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division of planning,
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S.C. COMMISSION ON ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE

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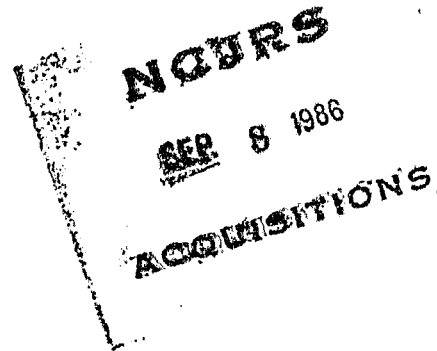
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EVALUATION OF THE 1982 DUI OFFENDER
RELICENSING LAW



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purposes of the study described in this report were to determine the effects of South Carolina's DUI Offender Relicensing Law of 1982 on the rate of arrests and convictions for DUI, and to determine the effect of the law on the adjudication of DUI offenses. The law, which was implemented in August 1982, required that all persons convicted of driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs (DUI) be required to successfully complete the Alcohol and Drug Safety Action Program (ADSAP) prior to restoration of their driving privileges. ADSAP is the State's DUI offender rehabilitation program, operated by county alcohol and drug abuse authorities in cooperation with the South Carolina Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse. ADSAP also encompasses a number of other DUI countermeasures, including legislation, public information and education, enforcement campaigns, and evaluation.

The study used two distinct but complementary approaches. The first approach was to analyze aggregated statewide data on arrests and driver's license suspensions for DUI, and admissions to ADSAP for periods before and after implementation of the law. The second approach was to compare the outcome of cases of samples of drivers apprehended for DUI before and after implementation of the new law.

The principal findings of the study are summarized below.

During the period after implementation of the relicensing law, arrests for DUI on a statewide basis were significantly higher than predictions based on previous arrest rates. In addition, the average BAC (blood alcohol concentration) of drivers apprehended for DUI declined precipitately during this period, reinforcing the conclusion that DUI enforcement increased significantly during this period and that the increased number of arrests resulted from increased enforcement rather than an increase in driving under the influence. However, it was noted that the increase in the number of arrests began prior to implementation of the law and peaked during a period of intensified DUI enforcement, suggesting that increased concern over DUI by the public and law enforcement agencies was primarily responsible for the increased arrest rate.

Convictions for DUI, as measured by the number of license suspensions for DUI, also increased during the period following implementation of the DUI Offender Relicensing Law, but the increase was less dramatic than was the increase in arrests.

Following implementation of the law, admissions to ADSAP also increased at a rate higher than projected by prior admissions, with the greatest increase occurring among first offenders. Nevertheless, the number of admissions to ADSAP remained substantially below the number of South Carolina drivers whose licenses were suspended as a result of a DUI conviction.

During the period following implementation of the law, there was a continuation of a previously established trend of fewer DUI offenders being required to attend ADSAP as a condition of sentence or probation.

Analysis of cases from driver samples showed a high rate of convictions for DUI (over 90%) both before and after implementation of the DUI Offender Relicensing Law, with no significant difference in the outcome of cases for the two samples.

There was a significant increase of 19 percent in the fines charged to first offenders from the 1981 to the 1982 sample, which was made possible by an increase in maximum fines for first offenders. This increase became effective in May 1981, several months before the 1981 sample period began. There was no significant change in penalties imposed on multiple offenders.

Analysis of ADSAP entries by individuals in the sample who were convicted of DUI reinforced the principal findings of the analysis of statewide data, showing that after implementation of the law there was a substantial increase in the percentage of drivers who entered ADSAP (15 percentage points for first offenders and 26 for multiple offenders). Nevertheless, only about half of the sample apprehended in the fall of 1982 and subsequently convicted had been admitted to ADSAP as of the fall of 1984.

A recommendation is made that further research be conducted to determine why convicted drivers are choosing not to enter ADSAP in spite of the requirement that ADSAP be completed successfully prior to restoration of driving privileges.

PART I

INTRODUCTION

In May of 1982 the South Carolina Code was amended to require all persons convicted of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs (DUI) to successfully complete the Alcohol and Drug Safety Action Program (ADSAP) before driving privileges could be restored. The amendment, known as the 1982 DUI Offender Relicensing Law, became effective in August of 1982.

Before the amendment, persons convicted of first offense DUI had the option of enrolling in ADSAP and receiving a provisional driver's license which allowed them to drive during the six-month suspension period. If the program were not successfully completed, the suspension was re-imposed. Persons convicted of second or greater offense DUI were not permitted to receive a provisional license; they were fined and their licenses were suspended for a year or more depending upon the offense. Multiple offenders could be required to enter ADSAP as a condition of sentence or probation, but this requirement was optional for judicial authorities, and was inconsistently used.

In addition, both first and multiple offenders were required to present evidence of financial responsibility (usually automobile insurance) prior to license reinstatement.

The amendment made successful completion of ADSAP a mandatory requirement for license reinstatement for both first and multiple offenders. Other penalties were not changed, nor was the requirement for financial responsibility. Provisional licenses were still available for first offenders only.

This report describes an investigation of the effects of the amendment on the State's judicial and law enforcement process and on the ADSAP program currently administered by the South Carolina Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse (SCCADA). The investigation is in two parts: The first is an analysis of trends in DUI arrests, license suspensions, ADSAP admissions, and alcohol levels of persons arrested for DUI before and after the law. The purpose of this part of the report is to investigate some of the effects of the law on institutions, i.e., law enforcement, the judicial and the Highway Department administrative bureaucracies, and on the Alcohol and Drug Safety Action Program.

The second part of the project examines the adjudication and treatment of individuals who were arrested for DUI during two time periods; one prior to the passage of the DUI Offender Relicensing Law and one following its implementation. The purpose of this analysis is to determine if changes occurred in adjudication or treatment of offenders following the implementation of this legislation.

PART II

TREND ANALYSIS

In order to investigate the impact of the DUI Offender Relicensing Law on law enforcement, judicial and treatment institutions, a number of variables were analyzed for changes occurring after the passage of the law. Changes in DUI arrests per 100,000 drivers and shifts in the blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of arrested drivers were used as measures of law enforcement activity; the number of license suspensions per 100,000 drivers was used as a proxy for judicial and administrative activity; and the rate of admissions to the Alcohol and Drug Safety Action Program was used as the measure of the extent to which the law resulted in increased enrollment of offenders in ADSAP. A simple comparison of these variables for time periods before and after the law took effect was felt to be unsatisfactory because any difference in levels might only represent a continuation of a trend that existed before the law, while an absence of change could be the result of an abrupt shift from a previous upward or downward trend. Therefore, the basic method of analysis was to look for changes in trends which were established before passage of the relicensing law.

Method

Data on license suspensions for DUI and monthly counts of licensed drivers were obtained from the South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation (DHPT), and DUI arrests by month and breathalyzer data were provided by the State Law Enforcement Division (SLED). Data on ADSAP admissions came from Management Information System files of the South Carolina Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse.

All analyses were performed with the Statistical Analysis System software package. The monthly data on arrest rates, license suspensions, and ADSAP admissions were highly variable even after removing the effects of seasonal changes. In order to moderate this variability and reduce the confidence intervals of the projections described below, the data were aggregated into calendar quarters. Seasonal variation was removed from each time series using the X-11 seasonal adjustment

procedure, and the linear trend of each series was then estimated using least-squares regression for the time period prior to the third quarter of 1982 (the nominal effective date of the 1982 law), using seasonally adjusted data modified for extreme outliers. The trend and associated 95 percent confidence intervals were then projected to the end of the time series. The data for the time period after passage of the law were then evaluated with respect to the frequency and degree to which the seasonally adjusted quarterly values fell outside the range of the confidence intervals of the trend projected from the period prior to the passage of the law.

The data in this section are presented graphically, in such a way that each data point occurring on or after the third quarter of 1982 represents a statistical test of significance at the $p = .05$ level, and the amount by which a value fell outside the confidence interval is displayed graphically for each quarter.

Results

DUI Arrest Rates

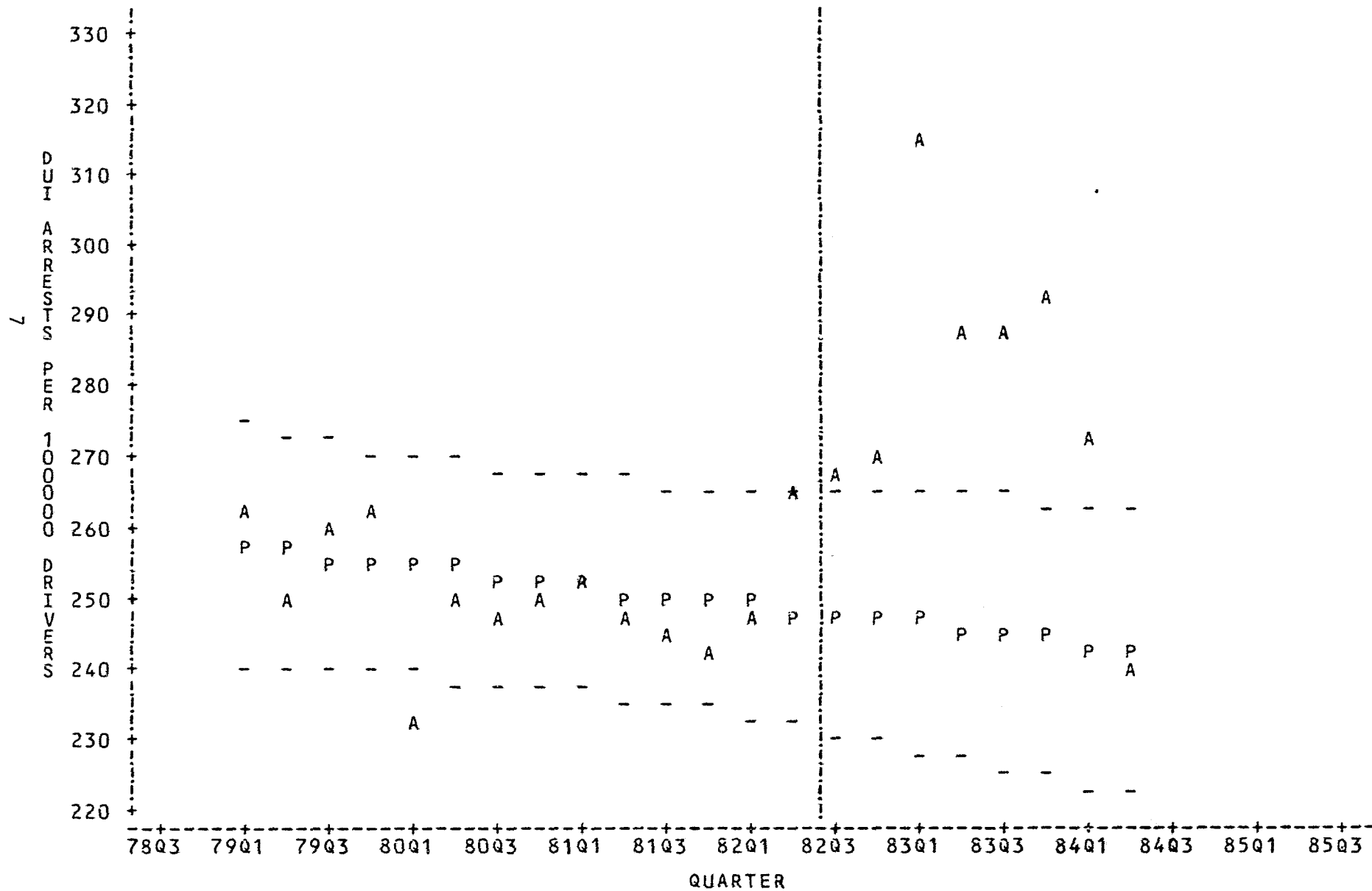
Monthly DUI arrests reported to the State Law Enforcement Division through the Uniform Crime Reporting system were combined with end-of-month counts of licensed drivers (obtained from DHPT) to produce arrest rates per 100,000 drivers. Arrests of persons without a South Carolina driver's license were included because the license status of the arrestees was not available for the time period covered by the analysis; however, since there has not been any significant shift in the proportion of unlicensed or out-of-state drivers among DUI arrestees, this should not affect the trend analysis. The true arrest rate of South Carolina licensed drivers is nevertheless somewhat lower than indicated by the data presented here (Figure II-A).

DUI arrest rates after passage of the relicensing law have generally been substantially and significantly higher than what had been expected: arrest rates for seven of eight quarters after passage of the relicensing law were higher than the 95 percent confidence interval of the predicted rates, and most of these were substantially higher. The

FIGURE II-A

LINEAR PROJECTIONS BASED ON SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DUI ARREST RATES BEFORE JULY 1982

"A"= SEASONALLY ADJUSTED QUARTERLY DUI ARREST RATE
 "P"=PROJECTED FROM ARREST RATE BEFORE PASSAGE OF LAW
 "--"= 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS OF PROJECTION



highest arrest rate was recorded for the first quarter of 1983, which included a period of intense enforcement ("Beware of the 234") during March of 1983.

It should be noted, however, that there were two quarterly increases in arrest rates immediately before the law became effective, and the increase between the first and second quarters of 1982 was substantial. These increases suggest that a heightened awareness of DUI among law enforcement personnel and an accompanying increase in the intensity of DUI enforcement had already begun perhaps as much as six months before implementation of the relicensing law.

Following a year of high arrest rates throughout 1983, there was a distinct drop in the first quarter of 1984. This was followed by a sharp decline in the second quarter to an arrest rate very close to what would be predicted by the trend established before the law took effect, and preliminary monthly data for the third quarter of 1984 indicate continuing low arrest rates; this will be discussed below.

Blood Alcohol Levels in Arrestees

Periods of intense DUI enforcement are frequently accompanied by an increase in the number of arrests of persons having a relatively low blood alcohol concentration (BAC). This occurs as officers become more alert to unusual driving behavior or as they become more strict in deciding whether to detain drivers for breath testing. This phenomenon can be used, to an extent, as a measure of the intensity of DUI enforcement.

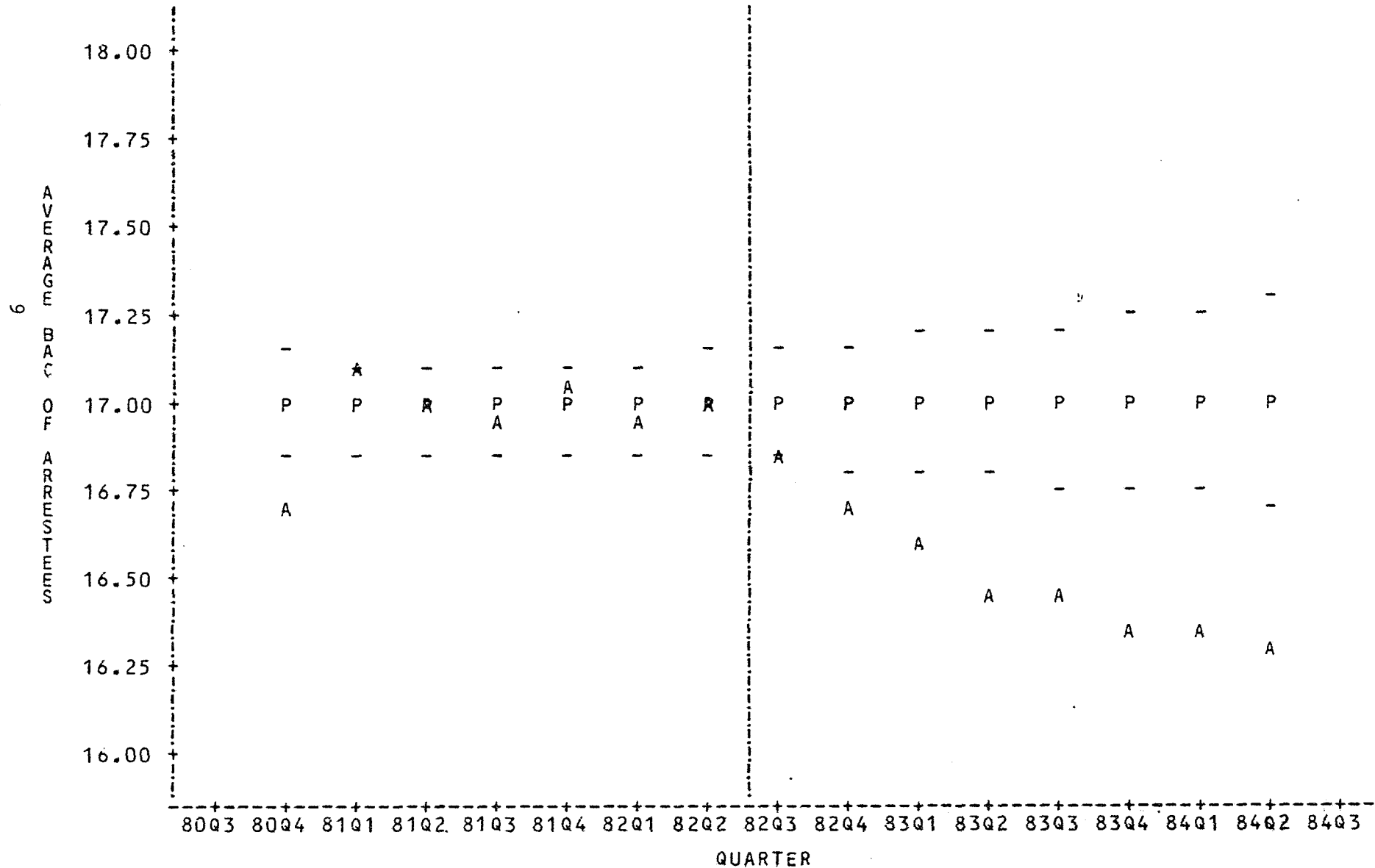
Since BAC data for arrestees are available only since August of 1980, the estimation and projection of the trend is somewhat less exact than in the case of arrest or license suspension rates. Nevertheless, the trend of BAC levels from the third quarter of 1982 forward (Figure II-B) is consistent with a substantially increased level of DUI enforcement. In this case, seven of eight BAC quarterly means were significantly below the pattern established before the relicensing law took effect.

It is especially noteworthy that the average BAC of arrestees remained low for the second quarter of 1984 despite an apparent sharp drop in arrest rates during the same period, and preliminary data for

FIGURE II-B

MEAN BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION OF DUI ARRESTEES
 LINEAR PROJECTIONS BASED ON SEASONALLY ADJUSTED BAC'S BEFORE JULY 1982

"A"= SEASONALLY ADJUSTED QUARTERLY AVERAGE BAC
 "P"=PROJECTED FROM AVERAGE BAC'S BEFORE PASSAGE OF LAW
 "-"= 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS OF PROJECTION



July and August 1984 indicate a continuing pattern of low arrest rates and low BACs. A possible explanation of the recent drop in arrest rates despite a high level of enforcement is that there has been an actual reduction in the incidence of driving under the influence or of driving at high BAC levels.

License Suspensions

Suspensions for DUI of individual South Carolina driver's licenses were obtained from monthly lists published by the Department of Highways and Public Transportation; first and multiple offenders were distinguished by the length of the suspension period. These data were combined with monthly counts of licensed drivers to produce suspension rates per 100,000 licensed drivers. Figure II-C shows that license suspension rates were higher than expected for six of eight quarters following the effective date of the relicensing law; however, none of these rates lay significantly beyond the trend established before the law. Suspensions for first offense DUI (Figure II-D) were also generally higher than expected for six of eight quarters after the law took effect, but the difference was again not statistically significant. Figure II-E shows that suspension rates for multiple offense DUI had been following a distinct downward trend before July 1982; however, seven of the following eight quarters were characterized by rates above this trend and three of these were outside the range of the 95 percent confidence intervals of the predicted value.

A possible explanation for the failure of the license suspension rate to mirror the dramatic changes in the arrest rate would rely on the pattern, described earlier, of lower BACs associated with intensified DUI enforcement. Presumably this effect would cause a higher level of enforcement to produce a higher proportion of borderline arrests which would not be followed by conviction and suspension. However, as described in Part III of this report, evidence indicates no change in conviction rates of arrested drivers with a BAC of .10 or above after implementation of the relicensing law. A potential complication in the interpretation of the suspension data arise from a change in the time period considered to define a DUI conviction as first or multiple offense; this period was changed from 10 years to five years in May 1981, but the effect on the suspension rates is uncertain.

FIGURE II-C

ALL DUI LICENSE SUSPENSIONS
LINEAR PROJECTIONS BASED ON SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SUSPENSION RATES BEFORE JULY 1982

"A"= SEASONALLY ADJUSTED QUARTERLY SUSPENSION RATE
"P"=PROJECTED FROM SUSPENSION RATE BEFORE PASSAGE OF LAW
"--"= 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS OF PROJECTION

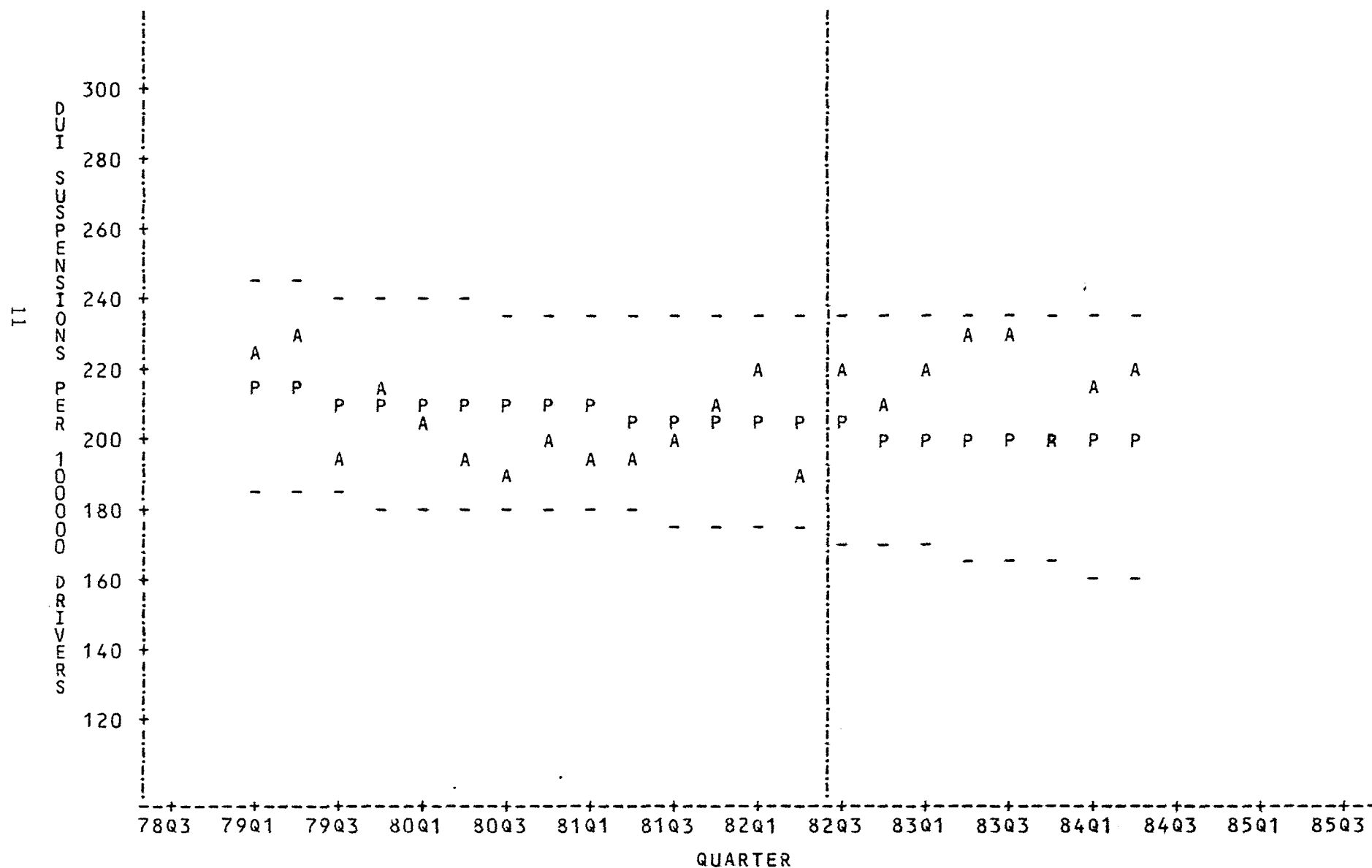


FIGURE II-D

FIRST OFFENCE DUI LICENSE SUSPENSIONS
 LINEAR PROJECTIONS BASED ON SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SUSPENSION RATES BEFORE JULY 1982

"A"= SEASONALLY ADJUSTED QUARTERLY SUSPENSION RATE
 "P"=PROJECTED FROM SUSPENSION RATE BEFORE PASSAGE OF LAW
 "--"= 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS OF PROJECTION

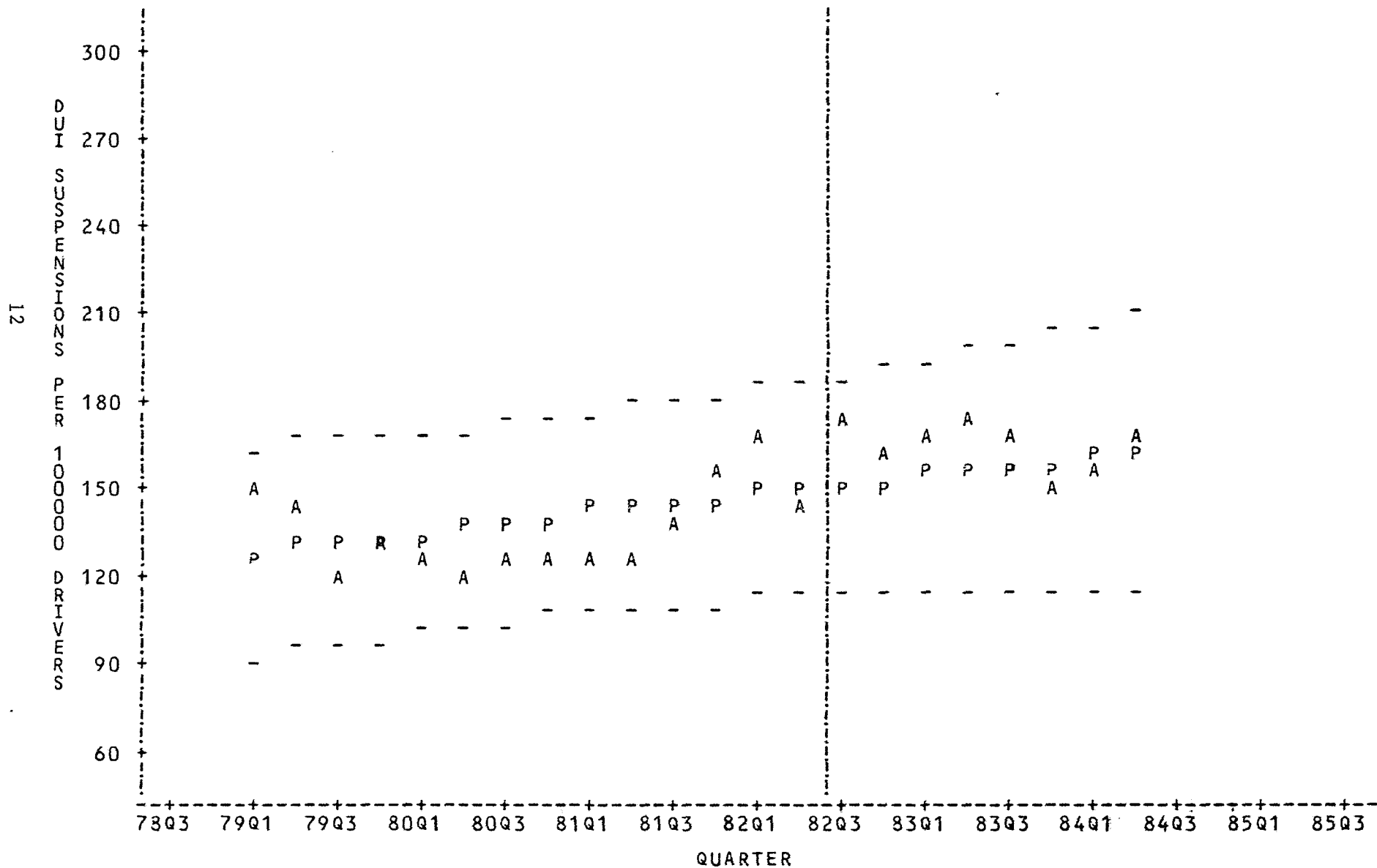
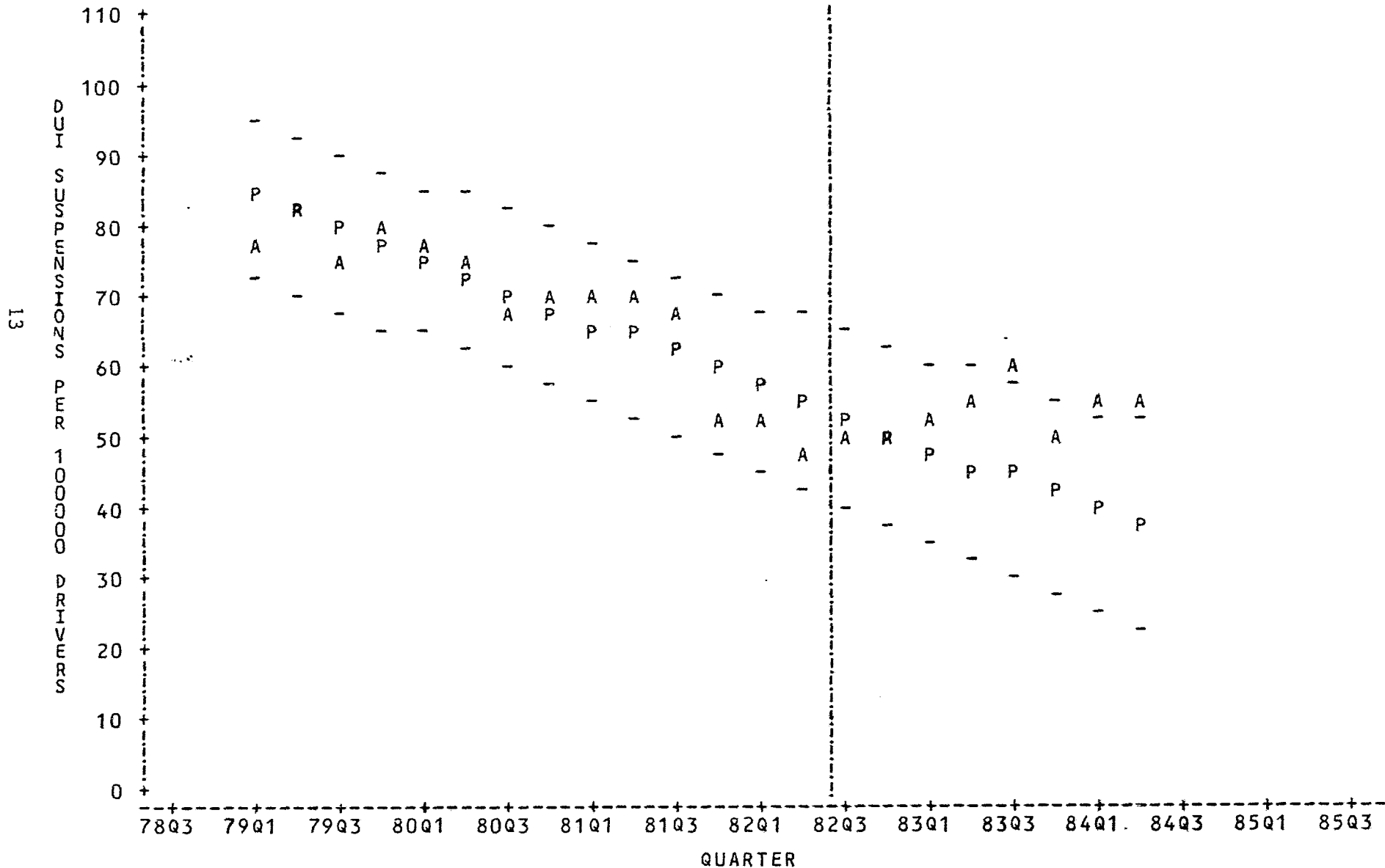


FIGURE II-E

MULTIPLE OFFENCE DUI LICENSE SUSPENSIONS
 LINEAR PROJECTIONS BASED ON SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SUSPENSION RATES BEFORE JULY 1982

"A"= SEASONALLY ADJUSTED QUARTERLY SUSPENSION RATE
 "P"=PROJECTED FROM SUSPENSION RATE BEFORE PASSAGE OF LAW
 "-"= 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS OF PROJECTION



ADSAP Admissions

Prior to the relicensing law, a first offender had the option of waiting until the end of the six-month license suspension period and having driving privileges automatically restored rather than attending the ADSAP program and receiving a provisional driver's license. Since there was no significant increase in suspension rates after the law, a sharply increased level of participation in ADSAP, as shown by Figure II-F, can be attributed in part to a change in behavior of persons convicted of DUI. Figures II-G and II-H show that the large increase in ADSAP intakes was largely due to increased participation by first offenders who would not have attended ADSAP in the absence of the relicensing law.

Figure II-H shows that multiple offenders do not appear to have followed the pattern of first offenders. Although multiple offender admissions were above projections and reflect a distinct change from a trend of declining admissions, the increase is well below the dramatic increase in first offender admissions. At least part of the difference in the trends reported here can be attributed to two related administrative patterns: the first is that multiple offenders are generally not admitted to ADSAP until six months before the end of their license suspension period. In the case of second offenders, this would result in a lag of at least six months between the beginning of the suspension and enrollment in ADSAP, and the minimum lags for the relatively small number of third- and fourth-offense suspensions would be 18 and 30 months.

The second administrative problem occurs when a multiple offender decides or is required to participate in some form of non-ADSAP treatment before he is eligible for enrollment in ADSAP. In such cases there is a chance that his record would not be marked as an ADSAP entry, and this data would not be included in the analysis described here.

Nevertheless, over 80 percent of multiple offense DUI suspensions are for second offense DUI, and since the analysis covers a period of 24 months following the effective date of the relicensing law, one would have expected a larger increase in ADSAP enrollments despite the required lag.

FIGURE II-F

ALL ADSAP DUI INTAKES
 LINEAR PROJECTIONS BASED ON SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ADSAP ADMISSION RATES BEFORE JULY 1982

"A"= SEASONALLY ADJUSTED QUARTERLY ADMISSION RATE
 "P"=PROJECTED FROM ADMISSION RATE BEFORE PASSAGE OF LAW
 "-"= 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS OF PROJECTION

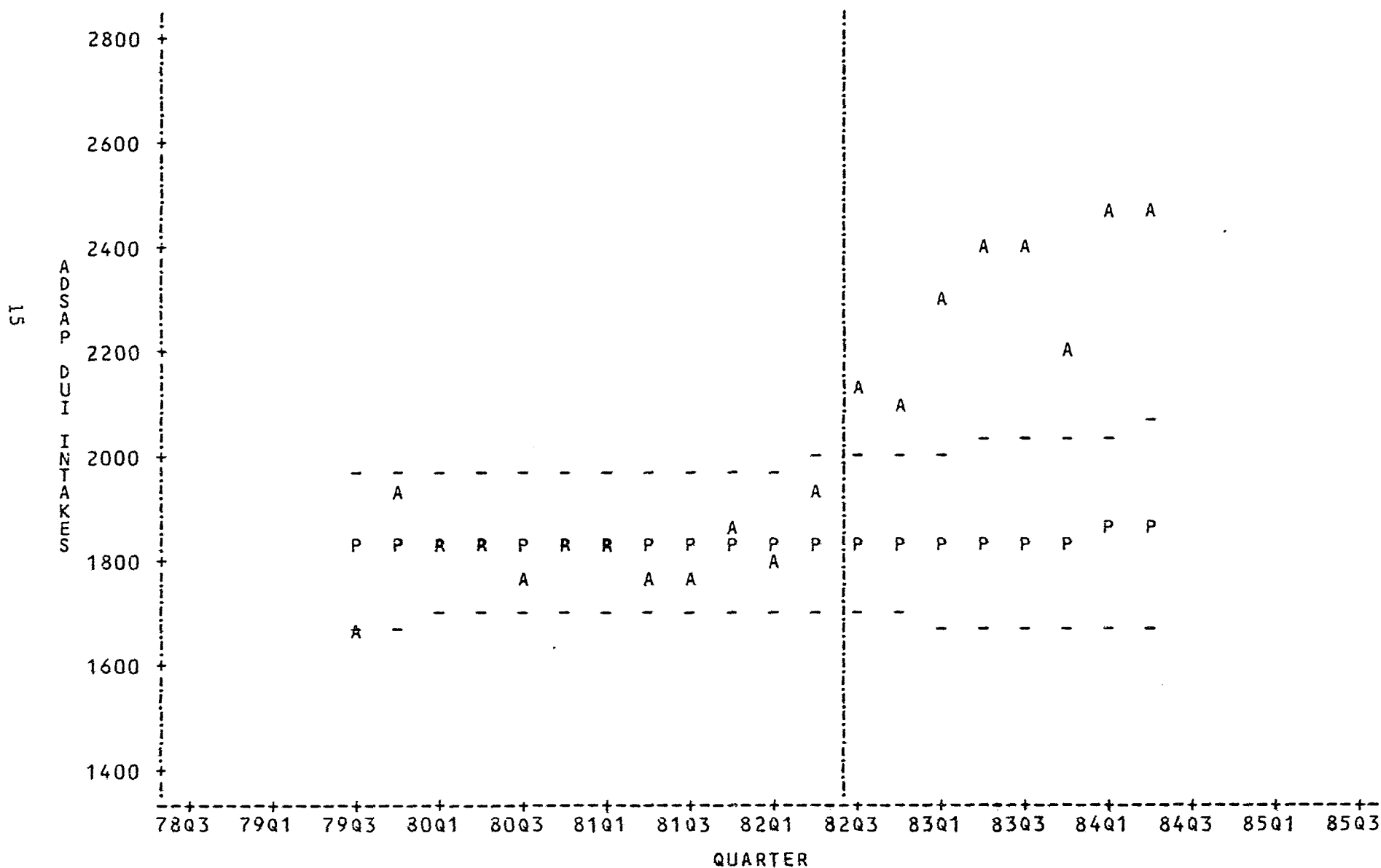


FIGURE II-G

ADSAP FIRST OFFENSE DUI INTAKES
LINEAR PROJECTIONS BASED ON SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ADSAP ADMISSION RATES BEFORE JULY 1982

"A"= SEASONALLY ADJUSTED QUARTERLY ADMISSION RATE
"P"=PROJECTED FROM ADMISSION RATE BEFORE PASSAGE OF LAW
"- "= 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS OF PROJECTION

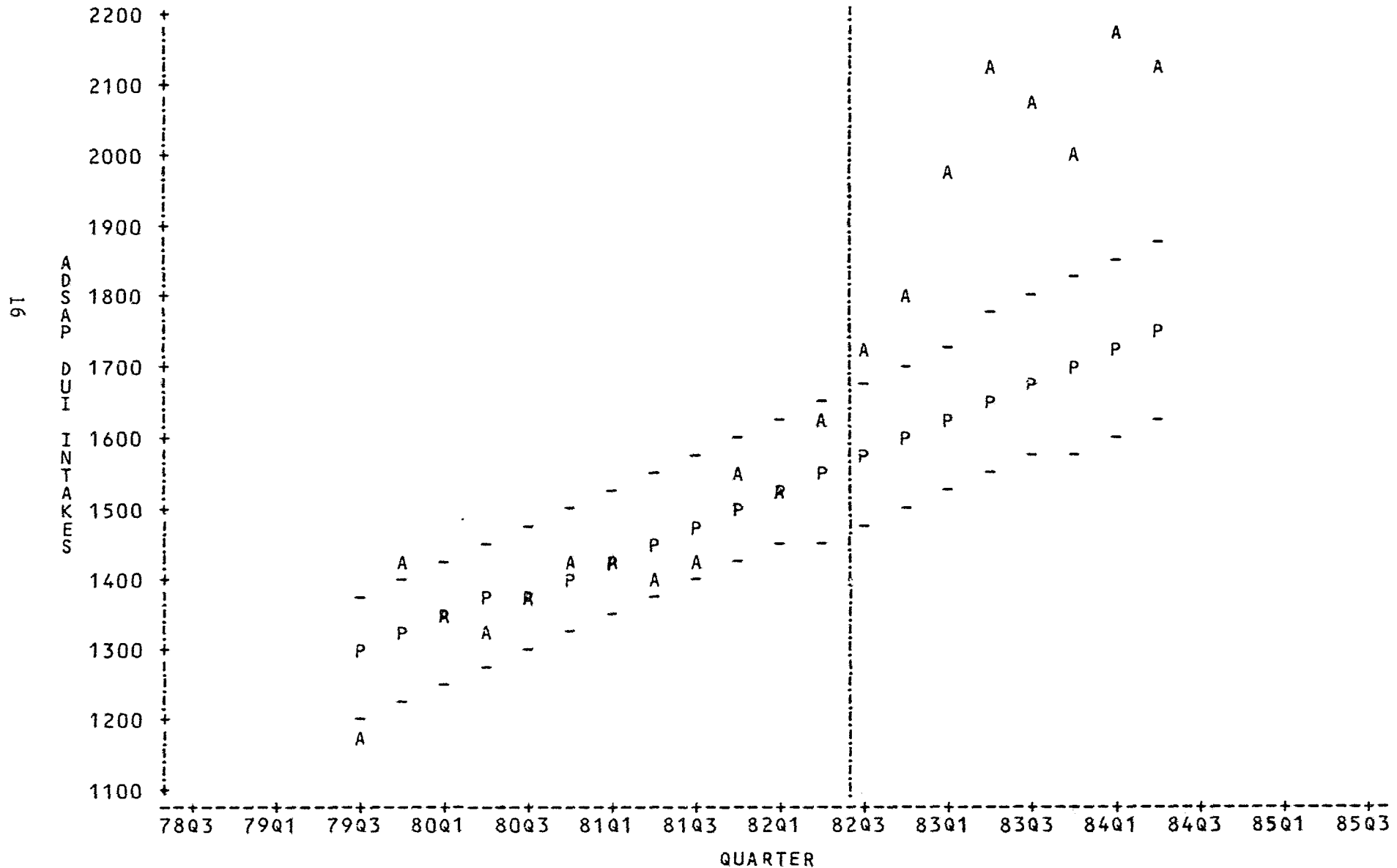


FIGURE II-H

ADSAP MULTIPLE OFFENSE DUI INTAKES
 LINEAR PROJECTIONS BASED ON SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ADSAP ADMISSION RATES BEFORE JULY 1982

"A"= SEASONALLY ADJUSTED QUARTERLY ADMISSION RATE
 "P"=PROJECTED FROM ADMISSION RATE BEFORE PASSAGE OF LAW
 "-"= 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS OF PROJECTION

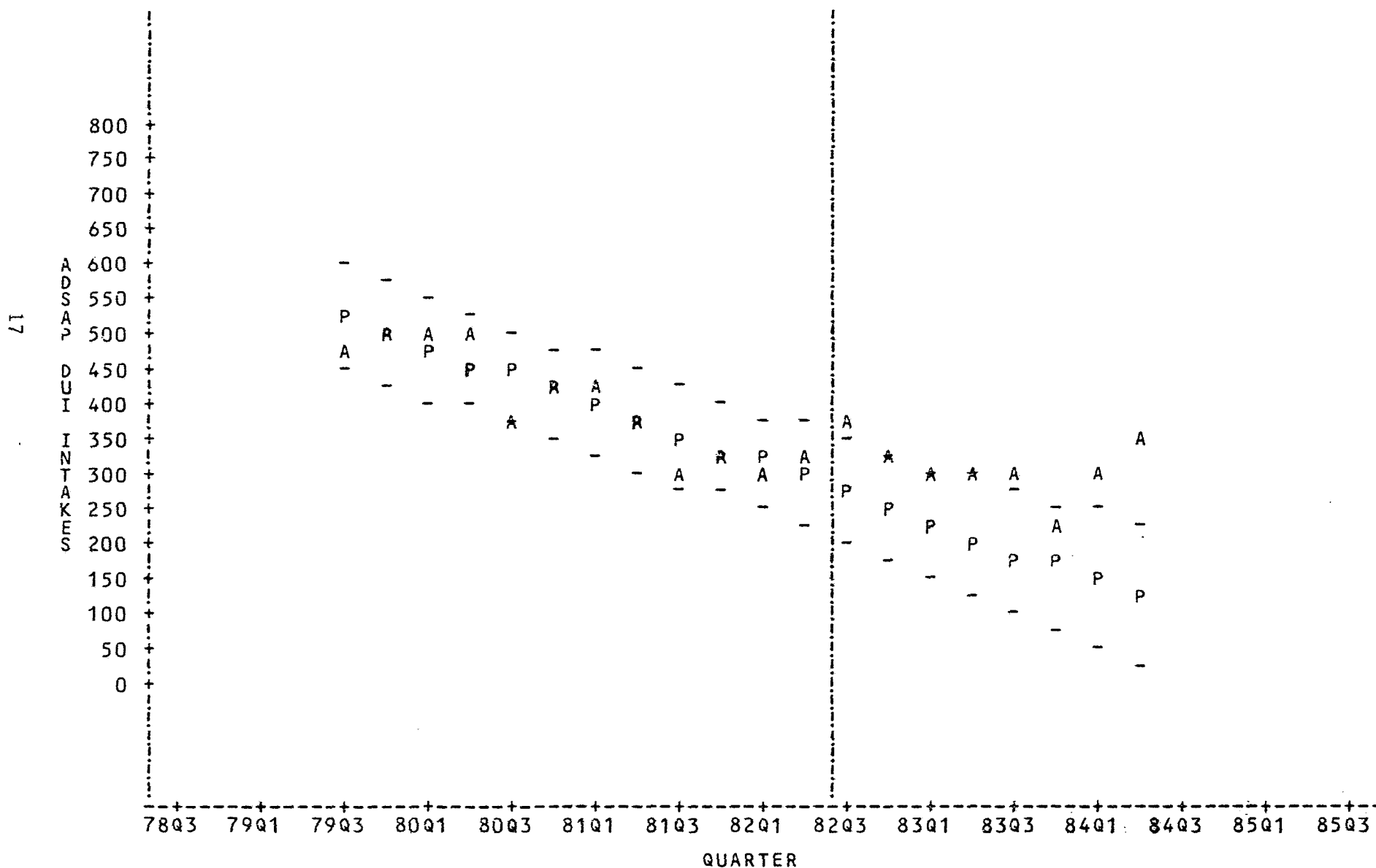


Figure II-I shows total DUI license suspensions and ADSAP enrollments by quarter. Even without regard to lags, ADSAP enrollments have so far remained far below suspensions, and one must conclude that large numbers of DUI offenders are not enrolling in ADSAP despite the fact that this is now necessary in order to obtain restored driving privileges.

Involuntary ADSAP Enrollments

Judges can require enrollment in ADSAP as a condition of sentence or as a condition of probation. Figure II-J shows that this option has not been widely used for first offenders and that its use for multiple offenders has been following a distinctly downward trend that was established well before the relicensing law.

FIGURE II-I

ALL DUI LICENSE SUSPENSIONS AND ADSAP DUI INTAKES BY QUARTER

'S'=SUSPENSIONS 'A'=ADSAP INTAKES

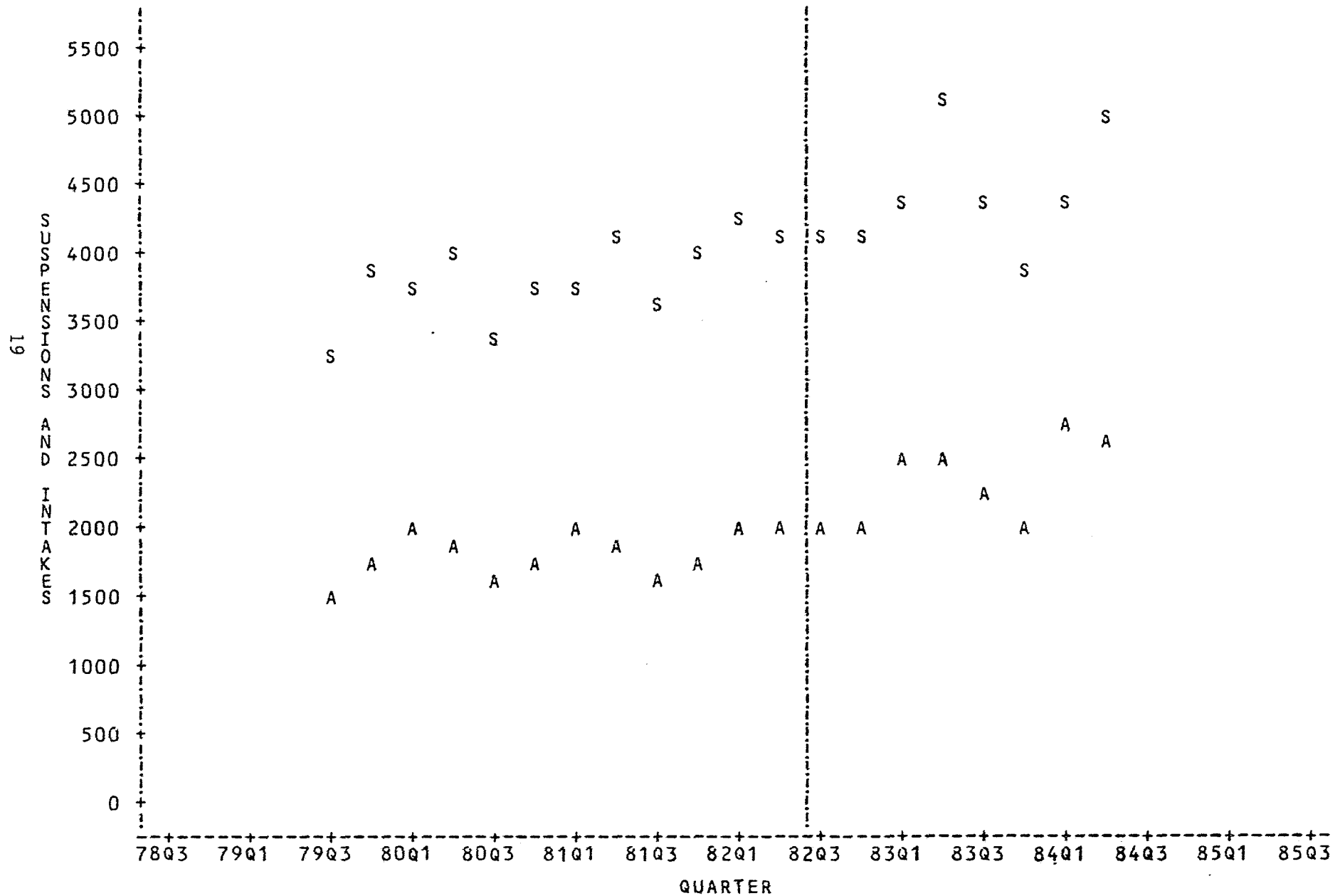
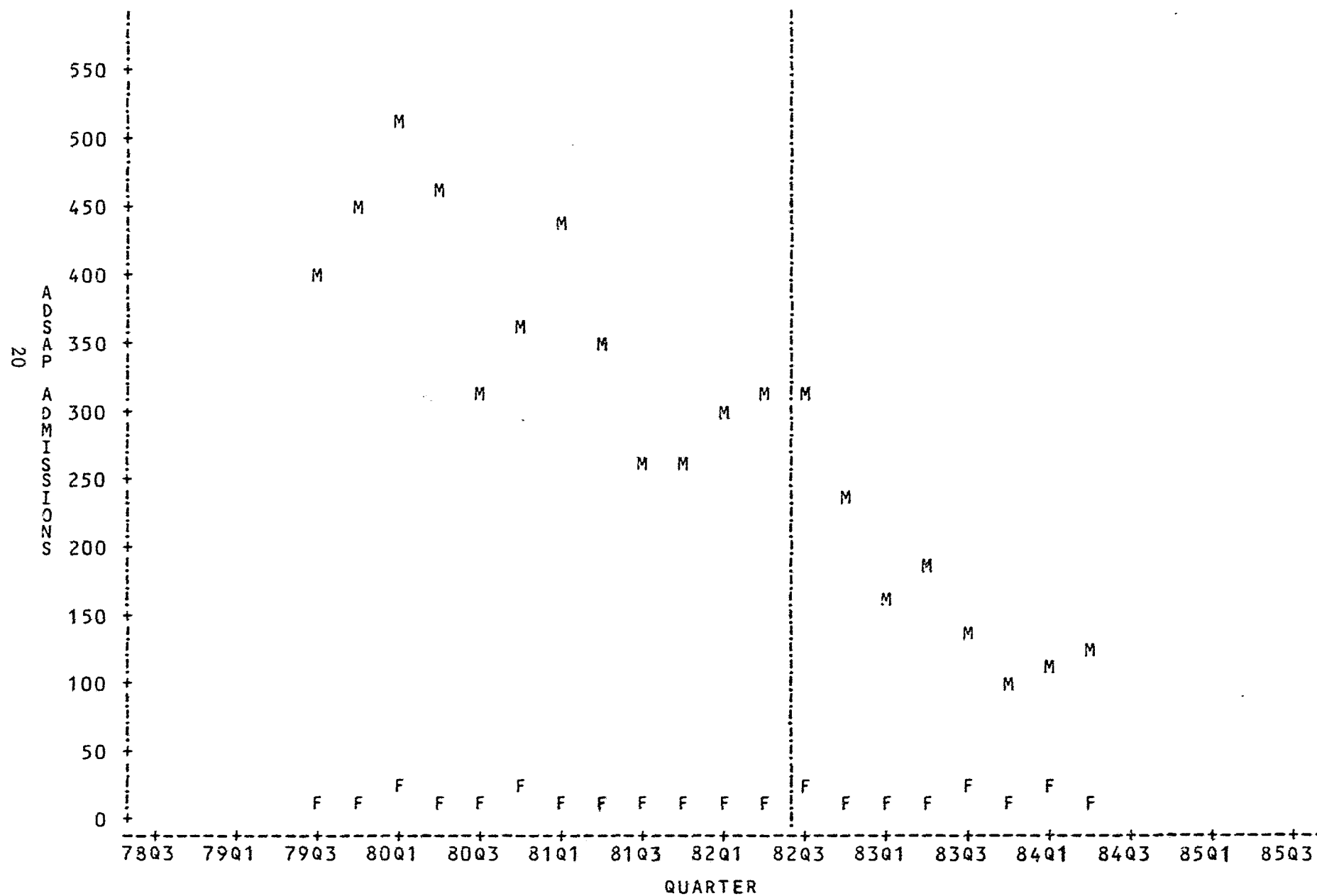


FIGURE II-J

ADSAP ENROLLMENTS IMPOSED AS A CONDITION OF SENTENCE OR PROBATION

"F"=FIRST OFFENSE "M"=MULTIPLE OFFENSE



PART III
ADJUDICATION AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

The second part of the evaluation was the identification of individuals who had been apprehended for driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs (DUI) and the determination of the court dispositions of the resulting charges. For those individuals who were convicted of a DUI offense, it was also determined whether or not they subsequently entered an Alcohol and Drug Safety Action Program (ADSAP). This information was gathered for two groups of individuals, one representing a period prior to the passage of the DUI Offender Relicensing Law and one representing a time period following its implementation.

Method

Cases were selected from records of breathalyzer tests administered by law enforcement agencies in South Carolina. These records, which are maintained by the State Law Enforcement Division, include identifying information that was used to match arrested individuals with court records. The samples used for this project were drawn from two three-month time periods using a modified random sampling procedure. The samples were limited to drivers with a BAC of .10 or above, and drivers who refused to take a breathalyzer test. A detailed account of the sampling plan is attached as Appendix I.

The task of collecting court disposition data was contracted to a consultant. A copy of the Request for Proposal (RFP) for this part of the project is included as Appendix II. A copy of the instrument used to gather the data is included in the RFP.

Three types of courts process DUI cases: magistrate's and municipal courts, which hear first offense DUI cases, and circuit courts, which hear multiple offense cases. Since the level of offense is not recorded on breathalyzer records, this information was obtained for most subjects by matching the breathalyzer records with license suspension records from the South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation (DHPT). The license suspension records were also used to

verify names, driver's license numbers, and court disposition data provided by the consultant, and to provide conviction data for individuals for whom no court records were found.

The final data collection for this analysis was the determination of ADSAP participation by convicted DUI offenders. Two methods were used to collect this information. Initially, yearly logs of ADSAP enrollments maintained by the South Carolina Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse (SCCADA) were checked against the samples to determine if any individuals in the samples had entered ADSAP. Since logs were kept only for first offenders prior to 1984, this method did not gather all the necessary ADSAP information. Therefore, following the collection of the court disposition data, listings were prepared of all individuals in the samples who had been convicted of a DUI offense for whom no ADSAP information had been found. These listings were printed by county of residence and were sent to the appropriate local alcohol and drug programs to determine if local records indicated ADSAP participation by these individuals. It is possible that some ADSAP entries were not identified and that the reported data somewhat underrepresent actual entries into ADSAP, but the number of such cases would not be sufficient to significantly alter the findings of the report nor would the proportion of unidentified entries differ substantially between the 1981 and 1982 samples.

Following data collection, analyses were conducted to determine if differences existed between these two groups which could be attributed to the DUI Offender Relicensing Law. Statistical Analysis System software was used to process the data presented in this report. Irregularities in the number of cases in sections of this report result from missing data.

Description of Samples

Because the DUI Offender Relicensing Law was implemented in August 1982, samples of arrested individuals were drawn from September through November of 1981 and September through November of 1982. The 1981 sample contains 598 individuals and the 1982 sample contains 604. Analyses indicate similar levels of offense and race and sex proportions (Table III-1) for the samples. In addition, t-tests indicate no

significant differences on age or BAC variables between two groups (Table III-2). These data validate the sampling procedure.

TABLE III-1
CHARACTERISTICS OF ARRESTED INDIVIDUALS
1981 AND 1982

<u>Characteristic</u>	1981, N = 598		1982, N = 604	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Race				
White	422	71	432	72
Black	173	29	168	28
Sex				
Male	538	90	528	88
Female	59	10	75	12
Age				
Under 20	49	8	51	8
20-29	242	40	234	39
30-39	138	23	149	25
40-49	91	15	91	15
50-59	47	8	49	8
60 and Over	31	5	30	5
Convicted Offense ¹				
First DUI	416	78	411	77
Multiple DUI	117	22	121	23

¹ Convicted offense data include only cases in which individuals were convicted of a DUI offense.

TABLE III-2
AVERAGE AGE AND BAC OF ARRESTED INDIVIDUALS
1981 AND 1982

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>	<u>t</u>	<u>Significance Level</u>
Age				
1981 (N=598)	34	.53	.15	NS
1982 (N=604)	34	.53		
BAC				
1981 (N=537)	.187	.002	1.19	NS
1982 (N=541)	.182	.003		

Several individuals were dropped from the analysis because court records indicating case dispositions were not found and DHPT records did not document license suspensions for the arrest dates indicated. In addition, two individuals were dropped from the 1982 sample: one who was arrested but not charged and the other because he had been charged but had not appeared for his trial.

Although the consultant was unable to find court records on approximately 9 percent of the individuals in both samples, DHPT records documented license suspensions for the arrest dates of interest for many of these individuals, allowing them to be included in the analysis. Data on judicial disposition were eventually obtained for 97 percent of the individuals in both samples, although in some cases details of court proceedings were not found. The files used for the remainder of this section contain data on 583 individuals from the 1981 sample and 582 from 1982.

Results

Charged Offense

Table III-3 displays the charged offense for the cases in the samples. Because of incomplete data, charged offense is not known for 39 individuals in the 1981 sample and 29 individuals in the 1982 sample. For both years, individuals charged with first offense account for 78 percent of the sample and multiple offenders account for 20 percent. The "other" category, which accounts for 2 percent of the cases in both

years, is composed of driving under suspension and other driving-related offenses.

TABLE III-3
CHARGED OFFENSE FOR ARRESTED INDIVIDUALS
1981 AND 1982

<u>Offense</u>	1981		1982	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
First DUI	423	78	430	78
Multiple DUI	111	20	113	20
Other	10	2	10	2

Time from Arrest to Disposition

The length of time in days from arrest to disposition of the case was calculated for all subjects, and t-tests indicated no significant differences on this variable for first or multiple offenders (defined by charged offense) between the two years. On the average, it took just over one month for disposition of first offense cases and approximately three months for multiple offense cases to be tried. In some instances, both first and multiple offense cases took up to three years to be disposed. Average times from arrest to court date are displayed in Table III-4. Disposition times were not available for all individuals.

TABLE III-4
AVERAGE TIME IN DAYS FROM ARREST TO
COURT DISPOSITION FOR DUI OFFENSES
1981 AND 1982

<u>Group</u>	<u>Mean Time In Days</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>	<u>t</u>	<u>Significance Level</u>
First Offenders				
1981 (N=423)	38	4	.17	NS
1982 (N=428)	37	3		
Multiple Offenders				
1981 (N=110)	99	13	1.02	NS
1982 (N=113)	84	8		

Disposition of Cases

Tables III-5 and III-6 display case dispositions for the 1981 and 1982 samples. In both years, over 90 percent of individuals charged with first offense DUI were convicted of this offense. The majority of these convictions resulted from individuals forfeiting bond or entering guilty pleas. For individuals who requested trials, 73 percent of the 1981 cases and 82 percent of the 1982 cases resulted in convictions. In 1981, 2 percent of the individuals charged with first offense DUI avoided a DUI conviction by pleading to another offense. In 1982, 5 percent of the charged first offenders pled to another offense.

TABLE III-5
DISPOSITION OF CASES BY OFFENSE CHARGED, 1981

Offense	Bond Forfeiture		Pled Guilty		Trial Guilty		Pled To Another Offense		Trial Not Guilty		Not Prosecuted	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1st DUI	212	50	125	30	49	12	7	2	18	4	11	3
Multiple												
DUI	6	5	91	83	9	8	0	-	1	1	3	3
Other	2	20	8	80	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-

TABLE III-6
DISPOSITION OF CASES BY OFFENSE CHARGED, 1982

Offense	Bond Forfeiture		Pled Guilty		Trial Guilty		Pled To Another Offense		Trial Not Guilty		Not Prosecuted	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1st DUI	199	46	138	32	55	13	21	5	12	3	5	1
Multiple												
DUI	2	2	106	94	2	2	1	1	0	-	2	2
Other	2	20	7	70	1	10	0	-	0	-	0	-

Multiple offense DUI cases resulted in slightly higher conviction rates than first offense cases. Ninety-six percent of the 1981 cases and 98 percent of 1982 cases resulted in convictions. In both years, these convictions were the result of guilty pleas in the majority of the cases. In cases where the individual requested a trial, only one individual in the 1981 sample was acquitted.

In both years, all cases in which individuals were arrested for DUI but charged with another offense resulted in convictions. Cases in which individuals were not prosecuted included instances where the individual died before coming to trial and a case that was dismissed because the solicitor failed to act on it within a reasonable length of time. In 1981, there were 41 cases in the sample for which charged offense and type of disposition were unknown but DHPT suspension records indicated a conviction for the arrest. There were 29 similar cases in the 1982 sample. When these cases are included, over 90 percent of the cases in both years resulted in DUI convictions.

Legal Representation

For cases in which it was known whether or not an individual had an attorney, analysis was conducted to determine if any relationship existed between legal representation and case disposition. In both 1981 and 1982, approximately one-fifth of the individuals were known to have had legal representation. For this analysis (Table III-7), individuals who pled to another offense were included in the "acquitted" group since they avoided a DUI conviction. Chi-square values calculated to test the independence of these two variables were 39.835 ($p = .0001$) for 1981 data and 44.839 ($p = .0001$) for 1982 data, indicating a relationship between these two variables. In both years, over 60 percent of those acquitted had legal representation. Individuals without attorneys were convicted in 97 percent of the cases in both years, but individuals represented by attorneys were convicted less frequently, with conviction rates of 79 percent in 1981 and 78 percent in 1982.

TABLE III-7
LEGAL REPRESENTATION AND CASE DISPOSITION, 1981

<u>Year</u>	<u>Legal Representation</u>	<u>Convicted</u>		<u>Acquitted</u>	
		<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
1981	No Attorney	386	97.2	11	2.8
	Attorney	65	79.3	17	20.7
1982	No Attorney	367	97.1	11	2.9
	Attorney	78	78.0	22	22.0

Sentencing of DUI Offenders

Sentencing of DUI offenders in both years was found to be within the range of fines and jail times allowed under the law. The penalties for DUI during the period covered by this report were as follows:

(1) by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 or imprisonment for not less than ten days nor more than 30 days for the first offense;

(2) by a fine of not less than \$1,000 or imprisonment for one year or both for second offense;

(3) by a fine of not less than \$2,000 or imprisonment for three years or both, for the third offense; and

(4) by a fine of not less than \$3,000 or imprisonment for four years or both for a fourth offense or any subsequent offense.

For this analysis, a distinction was made between the initial sentence, designated total fine and total time, and the actual fine paid or jail time sentenced, designated actual fine and actual time. When individuals were sentenced to either a fine or imprisonment it was assumed that the fine was chosen. Jail sentences of less than one month were coded as one month. Probation data were also collected and analyzed as part of the sentencing of DUI offenders. Overall, the penalties were similar for all offenders for the two sample periods.

Analysis of sentencing of first offenders was based on data from 387 individuals in the 1981 sample and 392 individuals in 1982. For first offenders, both total and actual average fines increased

significantly in 1982. Results of t-tests were values of $t = 6.10$ ($p = .0001$) for the total fine variable and $t = 5.97$ ($p = .0001$) for actual fines. In 1981, the average total fine was \$124 and the average actual fine was \$124. In 1982, the average total fine was \$148 and the average actual fine was \$147. For both sample periods, the number of first offenders who were sentenced to jail was extremely small, eight individuals from 1981 and three from 1982. All of these individuals were sentenced to one month or less. Only two first offenders, one from each sample period, were given probation for their convictions. Both of these were for one month or less. Figures III-A and III-B display average fines and jail sentences for first offenders for the two sample periods.

Analysis of sentencing of second offenders is based on 80 individuals from the 1981 sample and 92 from 1982. The average fine and prison sentences for second offenders are displayed in Figures III-A and III-B. The only significant difference between the samples was for the total fine variable. Total fines decreased significantly in 1982 ($t = 2.60$, $p = .01$). However, actual fines were not significantly different. In 1981, the average total fine for second offenders was \$934, compared to an average total fine of \$821 in 1982. The average actual fines for second offenders were \$363 in 1981 and \$353 in 1982. Apparently, judges initially fined second offenders in the 1982 sample less but did not reduce these fines as much, resulting in comparable actual fines for second offenders in both years. There were no significant differences between the samples on the probation time variable. Total prison sentences and probation periods were approximately one year for both groups of second offenders. Actual prison sentences averaged eight months in the 1981 sample and five months in 1982. Although many second offenders were initially sentenced to both imprisonment and fines, the analysis of these variables was conducted independently. In the majority of cases, while the total sentence included both fine and imprisonment, the actual sentence was only a fine. In fact, only four second offenders from the 1981 sample and 12 from the 1982 sample had actual prison sentences.

Third and subsequent offense convictions accounted for 21 individuals in the 1981 sample and 17 in the 1982 sample. The sentencing of these individuals varied widely within each sample. Actual fines ranged

FIGURE III-A
 AVERAGE TOTAL AND ACTUAL FINES OF
 FIRST AND SECOND DUI OFFENDERS: 1981 AND 1982

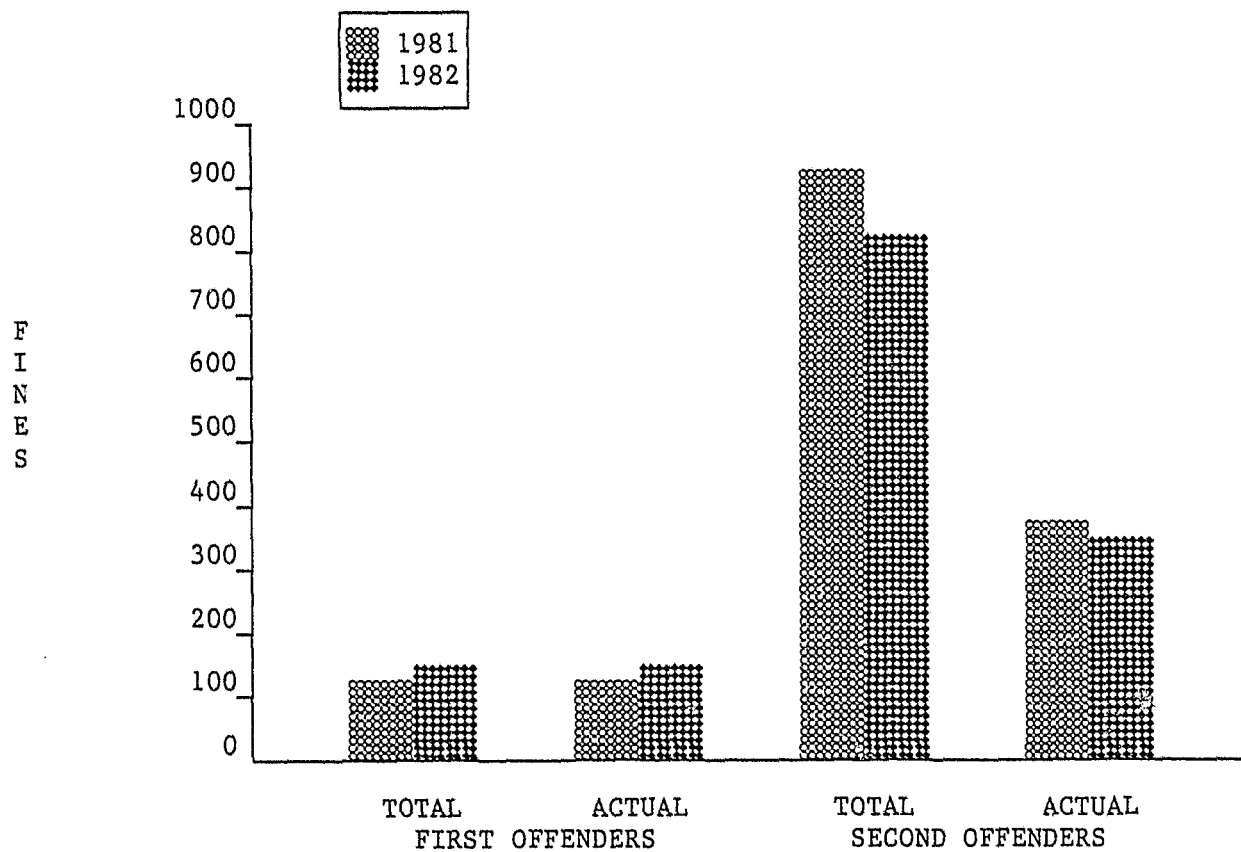
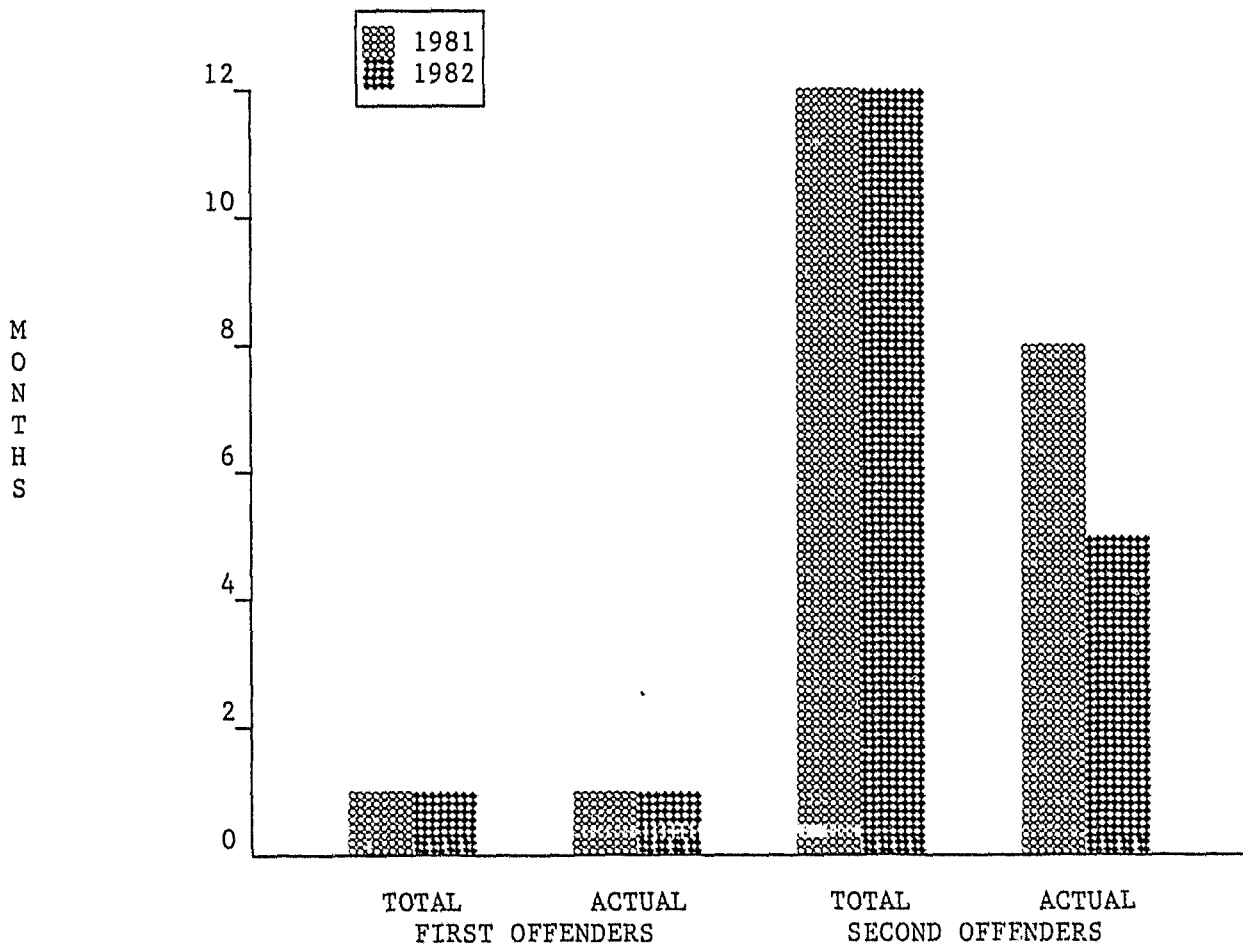


FIGURE III-B
AVERAGE TOTAL AND ACTUAL IMPRISONMENT SENTENCES
FIRST AND SECOND DUI OFFENDERS: 1981 AND 1982



from \$100 to \$2,500 and actual imprisonment from three months to three years. Results of t-tests conducted on sentencing variables indicated no significant differences between the two years for third and subsequent offenders. It should be noted, however, that the small sample size severely restricts analysis of sentencing variables for these individuals.

ADSAP Participation

Forty percent of convicted first offenders in the 1981 sample and 55 percent of those in the 1982 sample entered ADSAP. Multiple offender participation increased from 15 percent of the 1981 sample to 41 percent of the convicted offenders from the 1982 sample. Chi-square calculations indicate a significant relationship between year of arrest and ADSAP participation for both first and multiple offenders. Table III-8 displays these data. The analysis indicated that for first offenders $\chi^2 = 17.675$, $p = .0001$ and for second offenders $\chi^2 = 20.012$, $p = .0001$. Although participation in ADSAP has increased, it appears that approximately one-half of the convicted offenders in the 1982 sample have not participated in ADSAP.

TABLE III-8
ADSAP PARTICIPATION BY
DUI OFFENDERS ARRESTED IN 1981 AND 1982

<u>Offense</u>	<u>Arrest Year</u>	<u>Entered ADSAP</u>		<u>No ADSAP</u>	
		<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
First DUI	1981	168	40.4	248	59.6
	1982	226	55.0	185	45.0
Multiple DUI	1981	17	14.5	100	85.5
	1982	49	40.5	72	59.5

Table III-9 displays race, sex, and age proportions of ADSAP participants. In 1981, there were some differences between the arrested population (see Table III-1) and ADSAP participants on these variables. Proportionately more females, fewer blacks, and fewer individuals in the 20-29 age group participated in ADSAP than would be expected from their representation in the arrested population. In 1982, the race, sex, and

age compositions were equivalent in both the arrested and ADSAP participant populations. This suggests that prior to the passage of the DUI Offender Relicensing Law these variables may have affected participation in ADSAP but, since its implementation, race, sex, and age do not appear to have a relationship with ADSAP participation.

TABLE III-9
RACE, SEX, AND AGE OF ADSAP PARTICIPANTS
WHO WERE ARRESTED IN 1981 AND 1982

<u>Characteristic</u>	1981, N=189		1982, N=279	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Race				
White	153	81	200	72
Black	36	19	76	28
Sex				
Male	159	84	241	87
Female	30	16	37	13
Age				
Under 20	18	10	22	8
20-29	58	31	104	37
30-39	51	27	71	25
40-49	31	16	38	14
50-59	17	9	25	9
60 and Over	14	7	19	7

Time From Arrest to ADSAP Enrollment

Table III-10, which displays the average time in days between arrest and ADSAP enrollment, indicates that overall, convicted DUI offenders who were arrested in 1982 took significantly longer to enter ADSAP than those who were arrested in 1981. For first offenders, the average time between arrest and ADSAP enrollment increased by 44 days between the two sample periods. The average time between arrest and ADSAP enrollment was 93 days longer for multiple offenders arrested in 1982 than in 1981; however, the small sample size prevented the difference from attaining statistical significance. There are several factors which contribute to this increase in time between arrest and ADSAP enrollment.

TABLE III-10
AVERAGE TIME IN DAYS FROM ARREST TO ADSAP
ENROLLMENT, 1981 AND 1982

<u>Group</u>	<u>Mean Time in Days</u>	<u>Standard Error</u>	<u>t</u>	<u>Significance Level</u>
All DUI Offenders				
1981 (N=188)	74	10	-4.24	.0001
1982 (N=275)	134	10		
First Offenders				
1981 (N=168)	60	8	-3.57	.0004
1982 (N=223)	104	9		
Multiple Offenders				
1981 (N=15)	165	51	-1.54	.128
1982 (N=48)	258	30		

Although the practice was discouraged prior to the relicensing law, individuals could enter ADSAP immediately following arrest rather than after being convicted. ADSAP standards which were implemented in conjunction with the DUI Offender Relicensing Law require conviction prior to enrollment. This change partially accounts for the increased time between arrest and ADSAP enrollment. It should be noted that the time between arrest and conviction is not significantly different between the two samples (Table III-4) and therefore does not affect the comparison of the two samples on time between arrest and ADSAP enrollment. Another administrative change associated with the relicensing law involves the enrollment of multiple offenders: official enrollment of multiple offenders who are convicted under the relicensing law is recommended only within six months of the end of their period of license suspension, in order that the DUI Risk Assessment be current at the time of license reinstatement. This would also account for part of the increase in average time between arrest and ADSAP enrollment for multiple offenders.

Finally, the fact that the law requires participation in ADSAP for relicensure also impacts the time of entry to this program. Under previous legislation, entry into ADSAP was more likely to be prompt both for first offenders who voluntarily participated in order to get provisional driver's licenses which enabled them to drive during the period

of license suspension and for multiple offenders who were participating as a condition of probation or sentence. ADSAP participation under the relicensing law has increased due to the enrollment of individuals who would not have participated if convicted under earlier legislation. These offenders are less likely to enter promptly and may wait until the end of their suspension period before enrolling, thereby lengthening the average time between arrest and ADSAP enrollment.

Discussion

It appears that a number of changes occurred in the adjudication and treatment of DUI offenders following the implementation of the DUI Offender Relicensing Law. The purpose of this legislation was to encourage educational or treatment services for offenders by requiring these services before allowing relicensure of these individuals, and the data indicate that participation in ADSAP was higher among those convicted of DUI following the implementation of this legislation than for those convicted under earlier legislation. However, approximately one half of the individuals in the 1982 sample had not participated in ADSAP by September 1984, and of these, only 12 were still under suspension on that date.

A change was also noted in the sentencing of DUI first offenders, who were fined significantly higher amounts in the 1982 sample than those in the 1981 sample. Although this might be a result of the relicensing legislation, it is more likely a result of increased public activity aimed at increasing penalties for DUI. The increase in fines for first offenders was permitted by a law that became effective in May 1981, several months before the 1981 sample period. For multiple offenders, actual fines and prison sentences varied widely within each sample period, but were not significantly different between samples. In 1983, legislation was enacted both to increase the penalties for DUI and to decrease the variability of sentencing for individuals convicted of the same offense.

It has been suggested that the DUI Offender Relicensing Law might make individuals arrested for DUI more likely to seek legal counsel than they had previously. Although it appears that having an attorney

increases one's chance of being acquitted, the data presented here do not indicate a significant increase in legal representation of offenders.

The DUI Offender Relicensing Law does not appear to have had an effect on conviction rates, which were approximately 90 percent for both years.

Data used to analyze adjudication and treatment of offenders who were convicted under the DUI Offender Relicensing Law were based on individuals who were arrested during the three months immediately following implementation of this legislation. It is possible that other changes may have occurred since this legislation was enacted which were not detected in the early stages of its implementation. It does appear that ADSAP participation has increased as a result of this legislation, although not to the desired level.

Future research should address reasons for failure to participate in ADSAP, particularly economic factors for which data were not available for this project. These factors might include the expense of insurance, since financial responsibility as well as ADSAP participation is required for relicensure. In addition, the penalties for driving under suspension (DUS) are extremely low. It is possible that the incidence of DUS will increase as a result of the failure of these DUI offenders to be relicensed. If individuals are simply waiting for their insurance rates to drop before reapplying for their driver's license, ADSAP enrollments may increase substantially when the first cohort of DUI offenders convicted under the relicensing legislation becomes eligible for regular insurance rates.

APPENDIX I

SAMPLING PLAN FOR THE PROCESS SAMPLE OF THE HIGHWAY SAFETY GRANT #DUI-406

Purpose:

During 1981 and 1982 over 40,000 individuals were apprehended and given breathalyzer tests for driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs (DUI). The process sample phase of this project is designed to identify changes in the adjudication of DUI cases that may have occurred subsequent to the 1982 Relicensing law. To follow all of these individuals through the process is far too great a task. Therefore, a sample will be drawn to assess these changes.

The Sample:

The sample will be chosen from two points in time. The first period will be those arrested in September, October and November of 1981. The second period will be the same months in 1982. This time period was chosen to allow all cases to be followed for a period of one year after arrest. The sample will be restricted to those arrested with a South Carolina drivers license or no license who measured a .10 or greater on the breathalyzer test or refused the test.

The population from which the sample will be drawn has 3,763 arrested individuals in 1981 and 4,180 arrested individuals in 1982 statewide.

In determining sample size the following assumptions will be made:

1. Data gathered will be binomial data. We will be estimating proportions.
2. The most conservative estimate for the results will be used in calculating sample sizes ($P=.5$).
3. The allowable precision will be $\pm 5\%$.

For proportion sampling with small N (N=Population Total), sample size is computed with,

$$n = \frac{\frac{t^2 PQ}{d^2}}{1 + \frac{1}{N} \left(\frac{t^2 PQ}{d^2} - 1 \right)}$$

Where n = Sample Size

P = .5

Q = 1-P

t = 1.96 at a .05 precision

d = Precision = .05

For this case, 1981

$$n = \frac{\frac{(1.96)^2 (.5) (.5)}{(.05)^2}}{1 + \frac{1}{3763} \left(\frac{(1.96)^2 (.25)}{(.05)^2} - 1 \right)}$$

= 348

For 1982

n = 351

Some consideration has been given to producing results by first and multiple offender. This would increase the sample size to approximately 600 for each sampling period. It is expected that the standard error (precision) would be approximately $\pm 8\%$ for multiple offenders and approximately $\pm 4\%$ for first offenders.

With the constraints of traveling expense and limited time it was felt that the sample should be restricted to a limited number of counties. The counties in the state were assigned to nine groups based on their population and total number of arrests during the two sampling time periods. The groups are as follows:

- I. Allendale, Bamberg, Calhoun, Edgefield, Hampton, McCormick and Saluda.
- II. Abbeville, Barnwell, Clarendon, Jasper and Lee.
- III. Chester, Colleton, Dillon, Fairfield, Kershaw, Marion, Marlboro, Newberry, Union and Williamsburg.
- IV. Cherokee, Dorchester, Georgetown and Oconee.
- V. Chesterfield, Darlington, Greenwood, Lancaster, Laurens and Orangeburg.
- VI. Beaufort, Pickens and Sumter.
- VII. Aiken, Berkeley, Horry and York.
- VIII. Anderson, Florence, Lexington and Spartanburg.
- IX. Charleston, Richland and Greenville.

Each group has been given a weight for each sampling period based on the groups' percentage of the arrests occurring during that period. This weight times the total sample size needed for the sampling time period will produce

the sample size for each group. The sample size of 600 statewide will be used to be able to break out results by first and multiple offender. The weighting is listed below.

<u>Group</u>	<u>Wt. '81</u>	1981	<u>Wt. '82</u>	1982
		<u>Sample Size</u>		<u>Sample Size</u>
I	.047	28	.038	23
II	.042	25	.038	23
III	.135	81	.127	76
IV	.057	34	.063	38
V	.114	68	.122	73
VI	.063	38	.081	49
VII	.126	76	.127	76
VIII	.206	124	.204	122
IX	.212	127	.206	124

From each group a county will be randomly chosen and the sample of arrested individuals for that group will be randomly chosen from that county. If a county does not have enough arrests to complete the sample, a second county will be chosen to finish choosing the sample. If during the process it is determined that data cannot be obtained from a specific county, a new county will be chosen to replace it. The same counties will be used for both time periods.

This sampling plan should produce estimated percentages of the desired information with a standard error of approximately $\pm 5\%$. These estimates will be for the state as a whole. This is not designed to produce information by counties or groups of counties.

APPENDIX II

PROPOSAL GUIDELINES FOR COLLECTION OF DATA FROM COURT CASES INVOLVING DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

Section A

Statement of Work

The contractor shall furnish all necessary qualified personnel and services to accomplish the work set forth herein.

Introduction

The State of South Carolina enacted new Driving Under-the-Influence (DUI) legislation in the spring of 1982, with implementation in August of that year. This legislation required a convicted DUI offender to successfully complete an Alcohol and Drug Safety Action Program (ADSAP) before becoming eligible to be relicensed to drive (a DUI conviction requires a driver's license suspension for a minimum of six months). It was expected that this new law could impact the number of DUI arrests made, suspensions resulting therefrom, the adjudication process, and the number of individuals entering ADSAP.

In April 1983, the South Carolina Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse (SCCADA) contracted with the Governor's Office to perform an evaluation of some effects of the 1982 Relicensing Law. The goal of this study is to assess the effect of this law on the adjudication of DUI offenses in the State of South Carolina. The specific objectives are as follows:

1. To determine the effect of the new South Carolina DUI law on DUI arrests and driver license suspensions during the first two years of implementation by comparing the number of arrests and suspensions before and after the implementation of the law.
2. To determine the effect of the new South Carolina DUI law on the court system and outcome of the adjudication process during the first two years of implementation by comparing the proportion of convicted offenders who enter ADSAP before and after implementation of the law and comparing the process by which they enter ADSAP.

Statement of the Problem

The second objective of this evaluation focuses on the outcome of DUI cases and changes that may have occurred as a result of the 1982 DUI Relicensing Law. To gauge these changes, a sampling procedure has been developed to follow two groups of persons apprehended for DUI through the adjudication and treatment process. The sample is drawn from persons who were required to take a breathalyzer test under South Carolina's implied consent law and whose blood alcohol concentration was at or above .10 percent. One group was selected for a period prior to the implementation of the law (September-November, 1981) the other for a period following

implementation (September-November, 1982). The immediate need is to determine the legal disposition of these cases.

The availability of case disposition records in South Carolina is such that identifying the outcome of an arrest can be a complicated task. There are three types of courts that process DUI offenders: circuit courts, magistrate courts and municipal courts. The circuit courts try all multiple offense DUI cases. Case disposition data is computerized and gathered by the Office of Court Administration. Magistrate courts and municipal courts try all first offense DUI cases, approximately 70-80 percent of all DUI cases, and records of these cases are maintained at individual courts. In addition, if cases cannot be found in court records, it will be necessary to attempt to determine case disposition from other sources.

The contractor will be responsible for determining the disposition of cases of 800 to 1200 individuals who were required to take a breathalyzer test. Available identifying information is the individual's name, the county of arrest, date of arrest, and in most cases, the individual's date of birth, race, sex, driver's license number and the arresting agency and officer. The sample will be restricted to 10 to 12 counties in the state. The majority of the cases will be first offense cases found in magistrate courts or municipal courts. However, the data source from which the sample will be drawn does not contain information as to whether the case is first or multiple offense.

It is anticipated that case disposition data for a large proportion of the multiple offenders in the original sample can be obtained from records from the Office of Court Administration. This work will be done by SCCADA. Uncertainty about the number of cases that can be disposed of in this manner is the reason for the range in the number to be dealt with under this contract. In addition, SCCADA is currently discussing with the Department of Highways and Public Transportation the acquisition of data on those persons who had driving privileges withdrawn between July 1, 1981, and December 31, 1983, as a result of a DUI violation. Although this information will not contain all required case disposition information, and will not include all cases, it is anticipated that it will assist in verifying names of many individuals in the sample, will allow a determination of first or multiple offense convictions for those persons, and assist in determining the approximate date of case disposition. However, the availability of this information is not certain as of the time this RFP is being prepared.

Specific Task Requirements

The contractor will address the proposal to the following major tasks:

Task I - Make arrangements with court officials for access to court records for the following counties: Allendale, Jasper, Kershaw, Marion, Dorchester, Laurens, Pickens, York, Florence and Greenville. (In the event substitutions are required, up to two additional counties could be added.)

Task II - Visit the county and match the court records to the sample. Information to be gathered concerning case disposition and matching information is listed in the Adjudication Data Form (see attachment 2). In the event that case disposition information cannot be found in court records, other sources of information concerning case outcome, including police agency records, need to be sought.

All reasonable efforts to determine case disposition for all cases must be expended, and documented for clients not found. This includes reviewing records at magistrate, municipal and circuit courts within the county as well as other potential sources of outcome data.

Task III - A percentage of the data collected must be verified for accuracy and it must be documented that verification took place. The proposal should describe the verification process.

Task IV - During the course of data collection, any errors that are found in identifying information must be marked for correction.

Task V - By June 30, 1984, all data on sampled individuals will be returned to SCCADA on the Ajudication Data Form for key punching.

Report

A short written report which outlines procedures, results in obtaining the data, the problems encountered in obtaining the data, and solutions used in accomplishing these objectives will accompany the data submitted on June 30, 1984.

SECTION B

Proposal Preparation

Proposals should be submitted in an appropriate format considering the following criteria: legibility, clarity, innovation and comprehensiveness. Proposals should be written to cover the specific tasks I through V identified in Section A. Each component should be listed as a separate section or subsection if indicated.

For uniformity and clarity, the following items must be included within the proposal.

1. A transmittal letter.
2. A cover page.
3. A table of contents.
4. An abstract.
5. A narrative (including both problem analysis and description of proposed methodology).
6. Implementation schedule.
7. An organizational management plan.
8. Experience and other qualifications.
9. Line item budget with narrative justification.

The proposal must also include the name of the contact person who would be responsible for all information contained within the proposal and a personnel time chart of all persons assigned to the proposal. Projects currently in progress, or completed within the last two year period and relevant to the type of project being submitted should be enclosed.

Proposed cost estimates should not exceed \$15,000.

SECTION C

Factors for Award

Technical and management factors which will be used in the evaluation of the proposals are set forth below in order of importance.

1. Quality of the proposal and its probable effectiveness in accomplishment of overall project objective, based on the following:

- A. Definition of the problem, demonstrated understanding of the problems and needs to be addressed by the project.
- B. Soundness of approach, and the extent to which the proposal addresses specific tasks and deliverables as contained in this RFP. Definition of the activities to be undertaken: how they will be carried out; the approach and plan to achieve project objectives including definitive description of the tasks to be carried out; and anticipated problems and possible solutions.

2. Qualifications Required

- A. Recent relevant experience in projects relating to survey or data collection.
- B. Prior work of a comparable nature particularly in relation to laws governing DUI or utilization of criminal justice system records.
- C. Ability to commit capable staff.
- D. The individual to be assigned overall responsibility for the project shall be identified. In addition, the qualifications and functions of others who will work on the project must be described.

3. Organizational and Management Plan

Applicants must submit proof of reasonability and completeness of work in a project management plan with detailed lines of responsibility. Management structure of the project must show functional assignments and procedures for supervising functional assignments and schedule control. Bidders will subscribe to the relevant federal and state guidelines.

4. Costs

The applicants shall submit within the proposal a budget and a narrative justification for each line item. Clarity, cost effectiveness and feasibility must be demonstrated in cost projections.

ADJUDICATION DATA

I. Identifying Information

Name _____
 Driver License Number _____ Date of Birth _____
 County of Arrest _____ Race _____ Sex _____
 Date of Arrest _____ Arresting Agency _____
 Arresting Officer _____

II. Data to be collected

Data Found

- _____ 1. Yes
_____ 2. No
_____ 3. Incomplete

Type Court (Check One)

- _____ 1. Magistrate
_____ 2. Municipal
_____ 3. General Sessions

Offense Charged (Codes on Back)

Disposition Date

mo		day		yr	

Disposition Code | | (Codes on Back)

Conviction Offense Code | | (Codes on Back)

Sentence

Total Sentence

Time

yrs mo



Fine | | | | | (Dollars)

Active Sentence

Time | | |
 yrs mo

Fine (Dollars)

Probation

Time  

Type Attorney

- _____ 1. None
_____ 2. Public Defender
_____ 3. Private Attorney
_____ 4. Appointed Attorney
_____ 5. Unknowns

Sources Checked _____

Date Record Checked
mo day yr

Reviewers Initials

OFFENSE CODES

1. First Offense DUI
2. Second Offense DUI
3. Third Offense DUI
4. Fourth and Subsequent Offense DUI
5. Driving Under Suspension (any offense)
6. Other Traffic
7. Other

DISPOSITION CODES

1. Plea
2. Trial Guilty
3. Trial Not Guilty
4. Nolle Prosequi
5. Prosecution Ended
6. Judicial Dismissal
7. Remand
8. Plead to Another Offense
9. Other