



**MCFARLAND RADAR
(Relevant Alcohol & Drug
Awareness Resources)
COALITION
AODA PREVENTION
NEWSLETTER
DECEMBER 2022**

December is National Impaired Driving Prevention Month

History

Since 1981, the government officials across America have worked their hardest to promote the importance of staying sober while driving during the month of December and it all stemmed from one woman and her resolve.

On May 3rd, 1980, 13 year old Cari Lightner was struck and killed by a man named Clarence Busch in a drunk driving incident. After the police had arrested Busch they discovered that this was not his first occurrence and that he had been fined for a drunk hit and run less than a week before his accident with Cari. At the time that this incident had occurred driving while intoxicated was a misdemeanor that was barely prosecuted, meaning that Busch was very unlikely to have gone to jail.

This caused Cari's mother, Candy Lightner to take action. This resulted in the development of the non-profit organization known as MADD, Mothers Against Drunk Driving. Candy's movement quickly grew across the nation. She pushed to a more strict definition of what drunk driving was, having legislators pass stricter laws and prosecutions that included jail time and license suspensions, up to having President Reagan establish 21 as the minimum drinking age and appointing Lightner as part of a commission developed to tackle the issue.

That's why for more than 40 years, preventionists across the country have observed National Impaired Driving Prevention Month in December to raise awareness that impaired driving can be deadly and to put strategies in place for all of us to make it home safely.

Remember, you are committing the crime of impaired driving whenever your ability to operate a vehicle is impaired by the effects of illegal drugs, prescription medication, over-the-counter medication, or

a blood-alcohol concentration of 0.08 grams per deciliter or higher.



Drunk Driving

Every day, about 32 people in the United States die in drunk-driving crashes, that's one person every 45 minutes. In 2020, 11,654 people died in alcohol-impaired driving traffic deaths — a 14% increase from 2019. Alcohol is a substance that reduces the function of the brain, impairing thinking, reasoning, and muscle coordination. All these abilities are essential to operating a vehicle safely.

The Effects of Blood Alcohol Concentration:

BLOOD ALCOHOL
CONCENTRATION (BAC) IN
G/DL

TYPICAL EFFECTS

PREDICTABLE EFFECTS ON DRIVING

.02	Some loss of judgment; relaxation, slight body warmth, altered mood	Decline in visual functions (rapid tracking of a moving target), decline in ability to perform two tasks at the same time (divided attention)
.05	Exaggerated behavior, may have loss of small-muscle control (e.g., focusing your eyes), impaired judgment, usually good feeling, lowered alertness, release of inhibition	Reduced coordination, reduced ability to track moving objects, difficulty steering, reduced response to emergency driving situations
.08	Muscle coordination becomes poor (e.g., balance, speech, vision, reaction time, and hearing), harder to detect danger; judgment, self-control, reasoning, and memory are impaired	Concentration, short-term memory loss, speed control, reduced information processing capability (e.g., signal detection, visual search), impaired perception
.10	Clear deterioration of reaction time and control, slurred speech, poor coordination, and slowed thinking	Reduced ability to maintain lane position and brake appropriately
.15	Far less muscle control than normal, vomiting may occur (unless this level is reached slowly or a person has developed a tolerance for alcohol), major loss of balance	Substantial impairment in vehicle control, attention to driving task, and in necessary visual and auditory information processing

Wisconsin: Drunk Driving

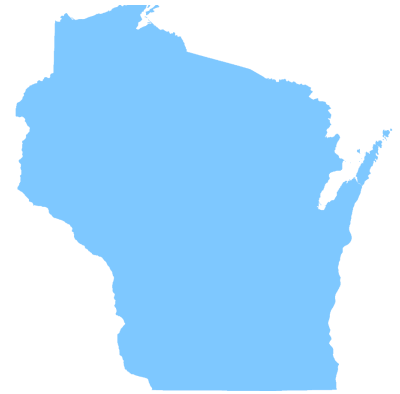
Drunk driving continues to be one of the deadliest crimes in the state of Wisconsin has the 8th highest rate of DUI in the country. In 2020, there were 494,939 drivers that had at a first offense OWI conviction according to the Wisconsin Department of Transportation. In the same year there was a reported, 183 total alcohol-impaired fatalities and 11 of those deaths were caused by a driver under the age of 21.



Consequences of a DUI:

State of Wisconsin Penalties:

- First Offense DUI in Wisconsin: Monetary fines or forfeiture ranging from \$150–\$300, surcharges, and driver's license revocation for up to 9 months. [Read more](#)
- Second Offense DUI in Wisconsin: Possible jail time (up to 6 months), significant monetary fines of \$150–\$1,100, surcharges, and driver's license revocation for at least 12 months. [Read more.](#)
- Third Offense DUI in Wisconsin: Fine or forfeiture ranging from \$600–\$2,000 and 45-day minimum confinement. [Read more.](#)
- Fourth Offense DUI in Wisconsin: Class H felony. Minimum \$600 and 60-day jail sentence. Maximum penalties are consistent with a Class H felony (fine of up to \$10,000 and/or up to six years in prison). Updated Dec. 1, 2018
- Fifth & Sixth Offense DUI in Wisconsin: Class G felony. Minimum, mandatory fine: Not be less than \$600 and as much as \$25,000. Maximum of 10 years in prison, surcharges, 2–3 years driver's license revocation.



Other Penalties:

- Auto Insurance: When someone has a DUI on their record, their car insurance rates will almost assuredly go up significantly and potentially continue to cost them more for years to come.
- Reinstating driver's license: When someone is convicted of a DUI, they will lose your license for a period, and will need to pay the necessary fees to have it reinstated afterward.
- Vehicle-related fees: Their car may be impounded upon your DUI arrest, and they will have to pay the impound lot fees to get it back. They also most likely will be required to have an ignition interlock device installed when they get their license back and pay all the installation and maintenance fees involved with the device.
- Careers: Getting a DUI can affect someone's current job in various ways. The most obvious being missed work time due to court sessions or if the person has to server prison time. Additionally, a DUI means that any time they apply for a job in the future, it will be required for them to disclose that they have a DUI as it is apart of their criminal history. Some employers require a criminal background check to verify that they are truthful on their application. Although it may seem that a DUI isn't that serious when it comes to getting a job, many employers consider it to be a liability

Drunk Driving Consequences



Fines



License
Suspension



Imprisonment
And/Or Probation



Court-Ordered
Treatment



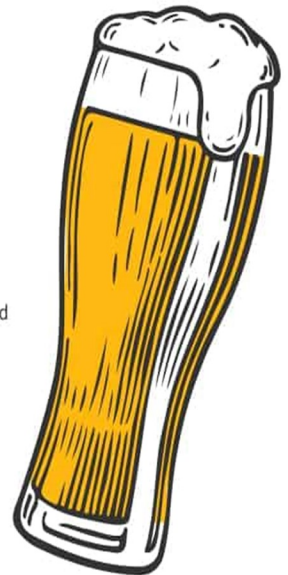
DUI School



Community
Service



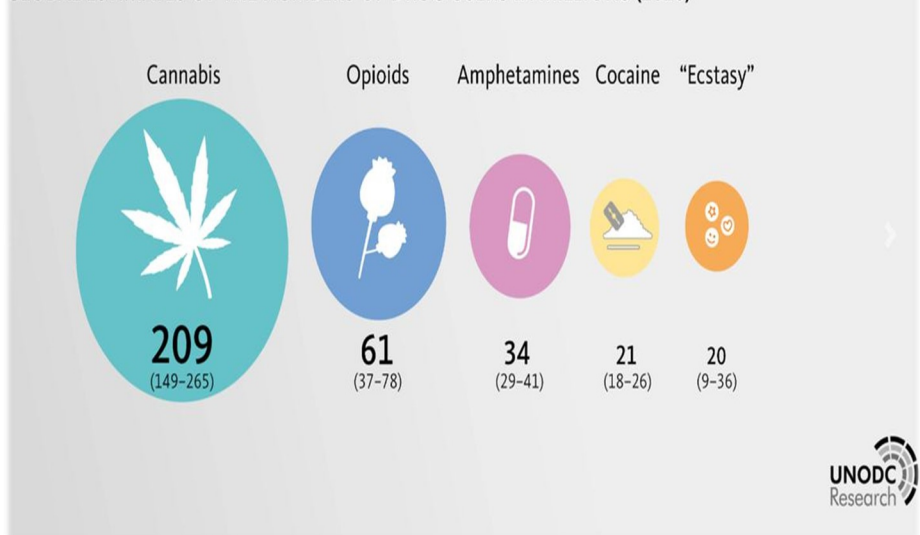
Court
Appearance



Drug Driving

Drug Driving is driving under the influence of the over-the-counter medications, prescription drugs, marijuana, or illegal drugs. In 2020, 12.6 million people (ages 16 and older) drove after using illicit drugs. Of that total, 11.7 million people were under the influence of marijuana. The most common drug found in accidents were Marijuana, Amphetamines, Hydrocodone, Oxycodone, Benzodiazepines or Cocaine.

GLOBAL ESTIMATES OF THE NUMBERS OF DRUG USERS IN MILLIONS (2020)



How Can Different Drugs Affect Driving:

- Prescription Medication: If you're feeling drowsy, aggressive, dizzy, nauseous, light-headed or shaky it can be dangerous to drive as your vision and ability to concentrate might be impaired
- Depressants:
 - Depressant drugs (like alcohol and benzodiazepines); opioid drugs (like heroin and oxycodone); and Cannabis can all 'depress' or 'slow down' activity in the body
 - Effects of depressants include:
 - Reduced reaction times
 - Reduce Concentration
 - Drowsiness
 - Difficulty Processing Information
 - Difficulty doing more than one thing at a time (ex: Keeping your car within its lane while watching for oncoming traffic)
 - Combining different depressant or opioid drugs can strengthen these effects and impact your driving skills even more
- Psychedelics: Taking these drugs can lead to seeing or hearing things that aren't there or experiencing real things in a distorted way
 - The effects of psychedelics vary and can have unpredictable effects on your driving ability
 - Effects of psychedelic:
 - Hallucinations
 - Confused thinking
 - Blurred Vision
 - Reduced Coordination

McFarland is a small community south of Madison in Dane County. In January of 2017, a group of concerned citizens came together to discuss substance abuse problems in the McFarland area. The McFarland RADAR is a result of these meetings

We are comprised of local representatives from schools, businesses, churches, village administration as well as parents, and youth—all working together to promote healthy lifestyles

For more information go to: <https://www.radarmc.com/>



For time, day and place of meetings, please contact Cathy Kalina at CathyK@fsmad.org

The McFarland RADAR (RADAR stands for Relevant Alcohol & Drug Awareness Resources) Coalition works to develop, implement and support environmental strategies to reduce substance abuse.

We believe by working together, we can nurture social and environmental changes to make the McFarland area a safer and healthier place, brightening the future of our children, youth and families.

McFarland RADAR Mission Statement

“The mission of McFarland’s RADAR Coalition is to promote healthy lifestyles in the McFarland area through alcohol and drug abuse prevention and education efforts.”

HOW CAN YOU HELP?

We are asking you to give the gift of time. Make a difference in the lives of our youth and our community by

1. Working with us in providing support for planning, project management and awareness campaigns
2. Helping with coalition events, conferences, workshops, and fairs held throughout the year.
3. Being a voice for change in our community, it is time to come together and be that force for change in the McFarland area.