



NEVADA IMPAIRED DRIVING LAWS—IGNITION INTERLOCK

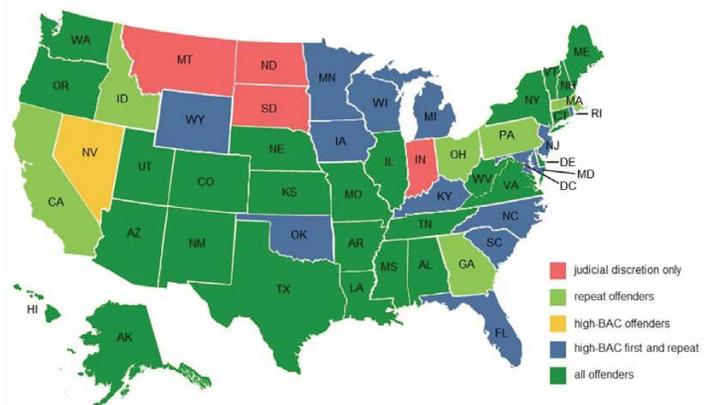
NRS 484C.460

An ignition interlock device is optional, for blood alcohol concentrate (BAC) up to 0.18 for a three to six month period on an owned or operated vehicle. Ignition interlock is required in certain situations where BAC exceeds 0.18 and is a second offense. Exceptions are provided when the court determines a person would experience economic hardship as a result of using ignition interlock. Additional exceptions apply to the restricted license when the individual convicted of DUI needs to drive to/from work, to obtain medicine, food or other necessities for themselves or a family member, or to transport a family member to or from school.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR NEVADA?

9,111 DUI arrests in 2015 could be eligible for ignition interlock. Nevada law currently requires only repeat offenders with a high-BAC to install an ignition interlock device. Nevada's alcohol-related fatalities are increasing and in 2015 were the highest they have been since 2008.

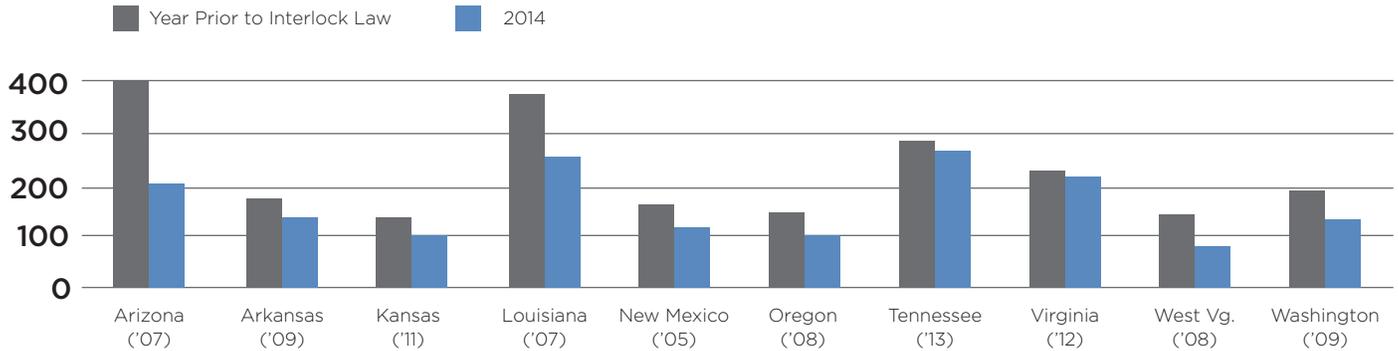
- 426 Nevadans lost their lives to an alcohol related crash from 2011-2015
- Nevada only has 1,115 active installed interlock-devices, compared to 22,279 in Colorado or 18,000+ in Arizona and Washington
- Interlock fees are paid by the offender, with an average monthly cost of \$60-80. Collected fees could be used to cover costs for indigent offenders
- While in use, interlock maintains 95% effectiveness in preventing impaired driving
- Though mandatory interlocks are permitted for use in Nevada through the judicial system, they represent an under-utilized sanction in effectively addressing DUI offenders



*Laws mandating alcohol ignition interlock orders (January 2016)

FATALITY REDUCTIONS SINCE ENACTING INTERLOCK LAW

As of June 2016, 28 states have all-offender ignition interlock laws for convictions of .08 BAC or higher.



SHOULD NEVADA STRENGTHEN ITS IGNITION INTERLOCK PROGRAM?

Enhancing Nevada's ignition interlock law improves public safety. A strong ignition interlock program would keep Nevada's roads safer with a tool that prevents offenders from drinking and driving, and may deter even first offenders. 71.1 % of alcohol-impaired drivers in fatal crashes had no prior license suspension on record. Waiting until an offender receives a felony conviction to utilize ignition interlock only addresses a small percentage of the total DUI arrests.

Ignition interlock is proven to reduce repeat offenders and allows them to maintain employment and family ties in contrast to more drastic and costly penalties. Enhancing Nevada's ignition interlock law to cover all offenders convicted of a DUI is a low cost solution that would save lives.

INTERLOCK BEST PRACTICES

Additions should be made to the current Nevada laws to mirror best practices seen in other states and recommended by the Traffic Injury Research Foundation. Specifically, tampering or circumventing the device should be an offense. This includes having someone else provide a breath sample for the vehicle, or loaning or renting a vehicle to an interlock-restricted driver. Legislation should specify ignition interlock be required on any vehicle operated by the offender. Twenty-six states also require interlock when an individual refuses the preliminary breath test.

To save more lives on Nevada roads, there are three options we can consider:

Legislation consistent with the Federal FAST ACT funding requirements:

- 1 Minimum six month sanction period (use of device)
- 2 Replace exclusions in current NRS with allowable exclusions: driving an employer's vehicle for work, medical inability to provide a breath sample or no interlock providers within 100 miles of residence
- 3 Interlock required for all convicted impaired drivers