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UTAH COMMISSION ON CRIMINAL AND JUVENILE JUSTICE

23rd Annual DUI Report to the Utah Legislature



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Statistical Note: Data in this report are current as of October 1, 2025, unless otherwise noted. Due to rounding, data in the tables in this report may not add up exactly to the totals indicated.

Profile of a Typical Utah DUI Offender in FY 2025

Arrested for a *per se* violation (82%)

Driver had a .05 or greater blood/breath alcohol concentration, or was impaired by alcohol, drugs, or a combination of the two to the extent it was unsafe to operate a vehicle



Arrested by a municipal law enforcement officer (52%)



Male (74%)



Age 25-36 (35%)



Had a blood/breath alcohol concentration (BAC) between .11-.15 (30% of those tested with results reported)



Arrested on the Wasatch Front in Weber, Davis, Salt Lake or Utah County (68%)



First-time arrestee (77%)



Convicted of DUI (81% in Justice Court; 82% in District Court)

Executive Summary

DUI in Utah: CY 2024 / FY 2025

Law Enforcement: DUI-Related Arrests & Enforcement Activities

- 10,923 DUI-related arrests were made in FY 2025, 517 less (-5%) than in FY 2024.
- Utah's DUI-related arrest rate (31.1 per 10,000 population in FY 2025, a historic low) has declined steadily over the years (14% decrease since FY 2016, 47% since FY 2009), even as the population has greatly increased in the same time (27% increase in statewide population). The rate has stabilized in the low 30s the past 8 years.
- The majority of arrests occurred along the Wasatch Front, with Salt Lake, Davis, Utah, and Weber Counties accounting for 68% of the total. While counties outside the Wasatch Front only accounted for 32% of the total, this was disproportionate to their population (25%).
- DUI-related arrests in FY 2025 displayed the following characteristics:
 - 74% of arrestees were male (22% female, with 4% unspecified).
 - 35% of arrestees were between 25-36 years of age, followed by 25% 37-48, 13% 21-24, 16% 49 and older, and 11% under 21.
 - The majority of arrests (52%) were made by city/municipal police departments, with the rest split between Utah Highway Patrol (35%) and county sheriff's offices (13%).
 - Half (50%) of the arrests did not have a BAC reported (up from 32%), and 13% of arrestees refused testing. Of those tested with a BAC reported, 36% exceeded .15 (down from 42% in FY 2024 and 51% in FY 2018). 11% fell between .05-.07, the gap between the newer statutory level (.05) and the previous level (.08).
 - It was the first DUI-related arrest for 77% of arrestees, with 17% having one prior arrest and another 6% having two or more prior arrests for DUI.
- The 11% of arrestees under the age of 21 is consistent with previous years, and the 1,181 total arrests in this category are still among the lowest levels in the past ten years.
- Changing the statutory BAC level to .05 led to a slight increase in DUI arrests in the first six and a half years above expected levels (average +580 in six full years, +677 in FY 2025).
- Consistent with previous years, 82% of the arrests were for per se violations where the driver had a blood/breath alcohol concentration (BAC) over the legal limit (now .05), or was impaired by alcohol, other drugs, or a combination of the two to the extent it was unsafe to operate a vehicle.
 - Drug metabolite arrests, which had increased sharply from FY 2014-18, decreased further in FY 2025 to only 16 (down 96% since FY 2018).
- Arrests included 976 made during specialized DUI overtime enforcement events such as enforcement blitzes, saturation patrols, and DUI sobriety checkpoints that involved law enforcement agencies throughout the state. These overtime shifts were down in FY 2025.

DUI and Drug-Related Crashes, Injuries, and Fatalities

- The numbers of DUI/*alcohol*-related fatalities and injured persons increased slightly in CY 2024, while alcohol-related crashes decreased slightly.
 - Fatalities were up 19% to 56 in CY 2024 (from 47 in CY 2023); crashes decreased 3% to 826 (from 847), while injuries increased 12% to 256 (from 229 in CY 2023).
- DUI/*drug*-related fatalities decreased for the second straight year in CY 2024 after nine consecutive years of growth; injured persons also decreased and crashes were stable.
 - Drug-positive driver fatalities dropped 9% from 108 in CY 2023 to 98 in CY 2024. These fatalities are still higher than 2019 levels, but it is the first decline since 2014.
 - Crashes increased slightly (4%) to 191 in CY 2024 (from 183 in 2023).
 - Injuries decreased 18% in CY 2024 to 96 (from 117 in 2023).
- The most common drug types found in drug-positive driver fatalities in CY 2024 were stimulants (e.g., methamphetamine); depressants (e.g., sedatives); marijuana/THC; and, to a lesser extent, opioids (e.g., oxycodone).
- Crash fatalities in Utah overall were down slightly in 2024 (-2), and the percentage related to alcohol or drugs continued to be lower (69% in 2022 vs. 56% in 2023 and 2024).

Courts: Adjudications and Sanctions

- In FY 2025, there were 7,351 DUI-related cases disposed by Utah's Justice Courts.
 - 81% resulted in a guilty plea or verdict.
- In FY 2025, there were 4,748 DUI-related cases disposed by the state's District Courts.
 - 82% resulted in a guilty plea or verdict.

Courts: Orders for Assessment, Treatment, and Education

- Justice Court judges ordered offenders to undergo a substance use disorder screening and assessment in 4,621 cases (78% of guilty), ordered substance use disorder treatment in 3,062 cases (52%), and ordered an educational series in 2,483 cases (42%).
- District Court judges ordered offenders to undergo a substance use disorder screening and assessment in 2,317 cases (60% of guilty), ordered substance use disorder treatment in 2,636 cases (68%), and ordered an educational series in 642 cases (17%).
- Treatment orders have generally increased over the past ten years across courts.

Driver License Control

- 3,826 hearings were conducted in FY 2025 (down 1%) to determine if there was sufficient information to warrant the suspension or revocation of the individual's driver license.
 - 3,419 (89%) involved at least one of the parties calling in for the hearing.
 - In 1,366 (36%) of the cases, no action could be taken against the driver due to the absence of the arresting officer at the hearing or other factors.

Purpose of the Report

The *23rd Annual DUI Report to the Utah Legislature* was prepared in accordance with §41-6a-511 of the Utah Code. The statute requires the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice to prepare an annual report of DUI related data, including the following:

- Data collected by the state courts to allow sentencing and enhancement decisions to be made in accordance with violations involving driving under the influence of alcohol and/or other drugs;
- Data collected by the justice courts (same DUI related data elements collected by the state courts); and
- Any measures for which data are available to evaluate the profile and impacts of DUI recidivism and to evaluate the DUI related processes of: law enforcement; adjudication; sanctions; driver license control; and alcohol education, assessment, and treatment.

1

DUI Policy in Utah

The Utah Legislature establishes policy for dealing with driving under the influence of alcohol and other drugs through the passage of bills that are enacted into law. This section summarizes the bills passed by the 2025 Utah Legislature and their impact on DUI policy in Utah.

2025 DUI-Related Legislation

H.B. 436 Impaired Driving Amendments

Representative Steve Eliason & Senator Don Ipson

- H.B. 436 requires CCJJ to include data from every law enforcement agency on a crash that appears to be connected with a DUI offense and include data concerning whether the impaired driver was injured or killed; whether any other individuals were injured or killed; whether there was damage to property; any blood, breath, or urine alcohol readings; and, if applicable, the name of the establishment that provided the alcohol to the impaired driver.
- CCJJ will include this information and aggregate data in their DUI report going forward, beginning with the 2027 report (reporting on new data elements is required to begin by January 1, 2026).

H.B. 437 Interdicted Person Amendments

Representative Steve Eliason & Senator Jerry Stevenson

- H.B. 437 creates a new designation that a person convicted of driving under the influence may be designated as an interdicted person and prohibited from purchasing alcohol.
- The bill requires a court to designate an individual as an interdicted person if the person is convicted of an extreme DUI and allows the court to determine the time period of interdiction.
- An interdicted person will be required to obtain a unique driver license or identification card with security features and allows a person to voluntarily obtain a unique driver license or identification card if desired.
- The Department of Alcoholic Beverage Services will provide training to staff on procedures to verify whether a person is an interdicted person.

S.B. 87 DUI Sentencing Modifications

Senator Stephanie Pitcher & Representative Andrew Stoddard

- S.B. 87 clarifies that a veterans treatment court program is a problem solving court that an individual may participate in or successfully complete, which allows a court to shorten or suspend a driver's license suspension or revocation due to a DUI conviction.

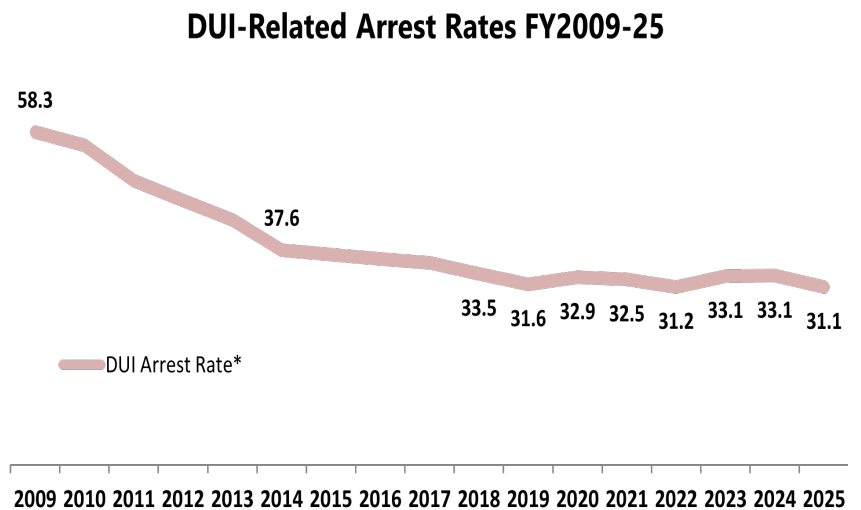
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Law Enforcement Activities

DUI-Related Arrests

The Utah Department of Public Safety, through its Driver License Division and Highway Safety Office, collects information on all DUI-related arrests. In FY 2025, law enforcement officers made 10,923 arrests, 517 less (-5%) than in FY 2024. The overall number of arrests has been up and down since a historic low number in FY 2019, though the rate (relative to the population) has remained below 35 per 10,000 population (between 31.1-33.5) since FY 2018. While Utah’s population has continued to grow more than any state in the nation (+27% over 17 years), the arrest rate for DUI-related offenses has declined steadily, with a 47% decrease over the same time period (associated with 4,760 fewer arrests than FY 2009). The FY 2025 arrest rate of 31.1 per 100,000 population is a historic low.

Utah DUI-Related Arrest Rates by Population, FY 2009 - FY 2025			
Fiscal Year	DUI-Related Arrests	Population as of July 1	DUI-Related Arrest Rate*
2009	15,683	2,691,122	58.3
2010	15,285	2,731,558	56.0
2011	13,816	2,775,334	49.8
2012	13,031	2,814,216	46.3
2013	12,227	2,853,467	42.8
2014	10,901	2,897,927	37.6
2015	10,802	2,937,399	36.7
2016	10,755	2,982,497	36.0
2017	10,762	3,042,613	35.3
2018	10,383	3,103,118	33.5
2019	9,995	3,161,105	31.6
2020	10,532	3,205,958	32.9
2021	10,619	3,271,616	32.5
2022	10,413	3,342,543	31.2
2023	11,246	3,400,493	33.1
2024	11,440	3,456,446	33.1
2025	10,923	3,506,838	31.1



Source of DUI-Related Arrest Data: Utah Department of Public Safety, Driver License Division

Source of Population Data: U.S. Census Bureau and Utah Population Committee, Kem C. Gardner Institute (estimates are as of July 1 of calendar year preceding fiscal year, though note that 2011 and 2021 is based off the actual 2010 and 2020 Census number from April)

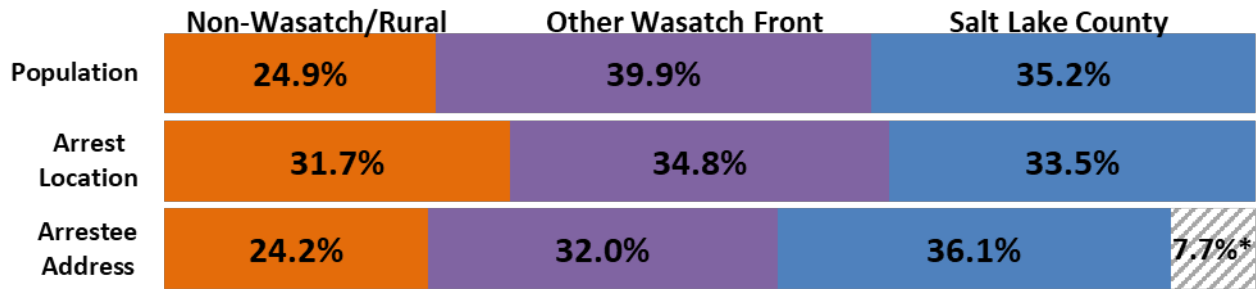
*DUI-related arrest rate is the number of DUI-related arrests per 10,000 population.

Arrests by County & Region

Consistent with past years, the majority of DUI-related arrests during FY 2025 occurred along the Wasatch Front, with Weber, Davis, Salt Lake, and Utah Counties accounting for 68% (7,460) of the total. Utah, Davis, and Weber counties combined (3,797) accounted for 35% of the overall arrests, Salt Lake county (3,663) was just behind with 34%, and Non-Wasatch/Rural counties followed with 3,463 (32%; see [Table A1](#) in the Appendix for all FY 2025 data by county, as well as

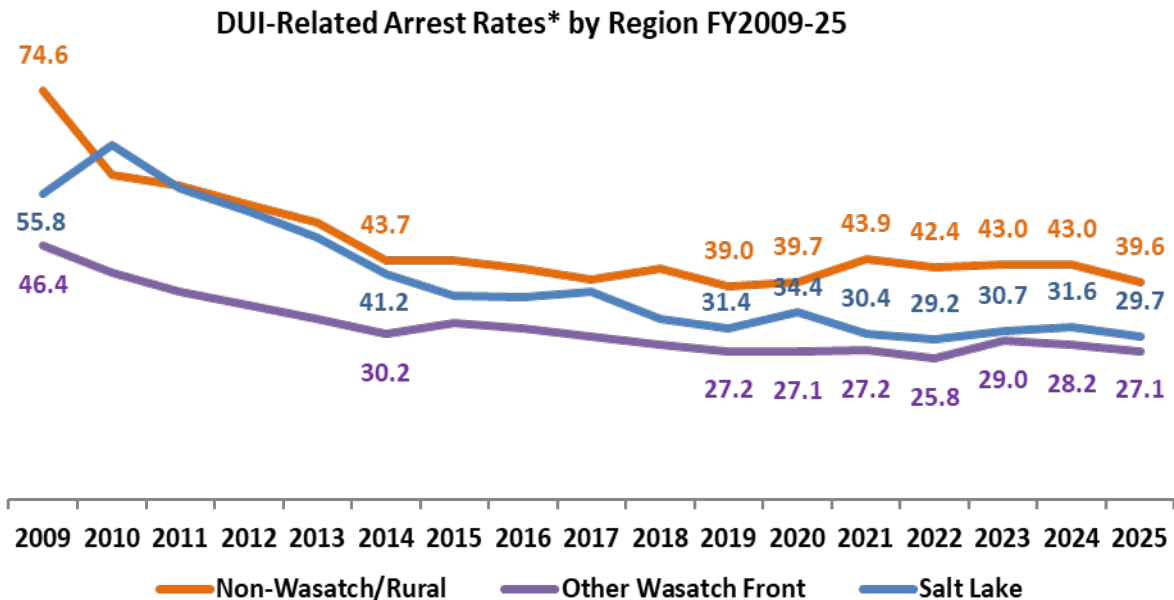
a comparison of arrest percentages to total population). The chart below breaks the FY 2025 arrests down by region of the state (both arrest location and address of arrestee) compared to population.

FY 2025 DUI-Related Arrests by Region (N = 10,923)



Note: "Other Wasatch Front" = Utah, Davis, and Weber counties; "Non-Wasatch/Rural" = all other counties outside the Wasatch Front (*out of state)

The previous figure shows an over-representation of DUI-related arrests outside the Wasatch Front (31.7% of arrest location, 24.9% of total population), while Salt Lake County has a slight over-representation in the address of the arrestee (36.1% of arrestee address, 35.2% of the total population). Additionally, the figure below shows the DUI-related arrest rate trends over time (FY 2009-25) by region of the state. Consistent with the previous figure, the highest arrest rates in FY 2025 were outside the Wasatch Front (39.6 per 10,000 population), followed by Salt Lake County (29.7), and Utah/Davis/Weber counties (27.1). As with the overall rates for Utah seen on the previous page, the rates in each region have seen a downward trend over the past 17 years, though rates have leveled out in recent years. The rates of the Wasatch Front counties (Salt Lake and Utah/Davis/Weber) are still slightly elevated over lows in FY 2022 (see [Table A2](#) in the Appendix for all the rate data by county and region).



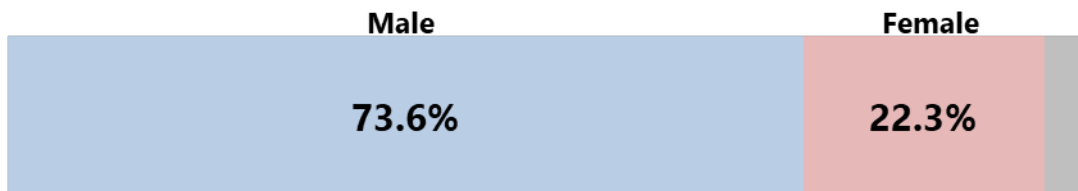
Note: "Other Wasatch Front" = Davis, Utah, and Weber counties; "Non-Wasatch/Rural" = all other counties outside the Wasatch Front.
 *DUI-related arrest rate is the number of DUI-related arrests per 10,000 population; rates are based on location of the arrest.

Characteristics of FY 2025 DUI-Related Arrests

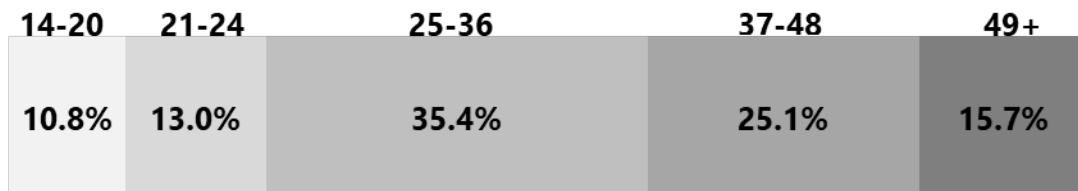
The figures below show some characteristics of DUI-related arrests, including:

- **Gender:** 72% of arrestees were male, while 24% were female (an additional 4% of arrests did not have gender specified; see [Table A3](#) in the Appendix).
- **Age:** Drivers ages 25-36 accounted for 35% of all arrests, followed by 25% for ages 37-48 and 16% 49 or over. 11% of arrestees were under the legal age of 21 (see p.12 for more on this and see [Table A4](#) for full data).
- **Arresting Agency:** 52% of all arrests were made by municipal law enforcement agencies, with Utah Highway Patrol responsible for 35% and county sheriffs' offices responsible for 13% (see [Table A5](#)). The share and number of arrests made by Utah Highway Patrol has increased significantly in the past three years.
- **Blood/Breath Alcohol Concentration (BAC):** Half of the arrests did not have a reported BAC (up from 32% in FY 2024, but consistent with previous years), and another 13% refused the BAC test. Of those arrests with BAC reported, 36% exceeded .15, while 30% fell between .11-.15, 17% between .08-.10, 11% between .05-.07, and 6% under .05 (see [Table A6](#)). Arrests with BACs between .05-.07 have increased significantly since the legal limit was lowered from .08 to .05 in 2019 (see pp.13-15).
- **Repeat Offenders:** 77% of arrests were for a first offense, 17% had one prior offense, and 6% were for a third or subsequent offense (see [Table A7](#) for more data by violation type).
- **By Month:** DUI-related arrests remained fairly consistent throughout FY 2025, with an average of 910 arrests per month and a high of 1,046 (May 2025) and a low of 742 (February 2025; see [Table A8](#)).

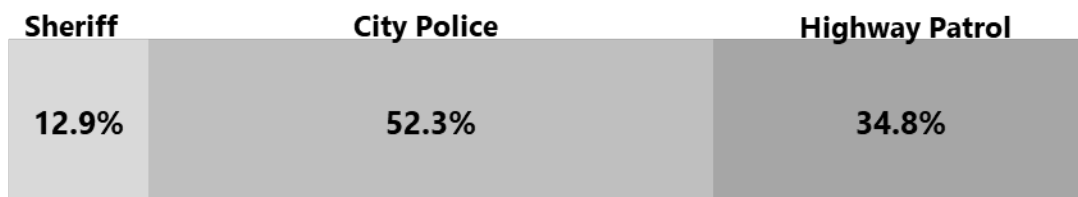
Gender



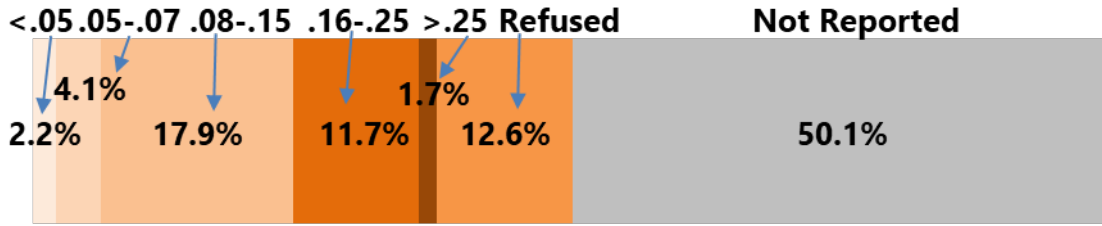
Age



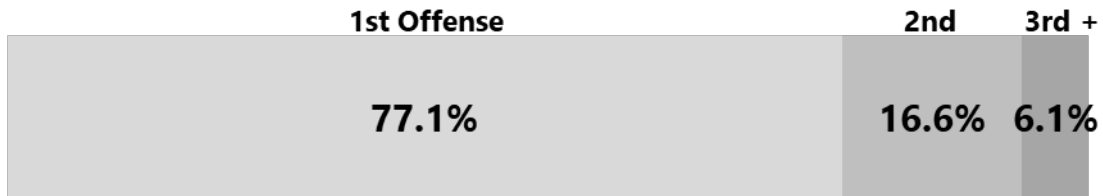
Arresting Agency



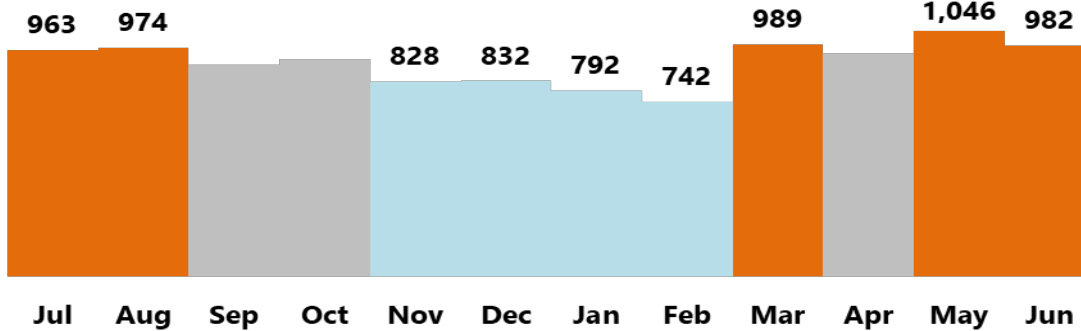
Blood/Breath Alcohol Content (BAC; See Figure A1)



First-Time vs. Repeat Offenders



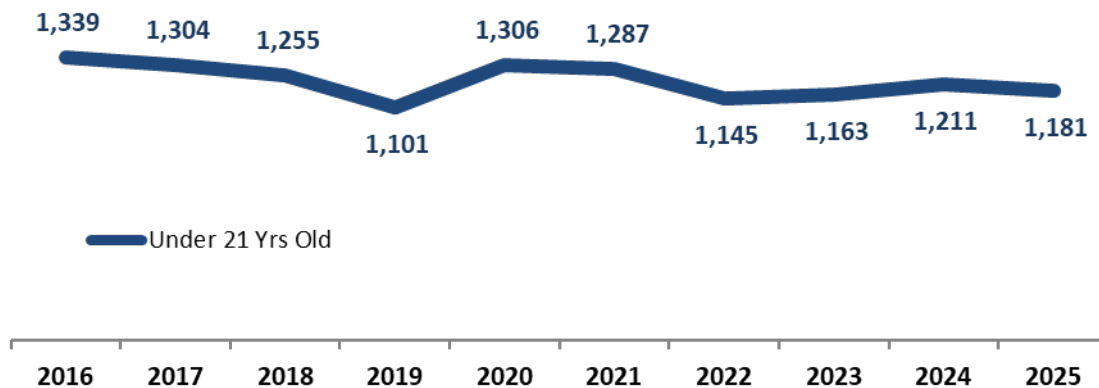
Month of Arrest



Underage DUI-Related Arrests

As seen on the previous page, 11% of the DUI-related arrests were offenders under the legal drinking age of 21. This percentage of overall arrests is consistent with recent years (see [Table A4](#)), and the 1,181 total arrests in this category are down slightly from FY 2024 (1,211) and down 10% from the recent high in FY 2020 (1,306).

Under 21 DUI-Related Arrests FY2016-25

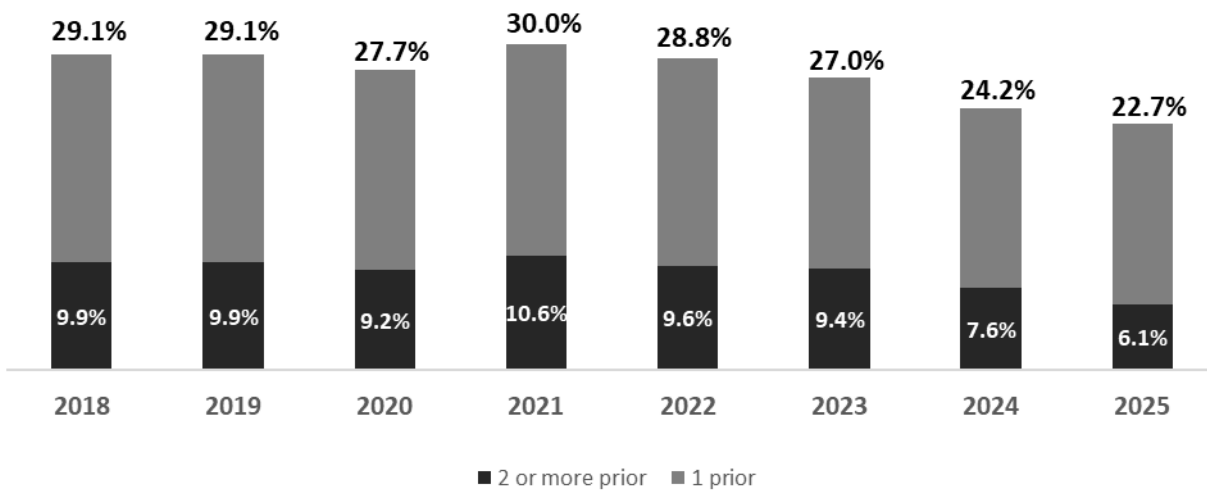


DUI Repeat Offender Trends

As seen above, 77% of the DUI arrestees in FY 2025 were first-time offenders, while 23% were repeat offenders within the previous ten years (second arrest for 17% and third or more for 6%). While [Table A7](#) provides further detail for FY 2025, the figure below shows that the percentage of overall repeat offenders has decreased in four consecutive years from a high of 30% in FY 2021. Additionally, the percentage of offenders with two or more prior arrests in FY 2025 (6%) is at its lowest in the past eight years.

DUI Recidivism Arrests (Repeat Offenders within 10 Years* by FY

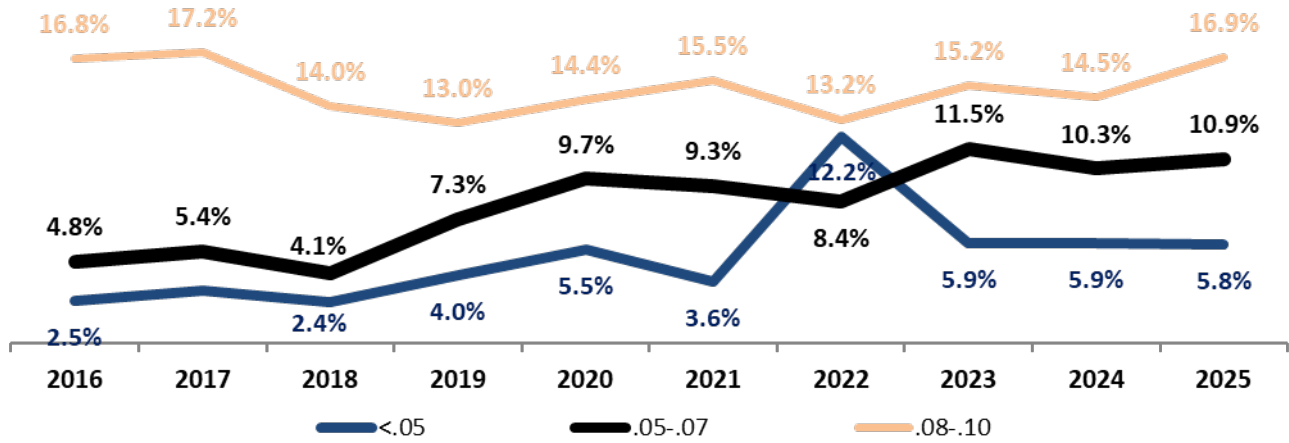
*Repeat offenders are those arrested in the given fiscal year who have one or more prior arrests in the ten years preceding the current arrest (total percentage above bars).



Impacts of Decreasing the Legal BAC Limit to .05

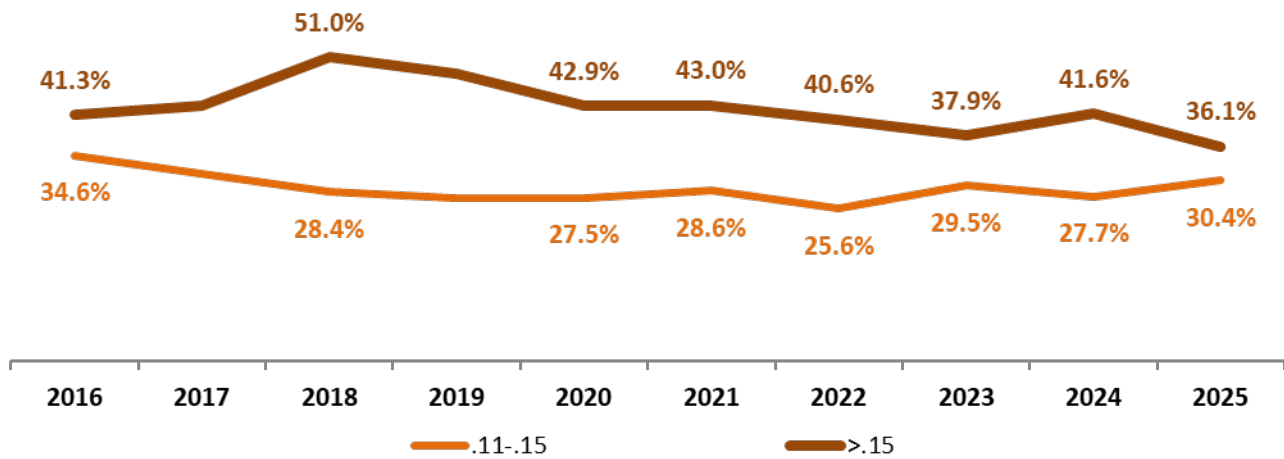
Arrests by BAC Level. Arrests with a BAC below .08 in FY 2025 remained high relative to overall BAC test data after a fairly sharp increase in FY 2023. The per se legal limit was moved on December 30, 2018 to include BACs in the .05-.07 range, and 10.9% of arrests with a reported BAC in FY 2025 were in this range (continuing an elevated trend from 4.1% in FY 2018, the last full FY before the limit was decreased). Reported BAC levels in the highest ranges have decreased, particularly those above .15. **It should be noted that the data below are only based on arrests where the BAC was reported or obtained** (50% had no BAC reported and 13% of arrestees refused a BAC test, the former up significantly from FY 2024). The Department of Public Safety and the Department of Health and Human Services are working to increase the rate of reported BACs, which will improve the accuracy of this data, as well as the estimates provided in the next section. The unreported rate had dropped to 32% in FY 2024, a good sign of progress, though this returned to previous levels of around half in FY 2025.

BAC Levels Reported* in DUI-Related Arrests FY2016-25 - Lower Ranges



*Note: Specific BAC levels are only generally reported in less than half of cases. Data distinguishing <.05 and .05-.07 not available pre-FY2015.

BAC Levels Reported* in DUI-Related Arrests FY2016-25 - Higher Ranges



*Note: Specific BAC levels are only generally reported in less than half of cases. Data distinguishing <.05 and .05-.07 not available pre-FY2015.

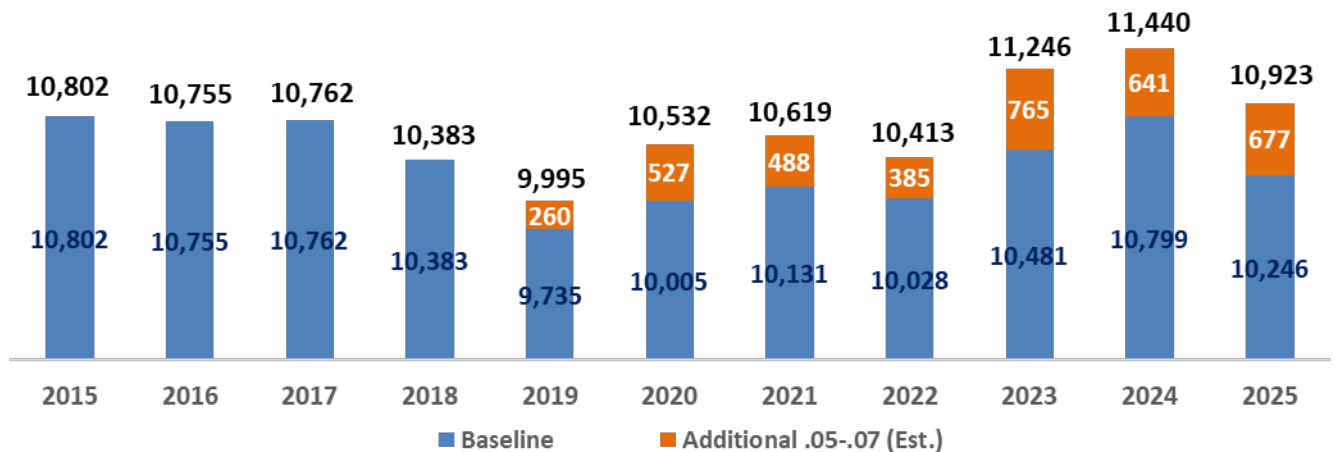
Estimating Additional DUI-Related Arrests After Statute Change. As mentioned in the previous section, it is difficult to estimate the number of additional DUI-related arrests that have occurred since the BAC limit was lowered from .08 to .05 due to the amount of unreported BAC levels (close to 50% historically, down to 32% in FY 2024, back to 50% in FY 2025) and the number of arrestees who refuse a BAC test (10-15% historically). More complete data would certainly provide increased confidence in estimates based on the BAC level distribution at arrest across the time period available (data from FY 2015-25 allows us to more granularly distinguish levels below .08, particularly between .05-.07 and <.05), though these possible effects can still be examined while also taking into account the limitations of the data at this time. Using the data we do have, FY 2015-18 serves as a 4-year pre-statute change period (the change was implemented halfway through FY 2019), and during this period 4.7% of arrests with a reported BAC fell within the .05-.07 range. If we extrapolate the available percentage to all arrests across the period and assume that, on average, 4.7% of arrests would continue to be between .05-.07 from FY 2019-25 if the

legal limit remained at .08, the blue bars in the figure below would serve as our baseline/expected number of arrests under the old statute. Under this assumption, all arrests above and beyond the expected average from these four years before the statute change can be considered excess arrests that would not have occurred under the old statutory limit (orange part of bars in FY 2019-25), and this serves as our estimate of additional arrests post-statute change.

Given this logic and the assumptions behind it above, we can estimate that there were 677 additional arrests in FY 2025 than would have been expected under the previous legal limit of .08 (6.6% more than the expected 10,246 arrests without a change). Prior years also added a significant number of arrests (including 641 in FY 2024, a high of 765 in FY 2023, 385 in FY 2022, 488 in FY 2021, and 527 in FY 2020; the 260 additional estimated in FY 2019 are for the six months after the new legal limit was implemented). Up until FY 2023, overall DUI-related arrest totals had remained fairly stable (including a historic low number in FY 2019), and it was unclear whether the statute change had no effect or, alternatively, if the change itself is what stabilized the trend (i.e., it would have continued to decrease without the change). This is still not entirely clear, and it is likely there are other benefits generated that are worth the added arrests (i.e., BACs at the highest levels (>.15) have decreased in this period, down from 51% in FY 2018 to 36% in FY 2025). Overall arrests also decreased in FY 2025 after two straight years of increases.

DUI Arrests by FY with Estimate* of Additional Arrests Post-Statute Change

*New DUI Statute (BAC > .05) Effective 1/1/19; Estimate based on percent of arrests at .05-.07 level above average during 4-yr period before change (4.7% FY2015-18)



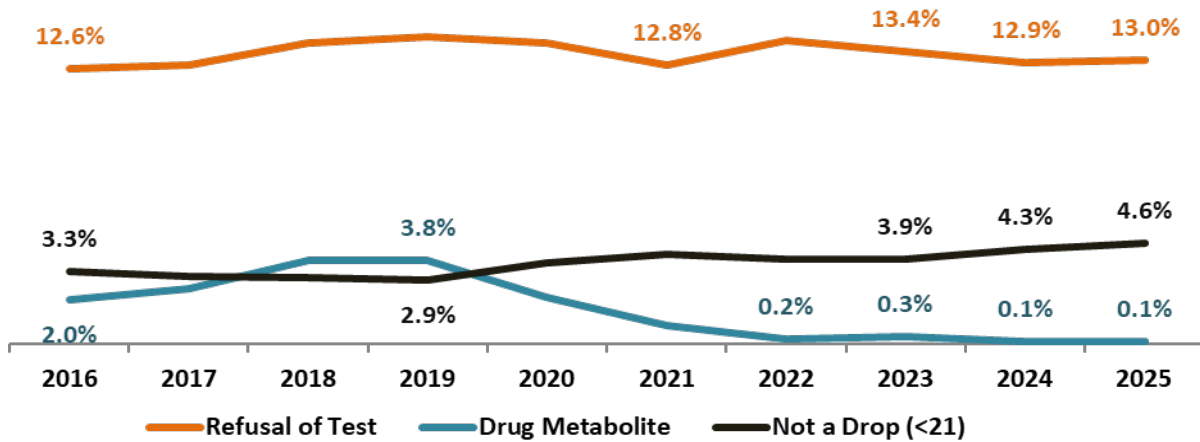
Arrests by Violation Type

The distribution of DUI-related arrests by type of violation in FY 2025 was similar to previous years (see [Table A9](#) in Appendix), with the vast majority (82%) for **per se violations**. Per se violations occur when the driver has a blood/breath alcohol concentration (BAC) greater than the legal limit (.05 as of December 30, 2018), or is impaired by alcohol, drugs, or a combination of the two to the extent it is unsafe to operate a vehicle. 13% of arrests were for **refusal to submit to a chemical test** (similar to previous years) – under Utah law, drivers are considered to have given consent to tests of breath, blood, urine, or oral fluids to determine whether they are driving under the influence of alcohol and/or other drugs. Violations of the **Not a Drop statute**, by persons under the age of 21 who drove with any measurable alcohol concentration in their body, accounted for 5% of the arrests (up slightly from FY2023-24). It is also illegal to drive with any measurable controlled substance or **metabolite of a controlled substance** in a person’s body – this

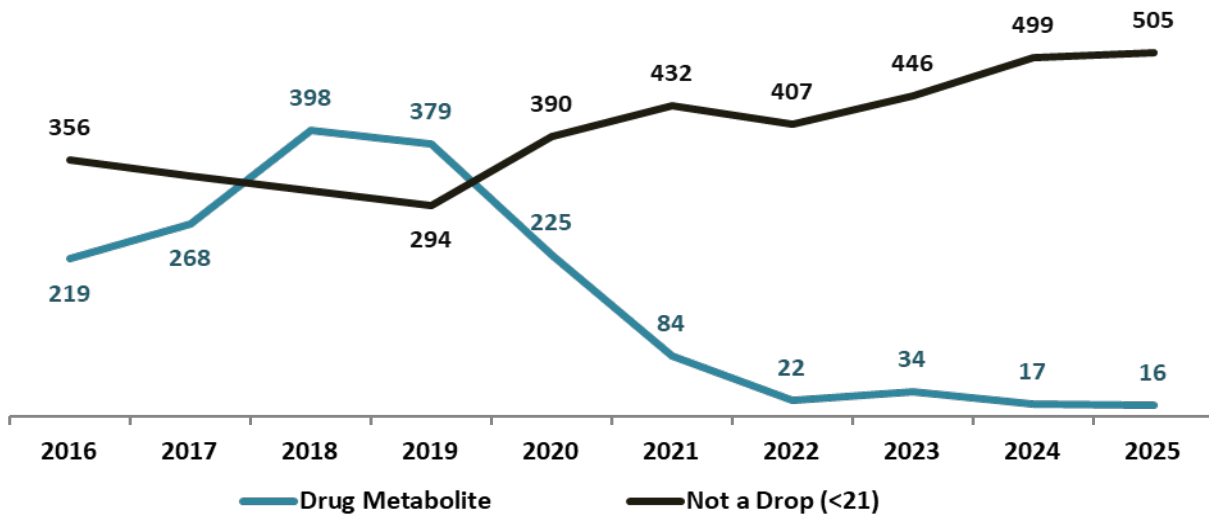
accounted for less than 1% of arrests, continuing a downward trend from 4% in FY 2019. Arrests of **commercial drivers** exceeding the .04 limit also represented less than 1% of the total.

The figures below show how the distribution of violation types has varied over the past ten years (per se violations were left out, as these have not varied much from an average of 81% over this period). Arrests involving violations of the Not a Drop statute (< 21 years old) have remained fairly stable as a percentage of overall arrests over the past ten years, while those involving a positive drug metabolite test have decreased in the past six years. The second figure shows the raw number of arrests for drug metabolite and Not a Drop violations. After almost tripling from FY 2014 to FY 2018, drug metabolite arrests in FY 2025 are at a ten-year low, just below FY 2024. In contrast, while Not a Drop arrests are still below historic highs (well above 500 in years prior to FY 2014), the 505 arrests for this statute in FY 2025 were still up 72% from the low point in FY 2019.

DUI-Related Arrest Violation Type % FY2016-25



DUI-Related Arrests - Selected Violation Types



Source: Utah Department of Public Safety, Driver License Division

DUI Overtime Enforcement Events

The arrests made in SFY 2025/FFY 2025 included those that occurred during specialized DUI overtime enforcement events such as enforcement blitzes, saturation patrols, and DUI checkpoints. State funding from DUI impound fees collected, as well as federal funding from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), was used to fund the overtime shifts coordinated through the Utah Highway Safety Office. Law enforcement agencies throughout Utah participated, including local police agencies, sheriffs’ offices, the Utah Highway Patrol, and university police departments. The table below shows the measures associated with these specialized DUI overtime enforcement events. The total DUI shifts worked were down significantly (-22%) from 2024 levels (similar to 2021-22 just after the pandemic), with associated DUI arrests also down significantly (-31%) along with other metrics including vehicles stopped (-22%), alcohol-related arrests (-25%), and other warnings/citations (-16%).

Statewide DUI Overtime Enforcement Events	State-Funded	Federally-Funded	Totals
	SFY 2025*	FFY 2025*	
DUI Shifts Worked	2,878	1,270	4,148
Vehicles Stopped	25,484	12,239	37,723
DUI Arrests**	758	218	976
Vehicles Impounded	671	183	854
Alcohol-Related Arrests***	868	226	1,094
Drug-Related Arrests****	816	270	1,086
Warrants Served	282	115	397
Other Warnings/Citations	29,953	13,615	43,568
Designated Drivers Observed/Documented	204	53	257

Source: Utah Department of Public Safety, Highway Safety Office
 *SFY 2025 = July 1, 2024 – June 30, 2025; FFY 2025 = October 1, 2024 – September 30, 2025
 **Includes 650 DUI/alcohol-related, 234 DUI/drug-related, 57 DUI/ drug and alcohol-related, and 35 metabolite arrests
 ***Includes open container and underage/youth alcohol violations (e.g., possession, consumption, attempted purchase, Not a Drop)
 ****Felony and misdemeanor (e.g., drug possession)

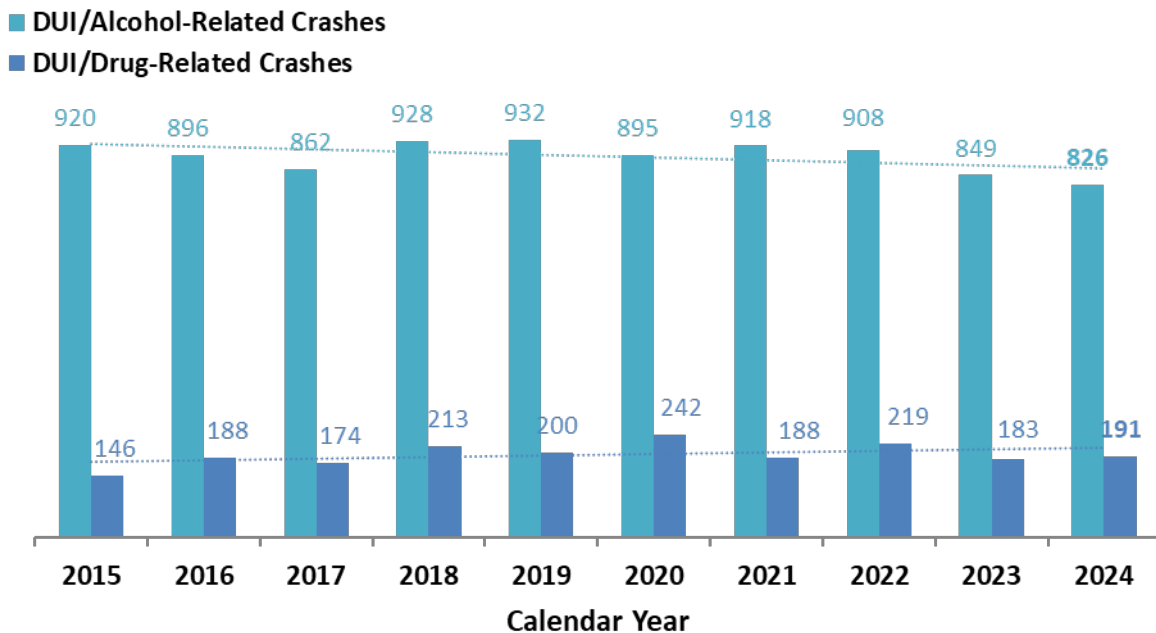
3

Crashes, Injuries, & Fatalities

Each year, the Department of Public Safety’s Highway Safety Office tracks the number of crashes, injuries, and fatalities related to DUIs involving both alcohol and drugs by **calendar year** (see Tables A10 and A11 in the Appendix for the full data tables for each). The following three sections will discuss each of these separately.

DUI-Related Crashes

Out of a total of 59,437 automobile crashes in 2024 (**calendar year**), a very small percentage were related to either alcohol (1.3%) or drug (less than 1%) DUIs. There are consistently more alcohol-related crashes than drug-related crashes, and both have been fairly steady over recent years. It should be noted that the Highway Safety Office has recently changed how they define alcohol- and drug-related crashes and injuries (next section), only including those with alcohol- and drug-positive data (and excluding cases where each are only suspected). Because of this, numbers are significantly lower than in reports preceding the FY 2023 report. The 826 DUI/alcohol-related crashes in CY 2024 were down from 2023 levels, while the 191 DUI/drug-related crashes in CY 2024 were up slightly from 2023 but in line with or lower than levels back to 2016.

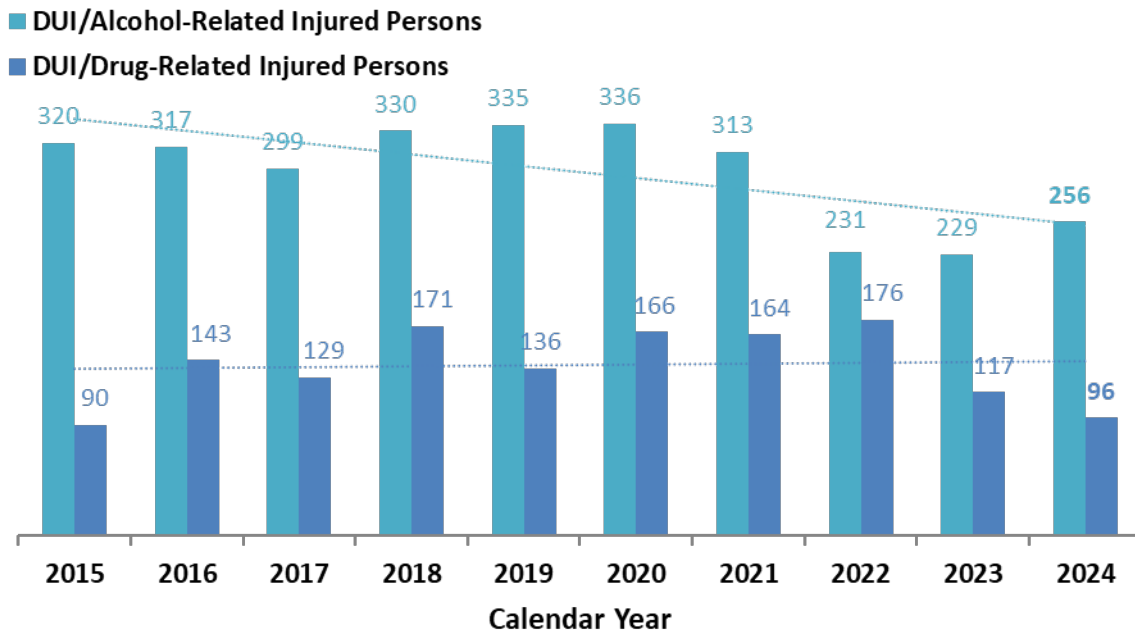


Source: Utah Department of Public Safety, Highway Safety Office

Note: DUI/alcohol-related crashes include only those incidents that involved alcohol; DUI/drug-related crashes include only those incidents that involved drugs and no alcohol. These numbers no longer include alcohol- and drug-suspected data; only alcohol- and drug-positive data are now counted.

DUI-Related Injuries

The trends for DUI-related injuries are very similar to those seen for crashes. Once again, a small percentage of the 13,652 total injured persons involved in automobile crashes in 2024 (**calendar year**) were related to either alcohol (1.8%) or drug (less than 1%) DUIs. There have consistently been more people injured in alcohol-related crashes per year, though the gap closed somewhat between 2020-23 before widening once again in 2024. The 256 people injured in alcohol-related crashes in 2024 is up slightly (+12%) from 2023 but still significantly lower (-24%) than 2020. The 96 people injured in drug-related crashes in 2024 is down 18% from 117 in 2023 and 45% lower than the 176 in 2022.

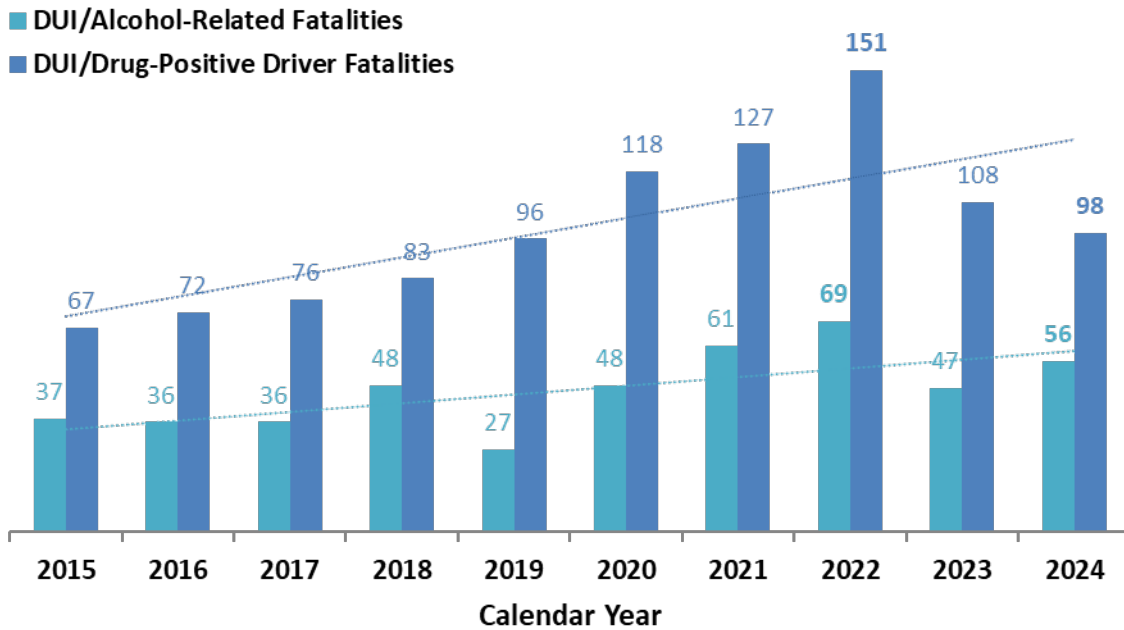


Source: Utah Department of Public Safety, Highway Safety Office

Note: DUI/alcohol-related crashes include only those incidents that involved alcohol; DUI/drug-related crashes include only those incidents that involved drugs and no alcohol. These numbers no longer include alcohol- and drug-suspected data; only alcohol- and drug-positive data are now counted.

DUI-Related Fatalities

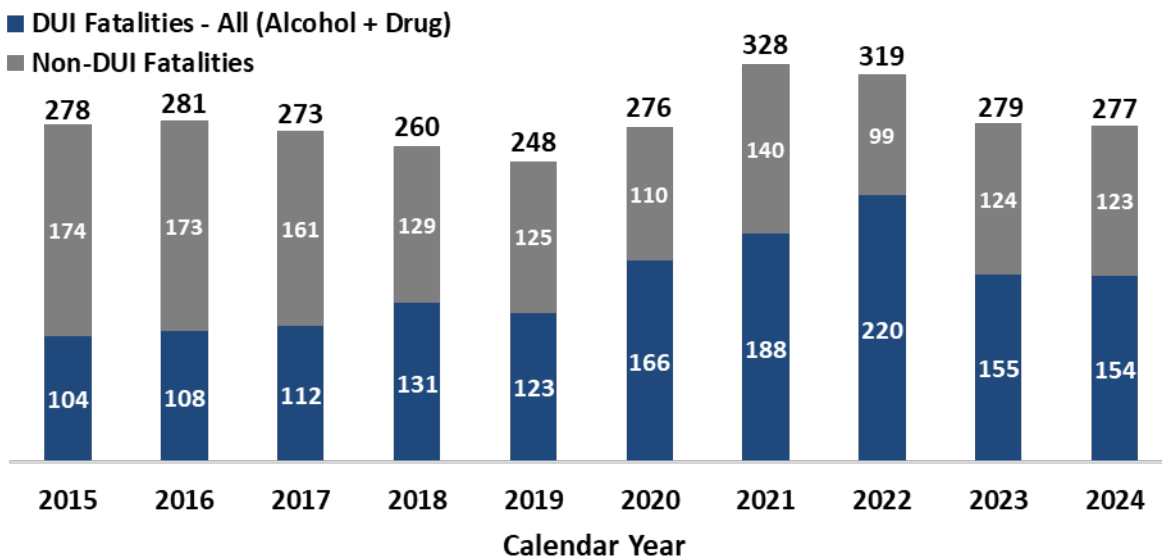
As seen in the figures on the next page, DUI-related fatalities involving alcohol rose slightly while drug fatalities continued their decrease in 2024 for the second consecutive year. The 56 alcohol-related fatalities in 2024 were up 19% from 47 in 2023, though still lower than the 10-year high in 2022 (69). Despite recent volatility, alcohol-related fatalities have been more consistent over the past ten years than drug-positive driver fatalities. Over the five years prior to 2023, drug-positive driver fatalities jumped 99% from 76 in 2017 to 151 in 2022, and increased every year back to 2014. But this streak was broken in 2023 and continued in 2024, with the 98 fatalities in 2024 (the lowest number since 2019) down 9% from 2023 and 35% from the high in 2022. In recent years, however, drug-positive driver crashes have been more deadly, with as many fatalities as injuries. For example, in 2015, there were 146 DUI/drug-related crashes with 90 injured persons and 67 fatalities, while in 2024, there were 191 DUI/drug-related crashes with 96 injured persons and 98 fatalities. On the other hand, there has consistently been significantly more injured persons than fatalities in DUI/alcohol-related crashes.



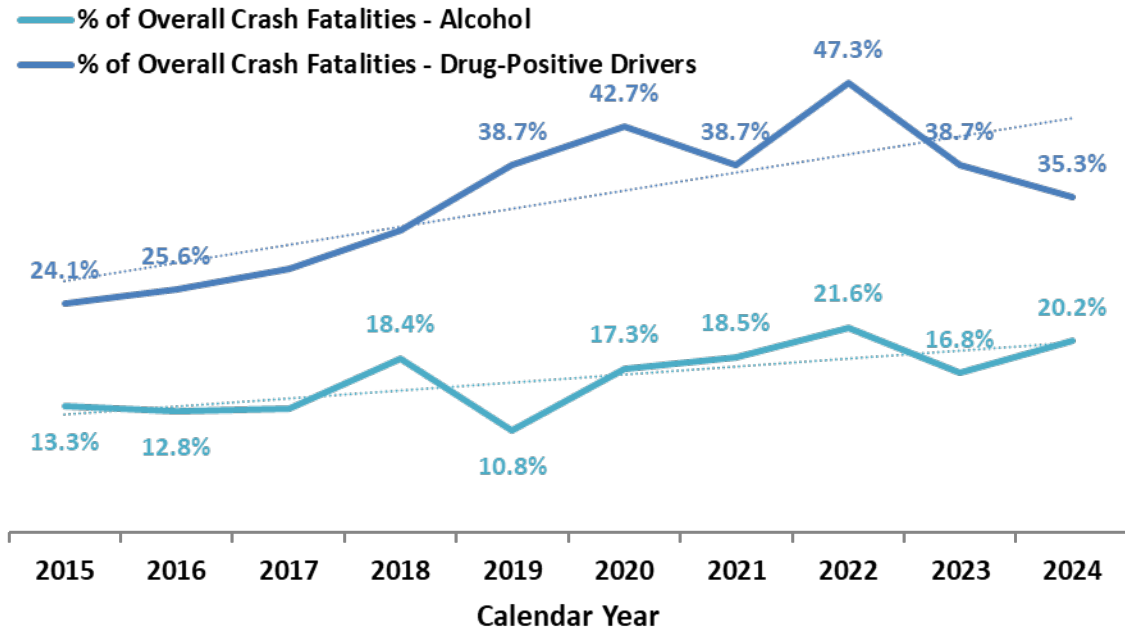
Source: Utah Department of Public Safety, Highway Safety Office

Note: DUI/alcohol-related fatalities include only those incidents where at least one of the drivers had a BAC of $\geq .08$ ($\geq .05$ starting January 1, 2019). DUI/drug-positive driver fatalities include only drivers who tested positive for drugs and had a BAC of $< .08$ ($< .05$ starting January 1, 2019). **Drug presence does not imply impairment.**

The figure below shows the trend in overall crash fatalities, and the share that are attributable to DUI (both alcohol-related and drug-positive) versus non-DUI crash fatalities. Overall crash fatalities were down in 2024 for the third consecutive year to 277 from a high of 328 in 2021 (-16%), but still up from 248 in 2019 (+12%). While there was an overall decline in crash fatalities in 2024, the share attributable to DUIs also decreased from 220 in 2022 to 154 in 2024 (-30%). The proportion of crash fatalities attributable to DUIs (both alcohol and drug) has grown from 26% in 2012 to 56% in 2024 (though down from a high of 69% in 2022).



Unlike crashes and injuries, alcohol-related and drug-positive driver fatalities make up a far greater percentage of total crash fatalities each year. Of the 277 total crash fatalities in 2024, 20% were alcohol-related (up from 17%) and 35% involved a drug-positive driver fatality (down from 39%). Even with recent decreases, crashes involving drug-positive drivers have become increasingly fatal over the past 10 years (this is also true of alcohol-related crashes, though to a somewhat lesser extent). While the number and percentage of drug-positive driver fatalities have exceeded alcohol-related fatalities for 10 years now, drug fatalities were lower as recently as 2011 and 2014.



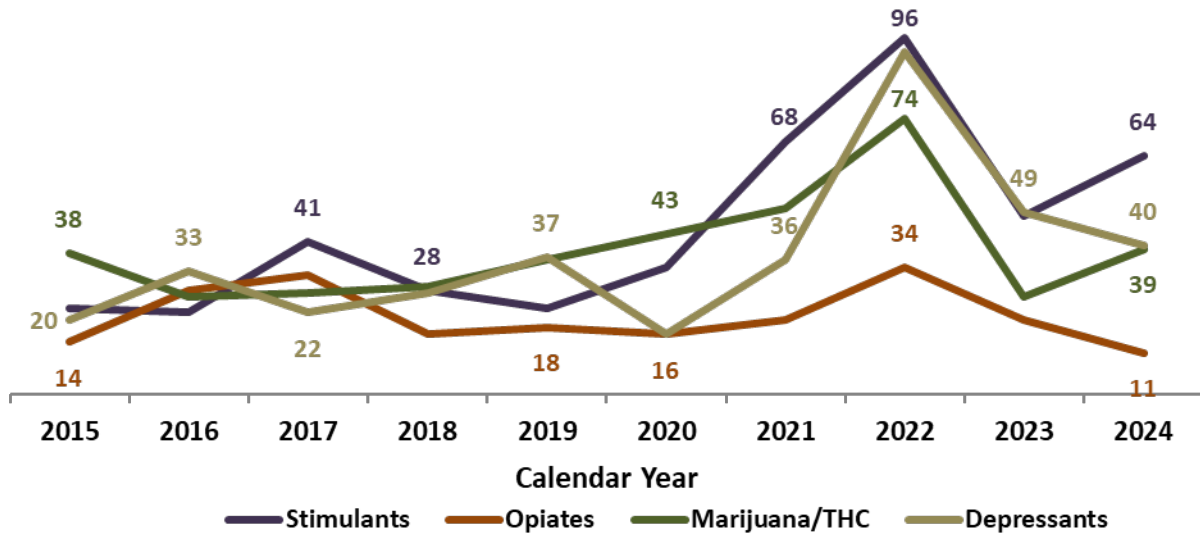
Source: Utah Department of Public Safety, Highway Safety Office

Note: DUI/alcohol-related fatalities include only those incidents where at least one of the drivers had a BAC of $\geq .08$ ($\geq .05$ starting January 1, 2019). DUI/drug-positive driver fatalities include only drivers who tested positive for drugs and had a BAC of $< .08$ ($< .05$ starting January 1, 2019). **Drug presence does not imply impairment.**

Drug Positive Driver Test Results in Fatal Crashes – Drug Types

The most common drugs found in drug positive tests in fatal crashes in 2024 were stimulants (e.g., methamphetamine, amphetamines, cocaine; N = 64), depressants (e.g., barbiturates, sedatives; N = 40), marijuana/THC (N = 39), and opioids/narcotic analgesics (e.g., oxycodone, hydrocodone, morphine, heroin, fentanyl; N = 11). The figure below shows the trends over the past ten years for these four most common drug types found in positive drug tests of drivers in fatal automobile crashes. Positive tests for depressants and opiates in fatal crashes were lower in 2024, while positive tests for stimulants (+ 33%) and marijuana/THC (+ 50%) increased. Stimulants and depressants have been much more commonly found in tests of drug positive driver fatalities since 2021 than in previous years. It should be noted that a driver in a fatal crash can test positive for more than one drug as well as alcohol (when the BAC is greater than the legal limit, the fatality would count as an alcohol-related fatality even with a positive drug test – there were 154 total combined substance-related fatalities in 2024). See [Table A12](#) in the Appendix for the full data related to this topic.

Drug-Positive Driver Fatalities - Drug Types



Source: Utah Department of Public Safety, Highway Safety Office

Note: DUI/drug-positive driver fatalities include only drivers who tested positive for drugs and had a BAC of < .08 (< .05 starting January 1, 2019). **Drug presence does not imply impairment.** More than one drug may be present in a positive test result.

4

Court Activities

Adjudications and Sanctions

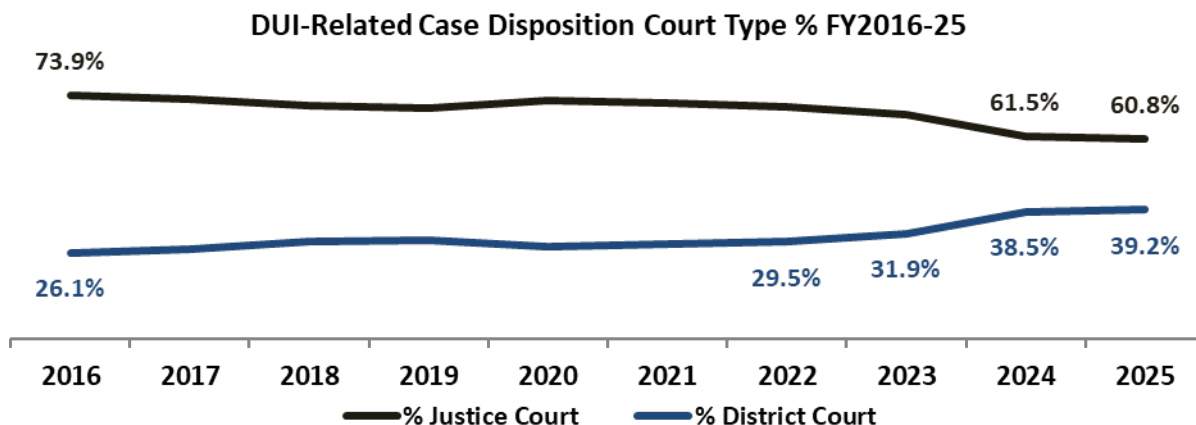
DUI-related offenses are classified as either misdemeanors or felonies, depending on the type of offense and whether it is a repeat offense.

- In general, first and second DUI offenses (within 10 years) are classified as **Class B misdemeanors**.
- A first or second DUI offense (within 10 years) is classified as a **Class A misdemeanor** if it involves bodily injury, a passenger who is under 16 years of age, a passenger under 18 years of age if the driver is 21 or older, or if the driver was driving in the wrong direction on a freeway or controlled-access highway.
- A DUI offense is classified as a **3rd degree felony** if it is a third or subsequent offense within 10 years, if it involves serious bodily injury, or if the person has any prior felony DUI conviction or automobile homicide conviction.

Utah’s **Justice Courts**, which are established by municipalities and counties, handle offenses classified as Class B misdemeanors, Class C misdemeanors, violations of local ordinances, small claims, and infractions committed within their territorial jurisdiction. Justice Court jurisdictions are determined by the boundaries of the local government entities (e.g., city or county), which hire the judges. On the other hand, **District Courts** are the state trial courts of general jurisdiction. These courts have original jurisdiction to try all civil cases, all criminal felonies, and misdemeanors in certain circumstances. DUI offenses classified as Class A misdemeanors and felonies are under the jurisdiction of the state’s District Courts.

DUI-Related Cases and Outcomes

Utah courts disposed of 12,099 total DUI-related cases in FY 2025, down slightly (-3%) from FY 2024. Of these cases, 7,351 (61%) were handled by Utah’s Justice Courts (down 4% from FY 2024), while 4,748 (39%) were handled by the state’s District Courts (down 1% from FY 2024; see [Table A13](#)). The percentage of cases disposed of by Justice Courts has decreased in the past few years.



Source: Utah Administrative Office of the Courts

It should be noted that the share of Court cases filed as Class A misdemeanors (MA) in District Court (vs. at the MB level, which go to Justice Courts) was significantly impacted by [H.B. 143](#), which passed in the 2022 Legislative Session but went into effect for FY 2023. As seen above, the percentage of cases disposed of by the District Courts jumped from 30% in FY 2022 to 39% in FY 2024 (associated with a 49% increase in cases in two years), and H.B. 143 was likely a significant driver in this shift of cases from Justice Courts to District Courts.

Of the 7,351 DUI-related cases disposed by Utah's Justice Courts during FY 2025, 81% resulted in a guilty plea or equivalent verdict. A slightly higher rate was found in the District Courts, as 82% of the 4,748 cases disposed also resulted in a guilty plea or equivalent verdict. See [Table A14](#) in the Appendix for the overall disposition rates by court type, and [Tables A15-16](#) for dispositions by county for the Justice Courts and by judicial district for the District Courts.

DUI-Related Sanctions

Additional DUI-related case information collected by the Courts can be found in [Table A17](#) in the Appendix. The data indicate that in FY 2025, Justice Court judges ordered offenders to complete supervised (non-court) probation in 1,723 cases (29% of the total cases with a guilty plea or verdict), ordered electronic monitoring in 388 cases (7%), and ordered ignition interlock devices in 1,030 cases (17%). Additionally, District Court judges ordered offenders to complete supervised (non-court) probation in 2,752 cases (71% of the total guilty cases), ordered electronic monitoring in 859 cases (22%), and ordered ignition interlock devices in 1,089 cases (28%).

Orders for Screening, Assessment, Treatment, and Education

See [Table A18](#) in the Appendix for full data on substance use disorder screening and assessment, substance use disorder treatment, and educational series court orders.

Screening & Assessment

As part of any sentence for a DUI-related offense, Utah law requires offenders to participate in a screening and, if indicated by the screening, an assessment. A screening involves gathering information that is used to determine if an individual has a problem with alcohol and/or other drugs, and if so, whether an in-depth clinical assessment is appropriate. An assessment is a collection of detailed information concerning the individual's alcohol and/or other drug use, emotional and physical health, social roles, and other relevant areas of the individual's life. The assessment is used to determine the need for substance use disorder treatment.¹

In FY 2025, Justice Court judges ordered offenders to complete substance use disorder screening and assessment in 4,621 cases, which was 78% of the cases with a guilty plea or verdict. The number of orders was down (-8%) from FY 2024. District Court judges were less likely to order screening and assessment, with orders in 2,317 cases (60% of cases with a guilty plea or verdict), though the total number of District Court orders was up slightly (+4%) from FY 2024. Overall, 71% of DUI-related cases with a guilty plea or verdict were ordered to screening and assessment.

¹ Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, *Screening and Assessment for Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Among Adults in the Criminal Justice System*, Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) Series, #7.

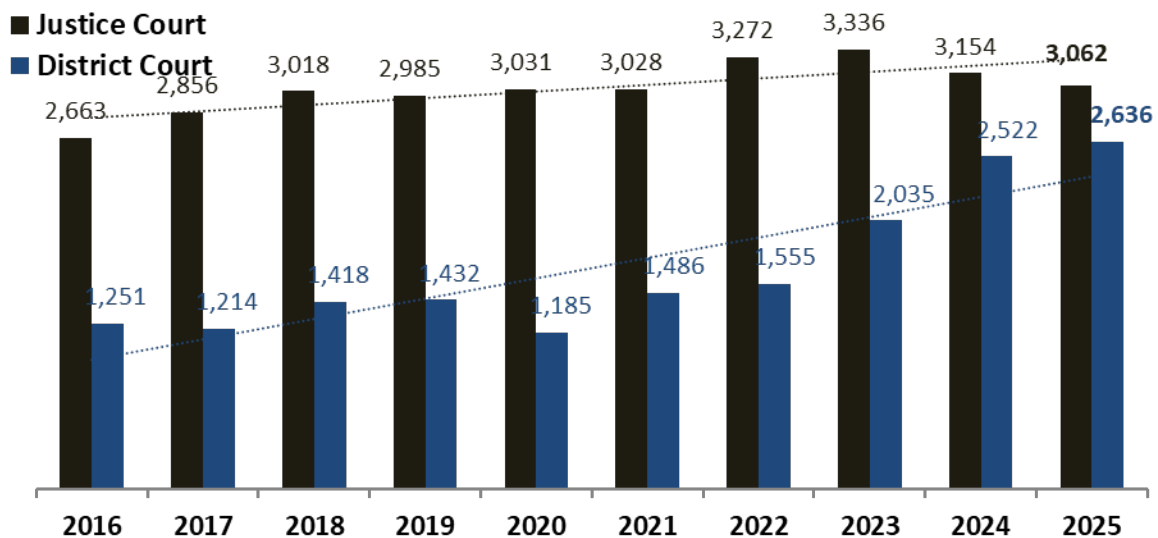
Treatment

For a first and second DUI-related offense, the court *may* order treatment; for a third or subsequent offense within 10 years, the court *must* order substance use disorder treatment. “Treatment involves the application of planned procedures to identify and change patterns of behavior that are maladaptive, destructive, and/or injurious to health; or to restore appropriate levels of physical, psychological and/or social functioning. Offenders assessed as meeting the diagnostic criteria for a substance use disorder should participate in a treatment program in addition to, or in lieu of, the educational course.”² Treatment should address both alcohol and other substance use disorders. The level of treatment needed (e.g., day treatment, outpatient, intensive outpatient, residential) is determined by the assessment on the basis of the severity of the substance use disorder.

In FY 2025, Justice Court judges ordered offenders to complete substance use disorder treatment in 3,062 cases, which was only 52% of the cases with a guilty plea or verdict. The number of orders was down slightly (-3%) from FY 2024 (3,154), and the percentage remains significantly lower than the high of 61% achieved in FY 2020. District Court judges were more likely to order treatment, with orders in 2,636 cases (68% of cases with a guilty plea or verdict). The number and percentage of orders was up from FY 2024 (2,522 and 65%). Overall, 58% of DUI-related cases with a guilty plea or verdict were ordered to treatment (slightly higher than FY 2024, but down from 60% in FY 2020).

As the figure below indicates, orders for substance use disorder treatment have been generally increasing over the past ten years, even while DUI dispositions have remained relatively stable (with the exception of some cases being redirected from Justice to District Courts in the past three years). Justice Court judge orders for treatment, despite a slight drop in FY 2024-25, have increased 15% since FY 2016, and District Court judge orders have more than doubled (+111%) since FY 2016.

Treatment Orders in DUI-Related Cases by Court FY2016-25



Source: Utah Administrative Office of the Courts

Note: Earlier years may not have full participation of the Justice Courts reporting to the CORIS database.

² Utah Sentencing Commission, *DUI Best Sentencing Practices Guidebook*, 2003.

Education

For a first DUI-related offense and for a second offense within 10 years, the sentence must include participation in an educational series if the court does not order treatment. The purpose of DUI education is to “address any problems or risk factors that appear to be related to use of alcohol and other drugs and attempt to help the individual recognize the harmful consequences of inappropriate use, with special emphasis placed on the dangers of drinking and driving.”³ Utah DUI offenders sentenced to an educational series attend the PRIME For Life® (PFL) program developed by the Prevention Research Institute (PRI). “PRIME For Life® is a motivational intervention that provides education and strategies for individuals who have experienced problems due to high-risk alcohol or drug use. PFL is an interactive experience designed to motivate and guide individuals toward making low-risk choices and adopting more accurate beliefs about personal risk that will support those low-risk choices. The program provides research-based, low-risk guidelines and assists participants in making choices to best protect what they value.”⁴

Not surprisingly, educational series orders were much more common in the Justice Courts. In FY 2025, Justice Court judges ordered offenders to complete the educational series in 2,483 cases, which was 42% of the cases with a guilty plea or verdict. District Court judges only ordered the educational series in 642 cases (17% of cases with a guilty plea or verdict). Overall, 32% of DUI-related cases with a guilty plea or verdict were ordered to complete the educational series.

The [DUI Statutory Overview](#) included at the end of this report provides detailed information regarding DUI-related offense classifications and sanctions.

³ Utah Sentencing Commission, *DUI Best Sentencing Practices Guidebook*, 2003.

⁴Stafford, P., Beadnell, B., Rosengren, D.B., Carter-Lunceford, C., & Huynh, H. (2012, April). *PRIME For Life UTAH 2011 Evaluation Report Executive Summary*. Lexington, KY: Prevention Research Institute.

5

Driver License Control Hearings

The Department of Public Safety's Driver License Division is required to suspend or revoke the license of a person who has been convicted or sanctioned for the following:

- Driving under the influence of alcohol and/or other drugs
- Driving with any measurable controlled substance or metabolite in the body
- Not a Drop violation (persons under 21 years of age)
- Refusal to submit to a chemical test
- Automobile homicide
- "No-alcohol" conditional license
- Alcohol restricted driver (ARD) violation
- Interlock restricted driver (IRD) conviction

Hearing Statistics

A driver arrested for a DUI-related offense may request a license hearing within 10 days, and the Driver License Division must schedule the hearing within 30 days. As shown in the table below, there were 3,826 requested alcohol hearings held in FY 2025, down slightly from the 3,846 held in FY 2024 and down significantly from the 5,663 held in FY 2020. The Division is unable to take any action against a driver if the arresting officer does not appear at the hearing. To improve appearance rates, the Division offers a telephonic option whereby officers or offenders can phone in for the hearing. In 3,419 (89%) of the cases, at least one of the parties called in for the hearing. In 1,366 (36%) of the cases, no action could be taken against the driver due to the absence of the arresting officer at the hearing or other factors (similar to FY 2024).

Type of Violation	Total Number of Hearings	Total Telephonic	Hearings Resulting in No Action		
			No Officer No Action	Other No Action	Total No Action
Per Se Alcohol/Drug	3,123	2,766	930	257	1,187
Not a Drop (< 21)	127	117	35	9	44
Refusal of Chemical Test	576	536	107	28	135
TOTAL	3,826	3,419	1,072	294	1,366

Source: Utah Department of Public Safety, Driver License Division

APPENDIX: Associated Data Tables

The following tables provide more detailed data for information referenced in this report.

Note: If you linked to a table from the report, you may return to that page by clicking the link next to the table title (e.g., "Return to p.10").

Table A1. DUI-related Arrests by County and Region in FY 2025, Compared to Population ([Return to p.9](#))

County	DUI-Related Arrests FY 2025				Utah Population (2024 Census)	
	By Arrest Location		By Arrestee Address		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Beaver	35	0.3%	22	0.2%	7,339	0.2%
Box Elder	161	1.5%	129	1.2%	61,755	1.8%
Cache	347	3.2%	306	2.8%	143,483	4.1%
Carbon	65	0.6%	66	0.6%	20,442	0.6%
Daggett	10	0.1%	6	0.1%	984	<0.1%
Duchesne	92	0.8%	98	0.9%	20,171	0.6%
Emery	52	0.5%	27	0.2%	9,913	0.3%
Garfield	13	0.1%	10	0.1%	5,115	0.1%
Grand	67	0.6%	49	0.4%	9,898	0.3%
Iron	221	2.0%	148	1.4%	67,897	1.9%
Juab	127	1.2%	41	0.4%	13,116	0.4%
Kane	70	0.6%	24	0.2%	8,364	0.2%
Millard	76	0.7%	41	0.4%	13,609	0.4%
Morgan	28	0.3%	21	0.2%	13,093	0.4%
Piute	0	0.0%	4	<0.1%	1,649	<0.1%
Rich	9	0.1%	5	<0.1%	2,805	0.1%
San Juan	91	0.8%	45	0.4%	15,005	0.4%
Sanpete	60	0.6%	78	0.7%	30,900	0.9%
Sevier	66	0.6%	40	0.4%	21,972	0.6%
Summit	311	2.9%	189	1.7%	43,304	1.2%
Tooele	318	2.9%	270	2.5%	81,856	2.3%
Uintah	178	1.6%	174	1.6%	36,215	1.0%
Wasatch	278	2.6%	191	1.7%	38,802	1.1%
Washington	784	7.2%	653	6.0%	204,386	5.8%
Wayne	4	<0.1%	6	0.1%	2,543	0.1%
Non-Wasatch/Rural	3,463	31.7%	2,643	24.2%	874,616	24.9%
Davis	973	8.9%	806	7.4%	378,572	10.8%
Utah	2,043	18.7%	1,916	17.5%	749,604	21.4%
Weber	781	7.2%	778	7.1%	271,382	7.7%
Other Wasatch Front	3,797	34.8%	3,500	32.0%	1,399,558	39.9%
Salt Lake	3,663	33.5%	3,942	36.1%	1,232,666	35.2%
Out of State	-	-	838	7.7%		
TOTAL	10,923	100%	10,923	100%	3,506,838	100%

Table A2. DUI-related Arrest Rates* by County and Region, FY 2016-25 (Return to p.10)

County/Region	Fiscal Year									
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Beaver	74.0	108.3	115.9	100.3	83.5	86.3	82.4	43.8	50.6	47.7
Box Elder	35.7	28.2	30.9	28.0	28.7	36.2	28.2	30.2	31.2	26.1
Cache	26.2	21.6	24.3	18.6	26.0	24.0	30.5	25.0	24.7	24.2
Carbon	31.3	36.3	47.8	43.4	43.5	52.9	54.7	42.0	43.6	31.8
Daggett	0.0	9.1	38.9	61.2	31.6	32.1	52.0	73.2	60.1	101.6
Duchesne	44.6	43.8	50.4	37.6	34.6	50.5	48.1	40.8	49.2	45.6
Emery	33.8	41.1	46.6	56.9	46.9	53.9	50.6	45.3	44.8	52.5
Garfield	2.0	38.1	45.3	27.6	37.6	53.1	47.2	37.2	35.0	25.4
Grand	107.2	74.1	74.4	100.4	88.2	55.8	45.3	65.7	72.1	67.7
Iron	43.8	39.9	58.2	33.9	37.4	34.9	28.5	37.5	28.3	32.5
Juab	98.2	96.3	103.1	109.0	104.9	140.0	102.0	100.5	95.6	96.8
Kane	61.7	49.1	44.9	32.4	35.5	48.3	72.0	94.2	106.1	83.7
Millard	69.6	90.6	99.5	73.8	70.5	64.0	68.9	50.6	55.6	55.8
Morgan	30.7	24.5	26.1	23.2	20.6	21.1	15.8	26.9	34.5	21.4
Piute	19.8	6.8	21.1	27.7	33.8	34.8	40.6	6.7	19.2	0.0
Rich	30.3	21.6	20.9	48.7	28.2	91.6	15.6	45.4	25.7	32.1
San Juan	39.3	31.4	50.1	64.7	74.5	78.5	88.8	82.4	72.2	60.6
Sanpete	20.2	26.9	31.0	27.1	24.2	36.9	36.2	30.1	19.8	19.4
Sevier	31.9	28.2	51.1	38.5	37.0	20.4	18.8	36.9	35.6	30.0
Summit	56.3	51.9	39.9	57.2	52.2	49.8	51.8	55.0	62.5	71.8
Tooele	60.8	63.1	53.8	54.9	44.8	51.0	36.5	45.7	43.3	38.8
Uintah	47.5	36.6	39.5	54.5	54.8	47.7	45.9	51.1	50.1	49.2
Wasatch	95.7	94.7	63.9	40.3	63.4	68.1	69.0	81.2	77.1	71.6
Washington	31.1	30.7	33.4	32.0	31.8	43.8	45.7	43.2	46.4	38.4
Wayne	3.7	3.7	7.4	14.9	40.6	28.2	28.0	7.9	15.9	15.7
Non-Wasatch/Rural	41.9	40.1	42.2	39.0	39.7	43.9	42.4	43.0	43.0	39.6
Davis	26.3	26.6	24.8	25.0	26.3	24.2	24.3	26.1	24.2	25.7
Utah	28.5	26.1	25.8	26.2	26.8	27.8	26.1	28.2	28.6	27.3
Weber	44.4	42.4	38.8	32.3	28.7	30.1	27.1	35.1	32.8	28.8
Other Wasatch Front	31.2	29.6	28.2	27.2	27.1	27.2	25.8	29.0	28.2	27.1
Salt Lake	36.8	38.0	33.2	31.4	34.4	30.4	29.2	30.7	31.6	29.7
Statewide TOTAL	35.9	35.3	33.5	31.6	32.9	32.5	31.2	33.1	33.1	31.1

Source for DUI Arrest Data: Utah Department of Public Safety, Driver License Division

Source for Population Data: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division

*Arrest Rates are the number of arrests per 10,000 population

Table A3. DUI-Related Arrests by Gender (Return to p.11)

DUI-Related Arrests by Gender	FY 2023		FY 2024		FY 2025	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male	8,244	73.3%	8,285	72.4%	8,039	73.6%
Female	2,716	24.2%	2,724	23.8%	2,440	22.3%
Unspecified	286	2.5%	431	3.8%	444	4.1%
TOTAL	11,246	100%	11,440	100%	10,923	100%

Source: Utah Department of Public Safety, Driver License Division

Table A4. DUI-Related Arrests by Age (Return to p.11)

DUI-Related Arrests by Age	FY 2023		FY 2024		FY 2025	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Ages 14-20*	1,163	10.3%	1,211	10.5%	1,181	10.8%
Ages 21-24	1,529	13.6%	1,601	13.9%	1,417	13.0%
Ages 25-36	4,041	35.9%	4,101	35.8%	3,864	35.4%
Ages 37-48	2,836	25.2%	2,825	24.6%	2,742	25.1%
Ages 49-87	1,677	14.9%	1,702	14.8%	1,719	15.7%
TOTAL	11,246	100%	11,440	100%	10,923	100%

Source: Utah Department of Public Safety, Driver License Division
 * There was one arrest in FY 2025 that involved a 13-year old

Table A5. DUI-Related Arrests by Agency Type (Return to p.11)

DUI-Related Arrests by Agency Type	FY 2023		FY 2024		FY 2025	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sheriffs' Offices	1,559	13.8%	1,406	12.3%	1,405	12.9%
City Police/Other	6,164	54.8%	6,172	54.0%	5,715	52.3%
Highway Patrol	3,523	31.3%	3,862	33.8%	3,803	34.8%
TOTAL	11,246	100%	11,440	100%	10,923	100%

Source: Utah Department of Public Safety, Driver License Division

Table A6. DUI-Related Arrests by Blood/Breath Alcohol Concentration (BAC) (Return to p.11)

DUI-Related Arrests by BAC	FY 2023		FY 2024		FY 2025	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
BAC Result Not Reported*	5,272	46.9%	3,688	32.2%	5,470	50.1%
.00 - .04	269	2.4%	418	3.6%	236	2.2%
.05 - .07	516	4.6%	717	6.2%	444	4.1%
.08 - .10	687	6.1%	1,009	8.8%	687	6.3%
.11 - .15	1,337	11.9%	1,929	16.8%	1,238	11.3%
.16 - .20	993	8.8%	1,580	13.8%	911	8.3%
.21 - .25	485	4.3%	783	6.8%	376	3.4%
.26 - .43+	238	2.1%	536	4.6%	183	1.7%
Refused BAC Test	1,449	12.9%	780	6.8%	1,378	12.6%
TOTAL	11,246	100%	11,440	100%	10,923	100%

Source: Utah Department of Public Safety, Driver License Division
 *Arrestee may have submitted to a blood test, but the Driver License Division never received the results, or this was a DUI/drug-related arrest and there was no BAC.

Table A7. Repeat Offenders by Type of DUI-related Arrest (Return to p.11)

Note: The following table shows repeat offender data by type of DUI-related arrest. Data were calculated by identifying arrests that occurred in FY 2025 as a starting point, then counting back ten years to determine previous arrests. Each arrest was placed in a column determined by the type of the arrest or violation.

FY 2025 Arrest Type	Per se Alcohol (.05)/ Drug	Refusal of Chemical Test	Not a Drop (<21)	Drug Metabolite	Commercial Driver (.04)	Unknown (no box marked)	TOTAL	
							Offense	Number
1 st	6,818	1,014	454	113	8	18	8,425	77.1%
2 nd	1,468	266	45	27	0	9	1,815	16.6%
3 rd	400	106	6	4	0	5	521	4.7%
4 th	91	31	0	1	0	0	123	1.1%
5 th	27	4	0	1	0	0	32	0.2%
6 th -10 th	7	0	0	0	0	0	.7	0.1%
TOTAL	8,811	1,421	505	146	8	18	10,923	100%

Source: Utah Department of Public Safety, Driver License Division

Table A8. DUI-related Arrests by Month (Return to p.11)

DUI-Related Arrests by Month	FY 2023		FY 2024		FY 2025	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
July	994	8.8%	1,035	9.0%	963	8.8%
August	960	8.5%	893	7.8%	974	8.9%
September	944	8.4%	975	8.5%	902	8.3%
October	1,007	9.0%	953	8.3%	924	8.5%
November	881	7.8%	868	7.6%	828	7.6%
December	873	7.8%	938	8.2%	832	7.6%
January	967	8.6%	889	7.8%	792	7.3%
February	792	7.0%	930	8.1%	742	6.8%
March	971	8.6%	1,015	8.9%	989	9.1%
April	931	8.3%	954	8.3%	949	8.7%
May	928	8.3%	941	8.2%	1,046	9.6%
June	998	8.9%	1,049	9.2%	982	9.0%
TOTAL	11,246	100%	11,440	100%	10,923	100%

Source: Utah Department of Public Safety, Driver License Division

Table A9. Arrests by Violation Type (Return to p.15)

DUI-Related Arrests by Violation Type	FY 2023		FY 2024		FY 2025		Percent Change FY 24-25
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Per se Alcohol/Drug	9,237	82.1%	9,402	82.1%	8,941	81.9%	-4.9%
Refusal of Chemical Test	1,515	13.4%	1,487	12.9%	1,421	13.0%	-4.4%
Drug Metabolite	34	0.3%	17	0.1%	16	0.1%	-5.9%
Not a Drop (< 21)	446	3.9%	499	4.3%	505	4.6%	+1.2%
Commercial Driver (.04)	6	0.1%	10	>0.1%	8	0.3%	-20.0%
Unknown (no box marked)	8	0.1%	25	0.2%	32	0.2%	+28.0%
TOTAL	11,246	100%	11,440	100%	10,923	100%	-4.5%

Source: Utah Department of Public Safety, Driver License Division

Table A10. DUI/Alcohol-related Crashes, Injuries, and Fatalities by Calendar Year (Return to p.19)

DUI/Alcohol-Related Crashes, Injuries and Fatalities in Utah, CY 2015-2024									
Calendar Year	Crashes			Injuries			Fatalities		
	Total Crashes	DUI/Alcohol Crashes*	Percent DUI/Alcohol	Total Injured Persons	DUI/Alcohol Injured Persons	Percent DUI/Alcohol	Total Crash Fatalities	DUI/Alcohol Fatalities**	Percent DUI/Alcohol
2015	57,526	920	1.5%	17,064	320	1.8%	278	37	13.3%
2016	62,363	896	1.4%	18,324	317	1.7%	281	36	12.8%
2017	62,855	862	1.3%	18,085	299	1.6%	273	36	13.1%
2018	62,073	928	1.4%	17,976	330	1.8%	260	48	18.4%
2019	64,594	932	1.4%	18,454	335	1.8%	248	27	10.8%
2020	51,630	895	1.7%	15,899	336	2.1%	276	48	17.3%
2021	61,462	918	1.4%	18,247	313	1.7%	328	61	18.5%
2022	59,006	908	1.5%	17,613	231	1.3%	319	69	21.6%
2023	60,014	849	1.4%	11,313	229	2.0%	279	47	16.8%
2024	59,437	826	1.3%	13,652	256	1.8%	277	56	20.2%

Source: Utah Department of Public Safety, Highway Safety Office
 *DUI/Alcohol-Related crashes include incidents where a driver tested positive for any level of alcohol.
 **DUI/Alcohol-Related fatal crashes and fatalities show the number of crashes where at least one of the drivers tested positive for alcohol and had a BAC of > 0.05 percent starting December 31, 2018 or > 0.08 percent prior to that date.

Table A11. DUI/Drug-related Crashes, Injuries, and Fatalities by Calendar Year (Return to p.19)

DUI/Drug-Related Crashes, Injuries and Fatalities in Utah, CY 2015-2024									
Calendar Year	Crashes			Injuries			Fatalities		
	Total Crashes	DUI/Drug-Related Crashes*	Percent DUI/Drug-Related	Total Injured Persons	DUI/Drug-Related Injured Persons	Percent DUI/Drug-Related	Total Crash Fatalities	Drug-Positive Driver Fatalities**	Percent Drug-Positive Related
2015	57,526	146	0.3%	17,064	90	0.5%	278	67	24.1%
2016	62,363	188	0.3%	18,324	143	0.8%	281	72	25.6%
2017	62,855	174	0.3%	18,085	129	0.7%	273	76	27.8%
2018	62,073	213	0.3%	17,976	171	1.0%	260	83	31.9%
2019	64,594	200	0.3%	18,454	136	0.7%	248	96	38.7%
2020	51,630	242	0.5%	15,899	166	1.0%	276	118	42.7%
2021	61,462	188	0.3%	18,247	164	0.9%	328	127	38.7%
2022	59,006	219	0.4%	17,613	176	1.0%	319	151	47.3%
2023	60,014	183	0.3%	11,313	117	1.0%	279	108	38.7%
2024	59,437	191	0.3%	13,652	96	0.7%	277	98	35.3%

Source: Utah Department of Public Safety, Highway Safety Office
 *DUI/drug-related crashes include only those incidents that involved drugs and no alcohol.
 **Drug-related crashes and fatalities include the number of crashes resulting from one or more drivers who had a positive drug test.

Note: Drug presence does not necessarily imply impairment. For many drug types, drug presence can be detected long after any impairment that might affect driving has passed. Also, whereas the impairment effects for various concentration levels of alcohol is well understood, little evidence is available to link concentrations of other drug types to driver performance.

Table A12. Drug-positive Driver Test Results in Fatal Crashes by Drug Type & Calendar Year (Return to p.22)

Drug Category	Calendar Year 2015-24									
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Stimulants	23	22	41	28	23	34	68	96	48	64
Depressants	20	33	22	27	37	16	36	92	49	40
Marijuana/THC	38	26	27	29	36	43	50	74	26	39
Opioids/Narcotics	14	28	32	16	18	16	20	34	20	11
Dissociative Anesthetics	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hallucinogens	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Other Drug	17	9	2	1	2	44	6	4	5	2
Unknown Type	0	2	13	11	3	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Utah Department of Public Safety, Highway Safety Office
 *DUI/drug-related crashes include only those incidents that involved drugs and no alcohol.
 **Drug-related crashes and fatalities include the number of crashes resulting from one or more drivers who had a positive drug test.

Note: Drug presence does not necessarily imply impairment. For many drug types, drug presence can be detected long after any impairment that might affect driving has passed. Also, whereas the impairment effects for various concentration levels of alcohol is well understood, little evidence is available to link concentrations of other drug types to driver performance.

Table A13. DUI-related Cases Disposed by Court Type and Fiscal Year (Return to p.25)

Court	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	% Change FY 24-25
Justice Courts	8,280	7,632	7,351	-3.7%
District Courts	3,885	4,775	4,748	-0.6%
Total Cases Disposed	12,165	12,407	12,099	-2.5%

Source: Utah Administrative Office of the Courts

Table A14. DUI-related Case Disposition Outcomes by Court Type in FY 2025 (Return to p.26)

Court	Case Disposition Outcome		
	Guilty Equivalent*	Not Guilty Equivalent*	Other*
Justice Courts	5,918	1,317	116
Percent	80.5%	17.9%	1.6%
District Courts	3,889	699	160
Percent	81.9%	14.7%	3.4%
Total Cases Disposed	9,807	2,016	276
Percent	81.1%	16.7%	2.3%

Source: Utah Administrative Office of the Courts
 Note: This table does not depict the Justice Courts' or District Courts' actual conviction rate, as it includes only cases disposed during FY 2025; pending cases were not included.
 * Guilty-Equivalent = Guilty, No Contest, and Plea in Abeyance; Not Guilty Equivalent = Dismissed, Declined Prosecution, and Not Guilty; Other = Deceased, Diversion, Transferred, and Remanded.

Table A15. DUI-related Case Disposition Outcomes for Justice Courts by County in FY 2025 (Return to p.26)

County	FY 2025 Justice Court DUI-Related Outcomes by County											
	Deceased	Declined Prosecution	Dismissed*	Diversion	Forfeiture*	Guilty*	No Cause of Action	No Contest	Not Guilty*	Plea in abeyance	Transferred*	Totals*
Beaver						17						17
Box Elder	1		27			104		6		10		148
Cache	2		39			121		11		13	8	194
Carbon		1	18			60		1			4	84
Daggett						5						5
Davis	3		72			328		21		9		433
Duchesne			13			26		2		3		44
Emery	1		5			18		1			11	36
Garfield						13		1		1		15
Grand			10			24		2		6		42
Iron			22			155		2	1			180
Juab			16			35		2			1	54
Kane			3			38						41
Millard	1		4			26		1		3		35
Morgan			3			17				4		24
Piute			1			3						4
Rich						4						4
Salt Lake	9	9	476		1	1,950	3	81		37	3	2,569
San Juan			4		1	41		1		3		50
Sanpete	1		8		1	37		5				52
Sevier	1		38		4	68		1		10		122
Summit		3	37			114	3	17		4		178
Tooele	1		57		6	200		5		7		276
Uintah	1		10		1	78		13		1	3	107
Utah	2	2	235			794		77		26	1	1,137
Wasatch		9	32			135		27		58	1	262
Washington	1	2	87			462		45		5	1	603
Wayne			1			3						4
Weber	4	1	65			455		39		12	7	583
Totals	28	27	1,283	0	14	5,331	6	361	1	212	40	7,303
Percent	0.4%	0.4%	17.6%	0.0%	0.2%	73.0%	0.1%	4.9%	0.0%	2.9%	0.5%	100%

Source: Utah Administrative Office of the Courts

Note: This table does not depict the Justice Courts' actual conviction rate, as it includes only cases disposed during FY 2025; pending cases were not included.

*Dismissed includes both w/o prejudice and w/prejudice; Forfeiture includes Bail Forfeiture; Guilty includes Guilty-Bench, Guilty-Jury, and Guilty Plea; Not Guilty includes Not Guilty-Jury; Transferred includes Set Aside; and Totals exclude Blanks.

Table A16. DUI-related Case Disposition Outcomes for District Courts by District in FY 2025
(Return to p.26)

Judicial District	FY 2025 District Court DUI-Related Outcomes by Judicial District													
	Deceased	Dismissed (w/o prej)	Dismissed w/ Prejudi	Diversion	Guilty	Guilty - Bench	Guilty - Jury	Guilty - Mental III	No Contest	Not Guilty - Jury	Plea in abeyance	Remanded	Transferred	Totals
1 st		33	19		232		1	1	5		10	1	1	303
2 nd		46	26		622		4		6		4	2	8	718
3 rd	5	133	88		1,078	1	4	1	8	4	43	22	4	1,391
4 th	9	105	88		972	2	2		56	1	33	6	79	1,353
5 th		59	33		432	1			13	1	8	16		563
6 th		6	15	1	104		1		2		2	1	1	133
7 th		3	9		108		1		1		7	1		130
8 th	1	9	20		112				7		5	1		155
Totals	15	394	298	1	3,660	4	13	2	98	6	112	50	93	4,746
Percent	0.3%	8.3%	6.3%	0.0%	77.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	2.1%	0.1%	2.4%	1.1%	2.0%	100%

Source: Utah Administrative Office of the Courts
 Note: This table does not depict the District Courts' actual conviction rate, as it includes only cases disposed during FY 2025; pending cases were not included.

Table A17. Sanctions in DUI-related Cases by Court Type and Fiscal Year (Return to p.26)

DUI-Related Case Information and Sanctions	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Number of Justice Courts Providing Data	112	113	110
Blood/Breath Alcohol Content (BAC) Known	7,883	7,859	7,470
Justice Courts	5,879	5,450	5,140
District Courts	2,004	2,409	2,330
Ignition Interlock Ordered	2,024	1,867	2,119
Justice Courts	1,249	931	1,030
District Courts	775	936	1,089
Supervised (Non-Court) Probation	4,465	4,239	4,475
Justice Courts	2,230	1,675	1,723
District Courts	2,235	2,564	2,752
Electronic Monitoring	1,190	1,273	1,247
Justice Courts	560	454	388
District Courts	630	819	859

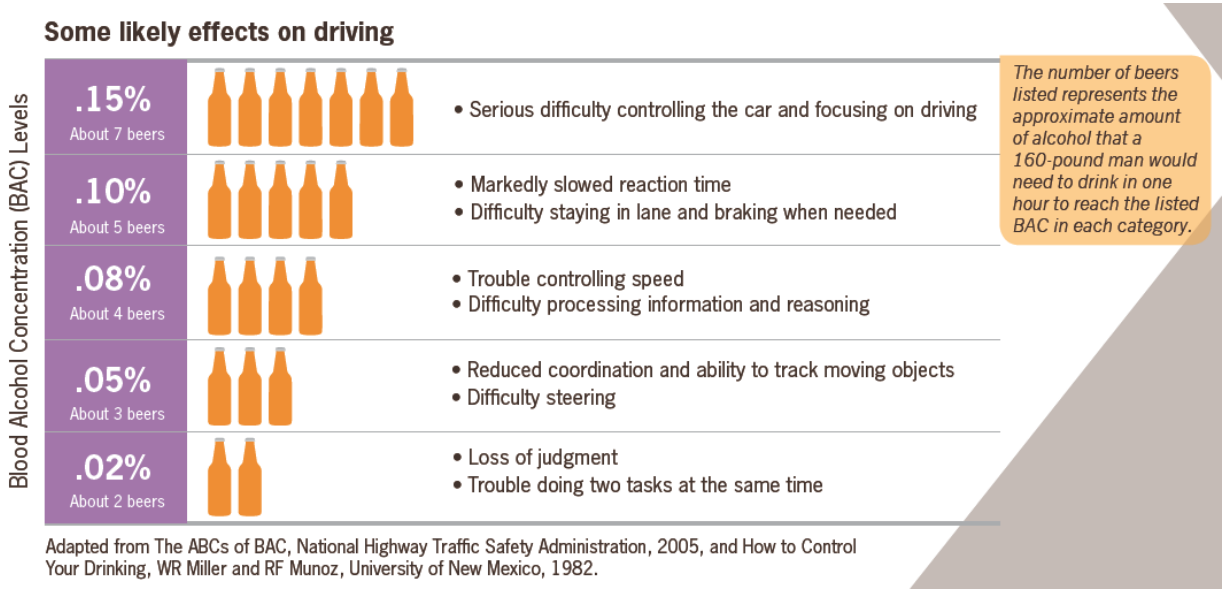
Source: Utah Administrative Office of the Courts

Table A18. Court Orders for Substance Use Disorder Screening and Assessment, Substance Use Treatment, and Educational Series by Court Type and Fiscal Year (Return to p.26)

DUI-Related Case Court Orders	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Substance Use Disorder Screening & Assessment Ordered	6,926	6,983	6,938
Justice Courts	5,141	4,748	4,621
District Courts	1,785	2,235	2,317
Substance Used Disorder Treatment Ordered	5,371	5,676	5,698
Justice Courts	3,336	3,154	3,062
District Courts	2,035	2,522	2,636
Educational Series Ordered	3,477	3,350	3,125
Justice Courts	2,886	2,647	2,483
District Courts	591	703	642

Source: Utah Administrative Office of the Courts

Figure A1. Blood Alcohol Concentration and Likely Effects on Driving⁵ (Return to p.12)



⁵ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Vital signs, *Drinking and Driving: A Threat to Everyone*, October 2011.

DUI Statutory Overview

The latest (October 2025) statutory overview for DUI offenses can be found on the following pages

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UTAH DUI STATUTORY OVERVIEW^{1,2}

(Current as of May 2025)

Court-Ordered Sentencing	MISDEMEANOR DUI			
	FIRST CONVICTION	FIRST CONVICTION – Extreme DUI <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BAC .16 or higher • BAC .05 or higher + any measurable controlled substance • Combination of two or more controlled substances 	SECOND CONVICTION WITHIN 10 YEARS	SECOND CONVICTION WITHIN 10 YEARS – Extreme DUI <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BAC .16 or higher • BAC .05 or higher + any measurable controlled substance • Combination of two or more controlled substances²
CLASSIFICATION (§41-6a-503)	CLASS B MISDEMEANOR CLASS A MISDEMEANOR: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if passenger is under 16⁴ • if passenger is under 18 and driver is 21 or older • if driving in the wrong direction on a one-way highway 		CLASS A MISDEMEANOR	CLASS A MISDEMEANOR
Jail (§41-6a-505)	SHALL order: 2 days OR 48 hours compensatory service MAY: Suspend jail time if individual is participating in 24/7 sobriety program; ⁵ Convert jail time to electronic home confinement ¹⁰ or order two-day increments if requirements are met ¹¹	SHALL order not less than: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 days OR • 2 days AND 30 days consecutive electronic home confinement⁴ that includes substance abuse testing MAY: Suspend jail time if individual is participating in 24/7 sobriety program; ⁶ Convert jail time to electronic home confinement ¹⁰ or order two-day increments if requirements are met ¹¹	SHALL order not less than: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 days OR • 5 days AND 30 days electronic home confinement⁴ that includes substance abuse testing MAY: Suspend jail time if individual is participating in 24/7 sobriety program AND serves: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 days jail for a second offense or • 10 days jail for third/subsequent offense;⁶ Convert jail time to electronic home confinement ¹⁰ or order two-day increments if requirements are met ¹¹	SHALL order: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not less than 20 days jail OR • 10 days jail AND 60 consecutive days electronic home confinement⁴ that includes substance abuse testing OR • Not less than 10 days jail AND substance use tx (if tx is more likely to reduce recidivism and is in interest of public safety) MAY: Suspend jail time if individual is participating in 24/7 sobriety program AND serves: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 days jail for a second offense; or • 10 days jail for third/subsequent offense;⁶ Convert jail time to electronic home confinement ¹⁰ or order two-day increments if requirements are met ¹¹
Increased Sentencing (§41-6a-505)		SHALL order unless described on the record why the order(s) not appropriate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment and One or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interlock • Ankle attached continuous transdermal alcohol monitoring device • Electronic home confinement 		SHALL order unless described on the record why the order(s) not appropriate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment and One or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interlock • Ankle attached continuous transdermal alcohol monitoring device • Electronic home confinement
Supervised Probation⁷ (§41-6a-507)	MAY order supervised probation	SHALL order supervised probation		

Court-Ordered Sentencing	FIRST CONVICTION	FIRST CONVICTION - EXTREME DUI	SECOND CONVICTION	SECOND CONVICTION - EXTREME DUI
Fine, Surcharge, and Court Security Fee (§41-6a-505) (§51-9-401)	SHALL order: \$700 minimum fine plus a \$630 surcharge plus a \$60 court security fee (justice court) or \$53 (district court)		SHALL order: \$800 minimum fine plus a \$720 surcharge plus a \$60 court security fee (justice court) or \$53 (district court)	
Screening, Assessment, Educational Series, and Treatment (§41-6a-505)	SHALL order: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screening • Assessment (if found appropriate by screening) • Educational series, unless treatment is ordered MAY order: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment • 24-7 sobriety program 		SHALL order: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screening • Assessment (if found appropriate by screening) • Educational series, unless treatment is ordered MAY order: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment • 24-7 sobriety program 	
Impaired Driving (§41-6a-502.5)	A conviction may NOT be entered as impaired driving if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BAC .16 or higher; • BAC .05 or higher + any measurable controlled substance; • Combination of two or more controlled substances that were not prescribed by a licensed physician or medical cannabis as defined in §26-61a; or • any prior conviction as defined in §41-6a-501(2) 		Impaired driving is unavailable after first offense	
Ignition Interlock® (§41-6a-518) (§41-6a-530)	SHALL order unless: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The court determines and states on the record that an ignition interlock system is not necessary for the safety of the community and in the best interest of justice. SHALL order: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interlock if under 21 Interlock for an ARD ⁹ violation OR describe on the record why such order not appropriate			
Driver License Suspension (§41-6a-509)	MAY order additional 90 days, 120 days, 180 days, one year or two years MAY shorten suspension periods for a convicted DUI defendant under the age of 21 if the defendant: completes at least six months of suspension, completes a screening, completes an assessment as appropriate, completes substance abuse treatment or educational series as appropriate, has not committed any traffic offense during suspension, has complied with probation, and provides an affidavit that the defendant has not unlawfully consumed alcohol.			
Interdicted Person (§41-6a-505) (§32B-1-102(58))	MAY: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate the individual an interdicted person for a time not to exceed the probationary period, unless good cause is found to extend or shorten the time. • Require the individual to surrender their driver's license or ID card • Notify the DLD that the person is an interdicted person, and • Provide the person's driver's license or ID card to the DLD 	SHALL: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designate the individual an interdicted person for a time not to exceed the probationary period, unless good cause is found to extend or shorten the time. • Require the individual to surrender their driver's license or ID card • Notify the DLD that the person is an interdicted person, and • Provide the person's driver's license or ID card to the DLD 		

UTAH DUI STATUTORY OVERVIEW

(Current as of May 7, 2025)

Court-Ordered Sentencing	FELONY DUI	
	THIRD DEGREE FELONY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> if third or subsequent DUI offense within 10 years if any prior felony DUI conviction or negligent operation of a vehicle resulting in injury conviction 	THIRD DEGREE FELONY - EXTREME DUI: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BAC .16 or higher BAC .05 or higher + any measurable controlled substance Combination of two or more substances³
Jail (§41-6a-505)	SHALL order: 0-5 year prison term OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60 days jail AND 60 days consecutive electronic home confinement that includes substance abuse testing MAY: Convert jail time to electronic home confinement ¹⁰ or order two-day increments if requirements are met ¹¹	SHALL order 0-5 year prison term OR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not less than 120 days jail AND 120 days consecutive electronic home confinement that includes substance abuse testing MAY: Convert jail time to electronic home confinement ¹⁰ or order two-day increments if requirements are met ¹¹
Fine, Surcharge, and Court Security Fee (§41-6a-505) (§51-9-401)	SHALL order: \$1,500 minimum fine plus a \$1,350 surcharge plus a \$53 court security fee, UNLESS a 0-5 prison term is imposed	SHALL order: \$1,500 minimum fine plus a \$1,350 surcharge plus a \$53 court security UNLESS a 0-5 prison term is imposed
Screening, Assessment, Educational Series, and Treatment (§41-6a-505)	SHALL order: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screening Assessment Treatment as appropriate UNLESS 0-5 prison term is imposed MAY order: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24-7 sobriety program⁶ 	SHALL order: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screening Assessment Treatment as appropriate UNLESS 0-5 prison term is imposed MAY order: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 24-7 sobriety program⁶
Supervised Probation⁷ (§41-6a-507)	SHALL order supervised probation if 0-5 prison term is not imposed	
Ignition Interlock⁸ (§41-6a-518) (§41-6a-530)	SHALL order unless: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The court determines and states on the record that an ignition interlock system is not necessary for the safety of the community and in the best interest of justice. 	
Driver License Suspension (§41-6a-509)	Court MAY order additional 90 days, 120 days, 180 days, one year or two years Court MAY shorten suspension periods for a convicted DUI defendant under the age of 21 if the defendant: completes at least six months of suspension, completes a screening, completes an assessment as appropriate, completes substance abuse treatment or educational series as appropriate, has not committed any traffic offense during suspension, has complied with probation, and provides an affidavit that the defendant has not unlawfully consumed alcohol.	
Interdicted Person (§41-6a-505) (§32B-1-102(58))	SHALL: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designate the individual an interdicted person for a time not to exceed the probationary period, unless good cause is found to extend or shorten the time. Require the individual to surrender their driver's license or ID card Notify the DLD that the person is an interdicted person, and Provide the person's driver's license or ID card to the DLD 	

The following statutory provisions also apply to DUI offenders, although they do not require a court order. Failure to comply carries additional criminal sanctions.

Statutory Provisions	FIRST OFFENSE	SECOND OR SUBSEQUENT OFFENSES WITHIN 10 YEARS
Driver License Denial, Suspension, or Revocation		
Driving Under the Influence/ DUI Conviction (§41-6a-509)	If 21 or older: 120 days If 19-20: Longer of one year or until 21st birthday If under 19: Until 21st birthday	If 21 or older: 2 years If 19-20: Longer of 2 years or until 21st birthday If under 19: Until 21st birthday
Driving with Controlled Substance/ Metabolite in Body Conviction (§41-6a-517)	If 21 or older: 120 days If 19-20: Longer of one year or until 21st birthday If under 19: Until 21st birthday	If 21 or older: 2 years If 19-20: Longer of two years or until 21st birthday If under 19: Until 21st birthday
Refusal of Chemical Test (§41-6a-521)	If 21 or older: 18 months If under 21: Longer of 2 years or until 21st birthday	If 21 or older: 36 months If under 21: Longer of 36 months or until 21st birthday
Per se Arrest (§53-3-223) ≥ .05 BAC, impaired to degree unsafe to drive, operating with metabolite of drug in system	If 21 or older: 120 days If under 21: 6 months	If 21 or older: 2 years If under 21: Longer of 2 years of until 21st birthday
Not A Drop (§53-3-231) A person under 21 may not operate a vehicle or motorboat with detectable alcohol in body	If under 21: Until successful completion of substance abuse program recommendation, but not less than 6 months	If under 21: Until successful completion of substance abuse program recommendation, and the longer of 2 years or until 21st birthday
Failure to Install or Removal of Ignition Interlock Device (§53-3-1007)	A person who is an interlock restricted driver (IRD) shall have their driving privilege suspended until they have had an, interlock device installed in their vehicle. If the interlock device is removed prior to the ending date of the interlock restriction period, the driver license shall be re-suspended until an interlock device is re-installed. This suspension may be imposed in addition to other license sanctions as listed above.	
Early License Reinstatement for Drivers Under 21		
Driving Under the Influence/DUI Conviction First Conviction (§41-6a-509)	Court may order shortening of the suspension period after 6 months if the person completes a screening; completes an assessment if appropriate; completes an education series or substance abuse treatment, as deemed appropriate by the court; has not been convicted of a violation of a motor vehicle law during the suspension period; has complied with all terms of probation or all court orders if not ordered to probation; and provides a sworn statement to the court that the person has not unlawfully consumed alcohol during the suspension period.	
Driving with Controlled Substance/ Metabolite in Body Conviction First Conviction (§41-6a-517)	Same as above but sworn statement must include the person has not consumed a controlled substance not prescribed by a practitioner during the suspension period.	
Early License Reinstatement for Drivers 21 or Older		
Driving Under the Influence/DUI Conviction First Conviction (§41-6a-509)	Court may order individual to participate in a 24/7 sobriety program, which allows for early reinstatement of the driving privilege upon payment of driver license reinstatement fees and ignition interlock installation. Provision does not apply if the person refused to submit to a chemical test when arrested for DUI. Person is not able to reinstate their driving privilege unless all other outstanding license sanctions have been cleared.	
Driving with Controlled Substance/ Metabolite in Body Conviction First Conviction (§41-6a-517)	Court may order individual to participate in a 24/7 sobriety program, which allows for early reinstatement of the driving privilege upon payment of driver license reinstatement fees. Provision does not apply if the person refused to submit to a chemical test when arrested for DUI. Person is not able to reinstate their driving privilege unless all other outstanding license sanctions have been cleared.	

Other Sanctions	
<p>IRD – Interlock Restricted Driver (§41-6a-518.2)</p> <p>An "interlock restricted driver" may not operate a motor vehicle without an ignition interlock.</p> <p><small>Note: If a person's violation of Section 41-6a-502 does not involve alcohol, or if all offenses are for metabolite convictions under Section 41-6a-517 (no alcohol involved), IRD does not apply.</small></p> <p><small>Note: The restriction period begins on the date of conviction or revocation of driver's license. Beginning May 5, 2024, the restriction does not end until a driver shows that they have had an interlock device installed and their driver's license reinstated for the length of the IRD period.</small></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 18 months IRD for 1st DUI (§41-6a-502) if over 21 or refused blood draw (§41-6a-520.1(1)) ● 3 years IRD for 1st Driving Without Ignition Interlock Device if IRD (§41-6a-518.2), Refusal to Submit to Chemical Test (§41-6a-520), or 1st DUI (§41-6a-502) if under 21 or refused blood draw if under 21 (§41-6a-520.1(1)) ● 3 years IRD for a combination of two of the following within 10 years: DUI (§41-6a-502), Refusal to Submit to Chemical Test (§41-6a-521), Controlled Substance/Metabolite (§41-6a-517), Alcohol-Related Reckless (§41-6a-512 – <i>only violations prior to July 1, 2008</i>), Impaired Driving (§41-6a-502.5), Driving with Controlled Substance/Bodily Injury or Death (§58-37-8(2)(g)), or Automobile Homicide (§76-5-207) ● 6 years IRD for Felony DUI (§41-6a-502) or 2nd+ offense for refused blood draw (§41-6a-520.1(1)) ● 10 years IRD for Automobile Homicide (§76-5-207)
<p>ARD – Alcohol Restricted Driver (§41-6a-529)</p> <p>An "alcohol restricted driver" may not operate or be in actual physical control of a vehicle with any measurable or detectable amount of alcohol in the person's body.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <small>Note: If Per se is drug only or metabolite, ARD does not apply.</small> ● <small>Note: A person under the age of 21 is an alcohol restricted driver</small> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2 years ARD for 1st DUI (§41-6a-502), Alcohol/Drug-Related Reckless (§41-6a-512), or Impaired Driving (§41-6a-502.5) ● 2 years ARD for any Per se offense (§53-3-223) ● 3 years ARD for any driving without an IID if an IRD (§41-6a-518.2) or driving with alcohol in body if an ARD (§41-6a-530) offense ● 5 years ARD for 1st Refusal to Submit to Test (§41-6a-521) or Class A misdemeanor DUI (§41-6a-502) ● 10 years ARD for 2nd offense within 10 years, DUI (§41-6a-502), Alcohol/Drug-Related Reckless (§41-6a-512), or Impaired Driving (§41-6a-502.5) ● 10 years ARD for 2nd offense of Refusal to Submit to Chemical Test (§41-6a-520.1(1)) if prior suspension for prior refusal within 10 years (41-6a-520(7)) ● 10 years ARD for felony violation of refusal to submit to chemical test 41-6a-520.1(1)) ● Lifetime ARD for any Felony DUI (§41-6a-502) or Automobile Homicide (§76-5-207)
<p>Interdicted Person (§41-6a-505) (§32B-1-102(58)) (§53-3-236)</p>	<p>Individuals convicted of DUI may be designated as interdicted persons by law or by court order. Alcohol may not be sold, offered for sale, or furnished to an interdicted person. Interdicted persons must obtain a driver's license or ID card with an "interdicted person identifier" from the DLD, and retailers must check for this indicator prior to furnishing alcohol to a person.</p>

¹ The DUI Statutory Overview was formerly called the DUI Sentencing Matrix. The DUI Statutory Overview is not a substitute for reference to the Utah State Code. It does not constitute legal advice and is not legally binding. It does not create any right or expectation on behalf of an offender or any party within the criminal justice system.

² 2022's HB 29 created a new offense for Negligent Operation of a Vehicle Resulting in Injury (76-5-102.1), which replaced a prior statutory scheme using injuries to enhance DUI offenses. Because this new statute directs the sentencing authority to refer to the sentencing guidelines and other factors, this offense is not reflected in the DUI Statutory Overview. Instead, these offenses should be scored on the Adult Sentencing, Supervision, and Release Guidelines – which were updated in 2025 to include a specific matrix for DUI Injury and Death offenses. Note that 76-5-102.1(5)(b) prohibits a court from imposing a lesser sentence than what would be available under DUI sentencing statutes (41-6a-505), which are reflected in this overview.

³ A combination of two or more controlled substances may only be considered if the substances are not (A) prescribed by a licensed physician; or (B) recommended in accordance with Title 26, Chapter 61a, Utah Medical Cannabis Act.

⁴ A person is guilty of a separate offense for each passenger in the vehicle at the time of the offense that is under 16 years old.

⁵ See §41-6a-506 for electronic home confinement provisions.

⁶ If an individual fails to successfully complete all the requirements of the 24/7 sobriety program, the court shall impose the suspended jail sentence or prison sentence.

⁷ Supervised probation is also required for all violations of §41-6a-517(14)(a) (driving with any measurable controlled substance or metabolite in the body).

⁸ Adoption of the ignition interlock restricted driver (IRD) provision (§41-6a-518.2) does not change the obligation of judges to impose interlock as a condition of probation. Note: If a person's violation of Section 41-6a-502 does not involve alcohol, the requirement to order ignition interlock does not apply.

⁹ ARD = Alcohol Restricted Driver.

¹⁰ A jail sentence may be converted to electronic home confinement with stipulation of both parties and approval from the judge (§41-6a-505(12)(b))

¹¹ A court may order a jail sentence imposed as a condition of misdemeanor probation to be served in multiple two-day increment at weekly intervals if the court determines the defendant can serve the statutorily required jail term and maintain employment as described in (§41-6a-505(12)(c))



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