

# National Roadside Survey of Alcohol and Drugged Driving

ACTIVE

## Contract Opportunity

### Notice ID

693JJ922R000060

### Related Notice

693JJ922RQ000378

### Department/Ind. Agency

TRANSPORTATION, DEPARTMENT OF

### Sub-tier

NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

### Office

693JJ9 NHTSA OFFICE OF ACQUISITION

## General Information

- **Contract Opportunity Type:** Presolicitation (Original)
- **All Dates/Times are:** (UTC-04:00) EASTERN STANDARD TIME, NEW YORK, USA
- **Original Published Date:** Jun 07, 2022 10:53 am EDT
- **Original Response Date:**
- **Inactive Policy:** Manual
- **Original Inactive Date:** Sep 30, 2022
- **Initiative:**
  - None

## Classification

- **Original Set Aside:** Total Small Business Set-Aside (FAR 19.5)
- **Product Service Code:** AS12 - Transportation R&D Services; Surface transportation, public transit, and rail; Applied Research
- **NAICS Code:**
  - 541720 - Research and Development in the Social Sciences and Humanities
- **Place of Performance:**

Washington , DC 20590

USA

## Description

This is a Pre-Solicitation notice (synopsis) for a procurement in accordance with FAR Part 5.203; to provide notice of the Government's proposed contract action listed herein.

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) is an agency of the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT). NHTSA's mission is to save lives, prevent injuries and reduce traffic-related health care and other economic costs. The agency develops, promotes and implements effective educational, engineering and enforcement programs with the goal of ending preventable tragedies and reducing economic costs associated with vehicle use and highway travel. This contract addresses the problem of impaired driving.

A major component of addressing the impaired driving crash risk question is determining the incidence of drivers on the road with positive blood alcohol concentrations (BACs) and/or who have measurable amounts of drugs in their system. Previous research (see below) has been conducted on the incidence of impaired drivers on the road. This research project will provide current data on the incidence of alcohol-positive, and drug-positive, drivers through a national roadside survey. The methodology will largely follow from the most recent surveys but will strive for more representative samples of drivers. NHTSA is dedicated to conducting research in an equitable manner, including research topics, and through data collection and analyses. In this study, NHTSA will obtain data from road users other than drivers at our data collection locations. It will also pilot test a methodology for conducting a roadside survey *without* drivers, focused on other road users as participants. This study also allows for an optional task for additional testing attitudes and awareness of traffic safety issues, human subjects testing and/or validation studies with newly developed behavioral test batteries or technology.

Five (5) "national roadside surveys" have previously been conducted (1973,[1] 1986,[2], 1996,[3] 2007,[4] and 2013-2014[5]) to obtain data on this issue. In these surveys, drivers were randomly selected to from weekend night (and Friday day starting in the 2007 survey) traffic on representative roadways across the 48 contiguous United States to voluntarily participate. In the first three surveys, once the driver pulled into the research area, they were asked to provide a breath sample and to answer a few questions regarding drinking and driving behavior and the current trip. In the 2007 survey, for the first time, drivers were also asked to provide an oral fluid and a blood sample, and to answer questions on drug use.

As noted in NHTSA's Research Note on the 2013-2014 survey,[6] the surveys reveal a decreasing trend in alcohol use from the first survey in 1973 to the most recent one in 2013– 2014. Figure 1 shows the percentage of weekend nighttime drivers with BAC as measured by breath (BrACs) across three (3) categories: BrAC of .005 to .049 g/210dL;[7] BrACs of .050 to .079; and BrACs of .080 and higher. The surveys found a decline in each BrAC category. Further, there was a large decrease in the percentage of drivers who were alcohol positive, from 35.9% in 1973 to 8.3% in 2013–2014. For BrACs of .08 and higher, there was a decrease from 7.5% in 1973 to 1.5% in 2013–2014, revealing an impressive 80% reduction in the percentage of alcohol-impaired drivers on the road on weekend nights. Also of importance is the decrease from 6.1% to 1.6% from 1973 to 2013–2014 for BrACs of .050 to .079 category.

The 2013-2014 survey also found (Figure 2) 12.1% of drivers were positive for the presence of an illegal drug (separate from over-the-counter and prescription medications). It yielded important information on drug prevalence across drug category, time periods, and provided initial trend data compared to the 2007's survey's results. There is considerable interest in obtaining current data and it is time to conduct another roadside survey, planned for data collection in 2024. This survey is needed to better determine the extent of alcohol-impaired and drugged driving and to develop and allocate appropriate countermeasures. It is also appropriate to increase the equity of the survey throughout our survey methodology and analyses and to also gather information on road users other than drivers.

The objective of this contract is to perform alcohol- and drugged driving research. At a minimum, the contract covers the topics below:

- A national roadside survey in 2024 to estimate the prevalence of the following on the nation's roads. The methodology will be based on sampling drivers but the contractor shall include convenience sampling of other road users who are readily available at data collection locations. The contractor shall determine:
  - drivers and other road users at various BACs (blood alcohol concentrations),
  - drivers and other road users with the presence of various (over-the-counter, prescription, and illegal) drugs, in their system, and
  - drivers and other road users with alcohol and other drugs in their system.
- A pilot test of a methodology, including a sampling strategy, and protocol for a survey of pedestrians, bicyclists, electric scooter riders, and those with assistive aids.[8] This pilot test will not include drivers.

### **Solicitation Information:**

The Government anticipates award of a Cost-Plus Fixed Fee (CPFF) Contract issued in accordance with FAR 16.306.

**Period of Performance:** Sixty (60) months.

**Contract Award:** The anticipated award date for the resultant contract is expected to be on or about September 30, 2022

[1] Wolfe, A. (1974) 1973 US National Roadside Breath Testing Survey: Procedures and Results. University of Michigan Safety Research Institute.

[2] Lund, A.K. and Wolfe, A.C. (1991) Changes in the Incidence of Alcohol-Impaired Driving in the United States, 1973-1986. Journal of Studies on Alcohol, 52.

[3] Voas, B.; Wells, J.; Lestina, D.; Williams, A.; and Green, M. (1998) Drinking and Driving in the United States: The 1996 National Roadside Survey. Accident Analysis and Prevention, Vol. 30 (2), pp 267-275.

[4] Lacey, J., Kelley-Baker, T., Furr-Holden, D., Voas, R., Moore, C., Brainard, K., Tippetts, A., Romano, E., Torres, P., and Berning, A. (2009a). 2007 National Roadside Survey of Alcohol and Drug Use by Drivers: Methodology (DOT HS 811 237). National Highway Traffic Safety Administration; and Lacey, J., Kelley-Baker, T., Furr-Holden, D., Voas, R., Romano, E., Torres, P., Tippetts, A., Ramirez, A., Brainard, K, and Berning, A. (2009b). 2007 National Roadside Survey of Alcohol and Drug Use by Drivers: Alcohol Results (DOT HS 811 248). National Highway Traffic Safety Administration; and Lacey, J., Kelley-Baker, T., Furr- Holden, D., Voas, R., Romano, E., Ramirez, A., Brainard, K., Moore, C., Torres, P., and Berning, A. (2009c). 2007 National Roadside Survey of Alcohol and Drug Use by Drivers: Drug Results (DOT HS 811 249). National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

[5] Kelley-Baker, T., Lacey, J. H., Berning, A., Ramirez, A., Moore, C., Brainard, K., ... Pell, K. (2016). 2013-2014 National Roadside Study of alcohol and drug use by drivers: Methodology (DOT HS 812 294). National Highway Traffic Safety Administration; Ramirez, A, Berning, A., Kelley-Baker, T., Lacey, J. H., Yao, J., Tippetts, A. S., ... & Compton, R. (2016). 2013–2014 National Roadside Study of Alcohol and Drug Use by Drivers: Alcohol Results (DOT HS 812 362). National Highway Traffic Safety Administration; Kelley-Baker, T., Berning, A., Ramirez, A., Lacey, J. H., Carr, K., Waehrer, G., Compton, R. (2017). 2013-2014 National Roadside Study of alcohol and drug use by drivers: Drug results (DOT HS 812 411). Washington, DC: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

[6] Berning, A., Compton, R., & Wochinger, K. (2015). Results of the 2013–2014 National Roadside Survey of alcohol and drug use by drivers. (Traffic Safety Facts Research Note. DOT HS 812 118). National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

[7] g/210 dL is grams per 210 liters of breath. In 2021, the illegal limit in all States is .08., except for Utah where it is .05. However, from 1973 to 2004 States had BAC limits ranging from .08 to .15.

[8] Such as wheelchairs or mobility scooters.

## Attachments/Links

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Attachments

Document	File Size	Access	Updated Date
<a href="#">Presolicitation 693JJ922000060.pdf</a> (opens in new window)	205 KB	Public	Jun 07, 2022

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## Contact Information

### Contracting Office Address

- OFFICE OF ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT 1200 NEW JERSEY AVE SE, ROOM W51-30
- WASHINGTON , DC 20590
- USA

### Primary Point of Contact

- **David Larson**
- [david.larson@dot.gov](mailto:david.larson@dot.gov)
- Phone Number2023664843

### Secondary Point of Contact

- **Sherese Gray**
- [Sherese.Gray@dot.gov](mailto:Sherese.Gray@dot.gov)