

Indiana

Since January 1, 2015, Judges have the option to order interlocks for first-time offenders and are required to order these device for all repeat offenders. As of December 2017, there were 1,482 interlocks installed in Indiana. Between 2006 to 2018, interlocks stopped 10,614 attempts to drive drunk, including 1,683 in 2018.

Why MADD does not call the law all-offender? Judges are not required to order an interlock for first-time offenders

Ignition Interlock Law Overview and MADD Legislative Recommendations

How soon can an ignition interlock be installed?		Duration on ignition interlock	Legislative Recommendation
First offense	Upon Arrest	Six months	<i>Require interlocks use for all first-time drunk drivers as a condition of Specialized Driving Permit. Allow for the use of interlocks for any refusal</i>
Second offense	Unclear	Unclear	
First refusal	Interlocks not available for first-time refusals		

Compliance Based Removal?

Yes

An interlock provider is required to notify the judge within two weeks if any of the following occur: 1) Any attempt to start the vehicle with a BAC of .04 or higher if the person does not register a test result indicating a BAC of .04 within 10 minutes of the initial test, 2) Absent a documented failure of the interlock, failure to take or pass any required test, 3) Failure of the person ordered to use an interlock to appear at the interlock vendor or provider for maintenance, repair, calibration, monitoring, inspection, or replacement of the interlock, (4) Any violations of restrictions imposed by the court.

Day-for-Day Credit for early installation?

Yes

Do plea agreements or reductions in the original DUI charge include the requirement of an interlock?

No

Legislative Recommendation

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.

Indigent Program?

Yes

A user required to go an interlock is required to pay all fees associated with the device unless if the court determines that the person is indigent.

Interlock user fees (not including leasing costs of the device)

None