

COMPOSITE STATE GRADES:

B+	California
B	Georgia New York North Carolina Oregon
B-	Arkansas Arizona Florida Kansas Maine Michigan Minnesota Ohio Utah
C+	Illinois Indiana Mississippi Oklahoma Virginia Washington
C	Alabama Colorado Hawaii Iowa Kentucky Louisiana Maryland Missouri Nebraska Nevada New Jersey New Mexico Pennsylvania Vermont Wisconsin

C-	Connecticut Delaware Idaho New Hampshire Tennessee Texas West Virginia Wyoming
D+	District of Columbia
D	North Dakota Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota
D-	Alaska Massachusetts
F	Montana

E	Nation's Grade
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THE STATES' GRADES FOR 2002:

STATE	GOVERNOR	SENATE	HOUSE	II	III	IV	V	VI	LAWS	FATALITY TRENDS	OVERALL GRADE
AL	B+	C-	C	D-	C	C+	C	B	C+	C-	C
AK	B+	C-	C+	C-	D	C	F	C	D	F	D-
AZ	B+	D-	B-	D	A	B-	C	B	B	C+	B-
AR	A-	C	B-	B-	B	A	B	C	C+	B-	B-
CA	B+	C+	B-	A	A	A-	B	A	A-	B-	B+
CO	C-	D-	D+	D+	C-	B-	D	C	C	C	C
CT	B+	B	C+	C-	C+	B	D	B	C	D	C-
DE	B+	D+	B-	B-	C	B+	C	C	C-	D+	C-
DC	B+		B+	C-	B+	C-	F	C+	C+	F	D+
FL	C+	B+	B+	C	B	A-	C	A	B+	C+	B-
GA	A-	B+	B+	C	A-	C+	B	D+	A-	B	B
HI	A-	B+	C+	B	B-	A-	C	C+	C+	D+	C
ID	A-	D+	D+	C+	C-	D+	B	A	D	D+	C-
IL	A-	A	A	C+	A	C	D	B+	B+	C-	C+
IN	B+	C-	C-	D+	B-	C-	B	C	C+	B-	C+
IA	B+	C	C-	C+	B-	C	F	C-	D+	B+	C
KS	A-	B+	B	A-	B+	B+	B-	A-	B-	C+	B-
KY	B	D-	C	C	A-	D+	B	D+	D	B-	C
LA	A-	B	C-	B-	B+	C	C	B+	B-	D	C
ME	C-	B-	C	B	D	C+	B	D-	B-	B+	B-
MD	B+	B	B	C	B	D	D	C+	C+	C	C
MA	D	C+	C-	D-	D+	C-	F	B	F	D-	D-
MI	C-	C-	C-	B	B	D	B	B-	B	B-	B-
MN	C+	D+	C-	A	A-	B+	B	C	C-	B-	B-
MS	B+	B	C+	C	A	B	D	C	C	C	C+
MO	B	C	C	C+	B	B-	F	B	C+	C-	C
MT	D-	D+	C-	C-	D+	F	F	D-	F	F	F
NE	C-		B-	B-	A	B	D	C-	D+	C	C
NV	D+	C-	C-	C	B-	B+	C	C-	C	C+	C
NH	B	C	C-	B	B+	B+	F	C-	C+	F	C-
NJ	C-	C	C	D-	C	D	C	B	C+	C+	C
NM	D	C-	C-	B	A-	B-	B	B	C+	D+	C
NY	B+	B+	C+	C-	A	D-	B	B	B	B+	B
NC	C+	C	D+	C-	A-	C	C	B	A-	B-	B
ND	D+	D-	C-	B-	D	B-	F	D-	C+	F	D
OH	B	B-	B	B-	C+	B+	B	A-	B+	D+	B-
OK	C+	B-	C	C	C-	C	B	B-	C+	B-	C+
OR	A	B-	B-	A-	B	B-	B	B-	A-	B-	B
PA	C	C-	C-	B	B+	D-	C	B	C	C-	C
RI	B	B	C-	D-	B	D+	D	B	D+	F	D
SC	D	C-	C-	D-	C	F	D	A-	D+	F	D
SD	D-	C+	C-	C+	C	F	D	D+	D-	D-	D
TN	C+	C+	D+	D+	B-	D-	D	B	D	C-	C-
TX	B+	B+	B+	C-	D+	B-	D	B	C+	D+	C-
UT	B-	B+	B+	B	C	C+	B	B-	B	B	B-
VT	A-	C-	D+	B+	B+	B+	A-	D+	D+	D+	C
VA	B+	C+	D	B	A-	C	C	B	D+	B-	C+
WA	A	C+	B-	B	B	C+	C+	C-	B+	C-	C+
WV	B-	B-	B-	C-	B	B-	D	C+	D	C-	C-
WI	D	C	C	C+	C	B-	D	B	B	D+	C
WY	A-	C-	B-	B-	B	B+	C-	D	D-	C	C-
NATION	C	B+	C-	C+	C+	B-	C+	D+	C	C-	C

GRADE DISTRIBUTION BY SECTION:

Grade	Governor's Leadership	Senate Leadership	House Leadership	BAC Testing, Data and Records	State Law Enforcement Programs	Administrative Measures and Criminal Sanctions
A	OR, WA	IL	IL	CA, MN	AZ, CA, IL, MS, NE, NY	AR
A-	AR, GA, HI, ID, IL, KS, LA, VT, WY			KS, OR	GA, KY, MN, NM, NC, VA	CA, FL, HI
B+	AL, AK, AZ, CA, CT, DE, DC, IN, MD, MS, NY, TX, VA	FL, GA, HI, KS, NY, TX, UT USA	DC, FL, GA, TX, UT	VT	DC, KS, LA, NH, PA, VT	DE, KS, MN, NH, NV, OH, VT, WY
B	IA, KY, MO, NH, OH, RI	CT, LA, MD, MS, RI	KS, MD, OH	HI, ME, MI, NH, NM, PA, UT, VA, WA	AR, FL, MD, MI, MO, OR, RI, WA, WV, WY	CT, MS, NE
B-	WV, UT	ME, OH, OK, OR, WV	AZ, AR, CA, DE, NE, OR, WA, WV, WY	AR, DE, LA, NE, ND, OH, WY	HI, IN, IA, NV, TN	AZ, CO, MO, NM, ND, OR, TX, WV, WI, USA
C+	FL, MN, NC, OK, TN	CA, MA, MO, SD, TN, VA, WA	AK, CT, HI, MS, NY	ID, IL, IA, MO, SD, WI USA	CT, OH USA	AL, GA, ME, UT, WA
C	PA USA	AR, IA, MD, MO, NH, NJ, NC, WI	AL, KY, ME, MO, NJ, OK, WI	FL, GA, KY, MD, MS, NV, OK	AL, DE, NJ, SC, SD, UT, WI	AK, IA, IL, LA, NC, OK, VA
C-	CO, ME, MI, NE, NJ	AL, AK, IN, MI, NV, NM, PA, SC, VT, WY	IN, IA, LA, MA, MI, MN, MT, NH, NV, NM, ND, PA, RI, SC, SD, USA	AK, CT, DC, MT, NY, NC, TX, WV	CO, ID, OK	DC, IN, MA
D+	NV, ND	DE, ID, MN, MT	CO, ID, NC, TN, VT	CO, IN, TN	MA, MT, TX	ID, KY, RI
D	MA, NM, SC, WI		VA	AZ	AK, ME, ND	MD, MI, NJ
D-	MT, SD	AZ, CO, KY, ND		AL, MA, NJ, RI, SC		NY, PA, TN
F						MT, SC, SD

GRADE DISTRIBUTION BY SECTION:

Grade	Underage Drinking and Driving Control	Victim Issues	Laws	Fatality Trends	Composite
A		CA, FL, ID			
A-	VT	KS, OH, SC	CA, GA, NC, OR		
B+		IL, LA	FL, IL, OH, WA	IA, ME, NY	CA
B	AR, CA, GA, ID, IN, KY, ME, MI, MN, NM, NY, OH, OK, OR, UT	AL, AZ, CT, MA, MO, NJ, NM, NY, NC, PA, RI, TN, TX, VA, WI	AZ, MI, NY, UT, WI	GA, UT	GA, NY, NC, OR
B-	KS	MI, OK, OR, UT	KS, LA, ME	AR, CA, IN, KY, MI, MN, NC, OK, OR, VA	AR, AZ, FL, KS, ME, MI, MN, OH, UT
C+	WA USA	DC, HI, MD, WV	AL, AR, DC, HI, IN, MD, MO, NH, NJ, NM, ND, OK, TX	AZ, FL, KS, NV, NJ	IL, IN, MS, OK, VA, WA
C	AL, AZ, DE, FL, HI, LA, NV, NJ, NC, PA, VA	AK, AR, CO, DE, IN, MN, MS	CO, CT, MS, NV, PA USA	CO, MD, MS, NE, WY	AL, CO, HI, IA, KY, LA, MD, MO, NE, NV, NJ, NM, PA, VT, WI USA
C-	WY	IA, NE, NV, NH, WA	DE, MN	AL, IL, MO, PA, TN, WA, WV USA	CT, DE, ID, NH, TN, TX, WV, WY
D+		GA, KY, SD, VT USA	IA, NE, RI, SC, VT, VA	DE, HI, ID, NM, OH, TX, VT, WI	DC
D	CO, CT, IL, MD, MS, NE, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, WV, WI	WY	AK, ID, KY, TN, WV	CT, LA	ND, RI, SC, SD
D-		ME, MT, ND	SD, WY	MA, SD	AK, MA
F	AK, DC, IA, MA, MO, MT, ND, NH,		MA, MT	AK, DC, MT, NH, ND, RI, SC	MT

NATION'S REPORT CARD C

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
<p>POLITICAL LEADERSHIP:</p> <p>ADMINISTRATION</p> <p>HOUSE</p> <p>SENATE</p>	<p>C</p> <p>C-</p> <p>B+</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>The nation's political leaders scored a major victory by enacting a .08 illegal per se blood alcohol concentration (BAC) limit as the law of the land. In particular, the House and Senate Appropriations Committees showed great commitment to this lifesaving legislation.</p> <p>The NHTSA Administrator has declared that 2003 will mark a renewed commitment to combating alcohol-impaired driving. As an emergency department physician, Administrator Runge has personally witnessed the devastation that results from drunk driving.</p> <p>Recent congressional action by the House and Senate Transportation Appropriations Committees seeking to increase funding for key traffic safety programs is promising.</p> <p>The President has publicly endorsed passage of the Constitutional Amendment for Victims' Rights.</p> <p>Challenges:</p> <p>In 2003, the nation's political leaders will determine federal traffic safety priorities for the next six years. Action must be taken by the Administration and Congress to reverse the deadly trend the nation has witnessed in the past several years.</p> <p>MADD recently released an action plan to reduce alcohol-related deaths and injuries. The nation's political leaders must implement the following major policy recommendations from the plan in order to see significant progress:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) create a dedicated National Traffic Safety Fund to support priority traffic safety programs; 2) increase DWI/DUI enforcement, especially the use of frequent, highly-publicized sobriety checkpoints; 3) enact tougher, more comprehensive sanctions geared toward higher-risk drivers; and 4) enact primary enforcement seatbelt laws in all states. <p>The nation must also adopt a Constitutional Amendment for Victims' Rights.</p> <p>Congress must oppose attempts by the alcohol industry to lower alcohol excise taxes. Research shows that lower beer prices are associated with higher traffic fatality rates and increased underage alcohol consumption.</p>
<p>BAC TESTING, DATA AND RECORDS</p> <p>BAC TESTING, DATA AND RECORDS (CONTINUED)</p>	<p>C+</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>The NHTSA Administrator has stated that improving data systems will be a top priority in 2003.</p> <p>FARS continues to be the best system available for analyzing data on fatal crashes and documenting alcohol-involvement in these crashes.</p> <p>Over the last several years, federal agencies have increased the emphasis on data collection, reporting and increasing BAC testing rates.</p> <p>Improvements in the FARS imputation system have resulted in more</p>

		<p>accurate and reliable data.</p> <p>There has been an improvement and increase in the data available on line and better linkage between traffic data and medical records.</p> <p>Challenges: The Administration did not request increased funding for FARS in FY 2003 to support their stated recognition of the importance of data in evaluating and addressing impaired driving and other highway traffic safety issues.</p> <p>There continues to be a problem with the collecting and reporting of FBI arrest data. The FBI and the CDC need to report alcohol-related fatalities and serious injuries as violent crimes.</p>
<p>LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS</p>	<p>C+</p>	<p>Strengths: Individual law enforcement officers remain committed to enforcing impaired driving laws despite a lack of sufficient funding and resources.</p> <p>Sobriety checkpoints have long been recognized as one of the most effective deterrents to impaired driving and have been used by police for more than 20 years. Currently, 37 states and the District of Columbia conduct sobriety checkpoint enforcement programs.</p> <p>“Click It or Ticket” seat belt mobilizations have been very effective in increasing seat belt use. There are plans to conduct both seat belt and impaired driving mobilizations in 2003 and 2004.</p> <p>Challenges: Impaired driving enforcement programs lack sufficient funding. The Administration and Congress must provide more funding for enforcement efforts.</p> <p>Although sobriety checkpoints are extremely effective, only 11 states conduct them as often as once a week. Federal programs must fund and encourage the use of high-visibility, highly-publicized, multi-agency sobriety checkpoints and other impaired driving enforcement programs on a regular basis.</p> <p>Federal programs must also support on-going national impaired driving enforcement mobilizations supported by targeted paid ads.</p>
<p>ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES AND CRIMINAL SANCTIONS</p>	<p>B-</p>	<p>Strengths: Since the Rating the States 2000 Report, 16 states have adopted a .08 BAC per se law bringing the total number of states with a .08 BAC law to 33 and D.C.; 8 states and D.C. have adopted a GDL law.</p> <p>A growing number of states have adopted tougher sanctions for high BAC drivers and repeat offenders, including criminal and administrative vehicle sanctions.</p> <p>Challenges: 10 states still have not adopted an ALR law despite the long established proven effectiveness of this DUI countermeasure; one state still does not have an illegal per se law.</p> <p>Only 18 states and D.C. have adopted a primary enforcement seat belt law despite the fact that this may be the single most effective measure to reduce alcohol-related fatalities. Only one state has adopted a primary belt law</p>

		within the last three years.
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<p>UNDERAGE DRINKING AND DRINKING AND DRIVING CONTROL</p>	<p>C+</p>	<p>Strengths: Funding continues for the OJJDP Program to address underage drinking and there has been progress in the passage of GDL laws.</p> <p>The NIAAA Governor’s spouses’ initiative to address underage drinking continues, but it is too early to evaluate the effectiveness of the program and an evaluation component needs to be included.</p> <p>Federal dollars continue to provide a growing body of research on the extent and impact of underage drinking.</p> <p>Challenges: Congress needs to pass legislation to develop a national media campaign to prevent underage drinking.</p> <p>Failure of measures to include alcohol and underage drinking in the nation’s Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign indicates a lack of understanding that alcohol is the drug of choice among America’s youth and that alcohol is responsible for more youth deaths than all other illicit drugs combined.</p> <p>Enforcement of laws against alcohol sales to minors needs to be improved by imposing performance standards similar to those set by the Synar Amendment for sales of tobacco to underage purchasers.</p> <p>Tougher restrictions on all alcohol advertising need to be imposed to limit exposure and irresponsible messages to underage viewers; public health and safety messages should be an essential part of media outlets’ advertising plans.</p> <p>Congress not only needs to defeat efforts to roll back the excise tax on alcohol but also needs to increase the beer and wine taxes to equal the current excise tax on distilled spirits. A significant portion of the excise taxes on alcohol should be devoted to programs to prevent impaired driving and underage drinking.</p>
<p>VICTIM ISSUES</p>	<p>D+</p>	<p>Strengths: There is some support for a Crime Victims’ Rights Constitutional Amendment at the Congressional level and the Administration has expressed public support for the proposed amendment.</p> <p>VOCA continues to be a major source of funding for crime victims’ services; compensation and spending by state victim compensation programs has increased by nearly \$100 million over the last three years. There are currently more than 3,500 victim services programs funded by VOCA.</p> <p>Challenges:</p>

		<p>There has been little movement on the passage of State Constitutional Amendments for Victims' Rights during the past three years and Congress needs to move forward with the Crime Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment at the national level.</p> <p>The VOCA program is funded by fines imposed on criminal offenders; Congress needs to release more VOCA funds so that crime victims will get the help they need and deserve.</p>
LAWS	C	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>The passage of the federal law that imposes sanctions on states that do not lower their illegal blood alcohol concentration limit to .08 has resulted in 16 more states adopting a .08 BAC per se law.</p> <p>Provisions in TEA-21 requiring states to adopt minimum sanctions or penalties for repeat offenders have resulted in 32 states and D.C. enacting or strengthening penalties for repeat DUI offenders.</p> <p>35 states and D.C. have open container laws that are in compliance with TEA-21.</p> <p>Challenges:</p> <p>Federal laws dealing with traffic safety programs need to be revised to significantly increase funding for state highway safety programs and enforcement, to mandate passage of primary enforcement seat belt laws, and to mandate a comprehensive system of laws targeting higher-risk drivers including administratively imposed vehicle sanctions and treatment.</p> <p>Revisions also need to be made to hold states more accountable by ensuring that federal highway safety dollars are being used effectively.</p>
FATALITY TRENDS FATALITY TRENDS (CONTINUED)	C-	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>There is no good news in alcohol-related fatality trends in the U.S.</p> <p>Challenges:</p> <p>In the last three years, alcohol-related fatalities in the U.S. increased from 16,572 to 17,448 annually. This represents a 5% increase.</p> <p>The percentage of total traffic deaths that were alcohol-related also increased from 40% to 41%.</p> <p>The progress made in reducing alcohol-related fatalities in the 1980's and early 1990's has not only stalled but the nation is now headed in the wrong direction.</p>

United States 2001 Alcohol-Related Fatalities and Crash Costs

Total Traffic Crash Deaths	42,116
Total Alcohol-Related Traffic Deaths	17,448
Percentage of Total Traffic Deaths Alcohol-Related	41%
Annual Cost of Alcohol-Related Crashes	\$114,300,000,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Fatality	\$3,500,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Injury	\$99,000

ALABAMA C

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
STATE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP: GOVERNOR HOUSE SENATE	B+ C C-	<p>Strengths: Governor Siegelman publicly addresses DUI issues, his agenda includes DUI measures and he has endorsed alcohol-related legislation introduced in the legislature. The First Lady is active in "Leadership to Keep Children Alcohol Free." While the Speaker of the House and House leadership as well as the Senate President and Senate leadership are generally supportive of DUI legislation, there has not been much legislative activity. Senate bill on GDL did pass.</p> <p>Challenges: Governor needs to appoint DUI Task Force. House and Senate need to support and enact vehicle sanctions for repeat offenders, mandatory testing law for killed drivers and enhanced penalties for high BAC drivers.</p>
BAC TESTING, DATA AND RECORDS	D-	<p>Strengths: Has mandatory BAC testing of surviving drivers and tracks zero tolerance violations.</p> <p>Challenges: BAC testing rate of killed drivers of 48.5% is lower than national average of 73.6%. BAC testing rate of surviving drivers of 21.0% is lower than national average of 35.8%. Needs mandatory BAC testing of killed drivers, hospital BAC reporting, programs to increase BAC testing and reporting and complete DUI tracking system.</p>
STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS	C	<p>Strengths: Conducts highly publicized, high visibility, multi-agency SCP programs but only periodically. State Police/Highway Patrol use in-vehicle video cameras and PBTs. Training includes SFST, use of video cameras, DEC, use of PBTs and death notification.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs to conduct SCP and other high visibility enforcement programs on a regular basis and use and provide training on the use of PAS. Needs comprehensive DUI enforcement program including program to enforce DWS and needs to increase officer awareness of and compliance with mandatory BAC testing of surviving driver's law.</p>
ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES AND CRIMINAL SANCTIONS	C+	<p>Strengths: Has ALR, .08, mandatory assessment/treatment, primary belt and vehicle sanctions for DWS. Hardship license not available to repeat offenders, ALR and BAC test refusal suspensions count as prior DUI offense, pre-trial diversion not allowed for DUI offenders and state law does not create presumption offenders not DUI if BAC below a certain level.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs ignition interlock, vehicle sanctions for repeat offenders, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders, enhanced penalties based on BAC of .15 or higher, criminalization of BAC test refusal and felony DUI for 3rd or subsequent DUI offense. Request for ALR hearing delays license suspension, completion of mandated treatment program not required for license reinstatement and offenders can refuse BAC test under implied consent law.</p>

ALABAMA

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
UNDERAGE DRINKING AND DRINKING AND DRIVING CONTROL	C	<p>Strengths: 18.7% of youth drivers involved in fatal crashes in 1999/01 were alcohol positive. Rate of alcohol positive youth drivers involved in fatal crashes decreased 12.2% from 1996/98 to 1999/2001. Investigates last point of sale for MIP and reports to ABC. Conducts compliance checks and has GDL law, model 21 MDA laws and state supported PI&E programs directed at underage drinking.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs to investigate last point of sale where minors involved in A/R violations and DUI, keg registration, mandatory server training, school-based alcohol/drug education and intervention programs and programs to increase awareness and enforcement of zero tolerance law. Arrest rate for zero tolerance and MIP violations is low.</p>
VICTIM ISSUES	B	<p>Strengths: Has Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment with enabling legislation, child endangerment, crime victim on Pardon/Parole Board, Victim Compensation Board and agency that administers VOCA funds, victim restitution at sentencing is authorized and has electronic victim information system.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs enforcement mechanism for victims' rights, crisis response team with DUI victim representation and felony offense for causing serious injury while DUI.</p>
LAWS	C+	<p>Strengths: State has adopted 20 of 37 important legislative measures including 9 research based laws, 5 priority laws and 6 key laws. One of only 14 states and D.C. that has ALR, .08 and primary belt laws.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs ignition interlock, enhanced penalties based on BAC of .15 or higher and lower BAC limit for convicted offenders and criminalization of BAC test refusal.</p>
FATALITY TRENDS	C-	<p>Strengths: Percentage of total traffic fatalities A/R lower than the national average.</p> <p>Challenges: Rate of alcohol positive drivers involved in fatal crashes increased 4.9% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Between 1999 and 2001, 26.3% of drivers involved in fatal crashes were alcohol positive as compared to 25.4% between 1996/98.</p>

Alabama 2001 Alcohol-Related Fatalities and Crash Costs

Total Traffic Crash Deaths	994
Total Alcohol-Related Traffic Deaths	376
Percentage of Total Traffic Deaths Alcohol-Related	38%
Annual Cost of Alcohol-Related Crashes	\$2,400,000,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Fatality	\$3,000,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Injury	\$91,000

ALASKA

D-

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
STATE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP: GOVERNOR HOUSE SENATE	B+ C+ C-	<p>Strengths: Governor Knowles publicly addresses DUI issues, his agenda includes DUI measures and he has endorsed and supported alcohol-related and victim issues measures introduced in the legislature. The First Lady is active in "Leadership to Keep Children Alcohol Free." The legislature has passed a number of DUI and underage drinking bills in the last two sessions including an increase in the alcohol excise tax. Most of these bills originated in the House. Few bills originate in the Senate.</p> <p>Challenges: Governor needs to create DUI Task Force and provide support and leadership to address the crisis in underage drinking and youth alcohol-related fatal crashes in the state. The leadership in the House and the Senate has shown no support for a primary belt law and they need to enact mandatory assessment and treatment, GDL and other DUI countermeasures. The Legislature needs to address the underage drinking and youth alcohol-related crash problem in the state with effective legislation and resources.</p>
BAC TESTING, DATA AND RECORDS	C-	<p>Strengths: BAC testing rate of surviving drivers of 56.1% is higher than national average of 35.8%. Has mandatory BAC testing of surviving drivers, program to increase testing rate of drivers involved in serious injury crashes and tracks repeat offenders and zero tolerance violations.</p> <p>Challenges: BAC testing rate of killed drivers of 63.9% is lower than national average of 73.6%. Needs mandatory BAC testing of killed drivers, hospital BAC reporting, programs to increase BAC testing and reporting and complete DUI tracking system including vehicle sanctions.</p>
STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS	D	<p>Strengths: State Police/Highway Patrol use in-vehicle video cameras, PBTs and law enforcement training includes SFST, use of video cameras and death notification.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs to conduct highly publicized multi-agency SCP and other high visibility enforcement programs on a regular basis and use and provide training on the use of PAS. Training should also include DEC and use of PBTs. Needs comprehensive DUI enforcement program including program to enforce DWS and officer awareness of and compliance with mandatory BAC testing of surviving drivers law needs to be increased.</p>
ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES AND CRIMINAL SANCTIONS	C	<p>Strengths: Has ALR, .08, ignition interlock, vehicle impoundment/immobilization, vehicle confiscation/forfeiture, BAC test refusal is a criminal offense and has felony DUI for 3rd or subsequent DUI offense. ALR and BAC test refusal suspensions count as prior DUI offense and completion of mandated treatment program required for license reinstatement. Conviction for BUI provides for driver's license suspension and counts as prior DUI offense.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs primary belt, mandatory assessment/treatment, vehicle sanctions for DWS, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders, enhanced penalties based on BAC of .15 or higher and open container law. Repeat offenders eligible for hardship license, request for ALR hearing delays license suspension, offenders can refuse BAC test under implied consent law and state law creates presumption offender is not DUI if BAC below a certain level. Needs to eliminate pre-trial diversion for DUI offenders.</p>

ALASKA

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
UNDERAGE DRINKING AND DRINKING AND DRIVING CONTROL	F	<p>Strengths: Has mandatory server training, conducts compliance checks and has state sponsored PI&E program for underage drinking prevention. State recently increased alcohol excise tax.</p> <p>Challenges: 34.9% of youth drivers involved in fatal crashes in 1999/01 were alcohol positive. Rate of alcohol positive youth drivers involved in fatal crashes increased by 102.2% from 1996/98 to 1999/2001. Needs to investigate last point of sale where minors involved in A/R violations, needs GDL law, model 21 MDA laws, programs to increase awareness and enforcement of zero tolerance law, keg registration and school-based alcohol/drug education and intervention programs. Arrest rate for zero tolerance violations is low.</p>
VICTIM ISSUES	C	<p>Strengths: Has Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment with enabling legislation, victim restitution is authorized at sentencing, has electronic victim information system and causing serious injury while DUI is a felony offense.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs enforcement mechanism for victims' rights, enhanced penalties/child endangerment, crisis response team with DUI victim representation and victim representation on Pardon/Parole Board, Victim Compensation Boards and agency that administers VOCA funds.</p>
LAWS	D	<p>Strengths: State has adopted only 18 of 37 important legislative measures including 7 research based laws, 7 priority laws and 4 key laws.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs primary belt, mandatory assessment/treatment, vehicle sanctions for DWS, enhanced penalties based on BAC of .15 or higher, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders and open container law.</p>
FATALITY TRENDS	F	<p>Strengths: No strengths in this section based on alcohol-related fatality trends- one of the deadliest in the nation as indicated by the challenges.</p> <p>Challenges: Rate of alcohol positive drivers involved in fatal crashes increased 6.1% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Between 1999 and 2001, 36.6% of drivers involved in fatal crashes were alcohol positive as compared to 35.3% between 1996/98. Percentage of total traffic fatalities A/R substantially higher than the national average.</p>

Alaska 2001 Alcohol-Related Fatalities and Crash Costs

Total Traffic Crash Deaths	85
Total Alcohol-Related Traffic Deaths	43
Percentage of Total Traffic Deaths Alcohol-Related	50%
Annual Cost of Alcohol-Related Crashes	\$300,000,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Fatality	\$3,900,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Injury	\$123,000

ARIZONA B-

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
<p>STATE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP:</p> <p>GOVERNOR</p> <p>HOUSE</p> <p>SENATE</p>	<p>B+</p> <p>B-</p> <p>D-</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Governor Hull through GOHS publicly addresses DUI issues, her agenda includes DUI measures, she has endorsed alcohol-related legislation introduced in legislature, she supports a primary belt law and she has created a DUI Task Force. While the Governor has not provided the political leadership she could on these issues, the GOHS has been extremely supportive. Speaker and House leadership have been generally supportive of DUI and underage drinking issues.</p> <p>Challenges:</p> <p>Governor needs to get more personally involved in highway safety and underage drinking issues and provide highly visible political leadership and support. The Senate provides no support for DUI legislation and weakens House bills. Leadership in the legislature needs to stop defeating lifesaving legislation and push through passage of a primary belt law and GDL. There are no champions of impaired driving and other highway traffic safety issues in the House or the Senate.</p>
<p>BAC TESTING, DATA AND RECORDS</p>	<p>D</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Has mandatory BAC testing of killed drivers and program to increase testing/reporting rate of drivers involved in fatal or serious injury crashes.</p> <p>Challenges:</p> <p>BAC testing rate of killed drivers of 58.2% is lower than the national average of 73.6%. BAC testing rate of surviving drivers of 7.4% is lower than national average of 35.8%. Needs mandatory BAC testing of surviving drivers, hospital BAC reporting and complete DUI tracking system including vehicle sanctions.</p>
<p>STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Conducts highly publicized, high visibility, multi-agency SCP programs on a regular basis. State Police/Highway Patrol use in-vehicle video cameras, PBTs and mobile BAC testing vehicles. Training includes SFST, use of video cameras, DEC, use of PBTs and PAS and death notification. Has comprehensive DUI enforcement program with alternative transportation component and program to enforce DWS.</p> <p>Challenges:</p> <p>Need to use and provide training on PAS and needs to increase officer awareness of and compliance with mandatory BAC testing of killed drivers' law.</p>
<p>ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES AND CRIMINAL SANCTIONS</p>	<p>B-</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Has ALR, .08, ignition interlock, vehicle impoundment/immobilization, vehicle confiscation/forfeiture, vehicle sanctions for DWS, enhanced penalties based on BAC of .15 or higher and mandatory assessment/treatment. Repeat offenders not eligible for hardship license, ALR suspension counts as prior DUI offense, completion of mandated treatment program required for license reinstatement and state law does not create presumption offender not DUI if BAC below a certain level.</p> <p>Challenges:</p> <p>Needs primary belt law, lower BAC limit for convicted offenders, criminalization of BAC test refusal and felony DUI for 3rd or subsequent DUI offense. Request for ALR hearing delays license suspension, BAC test refusal does not count as prior DUI offense and implied consent law allows offender to refuse BAC test. Needs to eliminate pre-trial diversion for DUI offenders.</p>

ARIZONA

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
UNDERAGE DRINKING AND DRINKING AND DRIVING CONTROL	C	<p>Strengths: 23.4% of youth drivers involved in fatal crashes in 1999/01 were alcohol positive. Rate of alcohol positive youth drivers involved in fatal crashes decreased 2.2% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Investigates last point of sale where minors involved in A/R crashes, DUI or MIP. Conducts compliance checks, has mandatory server training, school-based alcohol/drug intervention programs, model 21 MDA laws and has increased alcohol excise tax.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs GDL law, programs to increase awareness and enforcement of zero tolerance law, keg registration and school-based alcohol/drug education programs. Arrest rate for zero tolerance and MIP violations is low.</p>
VICTIM ISSUES	B	<p>Strengths: Has Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment with enabling legislation, enforcement mechanism for victims' rights, enhanced penalties/child endangerment, crisis response team, victim representative on Compensation Board and agency that administers VOCA funds and victim restitution is authorized at sentencing.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs crime victim representative on crisis response team and Pardon/Parole Board, electronic victim information system, felony offense for causing serious injury while DUI and needs to eliminate provision that denies victim compensation to injured or killed victim passenger who was alcohol positive.</p>
LAWS	B	<p>Strengths: State has adopted 25 of 37 important legislative measures including 10 research based laws, 9 priority laws and 6 key laws.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs primary belt law, lower BAC limit for convicted offenders and criminalization of BAC test refusal.</p>
FATALITY TRENDS	C+	<p>Strengths: Rate of alcohol positive drivers involved in fatal crashes decreased 1.1% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Between 1999 and 2001, 25.2% of drivers involved in fatal crashes were alcohol positive as compared to 25.4% between 1996/98.</p> <p>Challenges: Percentage of total traffic fatalities A/R substantially higher than the national average.</p>

Arizona 2001 Alcohol-Related Fatalities and Crash Costs

Total Traffic Crash Deaths	1,048
Total Alcohol-Related Traffic Deaths	488
Percentage of Total Traffic Deaths Alcohol-Related	47%
Annual Cost of Alcohol-Related Crashes	\$2,600,000,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Fatality	\$3,300,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Injury	\$100,000

ARKANSAS B-

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
<p>STATE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP:</p> <p>GOVERNOR HOUSE SENATE</p>	<p>A- B- C</p>	<p>Strengths: Governor Huckabee publicly addresses DUI issues, his agenda includes DUI measures, he has endorsed alcohol-related legislation introduced in the legislature including .08 and he has created a DUI Task Force. House leadership is supportive of DUI legislation.</p> <p>Challenges: Senate Judicial Review Committee is often an obstacle to impaired driving initiatives and more support is needed from House on passage of a primary belt law.</p>
<p>BAC TESTING, DATA AND RECORDS</p>	<p>B-</p>	<p>Strengths: BAC testing rate of killed drivers of 73.9% is higher than the national average of 73.6%. BAC testing rate of surviving drivers of 53.8% is higher than the national average of 35.8%. Has mandatory BAC testing of killed and surviving drivers, program to increase testing/reporting rate of drivers involved in fatal/serious injury crashes, hospital BAC reporting authorized and tracks repeat offenders, DUID and zero tolerance violations.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs more comprehensive data and records system from arrest through disposition and DUI tracking system needs to track vehicle sanctions.</p>
<p>STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>Strengths: Conducts highly publicized, high visibility multi-agency SCP programs on a regular basis. State Police/Highway Patrol use in-vehicle video cameras and PBTs. Training includes SFST, conducting SCP, DEC, use of PBTs and death notification. Has comprehensive DUI enforcement program with alternative transportation component.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs to use and provide training on the use of PAS and needs program to enforce DWS. Officer awareness of and compliance with mandatory BAC testing of killed and surviving drivers' law needs to be increased.</p>
<p>ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES AND CRIMINAL SANCTIONS</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>Strengths: Has ALR, .08, ignition interlock, license plate confiscation, vehicle sanctions for DWS, vehicle confiscation/forfeiture and mandatory assessment/treatment. Repeat offenders not eligible for hardship license, request for ALR hearing does not delay license suspension, ALR and BAC test refusal suspensions count as prior DUI offense, completion of mandated treatment program required for license reinstatement and pre-trial diversion is not allowed for DUI offenders.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs primary belt law, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders, enhanced penalties based on BAC of .15 or higher, criminalization of BAC test refusal and felony DUI for 3rd or subsequent DUI offense. Implied consent law allows offender to refuse BAC test and state law creates presumption that offender is not DUI if BAC is below a certain level.</p>

ARKANSAS

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
UNDERAGE DRINKING AND DRINKING AND DRIVING CONTROL	B	<p>Strengths: 18.9% of youth drivers involved in fatal crashes in 1999/01 were alcohol positive. Investigates last point of sale where minors involved in A/R crashes, conducts compliance checks, has school based alcohol/drug intervention programs, has increased excise tax on alcohol with portion earmarked for assessment/treatment, enforcement, prosecution and/or underage drinking prevention and has high arrest rate for zero tolerance violations.</p> <p>Challenges: Rate of alcohol positive youth drivers involved in fatal crashes increased 7.6% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Needs GDL law, model 21 MDA laws, programs to increase awareness and enforcement of zero tolerance law, keg registration, mandatory server training and school-based alcohol/drug education programs. Arrest rate for MIP for violations is low.</p>
VICTIM ISSUES	C	<p>Strengths: Has enhanced penalties/child endangerment, crisis response team with DUI victim representation, crime victim representative on Compensation Board and agency that administers VOCA funds, victim restitution required at sentencing and electronic victim information system.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment with enabling legislation, enforcement mechanism for victims' rights, crime victim representative on Pardon/Parole Board and felony offense for causing serious injury while DUI.</p>
LAWS	C+	<p>Strengths: State has adopted 19 of 37 important legislative measures including 11 research based laws, 5 priority laws and 3 key laws.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs primary belt law, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders, enhanced penalties based on BAC of .15 or higher and open container law.</p>
FATALITY TRENDS	B-	<p>Strengths: Percentage of total traffic fatalities A/R substantially lower than the national average.</p> <p>Challenges: Rate of alcohol positive drivers involved in fatal crashes increased 14.1% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Between 1999 and 2001, 22.3% of drivers involved in fatal crashes were alcohol positive as compared to 20.1% between 1996/98.</p>

Arkansas 2001 Alcohol-Related Fatalities and Crash Costs

Total Traffic Crash Deaths	611
Total Alcohol-Related Traffic Deaths	193
Percentage of Total Traffic Deaths Alcohol-Related	32%
Annual Cost of Alcohol-Related Crashes	\$1,200,000,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Fatality	\$3,100,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Injury	\$90,000

CALIFORNIA B+

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
<p>STATE POLITICAL</p> <p>GOVERNOR ASSEMBLY SENATE</p>	<p>B+ B- C+</p>	<p>Strengths: Governor Davis is supportive of DUI issues and the initiatives and programs of the Office of Traffic Safety. The First Lady is active in “Leadership to Keep Children Alcohol Free.” The Assembly and Senate are generally supportive of DUI and underage drinking countermeasures but most of the bills seem to originate in the Assembly. State has the most comprehensive DUI laws in the nation.</p> <p>Challenges: Governor needs to play a more active role in speaking out on highway safety issues. Both the Assembly and the Senate need to be more aggressive and not rest on California’s record of being one of the most progressive states in the nation. Need continued leadership and support for mandatory assessment and treatment, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders and enhanced penalties based on BAC level of .15 or higher. Senate needs to be more proactive as opposed to just following the lead of the Assembly.</p>
<p>BAC TESTING, DATA AND RECORDS</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>Strengths: BAC testing rate of killed drivers of 90.9% is higher than the national average of 73.6%. Has mandatory BAC testing of killed and surviving drivers, program to increase testing/reporting rate of drivers involved in fatal/serious injury crashes and tracks repeat offenders, zero tolerance violations and vehicle sanctions. Test refusal rate of 5% is one of the lowest in the nation.</p> <p>Challenges: BAC testing rate of surviving drivers of 22.5% is lower than the national average of 35.8%. Needs hospital BAC reporting.</p>
<p>STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>Strengths: Conducts highly publicized, high visibility SCP programs on a regular basis. State Police/Highway Patrol use in-vehicle video cameras, PBTs and mobile BAC testing vehicles. Training includes SFST, conducting SCP, use of video cameras, DEC, use of PBTs and death notification. Has comprehensive DUI enforcement program with alternative transportation component and program to enforce DWS.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs to coordinate and conduct SCP and other high visibility enforcement programs jointly with local law enforcement, use and provide training on the use of PAS and increase officer awareness of and compliance with mandatory BAC testing of surviving drivers’ law.</p>
<p>ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES AND CRIMINAL SANCTIONS</p>	<p>A-</p>	<p>Strengths: Has ALR, .08, primary belt, ignition interlock, vehicle impoundment and immobilization, vehicle confiscation and forfeiture and vehicle sanctions for DWS. Repeat offenders not eligible for hardship license, request for ALR hearing does not delay license suspension, ALR and BAC test refusal suspensions count as prior DUI offense and completion of mandated treatment program required for license reinstatement. Conviction for BUI provides for driver’s license suspension and counts as prior DUI.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs mandatory assessment/treatment, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders, enhanced penalties based on BAC of .15 or higher, criminalization of BAC test refusal and felony DUI for 3rd or subsequent DUI offense. State law creates presumption offender is not DUI if BAC below a certain level and state needs to eliminate pre-trial diversion for DUI offenders.</p>

CALIFORNIA

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
UNDERAGE DRINKING AND DRINKING AND DRIVING CONTROL	B	<p>Strengths: 21.3% of youth drivers involved in fatal crashes in 1999/01 were alcohol positive. Investigates last point of sale where minors involved in A/R crashes or DUI and reports to ABC. Conducts compliance checks and has school-based alcohol/drug education and intervention programs, state sponsored PI&E programs directed at underage drinking, GDL law, model 21 MDA laws and keg registration. Arrest rate for zero tolerance and MIP violations is high.</p> <p>Challenges: Rate of alcohol positive youth drivers involved in fatal crashes increased 1.1% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Needs programs to increase awareness and enforcement of zero tolerance law, mandatory server training and more ABC enforcement officers.</p>
VICTIM ISSUES	A	<p>Strengths: Has Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment, enforcement mechanism for victims' rights, enhanced penalties/child endangerment, crisis response team with DUI victim representation, crime victim representative on Pardon/Parole Board, Victim Compensation Board and agency that administers VOCA funds, restitution is authorized at sentencing, has electronic victim information system and felony offense for causing serious injury while DUI.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs enabling legislation in support of Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment.</p>
LAWS	A-	<p>Strengths: State has adopted 26 of 37 important legislative measures including 12 research based laws, 8 priority laws and 6 key laws. One of only 14 states and D.C. that has ALR, .08 and primary belt laws.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs mandatory assessment/treatment, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders, enhanced penalties based on BAC of .15 or higher, criminalization of BAC test refusal and laws controlling happy hours.</p>
FATALITY TRENDS	B-	<p>Strengths: Percentage of total traffic fatalities A/R only slightly lower than the national average.</p> <p>Challenges: Rate of alcohol positive drivers involved in fatal crashes increased 7.8% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Between 1999 and 2001, 22.7% of drivers involved in fatal crashes were alcohol positive as compared to 21.4% between 1996/98.</p>

California 2001 Alcohol-Related Fatalities and Crash Costs

Total Traffic Crash Deaths	3,956
Total Alcohol-Related Traffic Deaths	1,569
Percentage of Total Traffic Deaths Alcohol-Related	40%
Annual Cost of Alcohol-Related Crashes	\$12,100,000,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Fatality	\$3,800,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Injury	\$115,000

COLORADO C

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
<p>STATE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP:</p> <p>GOVERNOR HOUSE SENATE</p>	<p>C- D+ D-</p>	<p>Strengths: Governor Owens' agenda in the past has included some DUI and other alcohol-related issues and the First Lady is active in "Leadership to Keep Children Alcohol Free." There were a number of bills introduced in the House including .08, open container and repeat offender legislation but the bills went nowhere. Primary belt bill was introduced in the Senate.</p> <p>Challenges: Governor needs to publicly address DUI and underage drinking issues, provide leadership and support for .08 and primary belt and create a DUI Task Force. Speaker and House leadership and Senate President and Senate leadership are not supportive of DUI legislation. Most of the DUI bills introduced in the House died in committee and the primary belt bill went nowhere in the House or the Senate. House and Senate leadership need to get behind key lifesaving legislation such as .08, primary belt and sanctions for repeat offenders.</p>
<p>BAC TESTING, DATA AND RECORDS</p>	<p>D+</p>	<p>Strengths: BAC testing rate of killed drivers of 86.4% is higher than the national average of 73.6%. Has mandatory BAC testing of killed and surviving drivers.</p> <p>Challenges: BAC testing rate of surviving drivers of 29.8% is lower than the national average of 35.8%. Needs hospital BAC reporting and complete DUI tracking system including tracking of vehicle sanctions.</p>
<p>STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS</p>	<p>C-</p>	<p>Strengths: Conducts high visibility multi-agency SCP programs but only during high risk periods. State Police/Highway Patrol use in-vehicle video cameras, PBTs and mobile BAC testing vehicles. Training includes SFST, use of video cameras, DEC and use of PBTs. Has components of comprehensive DUI enforcement program and has program to enforce DWS.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs to conduct highly publicized, multi-agency SCP and other high visibility enforcement programs on a regular basis and use and provide training on the use of PAS. Training should also include training on conducting SCP. Comprehensive DUI enforcement program needs local community involvement and needs to increase officer awareness of and compliance with mandatory BAC testing of killed and surviving drivers law.</p>
<p>ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES AND CRIMINAL SANCTIONS</p>	<p>B-</p>	<p>Strengths: Has ALR, ignition interlock, mandatory assessment/treatment and enhanced penalties based on BAC of .15 or higher. Repeat offenders are not eligible for hardship license, BAC test refusal suspension counts as prior DUI offense, completion of mandated treatment program required for license reinstatement, pre-trial diversion not allowed for DUI offenders and state law does not create presumption that offender is not DUI if BAC below a certain level.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs .08, primary belt, vehicle sanctions for repeat offenders and DWS, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders, criminalization of test refusal and felony DUI for 3rd or subsequent DUI offense. Request for ALR hearing delays license suspension, ALR suspension does not count as a prior DUI offense and implied consent law allows offenders to refuse BAC test.</p>

COLORADO

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
UNDERAGE DRINKING AND DRINKING AND DRIVING CONTROL	D	<p>Strengths: 22.6% of youth drivers involved in fatal crashes in 1999/01 were alcohol positive. Investigates last point of sale where minors involved in A/R crashes or MIP, conducts compliance checks, has GDL law, model 21 MDA laws, state sponsored PI&E programs to prevent underage drinking and conducts keg or party patrols.</p> <p>Challenges: Rate of alcohol positive youth drivers involved in fatal crashes increased 20.0% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Needs programs to increase awareness and enforcement of zero tolerance law, keg registration, mandatory server training and school-based alcohol/drug education and intervention programs. Arrest rate for zero tolerance and MIP violations is low.</p>
VICTIM ISSUES	C	<p>Strengths: Has Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment, enhanced penalties/child endangerment and victim restitution is authorized at sentencing.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs enabling legislation in support of Victims Rights Constitutional Amendment, enforcement mechanism for victims' rights, crisis response team with DUI victim representation, victim representation on Pardon/Parole and Victim Compensation Boards and agency that administers VOCA funds, electronic victim information system and felony offense for causing serious injury while DUI.</p>
LAWS	C	<p>Strengths: State has adopted 21 of 37 important legislative measures including 8 research based laws, 8 priority laws and 5 key laws.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs .08 BAC, primary belt, vehicle sanctions for repeat offenders and DWS, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders, criminalization of test refusal and open container.</p>
FATALITY TRENDS	C	<p>Strengths: No strengths in this section based on alcohol-related fatality trends- one of the deadliest in the nation as indicated by the challenges.</p> <p>Challenges: Rate of alcohol positive drivers involved in fatal crashes increased 7.3% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Between 1999 and 2001, 25.1% of drivers involved in fatal crashes were alcohol positive as compared to 23.8% between 1996/98. Percentage of total traffic fatalities A/R higher than the national average.</p>

Colorado 2001 Alcohol-Related Fatalities and Crash Costs

Total Traffic Crash Deaths	736
Total Alcohol-Related Traffic Deaths	328
Percentage of Total Traffic Deaths Alcohol-Related	45%
Annual Cost of Alcohol-Related Crashes	\$1,800,000,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Fatality	\$3,600,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Injury	\$109,000

CONNECTICUT C-

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
<p>STATE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP:</p> <p>GOVERNOR HOUSE SENATE</p>	<p>B+ C+ B</p>	<p>Strengths: Governor Rowland has provided leadership and support for drunk driving issues by publicly addressing these issues, including them in his agenda, endorsing bills and he has appointed a DUI Task Force and coalition on underage drinking. The First Lady is active in "Leadership to Keep Children Alcohol Free." President of the Senate and Senate leadership are generally supportive of DUI legislation.</p> <p>Challenges: Governor did not include GDL in budget bill despite the high rate of youth involvement in alcohol-related crashes in the state. House leadership is not supportive of DUI legislation and opposition to highway safety issues generally comes from the Senate. The House killed the GDL bill and the open container and ignition interlock bill also died in committee. House and Senate have killed GDL and BUI in the last two sessions.</p>
<p>BAC TESTING, DATA AND RECORDS</p>	<p>C-</p>	<p>Strengths: BAC testing rate of killed drivers of 84.8% is higher than the national average of 73.6%. Has mandatory BAC testing of killed drivers and program to increase testing/reporting rate of drivers involved in fatal/serious injury crashes.</p> <p>Challenges: BAC testing rate of surviving drivers of 27.0% is lower than the national average of 35.8%. Needs mandatory BAC testing of surviving drivers, hospital BAC reporting and complete DUI tracking system including vehicle sanctions. BAC test refusal rate of 31% is one of the highest in the nation.</p>
<p>STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS</p>	<p>C+</p>	<p>Strengths: Conducts highly publicized, high visibility, multi-agency SCP programs but only periodically. State Police/Highway Patrol use in-vehicle video cameras and training includes SFST, conducting SCP, use of video cameras and death notification. Has comprehensive DUI enforcement program with alternative transportation component.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs to conduct highly publicized, multi-agency SCP and other high visibility enforcement programs on a regular basis and use and provide training on the use of PBTs and PAS. Training program should also include DEC. Needs program to enforce DWS and officer awareness of and compliance with mandatory BAC testing of killed drivers law needs to be increased.</p>
<p>ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES AND CRIMINAL SANCTIONS</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>Strengths: Has ALR, .08, primary belt, vehicle impoundment/immobilization, mandatory assessment/treatment, test refusal is a criminal offense and felony DUI for 3rd or subsequent DUI offense. Repeat offenders not eligible for hardship license, request for ALR hearing does not delay license suspension, ALR suspension counts as prior DUI offense, pre-trial diversion not allowed for DUI offenders and state law does not create presumption offender not DUI if BAC below a certain level.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs ignition interlock, vehicle sanctions for repeat offenders and DWS, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders and open container. License not confiscated at time of arrest for BAC test failure or refusal, BAC test refusal suspension does not count as prior DUI offense, completion of mandated treatment program is not required for license reinstatement and state needs to adopt BUI law with driver's license suspension sanctions.</p>

CONNECTICUT

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS
UNDERAGE DRINKING AND DRINKING AND DRIVING CONTROL	D	<p>Strengths: Investigates last point of sale where minor involved in A/R crash, DUI or MIP and reports to ABC. Conducts compliance checks, has school-based alcohol/drug intervention programs, keg registration and state sponsored PI&E programs directed at underage drinking. Arrest rate for zero tolerance violations is high.</p> <p>Challenges: 29.9% of youth drivers involved in fatal crashes in 1999/01 were alcohol positive. Rate of alcohol positive youth drivers involved in fatal crashes increased 12.6% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Needs GDL law, model 21 MDA laws, programs to increase awareness and enforcement of zero tolerance law and school-based alcohol/drug education programs. Arrest rate for MIP violations is low.</p>
VICTIM ISSUES	B	<p>Strengths: Has Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment with enabling legislation, enforcement mechanism for victims' rights, crisis response team, victim restitution is authorized at sentencing, electronic victim information system and felony offense for causing serious injury while DUI.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs enhanced penalties/child endangerment, DUI victim representation on crisis response team and victim representation on Pardon/Parole Board, Victim Compensation Board and agency that administers VOCA funds.</p>
LAWS	C	<p>Strengths: State has adopted 20 important legislative measures including 8 research based laws, 5 priority laws and 7 key laws. One of only 14 states and D.C. that has ALR, .08 and primary belt laws.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs ignition interlock, vehicle sanctions for repeat offenders and DWS, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders, anti-plea bargaining, criminalization of test refusal and open container.</p>
FATALITY TRENDS	D	<p>Strengths: No strengths in this section based on increase in alcohol-related fatality trends as indicated by the challenges.</p> <p>Challenges: Rate of alcohol positive drivers involved in fatal crashes increased 0.6% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Between 1999 and 2001, 31.1% of drivers involved in fatal crashes were alcohol positive as compared to 31.0% between 1996/98. Percentage of total traffic fatalities A/R one of the highest in the nation.</p>

Connecticut 2001 Alcohol-Related Traffic Fatalities and Crash Costs

Total Traffic Crash Deaths	312
Total Alcohol-Related Traffic Deaths	158
Percentage of Total Traffic Deaths Alcohol-Related	51%
Annual Cost of Alcohol-Related Crashes	\$1,000,000,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Fatality	\$4,100,000
Cost of Alcohol-Related Crash Injury	\$126,000

DELAWARE C-

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
<p>STATE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP:</p> <p>GOVERNOR HOUSE SENATE</p>	<p>B+ B- D+</p>	<p>Strengths: Governor Minner has provided leadership and support for DUI issues by publicly addressing such issues, including them in her agenda and endorsing bills. She supports .08 and primary belt laws. Speaker of the House and the House leadership is supportive of DUI legislation.</p> <p>Challenges: Governor needs to appoint a DUI Task Force. Senate President and Senate leadership are not supportive of DUI legislation. Senate needs to support and provide leadership on primary belt bill and .08.</p>
<p>BAC TESTING, DATA AND RECORDS</p>	<p>B-</p>	<p>Strengths: BAC testing rate of killed drivers of 88.3% is higher than the national average of 73.6%. BAC testing rate of surviving drivers of 64.2% is higher than the national average of 35.8%. Has mandatory BAC testing of surviving drivers and tracks repeat offenders, zero tolerance violations and ignition interlock actions. BAC test refusal rate of 8% is one of the lowest in the nation.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs mandatory BAC testing for killed drivers, hospital BAC reporting and complete DUI tracking system including vehicle sanctions.</p>
<p>STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>Strengths: Conducts highly publicized, high visibility, multi-agency SCP programs but only periodically. State Police/Highway Patrol use in-vehicle video cameras and PBTs. Training includes SFST, conducting SCP, use of video cameras, DEC, use of PBTS and death notification. Has components of comprehensive DUI enforcement program.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs to conduct highly publicized, multi-agency SCP and other high visibility enforcement programs on a regular basis and use and provide training on the use of PAS. Needs program to enforce DWS and officer awareness of and compliance with mandatory BAC testing of surviving drivers law.</p>
<p>ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES AND CRIMINAL SANCTIONS</p>	<p>B+</p>	<p>Strengths: Has ALR, ignition interlock, license plate confiscation, vehicle impoundment/immobilization, vehicle sanctions for DWS and mandatory assessment/treatment. Repeat offenders not eligible for hardship license, request for ALR hearing does not delay license suspension, ALR and BAC test refusal suspensions count as prior DUI offense, completion of mandated treatment program required for license reinstatement and state law does not create presumption offenders not DUI if BAC below a certain level.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs .08, primary belt, vehicle sanctions for repeat offenders, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders, enhanced penalties based on BAC limit of .15 or higher, criminalization of BAC test refusal and felony DUI for 3rd or subsequent DUI offense. Has a high percentage of license reinstatements as a result of administrative hearings and needs to eliminate pre-trial diversion for DUI offenders.</p>

DELAWARE

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
UNDERAGE DRINKING AND DRINKING AND DRIVING CONTROL	C	<p>Strengths: 20.4% of youth drivers involved in fatal crashes in 1999/01 were alcohol positive. Investigates last point of sale where minors involved in A/R crashes, DUI or MIP. Conducts compliance checks, has GDL law, mandatory server training and state sponsored PI&E programs directed at underage drinking.</p> <p>Challenges: Rate of alcohol positive youth drivers involved in fatal crashes increased 35.2% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Needs model 21 MDA laws, programs to increase awareness and enforcement of zero tolerance law, keg registration and school based alcohol/drug education and intervention programs. Arrest rate for zero tolerance and MIP violations is low and state has decreased alcohol excise tax.</p>
VICTIM ISSUES	C	<p>Strengths: Has enhanced penalties/child endangerment, crisis response team and victim restitution is authorized at sentencing.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment with enabling legislation, enforcement mechanism for victims' rights, DUI victim representation on crisis response team, victim representation on Pardon/Parole Board, Victim Compensation Board and agency that administers VOCA funds, electronic victim information system, felony offense for causing serious injury while DUI and dram shop liability for commercial establishments and social hosts.</p>
LAWS	C-	<p>Strengths: State has only adopted 15 of 37 important legislative measures including 10 research based laws, 3 priority laws and 2 key laws.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs .08, primary belt, vehicle sanctions for repeat offenders, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders, enhanced penalties based on BAC limit of .15 or higher, criminalization of BAC test refusal and open container.</p>
FATALITY TRENDS	D+	<p>Strengths: No strengths in this area and alcohol-related fatality trend is one of the deadliest in the nation as indicated by challenges.</p> <p>Challenges: Rate of alcohol positive drivers involved in fatal crashes increased 21.5% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Between 1999 and 2001, 26.7% of drivers involved in fatal crashes were alcohol positive as compared to 23.1% between 1996/98. Percentage of total traffic fatalities A/R substantially higher than the national average.</p>

Delaware 2001 Alcohol-Related Fatalities and Crash Costs

Total Traffic Crash Deaths	136
Total Alcohol-Related Traffic Deaths	65
Percentage of Total Traffic Deaths Alcohol-Related	48%
Annual Cost of Alcohol-Related Crashes	\$400,000,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Fatality	\$3,700,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Injury	\$107,000

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA D+

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
<p>STATE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP:</p> <p>MAYOR</p> <p>CITY COUNCIL</p>	<p>B+</p> <p>B+</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Mayor Williams is supportive of traffic safety laws and anti-DUI legislation. The City Council over the last few years has passed significant DUI countermeasures including .08, primary belt and GDL.</p> <p>Challenges:</p> <p>The Mayor and the City Council need to focus on increasing sanctions for repeat offenders and programs to reduce underage drinking. Rate of alcohol involvement in fatal youth crashes is one of the highest in the nation and enforcement programs need to focus on tougher sanctions for offenders and establishments who violate 21 MDA laws. Underage drinking prevention and enforcement programs should be a top priority. DUI/Underage Drinking Task Force needs to be appointed.</p>
<p>BAC TESTING, DATA AND RECORDS</p>	<p>C-</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>BAC testing rate of surviving drivers of 40.0% is higher than the national average of 35.8%. Has mandatory BAC testing of surviving drivers.</p> <p>Challenges:</p> <p>BAC testing rate of killed drivers of 0.0% is the lowest in the nation indicating a serious testing and/or reporting problem. Needs mandatory BAC testing of killed drivers, program to increase testing rate of killed drivers, hospital BAC reporting and complete DUI tracking system including vehicle sanctions.</p>
<p>STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS</p>	<p>B+</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Conducts highly publicized, high visibility, multi-agency SCP on a regular basis. Police use in-vehicle video cameras, PBTs, PAS and mobile BAC testing vehicles. Training includes SFST, DEC and death notification. Has comprehensive DUI enforcement program with alternative transportation component.</p> <p>Challenges:</p> <p>Training program should include training on use of video cameras, PBTs and PAS. Needs program to enforce DWS and officer awareness of and compliance with mandatory BAC testing of surviving drivers law needs to be increased.</p>
<p>ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES AND CRIMINAL SANCTIONS</p>	<p>C-</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Has ALR, .08, primary belt, ignition interlock, vehicle impoundment and immobilization and open container law. ALR and BAC test refusal suspensions count as prior DUI offense and there is no presumption created by law that offender is not DUI if BAC is below a certain limit.</p> <p>Challenges:</p> <p>Needs mandatory assessment/treatment, vehicle sanctions for repeat offenders and DWS, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders, enhanced penalties based on BAC limit of .15 or higher, criminalization of test refusal, felony DUI for 3rd or subsequent DUI offense and BUI law with license sanctions. Repeat offenders eligible for hardship license, request for ALR hearing delays license suspension and completion of mandated treatment program not required for license reinstatement. License reinstatement rate following ALR administrative hearings is high and District needs to eliminate pre-trial diversion for DUI offenders.</p>

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
UNDERAGE DRINKING AND DRINKING AND DRIVING CONTROL	F	<p>Strengths: Investigates last point of sale where minors involved in A/R crashes, DUI or MIP. Conducts compliance checks and has GDL law and model 21 MDA laws.</p> <p>Challenges: 37.6% of youth drivers involved in fatal crashes in 1999/01 were alcohol positive. Rate of alcohol positive youth drivers involved in fatal crashes increased 28.2% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Needs programs to increase awareness and enforcement of zero tolerance law, mandatory server training, school-based alcohol/drug education and intervention programs and District sponsored PI&E programs directed at underage drinking. Arrest rate for zero tolerance and MIP violations is low.</p>
VICTIM ISSUES	C+	<p>Strengths: Has Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment, enhanced penalties/child endangerment, crisis response team, victim representation on Victim Compensation Board and victim restitution required at sentencing.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs enabling legislation in support of Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment, enforcement mechanism for victims' rights, DUI victim representation on crisis response team, victim representation on Pardon/Parole Board and agency that administers VOCA funds, electronic victim information system and felony offense for causing serious injury while DUI.</p>
LAWS	C+	<p>Strengths: City Council has adopted 19 of 37 important legislative measures including 9 research based laws, 6 priority laws and 4 key laws. Only D.C. and 14 states have ALR, .08 and primary belt laws.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs mandatory assessment/treatment, vehicle sanctions for repeat offenders and DWS, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders, enhanced penalties based on BAC limit of .15 or higher and criminalization of BAC test refusal.</p>
FATALITY TRENDS	F	<p>Strengths: No strengths in this area and alcohol-related fatality trend is one of the deadliest in the nation as indicated by the challenges.</p> <p>Challenges: Rate of alcohol positive drivers involved in fatal crashes increased 9.7% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Between 1999 and 2001, 33.3% of drivers involved in fatal crashes were alcohol positive as compared to 31.2% between 1996/98. Percentage of total traffic fatalities A/R second highest in the nation.</p>

District of Columbia 2001 Alcohol-Related Fatalities and Crash Costs

Total Traffic Crash Deaths	68
Total Alcohol-Related Traffic Deaths	38
Percentage of Total Traffic Deaths Alcohol-Related	55%
Annual Cost of Alcohol-Related Crashes	\$1,700,000,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Fatality	\$4,500,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Injury	\$130,000

FLORIDA B-

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
<p>STATE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP:</p> <p>GOVERNOR HOUSE SENATE</p>	<p>C+ B+ B+</p>	<p>Strengths: Governor Bush publicly addresses DUI and other alcohol-related issues but has not actively endorsed some key measures. The First Lady is active in "Leadership to Keep Children Alcohol Free." Leadership in the House and House members have been supportive of DUI and victims' issues legislation and were the moving force behind passage of felony DUI law, criminalization of test refusal, victims' public records law and vehicle registration donor program. House and Senate passed Open House Law to reduce availability of alcohol to minors.</p> <p>Challenges: Governor needs to make highway safety issues part of his legislative agenda, provide leadership and support for the passage of primary belt and appoint a DUI Task Force. He eliminated Commission on Alcohol. Senate President is not supportive of DUI legislation. House and Senate need to show their support for lifesaving legislation by passing a primary belt law.</p>
<p>BAC TESTING, DATA AND RECORDS</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>Strengths: Has mandatory BAC testing of killed and surviving drivers, program to increase testing/reporting rate of drivers involved in fatal/serious injury crashes, hospital BAC reporting is authorized and tracks repeat offenders and zero tolerance violations.</p> <p>Challenges: BAC testing rate of killed drivers of 65.4% is lower than the national average of 73.6%. BAC testing rate of surviving drivers of 22.2% is lower than the national average of 35.8%. Needs complete DUI tracking system including vehicle sanctions. BAC test refusal rate of 37%-43% is one of the highest in the nation.</p>
<p>STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>Strengths: Conducts highly publicized, high visibility, multi-agency SCP programs but only periodically. State Police/Highway Patrol use in-vehicle video cameras, PBTs and mobile BAC testing vehicles. Training includes SFST, conducting SCP, DEC and use of video cameras and PBTs. Has some of the components of comprehensive DUI enforcement program and program to enforce DWS.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs to conduct highly publicized, multi-agency SCP and other high visibility enforcement programs on a regular basis, use and provide training on use of PAS and training program should include death notification. Officer awareness of and compliance with mandatory BAC testing of killed and surviving drivers' laws needs to be increased.</p>
<p>ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES & CRIMINAL SANCTIONS</p>	<p>A-</p>	<p>Strengths: Has ALR, .08, ignition interlock, vehicle impoundment/immobilization, vehicle sanctions for DWS, mandatory assessment/treatment, test refusal is a criminal offense and has felony DUI for 3rd or subsequent DUI offense. Repeat offenders not eligible for hardship license, request for ALR hearing does not delay license suspension, ALR and BAC test refusal suspensions count as prior DUI offense, completion of mandated treatment program is required for license reinstatement and pre-trial diversion is not allowed for DUI offenders.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs primary belt, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders and enhanced penalties based on BAC limit of .15 or higher. Implied consent law allows offenders to refuse BAC test and state law creates presumption that offenders are not DUI if BAC is below a certain limit.</p>

FLORIDA

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
UNDERAGE DRINKING AND DRINKING AND DRIVING CONTROL	C	<p>Strengths: 17.8% of youth drivers involved in fatal crashes in 1999/01 were alcohol positive. Investigates last point of sale where minors involved in A/R crashes, DUI or MIP and reports to ABC. Has GDL law, conducts compliance checks and has good ABC enforcement program as evidenced by high citation rate of licensed establishments for age 21 violations.</p> <p>Challenges: Rate of alcohol positive youth drivers involved in fatal crashes increased 27.4% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Needs programs to increase awareness and enforcement of zero tolerance law, model 21 MDA laws, keg registration, mandatory server training, school-based alcohol/drug education and intervention programs and state sponsored PI&E programs directed at underage drinking.</p>
VICTIM ISSUES	A	<p>Strengths: Has Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment; enhanced penalties/child endangerment; crisis response team with DUI victim representation; victim representation on Pardon/Parole Board, Victim Compensation Board and agency that administers VOCA funds; electronic victim information system; felony offense for causing serious injury while DUI; and victim restitution is authorized at sentencing.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs enabling legislation in support of Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment and enforcement mechanism for victims' rights.</p>
LAWS	B+	<p>Strengths: State has adopted 27 of 37 important legislative measures including 11 research-based laws, 9 priority laws and 7 key laws.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs primary belt, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders and enhanced penalties based on BAC limit of .15 or higher.</p>
FATALITY TRENDS	C+	<p>Strengths: No strengths in this area since alcohol-related fatality trend is greater than the national average as indicated by the challenges.</p> <p>Challenges: Rate of alcohol positive drivers involved in fatal crashes increased 28.5% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Between 1999 and 2001, 22.0% of drivers involved in fatal crashes were alcohol positive as compared to 18.0% between 1996/98. Percentage of total traffic fatalities A/R higher than the national average.</p>

Florida 2001 Alcohol-Related Fatalities and Crash Costs

Total Traffic Crash Deaths	3,011
Total Alcohol-Related Traffic Deaths	1,264
Percentage of Total Traffic Deaths Alcohol-Related	42%
Annual Cost of Alcohol-Related Crashes	\$7,600,000,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Fatality	\$3,400,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Injury	\$99,000

GEORGIA B

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
<p>STATE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP:</p> <p>GOVERNOR HOUSE SENATE</p>	<p>A- B+ B+</p>	<p>Strengths: Governor Barnes and Lt. Governor Taylor are strong supporters of anti-DUI legislation. Governor publicly addresses these issues and includes them in his legislative agenda. The First Lady is active in "Leadership to Keep Children Alcohol Free." Speaker and House leadership and Senate President and Senate leadership are supportive of DUI legislation.</p> <p>Challenges: Governor needs to appoint a DUI Task Force and Legislature needs to continue aggressive approach to DUI and move forward with Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment.</p>
<p>BAC TESTING, DATA AND RECORDS</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>Strengths: BAC testing rate of surviving drivers of 67.3% is higher than the national average of 35.8% and third highest in the nation. Has mandatory BAC testing of killed and surviving drivers.</p> <p>Challenges: BAC testing rate of killed drivers of 69.5% is lower than the national average of 73.6% despite having a mandatory testing law. Needs program to increase testing rate of killed drivers, hospital BAC reporting and complete DUI tracking system including vehicle sanctions.</p>
<p>STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS</p>	<p>A-</p>	<p>Strengths: Conducts high visibility, multi-agency SCP programs on a regular basis. State Police/Highway Patrol use in-vehicle video cameras, PBTs, PAS and mobile BAC testing vehicles. Training includes SFST, conducting SCP, use of video cameras, DEC, use of PBTs and PAS and death notification. Has comprehensive DUI enforcement program.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs to highly publicize SCP and other high visibility enforcement programs and needs program to enforce DWS. Officer awareness of and compliance with mandatory BAC testing of killed and surviving driver laws needs to be increased.</p>
<p>ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES AND CRIMINAL SANCTIONS</p>	<p>C+</p>	<p>Strengths: Has ALR, .08, primary belt, ignition interlock, license plate confiscation, vehicle confiscation/forfeiture, mandatory assessment/treatment, enhanced penalties based on BAC of .15 or higher and felony DUI for 3rd or subsequent DUI offense. Request for ALR hearing does not delay license suspension and state law does not create presumption that offender is not DUI if BAC is below a certain level.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs vehicle sanctions for DWS, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders and criminalization of BAC test refusal. Repeat offenders eligible for hardship license, ALR and BAC test refusal suspensions do not count as prior DUI offense, implied consent law allows offender to refuse BAC test and percentage of license reinstatements following ALR administrative hearings is extremely high.</p>

GEORGIA

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
UNDERAGE DRINKING AND DRINKING AND DRIVING CONTROL	B	<p>Strengths: 15.6% of youth drivers involved in fatal crashes in 1999/01 were alcohol positive. Investigates last point of sale where minors involved in A/R crashes, DUI or MIP. Conducts compliance checks and has GDL law, keg registration, state sponsored PI&E programs directed at underage drinking and strong ABC enforcement program as evidenced by high number of license actions against licensed establishments for 21 MDA law violations.</p> <p>Challenges: Rate of alcohol positive youth drivers involved in fatal crashes increased 8.4% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Needs model 21 MDA laws, programs to increase awareness and enforcement of zero tolerance law, mandatory server training and school-based alcohol/drug education and intervention programs. Arrest rate for zero tolerance and MIP violations is low.</p>
VICTIM ISSUES	D+	<p>Strengths: Has enhanced penalties/child endangerment, crisis response team, victim representation on Victim Compensation Board, victim restitution authorized at time of sentencing, electronic victim information system, felony offense for causing serious injury while DUI and feticide by vehicle law. Surcharge on DUI fines earmarked for victims' compensation.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment with enabling legislation, enforcement mechanism for victims' rights, DUI victim representation on crisis response team and victim representation on Pardon/Parole Board and agency that administers VOCA funds.</p>
LAWS	A-	<p>Strengths: State has adopted 27 of 37 important legislative measures including 12 research based laws, 7 priority laws and 8 key laws. One of only 14 states and D.C. that has ALR, .08 and primary belt laws.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs vehicle sanctions for DWS, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders and criminalization of BAC test refusal.</p>
FATALITY TRENDS	B	<p>Strengths: Rate of alcohol positive drivers involved in fatal crashes decreased 0.1% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Between 1999 and 2001, percentage of drivers involved in fatal crashes (20.6%) remained the same from the period between 1996/98. Percentage of total traffic fatalities A/R lower than the national average.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs to maintain decrease in alcohol-related fatality trends.</p>

Georgia 2001 Alcohol-Related Fatalities and Crash Costs

Total Traffic Crash Deaths	1,615
Total Alcohol-Related Traffic Deaths	557
Percentage of Total Traffic Deaths Alcohol-Related	35%
Annual Cost of Alcohol-Related Crashes	\$3,300,000,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Fatality	\$3,500,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Injury	\$100,000

HAWAII C

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
<p>STATE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP:</p> <p>GOVERNOR HOUSE SENATE</p>	<p>A- C+ B+</p>	<p>Strengths: Governor Cayetano is supportive of DUI legislation and underage drinking prevention issues, includes these measures in his agenda, has endorsed bills introduced and has appointed a DUI Task Force. The First Lady is very active in “Leadership to Keep Children Alcohol Free.” The Governor through the GOHS has worked closely with MADD on victims’ issues and has been very supportive of underage drinking issues. Speaker and House leadership and Senate President and Senate leadership are generally supportive of DUI legislation.</p> <p>Challenges: Governor Cayetano needs to provide leadership and political support to strengthen sanctions for repeat offenders including vehicle sanctions. Legislature needs to provide increased funding for DUI and underage drinking enforcement and support efforts of the Governor to make public safety a priority issue. New House members need to make DUI and underage drinking issues a priority and part of their agenda.</p>
<p>BAC TESTING, DATA AND RECORDS</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>Strengths: BAC testing rate of killed drivers of 79.5% is higher than the national average of 73.6%. Has mandatory BAC testing of killed and surviving drivers, program to increase testing/reporting rate of drivers involved in fatal/serious injury crashes, mandatory hospital BAC reporting, tracks repeat offenders, DUID, zero tolerance violations and vehicle sanctions. The average BAC of drivers arrested for DUI is one of the lowest in the nation.</p> <p>Challenges: BAC testing rate of surviving drivers of 31.8% is lower than the national average of 35.8% despite having a mandatory testing law. Needs program to increase testing rate of surviving drivers.</p>
<p>STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS</p>	<p>B-</p>	<p>Strengths: Conducts highly publicized, high visibility, multi-agency SCP on a regular basis. State Police/Highway Patrol use PBTs and training includes SFST, conducting SCP, DEC, use of PBTs and death notification.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs to make use of and provide training on in-vehicle video cameras and PAS. Needs comprehensive DUI enforcement program, program to enforce DWS and officer awareness of and compliance with mandatory BAC testing of killed and surviving drivers laws needs to be increased.</p>
<p>ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES AND CRIMINAL SANCTIONS</p>	<p>A-</p>	<p>Strengths: Has ALR, .08, primary belt, license plate confiscation, mandatory assessment/ treatment and open container. Repeat offenders not eligible for hardship license, request for ALR hearing does not delay license suspension, ALR and BAC test refusal suspensions count as prior DUI offense, completion of mandated treatment program is required for license reinstatement and pre-trial diversion is not allowed for DUI offenders. BUI law provides for driver’s license suspension and conviction counts as a prior DUI offense.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs ignition interlock, vehicle sanctions for DWS, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders, enhanced penalties based on BAC limit of .15 or higher, criminalization of BAC test refusal and felony DUI for 3rd or subsequent DUI offense. Implied consent law allows offenders to refuse BAC test and state law creates presumption offender is not DUI if BAC is below a certain level.</p>

HAWAII

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
UNDERAGE DRINKING AND DRINKING AND DRIVING CONTROL	C	<p>Strengths: Rate of alcohol positive youth drivers involved in fatal crashes decreased 17.7% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Investigates last point of sale where minors involved in A/R crashes, DUI and MIP and reports to ABC, conducts compliance checks and has state sponsored PI&E programs directed at underage drinking.</p> <p>Challenges: 24.2% of youth drivers involved in fatal crashes in 1999/01 were alcohol positive. Needs GDL law, model 21 MDA laws, programs to increase awareness and enforcement of zero tolerance law, keg registration and school-based alcohol/drug education and intervention programs.</p>
VICTIM ISSUES	C+	<p>Strengths: Has enforcement mechanism for victims' rights, enhanced penalties/child endangerment, crime victim representation on Victim Compensation Board, felony offense for causing serious injury while DUI and victim restitution is authorized at sentencing.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment with enabling legislation, crisis response team with DUI victim representation, victim representation on Pardon/Parole Board and agency that administers VOCA funds and electronic victim information system.</p>
LAWS	C+	<p>Strengths: State has adopted 20 of 37 important legislative measures including 9 research based laws, 6 priority laws and 5 key laws. One of only 14 states and D.C. that has ALR, .08 and primary belt laws.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs ignition interlock, vehicle sanctions for DWS, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders, enhanced penalties based on BAC limit of .15 or higher and criminalization of BAC test refusal.</p>
FATALITY TRENDS	D+	<p>Strengths: Rate of alcohol positive youth drivers involved in fatal crashes decreased 17.7% from 1996/98 to 1999/01.</p> <p>Challenges: Rate of alcohol positive drivers involved in fatal crashes increased 3.6% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Between 1999 and 2001, 28.0% of drivers involved in fatal crashes were alcohol positive as compared to 27.3% between 1996/98. Percentage of total traffic fatalities A/R higher than the national average.</p>

Hawaii 2001 Alcohol-Related Fatalities and Crash Costs

Total Traffic Crash Deaths	140
Total Alcohol-Related Traffic Deaths	60
Percentage of Total Traffic Deaths Alcohol-Related	43%
Annual Cost of Alcohol-Related Crashes	\$400,000,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Fatality	\$5,300,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Injury	\$150,000

IDAHO C-

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
<p>STATE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP:</p> <p>GOVERNOR</p> <p>HOUSE</p> <p>SENATE</p>	<p>A-</p> <p>D+</p> <p>D+</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Governor Kempthorne has publicly addressed DUI and underage drinking issues and has endorsed bills introduced in the legislature. When called on to address or support these issues, he responds. The First Lady is active in “Leadership to Keep Children Alcohol Free” and is very involved in impaired driving and other highway safety issues. Support in the House and Senate comes from House Judiciary Rules Committee and Senate Judiciary Rules Committee.</p> <p>Challenges:</p> <p>Governor needs to take the lead in providing leadership and support for key DUI countermeasures such as increased sanctions for repeat offenders, primary belt and efforts to legalize sobriety checkpoints and he needs to appoint a DUI Task Force. Speaker and House leadership are not supportive of DUI legislation and need to make these issues a priority. Legislature needs to take whatever steps are necessary to legalize the use of SCP.</p>
<p>BAC TESTING, DATA AND RECORDS</p>	<p>C+</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>BAC testing rate of surviving drivers of 45.7% is higher than the national average of 35.8%. Has mandatory BAC testing of killed drivers and hospital BAC reporting is authorized.</p> <p>Challenges:</p> <p>BAC testing rate of killed drivers of 69.3% is lower than the national average of 73.6%. Needs mandatory BAC testing of surviving drivers and complete DUI tracking system including vehicle sanctions.</p>
<p>STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS</p>	<p>C-</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Conducts highly publicized, high visibility, multi-agency SP enforcement programs but only during high risk periods. State Police/Highway Patrol use in-vehicle video cameras. Training includes SFST, use of video cameras, DEC and death notification. Has comprehensive DUI enforcement program with alternative transportation component.</p> <p>Challenges:</p> <p>Needs to conduct highly publicized, multi-agency, high visibility DUI enforcement programs on a regular basis and use and provide training on use of PBTs and PAS. Needs program to enforce DWS and officer awareness of and compliance with mandatory BAC testing of killed drivers’ law needs to be increased.</p>
<p>ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES AND CRIMINAL SANCTIONS</p>	<p>D+</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Has ALR, .08, ignition interlock and open container. Request for ALR hearing does not delay license suspension and ALR suspension counts as a prior DUI offense. BUI law provides for driver’s license suspension and conviction counts as a prior DUI offense.</p> <p>Challenges:</p> <p>State has adopted only 5 of 15 research based DUI countermeasures. Needs primary belt, vehicle sanctions for repeat offenders and DWS, mandatory assessment/treatment, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders, enhanced penalties based on BAC limit of .15 or higher, criminalization of BAC test refusal and felony DUI for 3rd or subsequent DUI offense. Repeat offenders are eligible for hardship license, BAC test refusal suspension does not count as prior DUI offense, completion of mandated treatment program is not required for license reinstatement, implied consent law allows offenders to refuse BAC test and state law creates presumption offenders not DUI if BAC is below a certain level. Needs to eliminate pre-trial diversion for DUI offenders.</p>

IDAHO

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
UNDERAGE DRINKING AND DRINKING AND DRIVING CONTROL	B	<p>Strengths: 20.0% of youth drivers involved in fatal crashes in 1999/01 were alcohol positive. Conducts compliance checks, has school-based alcohol/drug education and intervention programs, has state sponsored PI&E programs directed at underage drinking, model 21 MDA laws and portion of excise tax earmarked for assessment/treatment, enforcement, prosecution and/or underage drinking. Arrest rate for MIP violations is high.</p> <p>Challenges: Rate of alcohol positive youth drivers involved in fatal crashes increased 34.9% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Needs GDL, programs to increase awareness and enforcement of zero tolerance law, mandatory server training and needs to investigate last point of sale where minors involved in A/R violations and report to ABC.</p>
VICTIM ISSUES	A	<p>Strengths: Has Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment with enabling legislation; enforcement mechanism for victims' rights; enhanced penalties/child endangerment; crisis response team; victim representation on Pardon/Parole Board, Victim Compensation Board and agency that administers VOCA funds; electronic victim information system; felony offense for causing serious injury while DUI; and victim restitution required at sentencing.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs DUI victim representation on crisis response team and anti-plea bargaining/charge reduction law.</p>
LAWS	D	<p>Strengths: State has adopted 20 of 37 important legislative measures including 5 research based laws, 8 priority laws and 7 key laws.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs primary belt, vehicle sanctions for repeat offenders and DWS, mandatory assessment/treatment, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders, enhanced penalties based on BAC limit of .15 or higher and criminalization of BAC test refusal.</p>
FATALITY TRENDS	D+	<p>Strengths: Percentage of total traffic fatalities A/R lower than the national average but alcohol-related fatality trend is going in the wrong direction as indicated by the challenges.</p> <p>Challenges: Rate of alcohol positive drivers involved in fatal crashes increased 15.9% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Between 1999 and 2001, 26.8% of drivers involved in fatal crashes were alcohol positive as compared to 24.0% between 1996/98.</p>

Idaho 2001 Alcohol-Related Fatalities and Crash Costs

Total Traffic Crash Deaths	259
Total Alcohol-Related Traffic Deaths	97
Percentage of Total Traffic Deaths Alcohol-Related	37%
Annual Cost of Alcohol-Related Crashes	\$700,000,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Fatality	\$3,200,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Injury	\$95,000

ILLINOIS C+

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
<p>STATE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP:</p> <p>GOVERNOR</p> <p>HOUSE</p> <p>SENATE</p>	<p>A-</p> <p>A</p> <p>A</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Governor Ryan, as Secretary of State, was one of the strongest advocates of anti-DUI legislation in the nation and he has appointed a DUI Task Force. First Lady active in "Leadership to Keep Children Alcohol Free." Speaker and House leadership and Senate President and Senate leadership supportive of DUI legislation. Legislature has passed over 20 anti-DUI, victim rights and underage drinking bills in the last two years. The Speaker of the House strongly supports primary belt law.</p> <p>Challenges:</p> <p>Governor needs to publicly address DUI and underage drinking issues and reinvigorate his strong leadership from the past particularly in support of the primary belt bill. The legislature needs to enact a primary belt law. Senate President needs to support primary belt bill and provide leadership and support for this issue. Legislature needs to eliminate pre-trial diversion for DUI offenders.</p>
<p>BAC TESTING, DATA AND RECORDS</p>	<p>C+</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>BAC testing rate of killed drivers of 89.3% is higher than the national average of 73.6%. Has mandatory BAC testing of killed and surviving drivers, hospital BAC reporting is mandated upon request and tracks repeat offenders, zero tolerance violations and ignition interlock actions.</p> <p>Challenges:</p> <p>BAC testing rate of surviving drivers of 23.6% is lower than the national average of 35.8% despite having a mandatory testing law. Needs complete DUI tracking system including vehicle sanctions. BAC test refusal rate of 29%-38% is one of the highest in the nation.</p>
<p>STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Conducts highly publicized, high visibility multi-agency SCP and other enforcement programs on a regular basis. State Police/Highway Patrol use in-vehicle video cameras, PBTs, PAS and mobile BAC testing vehicles. Training includes SFST, conducting SCP, use of video cameras, DEC and use of PBTs and PAS. Has comprehensive DUI enforcement program with alternative transportation component and program to enforce DWS.</p> <p>Challenges:</p> <p>Training should include death notification and officer awareness of and compliance with mandatory BAC testing of killed and surviving drivers' law needs to be increased.</p>
<p>ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES AND CRIMINAL SANCTIONS</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Has ALR, .08, ignition interlock, vehicle impoundment/immobilization, vehicle confiscation/forfeiture, vehicle sanctions for DWS, mandatory assessment/treatment, enhanced penalties based on BAC of .15 or higher, felony DUI for 3rd or subsequent DUI offense, request for ALR hearing does not delay license suspension, completion of mandated treatment programs is required for license reinstatement, and BAC test refusal suspension counts as a prior DUI offense. ALR suspension counts as a prior DUI offense. BUI law provides for driver's license suspension and conviction counts as a prior DUI offense.</p> <p>Challenges:</p> <p>Needs primary belt, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders and criminalization of BAC test refusal. Repeat offenders eligible for hardship license, implied consent law allows offenders to refuse the BAC test and state law creates presumption offender is not DUI if BAC is below a certain level. Needs to eliminate pre-trial diversion for DUI offenders.</p>

ILLINOIS

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
UNDERAGE DRINKING AND DRINKING AND DRIVING CONTROL	D	<p>Strengths: Investigates last point of sale where minors involved in A/R crashes, DUI or MIP. Conducts compliance checks, has increased alcohol excise tax, has state sponsored PI&E programs directed at underage drinking and has GDL law. Arrest rate for zero tolerance violations is high.</p> <p>Challenges: 24.6% of youth drivers involved in fatal crashes in 1999/01 were alcohol positive. Rate of alcohol positive youth drivers involved in fatal crashes increased 20.0% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Needs model 21 MDA laws, programs to increase awareness and enforcement of zero tolerance law, mandatory server training and school-based alcohol/drug education and intervention programs. Arrest rate for MIP violations is low.</p>
VICTIM ISSUES	B+	<p>Strengths: Has Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment, enhanced penalties/child endangerment, crisis response team, victim representation on Pardon/Parole and Victim Compensation Boards, electronic victim information system, felony offense for causing serious injury while DUI and victim restitution authorized at sentencing.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs enabling legislation in support of Victim's Rights Constitutional Amendment, enforcement mechanism for victims' rights, DUI victim representation on crisis response team and victim representation on agency that administers VOCA funds.</p>
LAWS	B+	<p>Strengths: State has adopted 26 of 37 important legislative measures including 12 research based laws, 7 priority laws and 7 key laws.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs primary belt, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders, anti-plea bargaining and criminalization of BAC test refusal.</p>
FATALITY TRENDS	C-	<p>Strengths: No strengths in this area based on increase in alcohol-related fatality trends as evidenced by the challenges.</p> <p>Challenges: Rate of alcohol positive drivers involved in fatal crashes increased 2.9% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Between 1999 and 2001, 26.7% of drivers involved in fatal crashes were alcohol positive as compared to 26.2% between 1996/98. Percentage of total traffic fatalities A/R higher than the national average.</p>

Illinois 2001 Alcohol-Related Fatalities and Crash Costs

Total Traffic Crash Deaths	1,414
Total Alcohol-Related Traffic Deaths	620
Percentage of Total Traffic Deaths Alcohol-Related	44%
Annual Cost of Alcohol-Related Crashes	\$4,700,000,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Fatality	\$3,900,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Injury	\$111,000

INDIANA C+

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
<p>STATE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP:</p> <p>GOVERNOR</p> <p>HOUSE</p> <p>SENATE</p>	<p>B+</p> <p>C-</p> <p>C-</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Governor O'Bannon is supportive of DUI and underage drinking issues and publicly addresses these issues, includes them in his legislative agenda and endorses bills introduced in the legislature. He was supportive of .08 legislation and has appointed a DUI Task Force. The First Lady is active in "Leadership to Keep Children Alcohol Free." House and Senate are generally supportive of DUI legislation.</p> <p>Challenges:</p> <p>The Speaker of the House and the Senate President are not supportive of DUI legislation. The Legislature refused to strengthen open container law.</p>
<p>BAC TESTING, DATA AND RECORDS</p>	<p>D+</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>BAC testing rate of surviving drivers of 57.7% is higher than the national average of 35.8%. Has mandatory BAC testing of surviving drivers and hospital BAC reporting is mandated upon request.</p> <p>Challenges:</p> <p>BAC testing rate of killed drivers of 58.0% is lower than the national average of 73.6%. Needs mandatory BAC testing of killed drivers and complete DUI tracking system including vehicle sanctions.</p>
<p>STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS</p>	<p>B-</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Conducts highly publicized, high visibility SCP and other enforcement programs on a regular basis. State Police/Highway Patrol use in-vehicle video cameras, PBTs, PAS, and mobile BAC testing vehicles. Training includes SFST, use of video cameras, DEC, use of PBTs and death notification. Has components of comprehensive DUI enforcement program.</p> <p>Challenges:</p> <p>Needs to conduct highly publicized, high visibility DUI enforcement programs in coordination with local law enforcement and use and provide training on the use of PAS. Needs program to enforce DWS and officer awareness of and compliance with mandatory BAC testing of surviving drivers law needs to be increased.</p>
<p>ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES AND CRIMINAL SANCTIONS</p>	<p>C-</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Has ALR, .08, primary belt, ignition interlock, license plate confiscation, enhanced penalties based on high BAC of .15 or higher and felony DUI for 3rd or subsequent DUI offense. Repeat offenders not eligible for hardship license, request for ALR hearing does not delay license suspension, ALR and test refusal suspensions count as prior DUI offense and completion of mandated treatment program is not required for license reinstatement.</p> <p>Challenges:</p> <p>Needs mandatory assessment/treatment, vehicle sanctions for repeat offenders and DWS, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders, anti-plea bargaining and open container laws. License is not confiscated at time of arrest for test failure or test refusal, implied consent law allows offenders to refuse BAC test and state law creates presumption offender is not DUI if BAC below a certain level. Needs to criminalize BAC test refusal and eliminate pre-trial diversion for DUI offenders.</p>

INDIANA

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
UNDERAGE DRINKING AND DRINKING AND DRIVING CONTROL	B	<p>Strengths: 17.3% of youth drivers involved in fatal crashes in 1999/01 were alcohol positive. Investigates last point of sale where minors involved in A/R crashes, DUI and MIP and reports to ABC. Conducts compliance checks, has GDL law, model 21 MDA laws, state sponsored PI&E programs directed at underage drinking and a portion of alcohol excise tax is earmarked for alcohol programs.</p> <p>Challenges: Rate of alcohol positive youth drivers involved in fatal crashes increased 1.4% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Needs programs to increase awareness and enforcement of zero tolerance law and school-based alcohol/drug education and intervention programs. Arrest rate for zero tolerance violations is low.</p>
VICTIM ISSUES	C	<p>Strengths: Has Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment with enabling legislation, enhanced penalties/child endangerment, victim restitution authorized at sentencing and electronic victim information system.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs enforcement mechanism for victims' rights, crisis response team with DUI victim representation, victim representation on Pardon/Parole and Victim Compensation Boards and agency that administers VOCA and felony offense for causing serious injury while DUI.</p>
LAWS	C+	<p>Strengths: State has adopted 23 of 37 important legislative measures including 9 research based laws, 8 priority laws and 6 key laws. One of only 14 states and D.C. that has ALR, .08 and primary belt laws.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs mandatory assessment/treatment, vehicle sanctions for repeat offenders and DWS, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders and open container.</p>
FATALITY TRENDS	B-	<p>Strengths: Percentage of total traffic fatalities A/R lower than the national average.</p> <p>Challenges: Rate of alcohol positive drivers involved in fatal crashes increased 8.7 % from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Between 1999 and 2001, 22.9% of drivers involved in fatal crashes were alcohol involved as compared to 21.5% between 1996/98.</p>

Indiana 2001 Alcohol-Related Fatalities and Crash Costs

Total Traffic Crash Deaths	909
Total Alcohol-Related Traffic Deaths	337
Percentage of Total Traffic Deaths Alcohol-Related	37%
Annual Cost of Alcohol-Related Crashes	\$2,300,000,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Fatality	\$3,300,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Injury	\$94,000

IOWA C

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
<p>STATE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP:</p> <p>GOVERNOR HOUSE SENATE</p>	<p>B+ C- C</p>	<p>Strengths: Governor Vilsack has provided leadership and support for key DUI and underage drinking measures by publicly addressing these issues, including them in his legislative agenda and endorsing bills introduced in the legislature. He supports .08 and has appointed a DUI Task Force. Senate President and Senate leadership generally supportive of DUI legislation but House leadership has been less supportive.</p> <p>Challenges: Governor needs to continue to make impaired driving and underage drinking issues a priority on his agenda and provide political support for .08. Speaker of the House in the past has been the primary opponent of .08 despite support from a majority of House members. Legislature needs to enact .08 and address the problem of underage drinking and enact legislation and provide resources to combat this problem.</p>
<p>BAC TESTING, DATA AND RECORDS</p>	<p>C+</p>	<p>Strengths: BAC testing rate of surviving drivers of 41.6% is higher than the national average of 35.8%. Has mandatory BAC testing of surviving drivers and tracks repeat offenders, DUID violations, zero tolerance violations and ignition interlock actions.</p> <p>Challenges: BAC testing rate of killed drivers of 56.2% is lower than the national average of 73.6%. Needs mandatory BAC testing of killed drivers, hospital BAC reporting and DUI tracking system should track all vehicle sanctions.</p>
<p>STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS</p>	<p>B-</p>	<p>Strengths: Conducts highly publicized, high visibility, multi-agency SP programs on a periodic basis. State Police/Highway Patrol use in-vehicle video cameras and PBTs. Training includes SFST, use of video cameras, DEC, use of PBTs and death notification. Has comprehensive DUI enforcement program and program to enforce DWS.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs to conduct highly publicized, high visibility, multi-agency DUI enforcement programs on a regular basis and use and provide training on the use of PAS. Officer awareness of and compliance with mandatory BAC testing of surviving drivers law needs to be increased.</p>
<p>ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES AND CRIMINAL SANCTIONS</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>Strengths: Has ALR, primary belt, ignition interlock, vehicle impoundment/immobilization, vehicle sanctions for DWS, enhanced penalties based on BAC of .15 or higher and felony DUI for 3rd or subsequent DUI offense. ALR suspension counts as a prior DUI offense and completion of mandated treatment program is required for license reinstatement.</p> <p>Challenges: Need .08, vehicle sanctions for repeat offenders, mandatory assessment and treatment, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders and criminalization of BAC test refusal. Repeat offenders eligible for hardship license, request for ALR hearing delays license suspension, BAC test refusal suspension does not count as a prior DUI offense, implied consent law allows offenders to refuse BAC test and state law creates presumption offender not DUI if BAC below certain level. Needs to eliminate pre-trial diversion for DUI offenders.</p>

IOWA

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
UNDERAGE DRINKING AND DRINKING AND DRIVING CONTROL	F	<p>Strengths: 23.8% of youth drivers involved in fatal crashes in 1999/01 were alcohol positive. Conducts compliance checks, has state sponsored PI&E programs directed at underage drinking and has GDL law.</p> <p>Challenges: Rate of alcohol positive youth drivers involved in fatal crashes increased 5.3% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Needs model 21 MDA laws, programs to increase awareness and enforcement of zero tolerance law, school-based alcohol/drug education and intervention programs and needs to investigate last point of sale where minors involved in A/R crashes, DUI or MIP and report to ABC. Arrest rate for zero tolerance and MIP violations is low.</p>
VICTIM ISSUES	C-	<p>Strengths: Has enhanced penalties/child endangerment, crisis response team, crime victim representation on Pardon/Parole and Victim Compensation Boards and agency that administers VOCA funds and victim restitution authorized at sentencing.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment with enabling legislation, enforcement mechanism for victims' rights, DUI victim representation on crisis response team, electronic victim information system and felony offense for causing serious injury while DUI.</p>
LAWS	D+	<p>Strengths: State has adopted 19 of 37 important legislative measures including 8 research based laws, 5 priority laws and 6 key laws.</p> <p>Challenges: Need .08, mandatory assessment/treatment, vehicle sanctions for repeat offenders, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders and criminalization of BAC test refusal.</p>
FATALITY TRENDS	B+	<p>Strengths: Rate of alcohol positive drivers involved in fatal crashes decreased 18.5% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Between 1999 and 2001, 21.0% of drivers involved in fatal crashes were alcohol positive as compared to 24.6% between 1996/98. Percentage of total traffic fatalities A/R lower than the national average.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs to maintain decrease in alcohol-related fatality trends.</p>

Iowa 2001 Alcohol-Related Fatalities and Crash Costs

Total Traffic Crash Deaths	447
Total Alcohol-Related Traffic Deaths	155
Percentage of Total Traffic Deaths Alcohol-Related	35%
Annual Cost of Alcohol-Related Crashes	\$1,000,000,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Fatality	\$3,300,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Injury	\$94,000

KANSAS

B-

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
<p>STATE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP:</p> <p>GOVERNOR HOUSE SENATE</p>	<p>A- B B+</p>	<p>Strengths: Governor Graves is very supportive of DUI and underage drinking countermeasures and he supports them by word and deed. He has appointed a DUI Task Force and supports a primary belt law. The First Lady is active in "Leadership to Keep Children Alcohol Free." Speaker and House leadership and Senate President and Senate leadership supportive of DUI legislation and support in the House and the Senate is evidenced by passage of Omnibus DUI bill and other measures in 2001.</p> <p>Challenges: Governor and the House and Senate leadership need to provide political leadership and support for passage of a primary belt law and GDL. Legislature also needs to enact vehicle sanctions for repeat offenders and DWS.</p>
<p>BAC TESTING, DATA AND RECORDS</p>	<p>A-</p>	<p>Strengths: BAC testing rate of surviving drivers of 51.3% is higher than the national average of 35.8%. Has mandatory BAC testing of killed and surviving drivers, hospital BAC reporting is authorized and tracks repeat offenders, DUID violations, zero tolerance violations and ignition interlock actions.</p> <p>Challenges: BAC testing rate of killed drivers of 63.3% is lower than the national average of 73.6% despite having mandatory testing law. Needs program to increase testing rate of killed drivers. DUI tracking system should include license plate actions.</p>
<p>STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS</p>	<p>B+</p>	<p>Strengths: Conducts highly publicized, high visibility, multi-agency SCP programs on a regular basis. State Police/Highway Patrol use in-vehicle video cameras, PBTs and mobile BAC testing vehicles. Training includes SFST, conducting SCP, use of video cameras, DEC, use of PBTs and death notification. Has comprehensive DUI enforcement program and program to enforce DWS.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs to use and provide training on the use of PAS and officer awareness of and compliance with mandatory BAC testing of killed and surviving drivers' law needs to be increased.</p>
<p>ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES AND CRIMINAL SANCTIONS</p>	<p>B+</p>	<p>Strengths: Has ALR, .08, ignition interlock, license plate confiscation, mandatory assessment/treatment, felony DUI for 3rd or subsequent DUI offense, enhanced penalties based on BAC of .15 or higher and open container. Repeat offenders not eligible for hardship license, ALR and BAC test refusal suspensions count as prior DUI offense, completion of mandated treatment program required for license reinstatement, pre-trial diversion not allowed for DUI offenders and state law does not create presumption offender not DUI if BAC below a certain level.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs primary belt, vehicle sanctions for repeat offenders and DWS, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders, and criminalization of BAC test refusal. Request for ALR hearing delays license suspension.</p>

KANSAS

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
UNDERAGE DRINKING AND DRINKING AND DRIVING CONTROL	B-	<p>Strengths: 23.7% of youth drivers involved in fatal crashes in 1999/01 were alcohol positive. Rate of alcohol positive youth drivers involved in fatal crashes decreased 6.7% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Investigates last point of sale where minors involved in A/R crashes, DUI or MIP and reports to ABC. Conducts compliance checks, has state sponsored PI&E programs directed at underage drinking, keg registration, model 21 MDA laws and portion of alcohol excise tax is earmarked for DUI and/or underage programs.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs GDL law, programs to increase awareness and enforcement of zero tolerance law, mandatory server training and school-based alcohol/drug education and intervention programs.</p>
VICTIM ISSUES	A-	<p>Strengths: Has Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment with enabling legislation; enforcement mechanism for victims' rights; enhanced penalties/child endangerment; crime victim representation on Pardon/Parole and Victim Compensation Boards; electronic victim information system; causing serious injury while DUI a felony; and victim restitution is authorized at sentencing.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs DUI victim representation on crisis response team and on agency that administers VOCA funds and needs dram shop liability for commercial establishments and social host.</p>
LAWS	B-	<p>Strengths: State has adopted 26 of 37 important legislative measures including 9 research based laws, 10 priority laws and 7 key laws.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs primary belt, vehicle sanctions for repeat offenders and DWS, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders and criminalization of BAC test refusal.</p>
FATALITY TRENDS	C+	<p>Strengths: Percentage of total traffic fatalities A/R slightly lower than the national average. Rate of alcohol positive youth drivers involved in fatal crashes decreased 6.7% from 1996/98 to 1999/01.</p> <p>Challenges: Rate of alcohol positive drivers involved in fatal crashes increased 7.2 % from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Between 1999 and 2001, 24.2% of drivers involved in fatal crashes were alcohol positive as compared to 22.9% between 1996/98.</p>

Kansas 2001 Alcohol-Related Fatalities and Crash Costs

Total Traffic Crash Deaths	494
Total Alcohol-Related Traffic Deaths	194
Percentage of Total Traffic Deaths Alcohol-Related	39%
Annual Cost of Alcohol-Related Crashes	\$900,000,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Fatality	\$3,400,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Injury	\$97,000

KENTUCKY C

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
<p>STATE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP:</p> <p>GOVERNOR HOUSE SENATE</p>	<p>B C D-</p>	<p>Strengths: Governor Patton publicly addresses DUI and underage drinking issues, has endorsed bills introduced in the legislature and supported the primary belt law but didn't provide strong leadership to push for passage of the bill. The First Lady is active in "Leadership to Keep Children Alcohol Free." The Attorney General is a strong proponent of DUI and victim issues. House members are generally supportive of DUI issues despite opposition from leadership.</p> <p>Challenges: Governor needs to put all the resources of his administration behind passage of the primary belt law and an ALR law and make these issues and other countermeasures to reduce DUI and underage drinking part of his legislative agenda. He also needs to appoint a DUI Task Force. House and Senate leadership are not supportive of DUI legislation. The primary belt bill, which passed the House, was killed in the Senate. Legislature needs to pass ALR and primary belt.</p>
<p>BAC TESTING, DATA AND RECORDS</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>Strengths: BAC testing rate of surviving drivers of 39.6% higher than the national average of 35.8%. Has mandatory BAC testing of killed and surviving drivers, program to increase testing/reporting rate of drivers involved in fatal/serious injury crashes and tracks repeat offenders and zero tolerance violations.</p> <p>Challenges: BAC testing rate of killed drivers of 58.5% is lower than the national average of 73.6% despite having a mandatory testing law. Needs program to increase testing rate of killed drivers, hospital BAC reporting and DUI tracking system should include DUID, ignition interlock actions and other vehicle sanctions.</p>
<p>STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS</p>	<p>A-</p>	<p>Strengths: Conducts highly publicized, high visibility, multi-agency SCP on a regular basis. State Police/Highway Patrol use in-vehicle video cameras, PBTs and PAS. Training includes SFST, conducting SCP, use of video cameras, DEC, use of PBTs and PAS and death notification. Has comprehensive DUI enforcement program with alternative transportation component.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs program to enforce DWS and officer and coroner awareness of and compliance with mandatory BAC testing of killed and surviving drivers' law needs to be increased.</p>
<p>ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES AND CRIMINAL SANCTIONS</p>	<p>D+</p>	<p>Strengths: Has .08, ignition interlock, vehicle impoundment/immobilization, mandatory assessment/treatment and felony DUI for 3rd or subsequent DUI offense. BAC test refusal suspension counts as a prior DUI offense, completion of mandated treatment program required for license reinstatement and pre-trial diversion not allowed for DUI offenders.</p> <p>Challenges: One of only 10 states that does not have ALR. Needs ALR, primary belt, vehicle sanctions for repeat offenders and DWS, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders, enhanced penalties based on BAC limit of .15 or higher and criminalization of test refusal. Repeat offenders eligible for hardship license, state law creates presumption offender is not DUI if BAC below a certain level.</p>

KENTUCKY

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
UNDERAGE DRINKING AND DRINKING AND DRIVING CONTROL	B	<p>Strengths: 16.6% of youth drivers involved in fatal crashes in 1999/01 were alcohol positive. Investigates last point of sale where minors involved in A/R crashes, DUI or MIP and reports to ABC. Conducts compliance checks, has state sponsored PI&E programs directed at underage drinking and school-based alcohol/drug intervention program.</p> <p>Challenges: Rate of alcohol positive youth drivers involved in fatal crashes increased 5.1% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Needs GDL law, keg registration, programs to increase awareness and enforcement of zero tolerance law, model 21 MDA laws, school-based alcohol/drug education programs and server training. Arrest rate for zero tolerance and MIP is low.</p>
VICTIM ISSUES	D+	<p>Strengths: Has enhanced penalties/child endangerment, crisis response team, crime victim representation on Victim Compensation Board, electronic victim information system, and victim restitution authorized at sentencing.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment with enabling legislation, enforcement mechanism for victims' rights, DUI victim representation on crisis response team, victim representation on Pardon/Parole Board and agency responsible for administering VOCA funds and felony offense for causing serious injury while DUI.</p>
LAWS	D	<p>Strengths: State has adopted only 17 of 37 important legislative measures including 8 research based laws, 4 priority laws and 5 key laws.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs ALR, primary belt, vehicle sanctions for repeat offenders and DWS, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders, enhanced penalties based on BAC limit of .15 or higher and criminalization of BAC test refusal.</p>
FATALITY TRENDS	B-	<p>Strengths: Percentage of total A/R traffic fatalities second lowest in the nation.</p> <p>Challenges: Rate of alcohol positive drivers involved in fatal crashes increased 5.1% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Between 1999 and 2001, 21.7% of drivers involved in fatal crashes were alcohol positive as compared to 20.9% between 1996/98.</p>

Kentucky 2001 Alcohol-Related Fatalities and Crash Costs

Total Traffic Crash Deaths	845
Total Alcohol-Related Traffic Deaths	247
Percentage of Total Traffic Deaths Alcohol-Related	29%
Annual Cost of Alcohol-Related Crashes	\$1,500,000,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Fatality	\$3,200,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Injury	\$91,000

LOUISIANA C

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
<p>STATE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP:</p> <p>GOVERNOR HOUSE SENATE</p>	<p>A- C- B</p>	<p>Strengths: Governor Foster has been supportive of DUI and underage drinking prevention initiatives. His legislative agenda has included some of these issues and he has appointed a DUI Task Force. The Senate President, Senate leadership, and the Speaker of the House are generally supportive of DUI legislation.</p> <p>Challenges: Governor needs to be more visible with his support for DUI and underage drinking issues and take the initiative on impaired driving issues. He was silent on .08 when his support was badly needed. The House leadership is not supportive of DUI legislation and House members need to champion impaired driving issues.</p>
<p>BAC TESTING, DATA AND RECORDS</p>	<p>B-</p>	<p>Strengths: BAC testing rate of surviving drivers of 63.0% is higher than the national average of 35.8%. Has mandatory BAC testing of killed and surviving drivers, program to increase BAC testing/reporting rate of drivers involved in fatal/serious injury crashes and tracks repeat offenders, DUID violations, zero tolerance violations and ignition interlock actions.</p> <p>Challenges: BAC testing rate of killed drivers of 60.6% is lower than the national average of 73.6% despite having a mandatory testing law. Needs hospital BAC reporting and DUI tracking system should track all vehicle sanctions. BAC test refusal rate of 40% is one of the highest in the nation.</p>
<p>STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS</p>	<p>B+</p>	<p>Strengths: Conducts highly publicized, high visibility, multi-agency SCP programs on a regular basis. State Police/Highway Patrol use in-vehicle video cameras and mobile BAC testing vehicles. Training includes SFST, conducting SCP, DEC, use of video cameras and death notification. Has comprehensive DUI enforcement program with alternative transportation component.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs to use and provide training on the use of PAS. Needs program to enforce DWS and officer awareness of and compliance with mandatory BAC testing of surviving drivers law needs to be increased. Coroner compliance with mandatory testing and reporting of killed drivers needs to be increased.</p>
<p>ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES AND CRIMINAL SANCTIONS</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>Strengths: Has ALR, .08, primary belt, ignition interlock, vehicle confiscation and enhanced penalties based on BAC of .15 or higher. ALR and BAC test refusal suspensions count as a prior DUI offense, felony DUI for 3rd or subsequent DUI offense, and BUI law provides for driver's license suspension and conviction counts as a prior DUI offense.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs mandatory assessment/treatment, vehicle sanctions for repeat offenders and DWS, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders, criminalization of BAC test refusal, and open container law. Repeat offenders eligible for hardship license, request for ALR hearing delays license suspension, completion of mandated treatment program is not required for license reinstatement, implied consent law allows offenders to refuse BAC test and state law creates presumption offender not DUI if BAC below a certain level. Needs to eliminate pre-trial diversion for DUI offenders.</p>

LOUISIANA

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
UNDERAGE DRINKING AND DRINKING AND DRIVING CONTROL	C	<p>Strengths: Investigates last point of sale where minors involved in A/R crashes and reports to ABC. Conducts compliance checks, has mandatory server training, school-based alcohol/drug education and intervention programs, GDL law and state supported PI&E program directed at underage drinking.</p> <p>Challenges: 26.5% of youth drivers involved in fatal crashes in 1999/01 were alcohol positive. Rate of alcohol positive youth drivers involved in fatal crashes increased 8.9% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Needs model 21 MDA laws, programs to increase awareness and enforcement of zero tolerance law and keg registration. Arrest rate for zero tolerance and MIP violations is low.</p>
VICTIM ISSUES	B+	<p>Strengths: Has Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment with enabling legislation; enhanced penalties/child endangerment; crisis response team; victim representation on Pardon/Parole Board, Victim Compensation Board and agency that administers VOCA funds; electronic victim information system; causing serious injury while DUI a felony offense; and victim restitution is authorized at sentencing.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs enforcement mechanism for victims' rights, DUI victim representation on crisis response team, anti-plea bargaining/charge reduction law and expansion of dram shop liability for commercial establishments and social hosts.</p>
LAWS	B-	<p>Strengths: State has adopted 23 of 37 important legislative measures including 10 research based laws, 6 priority laws and 7 key laws. One of only 14 states and D.C. that has ALR, .08 and primary belt laws.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs mandatory assessment/treatment, vehicle sanctions for repeat offenders and DWS, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders, criminalization of test refusal and a federally compliant open container law.</p>
FATALITY TRENDS	D	<p>Strengths: No strengths in this area based on alcohol-related fatality trend greater than the national trend as indicated by the challenges.</p> <p>Challenges: Rate of alcohol positive drivers involved in fatal crashes increased 5.7% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Between 1999 and 2001, 30.9% of drivers involved in fatal crashes were alcohol positive as compared to 29.7% between 1996/98. Percentage of total traffic fatalities A/R substantially higher than the national average.</p>

Louisiana 2001 Alcohol-Related Fatalities and Crash Costs

Total Traffic Crash Deaths	954
Total Alcohol-Related Traffic Deaths	445
Percentage of Total Traffic Deaths Alcohol-Related	47%
Annual Cost of Alcohol-Related Crashes	\$2,800,000,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Fatality	\$3,300,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Injury	\$94,000

MAINE B-

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
<p>STATE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP:</p> <p>GOVERNOR HOUSE SENATE</p>	<p>C- C B-</p>	<p>Strengths: Governor King participates in public awareness campaigns, has endorsed DUI and underage drinking countermeasures introduced in the legislature and the First Lady active in underage drinking prevention through her involvement in "Leadership to Keep Children Alcohol Free." Speaker and House leadership and Senate President and Senate leadership supportive of DUI legislation.</p> <p>Challenges: Governor needs to provide leadership and support for passage of a primary belt law, ongoing support for DUI and underage drinking prevention by making these issues part of his legislative agenda and appointing a DUI Task Force. Legislature needs to adopt primary belt and GDL.</p>
<p>BAC TESTING, DATA AND RECORDS</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>Strengths: BAC testing rate of killed drivers of 91.4% is higher than national average of 73.6% and is third highest in the nation. BAC testing rate of surviving drivers of 91.9% is the highest in the nation. Has mandatory BAC testing of surviving drivers, program to increase testing/reporting rate of drivers involved in fatal/serious injury crashes and tracks repeat offenders and zero tolerance violations.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs mandatory BAC testing law for killed drivers, hospital BAC reporting and a complete DUI tracking system including vehicle sanctions.</p>
<p>STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS</p>	<p>D</p>	<p>Strengths: Conducts high visibility, multi-agency SCP programs but only during high risk periods. State Police/Highway Patrol use in-vehicle video cameras and training program includes SFST, use of video cameras, DEC and death notification.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs to conduct highly publicized, high visibility, multi-agency SCP and other enforcement programs on a regular basis and use and provide training on the use of PBTs and PAS. Needs comprehensive DUI enforcement program and program to enforce DWS.</p>
<p>ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES AND CRIMINAL SANCTIONS</p>	<p>C+</p>	<p>Strengths: Has ALR, .08, ignition interlock, license plate confiscation, vehicle impoundment/immobilization, vehicle sanctions for DWS, mandatory assessment/treatment, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders, enhanced penalties based on BAC of .15 or higher and felony DUI for 3rd or subsequent DUI offense. Repeat offenders not eligible for hardship license, ALR and BAC test refusal suspensions count as a prior DUI offense, completion of mandated treatment program required for license reinstatement and pre-trial diversion not allowed for DUI offenders.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs primary belt, increased vehicle sanctions for repeat offenders and criminalization of BAC test refusal. License not confiscated at time of arrest for BAC test failure or refusal, request for ALR hearing delays license suspension, implied consent law allows offenders to refuse BAC test and state law creates presumption that offender not DUI if BAC below a certain level.</p>

MAINE

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
UNDERAGE DRINKING AND DRINKING AND DRIVING CONTROL	B	<p>Strengths: 18.2% of youth drivers involved in fatal crashes in 1999/01 were alcohol positive. Rate of alcohol positive youth drivers involved in fatal crashes decreased 19.7% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Investigates last point of sale where minors involved in A/R crashes, DUI or MIP and reports to ABC. Conducts compliance checks and has state sponsored PI&E programs directed at underage drinking. Arrest rate for zero tolerance violations is high.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs GDL law, programs to increase awareness and enforcement of zero tolerance law, model 21 MDA laws, school-based alcohol/drug education and intervention programs, mandatory server training and keg registration. Arrest rate for MIP violations is low.</p>
VICTIM ISSUES	D-	<p>Strengths: Has enhanced penalties/child endangerment and victim restitution authorized at sentencing.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment with enabling legislation, enforcement mechanism for victims' rights, crisis response team with DUI victim representation, victim representation on Pardon/Parole and Victim compensation Boards and agency that administers VOCA funds, electronic victim information system and felony offense for causing serious injury while DUI.</p>
LAWS	B-	<p>Strengths: State has adopted 23 of 37 important legislative measures including 11 research based laws, 5 priority laws and 7 key laws.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs primary belt, increased vehicle sanctions for repeat offenders, anti-plea bargaining and criminalization of BAC test refusal.</p>
FATALITY TRENDS	B+	<p>Strengths: Rate of alcohol positive drivers involved in fatal crashes decreased 8.6% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Between 1999 and 2001, 20.4% of drivers involved in fatal crashes were alcohol positive as compared to 21.9% between 1996/98. Percentage of total traffic fatalities A/R lower than the national average.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs to maintain decrease in alcohol-related fatality trends.</p>

Maine 2001 Alcohol-Related Fatalities and Crash Costs

Total Traffic Crash Deaths	192
Total Alcohol-Related Traffic Deaths	65
Percentage of Total Traffic Deaths Alcohol-Related	34%
Annual Cost of Alcohol-Related Crashes	\$500,000,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Fatality	\$3,700,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Injury	\$107,000

MARYLAND C

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
<p>STATE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP:</p> <p>GOVERNOR</p> <p>HOUSE</p> <p>SENATE</p>	<p>B+</p> <p>B</p> <p>B</p>	<p>Strengths: Governor Glendening has been supportive of DUI issues but primary support within the administration has come from the Lt. Governor, the Motor Vehicle Administrator and the Superintendent of the State Police. The Speaker of the House and the House and Senate members have been supportive of DUI issues as evidenced by passage of .08, open container, repeat offender legislation and other traffic safety measures.</p> <p>Challenges: Governor needs to appoint a DUI task force and make it a priority to make the Highway Safety Office part of the Governor's office. The President of the Senate needs to provide leadership and support for DUI legislation. The Senate Judicial Proceedings and House Judiciary Committees are obstacles to passage of priority legislation and only let lifesaving bills out of committee because of pressure from the federal government.</p>
<p>BAC TESTING, DATA AND RECORDS</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>Strengths: BAC testing rate of killed drivers of 85.2% is higher than the national average of 73.6%. Has mandatory BAC testing of surviving drivers, program to increase testing/reporting rate of drivers involved in fatal/serious injury crashes and tracks repeat offenders, DUID violations and zero tolerance violations.</p> <p>Challenges: BAC testing rate of surviving drivers of 10.6% is one of the lowest in the nation despite having a mandatory testing of surviving drivers' law. Needs mandatory BAC testing of killed drivers, program to increase testing rate of surviving drivers, hospital BAC reporting and DUI tracking system needs to include vehicle sanctions.</p>
<p>STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>Strengths: Conducts highly publicized, high visibility, multi-agency SCP programs on a regular basis. State Police/Highway Patrol use in-vehicle video cameras and PBTs. Training includes SFST, DEC, use of PBTs and death notification. Has comprehensive DUI enforcement program with alternative transportation component and program to enforce DWS.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs to use and provide training on the use of PAS. Training program should also include training on conducting SCP, use of video cameras. Officer awareness and compliance with mandatory testing of surviving drivers law needs to be increased.</p>
<p>ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES AND CRIMINAL SANCTIONS</p>	<p>D</p>	<p>Strengths: Has ALR, .08, primary belt, ignition interlock, vehicle sanctions for DWS, vehicle impoundment/immobilization and open container. ALR suspension counts as a prior DUI offense and state law does not create presumption offender was not DUI if BAC is below a certain level.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs mandatory assessment/treatment, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders, enhanced penalties based on BAC of .15 or higher and criminalization of BAC test refusal. Repeat offenders eligible for hardship license, request for ALR hearing delays license suspension, BAC test refusal suspension does not count as a prior DUI offense, completion of mandated treatment program not required for license reinstatement and implied consent law allows offenders to refuse BAC test. Needs to eliminate probation before judgment pre-trial diversion program for DUI offenders.</p>

MARYLAND

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
UNDERAGE DRINKING AND DRINKING AND DRIVING CONTROL	D	<p>Strengths: Investigates last point of sale where minors are involved in A/R crashes, DUI or MIP. Conducts compliance checks, has GDL law, mandatory server training, keg registration, school-based alcohol/drug education programs, and state sponsored PI&E programs directed at underage drinking. Arrest rate for zero tolerance violations is high.</p> <p>Challenges: 26.3% of youth drivers involved in fatal crashes in 1999/01 were alcohol positive. Rate of alcohol positive youth drivers involved in fatal crashes increased 26.5% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Not illegal for youth to purchase, attempt to purchase or consume alcohol under state law. Needs model 21 MDA laws, programs to increase awareness and enforcement of zero tolerance law and school-based alcohol/drug intervention programs. Arrest rate for MIP violations is low.</p>
VICTIM ISSUES	C+	<p>Strengths: Has Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment with enabling legislation, enforcement mechanism for victims' rights, enhanced penalties/child endangerment and victim restitution authorized at sentencing.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs crisis response team with DUI victim representation, victim representation on Pardon/Parole and Victim Compensation Boards and agency that administers VOCA funds, electronic victim information system, felony offense for causing serious injury while DUI and dram shop liability for commercial establishments and social hosts.</p>
LAWS	C+	<p>Strengths: State has adopted only 18 of 37 important legislative measures including 10 research based laws, 3 priority laws and 5 key laws. However, state is one of only 14 states and D.C. that have ALR, .08 and primary belt laws.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs mandatory assessment and treatment, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders, enhanced penalties based on BAC of .15 or higher and criminalization of BAC test refusal.</p>
FATALITY TRENDS	C	<p>Strengths: No strengths in this area based on alcohol-related fatality trend increasing as indicated by the challenges.</p> <p>Challenges: Rate of alcohol positive drivers involved in fatal crashes increased 32.5% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Between 1999 and 2001, 23.0% of drivers involved in fatal crashes were alcohol positive as compared to 18.4% between 1996/98. Percentage of total traffic fatalities A/R higher than the national average.</p>

Maryland 2001 Alcohol-Related Fatalities and Crash Costs

Total Traffic Crash Deaths	660
Total Alcohol-Related Traffic Deaths	290
Percentage of Total Traffic Deaths Alcohol-Related	44%
Annual Cost of Alcohol-Related Crashes	\$1,700,000,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Fatality	\$3,500,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Injury	\$99,000

MASSACHUSETTS D-

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
<p>STATE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP:</p> <p>GOVERNOR</p> <p>HOUSE</p> <p>SENATE</p>	<p>D</p> <p>C-</p> <p>C+</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Governor Swift has endorsed some bills introduced in the legislature but provided no real leadership or support for important DUI or underage drinking countermeasures. Senate President and Senate leadership are generally supportive of DUI legislation. Legislature passed look-back reform law and victim trust fund law. Senate passed primary belt law.</p> <p>Challenges:</p> <p>Governor terminated the Alcohol Study Commission to address underage drinking twice and needs to provide real leadership and support for major legislative change in the state to combat DUI and underage drinking. Speaker and House leadership are not supportive of DUI legislation. Governor and legislature need to get serious about providing more funding for enforcement efforts and need to seriously evaluate the problems and solutions associated with underage drinking.</p>
<p>BAC TESTING, DATA AND RECORDS</p>	<p>D-</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>BAC testing rate of killed drivers of 76.6% is higher than the national average of 73.6%. Has mandatory BAC testing of killed drivers, hospital BAC reporting is authorized and tracks DUID and zero tolerance..</p> <p>Challenges:</p> <p>BAC testing rate of surviving drivers of 6.9% is one of the lowest in the nation. Needs mandatory BAC testing of surviving drivers, program to increase testing rate of surviving drivers and DUI tracking system should track repeat offenders. BAC test refusal rate of 58% is highest in nation.</p>
<p>STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS</p>	<p>D+</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Conducts highly publicized, high visibility, multi-agency SCP programs but only during high risk periods. State Police/Highway Patrol use PBTs. Training includes SFST, DEC, conducting SCP, use of PBTs and death notification.</p> <p>Challenges:</p> <p>Needs to conduct highly publicized, multi-agency SCP and other high visibility enforcement programs on a regular basis and use and provide training on the use of in-vehicle video cameras and PAS. Needs comprehensive DUI enforcement program, program to enforce DWS and officer awareness of and compliance with mandatory BAC testing of killed drivers law needs to be increased.</p>
<p>ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES AND CRIMINAL SANCTIONS</p>	<p>C-</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Has ALR, open container and felony DUI for 3rd or subsequent DUI offense. Request for ALR hearing does not delay license suspension and ALR suspension counts as a prior DUI offense. BUI law provides for driver's license suspension and BUI conviction counts as a prior DUI offense. If the state did not have ALR law it would have received a lower grade in this section.</p> <p>Challenges:</p> <p>The only state in the nation that does not have an illegal per se law. Needs illegal per se, .08, primary belt, ignition interlock, mandatory assessment/treatment, vehicle sanctions for repeat offenders and DWS, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders, enhanced penalties based on BAC of .15 or higher and criminalization of BAC test refusal. Repeat offenders eligible for hardship license, BAC test refusal suspension does not count as a prior DUI offense, completion of mandated treatment program not required for license reinstatement, implied consent law allows offenders to refuse BAC test and state law creates presumption offender not DUI if BAC below a certain level. Needs to eliminate pretrial diversion for DUI offenders.</p>

MASSACHUSETTS

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
UNDERAGE DRINKING AND DRINKING AND DRIVING CONTROL	F	<p>Strengths: Investigates last point of sale where minor involved in A/R crashes or DUI. Conducts compliance checks, has GDL law, keg registration, school-based alcohol/drug intervention programs and state supported PI&E program directed at underage drinking.</p> <p>Challenges: 33.4% of youth drivers involved in fatal crashes in 1999/01 were alcohol positive. Rate of alcohol positive youth drivers involved in fatal crashes increased 9.9% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Needs model 21 MDA laws, programs to increase awareness and enforcement of zero tolerance law, school-based alcohol/drug education programs and mandatory server training. Arrest rate for MIP violations low.</p>
VICTIM ISSUES	B	<p>Strengths: Has enforcement mechanism for victims' rights; crisis response team; crime victim representation on Pardon/Parole Board, Victim Compensation Board and agency that administers VOCA funds; electronic victim information system; strong statewide coalition of victim services providers and felony offense for causing serious injury while DUI.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment with enabling legislation, enhanced penalties/child endangerment, DUI victim representation on crisis response team and victim restitution authorized or required at sentencing.</p>
LAWS	F	<p>Strengths: State has adopted only 18 of 37 important legislative measures including only 4 of 15 research based laws, 6 priority laws and 8 key laws.</p> <p>Challenges: Only state that does not have an illegal per se law. Needs illegal per se, .08, primary belt, ignition interlock, mandatory assessment/treatment, vehicle sanctions for repeat offenders and DWS, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders, enhanced penalties based on BAC of .15 or higher and criminalization of BAC test refusal.</p>
FATALITY TRENDS	D-	<p>Strengths: No strengths in this section based on alcohol-related fatality trends- some of the deadliest in the nation as indicated by the challenges.</p> <p>Challenges: Rate of alcohol positive drivers involved in fatal crashes increased 3.0% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Between 1999 and 2001, 32.1% of drivers involved in fatal crashes were alcohol positive as compared to 31.4% between 1996/98. Percentage of total traffic fatalities A/R one of the highest in the nation.</p>

Massachusetts 2001 Alcohol-Related Fatalities and Crash Costs

	Massachusetts
Total Traffic Crash Deaths	477
Total Alcohol-Related Traffic Deaths	234
Percentage of Total Traffic Deaths Alcohol-Related	49%
Annual Cost of Alcohol-Related Crashes	\$1,800,000,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Fatality	\$4,600,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Injury	\$130,000

MICHIGAN B-

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
<p>STATE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP:</p> <p>GOVERNOR</p> <p>HOUSE</p> <p>SENATE</p>	<p>C-</p> <p>C-</p> <p>C-</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Governor Engler supported a primary belt law and has publicly addressed and endorsed DUI and underage drinking countermeasures. The First Lady is active in "Leadership to Keep Children Alcohol Free." The House and the Senate have provided some support for minor measures to impact impaired driving.</p> <p>Challenges:</p> <p>The Governor has shown no initiative in support of significant drunk driving legislation and needs to provide strong support and leadership for a .08 BAC law. There has been little if any effort in the House and the Senate to pass significant DUI legislation and the legislature needs to enact ALR, .08 BAC and take whatever steps are necessary to legalize the use of SCP.</p>
<p>BAC TESTING, DATA AND RECORDS</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>BAC testing rate of killed drivers of 77.1% is higher than the national average of 73.6%. BAC testing rate of 35.9% for surviving drivers is slightly higher than the national average of 35.8%. Has mandatory BAC testing of killed drivers, program to increase testing/reporting rate of drivers involved in fatal/serious injury crashes, hospital BAC reporting is authorized and has comprehensive DUI tracking system including vehicle sanctions.</p> <p>Challenges:</p> <p>Needs mandatory BAC testing of surviving drivers.</p>
<p>STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Conducts highly publicized, high visibility, multi-agency SCP and other enforcement programs on a regular basis. State Police/Highway Patrol use in-vehicle video cameras, PBTs, PAS and mobile BAC testing vehicles. Training includes SFST, use of video cameras and PBTs and death notification. Has comprehensive DUI enforcement program with alternative transportation component.</p> <p>Challenges:</p> <p>Training needs to include DEC and training on the use of PAS. Needs program to enforce DWS and officer awareness of and compliance with mandatory BAC testing of killed driver law needs to be increased. The number of DUI arrests decreased by 5% from 1999 to 2001.</p>
<p>ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES AND CRIMINAL SANCTIONS</p>	<p>D</p>	<p>Strengths:</p> <p>Has primary belt, ignition interlock, license plate confiscation, vehicle impoundment, vehicle confiscation and forfeiture, vehicle sanctions for DWS, mandatory assessment/treatment and felony DUI for 3rd or subsequent DUI offense. Repeat offenders are not eligible for hardship license and pre-trial diversion is not available for DUI offenders. State would have received a higher grade in this section if it had ALR.</p> <p>Challenges:</p> <p>One of only 10 states that do not have an ALR law. Needs ALR, .08, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders, enhanced penalties based on BAC of .15 or higher and criminalization of BAC test refusal. BAC test refusal suspension does not count as a prior DUI offense, completion of mandated treatment program not required for license reinstatement and state law creates presumption offender not DUI if BAC below a certain limit.</p>

MICHIGAN

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
UNDERAGE DRINKING AND DRINKING AND DRIVING CONTROL	B	<p>Strengths: 18.4% of youth drivers involved in fatal crashes in 1999/01 were alcohol positive. Rate of alcohol positive youth drivers involved in fatal crashes decreased 1.6% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Investigates last point of sale where minors involved in A/R crashes, DUI or MIP. Conducts compliance checks, has GDL law, model 21 MDA laws, mandatory server training, school-based alcohol/drug education programs and state sponsored PI&E programs directed at underage drinking. Arrest rate for MIP violations is high.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs programs to increase awareness and enforcement of zero tolerance law, keg registration and school-based alcohol/drug intervention programs.</p>
VICTIM ISSUES	B-	<p>Strengths: Has Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment with enabling legislation, enhanced penalties/child endangerment, crisis response team, felony offense for causing serious injury while DUI and victim restitution is required at sentencing.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs enforcement mechanism for victims' rights; DUI victim representation on crisis response team, Pardon/Parole Board, Victim Compensation Board and agency that administers VOCA funds and electronic victim information system.</p>
LAWS	B	<p>Strengths: State has adopted 27 of 37 important legislative measures including 10 research based laws, 8 priority laws and 9 key laws.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs ALR, .08, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders, enhanced penalties based on BAC of .15 or higher and criminalization of BAC test refusal.</p>
FATALITY TRENDS	B-	<p>Strengths: Rate of alcohol positive drivers involved in fatal crashes decreased 0.7% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Between 1999 and 2001, 22.8% of drivers involved in fatal crashes were alcohol positive as compared to 22.9% between 1996/98. Percentage of total traffic fatalities A/R slightly lower than the national average.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs to maintain decline in alcohol-related fatality trends.</p>

Michigan 2001 Alcohol-Related Fatalities and Crash Costs

Total Traffic Crash Deaths	1,328
Total Alcohol-Related Traffic Deaths	518
Percentage of Total Traffic Deaths Alcohol-Related	39%
Annual Cost of Alcohol-Related Crashes	\$4,100,000,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Fatality	\$3,500,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Injury	\$101,000

MINNESOTA B-

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
<p>STATE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP:</p> <p>GOVERNOR HOUSE SENATE</p>	<p>C+ C- D+</p>	<p>Strengths: Governor Ventura has publicly addressed DUI issues and endorsed bills introduced in the legislature but provided little leadership on highway safety issues. The First Lady is actively involved in underage drinking prevention through her involvement in "Leadership to Keep Children Alcohol Free." The House leadership is supportive of DUI legislation.</p> <p>Challenges: Governor needs to provide leadership and support for passage of .08 and primary belt laws. He needs to appoint a DUI Task Force. The Speaker of the House, President of the Senate and the Senate leadership are not supportive of DUI legislation. Legislature needs to take whatever steps are necessary to legalize the use of SCP.</p>
<p>BAC TESTING, DATA AND RECORDS</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>Strengths: Testing rate of killed drivers of 92.8% is higher than the national average of 73.6% and third highest in the nation. BAC testing rate of surviving drivers of 65.9% is higher than the national average of 35.8%. Has mandatory BAC testing of killed and surviving drivers, program to increase testing/reporting rate drivers involved in fatal crashes and tracks repeat offenders, DUID violations and zero tolerance violations.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs hospital BAC reporting and DUI tracking system should include vehicle sanctions.</p>
<p>STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS</p>	<p>A-</p>	<p>Strengths: Conducts highly publicized, high visibility, multi-agency SP, WP and BP programs on a regular basis. State Police/Highway Patrol use in-vehicle video cameras, PBTs and mobile BAC testing vehicles. Training includes SFST, use of video cameras, DEC, use of PBTs and death notification. Has comprehensive DUI enforcement program with alternative transportation component.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs to use and provide training on the use of PAS and needs program to enforce DWS. Officer awareness of and compliance with mandatory BAC testing of killed and surviving drivers needs to be increased.</p>
<p>ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES AND CRIMINAL SANCTIONS</p>	<p>B+</p>	<p>Strengths: Has ALR, license plate confiscation, vehicle impoundment/immobilization, vehicle confiscation/forfeiture, vehicle sanctions for DWS, BAC test refusal is a criminal offense and has open container. Request for ALR hearing does not delay license suspension, ALR and BAC test refusal suspensions count as a prior DUI offense, completion of mandated treated program is required for license reinstatement, pre-trial diversion not allowed for DUI offenders and state law does not create a presumption that offender is not DUI if BAC is below a certain level. BUI law provides for driver license suspension and BUI conviction counts as a prior DUI offense.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs .08, primary belt, ignition interlock, mandatory assessment and treatment, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offender's, enhanced penalties based on BAC of .15 or higher and felony DUI for 3rd or subsequent DUI offense. Repeat offenders are eligible for hardship license.</p>

MINNESOTA

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
UNDERAGE DRINKING AND DRINKING AND DRIVING CONTROL	B	<p>Strengths: 18.3% of youth drivers involved in fatal crashes in 1999/01 were alcohol positive. Rate of alcohol positive youth drivers involved in fatal crashes decreased 24.3% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Conducts compliance checks, has school-based alcohol/drug education programs, keg registration, model 21 MDA laws and state supported PI&E program directed at underage drinking. Arrest rate for zero tolerance violations is high.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs to investigate last point of sale where minors involved in A/R crashes, DUI or MIP and report to ABC. Needs mandatory server training, GDL law, school-based alcohol/drug intervention program and programs to increase awareness and enforcement of zero tolerance law. Arrest rate for MIP violations is low.</p>
VICTIM ISSUES	C	<p>Strengths: Has enhanced penalties/child endangerment, victim representation on Victim Compensation Board and agency that administers VOCA funds and victim restitution authorized at sentencing.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment with enabling legislation, enforcement mechanism for victims' rights, crisis response team with DUI victim representation, victim representation on Pardon/Parole Board, electronic victim information system and felony offense for causing serious injury while DUI.</p>
LAWS	C-	<p>Strengths: State has adopted 21 of 37 important legislative measures including 8 research based laws, 5 priority laws and 8 key laws.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs .08, primary belt, ignition interlock, mandatory assessment/treatment, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders and enhanced penalties based on BAC of .15 or higher.</p>
FATALITY TRENDS	B-	<p>Strengths: Percentage of total A/R traffic fatalities is lower than the national average. Rate of alcohol positive youth drivers involved in fatal crashes decreased 24.3% from 1996/98 to 1999/01.</p> <p>Challenges: Rate of alcohol positive drivers involved in fatal crashes increased 0.6% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Between 1999 and 2001, 23.2% of drivers involved in fatal crashes were alcohol positive as compared to 23.1% between 1996/98.</p>

Minnesota 2001 Alcohol-Related Fatalities and Crash Costs

	Minnesota
Total Traffic Crash Deaths	568
Total Alcohol-Related Traffic Deaths	226
Percentage of Total Traffic Deaths Alcohol-Related	40%
Annual Cost of Alcohol-Related Crashes	\$1,800,000,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Fatality	\$3,600,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Injury	\$106,000

MISSISSIPPI C+

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
<p>STATE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP:</p> <p>GOVERNOR HOUSE SENATE</p>	<p>B+ C+ B</p>	<p>Strengths: Governor Musgrove has been proactive in providing support and leadership on DUI and underage drinking issues by publicly addressing these issues, including them in his legislative agenda and supporting bills introduced in the legislature. He also supports a primary belt law. GOHS has shown a strong commitment financially and otherwise in support of DUI and underage drinking issues. The Senate President, Senate leadership and House are supportive of DUI legislation and House support for .08 BAC law was strong.</p> <p>Challenges: Governor needs to provide strong political support and leadership for passage of a primary belt law. The Speaker of the House needs to exert his leadership in support of DUI legislation and the Governor and the legislature need to evaluate problems and solutions to the alarming trend in youth alcohol-related fatal crashes. This should include passage of a GDL law and model 21 MDA laws. Primary belt law and GDL should be a priority for the legislature.</p>
<p>BAC TESTING, DATA AND RECORDS</p>	<p>C</p>	<p>Strengths: BAC testing rate of surviving drivers of 64.2% is higher than the national average of 35.8%. Has mandatory testing of killed and surviving drivers and tracks repeat offenders and zero tolerance violations.</p> <p>Challenges: BAC testing rate of killed drivers of 72.9% is lower than the national average of 73.6%. Needs hospital BAC reporting and complete DUI tracking system including vehicle sanctions.</p>
<p>STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS</p>	<p>A</p>	<p>Strengths: Conducts highly publicized, high visibility, multi-agency SCP programs on a regular basis. State Police/Highway Patrol use in-vehicle video cameras, PBTs and mobile BAC testing vehicles. Training includes SFST, conducting SCP, use of video cameras, DEC, use of PBTs and death notification. Has comprehensive DUI enforcement program with alternative transportation component and program to enforce DWS.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs to use and provide training on the use of PAS and needs to increase officer awareness of and compliance with mandatory BAC testing of killed and surviving drivers laws.</p>
<p>ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES AND CRIMINAL SANCTIONS</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>Strengths: Has ALR, .08, vehicle impoundment/immobilization, vehicle confiscation/forfeiture, mandatory assessment/treatment and felony DUI for 3rd or subsequent DUI offense. Repeat offenders not eligible for hardship license, ALR and BAC test refusal suspensions count as a prior DUI offense, completion of mandated treatment program is required for license reinstatement, pre-trial diversion not allowed for DUI offenders and state law does not create presumption that offender not DUI if BAC below a certain level.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs primary belt, ignition interlock, vehicle sanctions for DWS, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders, enhanced penalties based on BAC of .15 or higher, criminalization of BAC test refusal and open container. Request for ALR hearing delays license suspension and implied consent law allows offenders to refuse BAC test.</p>

MISSISSIPPI

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
UNDERAGE DRINKING AND DRINKING AND DRIVING CONTROL	D	<p>Strengths: Conducts compliance checks and has state supported PI&E programs directed at underage drinking. Arrest rate for zero tolerance violations is high.</p> <p>Challenges: 24.8% of youth drivers involved in fatal crashes in 1999/01 were alcohol positive. Rate of alcohol positive youth drivers involved in fatal crashes increased 36.4% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Needs to investigate last point of sale where minors involved in A/R violations and report to ABC. Needs GDL law, model 21 MDA laws, mandatory server training, school-based alcohol/drug education and intervention programs and programs to increase awareness and enforcement of zero tolerance law. Arrest rate for MIP violations and other underage offenses is low and when cited, courts are not imposing meaningful and effective sanctions.</p>
VICTIM ISSUES	C	<p>Strengths: Has Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment with enabling legislation, crisis response team with DUI victim representation, electronic victim information system, felony offense for causing serious injury while DUI and victim restitution is authorized at sentencing.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs enforcement mechanism for victims' rights, enhanced penalties/child endangerment and victim representation on Pardon/Parole Board, Victim Compensation Board and agency that administers VOCA funds. Needs to eliminate provision that denies victim compensation to injured or killed victim passenger who was alcohol positive.</p>
LAWS	C	<p>Strengths: State has adopted 19 of 37 important legislative measures including 9 research based laws, 6 priority laws and 4 key laws.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs primary belt, ignition interlock, vehicle sanctions for DWS, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders, enhanced penalties based on BAC of .15 or higher, criminalization of BAC test refusal and open container.</p>
FATALITY TRENDS	C	<p>Strengths: Rate of alcohol positive drivers involved in fatal crashes decreased 2.1% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Between 1999 and 2001, 26.5% of drivers involved in fatal crashes were alcohol positive as compared to 26.9% between 1996/98. Percentage of total traffic fatalities A/R lower than the national average.</p> <p>Challenges: Need to continue progress in decreasing alcohol-related fatality trends.</p>

Mississippi 2001 Alcohol-Related Fatalities and Crash Costs

Total Traffic Crash Deaths	784
Total Alcohol-Related Traffic Deaths	282
Percentage of Total Traffic Deaths Alcohol-Related	36%
Annual Cost of Alcohol-Related Crashes	\$1,400,000,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Fatality	\$3,000,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Injury	\$86,000

MISSOURI C

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
<p>STATE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP:</p> <p>GOVERNOR HOUSE SENATE</p>	<p>B C C</p>	<p>Strengths: Governor Holden provides leadership and support on DUI and underage drinking issues by publicly addressing these issues, endorsing bills introduced in the legislature and he has re-implemented Governor's DUI Task Force. The House and Senate are generally supportive of DUI legislation. Senator Westfall and Representative Hosmer championed DUI legislation in the legislature.</p> <p>Challenges: Governor needs to ensure that Task Force is accomplishing its mission and he needs to include DUI and underage drinking countermeasures in his legislative agenda and provide leadership and support for a primary belt law. Senate President and Senate leadership need to be more supportive of DUI legislation. Legislature needs to pass a primary belt law.</p>
<p>BAC TESTING, DATA AND RECORDS</p>	<p>C+</p>	<p>Strengths: BAC testing rate of killed drivers of 75.7% is higher than the national average of 73.6%. Has mandatory BAC testing of killed and surviving drivers, program to increase testing/reporting rate drivers involved in fatal/serious injury crashes and tracks repeat offenders, zero tolerance violations and ignition interlock actions.</p> <p>Challenges: BAC testing rate of surviving drivers of 12.2% is lower than the national average of 35.8% despite having a mandatory testing law. Needs program to increase testing rate of surviving drivers, hospital BAC reporting and DUI tracking system should include all vehicle sanctions.</p>
<p>STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS</p>	<p>B</p>	<p>Strengths: Conducts highly publicized, high visibility, multi-agency SCP programs on a regular basis. State Police/Highway Patrol use in-vehicle video cameras, PBTs and mobile BAC testing vehicles. Training includes SFST, DEC and death notification. Has comprehensive DUI enforcement program and program to enforce DWS.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs to use and provide training on the use of PAS. Training should also include conducting SCP, use of video cameras and use of PBTs. Officer awareness of and compliance with mandatory BAC testing of killed and surviving drivers laws needs to be increased.</p>
<p>ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES AND CRIMINAL SANCTIONS</p>	<p>B-</p>	<p>Strengths: Has ALR, .08, ignition interlock, vehicle impoundment and or immobilization, vehicle confiscation, mandatory assessment and treatment and felony DUI for 3rd or subsequent DUI offense. Repeat offenders not eligible for hardship license, ALR and BAC test refusal suspensions count as a prior DUI offense, completion of treatment required for license reinstatement and state law does not create presumption that offender not DUI if BAC is below a certain level.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs primary belt, vehicle sanctions for DWS, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders, enhanced penalties based on BAC of .15 or higher, criminalization of BAC test refusal and open container. Request for ALR hearing delays license suspension, implied consent law allows offender to refuse BAC test and state needs to eliminate pre-trial diversion for DUI offenders.</p>

MISSOURI

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
UNDERAGE DRINKING AND DRINKING AND DRIVING CONTROL	F	<p>Strengths: Investigates last point of sale where minors involved in A/R crashes, DUI or MIP and reports to ABC. Conducts compliance checks, has GDL law, school-based alcohol/drug education and intervention programs and state supported PI&E programs directed at underage drinking.</p> <p>Challenges: 28.7% of youth drivers involved in fatal crashes in 1999/01 were alcohol positive. Rate of alcohol positive youth drivers involved in fatal crashes increased 21.7% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Needs model 21 MDA laws, programs to increase awareness and enforcement of zero tolerance law, mandatory server training and keg registration. Arrest rate for zero tolerance and MIP violations is low.</p>
VICTIM ISSUES	B	<p>Strengths: Has Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment with enabling legislation, victim representation on Pardon/Parole Board and agency that administers VOCA funds, victim restitution authorized at sentencing and has electronic victim information system.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs enforcement mechanism for victims' rights, enhanced penalties/child endangerment, victim representation on Victim Compensation Board and felony offense for causing serious injury while DUI.</p>
LAWS	C+	<p>Strengths: State has adopted 19 of 37 important legislative measures including 11 research based laws, 5 priority laws and 3 key laws.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs primary belt, vehicle sanctions for DWS, lower BAC limit for convicted/repeat offenders, enhanced penalties based on BAC of .15 or higher, criminalization of BAC test refusal and open container.</p>
FATALITY TRENDS	C-	<p>Strengths: Rate of alcohol positive drivers involved in fatal crashes decreased 5.7% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Between 1999 and 2001, 28.6% of drivers involved in fatal crashes were alcohol positive as compared to 29.8% between 1996/98.</p> <p>Challenges: Percentage of total traffic fatalities A/R substantially higher than the national average.</p>

Missouri 2001 Alcohol-Related Fatalities and Crash Costs

Total Traffic Crash Deaths	1,098
Total Alcohol-Related Traffic Deaths	523
Percentage of Total Traffic Deaths Alcohol-Related	48%
Cost of Alcohol-Related Crashes	\$2,700,000,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Fatality	\$3,300,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Injury	\$96,000

MONTANA F

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
STATE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP: GOVERNOR HOUSE SENATE	D- C- D+	<p>Strengths: Governor Martz has appointed a DUI Task Force but has provided no political leadership or support for DUI or other highway safety issues. State Highway Safety Office is committed to making improvements but needs support from the Administration. Speaker of the House, House leadership and Senate are generally supportive of DUI legislation.</p> <p>Challenges: Governor vetoed GDL law and her support for DUI and underage drinking countermeasures has been token at best. She needs to provide leadership and support for .08 and primary belt laws and implement effective recommendations of the Task Force. The Senate President is not supportive of DUI legislation. The state has some of the weakest DUI laws in the nation and the Legislature needs to get serious about impaired driving and underage drinking.</p>
BAC TESTING, DATA AND RECORDS	C-	<p>Strengths: Has program to increase testing rate of killed drivers and tracks repeat offenders, DUID violations, zero tolerance violations and ignition interlock actions.</p> <p>Challenges: BAC testing rate of killed drivers of 39.7% is lower than the national average of 73.6%. BAC testing rate of surviving drivers of 25.7% is lower than the national average of 35.8%. Needs mandatory BAC testing of killed and surviving drivers, hospital BAC reporting and DUI tracking system should include all vehicle sanctions. BAC test refusal rate of 30% is one of the highest in the nation and the average BAC of drivers arrested for DUI was .17.</p>
STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS	D+	<p>Strengths: Conducts high visibility WP and BP programs but only during high risk periods. State Police/Highway Patrol use in-vehicle video cameras and PBTs. Training includes SFST, use of video cameras and use of PBTs. Has some of the components of a comprehensive DUI enforcement program.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs to conduct highly publicized, high visibility, multi-agency DUI enforcement programs on a regular basis and use and provide training on the use of PAS. Training program also needs to include DEC and needs program to enforce DWS.</p>
ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES AND CRIMINAL SANCTIONS	F	<p>Strengths: Has ignition interlock, vehicle impoundment/immobilization, vehicle confiscation and mandatory assessment and treatment. Repeat offenders not eligible for hardship license and completion of mandated treatment program required for license reinstatement.</p> <p>Challenges: State has adopted only 5 of 15 research based DUI countermeasure laws. One of only 10 states that has not adopted ALR. Needs ALR, .08 BAC, primary belt, vehicle sanctions for DWS, lower BAC limit for convicted/ offenders, enhanced penalties based on BAC of .15 or higher, criminalization of test refusal, felony DUI for 3rd or subsequent DUI offense and open container. BAC test refusal suspension does not count as a prior DUI offense, implied consent law allows offenders to refuse BAC test and state law creates presumption offender is not DUI if BAC is below a certain level. Needs to eliminate pre-trial diversion for DUI offenders.</p>

MONTANA

CATEGORY	GRADE	STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES
UNDERAGE DRINKING AND DRINKING AND DRIVING CONTROL	F	<p>Strengths: Investigates last point of sale where minors involved in A/R crashes, DUI or MIP and reports to ABC. Conducts compliance checks, has model 21 MDA laws, school-based alcohol/drug intervention programs, state sponsored PI&E programs directed at underage drinking and portion of alcohol excise tax is earmarked for DUI and/or underage drinking.</p> <p>Challenges: 33.8% of youth drivers involved in fatal crashes in 1999/01 were alcohol positive. Rate of alcohol positive youth drivers involved in fatal crashes increased 9.9% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Needs GDL law, mandatory server training, keg registration, school-based alcohol/drug education programs and programs to increase awareness and enforcement of zero tolerance law. Arrest rate for zero tolerance and MIP violations low.</p>
VICTIM ISSUES	D-	<p>Strengths: Has enforcement mechanism for victims' rights.</p> <p>Challenges: Needs Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment with enabling legislation; enhanced penalties/child endangerment; crisis response team with DUI victim representation; victim representation on Pardon/Parole Board, Victim Compensation Board and agency that administers VOCA funds; victim restitution at sentencing; electronic victim information system; and felony offense for causing serious injury while DUI.</p>
LAWS	F	<p>Strengths: State has adopted only 13 of 37 important legislative measures including 5 of 15 research based laws, 5 priority laws and 3 key laws.</p> <p>Challenges: One of only 4 states that does not have ALR, .08 or primary belt laws. Needs ALR, .08 BAC, primary belt, GDL, vehicle sanctions for DWS, lower BAC limit for convicted/ offenders, enhanced penalties based on BAC of .15 or higher, criminalization of test refusal and open container.</p>
FATALITY TRENDS	F	<p>Strengths: No strengths in this area since alcohol-related fatality trend is one of the deadliest in the nation as indicated by the challenges.</p> <p>Challenges: Rate of alcohol positive drivers involved in fatal crashes increased 16.7% from 1996/98 to 1999/01. Between 1999 and 2001, 35.8% of drivers involved in fatal crashes were alcohol positive as compared to 32.3% between 1996/98. Percentage of total traffic fatalities A/R higher than the national average.</p>

Montana 2001 Alcohol-Related Fatalities and Crash Costs

	Montana
Total Traffic Crash Deaths	230
Total Alcohol-Related Traffic Deaths	104
Percentage of Total Traffic Deaths Alcohol-Related	45%
Annual Cost of Alcohol-Related Crashes	\$700,000,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Fatality	\$3,400,000
Cost Per Alcohol-Related Injury	\$96,000