

Excellence in Prevention – descriptions of the prevention programs and strategies with the greatest evidence of success

Name of Program/Strategy: Interlock Devices

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1. Overview and description

Automobile ignition interlock devices that prevent a vehicle from starting until the driver passes a breath test.

2. Implementation considerations (if available)

3. Descriptive information

Areas of Interest	Substance abuse prevention
Outcomes	
Outcome Categories	Alcohol
Ages	

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Gender	Male Female
Races/Ethnicities	American Indian or Alaska Native Asian Black or African American Hispanic or Latino White Race/ethnicity unspecified
Settings	
Geographic Locations	Urban Suburban Rural and/or frontier Tribal
Implementation History	
NIH Funding/CER Studies	
Adaptations	
Adverse Effects	
IOM Prevention Categories	Indicated

4. Outcomes

Scientific Evidence

Devices are very effective for many alcohol-impaired offenders (An analysis of 8 studies, McKnight & Voas, 2001).

Effects limited to the period of the court order unless combined with treatment within a case management framework to deal with the underlying problems (DeYoung, Tashima, & Maston, 2005; Marques & Voas, 1995, 1998, 2005).

This device has been discussed as a potential means to reduce all drinking and driving but has been used in the United States primarily as a means to prevent a multiple drinking and driving offender from starting his/her auto after drinking (Voas, 1988).

As the price of these devices comes down, it could be possible to require them in cars that adolescents drive.

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5. **Cost effectiveness report (Washington State Institute of Public Policy – if available)**
6. **Washington State results (from Performance Based Prevention System (PBPS) – if available)**
7. **Who is using this program/strategy**

Washington Counties	Oregon Counties
All counties	

8. Study populations

9. Quality of studies

The documents below were reviewed for Quality of Research. The research point of contact can provide information regarding the studies reviewed and the availability of additional materials, including those from more recent studies that may have been conducted.

References

DeYoung, D. J., Tashima, H. N., & Maston, S. V. (2005). An evaluation of the effectiveness of ignition inter- lock in California. In P. R. Marques (Ed.), *Alcohol Ignition Interlock Devices—Volume II: Research, Policy, and Program Status 2005* (pp. 42-52). Oosterhout, The Netherlands: International Council on Alcohol, Drugs and Traffic Safety.

Marques, P. R., & Voas, R. B. (1995). Case-managed alcohol interlock programs: A bridge between the criminal and health systems. *Journal of Traffic Medicine*, 23(2), 77-85.

Marques, P. R., & Voas, R. B. (1998). Using the alcohol safety interlock data logger to track the drinking of convicted drunk drivers, *Supplement to Alcoholism. Clinical and Experimental Research*. 1998 Scientific Meeting of the Research Society on Alcoholism. June 20–25, 1998—Hilton Head Island, SC (Vol. 22, pp. 41A): Williams & Wilkins.

Marques, P. R., & Voas, R. B. (2005). Interlock BAC tests, alcohol biomarkers, and motivational interviewing: Methods for detecting and changing high-risk offenders. In P. R. Marques (Ed.), *Alcohol Ignition Interlock Devices—Volume II: Research, Policy, and Program Status 2005* (pp. 25-41). Oosterhout, The Netherlands: International Council on Alcohol, Drugs and Traffic Safety.

McKnight, A. J., & Voas, R. B. (2001). Prevention of alcohol-related road crashes. In N. Heather, T. J. Peters, & T. Stockwell (Eds.), *International handbook of alcohol dependence and problems* (pp. 741-769). Chichester, UK: John Wiley and Sons Ltd.

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Voas, R. B. (1988). Emerging technologies for controlling the drunk driver. In M. D. Lawrence, J. R. Nor-tum, & F. E. Zimring (Eds.), *Social control of the drunk driver* pp. 321-370). Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.

10. Readiness for Dissemination

Revised Code of Washington

The Revised Code of Washington (RCW) is the compilation of all permanent laws now in force. It is a collection of Session Laws (enacted by the Legislature, and signed by the Governor, or enacted via the initiative process), arranged by topic, with amendments added and repealed laws removed. It does not include temporary laws such as appropriations acts.

RCW 46.61.5055—Alcohol Violators—Penalty Schedule.

- (5)(a) The court shall require any person convicted of a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 or an equivalent local ordinance to apply for an ignition interlock driver's license from the department and to have a functioning ignition interlock device installed on all motor vehicles operated by the person.
- (b) The installation of an ignition interlock device is not necessary on vehicles owned, leased, or rented by a person's employer and on those vehicles whose care and/or maintenance is the temporary responsibility of the employer, and driven at the direction of a person's employer as a requirement of employment during working hours. The person must provide the department with a declaration pursuant to RCW 9A.72.085 from his or her employer stating that the person's employment requires the person to operate a vehicle owned by the employer or other persons during working hours.
- (c) An ignition interlock device imposed under this section shall be calibrated to prevent a motor vehicle from being started when the breath sample provided has an alcohol concentration of 0.025 or more.
- (d) The court may waive the requirement that a person apply for an ignition interlock driver's license if the court makes a specific finding in writing that:
- (i) The person lives out-of-state and the devices are not reasonably available in the person's local area;
 - (ii) The person does not operate a vehicle; or
 - (iii) The person is not eligible to receive an ignition interlock driver's license under RCW 46.20.385 because the person is not a resident of Washington, is a habitual traffic offender, has already applied for or is already in possession of an ignition interlock driver's license, has never had a driver's license, has been certified under chapter 74.20A RCW as noncompliant with a child support order, or is subject to any other condition or circumstance that makes the person ineligible to obtain an ignition interlock driver's license.

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(e) If a court finds that a person is not eligible to receive an ignition interlock driver's license under this section, the court is not required to make any further subsequent inquiry or determination as to the person's eligibility.

(f) If the court orders that a person refrain from consuming any alcohol and requires the person to apply for an ignition interlock driver's license, and the person states that he or she does not operate a motor vehicle or the person is ineligible to obtain an ignition interlock driver's license, the court shall order the person to submit to alcohol monitoring through an alcohol detection breathalyzer device, transdermal sensor device, or other technology designed to detect alcohol in a person's system. Alcohol monitoring ordered under this subsection must be for the period of the mandatory license suspension or revocation. The person shall pay for the cost of the monitoring. The county or municipality where the penalty is being imposed shall determine the cost.

(g) The period of time for which ignition interlock use is required will be as follows:

(i) For a person who has not previously been restricted under this section, a period of one year;

(ii) For a person who has previously been restricted under (g)(i) of this subsection, a period of five years;

(iii) For a person who has previously been restricted under (g)(ii) of this subsection, a period of ten years.

(h) Beginning with incidents occurring on or after September 1, 2011, when calculating the period of time for the restriction under RCW 46.20.720(3), the department must also give the person a day-for-day credit for the time period, beginning from the date of the incident, during which the person kept an ignition interlock device installed on all vehicles the person operates. For the purposes of this subsection (5)(h), the term "all vehicles" does not include vehicles that would be subject to the employer exception under RCW 46.20.720(3).

(6) If a person who is convicted of a violation of RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504 committed the offense while a passenger under the age of sixteen was in the vehicle, the court shall:

(a) In any case in which the installation and use of an interlock or other device is not mandatory under RCW 46.20.720 or other law, order the use of such a device for not less than sixty days following the restoration of the person's license, permit, or nonresident driving privileges; and

(b) In any case in which the installation and use of such a device is otherwise mandatory, order the use of such a device for an additional sixty days.

11. Costs (if available)

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12. Contacts

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Washington, DC 20590
(888) 327-4236

Learn More by Visiting: www.nhtsa.dot.gov

Excellence in Prevention is a project of Oregon Addiction and Mental Health Services and Washington Division of Behavioral Health and Recovery. Information is drawn from many sources, including the National Registry for Effective Prevention Programs (NREPP), sponsored by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.