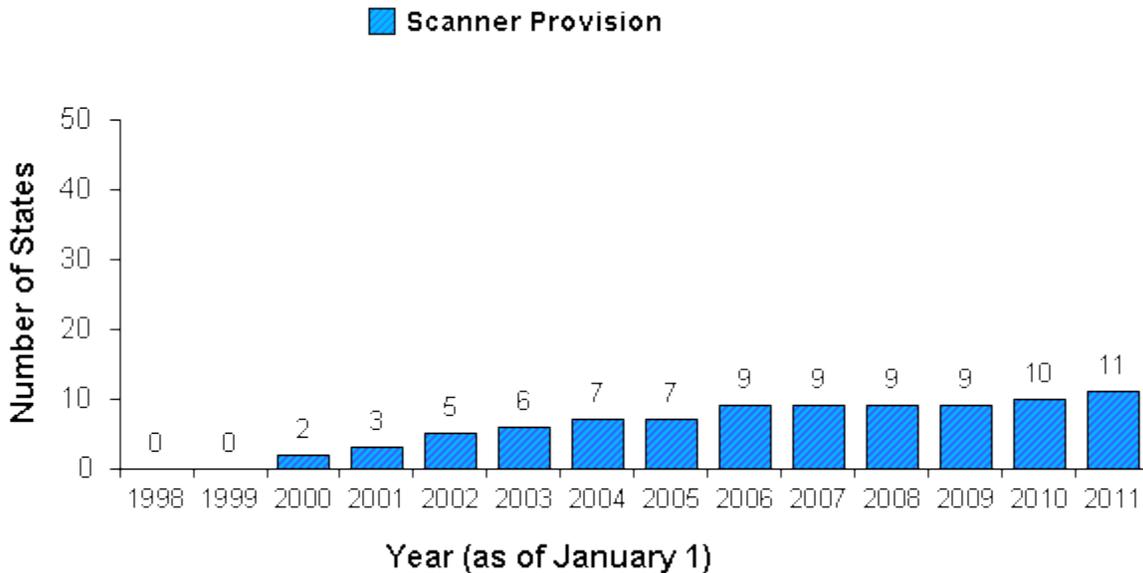


affirmative defense laws (Arizona and Vermont), two of the right to detain minors laws (Arkansas and South Dakota), and three of the right to sue minors laws (Alaska and New Hampshire, and Utah) have been enacted during this time period. Idaho is an exception to the general trend; in 2007, it rescinded its law permitting retailers to seize apparently false IDs.

Exhibit 4.3.10: Number of States with Scanner Provisions in False ID Laws, January 1, 1998, through January 1, 2011



References and Further Information

All data for this policy were obtained from APIS at <http://www.alcoholpolicy.niaaa.nih.gov>. Follow links to the policy entitled “False Identification for Obtaining Alcohol.” APIS provides further descriptions of this policy and its variables, details regarding State policies, and a review of the limitations associated with the reported data. Variables are defined in Appendix B.

Laws Targeting Underage Drinking and Driving

4. YOUTH BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION LIMITS (UNDERAGE OPERATORS OF NONCOMMERCIAL MOTOR VEHICLES)

Policy Description

Blood alcohol concentration (BAC) limits policies establish the maximum amount of alcohol a minor can have in his/her bloodstream when operating a motor vehicle. BAC is commonly expressed as a percentage. For instance, a BAC of 0.08 percent means that a person has 8 parts alcohol per 10,000 parts blood in the body. State laws generally specify BAC levels in terms of grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood (often abbreviated as grams per deciliter, or g/dL). BAC levels can be detected by breath, blood, or urine tests. The laws of each jurisdiction specify the preferred or required types of tests used for measurement.

There is strong scientific evidence that as BAC increases, the cognitive and motor skills needed to operate a motor vehicle are increasingly impaired. BAC statutes establish criteria for determining when the operator of a vehicle is sufficiently impaired to constitute a threat to public safety, and is therefore violating the law. Currently, all States and the District of Columbia mandate a BAC limit of 0.08 g/dL for adult drivers.

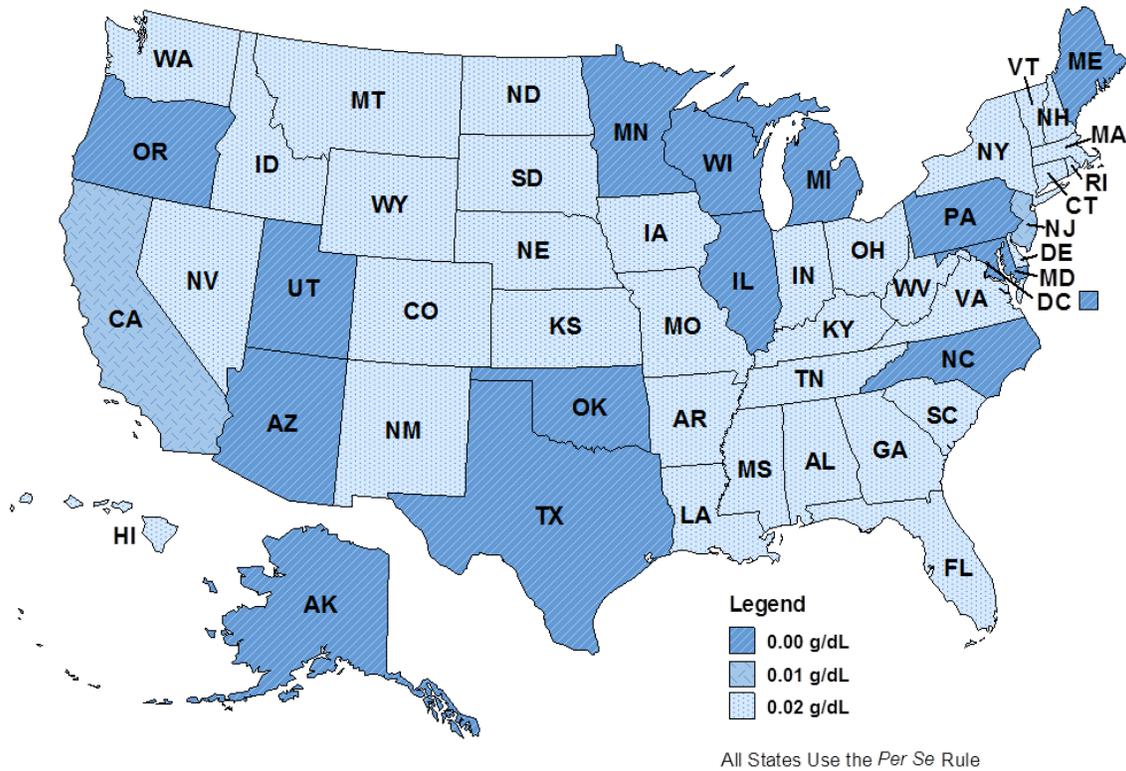
Owing to differences between young people and adults (e.g., body mass, physiological development, driving experience), young people's ability to safely operate a motor vehicle is impaired at a lower BAC than in adults. Partly as a result of financial incentives established by the Federal Government, all jurisdictions in the United States have enacted low BAC limits for underage drivers. Laws establishing very low legal BAC limits of 0.02 g/dL or less for drivers under the legal drinking age of 21 have been widely referred to as zero-tolerance laws.

A per se BAC statute stipulates that if the operator has a BAC level at or above the per se limit, a violation has occurred without regard to other evidence of intoxication or sobriety (e.g., how well or poorly the individual is driving). In other words, exceeding the BAC limit established in a per se statute is itself a violation.

Status of Youth BAC Limit Policies

As of January 1, 2011, all States have per se youth BAC statutes (see Exhibit 4.3.11). Thirty-four States set the driving BAC limit for underage persons at 0.02 g/dL. The District of Columbia and 14 States consider any underage alcohol consumption while driving to be a violation of the law and have set the limit to 0.00 g/dL. Two states (California and New Jersey) have set the underage BAC limit to 0.01 g/dL.

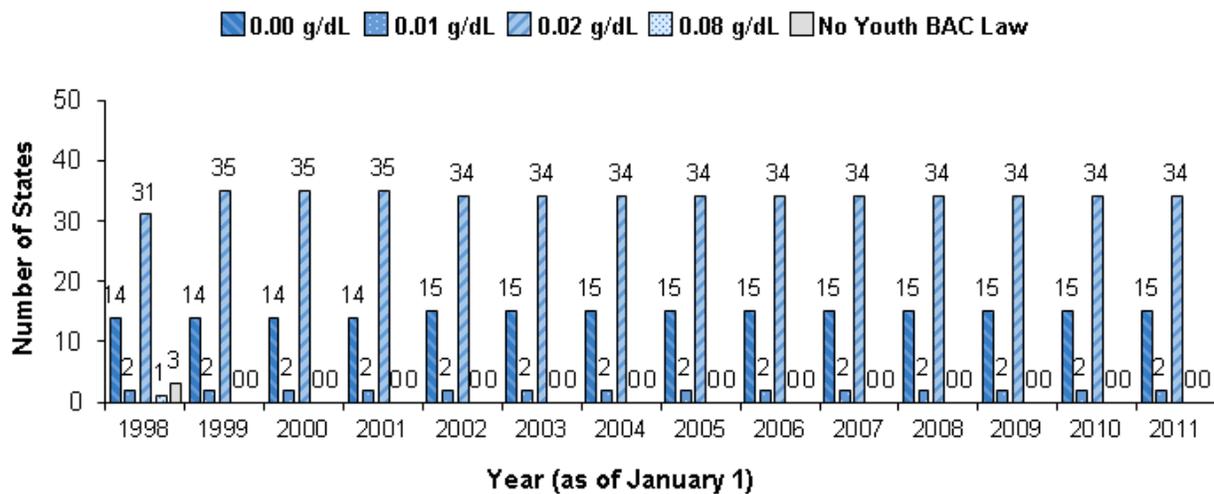
Exhibit 4.3.11: Youth Operators Blood Alcohol Concentration Limit Laws as of January 1, 2011



Trends in Youth BAC Limit Policies

Since 1998, all States have had zero tolerance (0.02 g/dL or lower) youth BAC limit laws (see Exhibit 4.3.12). In the period between 1999 and 2011, the number of States mandating specific BAC limits for underage drivers remained constant with the exception of one State (Maryland), which lowered its underage BAC limit from 0.02 to 0.00 g/dL. Prior to 1998, three states (South Carolina, South Dakota, and Wyoming) had no youth BAC limits and one (Mississippi) set the limit to 0.08 g/dL.

Exhibit 4.3.12: Distribution of Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles) BAC Limit Laws, January 1, 1998, through January 1, 2011



References and Further Information

All data for this policy were obtained from APIS at <http://www.alcoholpolicy.niaaa.nih.gov>. Follow links to the policy entitled “Blood Alcohol Concentration Limits: Youth (Underage Operators of Noncommercial Motor Vehicles).” APIS provides further descriptions of this policy and its variables, details regarding State policies, and a review of the limitations associated with the reported data. To see definitions of the variables for this policy, go to Appendix B.

5. LOSS OF DRIVING PRIVILEGES FOR ALCOHOL VIOLATIONS BY MINORS (“USE/LOSE” LAWS)

Policy Description

Use/lose laws authorize suspension or revocation of driving privileges as a penalty for underage purchase, possession, or consumption of alcoholic beverages. States began enacting these statutes in the mid-1980s to deter underage drinking by imposing a punishment that young people would consider significant: the loss of a driver’s license. In most States, use/lose laws make it mandatory to impose driver’s license sanctions in response to underage alcohol violations. State laws vary as to the type of violation (purchase, possession, or consumption of alcohol) that leads to these sanctions and how long suspensions or revocations stay in effect.

State laws specific to minors (purchase, possession, and consumption of alcoholic beverages) are described in the “Underage Purchase and Attempted Purchase,” “Underage Possession,” “Underage Consumption,” and “Internal Possession by Minors” sections of this Report.

Status of Loss of Driving Privileges Policies

Upper Age Limit

Thirty States and the District of Columbia set age 21 as the upper limit for which use/lose laws apply. Fourteen States set the upper limit at age 18, and one State (Wyoming) sets the limit at