Nevada

In June 2017, Nevada passed a law requiring interlocks for first-time offenders with a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of .08 or greater for 90 days after an arrest in order to drive. Upon conviction, a judge must order an ignition interlock for at least six months unless the judge determines this would not serve the interests of justice. As of December 2017, there were 1,185 interlocks installed in Nevada. Between 2006 to 2018, interlocks stopped 8,615 attempts to drive drunk, including 1,269 in 2018.

Why MADD calls the law all-offender? We call it all-offender as the only way a first-time offender can drive during an administrative license revocation is via an interlock. Judges are required to an ignition interlock for any drunk driver, except if it would not serve the interests of justice.

Ignition Interlock Law Overview and MADD Legislative Recommendations

How soon can an ignition interlock be installed?		Duration on ignition interlock
First offense	Upon revocation	At least 90 days
Second offense	Unclear	At least 1 year
First refusal	Upon revocation	1 year

Compliance Based Removal?

The court can extend the order of a person required to install an ignition interlock device if the court receives a report from the Department of Motor Vehicles or the manufacturer of the device that the person has committed certain violations.

Day-for-Day Credit for early installation? 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.

Yes

Indigent Program? Yes

Interlock companies must provide discounts and waive certain costs for persons whose income is at or below certain federal poverty levels.

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

None