

Kansas

Effective July 1, 2011, Kansas implemented an all-offender ignition interlock law. As of December 2017, there were 9,985 interlocks installed in Kansas. Between 2006 to 2018, interlocks stopped 106,607 attempts to drive drunk, including 12,121 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 in order to drive during a six month license revocation period.

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 revocation	Six months	<i>Eliminate any waiting period for a person before he or she installs an interlock.</i>
Second offense	45 days after revocation	1 year	
First refusal	1 year after revocation	1 to 2 years	
Compliance Based Removal?			Yes
DMV to determine compliance based removal requirements per 2017 legislation.			
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
Offender must qualify for food stamps in order to qualify for interlocks at a lesser cost. Interlock providers pay 2 percent of gross revenue into a fund.			
Interlock user fees (not including leasing costs of the device)			Yes
An application fee of \$100 and \$25.			