

MADD™ IMPAIRED DRIVING
ENDS HERE.

2026



Ignition Interlock Report

State Ratings & Drunk Driving Attempts Prevented



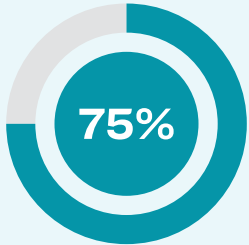
Introduction

An ignition interlock is a device about the size of a smartphone that is wired into the ignition system of a vehicle and requires a breath sample from the driver to measure the driver’s breath alcohol concentration. A driver can be ordered to use one following a drunk driving arrest or conviction, typically for a duration of at least six months. In most states, ignition interlocks are set at .02 BAC, and the vehicle will not start if the driver’s BAC exceeds that limit.

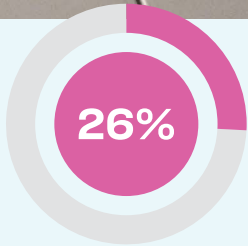
This report outlines the effectiveness of ignition interlock laws with three data points:

- 1. The number of times an ignition interlock has prevented a drunk driver from starting their vehicle per state
- 2. A grade for each state’s ignition interlock law and recommendations for improvement
- 3. Loopholes that prevent the full benefit of ignition interlock laws

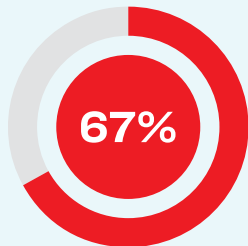
MADD collaborates with partners to evaluate laws and identify areas for improvement in state laws. This report identifies the progress made over nearly two decades of advocating for all-offender ignition interlock laws and informs the work in the year ahead.



Interlocks are more effective than license suspension as the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators estimates that 75% of people continue to drive on a suspended license.



Laws requiring ignition interlocks for all convicted drunk drivers reduce drunk driving deaths by 26%. (Insurance Institute for Highway Safety)



Reduces repeat drunk driving offenses by 67% when compared to license suspension alone. (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)

In 2026, MADD has worked in the following states:

Arizona	Close loopholes (HB 2573 and HB 2800) <i>HB 2573 signed into law on June 4, 2026</i> <i>HB 2800 signed into law on June 22, 2026</i>
California	All-Offender (AB 1830)
Colorado	Close loopholes (HB 1242) <i>Signed into law on May 28, 2026</i>
Idaho	Close loopholes (S 1311) <i>Signed into law March 26, 2026</i>
Louisiana	Close loopholes (HB 69 and SB 278) <i>HB 69 signed into law May 11, 2026</i>
Michigan	Close loopholes (SB 580)
Missouri	Close loopholes (Melanie’s Law HB 1740)
New York	No wait out of interlock order (A 2703 and S 2517)
North Carolina	All-Offender (H 1199)
Pennsylvania	Help to implement current interlock law (HB 1862)
Rhode Island	All-Offender (H 7489 and S 2970)
South Carolina	Close loopholes (S 52)
Virginia	Close loopholes (HB 561) <i>Signed into law May 14, 2026</i>
Wisconsin	Compliance-based removal (A 258) <i>Signed into law on April 9, 2026</i>

MADD Louisiana joins Gov. Landry in 2024 for a bill signing.



MADD IN ACTION

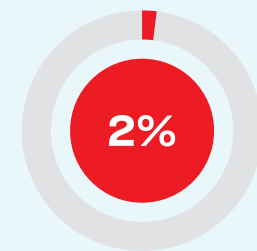
MADD's Support for All-Offender Laws

MADD began prioritizing the passage of state laws requiring the use of ignition interlocks for all convicted drunk drivers in 2006, because years of data showed that suspending a drunk driving offender's license was not effective in preventing driving and changing behaviors.

At the time, only New Mexico required ignition interlocks for all drunk drivers, starting with the first offense. Four states required the devices for first-time offenders with a BAC of .15 or greater, and another five states required them for repeat offenders.

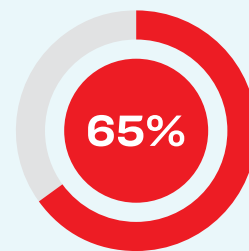
Today, 34 states and Washington, D.C., mandate the use of ignition interlocks after the first offense. MADD, volunteers and partners work together to urge states to enact an all-offender ignition interlock laws, meaning a drunk driver must use an ignition interlock if they choose to drive after a conviction or during a court-ordered or administrative license suspension.

In 2006:

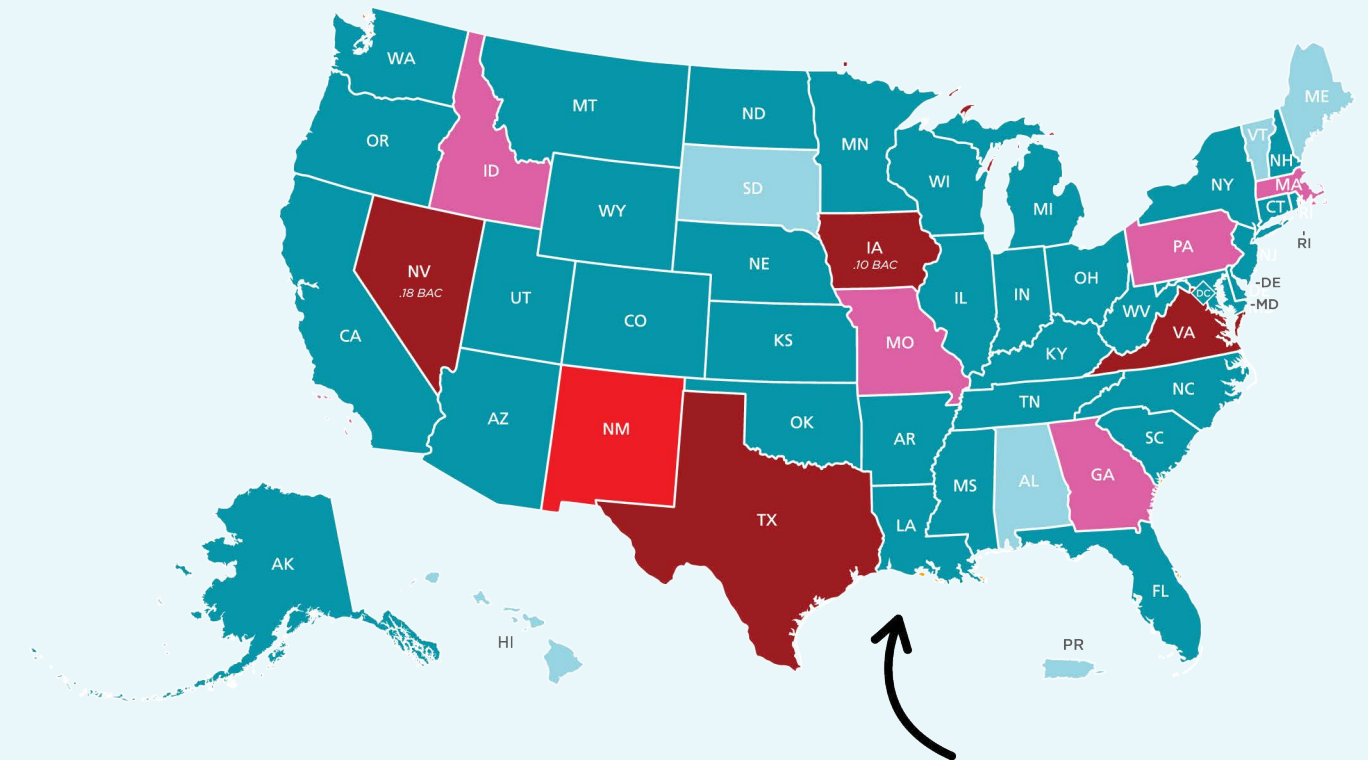


Only 2% of states (including D.C. and Puerto Rico) mandated the use of ignition interlocks after first offense.

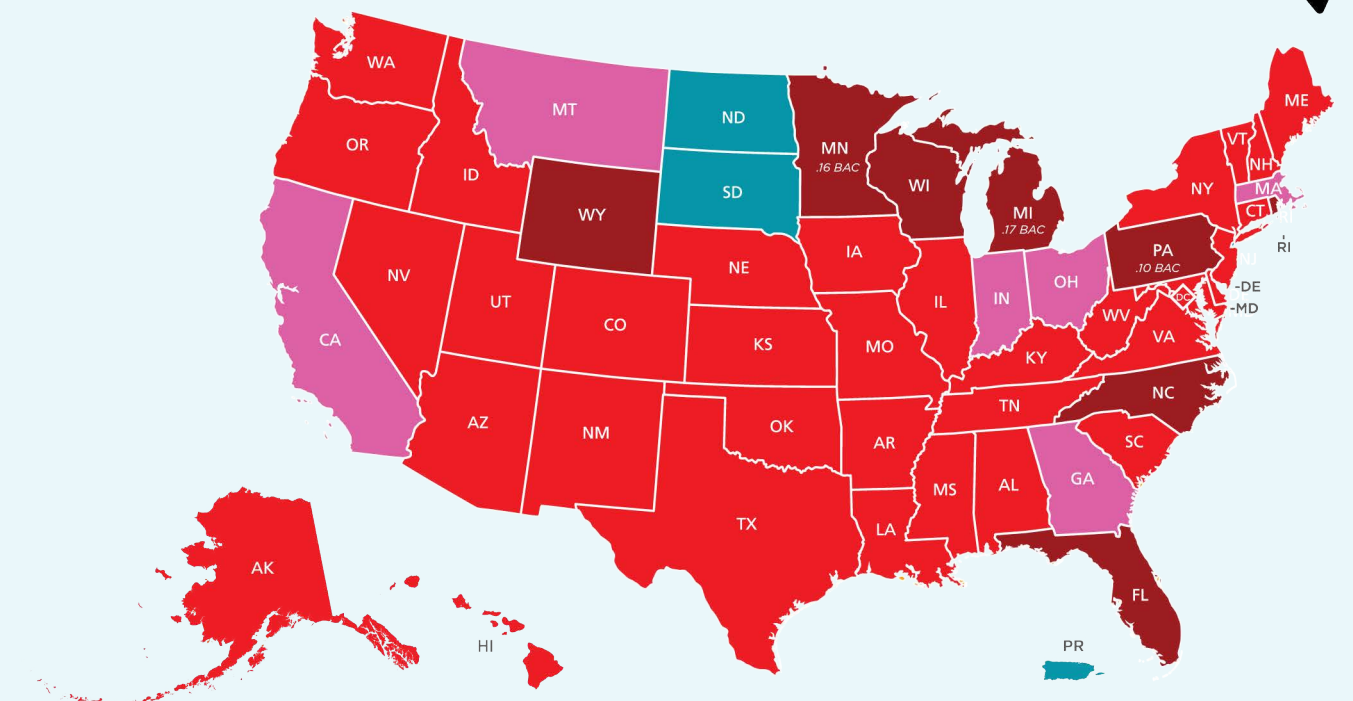
Today:



65% of states (including D.C. and Puerto Rico) mandate the use of ignition interlocks after first offense.



Status of Ignition Interlock Laws in 2006 vs 2025



Red: Mandatory for all convicted drunk drivers

Dark Red: Mandatory for all first offenders with a BAC of .15+ (unless BAC is noted differently)

Pink: Mandatory for all repeat offenders

Teal: Discretionary or optional law

Light Blue: No interlock law

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MADD joins Maryland Gov. Moore in 2024 as he signed a bill that closed a loophole on Noah’s Law.

5.7 Million Drunk Driving Attempts Stopped Since 2006

Research and studies demonstrate ignition interlocks are an effective tool to stop drunk driving, save lives and change behavior. But how many times have these devices stopped someone from driving drunk?

MADD set out to answer this question 10 years ago and released the first-ever report detailing the number of times an ignition interlock stopped a convicted drunk driver from driving with a breath alcohol concentration (BAC) of .08 or greater. The findings were shocking: Ignition interlocks had stopped millions of attempts to drive drunk, preventing repeat offenses and potential deaths and injuries.

MADD builds on this data each year, collecting both national and state-specific statistics to help educate state policymakers, elected officials and the public on the lifesaving benefits of strong ignition interlock laws.

The data show that ignition interlocks are making a real difference to stop this crime. **Since MADD began its focus on all-offender ignition interlock laws in 2006, the devices have stopped nearly 5.7 million attempts to drive drunk with a BAC of .08 or greater, including over 335,000 in 2025 alone.**

Drunk Driving Attempts Stopped by an Ignition Interlock (by Year)

Location	2006-2025	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2006-2018
Alabama	15,996	1,298	1,730	1,676	1,579	1,309	2,447	1,847	4,110
Alaska	26,168	1,898	2,036	1,458	1,474	1,266	1,146	2,551	14,339
Arizona	163,063	7,622	8,502	10,478	8,663	7,016	11,005	12,332	97,445
Arkansas	207,521	15,982	18,809	21,404	19,749	19,046	17,835	14,699	79,997
California	447,487	23,048	26,270	30,565	34,623	34,580	28,078	25,072	245,251
Colorado	187,023	8,004	9,327	10,929	11,116	11,684	15,365	10,506	110,092
Connecticut	146,753	9,208	10,926	11,323	10,986	11,146	11,754	14,173	67,237
Delaware	12,076	735	963	754	924	830	995	918	5,957
D.C.	523	149	64	3	3	5	20	175	104
Florida	164,396	9,094	10,347	13,253	11,819	10,756	11,809	8,931	88,387
Georgia	81,886	6,516	8,385	7,131	8,206	7,335	4,368	4,610	35,335
Hawaii	15,799	1,229	819	767	683	706	811	1,061	9,723
Idaho	26,071	3,652	3,869	3,314	2,419	2,221	2,545	1,104	6,947
Illinois	175,274	7,430	9,260	9,133	10,566	8,992	9,141	6,944	113,808
Indiana	33,796	3,108	3,542	3,836	3,915	4,316	2,811	1,758	10,510
Iowa	324,243	24,945	29,813	30,669	28,279	26,389	26,989	26,681	130,478
Kansas	162,277	7,308	7,640	8,459	8,473	6,750	7,852	9,873	105,922
Kentucky	23,826	2,606	2,582	3,200	3,251	3,207	2,096	1,734	5,150
Louisiana	203,139	12,636	12,559	13,409	13,339	16,106	17,462	15,522	102,106
Maine	24,460	920	1,410	1,539	1,662	1,426	1,692	1,302	14,509
Maryland	112,069	7,436	7,626	8,163	7,783	7,083	7,042	9,575	57,361
Massachusetts	61,454	2,244	1,818	2,363	3,401	4,193	4,358	3,806	39,271
Michigan	39,996	1,413	1,584	1,798	1,488	1,490	1,945	2,258	28,020
Minnesota	130,020	8,530	9,847	9,078	8,037	6,478	6,881	7,496	73,673
Mississippi	16,415	1,592	1,501	1,169	1,103	1,565	1,507	1,188	6,790
Missouri	179,651	7,882	10,578	11,497	10,009	11,489	11,100	11,194	105,902
Montana	11,484	477	707	1,131	968	1,147	828	314	5,912
Nebraska	67,225	3,127	4,170	5,444	5,365	5,878	4,726	4,178	34,337
Nevada	43,464	4,693	4,649	6,160	6,008	5,451	4,059	3,914	8,530
New Hampshire	24,871	1,006	5,048	1,173	1,513	1,602	1,791	1,175	11,563
New Jersey	282,504	31,525	36,694	39,775	32,832	22,556	16,105	15,759	87,258
New Mexico	129,235	8,574	8,541	8,277	7,277	6,908	6,958	3,862	78,838
New York	146,501	5,459	6,304	8,026	8,224	7,445	8,157	5,589	97,297
North Carolina	44,265	3,941	2,774	3,380	1,704	2,160	5,045	2,689	22,572
North Dakota	2,864	115	530	251	717	536	314	79	322
Ohio	52,349	2,817	2,795	3,582	3,809	4,419	4,438	3,001	27,488
Oklahoma	135,025	5,785	6,002	5,846	6,230	7,153	12,650	11,080	80,279
Oregon	75,966	3,676	3,728	3,924	3,563	3,430	4,150	5,639	47,856
Pennsylvania	130,734	6,568	7,339	7,335	8,076	8,379	9,336	6,820	76,881
Rhode Island	17,853	1,873	1,753	1,633	1,881	2,865	1,839	1,139	4,870
South Carolina	28,003	4,187	3,030	2,845	2,773	2,513	2,072	1,879	8,704
South Dakota	2,571	106	76	37	62	250	197	64	1,779
Tennessee	153,223	15,736	16,764	14,823	13,492	12,878	10,989	9,055	59,486
Texas	534,108	25,694	30,197	34,043	38,409	34,420	34,367	29,649	307,329
Utah	38,012	1,811	2,180	2,393	2,375	2,781	3,417	3,843	19,212
Vermont	16,802	1,062	1,174	858	966	1,042	1,422	1,267	9,011
Virginia	44,792	1,765	2,056	3,154	4,826	4,039	3,815	2,709	22,428
Washington	201,701	10,843	10,662	10,431	10,731	11,599	14,089	14,225	119,121
West Virginia	37,073	1,208	1,312	1,213	1,143	1,145	1,478	1,642	27,932
Wisconsin	465,565	17,026	17,255	20,634	24,521	28,183	28,281	29,795	299,870
Wyoming	27,652	1,274	1,473	1,194	1,499	1,381	768	3,222	16,841
Total	5,695,274	336,883	379,020	404,930	402,514	387,544	390,345	359,898	3,034,140

Data collected by Mothers Against Drunk Driving from major interlock vendors. The time period is from December 1, 2006 to December 31, 2025

Breath Alcohol Levels

State laws typically follow standards recommended by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to require ignition interlocks to be set at a lower threshold of .02 breath alcohol content (BAC) to prevent any drinking and driving occurrences. **Since 2006, interlocks prevented over 44.2 million attempts to drive with a .02 BAC or greater, including 2.6 million in 2025 alone.**

Since 2006:

Ignition interlocks have prevented **5,695,274** attempts to drive drunk with a **BAC of .08 or greater.**

Ignition interlocks have prevented **44.2M** attempts to drink and drive with a **BAC of .02 or greater.**

Drunk Driving Attempts Stopped by an Ignition Interlock from 2006–2025 (by BAC)

Location	Total Stops	.08 BAC and over stops	.02 to .79 BAC Stops
Alabama	145,287	15,996	129,291
Alaska	309,071	26,168	282,903
Arizona	1,860,643	163,063	1,697,580
Arkansas	1,680,151	207,521	1,472,630
California	3,749,583	447,487	3,302,096
Colorado	1,885,645	187,023	1,698,622
Connecticut	1,090,500	146,753	943,747
Delaware	99,467	12,076	87,391
D.C.	22,331	523	21,808
Florida	1,407,351	164,396	1,242,955
Georgia	573,407	81,886	491,521
Hawaii	225,362	15,799	209,563
Idaho	197,595	26,071	171,524
Illinois	989,894	175,274	814,620
Indiana	253,713	33,796	219,917
Iowa	2,377,708	324,243	2,053,465
Kansas	1,447,085	162,277	1,284,808
Kentucky	193,698	23,826	169,872
Louisiana	1,359,344	203,139	1,156,205
Maine	122,612	24,460	98,152
Maryland	1,121,534	112,069	1,009,465
Massachusetts	418,057	61,454	356,603
Michigan	387,818	39,996	347,822
Minnesota	1,082,009	130,020	951,989
Mississippi	130,898	16,415	114,483
Missouri	1,377,648	179,651	1,197,997
Montana	63,143	11,484	51,659
Nebraska	621,265	67,225	554,040
Nevada	330,250	43,464	286,786
New Hampshire	129,776	24,871	104,905
New Jersey	1,349,423	282,504	1,066,919
New Mexico	934,856	129,235	805,621
New York	781,295	146,501	634,794
North Carolina	396,072	44,265	351,807
North Dakota	36,291	2,864	33,427
Ohio	349,884	52,349	297,535
Oklahoma	1,058,896	135,025	923,871
Oregon	605,345	75,966	529,379
Pennsylvania	792,146	130,734	661,412
Rhode Island	124,546	17,853	106,693
South Carolina	237,831	28,003	209,828
South Dakota	14,531	2,571	11,960
Tennessee	1,377,526	153,223	1,224,303
Texas	3,877,884	534,108	3,343,776
Utah	317,639	38,012	279,627
Vermont	161,621	16,802	144,819
Virginia	412,957	44,792	368,165
Washington	1,737,334	201,701	1,535,633
West Virginia	485,263	37,073	448,190
Wisconsin	3,381,454	465,565	2,915,889
Wyoming	171,727	27,652	144,075
Total	44,257,416	5,695,274	38,562,142

Data collected by Mothers Against Drunk Driving from major interlock vendors. The time period is from December 1, 2006 to December 31, 2025

Location	Total Stops	.08 BAC and over stops	.02 to .79 BAC Stops
Alabama	8,791	1,298	7,493
Alaska	16,030	1,898	14,132
Arizona	85,398	7,622	77,776
Arkansas	126,683	15,982	110,701
California	186,128	23,048	163,080
Colorado	79,426	8,004	71,422
Connecticut	68,787	9,208	59,579
Delaware	3,196	735	2,461
D.C.	1,535	149	1,386
Florida	54,874	9,094	45,780
Georgia	43,989	6,516	37,473
Hawaii	7,977	1,229	6,748
Idaho	20,167	3,652	16,515
Illinois	52,136	7,430	44,706
Indiana	22,138	3,108	19,030
Iowa	170,577	24,945	145,632
Kansas	64,709	7,308	57,401
Kentucky	20,401	2,606	17,795
Louisiana	86,345	12,636	73,709
Maine	5,489	920	4,569
Maryland	66,307	7,436	58,871
Massachusetts	14,503	2,244	12,259
Michigan	16,262	1,413	14,849
Minnesota	101,516	8,530	92,986
Mississippi	9,935	1,592	8,343
Missouri	62,784	7,882	54,902
Montana	3,279	477	2,802
Nebraska	30,011	3,127	26,884
Nevada	36,209	4,693	31,516
New Hampshire	7,782	1,006	6,776
New Jersey	133,541	31,525	102,016
New Mexico	75,516	8,574	66,942
New York	34,127	5,459	28,668
North Carolina	37,718	3,941	33,777
North Dakota	368	115	253
Ohio	17,602	2,817	14,785
Oklahoma	44,578	5,785	38,793
Oregon	41,252	3,676	37,576
Pennsylvania	53,402	6,568	46,834
Rhode Island	10,636	1,873	8,763
South Carolina	34,067	4,187	29,880
South Dakota	439	106	333
Tennessee	177,418	15,736	161,682
Texas	184,408	25,694	158,714
Utah	21,856	1,811	20,045
Vermont	12,524	1,062	11,462
Virginia	21,051	1,765	19,286
Washington	105,696	10,843	94,853
West Virginia	17,462	1,208	16,254
Wisconsin	149,267	17,026	132,241
Wyoming	9,813	1,274	8,539
Total	2,656,155	336,883	2,319,272

Data collected by Mothers Against Drunk Driving from major interlock vendors. The time period is from January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025

Drunk Driving Attempts Stopped by an Ignition Interlock in 2025 (by BAC)

In 2025:

Ignition interlocks stopped **336,883** attempts to drive drunk with a **BAC of .08 or greater.** That is 922 attempts prevented every day and 38 prevented every hour.

Ignition interlocks stopped **2,656,155** attempts to drink and drive with a **BAC of .02 or greater.** That is 7,277 attempts prevented every day and 303 prevented every hour.

Closing Loopholes

Although 34 states and Washington, D.C. have laws that require every drunk driver to use an ignition interlock or not drive at all, there are many loopholes that allow an offender to avoid an ignition interlock requirement.

1 in 5

Suspected impaired drivers refuse a chemical test.

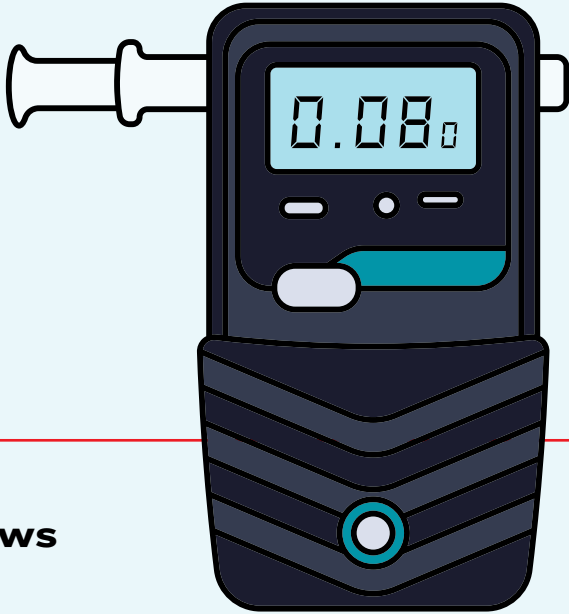


Survivor Rhonda Campbell and MADD's Natasha Thomas meet with California Assembly Public Safety Committee chair, 2024



MADD IN ACTION

Top Four Weaknesses in State Laws



1.

WAITING OUT AN INTERLOCK PERIOD
The biggest loophole is offenders can wait out the suspension period or interlock restriction and choose not to drive. **37 states plus Puerto Rico DON'T** require all offenders to use an interlock before obtaining a license.
2.

NO COMPLIANCE-BASED REMOVAL LAW
21 states plus Puerto Rico DON'T require all drunk drivers to prove compliance with the interlock order before obtaining a regular license.
3.

MAKING DRUNK DRIVERS WAIT TO USE AN IGNITION INTERLOCK
33 states plus Puerto Rico make drunk drivers wait a specified period before installing an interlock. MADD believes drunk drivers who did not cause an injury should be eligible to use an interlock upon arrest or administrative or court ordered license revocation.
4.

NO INTERLOCK REQUIREMENT FOR REFUSALS
According to data collected by NHTSA, roughly 1 in 5 suspected impaired drivers refuse a BAC test. **19 states plus Puerto Rico do NOT** require these offenders to use an interlock in order to drive during a license suspension.

Grading Ignition Interlock Laws

MADD graded state ignition interlock laws based on five criteria. The grades are meant to encourage action in legislatures to improve drunk driving laws. **MADD thanks prosecutors, law enforcement, highway safety officials and all of those involved with implementing current ignition interlock laws to keep the public safe.**

National Average

F

As a whole, the nation scores a **53%** for ignition interlock laws.

MADD IN ACTION



Volunteers, staff and partners join a bill signing in Wisconsin in 2026.

LAW	WEIGHTED SCORE	DESCRIPTION OF SCORE
All-Offender	45	A CDC meta-analysis of interlocks studies found that ensuring all offenders use an interlock to drive during a license revocation or suspension is proven to reduce repeat offenses by 67% compared to license suspension alone. This category of the law is the most important and the most weighted in our grading chart.
No Wait Out of Interlock	35	The biggest loophole that the majority of states have with their interlock law is the ability to wait out the use of an interlock following revocation. The best way to ensure that a drunk driver uses an interlock is to require the person to use the device before ever obtaining a legal unrestricted driver's license.
Compliance-Based Removal	10	Studies on interlock found that once the device is removed, the person can relapse and drive drunk again. Compliance-based removal extends a drunk driver's use of an interlock when there are too many drunk driving attempts or other violations while utilizing the device.
IID Available Upon Revocation	5	States still make drunk drivers wait days or months before having the opportunity to be taught how to drive sober with an interlock. Ensuring these devices are available as soon as legally possible after a drunk driving offense will accelerate the safety benefits of ignition interlock use.
IID Refusals	5	According to NHTSA, nearly one in five suspected drunk drivers refuses to submit to a chemical test upon arrest. Ensuring that interlocks are a condition of any driving privileges granted for a refusal helps close loopholes. The majority of states have enacted such laws.

Ignition Interlock Grades

Location	All-Offender	No Wait Out	Compliance based	IID upon revocation	IID Refusals	2026 Report Grade	National Rank (1-52)
Alabama	22.5*		10	2.5*	5	F (40%)	33
Alaska	45	35			5	B (85%)	Tied-13
Arizona	45	35	10	5	5	A+ (100%)	Tied-1
Arkansas	45	35	10	5	5	A+ (100%)	Tied-1
California			5*	2.5*		F (7.5%)	Tied-41
Colorado	45	35	10	5	5	A+ (100%)	Tied-1
Connecticut	45	35	10		5	A (95%)	Tied-7
Delaware	45	35	10		5	A (95%)	Tied-7
D.C.	45	35	10	5	5	A+ (100%)	Tied-1
Florida			5*			F (5%)	Tied-45
Georgia				2.5*	5	F (7.5%)	Tied-41
Hawaii	45		10	5	5	D (65%)	Tied-18
Idaho	45	35			5	B (85%)	Tied-13
Illinois	45		10	5	5	D (65%)	Tied-18
Indiana				2.5*	5	F (7.5%)	Tied-41
Iowa	45		10	5	5	D (65%)	Tied-18
Kansas	45	35	10		5	A (95%)	Tied-7
Kentucky	45		10	5	5	D (65%)	Tied-18
Louisiana	45	17.5*	10	2.5*	5	B (80%)	16
Maine	45					F (45%)	32
Maryland	45	35	10	5	5	A+ (100%)	Tied-1
Massachusetts			5*			F (5%)	Tied-45
Michigan			5*			F (5%)	Tied-45
Minnesota			5*	2.5*	2.5*	F (10%)	Tied-39
Mississippi	45		10	2.5*	5	D- (62.5%)	Tied-25
Missouri	22.5*		10	2.5*		F (35%)	34
Montana						F (0%)	Tied-49
Nebraska	45			2.5*	5	F (52.5%)	31
Nevada	45		10	5	5	D (65%)	Tied-18
New Hampshire	45		10			F (55%)	30
New Jersey	45		10	2.5*	5	D- (62.5%)	Tied-25
New Mexico	45	35	10	5		A (95%)	Tied-7
New York	45		10	5		D- (60%)	27
North Carolina		17.5*	5*	2.5*	5	F (30%)	Tied-36
North Dakota						F (0%)	Tied-49
Ohio			5*			F (5%)	Tied-45
Oklahoma	45	35	10		5	A (95%)	Tied-7
Oregon	45		10			F (55%)	Tied-28
Pennsylvania			5*	2.5*	5	F (12.5%)	38
Puerto Rico						F (0%)	Tied-49
Rhode Island			5*	2.5*		F (7.5%)	Tied-41
South Carolina	45		10	2.5*		F (57.5%)	Tied-28
South Dakota						F (0%)	Tied-49
Tennessee	45	35	10	5		A (95%)	Tied-7
Texas	22.5*		5*	5		F (32.5%)	35
Utah	45	17.5*	10		5	C+ (77.5%)	17
Vermont	45		10	5	5	D (65%)	Tied-18
Virginia	45	17.5*	10	5	5	B- (82.5%)	15
Washington	45	35	10	5	5	A+ (100%)	Tied-1
West Virginia	45		10	5	5	D (65%)	Tied-18
Wisconsin		17.5*	5*	2.5*	5	F (30%)	Tied-36
Wyoming			5*		5	F (10%)	Tied-39

*Partial credit as law only applies to certain drunk drivers



SCORE	LOCATION	RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENT
100/100	Arizona	Monitor for loopholes that allow drunk drivers to avoid an ignition interlock
	Arkansas	
	Colorado	
	Maryland	
	Washington	
	Washington, D.C.	
95/100	Connecticut	Allow for interlock use upon revocation by eliminating any waiting period before a drunk driver can install the device.
	Delaware	
	Kansas	
	Oklahoma	
	New Mexico	For any suspected impaired driver who refuses a test, require the use of an interlock as a condition of any driving privileges granted during a license suspension
	Tennessee	

B

SCORE	LOCATION	RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENT
85/100	Alaska	Enact a compliance-based removal law that extends a drunk driver’s use of an interlock when there are too many drunk driving attempts or other violations while utilizing the device.
	Idaho	Allow for interlock use upon revocation by eliminating any waiting period before a drunk driver can install the device.
82.5/100	Virginia	Eliminate the ability to wait out an interlock order by requiring convicted drunk drivers to use an ignition interlock before obtaining a regular license.
80/100	Louisiana	Allow for interlock use upon revocation by eliminating any waiting period before a drunk driver can install the device.

C

SCORE	LOCATION	RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENT
77.5/100	Utah	Eliminate the ability to wait out an interlock order by requiring convicted drunk drivers to use an ignition interlock before obtaining a regular license. Allow for interlock use upon revocation by eliminating any waiting period before a drunk driver can install the device.

MADD IN ACTION



California volunteers, staff and legislators hold a press event to kick off the legislative season in 2026.

D

SCORE	LOCATION	RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENT
65/100	Hawaii	Eliminate the ability to wait out an interlock order by requiring convicted drunk drivers to use an ignition interlock before obtaining a regular license.
	Illinois	
	Iowa	
	Kentucky	
	Nevada	
	Vermont	
	West Virgina	
62.5/100	New Jersey	Eliminate the ability to wait out an interlock order by requiring convicted drunk drivers to use an ignition interlock before obtaining a regular license
	Mississippi	
60/100	New York	

F

SCORE	LOCATION	RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENT
57.5/100	South Carolina	Eliminate the ability to wait out an interlock order by requiring convicted drunk drivers to use an ignition interlock before obtaining a regular license.
		For any suspected impaired driver who refuses a test, require the use of an interlock as a condition of any driving privileges granted during a license suspension.
55/100	New Hampshire	Eliminate the ability to wait out an interlock order by requiring convicted drunk drivers to use an ignition interlock before obtaining a regular license
	Oregon	Allow for interlock use upon revocation by eliminating any waiting period before a drunk driver can install the device.
52.5/100	Nebraska	Eliminate the ability to wait out an interlock order by requiring convicted drunk drivers to use an ignition interlock before obtaining a regular license
		Enact a compliance-based removal law that extends a drunk driver’s use of an interlock when there are too many drunk driving attempts or other violations while utilizing the device.
45/100	Maine	
40/100	Alabama	Close loopholes in the all-offender interlock law that allow most first-time offenders to avoid installing interlock.



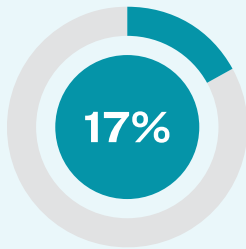
SCORE	LOCATION	RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENT
35/100	Missouri	Close loopholes in the all-offender interlock law that allow most first-time offenders to avoid installing interlock.
32.5/100	Texas	
30/100	North Carolina	Enact an all-offender ignition interlock law to require all drunk drivers to use an interlock in order to drive during a license revocation or suspension. Eliminate the ability to wait out an interlock order by requiring convicted drunk drivers to use an ignition interlock before obtaining a regular license.
	Wisconsin	
12.5/100	Pennsylvania	
10/100	Minnesota	
	Wyoming	
7.5/100	California	
	Georgia	
	Indiana	
	Rhode Island	
5/100	Florida	
	Massachusetts	
	Michigan	
	Ohio	
0/100	Montana	
	North Dakota	
	Puerto Rico	
	South Dakota	

MADD’s Call to Action

Since 2006, MADD helped with the passage of hundreds of laws to improve state ignition interlock laws. However, there is still a lot of work to do.

States must close loopholes in ignition interlock laws to maximize the lifesaving benefits of this technology. According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, drunk driving deaths increased 17% from 2019 to 2024. States can take action now to ensure every convicted drunk driver uses this device.

MADD calls on state lawmakers to ensure anyone convicted of a drunk driving offense must install an ignition interlock for at least six months before ever obtaining an unrestricted driver’s license. All states must remain vigilant to close any loopholes that allow convicted drunk drivers to avoid an interlock.



Drunk driving deaths increased 17% from 2019 to 2024.

MADD, advocates, and partners push for ignition interlock legislation in New York.



MADD IN ACTION



MADD National Office

511 E. John Carpenter
Freeway, Suite 200
Irving, Texas 75062

Contact us:

madd.org
877.ASK.MADD
877.MADD.HELP