To improve the safety of individuals by taking measures to end drunk driving.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Miss Rice of New York introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on ________

A BILL

To improve the safety of individuals by taking measures to end drunk driving.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) Short Title.—This Act may be cited as the “End Drunk Driving Act of 2015”.

(b) Table of Contents.—The table of contents are as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Findings.
Sec. 3. Definitions.
Sec. 101. Advanced technology to end drunk driving.

TITLE II—IN-VEHICLE ALCOHOL DETECTION DEVICE RESEARCH

Sec. 201. Driver alcohol detection system for safety research.

TITLE III—IGNITION INTERLOCKS FOR ALL OFFENDERS

Sec. 301. Use of ignition interlock devices to prevent repeat intoxicated driving.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Alcohol-impaired driving fatalities represent approximately one-third of all highway fatalities in the United States in a given year.

(2) First offenders were responsible for 75 percent of drunk driving arrests and 25 percent were from repeat offenders.

(3) In 2013, there were 10,076 alcohol-impaired driving fatalities in the United States.

(4) The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration has partnered with automobile manufacturers to develop alcohol detection technologies that may be installed in vehicles to prevent drunk driving.

(5) An estimated 59,000 lives and $343,000,000,000 may be saved over a 15-year period by the widespread installation of alcohol detection technologies in motor vehicles.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act, the following definitions apply:
(1) ALCOHOL-IMPAIRED DRIVING.—The term “alcohol-impaired driving” means operation of a motor vehicle (as defined in section 30102(a)(6) of title 49, United States Code) by an individual whose blood alcohol content is at or above the legal limit.

(2) LEGAL LIMIT.—The term “legal limit” means a blood alcohol concentration of—

(A) 0.08 percent or greater (as specified in section 163(a) of title 23, United States Code); or

(B) such other percentage limitation as may be established by applicable Federal, State, or local law.

TITLE I—DEPLOYMENT OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY

SEC. 101. ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY TO END DRUNK DRIVING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue a final rule prescribing or amending a Federal motor vehicle safety standard that would prevent operation of a motor vehicle when the operator is under the influence of alcohol. The standard—
(1) shall prevent the operation of the motor vehicle if the operator’s blood alcohol content is above the legal limit; and

(2) shall require such technology to be—

(A) reliable and accurate;

(B) set at the legal limit;

(C) unobtrusive and fast;

(D) tamper-proof/circumvention-resistant;

(E) functionary in extreme environments (both hot and cold); and

(F) easily maintained.

**TITLE II—IN-VEHICLE ALCOHOL DETECTION DEVICE RESEARCH**

**SEC. 201. DRIVER ALCOHOL DETECTION SYSTEM FOR SAFETY RESEARCH.**

(a) In General.—The Administrator of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration shall carry out a collaborative research effort to continue to develop in-vehicle technology to prevent alcohol-impaired driving that can be deployed in a widespread manner.

(b) Reports.—The Administrator shall submit an annual report to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representaives that—
(1) describes the progress made by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration in carrying out the collaborative research effort required under subsection (a);

(2) outlines the Administration’s plans to expedite research and development of this technology; and

(3) includes an accounting of the use of Federal funds obligated or expended in carrying out such effort.

SEC. 202. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) In General.—There is authorized to be appropriated out of the Highway Trust Fund (other than the Mass Transit Account) to carry out the collaborative research effort described in section 202(a)—

(1) $12,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2016 and 2017;

(2) $16,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2018 and 2019; and

(3) $20,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2020 through 2025.

(b) Applicability of Title 23.—

(1) In General.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), amounts made available under subsection (a) shall be available for obligation and administered
in the same manner as if the funds were apportioned
under chapter 1 of title 23, United States Code.

(2) EXCEPTION.—The Federal share payable
for a project or activity carried out using amounts
appropriated pursuant to subsection (a) shall be 100
percent.

TITLE III—IGNITION INTER-
LOCKS FOR ALL OFFENDERS

SEC. 301. USE OF IGNITION INTER-
LOCK DEVICES TO PRE-
VENT REPEAT INTOXICATED DRIVING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 1 of title 23, United
States Code, is amended by adding at the end the fol-
lowing:

“§ 171. Use of ignition interlock devices to prevent re-
peat intoxicated driving

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION.—The term
‘alcohol concentration’ means grams of alcohol per
100 milliliters of blood or grams of alcohol per 210
liters of breath.

“(2) DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED; DRIVING
UNDER THE INFLUENCE.—The terms ‘driving while
intoxicated’ and ‘driving under the influence’ mean
driving or being in actual physical control of a motor
vehicle in a State while having a blood alcohol con-
concentration that is greater than or equal to the lesser
of—

“(A) the blood alcohol concentration limit
of the State in which the individual is driving;
or

“(B) 0.08 percent.

“(3) IGNITION INTERLOCK DEVICE.—The term
‘ignition interlock device’ means an in-vehicle device
that—

“(A) requires a driver to provide a breath
sample prior to the motor vehicle starting; and

“(B) prevents a motor vehicle from starting if the alcohol concentration of the driver is
above the legal limit.

“(4) MOTOR VEHICLE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘motor vehi-

ce’ means a vehicle driven or drawn by me-

chanical power and manufactured primarily for
use on public highways.

“(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term ‘motor vehi-

ce’ does not include—

“(i) a vehicle operated solely on a rail

line; or

“(ii) a commercial vehicle.
“(b) Laws Requiring Ignition Interlock Devices.—A State meets the requirements of this subsection if the State has enacted and is enforcing a law that requires throughout the State the installation of an ignition interlock device for a minimum of 180 days on each motor vehicle operated by an individual who is convicted of driving while intoxicated or driving under the influence.

“(c) Withholding of Funds for Noncompliance.—

“(1) Fiscal Year 2016.—On October 1, 2015, the Secretary shall withhold 1 percent of the amount required to be apportioned to a State under each of paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 104(b) if the State does not meet the requirements of subsection (b) of this section.

“(2) Fiscal Year 2017.—On October 1, 2016, the Secretary shall withhold 3 percent of the amount required to be apportioned to a State under each of paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 104(b) if the State does not meet the requirements of subsection (b) of this section.

“(3) Fiscal Year 2018 and Thereafter.—On October 1, 2017, and on October 1 of each fiscal year thereafter, the Secretary shall withhold 5 percent of the amount required to be apportioned to a
State under each of paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 104(b) if the State does not meet the requirements of subsection (b) of this section.

“(d) Period of Availability of Withheld Funds; Effect of Compliance and Noncompliance.—

“(1) Period of Availability of Withheld Funds.—Any funds withheld under subsection (c) from apportionment to a State shall remain available for apportionment to the State until the end of the third fiscal year following the fiscal year for which the funds are authorized to be appropriated.

“(2) Apportionment of Withheld Funds After Compliance.—If, before the last day of the period for which funds withheld under subsection (c) from apportionment are to remain available for apportionment to a State under paragraph (1), the State meets the requirements of subsection (b), the Secretary shall, on the first day on which the State meets the requirements of subsection (b), apportion to the State the funds withheld under subsection (c) that remain available for apportionment to the State.
“(3) Period of availability of subsequently apportioned funds.—Any funds apportioned pursuant to paragraph (2)—

“(A) shall remain available for expenditure until the end of the third fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the funds are so apportioned; and

“(B) if not apportioned at the end of that period, shall lapse.

“(4) Effect of noncompliance.—If, at the end of the period for which funds withheld under subsection (c) from apportionment are available for apportionment to a State under paragraph (1), the State does not meet the requirements of subsection (b), the funds shall lapse.”.

(b) Conforming Amendment.—The analysis for chapter 1 of title 23, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“171. Use of ignition interlock devices to prevent repeat intoxicated driving.”.