

## Tennessee

Tennessee's all-offender interlock law went into effect on July 1, 2013. First-time offenders who refuse can choose to go an interlock instead of being restricted to driving in certain locations at specific times. As of December 2017, there were 6,707 interlocks installed in Tennessee. Between 2006 to 2018, interlocks stopped 59,992 attempts to drive drunk, including 7,238 in 2018.

**Why MADD does calls the law all-offender? Judges must order interlocks for first-time offenders with a BAC of .08 or greater as condition of any driving privileges during a license suspension.**

### 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 conviction	6 months	<i>Require interlocks for any driving privileges during after a refusal.</i>
Second offense	Upon conviction	Unclear	
First refusal	Unclear	Unclear	
<b>Compliance Based Removal?</b>			<b>Yes</b>

During the final 120 days on an interlock, a person can not violate any of the following conditions: 1) Tampering with, circumventing, or attempting to start the vehicle with a BAC in excess of a .02 BAC; provided, however, that a person shall not be in violation for attempting to start the vehicle, if a subsequent retest within 10 minutes shows a BAC of .02 or less and review of the digital images associated with each test confirms that the same person performed both tests; 2) Failing to take or skipping a rolling retest; provided, however, that a person shall not be in violation for failing to take or skipping a rolling retest if a review of the digital images associated with the test confirms that the vehicle was not occupied by the driver at the time of the retest; 3) Failing a rolling test with a BAC in excess of .02 BAC; provided, however, that a person shall not be in violation of this subdivision for failing a rolling test, if a subsequent retest within 10 minutes shows a BAC of .02 or less and review of the digital images associated with each test confirms that the same person performed both tests; 4) Removing or causing to be removed the interlock at any time during the 365 consecutive day period; and 5) Failing to appear at the interlock provider when required for calibration, monitoring, or inspection of the device.

<b>Day-for-Day Credit for early installation?</b>	<b>No</b>
<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>

<b>Do plea agreements or reductions in the original DUI charge include the requirement of an interlock?</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Legislative Recommendation</b>	<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>

<b>Indigent Program?</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Legislative Recommendation</b>	<i>Create an 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>

<b>Interlock user fees (not including leasing costs of the device)</b>	<b>Yes</b>
Must pay \$100 administrative fee to the DMV upon installation.	