.

Click here for access: [The National Judicial College | NJC \(judges.org\)](#)

3. ABA Publication *Tribal Traffic Safety Bulletin*

The *Tribal Traffic Safety Bulletin* is produced by the ABA Judicial Division through a project funded by a grant from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. This newsletter will be shared twice a year, and will feature pieces written by Judicial Outreach Liaisons, Judicial Fellows, judges, and other program stakeholders. The newsletter will be focusing on highway safety matters in native lands.

Click here for access: [Tribal Traffic Safety Bulletin \(americanbar.org\)](#)

4. ABA Publication *Highway to Justice*

Highway to Justice is produced through a joint project with the American Bar Association Judicial Division and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. This complimentary publication is designed to be a source for updates on national traffic safety news.

Click here for all issues: [Highway to Justice \(americanbar.org\)](#)

5. Countermeasures That Work for Rural Communities: NHTSA

This report is an introduction to behavioral traffic safety countermeasures for rural stakeholders who want to build capacity, form partnerships, and address problems in their communities.

Click here: [Countermeasures That Work: An Introductory Resource for Rural Communities \(bts.gov\)](#)



AMERICANBARASSOCIATION

Judicial Division

Upcoming Trainings/Events/Webinars

*This is not an exhaustive list and is geared toward impaired driving

Rise25 Conference Future Dates

- Rise25, May 28–31, 2025 (Wed.–Sat.), Kissimmee, Florida. RISE25 will be held at the Gaylord Palms Resort and Convention Center. For more information: [RISE25 – RISE Conference](#)
- Rise26, July 20–23, 2026 (Mon.–Thur.), Nashville, Tennessee. RISE26 will be held at the Gaylord Opryland Resort and Convention Center.
- Rise27, July 19–22, 2027 (Mon.–Thur.), National Harbor, Maryland. RISE27 will be held at the Gaylord National Resort and Convention Center

2025 Practitioner Training from All Rise’s Treatment Court Institute! These four-day, in-person trainings will be held in Oklahoma City and facilitated by national experts. For more information: <https://allrise.org/trainings/practitioner-training/>

*Coordinator training: March 18–21, 2025

*Judicial training: August 19–22, 2025

*Defense attorney training: September 23–26, 2025

Lifesavers Conference Registration is OPEN: <https://lifesaversconference.org/longbeach25>

March 9–11, 2025 (Sun.–Tues.) Long Beach, CA

The 2025 National Interdisciplinary Cannabis Symposium

Register here: 2025 National Interdisciplinary Cannabis Symposium | Cannabis Symposium

Date & Time: September 19, 2025, 5 p.m. – September 21, 2025, 5 p.m.

Location: Denver, 2255 E Evans Ave, Denver, CO

The Green LAB is available for a separate price of \$100 and will be limited numbers.

NJC Upcoming Free Webinar & Programs

► NJC’s Drugged Driving Essentials

Date: March 17–19, 2025

Location: Indianapolis, IN

Course Fee: \$199 - This course is funded by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and offered at no cost to eligible participants.

Register here: <https://www.judges.org/courses/drugged-driving-essentials/>

► NJC Self-Study Free Course: Search & Seizure in Impaired Driving Adjudication

This self-study course has four modules which do not have to be completed at one time. The course has a suggested completion time of 90-120 minutes.

Description: The Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution guaranteeing individuals the right to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures is the most implicated constitutional protection in impaired driving adjudication. Further, states are permitted to provide greater individual protections beyond those guaranteed by the Fourth Amendment. As a result, issues of search and seizure are typically the most litigated legal challenges raised in impaired driving cases and judges must remain current on the multiple facets of this challenging aspect of the law.

Register: <https://www.judges.org/courses/search-seizure-in-impaired-driving-adjudication-a-self-study/>

Upcoming Trainings/Events/Webinars (cont.)

*This is not an exhaustive list and is geared toward impaired driving

ABA JOB Webinars

▶ ON-DEMAND

Title: "Behind the Uniform: Military Personnel and Impaired Driving."
Speaker: Colonel Tara Osborn, U.S. Army (Ret.), Moderator: Hon. Kate Huffman
Link: <https://www.americanbar.org/events-cle/ece/ondemand/443751095/>

▶ ON-DEMAND

Title: "But It's Just Weed! Understanding the Effects of Cannabis Use on Justice-Involved Adults and Adolescents."
Speaker: Dr. Kara Marciani, Moderator: Hon. Kate Huffman
Link: <https://www.americanbar.org/events-cle/ece/ondemand/444312633/>

▶ ON-DEMAND

Title: "Borderlands: America's 21st Century Range Wars"
Speakers: Hon. Rod Ring, Robert O. Saunooke, Prof. John D. Loftin, Mod: Prof. Danielle Finn
Link: [Borderlands: America's 21st Century Range Wars \[CC\] \(americanbar.org\)](https://www.americanbar.org/events-cle/ece/ondemand/444312633/)



I stand as a resource for each of you, so don't hesitate to reach out. If you have an issue that is somehow connected to impaired driving (think seven degrees of Kevin Bacon), I'll do my best to help. If it's not, I'm still happy to listen and help if I can. I know how isolating the position can be, so you have a friend in me. Until next time, peace on your heart and strength for your fight!

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