

# Idaho

Effective January 1, 2019, ignition interlocks are required for all convicted drunk drivers for a duration of at least one year. As of December 2017, there were 1,002 interlocks installed in Idaho. Between 2006 to 2018, interlocks stopped 6,972 attempts to drive drunk, including 718 in 2018.

**Why MADD calls the law all-offender? Judges are required to an interlock for at least one year unless if a Judge finds mitigating circumstances not to order the device.**

## Ignition Interlock Law Overview and MADD Legislative Recommendations

How soon can an ignition interlock be installed?		Duration on ignition interlock	Legislative Recommendation
First offense	45 days after conviction	12 months	<i>Eliminate waiting periods for interlock users</i>
Second offense	45 days after conviction	12 months	
First refusal	Upon revocation	12 months	
Compliance Based Removal?			No
<b>Legislative Recommendation</b>	<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
<b>Legislative Recommendation</b>	<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?			Yes
Any first-time offender who enters a diversion program must use an interlock for six months			
Indigent Program?			Yes, but administered county by county
<b>Legislative Recommendation</b>	<i>Create a statewide indigent program so low-income interlock users have access to these devices. This program should be paid for by interlock vendors or non-indigent interlock users.</i>		
Interlock user fees (not including leasing costs of the device)			None