10th Anniversary
2006-2016
CAMPAIGN TO
ELIMINATE
DRUNK DRIVING
madd

How Technology Has STOPPED 1.77 MILLION Drunk Drivers

A STATE BY STATE GUIDE TO CREATING A FUTURE OF NO MORE VICTIMS®

Released February 10, 2016

NOAH LEOTTA
6/7/91 - 12/10/15

THE DEATH OF MARYLAND POLICE OFFICER NOAH LEOTTA BY A SUSPECTED REPEAT DRUNK DRIVER IN DECEMBER 2015 HAS RENEWED EFFORTS TO PASS A LAW THAT COULD HELP SAVE COUNTLESS LIVES. BILLS REQUIRING ALL CONVICTED DRUNK DRIVERS TO INSTALL IGNITION INTERLOCK DEVICES HAVE STALLED IN THE MARYLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR YEARS, BUT "NOAH'S LAW" COULD BE THE TIPPING POINT.

THIS REPORT IS DEDICATED TO NOAH AND ALL WHO HAVE BEEN VICTIMS OF DRUNK DRIVING.

IT'S TIME TO TAKE ACTION NOW.

THIS HAND-HELD DEVICE WILL STOP A DRIVER FROM STARTING HIS OR HER VEHICLE IF ALCOHOL IS DETECTED. MADD IS CONFIDENT THAT AN IGNITION INTERLOCK IS THE SAFEST, MOST EFFECTIVE WAY TO STOP A DRUNK DRIVER FROM BECOMING A REPEAT OFFENDER.

Drunk driving continues to be the leading killer on our nation's roadways, despite a dramatic shift in social attitudes and tougher laws enacted since the founding of Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) more than 35 years ago.

Today, the technology exists that can stop this completely preventable, violent crime. Ignition interlocks — cell phone-size devices installed in the vehicles of drunk driving offenders — take the decision to drive drunk out of the hands of the driver. If the device detects alcohol on the driver's breath, the car will not start.

Across the nation, **ignition interlocks have prevented 1.77 million attempts to drive drunk**. This data, provided by 11 major ignition interlock companies, illustrates the dangerous rate at which drunk driving offenders continue to make the reckless decision to drink and drive, even after they have been caught.

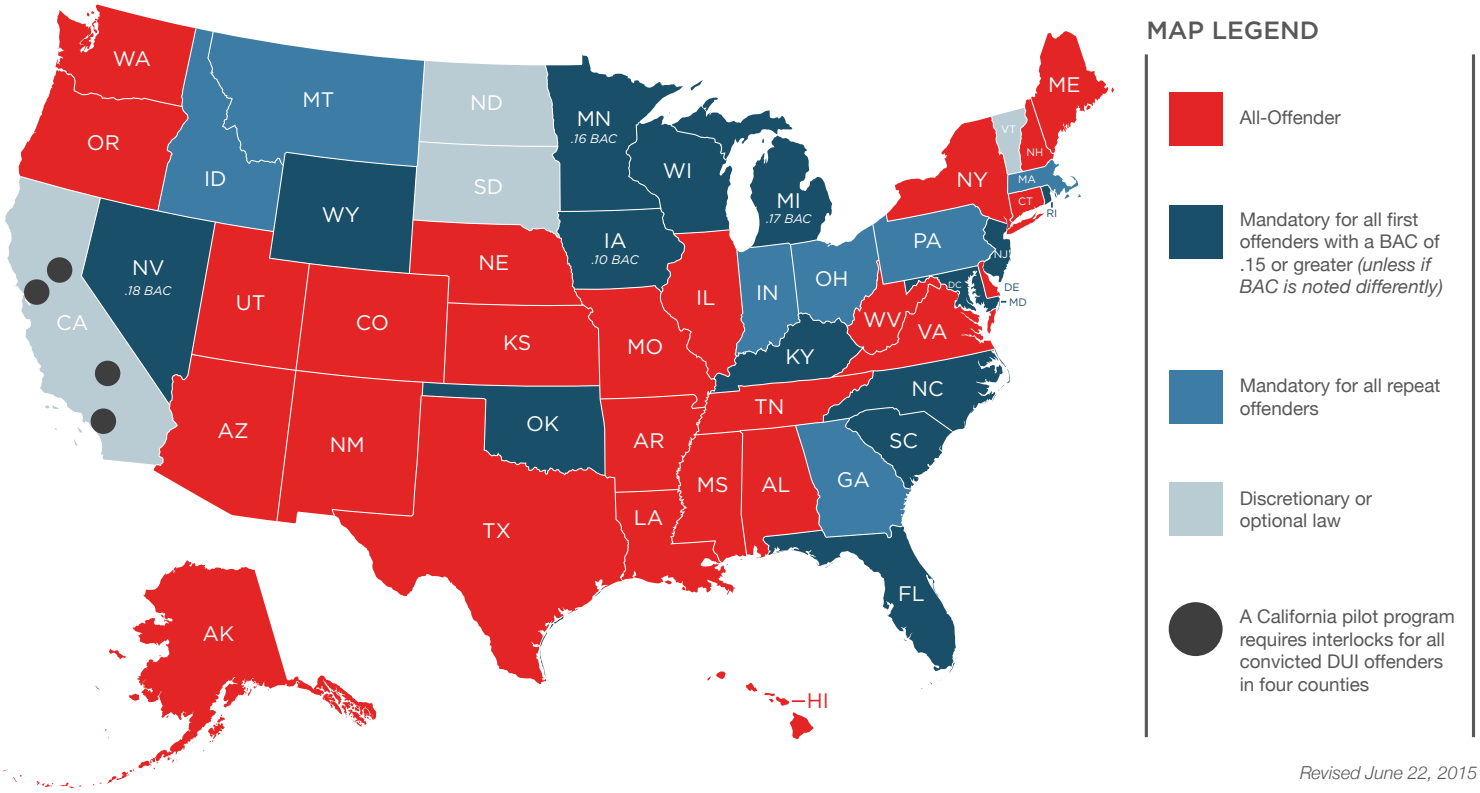
These alarming numbers reinforce MADD's belief that every drunk driving offender should use an ignition interlock before regaining unrestricted driving privileges. No other option available today — be it DUI court, treatment programs, license suspension, monitoring devices or twice-daily alcohol testing or alcohol ankle bracelets — can physically block an offender from operating his or her vehicle after consuming alcohol. That's why MADD believes every option for treatment and rehabilitation should include an ignition interlock requirement to allow the offender to safely travel without putting others or themselves at risk.

It's time to take action now. MADD urges every state to require ignition interlocks for anyone who seeks driving privileges after a drunk driving offense. For the 25 states that have these laws in place, there is always room to evaluate and improve laws to make sure every drunk driver installs an ignition interlock during a license suspension period. All-offender ignition interlock laws are endorsed by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, National Transportation Safety Board, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, AAA and every other major traffic safety organization. Even segments of the alcohol industry have endorsed requiring ignition interlocks for all convicted drunk drivers.

This report will show how ignition interlocks are saving lives and will provide MADD's recommendations for every state to pass effective, lifesaving ignition interlock laws.

GET THE FACTS

- About **one-third** of all drivers arrested or convicted of drunk driving are repeat offenders
- On average, a drunk driver has driven drunk **80 times** before a first arrest
- **50-75 percent** of convicted drunk drivers will continue to drive even on a suspended license
- Each day, people drive drunk almost **300,000 times**, but fewer than **4,000** are arrested



Revised June 22, 2015

IGNITION INTERLOCKS FOR ALL OFFENDERS

MADD launched its *Campaign to Eliminate Drunk Driving®* in 2006 to push the nation toward a day when there will be No More Victims® of this violent crime. The Campaign's three-pronged approach emphasizes high-visibility law enforcement, development of advanced vehicle technology to passively detect if a driver is drunk, and passing laws in every state to require all drunk driving offenders to install ignition interlocks.

Combined with enforcement efforts, ignition interlocks are the best-proven countermeasure available to stop drunk driving. Today, 25 states require ignition interlocks for all offenders, and every state in the nation has an ignition interlock law on the books. In addition to the 25 states with all-offender interlock laws, 14 other states require ignition interlocks for first-time offenders with a BAC of .15 or greater. Only a handful of states reserve interlocks only for repeat offenders: Pennsylvania, Georgia and Idaho. Other states require interlocks for repeat offenders but allow judges the option to order the devices for first-time offenders too: Montana, Indiana and Ohio. However, interlocks are rarely, if ever, used for first-time offenders in these states.

States that require ignition interlocks for all offenders have experienced significant reductions in drunk driving fatalities. For example, drunk driving fatalities have decreased by 50 percent in Arizona since its law passed in 2007. Drunk driving fatalities in West Virginia have dropped 40 percent since 2008, and other states, such as Oregon, Washington and Hawaii have experienced reductions of 25 to 33 percent.

Ignition interlocks not only protect the public and would-be drivers from the immediate risk of drunk driving, they also help rehabilitate the offender as he or she learns sober driving. The devices complement other rehabilitative programs by ensuring drivers remain sober when driving to and from treatment and while carrying out their daily responsibilities for family, work and/or school. This cannot be accomplished by simply revoking driving privileges.

The public supports ignition interlocks for all arrested drunk drivers. Three surveys indicate strong public support of ignition interlocks for all convicted drunk drivers:

- 88 percent (Center for Excellence in Rural Safety)
- 84 percent (Insurance Institute for Highway Safety)
- 76 percent (American Automobile Association)
- 69 percent (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)

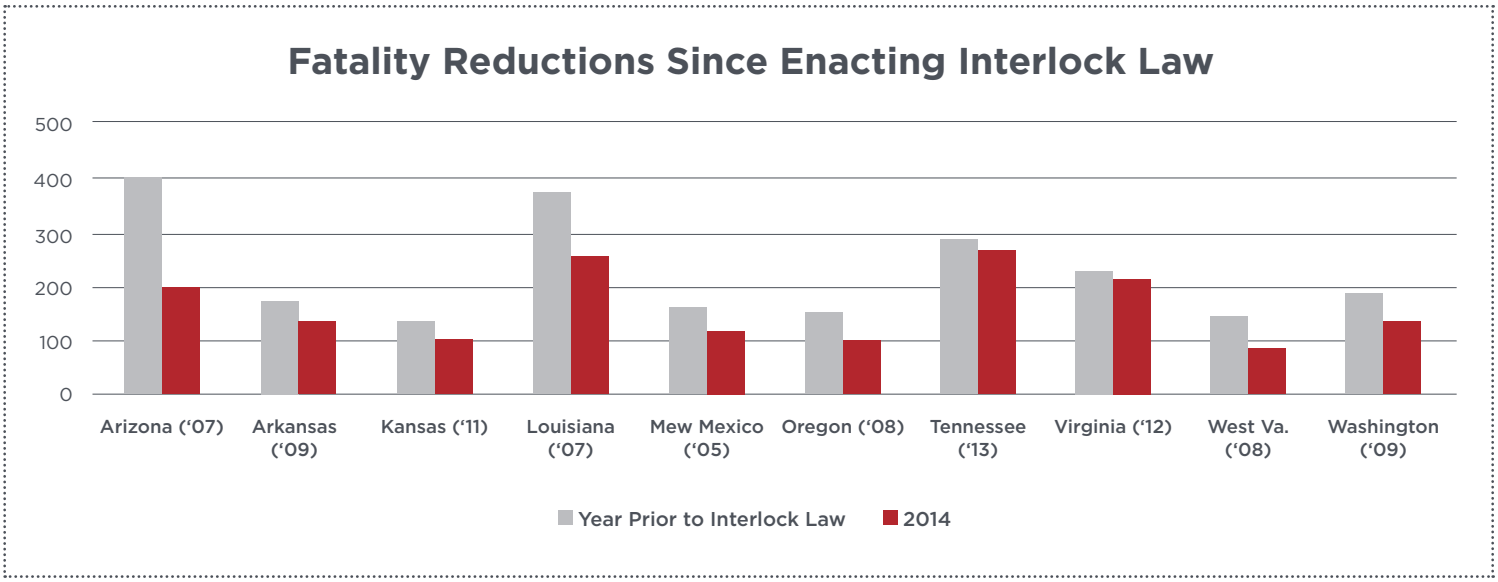
IGNITION INTERLOCKS STOP DRUNK DRIVING

	Type of first-time offender ignition interlock device (IID) law	Effective date of current IID law	.08 BAC starts stopped via interlock	Drinking and driving occurrences stopped by an interlock
Alabama	All	7/1/14	719	3,797
Alaska	All	1/1/09	9,617	117,430
Arizona	All	9/1/07	59,782	563,515
Arkansas	All	4/1/09	40,521	306,066
California	4-county pilot	7/1/10	124,455	1,024,279
Colorado	All	1/1/09	92,503	816,497
Connecticut	All	1/1/12	21,518	157,713
Delaware	All	1/1/15	721	4,710
District of Columbia	Optional	4/1/13	25	165
Florida	.15 BAC	10/1/08	49,744	662,208
Georgia	No	5/1/99	15,250	108,860
Hawaii	All	1/1/11	6,445	62,336
Idaho	No	10/1/00	4,638	31,028
Illinois	All	1/1/09	96,456	707,485
Indiana	Discretionary	1/1/15	1,290	7,939
Iowa	.10 BAC	7/1/95	127,633	595,473
Kansas	All	7/1/11	58,497	410,491
Kentucky	.15 BAC	6/25/15	371	2,029
Louisiana	All	7/1/07	60,970	379,814
Maine	All	12/1/13	5,185	36,901
Maryland	.15 BAC	10/1/11	18,491	140,305
Massachusetts	No	1/1/06	37,983	243,665
Michigan	.17 BAC	10/1/10	86,393	451,594
Minnesota	.16 BAC	7/1/11	58,350	325,875
Mississippi	All	10/1/14	2,835	18,289
Missouri	All	3/1/14	28,174	148,395
Montana	Discretionary	5/1/09	4,512	30,060
Nebraska	All	1/1/09	22,178	181,913
Nevada	.18 BAC	7/1/05	6,099	37,476
New Hampshire	All	7/1/07	8,850	55,661
New Jersey	.15 BAC	1/1/10	39,676	186,869
New Mexico	All	6/1/05	62,231	461,774
New York	All	8/1/10	84,233	433,437
North Carolina	.15 BAC	12/1/07	14,007	129,704
North Dakota	Discretionary		0	0
Ohio	Discretionary	9/1/08	16,641	108,103
Oklahoma	.15 BAC	11/1/11	27,785	239,430
Oregon	All	1/1/08	38,522	240,871
Pennsylvania	No	10/1/03	78,210	462,998
Rhode Island	.15 BAC	1/1/15	1,296	7,787
South Carolina	.15 BAC	10/1/14	1,015	8,345
South Dakota	.17 Optional	7/1/11	1,487	8,605
Tennessee	All	7/1/13	26,613	160,771
Texas	All	9/1/15	18,594	120,567
Utah	All	7/1/09	8,066	57,013
Vermont	Optional	7/1/11	6,270	32,945
Virginia	All	7/1/12	10,067	102,577
Washington	All	1/1/09	103,913	795,695
West Virginia	All	6/1/08	15,046	157,843
Wisconsin	.15 BAC	7/1/10	156,860	1,272,442
Wyoming	.15 BAC	7/1/09	15,772	97,993
			= 1,776,509	**= 12,717,738**

CURRENT IGNITION INTERLOCK LAWS HAVE STOPPED MORE THAN 1.77 MILLION ATTEMPTS TO DRIVE DRUNK (.08 BAC OR ABOVE).

Date range for BAC starts: Law effective date through December 1, 2015.

Source: ADS, Blow and Drive, Intoxalock, LMG, Smart Start, Sensolock, Budget IID, ACS, Draeger



As part of MADD's *Campaign to Eliminate Drunk Driving*, launched in 2006, MADD calls for all arrested drunk drivers with an illegal blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of .08 or greater to use an ignition interlock during a court-ordered or DMV-administrated license suspension period. Twenty-five states have laws like this in place.

All-offender interlock laws save lives. Due in part to all-offender interlock laws, drunk driving deaths have declined dramatically and at a better pace compared to the national average decline.

ARIZONA: A CASE STUDY

States with all-offender ignition interlock laws have experienced substantial annual decreases in drunk driving fatalities. For example, the number of drunk driving fatalities in Arizona have dropped by 50 percent since passing an all-offender ignition interlock law in 2007, according to data from National Highway Transportation Safety Administration's (NHTSA) 2014 Fatal Analysis Reporting System (FARS).

In 2015, based on the FARS data, the decrease in Arizona was 50 percent, illustrating the continued progress of one of the oldest all-offender ignition interlock laws in the U.S. These decreases are unheard of in traffic safety, and similar results in states that don't have all-offender ignition interlock laws could save thousands of lives.

Arizona is an example of a state that has enacted a strong all-offender law with a compliance-based removal component. Interlocks are also required for refusing an alcohol test.

When Arizona enacted its all-offender ignition interlock law in 2007, 399 people had died as a result of drunk driving the previous year. Seven years later, drunk driving fatalities have been cut in half to 199 in 2014.

In Arizona, offenders who are ordered to use an ignition interlock must show proof that they have complied with the order before they can receive unrestricted driving privileges. In other states, offenders can wait until the order expires and obtain driving privileges without ever using an ignition interlock.

Because of Arizona's strong law, the state has had some of the highest interlock installation rates in the country. This has undoubtedly contributed to Arizona's success in reducing drunk driving fatalities by 50 percent in seven years – from 2007 to 2014.

MADD'S MODEL ALL-OFFENDER IGNITION INTERLOCK LAW

In this report, MADD looks at five key aspects to a first-time offender ignition interlock law and three other elements critical to implementation. MADD's model law is largely based on a CDC report, "Increasing Alcohol Ignition Interlock Use: Successful Practices for States," released in May 2015.

Implementing these eight components in a first-time offender ignition interlock law will boost interlock installations, reduce repeat offenses and save lives.

5 KEY COMPONENTS TO A FIRST-TIME OFFENDER LAW

Circumvention Penalties Attempts to circumvent an interlock device should result in fines, jail time or, at the very least, extra time on an ignition interlock.

Indigent Fund States must use an objective standard when determining eligibility for help covering the average cost of an interlock device at $2.50 per day. Thirty states have a system that provides an interlock at a reduced cost, some of which are through agreements with interlock companies or fees paid by other interlock users.

Interlocks for First-Time Refusals Nationally, one in five drivers arrested for suspicion of drunk driving refuse a chemical test. In some states, like Florida, the refusal rate is over 40 percent. Twenty-six states require an interlock for refusals.

Interlock Available Upon Arrest An ignition interlock should be available upon arrest for any drunk driver seeking driving privileges during a license suspension. The sooner an interlock is installed, the lower the risk the offender will drive illegally and unmonitored on a suspended license.

Compliance-Based Removal Every time an interlock user attempts to start or use an interlock, that data is recorded. This information can be used to determine whether an offender will continue to drive sober after the device is removed. Twenty-five states have a compliance-based removal component that includes extending time on an interlock for attempts to drink and drive.

OTHER KEY COMPONENTS TO A FIRST-TIME OFFENDER LAW

Monitoring Interlock Users Every 30 days or sooner, the information from the interlock is downloaded by a service center. This information is typically sent to a monitoring agency (such as a court or driver's license agency) every reporting period and/or at the end of the interlock restriction period. States should use this information to confirm compliance with an interlock order.

Administrative Component It is important to have a strong administrative component to an interlock law to ensure that arrested drunk drivers can only be fully relicensed if they demonstrate successful use of an interlock during a license suspension — even if a judge fails to order the device.

Educate Stakeholders and Public States should have dedicated working groups of government and community stakeholders to make sure the interlock law is being implemented and suggest changes as needed to improve the law. Additionally, states could better publicize interlock laws during the twice-yearly, federally funded Drive Sober or Get Pulled Over drunk driving crackdowns.

	Circumvention Penalties	Compliance based removal	Indigent Fund	Interlocks for first-time refusals	Interlock Available upon arrest
Alabama	√	√	√	√	
Alaska	√			√	
Arizona	√	√		√	
Arkansas	√				
California	√	√	√		
Colorado	√	√	√	√	
Connecticut	√	√		√	
Delaware	√	√	√	√	
District of Columbia	√	√			
Florida	√		√		
Georgia	√				
Hawaii	√		√	√	√
Idaho	√				
Illinois	√	√	√	√	
Indiana	√	√	√		√
Iowa	√			√	
Kansas	√		√	√	
Kentucky	√		√	√	
Louisiana	√			√	
Maine	√		√		
Maryland	√	√	√		
Massachusetts	√				
Michigan	√	√	√		
Minnesota	√	√	√	√	
Mississippi	√		√	√	√
Missouri	√	√			
Montana	√				
Nebraska	√	√	√	√	√
Nevada					
New Hampshire	√		√		
New Jersey	√			√	
New Mexico	√	√	√		
New York	√	√	√		√
North Carolina	√	√		√	
North Dakota					
Ohio	√		√		
Oklahoma	√			√	
Oregon	√		√		
Pennsylvania	√				
Rhode Island	√	√			
South Carolina	√	√	√	√	
South Dakota					
Tennessee	√		√	√	
Texas					√
Utah	√	√	√	√	
Vermont	√	√	√	√	
Virginia	√	√	√		
Washington	√	√	√	√	√
West Virginia	√	√	√	√	√
Wisconsin	√	√	√	√	
Wyoming	√	√	√	√	

MADD BELIEVES ALL ARRESTED DRUNK DRIVERS SHOULD USE AN IGNITION INTERLOCK INSTEAD OF LOSING THEIR LICENSE.

12 oz.
5% alcohol

=

5 oz.
12% alcohol

=

1.5 oz.
40% alcohol

.08 BAC

- Trouble controlling speed
- Difficulty processing information and reasoning
- Reduced coordination and ability to track moving objects
- Difficulty steering
- 11 times more likely to cause a crash compared to a sober driver

TO REACH THE ILLEGAL .08 BAC LEVEL, A 160-POUND MALE MUST DRINK FOUR DRINKS IN AN HOUR.

LICENSE SUSPENSION

Prior to the advancement of ignition interlock technology, license revocations were the favored response to a drunk driving offense. Today, however, studies show that 50 to 75 percent of drunk driving offenders continue to drive even after losing their license. The safest way to ensure that these drivers are sober when they get behind the wheel is to monitor their driving behavior — and stop them if they attempt to start a vehicle after drinking.

Unfortunately, people continue to make the dangerous — and often tragic — decision to drink and drive. Short of incarceration, which costs taxpayers more than $100 per day, the only physical barrier to prevent an offender from driving drunk again is an ignition interlock. Any other program aimed at treating, monitoring and rehabilitating drunk driving offenders should include an ignition interlock component to ensure public safety while offenders address changing their drunk driving behavior.

ALL-OFFENDER LAWS TARGET DRUNK DRIVERS, NOT SOCIAL DRINKERS.

FIRST-TIME OFFENDERS ARE SERIOUS OFFENDERS. RESEARCH INDICATES FIRST-TIME OFFENDERS HAVE DRIVEN DRUNK AT LEAST 80 TIMES BEFORE THE FIRST ARREST. (CDC)

PREVENTING REPEAT OFFENSES

The overwhelming majority of studies on ignition interlocks relate to recidivism. Because ignition interlocks help reform behavior, the preventive effects continue even after the device is removed. Some key findings:

- Fifteen peer-reviewed studies compiled by the CDC show a dramatic reduction — 67 percent — in recidivism comparing offenders with ignition interlocks to offenders whose licenses were suspended. Even after the interlock is removed, offenders who used them are 39 percent less likely to reoffend (Marques 2010).
- A study of New Mexico's ignition interlock device program found that recidivism rates were reduced by 75 percent for offenders in the program compared to non-participating offenders. The study found that alcohol-involved crashes declined 31 percent between 2002 and 2007. (Roth)
- According to a Washington State study, recidivism among "simple" first offenders dropped by 12 percent two years after they removed the device. Simple offenders were those with a .08 to .14 BAC. The authors noted that only one-third of the simple offenders installed an interlock. Had all of these offenders installed an interlock, recidivism could have been reduced by 50 percent, the study found. In addition, the authors wrote, late-night vehicle crashes were reduced by 8 percent. The study also recommends that jurisdictions seek to increase interlock installment rates and reconsider plea agreements that reduce drunk driving charges without requiring an ignition interlock. (McCartt, Leaf Farmer & Eichelberger, 2013)
- A NHTSA study compared recidivism of multiple offenders with and without interlocks from 1999-2002. The study compared multiple offenders who were ordered by the courts to install interlocks to multiple offenders who were similarly prohibited from driving but not required to install interlocks. Multiple offender rearrest rates were 66 percent lower than the rearrest rates of those without interlock devices. During the full study period, including both the time on interlock and after interlock, the rearrest rate for those who installed the interlock was 22 percent lower than the rearrest rate for those without the interlock.

IGNITION INTERLOCK VS. LICENSE SUSPENSION AFTER DUI

Ignition interlock installed at a service center for a one-time estimated cost of $70-$150.

Person blows into an interlock device before starting vehicle.

IF ALCOHOL IS DETECTED

Car will not start. Person is given second chance to blow into the device.

If interlock detects **no alcohol**, car starts.

If person blows **positive too many times**, car will enter lockout mode.

If interlock detects no alcohol, car starts.

Rolling Retest
Typically within 7-15 minutes, person is prompted to blow again into the device. Rolling retest is less frequent the longer car is in use.

IF ALCOHOL IS DETECTED ON ROLLING RETEST

Person is given another opportunity to take test, typically within 5 minutes. Car will not shut off.

If **no alcohol** detected on rolling retest, car remains in normal operation.

If person **misses rolling retest too many times**, car will be in lockout. Car will not shut off but horn may beep and lights flash.

If no alcohol detected on rolling retest. **Person gets to destination safe and sober.**

Person applies to court or driver's license agency for unrestricted driving privileges after license suspension or revocation period.

License suspension with or without time/route restricted privileges (no ignition interlock).

There is nothing stopping a drunk driver from driving on suspended or restricted license, unless an interlock is installed.

50% - 75% of convicted drunk drivers continue to drive on suspended license, which is one reason one-third of first offenders repeat the offense.

Drunk drivers caught driving on suspended license:
California: 43,000 in 2009
Florida: 17,000 in 2012
Wisconsin: 2,000 in 2014

People who use an interlock are less likely to reoffend. Compared to license suspension alone, interlocks reduce repeat offenses by 67% while the device is installed and 39% after the device is removed. Compliance Based Removal could help decrease repeat offenses even more.

MADD supports ignition interlocks for ALL arrested drunk drivers. Interlocks accomplish what license suspension and other monitoring technologies do not — separate drinking from driving.

- **Interlock Service Center:** Person must get interlock serviced every 30 days.
- **Lockout Mode:** If person blows positive for alcohol too many times or misses a rolling test, device may need to be taken to get serviced sooner than 30 days.
- **Extra time on interlock possible.** The interlock service center may report any violations, too many positive blows or missed rolling retests to a monitoring agency which may result in extra time on interlock if the state has a **Compliance Based Removal** aspect to the interlock law. Many states require offenders to show proof of installation and/or compliance with the interlock order to the court/driver's license agency in order to have device removed.

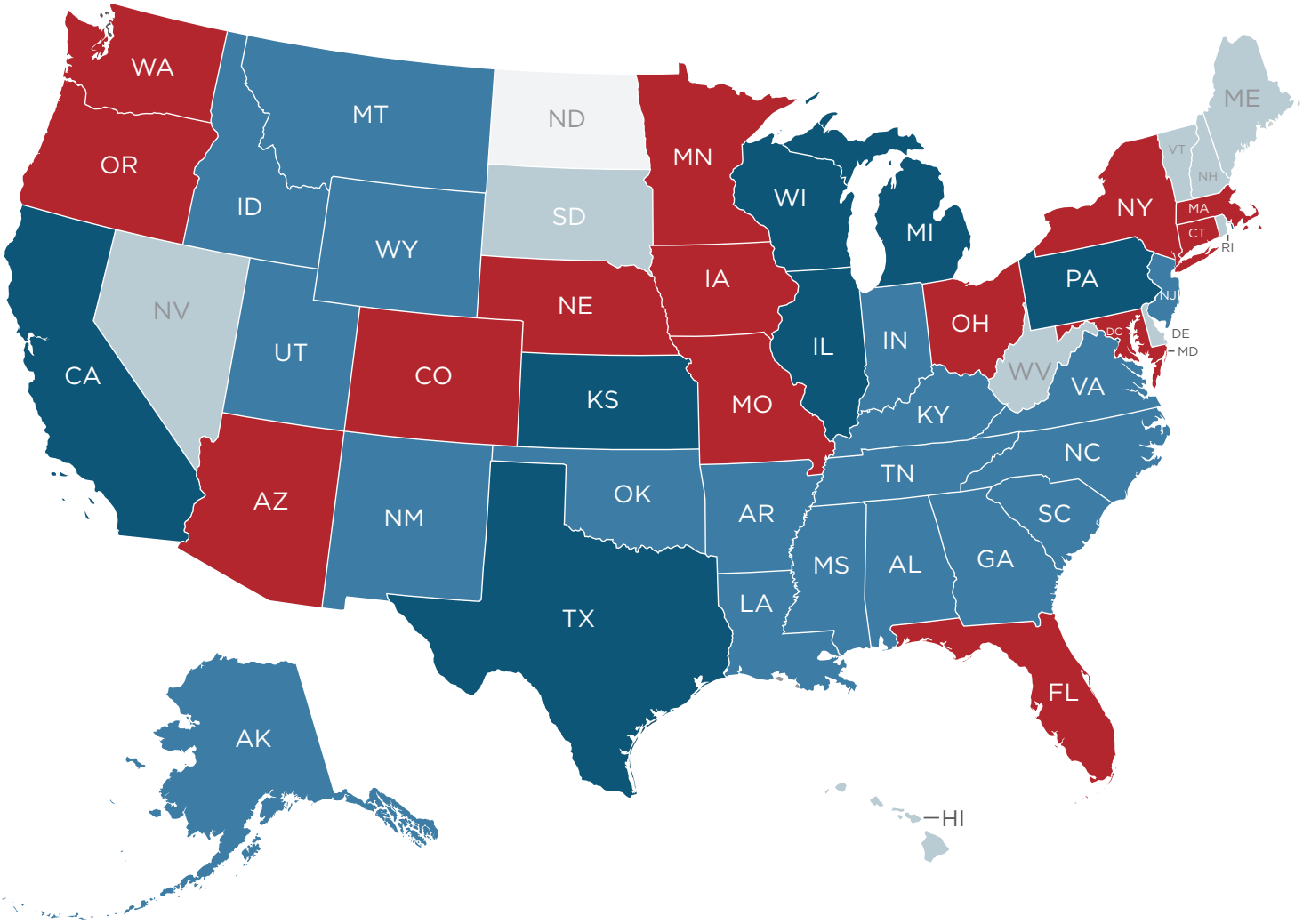
AVAILABILITY OF INTERLOCKS

Offenders pay for installation and maintenance of the devices, which costs an average of $2.50 per day — less than buying a beer at most establishments. Some states also collect a fee for an interlock-restricted license, which is designed to offset administrative costs of administering the program.

Federal funds also are available as incentive grants to states which pass all-offender ignition interlock laws.

AVAILABILITY OF INTERLOCK INSTALLATION CENTERS

More than 4,900 Centers Nationwide



MAP LEGEND

200+	101-199	26-100	10-25	0-10

Revised September 2015

INTERLOCK INCENTIVE GRANT BREAKDOWN

STATE/JURISDICTION	FY 16 PROJECTED FEDERAL INTERLOCK INCENTIVE GRANT DOLLARS*
Alabama	$ 283,993.10
Alaska	$ 129,622.69
American Samoa	$ 43,265.25
Arizona	$ 307,408.25
Arkansas	$ 211,999.73
California	$ 1,582,365.95
Colorado	$ 279,874.25
Connecticut	$ 156,447.14
Delaware	$ 129,795.75
D.C.	$ 129,795.75
Florida	$ 832,579.16
Georgia	$ 493,050.79
Guam	$ 43,265.25
Hawaii	$ 129,795.75
Idaho	$ 129,795.75
Illinois	$ 630,720.81
Indian Nations	$ 346,122.00
Indiana	$ 343,612.62
Iowa	$ 231,676.76
Kansas	$ 251,146.12
Kentucky	$ 244,483.27
Louisiana	$ 233,390.06
Maine	$ 129,795.75
Maryland	$ 250,519.64
Massachusetts	$ 283,716.20
Michigan	$ 496,944.66
Minnesota	$ 341,622.41
Mississippi	$ 188,584.57
Missouri	$ 360,416.84
Montana	$ 129,795.75
Nebraska	$ 164,641.75
Nevada	$ 141,113.94
New Hampshire	$ 129,795.75
New Jersey	$ 371,233.15
New Mexico	$ 147,274.91
New York	$ 847,012.45
North Carolina	$ 467,506.99
North Dakota	$ 129,795.75
Northern Mariana Islands	$ 43,265.25
Ohio	$ 560,458.05
Oklahoma	$ 256,580.24
Oregon	$ 204,835.00
Pennsylvania	$ 600,862.60
Puerto Rico	$ 158,084.30
Rhode Island	$ 129,795.75
South Carolina	$ 241,887.36
South Dakota	$ 129,795.75
Tennessee	$ 336,626.14
Texas	$ 1,267,098.99
Utah	$ 150,909.19
Vermont	$ 129,795.75
Virgin Islands	$ 43,265.25
Virginia	$ 377,446.04
Washington	$ 338,974.58
West Virginia	$ 129,795.75
Wisconsin	$ 331,792.55
Wyoming	$ 129,795.75
TOTAL	**$ 17,305,041.04**

**Out of $17,306,100 annual appropriation.*
Source: ghsa.org/html/stateinfo/programs/402.html

MADD'S CALL TO ACTION

As part of MADD's *Campaign to Eliminate Drunk Driving*, our goal is for every state to enact laws that require ignition interlocks for every drunk driving offender. Twenty-five states have these laws. MADD challenges the other 25 states to take action now.

Even in states with all-offender laws, improvements can be made to get the highest rate of ignition interlock use. All states, for example, can do better to publicize ignition interlock laws and, where applicable, require interlock use in plea agreements.

MADD calls on states to continue working on implementing all-offender interlock laws by following the best practices described in this report, such as making interlocks available upon arrest, providing for compliance-based removal of an interlock order, and ensuring every drunk driver installs an interlock.

States must also ensure that judges are ordering these devices and driver license agencies are only restoring legal driving privileges once offenders have proven compliance with an interlock order. Every state should form working groups to improve implementation the law. They should also advertise existing interlock laws, especially during the twice-a-year, federally funded Drive Sober or Get Pulled Over drunk driving crackdown. Implementing these recommendations will help achieve the ultimate goal – No More Victims®.

MADD'S RECOMMENDATION FOR EACH STATE

	Call to Action
Alabama	IID after arrest
Alaska	Compliance-based removal, IID after arrest, Indigent fund
Arizona	IID after arrest, Indigent fund
Arkansas	Compliance-based removal, IID after arrest, IID Refusal, Indigent fund
California	Enact statewide all-offender IID law
Colorado	IID after arrest
Connecticut	IID after arrest, Indigent fund
Delaware	IID after arrest
District of Columbia	Enact all-offender IID law
Florida	Enact all-offender IID law
Georgia	Enact all-offender IID law
Hawaii	Compliance-based removal
Idaho	Enact all-offender IID law
Illinois	IID after arrest
Indiana	Enact all-offender IID law
Iowa	Enact all-offender IID law
Kansas	Compliance-based removal, IID after arrest
Kentucky	Enact all-offender IID law
Louisiana	Compliance-based removal, IID after arrest, Indigent fund
Maine	Compliance-based removal, IID after arrest, IID refusal
Maryland	Enact all-offender IID law
Massachusetts	Enact all-offender IID law
Michigan	Enact all-offender IID law
Minnesota	Enact all-offender IID law
Mississippi	Compliance-based removal
Missouri	IID after arrest, IID refusal, Indigent fund
Montana	Enact all-offender IID law
Nebraska	Publicize IID law, require interlocks in plea agreements
Nevada	Enact all-offender IID law
New Hampshire	Compliance-based removal, IID refusal, IID arrest,Indigent fund
New Jersey	Enact all-offender IID law
New Mexico	IID after arrest, IID refusal
New York	IID refusal, Publicize law, require interlocks in plea agreements
North Carolina	Enact all-offender IID law
North Dakota	Enact all-offender IID law
Ohio	Enact all-offender IID law
Oklahoma	Enact all-offender IID law
Oregon	Compliance-based removal, IID refusal, IID arrest
Pennsylvania	Enact all-offender IID law
Rhode Island	Enact all-offender IID law
South Carolina	Enact all-offender IID law
South Dakota	Enact all-offender IID law
Tennessee	Compliance-based removal, IID after arrest
Texas	IID circumvention penalties, Compliance based removal
Utah	IID after arrest
Vermont	Enact all-offender IID law
Virginia	IID after arrest, IID Refusal
Washington	Publicize IID law, require interlocks in plea agreements
West Virginia	Publicize IID law, require interlocks in plea agreements
Wisconsin	Enact all-offender IID law
Wyoming	Enact all-offender IID law

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