



Mandatory Ignition Interlocks Devices for All Convicted DUI Offenders

One of the most effective countermeasures available to jurisdictions to separate drinking from driving is the alcohol ignition interlock. The interlock requires that a DUI offender blow into the device, which is connected to the starter or other on-board computer system, in order to start the vehicle. If the breath sample registers a BAC above a defined pre-set limit, the vehicle will not start. The device also requires repeated breath tests while the vehicle is in use to ensure the DUI offender continues to remain sober throughout the duration of their trip.

Ignition interlock devices are highly effective for both repeat (high-risk) drunk drivers and first-time DUI offenders, while they are installed. Interlocks have the most potential to reduce recidivism when coupled with other effective interventions such as assessment and treatment. The technology is reliable and seamless.



Research Highlights:

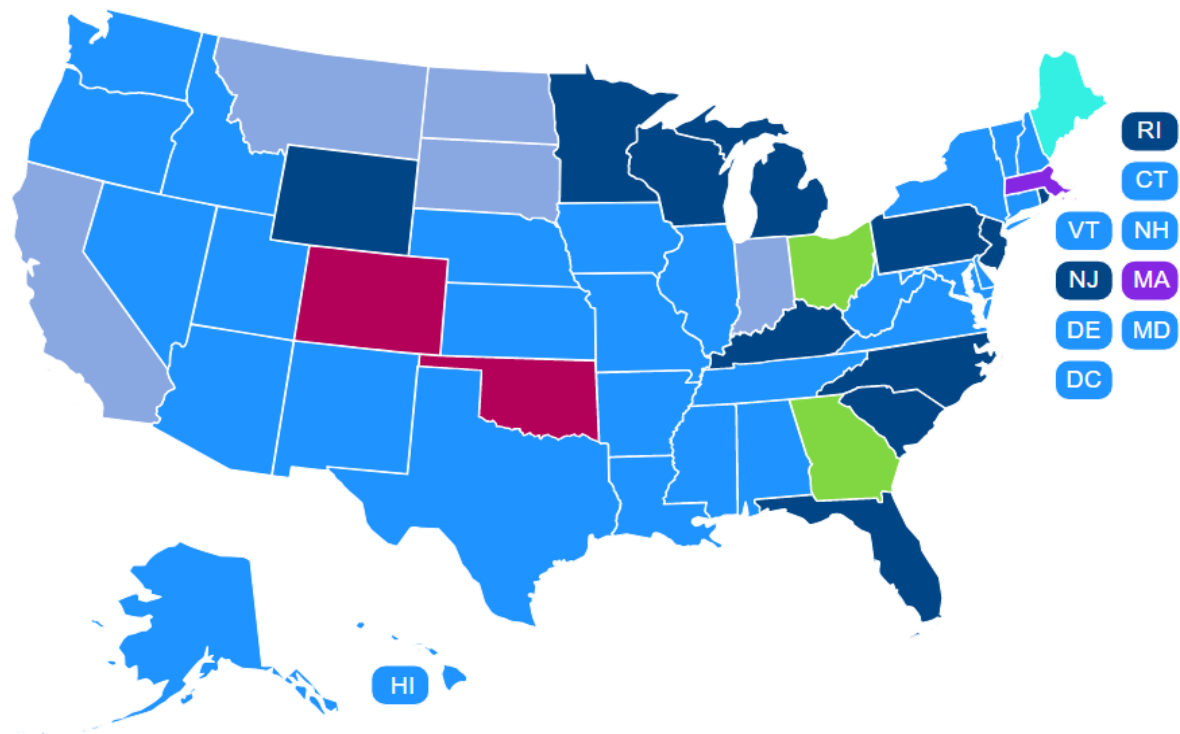
- More than 10 evaluations of interlock programs have reported reductions in recidivism ranging from 35-90% with an average reduction of 64% (Willis et al., 2004).
- A recent study commissioned by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) that involved a systematic review of 15 peer-reviewed studies on interlocks revealed that, while the devices were installed, the re-arrest rate of offenders decreased by a median of 67% compared to groups who never had an interlock installed (Elder et al., 2011).
- A study of New Mexico's interlock program (Marques et al., 2010) found that first offenders who participated in the program had a 61% lower recidivism rate while the device was installed and a 39% lower recidivism rate following the removal of the interlock when compared to offenders who never installed the device.
- A study by Kaufman and Wiebe (2016) examined the impact that the passage of all offender interlock laws have on alcohol-involved crashes (defined as any crash involving at least one driver who had a blood alcohol concentration above .00) in 18 states. The authors found that requiring all drivers convicted of DUI to install an interlock was associated with a 15% reduction in the rate of alcohol-involved crash deaths; this translates into an estimated 915 lives saved.
- A recent examination of the effects of state interlock laws on alcohol-involved fatal crashes in the U.S. found that interlocks may reduce the occurrence of these crashes (McGinty et al., 2017). State laws that require interlocks for all DUI offenders were associated with a 7% decrease in the rate of fatal crashes

involving a driver above the legal limit (.08) and an 8% decrease in the rate of fatal crashes involving a high-BAC (.15>) driver. This translates into an estimated 1,250 prevented fatal crashes involving a drunk driver. The study also found that laws requiring interlocks for high-risk offenders (such as repeat drunk drivers), may reduce alcohol-involved fatal crashes two years post-implementation.

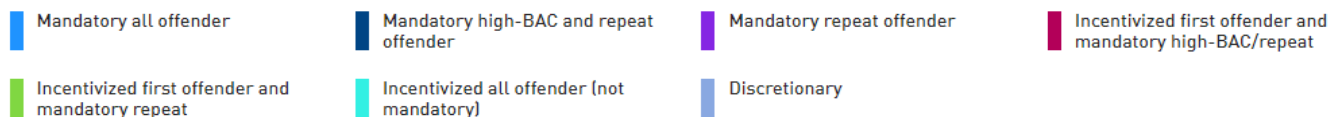
- Results from a survey of DUI offenders required to install an interlock in Santa Fe, New Mexico reveal 87% felt that interlocks reduced driving after drinking. Furthermore, 85% of the offenders thought that interlocks were fair to DUI offenders and 67% believed that all convicted DUI offenders should be required to install the device (Robertson et al., 2006).
- Long-term alcohol recovery efforts can be supported by integrating interlocks into treatment programs (Beirness, 2001).

Prevalence:

Currently, all 50 states have passed some form of interlock legislation and achieved different degrees of program implementation. As of 2018, 29 states have established mandatory interlock provisions for all DUI offenses, including first offenses. However, more work is needed to strengthen existing practices and increase program participation rates. While all states have an interlock program, most have participation rates below 30%. This means that the majority of eligible offenders fail to install the device as required.



STATE LAW: IGNITION INTERLOCKS



Access Responsibility.org's interactive [State Laws Map](#) to stay current with changes in state interlock laws.

Improving interlock programs

A majority of states have passed strong all offender or, at a minimum, required high-BAC and repeat offenders to install an ignition interlock. As such, in recent years the focus has shifted to improving the implementation of programs and strengthening program infrastructure. Common interlock law improvements include:

- Removal of opt or wait out provisions that allow offenders to wait out the interlock installation period by agreeing not to drive during that timeframe.
- Creation of hybrid interlock programs that leverage the strengths of both administrative and judicial models which limits the likelihood that an offender can avoid the interlock sanction.
- Allowing offenders to install the interlock post-arrest and pre-conviction and permit that each day the device is installed is credited against their post-conviction interlock term.
- Reduction of the hard suspension period for those offenders who install the interlock.
- Improve the monitoring of offenders by designating a single agency with the authority to supervise offenders and act when there is non-compliance.
- Define program violations and create offenses for tampering and device circumvention.
- Establish compliance-based exit criteria (currently 20 states have these criteria which ensures that non-compliant offenders have their interlock installation period extended).
- Application of graduated sanctions for non-compliance.
- Tie assessment and treatment to the interlock program so that an offender who requires treatment goes through the program while the interlock is installed. The interlock will act as a safety net if there is a relapse.

Responsibility.org Position:

The Foundation for Advancing Alcohol Responsibility supports mandatory and effective use of ignition interlocks for all convicted DUI offenders. Effective use of interlocks requires proper assessment and treatment, supervision, and verification of installation for all offenders ordered to install a device.

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