

Arizona

Arizona's all-offender ignition interlock law went into effective in September 2007. As of December 2017, there were 16,303 interlocks installed in Arizona. Between 2006 to 2018, interlocks stopped 97,834 attempts to drive drunk, including 9,713 in 2018.

Why MADD calls the law all-offender? We call it all-offender as any first-time drunk driver must show proof of compliance with 6 to 12 months on an interlock before ever obtaining a regular unrestricted drivers license.

Ignition Interlock Law Overview and MADD Legislative Recommendations

How soon can an ignition interlock be installed?		Duration on ignition interlock
First offense	Upon Conviction	6 to 12 months
Second offense	Upon Conviction	12 months
First refusal	Upon Conviction	12 months

Compliance Based Removal?

Yes

If an offender is caught driving a non-interlock equipped vehicle, the duration on an interlock is extended by one year. If there is a report of tampering, circumvention or certain other violations, the time period on interlock is extended from six to twelve months. There is a DMV hearing process so an offender can contest interlock time extensions.

Day-for-Day Credit for early installation?

No

Legislative Recommendation

Allow for the use of ignition interlock after arrest and credit early installation of an interlock toward time ordered on an interlock upon conviction.

Do plea agreements or reductions in the original DUI charge include the requirement of an interlock?

No

Legislative Recommendation

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.

Indigent Program?

No

Legislative Recommendation

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.

Interlock user fees (not including leasing costs of the device)

Yes

An applicant for an interlock restricted driver license shall pay an application fee in an amount to be determined by the DMV director.