MADD IMPAIRED DRIVING ENDS HERE.

HALT Drunk Driving Law:

THE SOLUTION TO END DRUNK DRIVING

Since 2019, drunk driving deaths have skyrocketed by 22%, with **34 people killed every day.**

Anti-Drunk Driving Technology Will Save Lives

- In 2021, Congress passed the bipartisan Honoring the Abbas Family Legacy to Terminate (HALT) Drunk Driving Act (Section 24220 of PL 117-158) as part of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA).
- The law directs the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) to create a rule, or Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard (FMVSS), **requiring all new passenger vehicles to have built-in technology to prevent drunk driving.**
- Integrating passive anti-drunk driving technology into every new car will save more than 10,000 lives each year, according to the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety.
- Anti-drunk driving technology will save the lives of those inside the vehicle and those sharing the road, **without compromising personal freedoms**. The technology is not a tool for law enforcement or government surveillance and does not rely on systems that collect or store drive data.

What is Anti-Drunk Driving Technology?

- The purpose of anti-drunk driving technology is to prevent deaths and injuries caused by drunk driving. We all want safer driving conditions for everyone on the road. Like seat belts and airbags, this preventive feature is designed to enhance safety for all drivers.
- Anti-drunk driving technology already exists today. The technology is “passive,” which means it operates without driver engagement, seamlessly ensuring a normal driving experience — except for those attempting to drive drunk. It is NOT a breathalyzer or ignition interlock device.

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Is the technology ready?

- General Motors CEO Mary Barra confirmed in 2023 that the auto industry is working on anti-drunk driving technology: "We've been working with regulators on that… that's technology that's coming that I think is going to be good for everyone," she said at an event hosted by the Economic Club of Washington, D.C.
- The U.S. government and auto industry have invested over $100 million* since 2008 in the Driver Alcohol Detection System for Safety (DADSS) to develop passive breath- and touch-based alcohol detection. The breath-based design package was provided to automakers in 2025 for integration into new vehicles.
- Auto supplier Seeing Machines announced in September 2025 that their Driver Monitoring System can detect driver alcohol impairment in addition to distraction and drowsiness.
- The Insurance Institute for Highway Safety (IIHS) announced in September 2025 that impairment detection will be added to its "Top Safety Pick+" award criteria for new vehicles in the coming years.
- The European New Car Assessment Programme (Euro-NCAP) will begin awarding safety rating points for impairment detection in mid-2026.
- In January 2026, auto supplier Smart Eye announced its Driver Monitoring System with alcohol impairment detection will be built into two Japanese vehicles models in 2028.
- Several other auto suppliers are developing or have existing technologies that detect impairment through breath- and touch-based systems, eye movement and micro-motions, including DYM Sense, Magna, CorrActions, Mitsubishi Electric and Valeo.

**According to IIJA Section 24103: not more than $26,560,000 for 2017 through 2021; and not more than $45,000,000 for 2022 through 2025. Approximately $27.7 million invested prior to 2017, according to Congressional testimony.*

How much does it cost?

- The cost is negligible and will not meaningfully increase the cost of new vehicles.
- Integrating impairment detection into existing Driver Monitoring Systems requires a low-cost, over-the-air- software upgrade to existing hardware, similar to adding an app to a smart phone, for **as little as single digit dollars per vehicle.**

DID YOU KNOW?
Impaired driving crashes cost hundreds of billions of dollars a year – **NHTSA estimates** the societal costs of alcohol-impaired driving was $296 billion in 2019.

- The DADSS breath-based system is estimated to cost $150 to $200 initially and decrease as manufacturing ramps up.

What about driver privacy?

- The law does not authorize collecting, storing, selling, or sharing driver data.
- MADD rejects any technology that provides information to or allows access by the government or law enforcement.
- NHTSA, Congress and various stakeholders have publicly acknowledged the need to safeguard privacy and ensure consumer acceptance.
- The sole purpose of the anti-drunk driving technology is to prevent deaths and injuries caused by drunk driving.
- Anti-drunk driving technology is a prevention feature to protect the public and not a tool for law enforcement or the government.