DOT HS 803 023

VOLUME II
IN-DEPTH COUNTERMEASURE REPORTS
JANUARY-DECEMBER 1975

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16. Abstract

The Idaho ASAP began in June of 1972 and was in full operation by September of 1972. All other countermeasures were successfully implemented and functioned throughout the operational project period.

In June of 1975, after three years of operation, the full federal funding of the program expired. However, a modified version of the program was continued under state funding. The regional ASAP coordinators were discontinued and only the central project director in Boise was continued. The Public Information and Education countermeasure was discontinued. The ASAP Enforcement Patrol of twenty-six specially trained state policemen, the presentence investigation team, and the ASAP project management continued, using state funding drawn from a two percent state liquor tax surcharge. The Alcohol Data Bank and the Evaluation Information System were continued under a special ASAP evaluation extension in order to report on the effectiveness of the ASAP in its modified version.

Although the Idaho ASAP and its integrated countermeasure approach has expired, many of the functions will continue.

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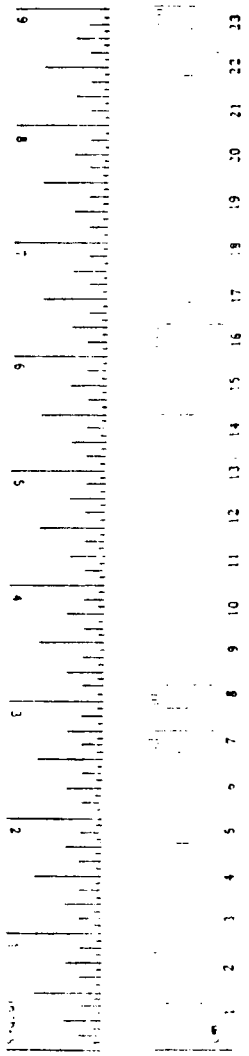
METRIC CONVERSION FACTORS

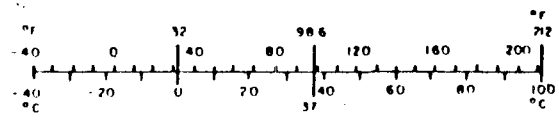
Approximate Conversions to Metric Measures

Symbol	When You Know	Multiply by	To Find	Symbol
		LENGTH		
in	inches	*2.5	centimeters	cm
ft	feet	30	centimeters	cm
yd	yards	0.9	meters	m
mi	miles	1.6	kilometers	km
		AREA		
in^2	square inches	6.5	square centimeters	cm^2
ft^2	square feet	0.09	square meters	m^2
yd^2	square yards	0.8	square meters	m^2
mi^2	square miles	2.6	square kilometers	km^2
	acres	0.4	hectares	ha
		MASS (weight)		
oz	ounces	28	grams	g
lb	pounds	0.45	kilograms	kg
	short tons (2000 lb)	0.9	tonnes	t
		VOLUME		
tsp	teaspoons	5	milliliters	ml
Tbsp	tablespoons	15	milliliters	ml
fl oz	fluid ounces	30	milliliters	ml
c	cups	0.24	liters	l
pt	pints	0.47	liters	l
qt	quarts	0.95	liters	l
gal	gallons	3.8	liters	l
ft^3	cubic feet	0.03	cubic meters	m^3
yd^3	cubic yards	0.76	cubic meters	m^3
		TEMPERATURE (exact)		
°F	Fahrenheit temperature	5 9 (after subtracting 32)	Celsius temperature	°C



Approximate Conversions from Metric Measures

Symbol	When You Know	Multiply by	To Find	Symbol
		LENGTH		
mm	millimeters	0.04	inches	in
cm	centimeters	0.4	inches	in
m	meters	3.3	feet	ft
m	meters	1.1	yards	yd
km	kilometers	0.6	miles	mi
		AREA		
cm^2	square centimeters	0.16	square inches	in^2
m^2	square meters	1.2	square yards	yd^2
km^2	square kilometers	0.4	square miles	mi^2
ha	hectares (10,000 m^2)	2.5	acres	
		MASS (weight)		
g	grams	0.035	ounces	oz
kg	kilograms	2.2	pounds	lb
t	tonnes (1000 kg)	1.1	short tons	
		VOLUME		
ml	milliliters	0.03	fluid ounces	fl oz
l	liters	2.1	pints	pt
l	liters	1.06	quarts	qt
l	liters	0.26	gallons	gal
m^3	cubic meters	35	cubic feet	ft^3
m^3	cubic meters	1.3	cubic yards	yd^3
		TEMPERATURE (exact)		
°C	Celsius temperature	9 5 (then add 32)	Fahrenheit temperature	°F



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LIST OF EXHIBITS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This is the second volume of the Idaho Alcohol Safety Action Project fourth annual report. This report is prepared according to the Annual Report Outline contained in the NHTSA "Guidelines for Evaluation" Manual as modified by DOT Memorandum dated March 12, 1974.

1.1 ORGANIZATION OF THIS REPORT

Following NHTSA guidelines, the Idaho Alcohol Safety Action Project second annual report is published in three volumes. Each volume contains a table of contents for that volume. A complete table of contents for the entire report is contained in Volume I. The content and availability of the three volumes in this report is described below.

1.2 VOLUME I

Volume I is bound separately and will be available no later than June 30, 1975. This volume contains the following:

1. Table of Contents for Volumes I, II, and III
2. Background Information
3. Overall ASAP Progress
   - Annual Report Abstract
   - Annual Fiscal Review
   - Catalytic/Ancillary Effects
4. Countermeasure Activity Area Performance Reports
5. Supplemental Information

1.3 VOLUME II

This volume of the Idaho Alcohol Safety Action Project second annual report is bound separately and contains in-depth countermeasure reports and special analytic studies. Each analytic study is separately bound, but is published with Volume II. The analytic studies and Volume II of the Idaho Alcohol Safety Action Project second annual report will be available no later than May 30, 1975.

1.4 VOLUME III

This volume is bound separately and will be available no later than April 30, 1975. Volume III contains "Appendix H" data tables for all four quarters of 1975. A complete set of annual recidivism tables (Table 15) in the revised reporting format as described in the 1974 revision to the "Guidelines for Evaluation" Manual is also contained in this volume.

2.0 ANALYTIC STUDIES FOR COUNTERMEASURES

The analytic studies published with this report are bound separately as required by NHTSA guidelines. Abstracts of each analytic study are included in this section for the reader's convenience.

2.1 AN ANALYSIS OF ULTIMATE PERFORMANCE MEASURES TO DETERMINE TOTAL PROJECT IMPACT -- ABSTRACT OF ANALYTIC STUDY 1

This study, Analytic Study 1, attempts to determine ASAP project impact through an analysis in the change over time of objective variables. In 1973, Idaho's fatality rate was the fourth highest in the nation. It is legal to drink beer while driving in Idaho. The per capita consumption rate is high, at 387 drinks per person. The number of drinks consumed increased by 6.3 percent from 1973 to 1975. The population increased from the project beginning date, July 1972, to project end date, June 1975, from 509,000 to 561,000. This is a 10.2 percent increase in population. Miles driven increased 6.8 percent from 1973 to 1975. Despite the presence of these undesirable factors, accident levels remained equal or dropped. BAC distributions shifted to lower levels, indicating a definite project impact.

Alcohol-related fatal and injury accidents decreased 19.8 percent from 1974 levels. They decreased 29 percent from the predicted level at a 99.9 percent confidence level.

Alcohol-related injury accidents decreased 21.5 percent in 1975. This is 30 percent below expected levels at a 99.9999 confidence level.

Alcohol-related fatal accidents decreased 3.3 percent in 1975. The percentage of A/R fatals to fatals increased to a high of 37.5 percent. Although A/R fatals are decreasing, fatals are decreasing at a faster rate.

Fatal and injury crashes increased 3 percent from 1974. The same category expressed per thousand licensed drivers decreased by 2.9 percent. Fatal and injury crashes were lower in 1973, 1974 and 1975 than the two peak years 1971 and 1972.

The number of single vehicle fatals dropped dramatically by 21.7 percent from 1974 highs. This category is the single highest A/R involved category of accidents. In 1971, 39.9% of the single vehicle fatals were alcohol-related and this is understated due to only one-half of fatal blood samples being taken.

Nighttime single vehicle injury accidents decreased by 2.7 percent in 1975.

Injury accidents increased by 1.8 percent in 1975, but remained 11 percent under predicted values at a 83 percent confidence level. A linear regression was used to make the prediction.

Weekend fatal and injury accidents decreased throughout the project period with the largest decrease in 1975 of 7.7 percent.

Nighttime weekend fatal and injury also declined in 1973, 1974 and 1975. The 1975 figure was 7.4 percent less than the 1974 value.

Nighttime fatal and injury decreased in 1973, 1974 and 1975 from high values in 1970, 1971 and 1972.

Nighttime single vehicle fatals, 8 pm to 4 am, decreased by 20.5 percent.

BAC's of fatally injured drivers decreased. The average positive BAC decreased in 1974 and again decreased more steeply in 1975. The distribution of BAC's under the .15 level rose from 73 percent in 1973 to 89 percent in 1975.

2.1 AN ANALYSIS OF ULTIMATE PERFORMANCE MEASURES TO DETERMINE TOTAL PROJECT IMPACT--ABSTRACT OF ANALYTIC STUDY 1 (Continued)

The average positive BAC from roadside surveys was .061, .051, .056, .049. With the exception of 1974, it declined steadily.

The average positive BAC of arrested DWI's declined steadily throughout the ASAP period. A three-year average BAC (1973, 1974 and 1975) was .156 as opposed to the baseline of .197.

The average BAC for the ASAP patrol compared to the regular patrol was lower during every year of the project.

The average positive BAC of accident involved drivers declined steadily from .168 in 1972 to .051 in 1975.

According to household survey samples, 59 percent of the public is aware of ASAP. The increase from 1973 is significant at the 99 percent level. 45 percent knew the presumptive limit. 42.5 believe the chance of arrest to be greater than 50 percent.

In a cost effectiveness evaluation of ASAP, it was estimated that 248 $\pm$ 4.65 fatal accidents and 9087 $\pm$ 85.05 injury accidents were prevented. The cost to society would have been \$116 $\pm$ \$56 million dollars. A linear regression using baseline accidents was used to make the analysis.

2.2 AN ANALYSIS OF ASAP PATROL ACTIVITY - ABSTRACT OF ANALYTIC STUDY 3

Analytic Study Number 3 addresses the productivity, efficiency and impact of the Idaho ASAP Alcohol Emphasis Patrol. The Alcohol Emphasis Patrol (AEP) is a specially-trained 26-man patrol force which is deployed statewide. The AEP functions as a subunit of the Idaho State Police which provides a patrol captain and three regional sergeants to administer the patrol.

Section 2 analyzes ASAP patrol activity. In 1975, six, of 23.1 percent of the Alcohol Emphasis Patrol terminated or transferred to other law enforcement agencies.

Actual manpower utilization during 1975 differed little from the planned distribution by time of day. The 8 a.m. - 8 p.m. period had an excessive representation of patrol hours by the Alcohol Emphasis Patrol and the 8 p.m. - 8 a.m. period showed a deficient representation in patrol hours. This variation held true when we compared the distribution of alcohol-related accidents by time of day to Alcohol Emphasis Patrol deployment by time of day.

When comparing the distribution of alcohol-related accidents by day of week to Alcohol Emphasis Patrol deployment by day of week, we noted no significant differences.

Section 2.2 analyzes the relationship between ASAP patrol activity and accident reduction. There was a significant increase in the percentage of people that believe their chance of arrest for DWI is greater than 50 percent.

Section 2.4 provides a comparison of DWI offenders by the Alcohol Emphasis Patrol and the Idaho State Police to fatally injured drivers, the average Idaho Driver and Baseline DWI offenders.

2.3 AN ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF ASAP ON THE TRAFFIC SAFETY SYSTEM - ANALYTIC STUDY 4

Analytic Study 4, An Analysis of the Impact of ASAP on the Traffic Safety System, deals with the flow of arrested DWI offenders through the traffic safety system.

The Idaho ASAP has introduced several major changes in the traffic safety system. For example, the percentage of persons convicted of DWI rose from 68.4 percent in 1971 to 86.7 percent in 1975. Presentence investigations, which were non-existent in 1971, were performed in 39.1 percent of the cases for 1975. These investigations resulted in 29.2 percent of the persons investigated being classified as problem drinkers. This represents 11.4 percent of the total persons arrested in 1975. Again, this capability was non-existent prior to ASAP. These investigations also resulted in 37.5 percent of the drivers arrested for DWI in 1975 being referred to rehabilitation. In 1975, 1873 arrested DWI offenders attended rehabilitation programs in the state. This represents 28.8 percent of total arrests for the year.

In order to determine if there are any differences in the distribution of BAC's between disposition types, data for all four years presented was summed by disposition type. Analysis using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov technique was then performed to determine if any differences existed. Statistically significant differences were found between convicted DWI's and DWI's receiving withheld judgement and between convicted DWI's and cases acquitted or dismissed. Both were significant at $P < .01$.

Analyses of fine sanctions reflect a tendency toward softer penalties which accompany withheld judgement dispositions. For the four years tabulated, 82.0 percent of those persons receiving withheld judgements also received fines. During the same period, 90.7 percent of those persons convicted for DWI also received fines. This is a statistically significant difference of 8.7 percent at $P < .03$, with a CR of 2.25 and 326 degrees of freedom.

Comparison of the 1975 convicted versus withheld judgement samples showed the following signficant differences:

- Withheld judgement cases were more likely to attend Court Alcohol School ($P < .01$).
- Withheld judgement cases are less likely to be problem drinkers ($P < .01$).
- Withheld judgement cases have more non-alcohol-related violations ($P < .01$).

Comparing the 1975 convicted versus acquitted/dismissed samples showed the following significant differences:

- Acquitted/dismissed cases have BAC levels $< .15$. ($P < .05$).
- Acquitted/dismissed cases are less likely to be problem drinkers ($P < .02$).

2.4 AN ANALYSIS OF DRINKER DIAGNOSIS AND REFERRAL ACTIVITY

In 1975, the presentence investigators conducted 2548 presentence investigations, a total of 1696 of these investigations included drinker classifications. Of these, 845 or 49.8 percent were classified as problem drinkers; 715 or 42.2 percent were classified as non-problem drinkers, and 136 or 8.0 percent were classified as undefined.

In Section 2.2, we noted a significant increase in the classification of problem drinkers by presentence investigators. This continues a significant trend from 1973 to 1975 of more offenders being classified as problem drinkers.

Section 2.3 analyzes referrals by drinker classification. We noted a significant increase in those not referred to any treatment.

Sections 2.4 and 2.5 discusses Judicial participation in drinker diagnosis and referral and Rehabilitation attendance by drinker class.

Section 3.0 analyzes drinker classification profiles. We compared socio-economic factors of all drinker classes and noted significant variations of all factors with the degree of the alcohol related problem except for income levels.

2.5 AN ANALYSIS OF ALCOHOL REHABILITATION EFFORTS

Analytic Study Number 6 is directed toward the evaluation of Alcohol Rehabilitation efforts in the ASAP community. Since there are no National Highway Traffic Safety Administration monies and no centralized rehabilitation referral center, data for evaluation is collected from court referral records, Court Alcohol School attendance forms and Driver Improvement Counseling actions.

Section 1 presents a brief introduction and description of the ASAP community.

Section 2 of this study deals with the characteristics of the Idaho Rehabilitation system. Included is a description of the individual treatment modalities and a flowchart of the judicial/rehabilitation system.

Section 3 addresses the effectiveness of various treatment modalities in terms of recidivism rates.

We found no significant differences in the no treatment modality when measured against any treatment modality. We also found no significant differences in the composite treatment modality when measured against any treatment modality. We expected to find that some treatment would reduce recidivism rates and suspected that a distribution of drinker classifications might provide a reason why we found none.

We found that Court Alcohol School was the only modality that had a significantly lower ($P < .01$) number of problem drinkers. That was disturbing because by the definition of a problem drinker, we expected the recidivism rates for Court Alcohol School to be significantly lower also.

We found that the Driver Improvement Counseling Program had a significantly higher ($P < .01$) number of problem drinkers than the no treatment, composite treatment or Court Alcohol School modalities. This was encouraging because the significant overrepresentation of problem drinkers in the DICP modality did not produce a significant difference in the recidivism rate.

We performed the same comparison on Court Alcohol School with DICP and the composite of Court Alcohol School and DICP. We found both DICP and the composite of CAS and DICP to be significantly overrepresented with problem drinkers, whether classified as such by a presentence investigation or estimated by the Evaluation Information System.

Section 4 presents profile comparisons of various treatment and no treatment groups.

3.0 IN-DEPTH COUNTERMEASURES REPORTS

3.1 PROJECT MANAGEMENT

3.1.1 HIGHLIGHTS

Although the first two quarters of 1975 represent the last six months of the ASAP operational period, operations continued in full force. The number of individual contacts increased by 2 percent over the same period last year. During the second quarter of 1975, individual contacts reached a high of 2748, or 102 percent greater than the number in the same quarter of 1974. Group presentations for the six months of 1975 were down 20 percent from the same time last year. 36 mass media interviews were conducted, down almost 60 percent from the same time last year.

Due to the activities of ASAP, Idaho has taken a major step forward in alcohol treatment by centralizing all special alcohol related programs under a single agency. The Department of Health and Welfare will now coordinate all alcohol programs. This will result in the presentence investigators being transferred from the Idaho Supreme Court to the Department of Probation and Parole, a division of the Department of Health and Welfare. This move should decrease redundancy between programs and also promote communication between people working in and for alcohol countermeasure programs. Project management has also recommended that the Court Alcohol School be transferred from the Department of Education to Department of Health and Welfare.

The CARES Center (Combined Alcohol Referral and Education Services) in Idaho Falls continued to operate through 1975 in Idaho Falls (Region 3). This center came about as a result of the efforts of the ASAP region 3 coordinator, Gloria Cartan. The center is being operated under a NIAAA grant to promote alcohol referral resources. Project management has recommended that the CARES concept be expanded on a statewide basis.

The expertise developed in alcohol program management will not be lost when the state funded project management is discontinued in June 1976. The ASAP project manager will go to work for the Idaho Traffic Safety Commission as an alcohol specialist. In this capacity he will aid in coordinating the continuing ASAP countermeasures enforcement, presentence investigation and Court Alcohol School.

The last series of Roadside and Household surveys were conducted in the second operation of 1975. An analysis of the results of household surveys demonstrate the effectiveness of PI & E and Project Management in getting the ASAP concept across to the public.

KNOWLEDGE OF ASAP

Survey Date	Number Interviewed	Knowledge of ASAP
6/72	729	12%
6/73	525	33%
6/74	911	66%
6/75	525	59%

3.1.1 HIGHLIGHTS (Continued)

The reports following detail activities in the individual regions.

Region 1, Merle D. Parsley

The most significant event was becoming acquainted with the Region 1 ASAP program. Each county in Region 1 was visited a minimum of four times and acquaintance was made with every county sheriff's office, many city police chiefs and deputies, several district judges, several magistrates, the three Region 1 presentence investigators and many of the Court Alcohol School instructors.

Approximately 500 personal contacts were made, including talks to several service club groups.

Contact was made with the North Idaho Correctional Institution at Cottonwood and assistance given to set up a Court Alcohol School for the inmates. At the present time, there are 59 inmates and eighty percent of them have alcohol-related felonies on their records.

All roadside and household surveys were completed in the second quarter. Each of the ten counties in Region 1 were visited at least once per month and most State Legislators were visited at least once. Some 1,100 personal contacts, two group presentations, one radio and one television appearance were conducted this quarter.

Region 2, Steve Detmer

An "open house" and drink-in was held at Orofino upon the request of Prosecuting Attorney, Ron Schilling. A great deal of publicity in newspapers and radio was received from this event.

Visits were made to eight of nine operating Court Alcohol Schools.

An ALERT demonstration and introduction to ASAP was presented to the Armed Services Induction Center and the Boise Roadster Show.

The major accomplishment during the second quarter was the completion of the roadside and household surveys. In addition, 297 individual contacts, 30 group presentations, 7 radio and 3 television appearances were conducted.

Region 3, Gloria H. Cartan

A significant breakthrough was made in the involvement of local government in the ASAP program. Through several meetings with the Bonneville County Commissioners, a commitment was obtained to place funding for two DWI Probation Officer Specialists in their 1976 budget. In addition, county funding was obtained to assist in the development of a non-hospital detoxification facility. Funding was also obtained through the county for alcohol counselors under the CETA II program.

3.1.1 HIGHLIGHTS (Continued)

The CARES concept continues to successfully funnel DWI offenders into treatment programs. In Bonneville County, court referral to CARES is almost 100 percent and is significantly increasing in the other nine counties of the Seventh Judicial District served by CARES. DWI Probation Officers are now serving Madison and Bingham Counties in addition to Bonneville. Coordination of the eight agencies at CARES which is serving as a pilot program for the state has occupied a good deal of the Coordinator's time and effort.

Much time was also devoted this quarter to the planning and conducting of the household and roadside surveys.

In the Education/Reeducation Countermeasure Areas, several meetings were held to insure a smooth transition of the Court Alcohol School to the Department of Education. Liason between the courts, Court Alcohol School and treatment programs were maintained.

Two meetings of the Western Area Alcohol Education and Training Program (WAAETP) which involves the fourteen western states were attended. Data was compiled from the State Task Force on alcohol education and training and forwarded to WAAETP. This will be a possible source of funding for training alcohol counselors in Idaho.

A Mobat Training Session was held in Madison county to better accomodate law enforcement personnel from the smaller counties of Madison, Fremont, Teton, and Jefferson. The Prosecuting Attorneys of Madison, Fremont and Bonneville attended.

A meeting of the citizen advisory boards concerned with alcohol treatment was organized for long range planning in the Seventh Judicial District. This included the CARES Board, the Eastern Idaho Community Mental Health Center (EICMHC) Board, Region VII Health and Welfare Advisory Board, and the Alcohol Rehabilitation Association (ARA) Board. Other action included coordination of the eight agencies at CARES. This involved rewriting and negotiating contracts for services with the Idaho Falls Community Hospital, EICMHC, and ARA consultants. Arrangements were made for the referral of DWI defendants from other counties to the CARES center for treatment.

Meetings were held with Court Alcohol School instructors and presentence investigators to work out problems of assignment of students to classes. Procedures were established for the collection of Court Alcohol School fees in the Preston and Montpelier areas by the judges. A State Task Force on alcohol education and training was organized under the auspices of the Western Area Alcohol Training and Education Program.

Meetings were held with newly appointed magistrates to acquaint them with the ASAP program.

A statewide meeting of the Idaho Association of Women Highway Safety Leaders was organized and conducted in conjunction with the Governor's

3.1.1 HIGHLIGHTS (Continued)

Statewide Safety Conference. The group again agreed to assist the Idaho ASAP with the surveys as their major statewide project. The group also agreed to assist in passage of highway safety legislation and emphasis was placed on the proposed pre-arrest breath test law.

3.1.2 ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES

Planned expenditures for the first two quarters were $32,828 and $34,360 for a total of $67,196. First quarter expenditures were $33,495; second quarter, $42,923 for a total of $76,418. The actual total was thus 13.7% over the forecasted figures.

3.1.2.1 RATE OF EXPENDITURE CHART, PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Rates of expenditure versus budgeted notes for all three project management regions are presented in Exhibit 3.1-1.

3.1.2.2 COUNTERMEASURE EXPENDITURES - - IDENTIFICATION AND EXPLANATION OF OVERRUNS OR UNDERRUNS

Overruns occurred for salaries of project personnel.

3.1.3 COUNTERMEASURE ANALYSIS

The objective of the Project Management Countermeasure is "to administer Project resources so as to obtain Project objectives."

In a sense, the evaluation of this countermeasure is the evaluation of the Project as a whole. Although this may be the case, it is not generally useful to view the Project Management function in this light for operational Performance Evaluation purposes, since this standard of measurement is too gross. Rather, Evaluation must focus on a management performance.

3.1.3.1 COMPARISON OF PERFORMANCES WITH PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

The primary measures of performance for this countermeasure are:

- Actual expenditures for the Project

The performance estimates for this countermeasure are:

- To maintain actual expenditures within five percent of budget

Cumulative Project expenditures as of December 31, 1975, were $2,122,851 versus estimated expenditures of $2,129,647. This represents a .3% deviation from plan. This is well within the performance target established.

3.1.3.2 ANALYSIS OF COUNTERMEASURE EFFICIENCY

Because the dollars spent by the Project are not directly related to the hours of Project Management effort expended, no analysis of efficiency is relevant. An efficiency analysis based on dollar expenditures is not

appropriate since large capital expenditures are normally encountered during Project implementation, and expenditures necessary to maintain ongoing effort are significantly less.

3.1.3.3 COUNTERMEASURE IMPACT ON THE PROJECT AND OTHER COUNTERMEASURES

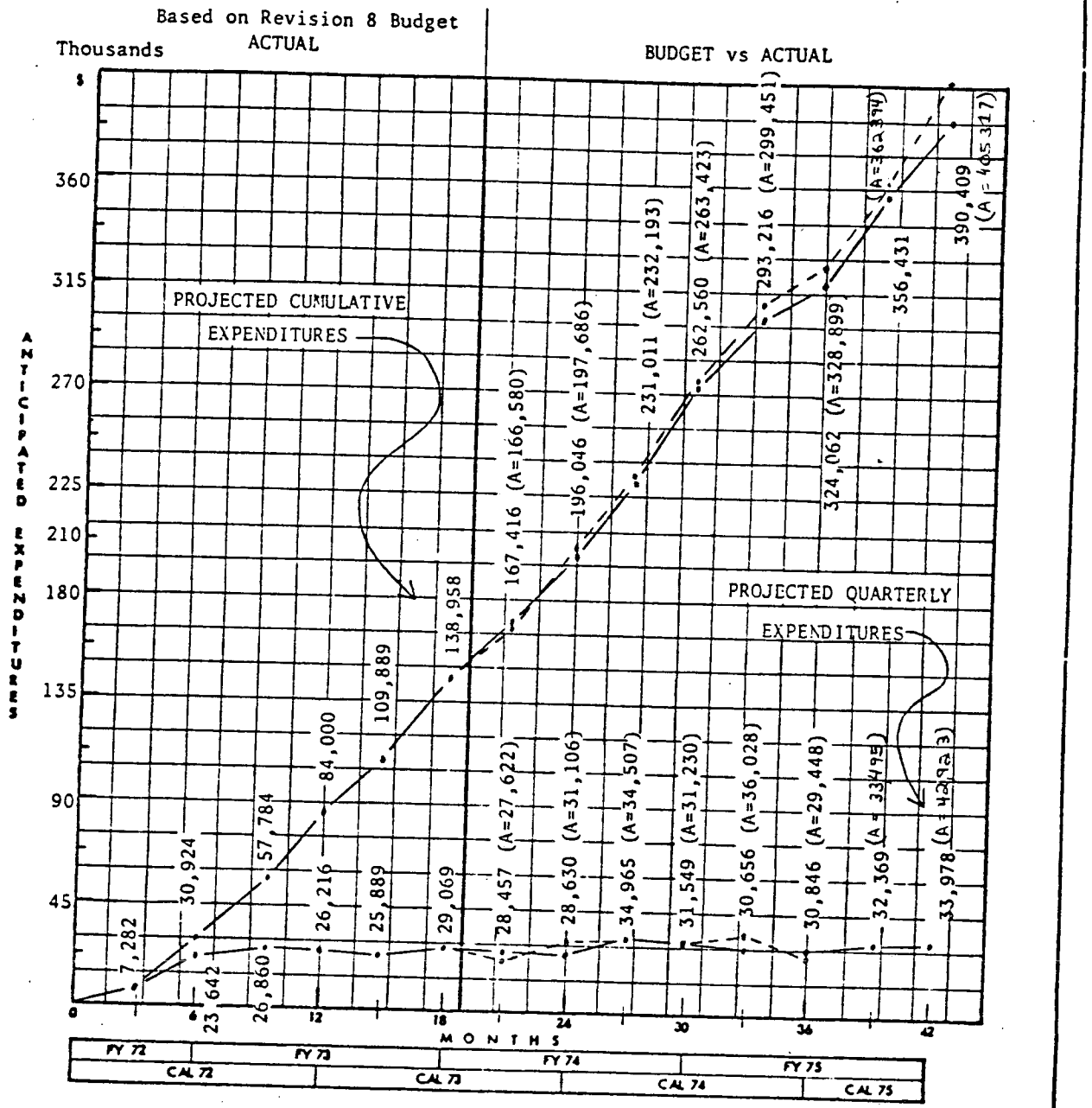
Project Management interfaces and interacts with all countermeasures. Lack of a solid management approach would result in a largely uncoordinated project, which is not the case. Project Management has implemented and coordinated a multi-faceted program to combat Idaho's drinking-driver problem. Of course, some unforeseen problems occurred, but these were resolved in a timely manner so as to reduce impact on other countermeasures and the Project as a whole.

EXHIBIT 3.1-1

STATE OF IDAHO - ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT
PROJECTED RATES OF EXPENDITURE CHART

FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1972 - JUNE 1975

C-M AREA:	ASAP PROJECT MANAGEMENT	C-M AREA NO:	A
C-M NAME:	All	C-M NO:	10-40



PREPARED BY: [signature] DATE: 4-30-75
REVIEWED BY: [signature] DATE: 4-30-75
APPROVED BY: [signature] DATE: 4-30-75

Updated 4-30-76

3.2 EVALUATION

Although not a separate countermeasure activity, evaluation is a major sub-component of Project Management and therefore reported separately in this report.

3.2.1 HIGHLIGHTS

During the first quarter of 1975, effort was spent in revising the program which analyses groups of people on the alcohol data bank to produce the profiles which are used in the analytic studies. Some of the percentage columns were reported incorrectly and there was a tendency for some of the internal counters to overflow when large sample sizes were used.

During the second quarter, efforts were concentrated on producing the following federally-required reports:

Annual Progress Report-Volume I
Annual Progress Report-Volume II
Annual Progress Report-Volume III
Analytic Study #1
Analytic Study #3
Analytic Study #4
Analytic Study #5
Analytic Study #6
Quarterly Progress Report

Additionally, efforts were also directed toward organizing the annual Roadside and Household surveys.

During the third quarter a special program was developed to analyze student opinion survey data previously collected by the PI & E contractor Cline Inc.

3.2.2 ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES

Evaluation expenditures for quarters one and two of 1975 were $30,106 and $34,094. The total $64,200 is 32.7% more than the budgeted figure of $48,365.

3.2.2.1 RATE OF EXPENDITURE CHARTS

Rates of expenditure are depicted in this section and reflect funds paid or obligated as of December 31, 1975.

Actual rates of expenditure versus budgeted rates are graphically depicted in Exhibit 3.2-1.

3.2.2.2 COUNTERMEASURE EXPENDITURES - OVERRUNS OR UNDERRUNS

The overruns experienced are the result of seasonal variations in computer time usage which is always heavier before June than after.

3.2.3 COUNTERMEASURE ANALYSIS - EVALUATION

As a Project component, the Evaluation process has not been presented in countermeasure format. An analysis similar to other countermeasures is not appropriate. Evaluative efforts have been expended developing additional

computer programs to provide the additional evaluation data tables, providing staff assistance in preparing the Idaho ASAP Annual Progress Reports, monthly and quarterly reports, performing statistical analyses, and preparing the following Evaluation Reports and studies.

Report No.	Title
MWSC-75-001-I	An Analysis of Ultimate Performance Measures to Determine Project Impact
MWSC-75-002-I	An Analysis of ASAP Patrol Activity
MWSC-75-003-I	An Analysis of the Impact of ASAP on the Traffic Safety System
MWSC-75-004-I	An Analysis of Drinker Diagnosis and Referral Efforts
MWSC-75-005-I	An Analysis of Alcohol Rehabilitation Efforts

EXHIBIT 3.2.- 1

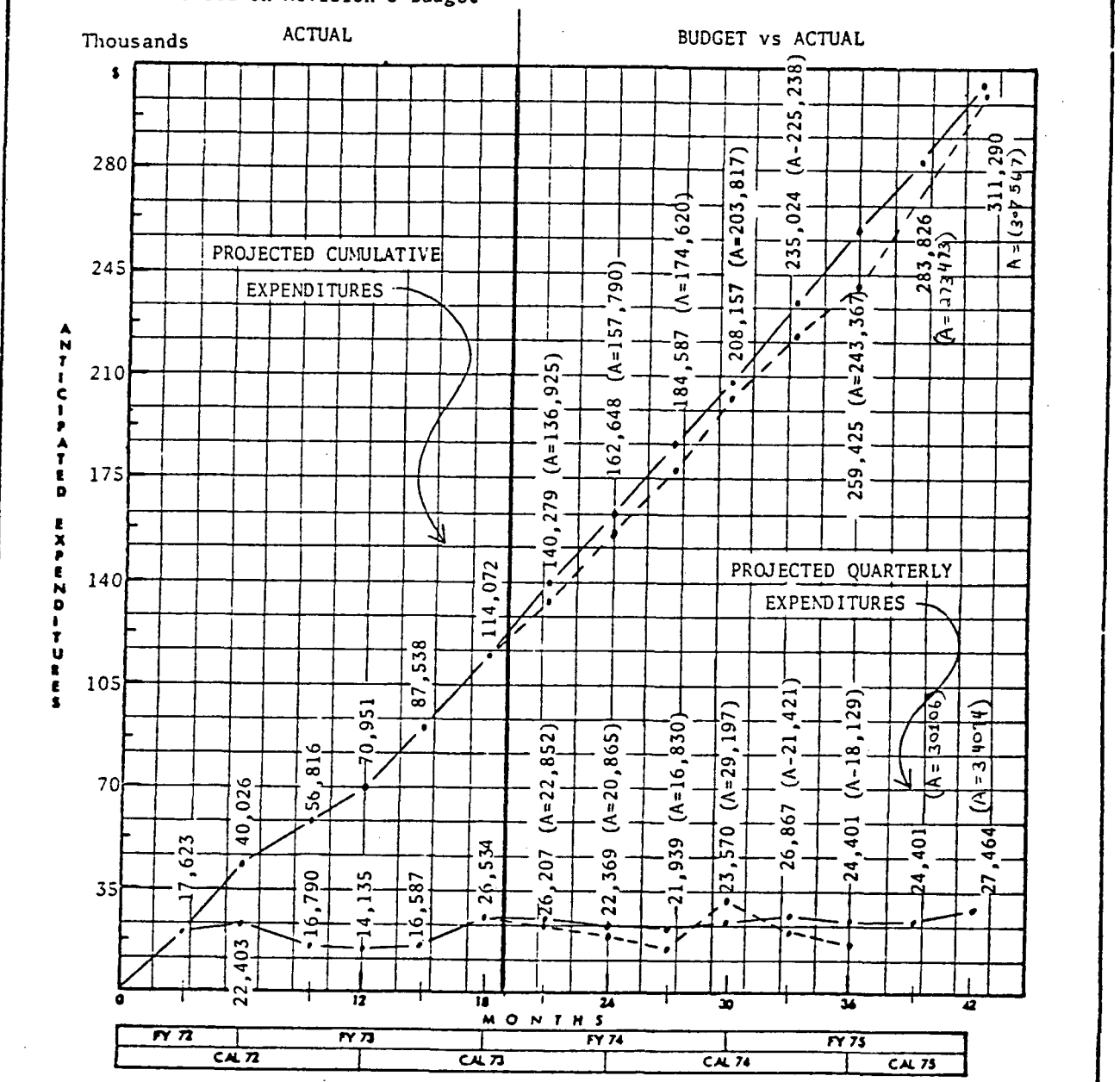
STATE OF IDAHO - ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT

PROJECTED RATES OF EXPENDITURE CHART

FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1972 - JUNE 1975

C-M AREA:	ASAP INFORMATION SERVICES	C-M AREA NO:	1
C-M NAME:	Evaluation Information System	C-M NO:	20

Based on Revision 8 Budget



PREPARED BY: Joseph H. Mohr DATE: 4-30-75

REVIEWED BY: Harvey A. Mullins DATE: 4-30-75

APPROVED BY: George B. Lamp DATE: 4-30-75

Updated 4-30-76

ASAP - 2 2/72

3.3 PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

3.3.1 HIGHLIGHTS

This countermeasure terminated in June of 1975. During the first two quarters of 1975 the PI & E sub-contractor prepared materials to be used during the remainder of 1975. These included a full color poster "You Can Win" (a DWI by drinking and driving). They also produced more copies of holiday guide pamphlets (recipes, drinks, plus safe drinking-driving information) and BAC calculators. Live copy was distributed for a safe drinking-driving Memorial Day radio spot. Also special area comparisons of roadside surveys were prepared and released to local media as soon as the local surveys were completed. Radio and TV spots continued to be broadcasted during the first two quarters.

The following excerpts from analytic study one indicate the general awareness of the Idaho public in this area.

KNOWLEDGE OF PRESUMPTIVE LIMIT

Year	No Surveyed	Correct		Incorrect		Don't Know	
1972	729	219	(30%)	392	(54%)	118	(16%)
1973	525	200	(38%)	315	(60%)	10	(2%)
1974	911	492	(54%)	419	(46%)	0	(0%)
1975	525	238	(45%)	184	(35%)	103	(20%)

KNOWLEDGE OF ASAP

Year	No Surveyed	Knowledge of ASAP	
1972	729	87	(12%)
1973	525	173	(33%)
1974	911	601	(66%)
1975	525	311	(59%)

3.3.1 HIGHLIGHTS (Continued)

RISK OF ARREST PERCEIVED BY RESPONDENTS

Year	Respondents	Chance of Arrest		
		Less Than 50%	50%	More Than 50%
1972	637	.322	.391	.287
1973	483	.293	.370	.337
1974	829	.330	.352	.318
1975	496	.266	.308	.425

KNOWLEDGE OF ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT IN FATAL CRASHES

Year	No Surveyed	Respondents	Problem	Social
1972	729	569	306 (42%)	263 (36%)
1973	525	357	189 (36%)	168 (32%)
1974	911	629	310 (34%)	319 (35%)
1975	525	386	167 (32%)	219 (42%)

3.3.2 ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES

First quarter expenditures were $4,018; second quarter was $9,307. The projected expenditures were $8,178 and $8,182. The total actually expended was only 81.4% of the amount allocated, leaving an underrun of $3,035. The final total cumulative expenditure was $93,392 which was $477 dollars less than the cumulative budgeted figure.

3.3.2.1 RATE OF EXPENDITURE CHART

The rate of expenditure chart depicted in this section reflects funds paid or obligated as of December 31, 1975.

Actual rates of expenditure versus budgeted rates are graphically depicted in Exhibit 3.3-1 which follows.

EXHIBIT 3.3 -1

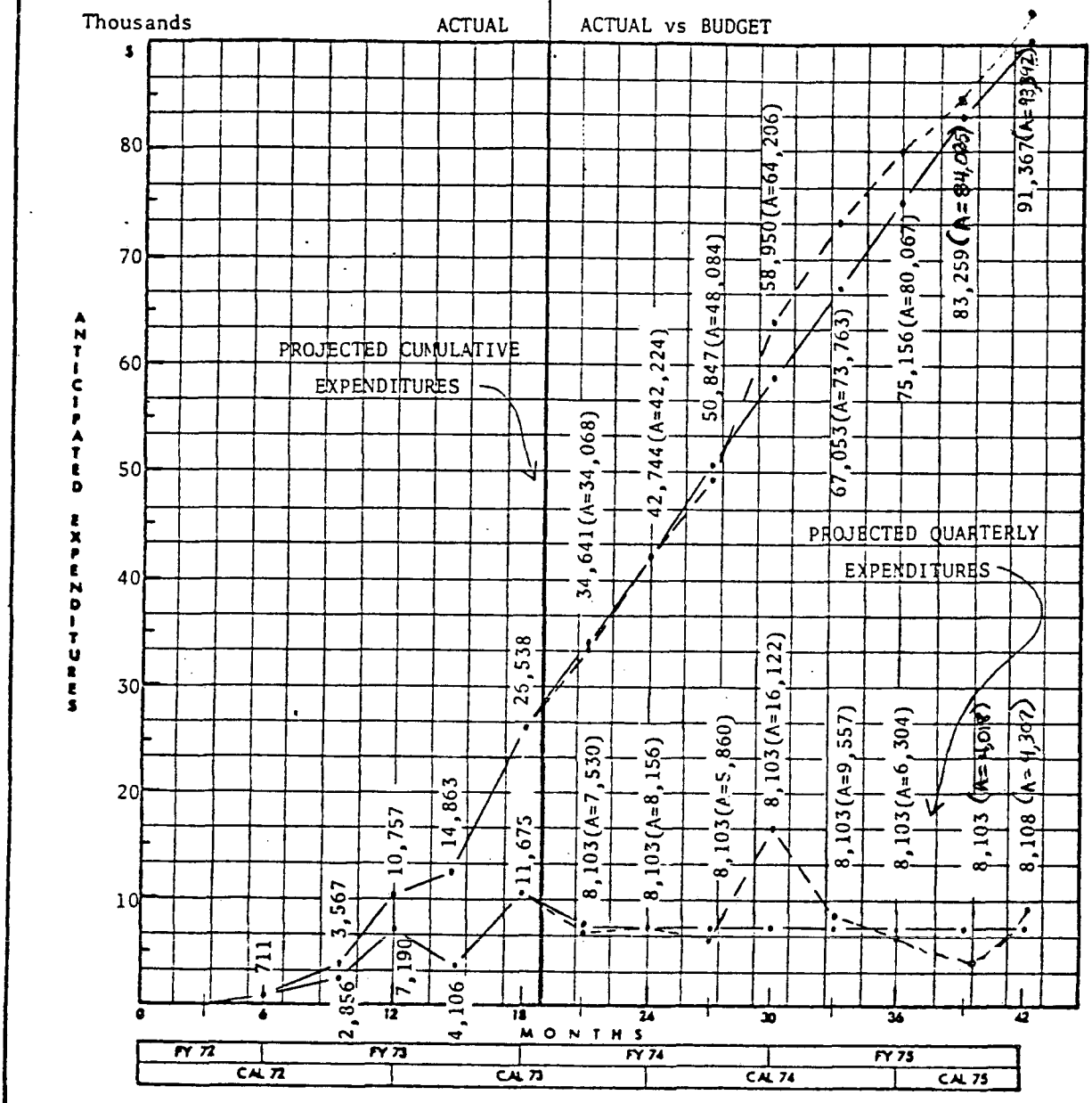
STATE OF IDAHO - ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT

PROJECTED RATES OF EXPENDITURE CHART

FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1972 - JUNE 1975

C-M AREA:	PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION	C-M AREA NO:	P
C-M NAME:	All Countermeasures	C-M NO:	11-13

Based on Revision 8 Budget



PREPARED BY: [signature] DATE: 4/30/75

REVIEWED BY: [signature] DATE: 4/30/75

APPROVED BY: [signature] DATE: 4/30/75

Updated 4/30/76

3.3.2.2 COUNTERMEASURE EXPENDITURES - OVERRUNS OR UNDERRUNS

The slight underrun in the Public Information and Education Countermeasure area is due primarily to the contractor completing his function before the allocated money was used up.

3.3.3 COUNTERMEASURE ANALYSIS - PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

As shown in the highlights, approximately 50% of the public is aware of ASAP. About 40% know the presumptive limit. An increasing number of the public (42.5% of those sampled in 1975) believe that the chance of arrest is greater than 50%. Although this is not true it has a beneficial effect on the goals of the project.

3.3.3.1 COMPARISON OF PERFORMANCE WITH PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

In total, some 5,157 media events occurred between January 1, 1975, and June 30, 1975. This represents performance 28.9 percent higher than the 4,000 events targeted.

3.3.3.2 ANALYSIS OF COUNTERMEASURE EFFICIENCY

Expenditures in 1975 were $13,325.

$$\frac{\$13,325}{5,157} = \$2.58 \text{ per media event}$$

This represents a $.41 decrease from the $3.00 per media event reported in the 1974 annual report.

3.3.3.3 COUNTERMEASURE IMPACT ON THE PROJECT AND OTHER COUNTERMEASURES

The Public Information and Education effort has assisted in obtaining public support. This support has been augmented by the extra efforts of other countermeasure personnel and members of the Project staff. This support is evidenced by the passage of a two (2) percent liquor surcharge during the 1974 Idaho legislative session. This money is earmarked for a special Alcohol Safety Action Program Fund and was used to fund both the Enforcement and Presentence Investigation countermeasures during 1975.

3.4 COURT ALCOHOL SCHOOL

3.4.1 HIGHLIGHTS

Court Alcohol School continues to operate on a self paying basis under the Department of Education. Although the ASAP project ended in June of 1975, the Court Alcohol School will be continued as a referral resource for the courts.

3.4.2 ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES

No 403 funds are involved in this self-financing school.

3.4.3 COUNTERMEASURE ANALYSIS - COURT ALCOHOL SCHOOL

The objective of the Court Alcohol School is to increase the convicted DWI's knowledge of the hazards of alcohol and drinking-driving.

3.4.3.1 COMPARISON OF PERFORMANCE WITH PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

The primary performance measures for this countermeasure are:

- Entrance and exit examination scores
- Number of persons successfully completing the course

The performance targets for this countermeasure are:

- Total class load of 2,500 students per year
- Cost per student of $35
- Increase student knowledge by 25%

The Court Alcohol School costs about $26.71 per student based on 1974 figures. Thus it nets $8.29 to the Department for every student. An analysis of pre and post test score was performed in 1974 and is shown below.

AVERAGE COURT ALCOHOL SCHOOL TEST SCORES

Year	Pre-test	Post-test	Increase
1973	20.76	27.57	6.81
1974	21.15	26.45	5.3

The increase is significant at the 99% confidence level, demonstrating the effectiveness of the school.

Referral volumes were down in 1975. This is partially due to the decrease in DWI arrests in 1975. Approximately one-fourth of the convicted DWIs are still referred to Court Alcohol School.

3.4.3.1 COMPARISON OF PERFORMANCE WITH PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES (Continued)

Court Alcohol School Attendance

	1974	1975
DWI Arrests	7,719	6,504
DWI Convictions	7,119	5,644
CAS Attendance	1,730	1,310
As percent of convictions	24%	23%

3.4.3.3 COUNTERMEASURE IMPACT ON THE PROJECT AND OTHER COUNTERMEASURES

The success of the school is directly associated with the success of the Project as a whole. Since there has been no federal support for other rehabilitation forms, this resource has been the prime rehabilitation program for the Project.

3.5 STUDENT ALCOHOL EDUCATION

3.5.1 HIGHLIGHTS

Prior to the implementation of this countermeasure, some alcohol education had traditionally been included in all Idaho high school driver education classes. The amount and quality of instruction varied from a minimum of one hour of classroom instruction to some more sophisticated courses of a week or more and a variety of alcohol-related films were used.

The Idaho Department of Education conducted teacher training workshops to give instruction in the use of instructional materials available. These were conducted during the summer of 1972.

Specifically, the filmstrip and kit "The Decision is Yours," Alcohol and Driving, was made available to all instructors and a better approach with more uniformity of materials presented was achieved.

Some 9,000 students were instructed during 1974 and 22,000 in 1973.

Driver Education courses were conducted and the materials used; however, no attempt to evaluate the impact of the materials was planned during 1974. The analysis that follows is based on the data obtained during 1973.

3.5.2 ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES

no 403 funds are involved in this countermeasure.

3.5.3 COUNTERMEASURE ANALYSIS - STUDENT ALCOHOL EDUCATION

The objective of the Student Alcohol Education Countermeasure is to increase student knowledge of alcohol's manifestations in the "drinker-driver" and the role of alcohol in highway fatalities.

3.5.3.1 COMPARISON OF PERFORMANCE WITH PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

The primary measures of performance for this countermeasure are:

- Entrance and exit examination scores
- Number of students successfully completing the course

The performance targets are:

- To increase student knowledge by 25%

Entrance and exit examinations were conducted in the summer and fall of 1973. The following performance evaluation is based on a random sample of 100 paired pre and post-test scores.

The average entrance examination score was 50.75%, or 10.15 correct answers. The average exit examination score was 67.3%, or 13.46 correct answers. Thus, an increase of 3.31 correct answers was observed. This is an increase of 32.6 percent. Using Fisher's 'T' test for paried variants. This increase is significant at $P < .01$ with 99 degrees of freedom.

3.5.3.2 ANALYSIS OF COUNTERMEASURE EFFICIENCY

Because these materials were integrated within the current Driver Education curriculum, it is impossible to identify exact costs and instructor effort in this area. Therefore, we are unable to calculate efficiency ratios using these data elements.

3.5.3.3 COUNTERMEASURE IMPACT ON THE PROJECT AND OTHER COUNTERMEASURES

If this countermeasure is effective, there should be an increase in student knowledge and hopefully a related change in young drivers' attitudes regarding drinking and driving.

3.6 DRIVER TESTING, LICENSING, AND REGULATION

3.6.1 HIGHLIGHTS

One of the most useful facets of this countermeasure is the Driver Improvement Counseling Program (DICP). This program uses monthly mandatory sessions to re-educate drivers. It concentrates on increasing defensive driving skills and basic good driving habits. It has also adapted material from other ASAP projects and incorporated these into an alcohol emphasis program. DICP, along with Court Alcohol School provide the major referral resources for social drinkers. This program will be continued after June 1975.

In the first two quarters of 1975, 38,003 driver records were reviewed in order to identify problem drivers. Of the DICP attendees, 2,633 were identified as drinking drivers and 1,287 were assigned to additional rehabilitation.

Because of this countermeasure, questions on the presumptive limit and penalties for DWI were added to the drivers test. In addition, a BAC calculator is mailed out with each new license.

3.6.2 ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES

No 403 funding is involved in this countermeasure.

3.6.3 COUNTERMEASURE ANALYSIS - DRIVER TESTING AND LICENSING

The objective of the Driver Testing and Licensing Countermeasure is to increase driver knowledge of the effects of alcohol on driving.

This is to be accomplished through increased information in the Driver's Handbook regarding Driving While Under the Influence, and through driver examinations conducted when the driver applies for a new license or renews his old license.

3.6.3.1 COMPARISON OF PERFORMANCE WITH PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

The primary measure of performance is the Driver License Examination Supplemental Questionnaire.

The performance target is to increase driver knowledge by 10% over the baseline period.

3.6.3.2 ANALYSIS OF COUNTERMEASURE EFFICIENCY

No 403 funds are involved in this countermeasure.

3.6.3.3 COUNTERMEASURE IMPACT ON THE PROJECT AND OTHER COUNTERMEASURES

This countermeasure was used as a treatment modality for 1,586 DWIs during 1975.

3.7 DRIVER REGULATION

3.7.1 HIGHLIGHTS

At the present time, all counselors have been trained and certified under the "NHTSA Basic Training Course." This was accomplished with the completion of the course by Dennis Euler, new Counselor at Lewiston.

Computer print-outs of all letters, notices and orders have been accomplished and is working well.

The training program for examiners is continuing and more examiners are being certified. The upgrading of examiners should produce good results in the future.

Information regarding the driver testing and licensing program was prepared and sent to the legislature. Public education efforts are continuing with good results.

3.7.2 ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES

No 403 funds are involved in this countermeasure.

3.7.3 COUNTERMEASURE ANALYSIS - DRIVER REGULATION

The objective of this countermeasure, in those areas which relate to the Idaho Alcohol Safety Action Project, is to increase the capability of the Driver Improvement Counseling Program (DICP) to handle drivers with drinking problems with emphasis on "hard-core" DWI offenders.

3.7.3.1 COMPARISON OF PERFORMANCE WITH PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

The primary measures of performance are:

- Number of "hard-core" DWI cases handled
- Number of recidivists

The performance target for this countermeasure is:

- To handle 500 "hard-core" DWI cases per year.

During 1975, approximately 1,586 DWI offenders attended DICP. 33% of these were problem drinkers which could not be handled through other rehabilitative/reeducative countermeasures.

3.7.3.3 COUNTERMEASURE IMPACT ON THE PROJECT AND OTHER COUNTERMEASURES

The combination of this resource for handling DWI offenders with other community and state-referral agencies contributes to the reduction of drinker-drivers on the road through rehabilitation of known offenders.

3.8 MAGISTRATE TRAINING

3.8.1 HIGHLIGHTS

No activity occurred in this countermeasure during 1975. Two ASAP magistrate seminars were held in February of 1974. Most of the magistrates in Idaho took part in these seminars.

3.8.2 ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES

No 403 funds are involved in the Magistrate Training Countermeasure effort.

3.8.3 COUNTERMEASURE ANALYSIS - MAGISTRATE TRAINING

The objective of the Magistrate Training Countermeasure is to increase Magistrate knowledge of the effects of alcohol on an individual's ability to drive and on the individual in a societal environment. Additionally, the training will increase Magistrate's knowledge of the role of alcohol in highway crashes.

3.8.3.1 COMPARISON OF PERFORMANCE WITH PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

The primary measures of performance are:

- Knowledge level of magistrates
- Number of magistrates trained

The performance targets for this countermeasure are:

- Increase magistrate alcohol knowledge by 25%

There was no planned evaluation for this countermeasure for calendar year 1974. The seminars conducted were done so without any plan for evaluation.

3.8.3.2 ANALYSIS OF COUNTERMEASURE EFFICIENCY

No evaluation was planned for calendar year 1974

3.8.3.3 COUNTERMEASURE IMPACT ON THE PROJECT AND OTHER COUNTERMEASURES

Magistrate knowledge is essential in obtaining support for ASAP and referrals to the ASAP Presentence Investigators and Court Alcohol School.

3.9 PROSECUTION ASSISTANCE

3.9.1 HIGHLIGHTS

This countermeasure remained inactive during most of 1974, and was cancelled during the last half of the year.

3.9.2 ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES

To date, none of the monies allocated to Prosecution Assistance for the period has been expended.

3.9.2.1 RATE OF EXPENDITURE CHART

Exhibit 3.9.2.1-1 graphically depicts actual versus budgeted expenditures for the Prosecution Assistance Countermeasure.

3.9.2.2 COUNTERMEASURE EXPENDITURES - OVERRUNS OR UNDERRUNS

The underrun in this area is being reprogrammed into other areas such as the Presentence Investigation, Chemical Laboratory/Expert Witness, and Project Management.

3.9.3 COUNTERMEASURE ANALYSIS - PROSECUTION ASSISTANCE

The objective of the Prosecution Assistance Countermeasure is as follows:

- To increase the capabilities of prosecutors to handle the increased DWI caseloads resulting from increased enforcement efforts. These cases must be handled in a timely manner without degrading the current quality of presentation.

3.9.3.1 COMPARISON OF PERFORMANCE WITH PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

The primary measures of performance for this countermeasure are:

- Number of DWI cases prepared by Prosecution Assistance
- Number of DWI cases prepared by Prosecution Assistance which result in a guilty verdict

The performance estimates for this countermeasure are:

- Prepare and present 80 additional DWI cases for the first year
- A conviction cost of $270 per case for those cases prepared by Prosecutor Assistants

This countermeasure was not used; therefore, actual performance data is not available.

3.9.3.2 ANALYSIS OF COUNTERMEASURE EFFICIENCY

This countermeasure was not used; therefore, actual performance data is not available.

3.9.3.3 COUNTERMEASURE IMPACT ON THE PROJECT AND OTHER COUNTERMEASURES

The lack of Prosecution Assistance to the local prosecutors has resulted in higher caseloading at the local level. This contributes to the backlog of cases through the Courts.

EXHIBIT 3.9.2.1-1

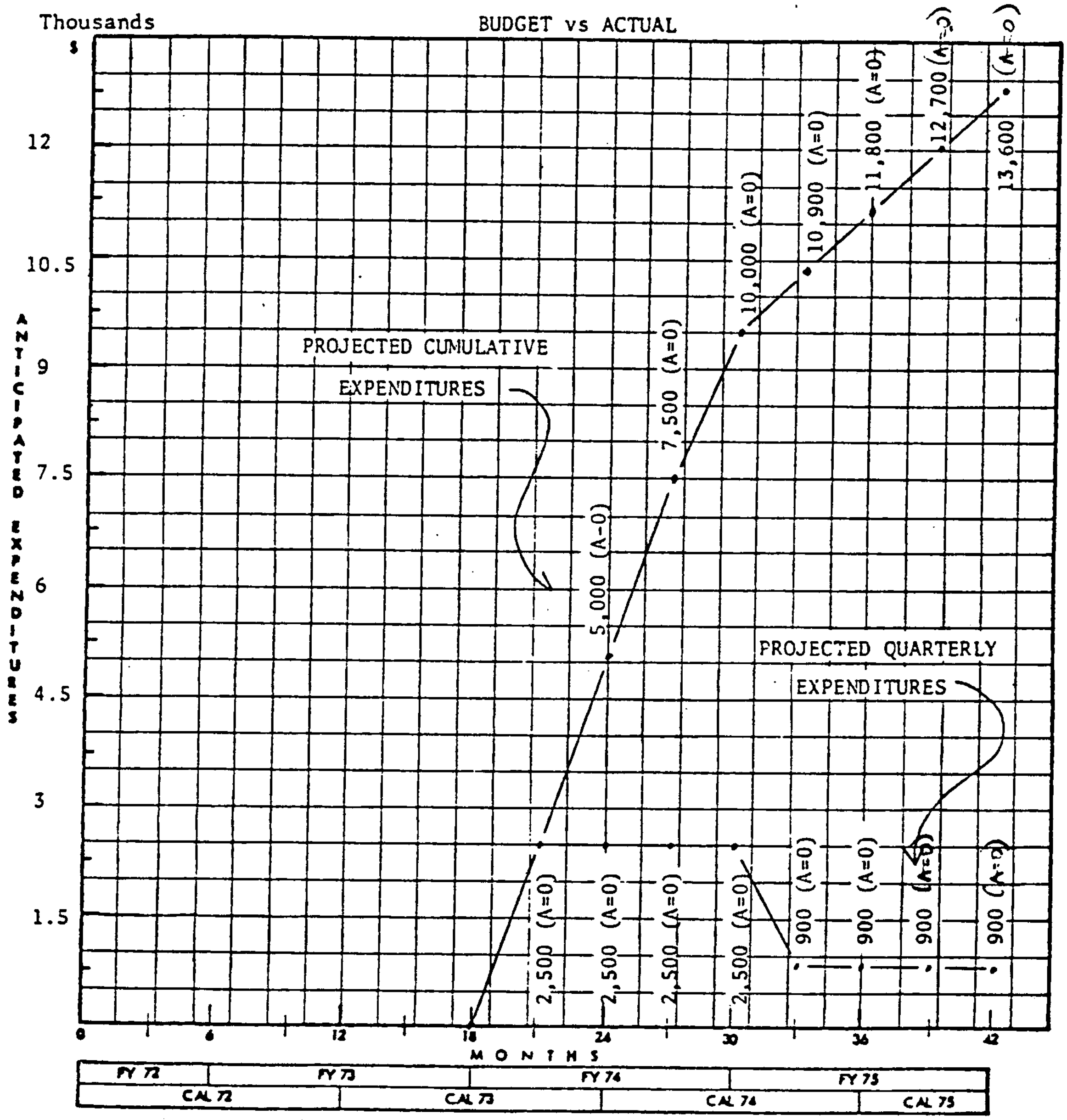
STATE OF IDAHO - ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT

PROJECTED RATES OF EXPENDITURE CHART

FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1972 - JUNE 1975

C-M AREA:	JUDICIAL AND PROSECUTION	C-M AREA NO:	3
C-M NAME:	Prosecution Assistance	C-M NO:	31.37

Based on Revision 8 Budget



PREPARED BY: [signature] DATE: 4/30/75

REVIEWED BY: [signature] DATE: 4/30/75

APPROVED BY: [signature] DATE: 4/30/75

Updated 4/30/76

3.10 PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION

The number of Presentence investigators fluctuated between 11 and 12 in 1975. In July of 1974, the presentence investigators transferred from ASAP control to the Supreme Court as the federal money for this countermeasure ran out. The countermeasure was continued with liquor surcharge money which was controlled by ASAP. In July of 1975, ASAP no longer dispersed the liquor funds and therefore no longer had control over the presentence investigation countermeasure.

The courts modified the court disposition form to collect only arrest, arraignment, sentencing and referral data. They did not continue use of the ASAP Alcohol Data Bank case record print-out and therefore no longer got former BACs and arrests which did not get tried on a DWI case. The courts also began to use the PSI for cases other than DWI. Other forms which had been used in the past to collect background data such as family, employer, and social rehab, contact interviews were dropped in order to decrease the time taken to perform a PSI. The courts also attempted to standardize the PSI procedure by creating a procedures manual.

In July of 1976 the presentence investigators will be transferred from under control of the courts to the Department of Probation and Parole.

Exhibit 3.10-1 shows quarterly ASAP performance in 1974 and 1975. The number of presentence investigations dropped considerably in the last two quarters.

3.10.2 ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES

No 403 funds were spent in this countermeasure in 1975.

3.10.2.1 RATE OF EXPENDITURE CHART

Rates of expenditure are depicted in this section and reflect the funds paid or obligated as of December 31, 1975.

Cumulative expenditures for the Presentence Investigation Countermeasure through December 31, 1975, are graphically presented in Exhibit 3.10-2. Accumulated expenditures for the Judicial and Prosecution Countermeasure area as a whole through December 31, 1975, are presented in Exhibit 3.10-3.

3.10.2.2 COUNTERMEASURE EXPENDITURES - OVERRUNS OR UNDERRUNS

None to report.

3.10.3 COUNTERMEASURE ANALYSIS - PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION

The objective of the Presentence Investigation Countermeasure is as follows:

- To provide the capability to investigate background circumstances of convicted DWI's and present recommendations regarding reeducation or rehabilitation.

EXHIBIT 3.10-1

ASAP PERFORMANCE BY QUARTER FOR 1974, 1975

	Project Management Fiscal Control Ends June 30, 1975							
	1974				1975			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
ASAP Arrests	591	459	515	412	402	416	393	300
Total DWI Arrests	1,932	1,885	2,038	1,864	1,742	1,820	1,603	1,337
Convictions as Percent of Arrests	93	94	87	96	90	92	78	86
Presentence Investigations	772	736	707	778	773	797	543	435
Referred to Rehabilitation	744	713	685	750	744	770	514	411
Problem Drinkers Identified	230	228	232	241	307	309	83*	22*
Court Alcohol School Attenance	478	475	388	389	393	389	290	238

* The use of the ASAP problem drinker identification procedure was discontinued by the Courts.

3.10.3.1 COMPARISON OF PERFORMANCE WITH PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

The Primary performance measures for this countermeasure are:

- Number of DWI presentence investigations performed
- Number of recommendations concurred upon by the magistrates

The performance estimates for this countermeasure are:

- 3,750 presentence investigations per year
- Average investigation cost equal to or less than:

$$\frac{\text{Total Annual Budget}}{3,750}$$

ESTIMATED COST FOR DIAGNOSIS AND REFERRAL ACTIVITIES

Description	1973	1974	1975
PSI Expenditures	$145,464	$160,950	$184,529
Diagnosed Cases	2,855	2,991	2,548
Cost Per Case	$ 50.95	$53.81	$72.42

The cost per case increased to $72.42 in 1975 from $53.81 in 1974. The judicial countermeasure coordinator reported 3801 cases handled in 1975. Only data where a background investigation was completed is used in this analysis.

3.10.3.2 ANALYSIS OF COUNTERMEASURE EFFICIENCY

The cost per case has risen every year since 1973. This is partially due to the drop in case load in 1975. In 1974, $83,286 of the reported costs were from the liquor money. Therefore an analysis of purely 403 money would show an increased efficiency or lower cost per case rate.

3.10.3.3 COUNTERMEASURE IMPACT ON THE PROJECT AND OTHER COUNTERMEASURES

The lower-than-expected volume of court-ordered presentence investigations also has a bearing on the number of persons referred to the Court Alcohol School Countermeasure. The low volume of presentence investigation cases also restricts the data available to evaluate the effectiveness of the PSI countermeasure and follow-on referral countermeasures.

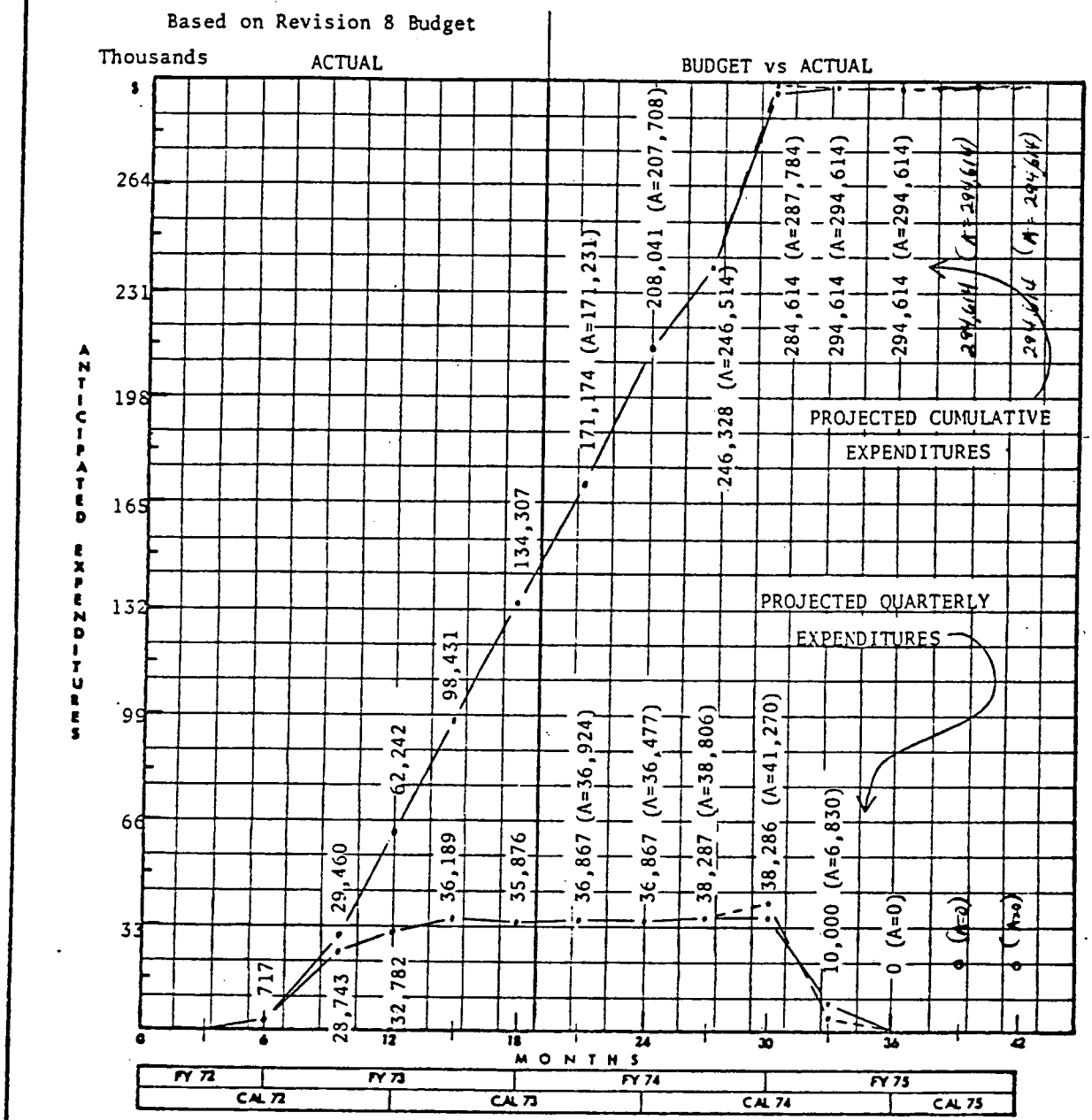
EXHIBIT 3.10-2

STATE OF IDAHO - ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT

PROJECTED RATES OF EXPENDITURE CHART

FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1972 - JUNE 1975

C-M AREA:	JUDICIAL AND PROSECUTION	C-M AREA NO:	J
C-M NAME:	Presentence Investigation	C-M NO:	21.27



PREPARED BY: [signature] DATE: 4-30-75

REVIEWED BY: Harvey A. Mullikin DATE: 4-30-75

APPROVED BY: [signature] DATE: 4-30-75

Updated 7-30-76

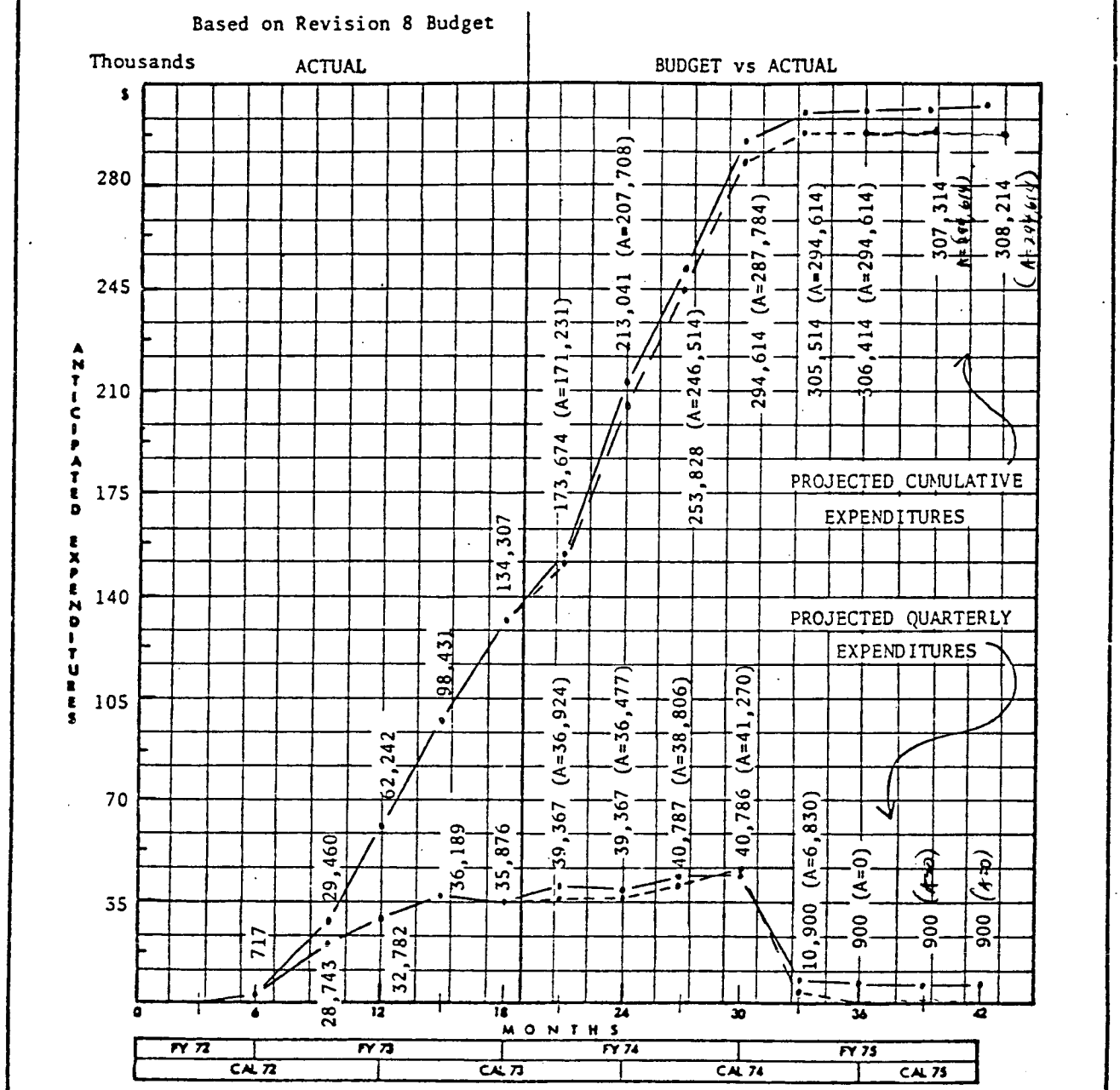
EXHIBIT 3.10-2

STATE OF IDAHO - ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT

PROJECTED RATES OF EXPENDITURE CHART

FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1972 - JUNE 1975

C-M AREA:	JUDICIAL AND PROSECUTION	C-M AREA NO:	J
C-M NAME:	All Countermeasures	C-M NO:	11.33



PREPARED BY: Linda R. Abel DATE: 4-30-75

REVIEWED BY: Harvey A. Mulkey DATE: 4-30-75

APPROVED BY: George B. Fenz DATE: 4-30-75

Updated 4-30-76

3.11 ALCOHOL EMPHASIS PATROL TRAINING

3.11.1 HIGHLIGHTS

The Alcohol Emphasis Patrol Training countermeasure was initially a one-time event to train 44 officers who would in turn train other officers in the field. This effort also involved attempts to upgrade DWI training in the POST Academy at Pocatello. Subsequent training efforts for the Alcohol Emphasis Patrol members and their replacements has consisted of in-service training by the regional ASAP sergeants. A high personnel turnover rate in 1974 put a strain on these resources.

In 1975 six members of the AEP transferred out. Although their replacements received the standard POST training, they did not receive the special ASAP training. Only 13 of the original 26 now have the special ASAP training.

3.11.2 ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES

No 403 funds were involved in implementation of this countermeasure.

3.11.3 COUNTERMEASURE ANALYSIS - ALCOHOL EMPHASIS PATROL TRAINING

The objective of the Alcohol Emphasis Patrol Training Countermeasure is as follows:

- To increase each officer's knowledge of 1) the effects of alcohol on driving and its manifestations when observed on the highways, and 2) the procedures for collection of evidence and the presentation of courtroom testimony.

3.11.3.1 COMPARISON OF PERFORMANCE WITH PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

The primary measures of this countermeasure are as follows:

- Knowledge levels as determined from pre- and post-examinations
- DWI arrest rate for trained officers

The performance targets for this countermeasure are as follows:

- Increase officer knowledge by 25%
- Train forty members of the Idaho State Police

No formal training program was conducted in 1975.

3.11.3.2 ANALYSIS OF COUNTERMEASURE EFFICIENCY

The prime measure of efficiency for this countermeasure is as follows:

- Cost of training/Number of officers trained

No formal training program was conducted in 1975.

3.11.3.3 COUNTERMEASURE IMPACT ON THE PROJECT AND OTHER COUNTERMEASURES

The knowledge gained through this effort should assist in raising the apprehension rates of those officers trained. This will increase the number of persons entering the program and hopefully remove more persons from the highway before they cause a serious automobile accident.

3.12 SELECTIVE ENFORCEMENT

3.12.1 HIGHLIGHTS

Although selective enforcement was implemented during the first two years of the project, after June of 1974, this countermeasure function was merged with the Alcohol Emphasis Patrol. The AEP continues to be deployed at times of high alcohol involvement in locations which have been shown to have high numbers of alcohol related accidents. Typically these are connecting roads in and around urban areas.

3.12.2 ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES

3.12.2.1 RATE OF EXPENDITURES CHART

Rates of expenditures for the three year project period are shown in Exhibit 3.12-1.

3.12.2.2 COUNTERMEASURE EXPENDITURES - OVERRUNS OR UNDERRUNS

None to report

3.12.3 COUNTERMEASURE ANALYSIS

3.12.3.1 COMPARISON OF PERFORMANCE TO PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

The performance estimates for this countermeasure are as follows:

- Active redeployment every fifteen days
- Obtain an average DWI arrest rate of 35 arrests per year per patrolman deployed using selective enforcement techniques
- To reduce alcohol-related crash rate in "high risk" alcohol-related crash areas by 10%.

Since this countermeasure was not active in 1975, no analysis is included.

3.12.3.2 ANALYSIS OF COUNTERMEASURE EFFICIENCY

The efficiency ratios for this countermeasure are as follows:

- Miles patrolled/DWI arrests
- Hours patrolled/DWI arrests
- Cost of patrol/DWI arrests

3.12.3.3 COUNTERMEASURE IMPACT ON THE PROJECT AND OTHER COUNTERMEASURES

The concept of selective deployment has been used by the ASAP patrol and continues to be of value. Although A/R accident patterns change at a slow rate there are variations during daily, weekly, and seasonal cycles. This countermeasure helped to emphasize this fact so that enforcement patrols could operate at a high rate of efficiency and be responsive to unusual conditions.

EXHIBIT 3.12 - 1

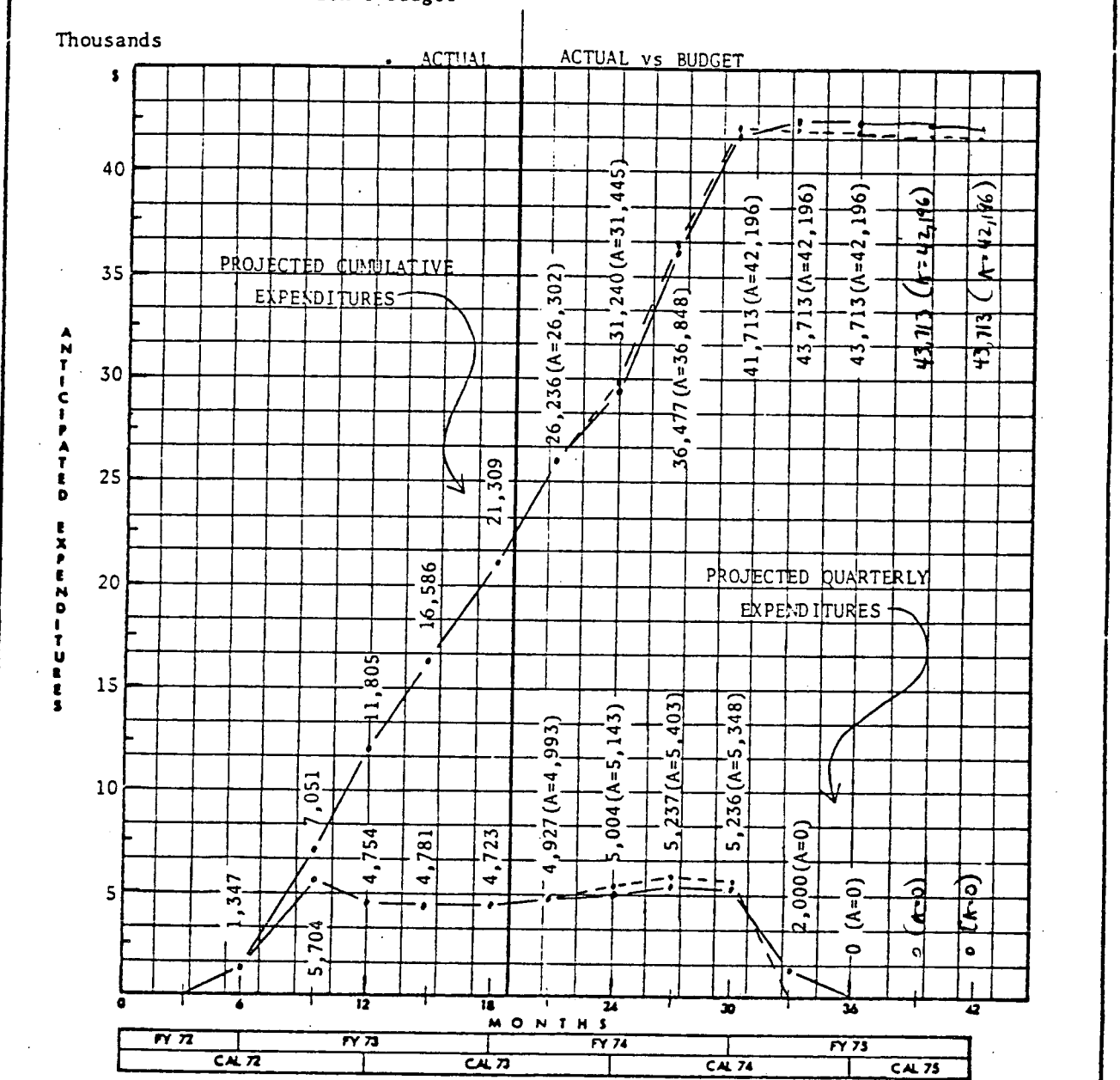
STATE OF IDAHO - ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT

PROJECTED RATES OF EXPENDITURE CHART

FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1972 - JUNE 1975

C-M AREA:	ENFORCEMENT	C-M AREA NO:	E
C-M NAME:	Selective Enforcement	C-M NO:	21-26

Based on Revision 8 Budget



PREPARED BY: Captain D. Warren Leighton DATE: 4/30/75

REVIEWED BY: Raymond A. Tigert DATE: 4/30/75

APPROVED BY: George A. Tenney DATE: 4/30/75

Updated 4/30/76

3.13 ALCOHOL EMPHASIS PATROL

3.13.1 HIGHLIGHTS

The AEP deployment pattern was modified during 1975.

The Alcohol Emphasis Patrol was deployed, effective July 1, 1975, in three shifts as follows:

1. Shift 1 - 0900 to 1800 = 19% of available force
2. Shift 2 - 1600 to 0100 = 34% of available force
3. Shift 3 - 1800 to 0300 = 47% of available force

This shift schedule results in approximately 85% of the available time being expended between 1600 and 0300 and approximately 73% of the available time being expended between 1800 and 0300.

Although it is desirable to deploy all the men on an 1800 to 0300 shift, this is not operationally feasible, due to the morale and personnel turnover problems that have been experienced using solely a night shift deployment scheme.

Although the project agrees with the concept of deployment during high drinking-driving times, it recognizes that this ideal must be tempered by other practical considerations.

Most ASAP units patrol the late evening and early morning hours as this is the time when DWI activity is at its highest level. These hours can often become grueling test of endurance when coupled with court appearances during the day. What effect does this schedule have on a police officer's decisions concerning DWI arrests?

According to the officers, the hardships fall in three areas. Perhaps the hardest impact is on the officer's family relationships. Many officers indicated they had experienced some marital difficulties because of their working hours, and several incidents of divorce among ASAP officers were noted.

Morale among the officers also suffers as a result of the odd duty hours. These hours serve to heighten the officer's isolation from others on the force and, when coupled with other factors such as marital problems, enforcement activity decreases. Finally, the long hours will often have a deleterious effect on the officer's physical health. Several officers said they had begun to slack off in the enforcement activity as their fatigue increased.

These problems have become severe in the Idaho ASAP. Resolution of these problems is required. A change in deployment policy seems to be the most effective method for reducing these problems.

A new additional shift will be initiated on a trial basis. It is anticipated that this change will improve morale and performance such that there will be no decrease in the total productivity of the Alcohol Emphasis Patrol.

A new shift from 0900 to 1800 once every fifth week will be established to allow the officers a break from the previous night time deployment plan. Whenever possible, training assignments, court appearances, etc., are

3.13.1 HIGHLIGHTS (Continued)

scheduled during the officer's day shift schedule, so as to minimize the reduction of effort on the late night patrol.

During 1975 the level of the ASAP arrests dropped significantly. In 1974, 1,977 DWI arrests were made by the ASAP patrol In 1975, the number of arrests was 1,511. This is a 23.6% reduction from 1974 levels. The cause for this reduction is not known.

3.13.2 ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES

3.13.2.1 RATE OF EXPENDITURE CHART

Rates of expenditures are shown on the Exhibits 3.13-1 and 3.13-2.

3.13.2.2 COUNTERMEASURE EXPENDITURES - OVERRUNS OR UNDERRUNS

None to report.

3.13.3 COUNTERMEASURE ANALYSIS - ALCOHOL EMPHASIS PATROL

The objective of the Alcohol Emphasis Patrol Countermeasure is as follows:

- To increase the Idaho State Police's capability to apprehend DWI offenders, obtain evidence and present evidence in Court.

In 1975 the Alcohol Emphasis Patrol made 1,511 arrests. Non-ASAP patrols accounted for 4,993 arrests. These 26 men accounted for 23.2% of the total arrests made in the state.

3.13.3.2 ANALYSIS OF COUNTERMEASURE EFFICIENCY

- Alcohol Emphasis Patrolmen operating budget (including Selective Enforcement)/Alcohol Emphasis Patrol DWI arrests

$$\frac{\$414,853.28}{1,511} = \$274.55 \text{ per DWI arrest}$$

- Alcohol Emphasis Patrolmen DWI arrests/Alcohol Emphasis Patrolmen

$$\frac{1,511 \text{ DWI arrests}}{26 \text{ ASAP AEP Policemen (excluding sergeants)}} = 58.1 \text{ arrests per man}$$

3.13.3.2 ANALYSIS OF COUNTERMEASURE EFFICIENCY (Continued)

During 1975, the ASAP patrol patrolled 862992 miles. The per mile rate is given below.

$$\frac{862{,}992 \text{ miles patrolled}}{1{,}511 \text{ DWI arrests}} = 571 \text{ miles per DWI arrest}$$

$$\frac{58{,}234 \text{ patrol hours}}{1{,}511 \text{ DWI arrests}} = 38.5 \text{ hours per DWI arrest}$$

13.3.3 COUNTERMEASURE IMPACT ON THE PROJECT AND OTHER COUNTERMEASURES

Although the Alcohol Emphasis Patrol arrests decreased in 1975, the number of arrests was still nearly two thirds more than planned for. Compared to the regular ISP patrols, the ASAP officers still arrest about seven times more DWI's per man and in addition they have the same responsibilities for responding to emergency calls, issuing non-A/R traffic citations, and investigating accidents. The Alcohol Emphasis Patrol acts as a model to provide incentive for other enforcement units to increase their level of DWI arrests. Their catalytic effect throughout the project period is well known and is probably the single most effective countermeasure of the project period in reducing alcohol-related accidents.

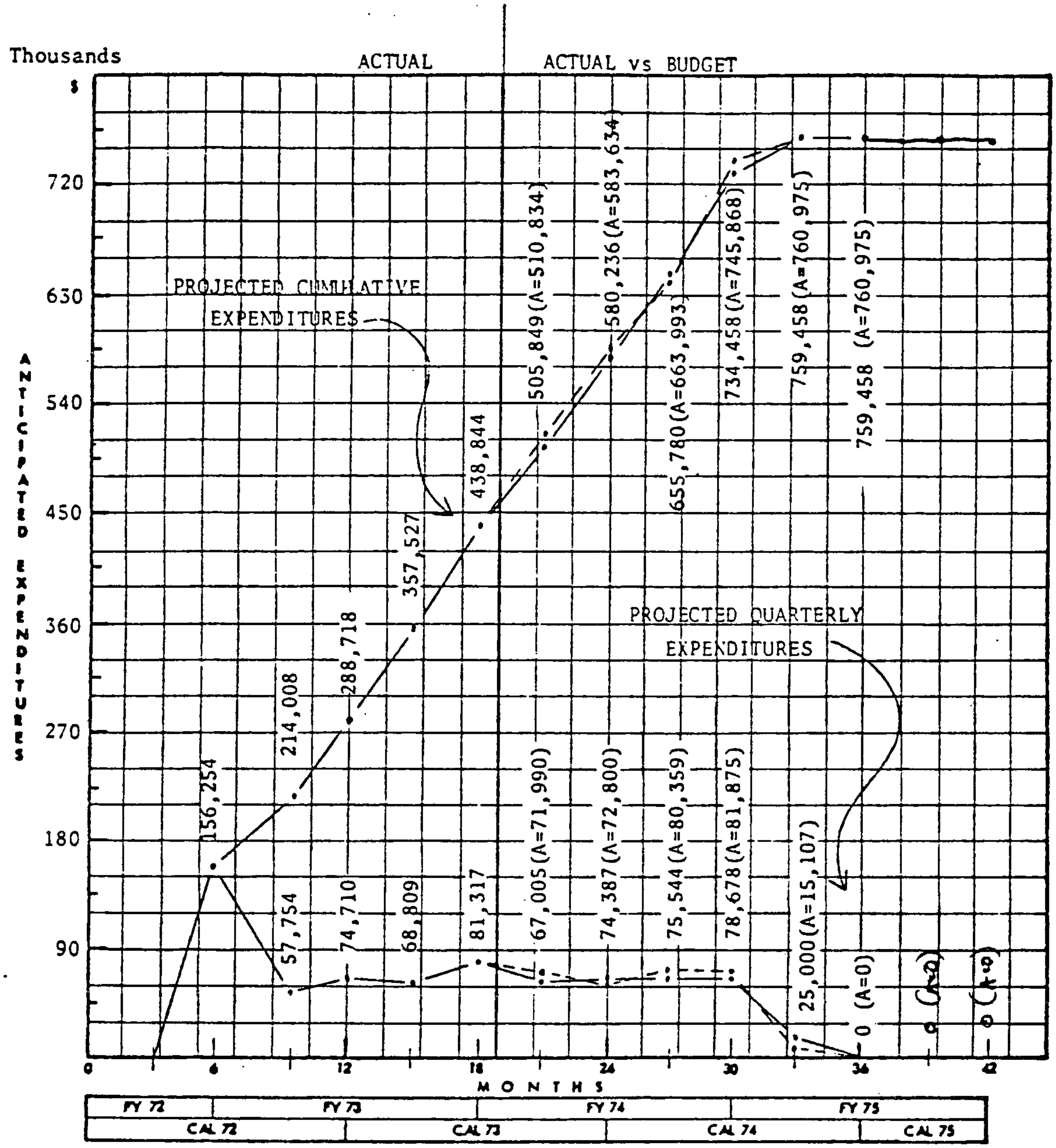
EXHIBIT 3.13-1

STATE OF IDAHO - ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT

PROJECTED RATES OF EXPENDITURE CHART

FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1972 - JUNE 1975

C-M AREA:	ENFORCEMENT	C-M AREA NO:	E
C-M NAME:	Alcohol Emphasis Patrol--All Regions Based on Revision 8 Budget	C-M NO:	31,36



PREPARED BY: [signature] DATE: 4/30/76

REVIEWED BY: Harvey A. [signature] DATE: 4/30/76

APPROVED BY: [signature] DATE: 4/30/76

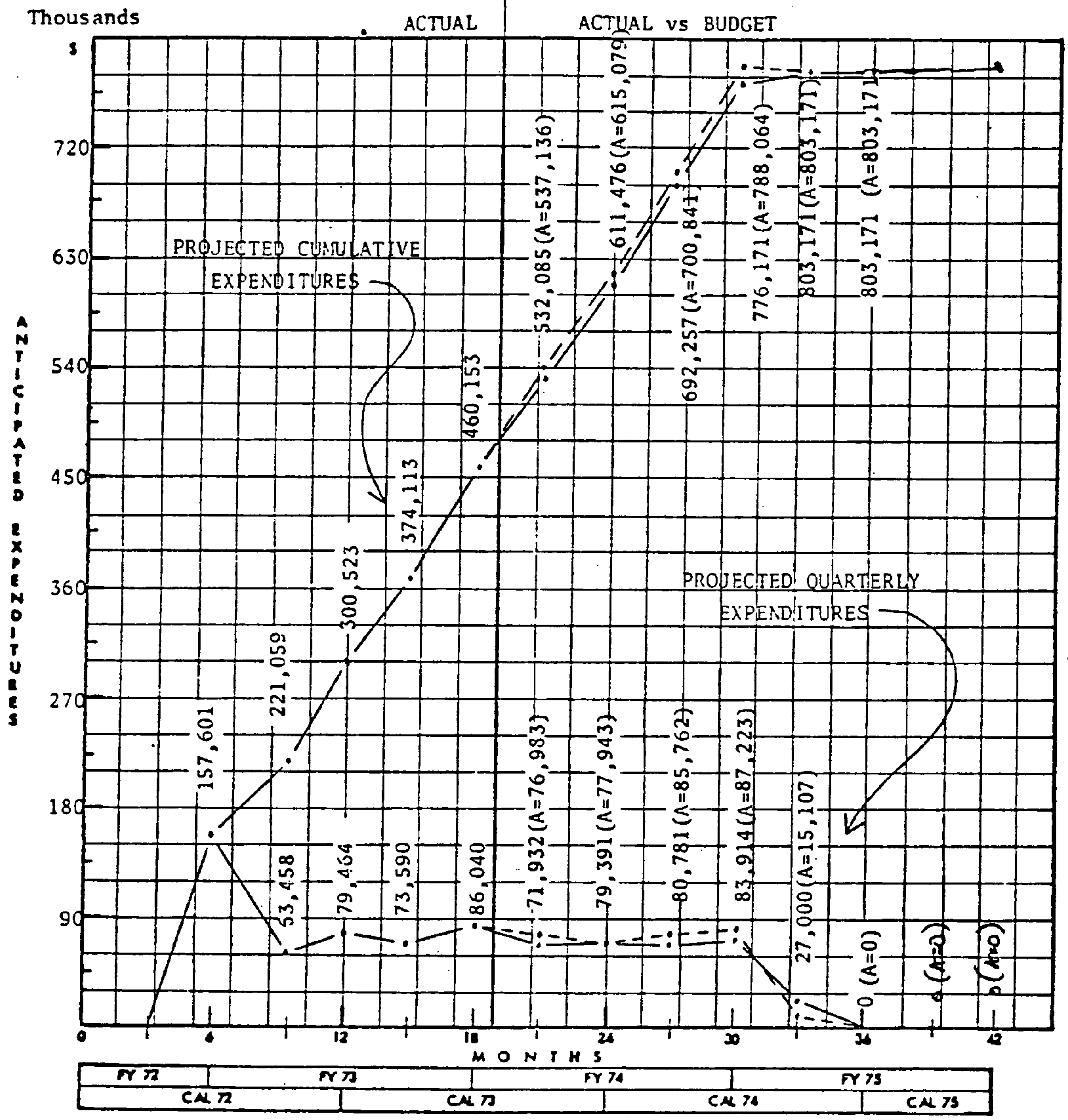
EXHIBIT 3.13-2

STATE OF IDAHO - ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT
PROJECTED RATES OF EXPENDITURE CHART

FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1972 - JUNE 1975

C-M AREA:	ENFORCEMENT	C-M AREA NO:	E
C-M NAME:	All Countermeasures	C-M NO:	

Based on Revision 8 Budget



PREPARED BY: [signature] DATE: 4/30/76
REVIEWED BY: [signature] DATE: 4/30/76
APPROVED BY: [signature] DATE: 4/30/76

3.14 SOCIAL REHABILITATION

3.14.1 HIGHLIGHTS

At the beginning of the ASAP project, there were few resources available for treatment of alcoholics or social drinkers. The project evolved court alcohol school and other programs such as the Defensive Driving Course, and the Driver Improvement Counseling Program were modified with the inclusion of additional course material related to alcohol. Since then, other treatment facilities have opened and expanded and the presentence investigators, working along with Substance Abuse, have helped the courts become familiar with referral centers which were under-used. A comprehensive one-door education and rehabilitation center, the CARES center, opened in 1974 and the concept is being proposed for extension throughout Idaho.

An analysis of recidivism rates of different treatment modalities is given below.

Exhibit 3.14-1 presents recidivism rates for non-treatment groups, treatment groups, DICP treatment groups, and DICP and CAS treatment groups, the number of persons entering and the number of persons who subsequently were rearrested prior to January 1, 1976. These rates are presented based on the year in which the offenders entered in order to reduce the effects of exposure time during which the subjects could become recidivists.

We compared and tested the recidivism rates for the total project for significant differences utilizing the Kolmogorov-Smirnov technique. We found no significant differences in the no treatment modality when measured against any treatment modality. We also found no significant differences in the composite treatment modality when measured against any treatment modality. We expected to find that some treatment would reduce recidivism rates and suspected that a distribution of drinker classifications might provide a reason why we found none.

In comparing the recidivism rates between modalities, the reader must bear in mind that the rehabilitation countermeasure population is made up of varying proportions of problem drinkers. This accounts for the higher recidivism rate of, for example, the all treatment group. Using combined data from 1972, 1973, 1974 and 1975, the group referred to Court Alcohol School had the lowest recidivism rate.

EXHIBIT 3.14-1
RECIDIVISM RATES FOR TREATMENT MODALITIES

Year Entered	No Treatment			All Treatments			CAS			DICP			CAS & DICP		
	Total	Recid	%	Total	Recid	%	Total	Recid	%	Total	Recid	%	Total	Recid	%
1972 (1)	2147	763	35.5	403	130	32.3	108	38	35.2	15	6	4.0	2	0	---
1973	4123	744	18.8	1997	485	24.3	767	173	22.6	190	54	28.4	229	49	21.4
1974	4409	459	10.4	2125	277	13.0	846	90	10.6	305	42	13.8	430	61	14.2
1975 (2)	3259	162	5.0	1612	98	6.1	620	24	3.9	165	15	9.1	204	12	5.9
Total	13939	2158	.155	6137	990	16.1	2341	325	13.9	675	117	17.3	865	122	14.1

(1) July - December only data available.

(2) January - June only data available.

KS Values	P < .05	P < .01
No Treatment vs All Treatments	.021	
No Treatment vs CAS	.030	
No Treatment vs DICP	.054	
No Treatment vs CAS & DICP	.048	
All Treatments vs CAS	.033	
All Treatments vs DICP	.055	
All Treatments vs CAS & DICP	.049	
CAS vs DICP	.059	

3.14.2 ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES

No 403 funds are involved in the Rehabilitation Countermeasure Area.

3.14.3 COUNTERMEASURE ANALYSIS - SOCIAL REHABILITATION

The objective of the Social Rehabilitation Countermeasure is as follows:

- To reduce the probability of subsequent drinking-driving involvement for DWI offenders treated.

3.14.3.1 COMPARISON OF PERFORMANCE WITH PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

The primary measures of performance for this countermeasure are as follows:

- Number of DWI offenders treated
- Number of DWI offenders who are subsequently involved in drinking-driving accidents

The performance targets for this countermeasure are as follows:

- To reduce the probability of subsequent drinking-driving involvement for persons treated by 10 percent as compared to persons who have not been treated
- To reduce the social cost of alcoholism among convicted DWI's by ten percent per year.
- To treat 600 "problem drinkers" per year.

Due to the lack of NIAAA funding of the "prime" rehabilitation effort in this countermeasure until late 1974, actual performance is not significantly different than rehabilitative efforts in years past. No new or additional rehabilitative services are provided by this countermeasure and no "403" monies have been directed here.

3.14.3.2 ANALYSIS OF COUNTERMEASURE EFFICIENCY

- Hours expended/Cases treated

Efficiency analyses are not possible because in most cases, hours expended, costs incurred and the numbers of persons treated are not reported to the Idaho ASAP. Without the use of funding from ASAP, there is little benefit to the rehabilitation agency to provide this information. Without complete data, meaningful cost and efficiency analyses are impossible.

3.14.3.3 COUNTERMEASURE IMPACT ON THE PROJECT AND OTHER COUNTERMEASURES

Until the NIAAA Services for Drinking Drivers grant monies were received in late 1974, few, if any, alcohol rehabilitation resources existed. Resources such as the Driver Improvement Counseling Program, and Court Alcohol School, received the majority of persons seeking treatment. These programs, however, are primarily reeducative with limited counseling. In a few instances, notably the CARES Center in Idaho Falls, attempts to mobilize community resources have been made. Two presentence investigators in Southern Idaho helped set up a half-way house in Pocatello.

The general lack of rehabilitation resources in the state somewhat limited the success of the project as a whole, since many of the DWI offenders receive no treatment. In 1973, only 36.3 percent of those persons arrested for DWI were referred to treatment. In 1974, 38.6 percent of the arrested DWI drivers received treatment referrals. In 1975, 33 percent received treatment.

3.15 LEGISLATIVE, LEGAL AND REGULATORY

3.15.1 HIGHLIGHTS

The 1974 Legislative Session met during the first quarter of 1974. An illegal "per se" law was introduced and passed the State House of Representatives but was killed in the State Senate.

House Bill 652 was submitted to establish an Alcohol Safety Action Program fund. This bill establishes a two percent liquor surcharge which is collected and remitted to the State Auditor monthly. The State Auditor then credits the Alcohol Safety Action Program Fund for these amounts. It is estimated that approximately $600,000 a year will be obtained through this fund. The bill was passed by the 1974 Legislature and went into effect on July 1, 1974.

A bill to prohibit open containers of beer in motor vehicles was submitted but failed to pass.

The liquor surcharge was continued in July of 1975. This renews funding of the Alcohol Emphasis Patrol and Presentence Investigators.

3.15.2 ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES

No 403 funds are used to support this countermeasure.

3.15.3 COUNTERMEASURE ANALYSIS - LEGISLATIVE, LEGAL AND REGULATORY

The objective of the Legislative, Legal and Regulatory Countermeasure is as follows:

- To enhance legislation to support ASAP operations.

The Legislative, Legal and Regulatory Countermeasure is primarily administrative in nature. Prime conditions in evaluation will be the "success rate" with which required legislation or favorable administrative regulations are obtained.

The primary measures of performance for this countermeasure are as follows:

- Number of legislative bills passed to augment the operation of the ASAP.
- Number of administrative regulations changed to augment ASAP operations.

The performance targets for this countermeasure are as follows:

- To present and get passed those bills presented in Section 3.8.4.1 of the "Idaho ASAP Detailed Plan"
- To accomplish the necessary revision of those administrative regulations stated in Section 3.8.4.2 of the "Idaho ASAP Detailed Plan".

Actual performance deviated considerably from these targets for a variety of reasons. Basically, there was no plan or target against which even administrative analyses could be performed. Because 1) no federal 403 monies are involved in this countermeasure area, and 2) the project evaluator was not provided with quantitative targets and performance data, no attempt to evaluate this countermeasure has been made.

3.15.3.2 ANALYSIS OF COUNTERMEASURE EFFICIENCY

Because this countermeasure involves a good deal of administrative effort, legal advice and lobbying efforts, measures of efficiency, such as the number of hours required to pass a bill are not practical because of the varied nature of the legislative efforts.

3.15.3.3 COUNTERMEASURE IMPACT ON THE PROJECT AND OTHER COUNTERMEASURES

The prime impact of this countermeasure relates to closing "loopholes" which currently exist in the Idaho Code and to providing more effective legislation relating to enforcement, chemical tests, and transporting beverages containing alcohol. A secondary impact area concerns the uniformity and completeness of the data collected by law enforcement agencies. It is vitally important that the data collected be as accurate and as complete as possible so that a true evaluation of ASAP activities can be conducted. More importantly, this data must be available to "sell" and "justify" continuing efforts when the federal funding period ends.

3.16 MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD

3.16.1 HIGHLIGHTS

The Medical Advisory Board was not established in the State of Idaho.

3.16.2 ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES

No 403 funds are involved in implementation of this countermeasure.

3.16.3 COUNTERMEASURE ANALYSIS - MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD

- To increase detection of drivers with a drinking problem by providing a Medical Advisory Board to establish physical and mental standards and to oversee the conduct of examinations according to these standards.

The Medical Advisory Board Countermeasures was not implemented, consequently, no objective evaluation can be performed.

3.16.3.1 COMPARISON OF PERFORMANCE WITH PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

Does not apply.

3.16.3.2 ANALYSIS OF COUNTERMEASURE EFFICIENCY

Does not apply.

3.16.3.3 COUNTERMEASURE IMPACT ON THE PROJECT AND OTHER COUNTERMEASURES

There are no plans to implement this countermeasure during the three-year federally funded operational period of the Idaho ASAP.

3.17 CHEMICAL LABORATORY AND EXPERT WITNESS

3.17.1 HIGHLIGHTS

The workload of the laboratories fell below normal during the first quarter due to the poor weather. Although the total number of DWI's dropped slightly in 1975, the testing load of the laboratories increased. A comparison of 1974 and 1975 testing volumes is shown below.

	1974	1975
Arrests	7719	6504
Breath Samples	5396	5669
Autopsy Samples	178	136
Expert Witness	133	162

The supply of MOBAT's dwindled in January due to a manufacturing defect at Luckey Laboratories. This was corrected, and the laboratories now have an ample supply.

Slow turn-around time for MOBAT analyses has been questioned. The laboratories have tried to institute a three-day turn-around time. If this is still a problem in the future, a new system will be employed in order to assure the analysis of MOBAT's in the shortest time possible.

3.17.2 ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES

First quarter expenditures were $5,217 compared to $2,750 budgeted. Second quarter expenditures were $4,870 compared to $2,750 budgeted.

3.17.2.1 COUNTERMEASURE EXPENDITURES - OVERRUNS OR UNDERRUNS

The two quarters of overruns were due to the usage of the remaining funds for MOBAT supplies. The total cumulative funds spent in this area throughout the project were $19,679 as opposed to $20,000 budgeted. The remainder of $321 represents a 1.6 percent total project underrun.

3.17.3 COUNTERMEASURE ANALYSIS - CHEMICAL LABORATORY AND EXPERT WITNESS

The objective of the Chemical Laboratory and Expert Witness Countermeasure is as follows:

- To increase the quality of analysis and the quantity of BAC samples analyzed at the Chemical Laboratory and provide Expert Witness testimony as required.

3.17.3.1 COMPARISON OF PERFORMANCE WITH PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

The primary performance measures for this countermeasure are as follows:

- Number of BAC samples analyzed
- Number of BAC samples contaminated

The performance targets for this countermeasure are as follows:

- Analyze 4,000 samples per year
- Process samples with a contamination rate of less than 1 percent
- 500 Expert Witness testimonies per year.

During the period from January 1, 1975 to December 31, 1975, 5,669 samples were analyzed. This is 41.7 percent higher than targeted.

A total of 162 expert witness testimonies were presented during the 1975 calendar year. This is lower than the 500 projected; however, these appearances are based on prosecutor requests. Apparently, additional evidence, such as the officer's report, was sufficient in many cases, so that expert witness testimonies were not requested.

3.17.3.2 ANALYSIS OF COUNTERMEASURE EFFICIENCY

The following are efficiently ratios based on the number of breath samples analyzed.

- Hours available/BAC samples analyzed
- Blood and Breath Testing Costs/BAC samples analyzed

There are five half-time chemists and two full-time chemists assigned to the Blood and Breath Testing Program administered by the Department of Health and Welfare. This represents some 8,172 manhours available to this program. A total of 5,669 blood and breath samples were analyzed during calendar year 1975. Thus, the ratio of hours available to the number of tests analyzed reveals a ratio of one test per 1.44 hours. This is not an indication of the length of time required to process a blood or breath sample. It is rather a ratio of the necessary staffing required to support regional testing facilities.

3.17.3.3 COUNTERMEASURE IMPACT ON THE PROJECT AND OTHER COUNTERMEASURES

The Chemical Laboratory has thus far been able to handle the increased volume of chemical tests resultant from ASAP implementation. Expert witness testimony requests have also been satisfied without a detrimental effect on the testing services. Thus, the impact of this countermeasure has been supportive to the law enforcement and judicial processes which are part of the total Project.

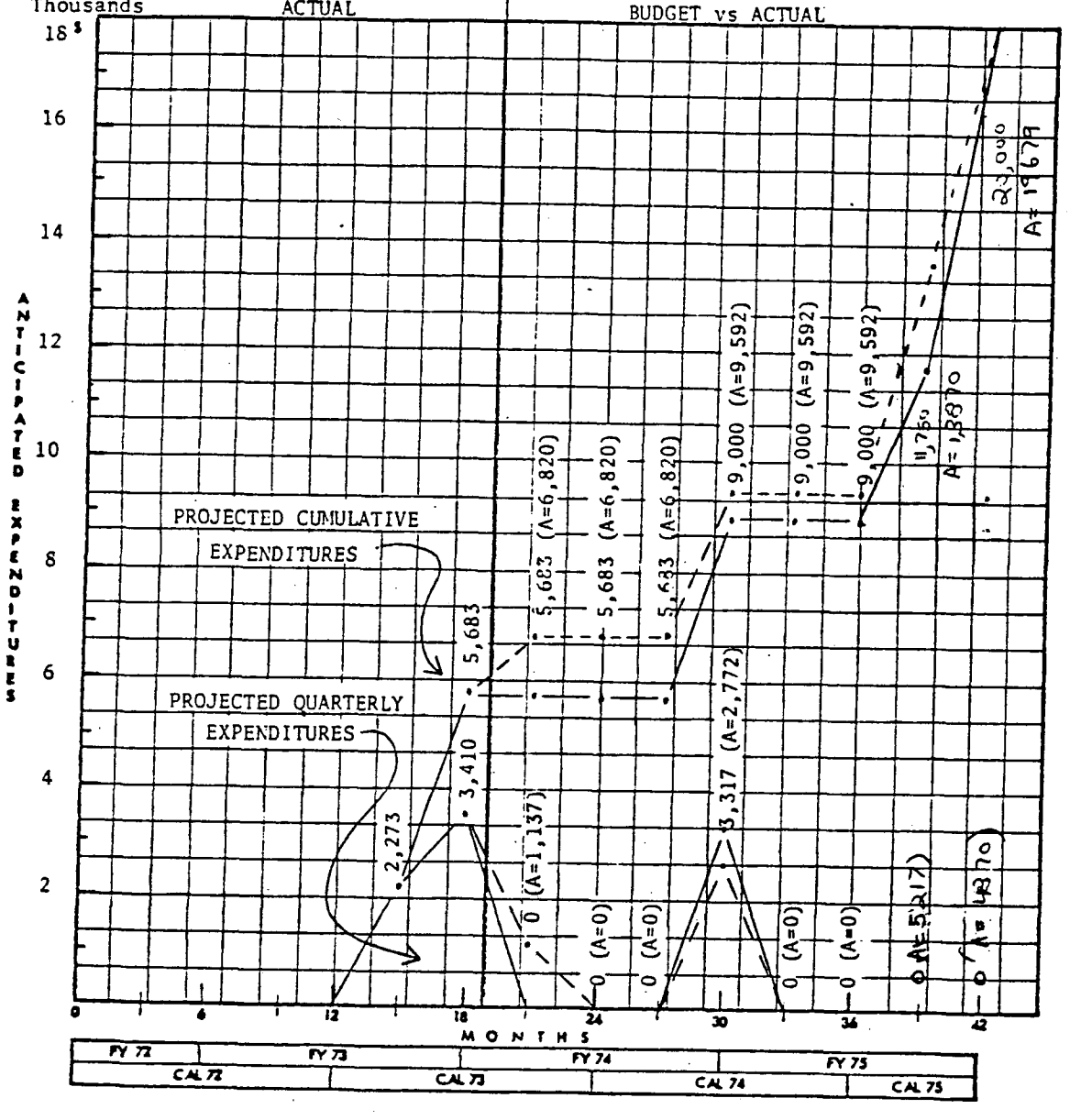
EXHIBIT 3.17 _1

STATE OF IDAHO - ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT
PROJECTED RATES OF EXPENDITURE CHART

FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1972 - JUNE 1975

C-M AREA:	EXPERT WITNESS AND CHEMICAL LABORATORY	C-M AREA NO:	W
C-M NAME:	Chemical Laboratory	C-M NO:	10

Based on Revision 8 Budget



PREPARED BY: [signature] DATE: 4/30/75

REVIEWED BY: [signature] DATE: 4/30/75

APPROVED BY: [signature] DATE: 4/30/75

3.18 ALCOHOL DATA BANK

3.18.1 HIGHLIGHTS

The Alcohol Data Bank and the Idaho ASAP Evaluation Information System are the key information systems of the Idaho ASAP. The Alcohol Data Bank is essentially a case-oriented file which is maintained in indexed sequential form on a direct access storage device. This allows inquiry by driver license number for responding to ASAP Presentence Investigator Inquiries. The case file contains not only the subject's driver record, but also BAC data, all known DWI citations regardless of disposition, accident data, presentence investigation data and rehabilitation data.

The Alcohol Data Bank system provides the necessary information to produce Appendix H data tables 5, 6A, 6B, 8A, 8B, 10, 11, 14 and 15 as well as several internal management reports. Because both accident and BAC data are stored together by case, the Alcohol Data Bank system facilities identification of Alcohol Related Crashes with much greater accuracy and reliability than any previous efforts. With this information, the Accident Component of the Evaluation Information System provides Appendix H data tables 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, 3E, 3H and 4 in an automated form. These are also produced for alcohol-related crashes for evaluation purposes.

Perhaps the most significant aspect of the Alcohol Data Bank from an evaluation standpoint is the development of profile data for any group desired. The ADB Profile Analysis Programs allow for selection and development of comprehensive profile data. These programs are vital to the evaluation of the Idaho ASAP.

The conversion of the Idaho Drivers Records system from a manual file to an automated file was completed in early 1975. Through computer program linkages, information on any Idaho driver is available through the Alcohol Data Bank. Presentence investigators now receive computer prepared Driver Abstracts which are distributed routinely within 24 hours after the request is received. Weekend processing and computer failures are the only exceptions.

3.18.2 ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES

A total of $19,869 was budgeted for Alcohol Data Bank countermeasure during the first two quarters of 1975. Only $18,054 was expended during this period for an underrun of 9.1 percent. Cumulative expenditures through December 1975 were $186,759 against a budget of $198,149. This constitutes a variance of $11,390, or 5.7 percent.

3.18.2.1 RATE OF EXPENDITURE CHART

Rates of expenditure are depicted in this section and reflect funds paid or obligated as of June 30, 1975. Total accumulated expenditures for the Alcohol Data Bank through June 30, 1975 are depicted in Exhibit 3.18-2.

3.18.2.2 COUNTERMEASURE EXPENDITURES - OVERRUNS OR UNDERRUNS

The failure to implement a supplemental driver's license examination concerning alcohol contributes significantly to the lower than planned costs for data entry services and the lower than planned rate of computer usage.

3.18.3 COUNTERMEASURE ANALYSIS - ALCOHOL DATA BANK

The objectives of the Alcohol Data Bank Countermeasure are as follows:

- To increase the quantity of data available regarding DWI offenders in the State of Idaho.
- To increase the quality of data available regarding DWI offenders in the State of Idaho.

3.18.3.1 COMPARISON OF PERFORMANCE TO PERFORMANCE ESTIMATES

The primary measures of performance for this countermeasure are as follows:

- Number of DWI case records added to the Alcohol Data Bank
- Number of Alcohol Data Bank inquiries
- Number of ADB case records requiring correction
- Number of ADB data elements requiring correction

The performance targets for this countermeasure are as follows:

- 433 case records added to the file each month
- 433 inquiries per month
- 95 percent accuracy at point of data entry to the Alcohol Data Bank
- 24 hour response time to inquiries

During 1975, 8,553 cases were added to the Alcohol Data Bank. This level of activity exceeded target by 64.6 percent.

The Courts discontinued making inquiries into the Alcohol Data Bank when the presentence investigators were transferred from ASAP to the courts.

During the second quarter of 1973, the Department of Law Enforcement converted from a keypunch/verification process to an on-line data entry system for inputting data. The new on-line data entry system does not provide for verification of input other than the subject's driver license number. For this reason, quantitative evaluation of data accuracy at point of entry is impossible.

The Alcohol Data Bank continues to grow at greater than the planned rate.

3.18.3.2 ANALYSIS OF COUNTERMEASURE EFFICIENCY

The Alcohol Data Bank is the prime data source for Evaluation Data Tables 5, 6A, 6B, 8A, 8B, 10, 11, 14 and 15. The Alcohol Data Bank system also provides identification of alcohol-related crashes for the ASAP Evaluation Information System.

The cost per record for system maintenance and operation is as follows:

$$\frac{\$18,054 \text{ Cost incurred in 1975}}{134,742 \text{ Records added during 1975}} = \$.134 \text{ per record}$$

3.18.3.3 COUNTERMEASURE IMPACT ON THE PROJECT AND OTHER COUNTERMEASURES

The Alcohol Data Bank provides a reservoir of data on individuals who come in contact with the ASAP. The records include arrests, as well as court dispositions, background information, rehabilitation attendance, and accident data. Thus, this countermeasure supplies most of the processing volumes reported.

EXHIBIT 3.18 -1

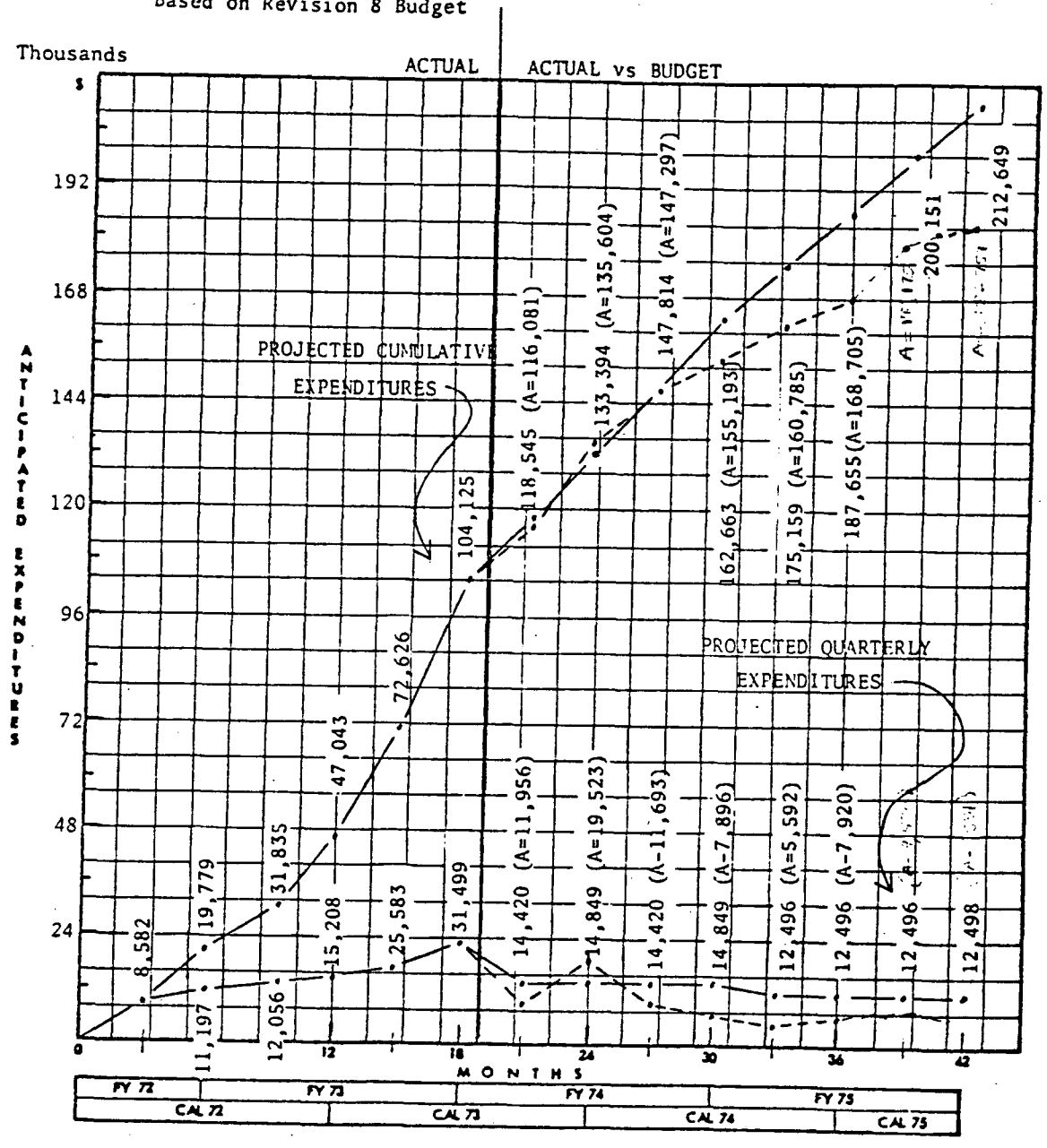
STATE OF IDAHO - ALCOHOL SAFETY ACTION PROJECT

PROJECTED RATES OF EXPENDITURE CHART

FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1972 - JUNE 1975

C-M AREA:	ASAP INFORMATION SERVICES	C-M AREA NO:	I
C-M NAME:	Alcohol Data Bank	C-M NO:	10

Based on Revision 8 Budget



PREPARED BY: Joseph H. Metz DATE: 4/30/75

REVIEWED BY: Harvey A. Mullins DATE: 4/30/75

APPROVED BY: Lonzo D. Long DATE: 4/30/75

44 Pg