

Hawaii

Hawaii's all-offender ignition interlock law went into effect on January 1, 2011. As of December 2017, there were 1,489 interlocks installed in Hawaii. Between 2006 to 2018, interlocks stopped 9,825 attempts to drive drunk, including 1,117 in 2018.

Why MADD calls the law all-offender? We call it all-offender as in order for a first-time offender must use an interlock for one year in order to drive during a license revocation period.

Ignition Interlock Law Overview and MADD Legislative Recommendations

How soon can an ignition interlock be installed?		Duration on ignition interlock
First offense	Upon arrest	1 year
Second offense	Upon arrest	18 months
First refusal	Upon arrest	2 years
Compliance Based Removal?		No
Legislative Recommendation	<i>Add a compliance based removal component to the law (a user must prove a certain period of sober driving before exiting the interlock program).</i>	
Day-for-Day Credit for early installation?		No
Legislative Recommendation	<i>Allow for the use of ignition interlock after arrest and credit early installation of an interlock toward time ordered on an interlock upon conviction.</i>	
Do plea agreements or reductions in the original DUI charge include the requirement of an interlock?		No
Legislative Recommendation	<i>Allow a first-time apprehended drunk driver who did not cause an injury or property damage crash, and successfully completes six continuous months on an ignition interlock and completes other court or department conditions to be granted a plea deal.</i>	
Indigent Program?		Yes
The director of transportation shall contract with the selected interlock vendor to provide partial financial relief for the installation and the periodic calibration charges to offenders who apply for such assistance and who are recipients, at the time of license revocation or suspension, of either food stamps under the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, or free services under the Older Americans Act or Developmentally Disabled Assistance and Bill of Rights Act. The interlock vendor, not the state, pays for the partial costs of indigent users' interlocks.		
Interlock user fees (not including leasing costs of the device)		None