

The Curb the Danger program targets people suspected of driving while impaired. The Edmonton Police Service program started in 2006 and has become a successful community-based initiative.

HOW IT WORKS

Any member of the public can call 911 when they spot someone they suspect is driving while impaired. That information is then communicated to patrol members who attempt to intercept the vehicle. If the vehicle or driver cannot be intercepted and attempts to locate them fail, a letter is sent to the registered owner of the offending vehicle, indicating the time and date it was reported to police.

WHY IT WORKS

The Curb the Danger program is successful because of the efforts of many different people: the public who report the incident, the police communication personnel who take the 911 calls, and the patrol members who intercept the vehicle.

For more detailed information, please scan the QR code or visit edmontonpolice.ca/impaireddriving



CURB THE DANGER™

Report an impaired driver.



Call 9-1-1

EDMONTON
POLICE
SERVICE

POLICE CAN STOP ANY VEHICLE TO CHECK THE SOBRIETY OF A DRIVER

Is a driver required to provide a breath sample if given a lawful demand?

Yes, if a driver refuses, they can be charged. Refusal carries the same punishment as impaired driving.

How much alcohol / drugs can a novice or commercial driver consume before driving?

None, there is zero tolerance for novice and commercial drivers. Both are subject to provincial sanctions if they have consumed any amount of alcohol or have any amount of drug in their system.

Can I use cannabis and drive?

There is no definitive amount of cannabis that is safe to use when driving. People are physiologically different and the onset and duration of effects of cannabis vary greatly based on quantity, concentration, and method of consumption. Ultimately the safest choice is to refrain from driving after using cannabis.

How do police test for cannabis and other drugs?

When grounds exist, the Edmonton Police Service can use an oral fluid screening device capable of detecting cannabis and cocaine. Qualified officers can also subject a suspected drug impaired driver to a Standardized Field Sobriety Test (SFST) which consists of eye and movement tests performed at the roadside.

What happens if a driver fails a Standardized Field Sobriety Test (SFST)?

If a driver fails a SFST, they can be arrested for impaired driving and transported to a facility to undergo further testing in the form of a Drug Recognition Expert Evaluation and demanded to provide a toxicology (blood or urine) sample.

What is the difference in penalty between alcohol and drug impaired driving?

None, the penalties for driving impaired are the same regardless of the specific impairing substance involved.

What is the Immediate Roadside Sanction (IRS) program?

The IRS program is a provincially legislated program that holds drivers accountable for impaired driving related offences. Each specific sanction carries a defined license suspension and typically involves a vehicle seizure / fine. Roadside sanctions are separate from any criminal charges that might also apply.

What is the penalty for impaired driving?

Impaired drivers can be subjected to both federal and provincial penalties depending on the circumstances. These can include jail, license suspensions, fines, prolonged vehicle seizures, mandatory remedial education programs, and participation in an ignition interlock program.