



ADVOCATES
FOR HIGHWAY
& AUTO SAFETY

March 23, 2026

The Honorable Patrick Connick, Chairman
The Honorable Gary M. Carter Jr., Vice Chair
Senate Transportation, Highways & Public Works Committee
Louisiana Senate
900 North 3rd Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804

Dear Chairman Connick and Vice Chair Carter:

Advocates for Highway and Auto Safety (Advocates), an alliance of consumer, safety, medical, public health and law enforcement groups and insurance companies working together to pass highway and auto safety laws that prevent crashes, save lives, reduce injuries, and contain costs, supports advancing Senate Bill (SB) 278 to upgrade the ignition interlock device (IID) law. SB 278 would require IID use by all convicted drunk driving offenders on any motor vehicle operated by the offender as a condition of license reinstatement. This safety upgrade is critical and timely.

Drunk driving is a deadly and costly threat to Louisiana families. In 2023, 232 people were needlessly killed in drunk driving crashes in Louisiana, accounting for 29 percent of traffic fatalities, according to the most recent data from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA).¹ These tragic, preventable crashes also create a national financial burden of \$69 billion in economic costs in 2019.² When updated for inflation only that equates to \$89.2 billion in 2026 dollars.³ Clearly, this is a serious issue which requires urgent attention and the effective solution of increasing IID utilization.

IIDs are saving lives in the Pelican State. Information from Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) on the effectiveness of IIDs notes that IIDs prevented over 12,849 attempts to drive drunk in Louisiana in 2024 alone and 190,793 attempts from 2006 to 2024. Research shows that IIDs reduce recidivism with reductions in subsequent arrests ranging from 50 to 90 percent while the IID is installed on the vehicle.⁴ SB 278 would improve the effectiveness of the IID program and help prevent drunk driving.

A common misconception is that most people who are convicted of their first drunk driving offense are social drinkers who made one mistake. However, studies show that the average first offender will have driven drunk 87 times before getting arrested.⁵ According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), adult drivers admitted they drank too much and got behind the wheel approximately 127 million times in 2020, which equals over 347,000 incidents of drinking and driving each day.⁶ However, only 1 million, or approximately one percent of that 127 million, were arrested for driving under the influence that year.⁷ Drivers with a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of .08 percent or higher involved in fatal crashes were three times more likely to have a prior conviction for drunk driving than drivers with no alcohol.⁸

The American public strongly agrees that the use of IIDs is needed to address this public health crisis. Polling shows 69 to 88 percent of Americans support requiring ignition interlocks for all convicted drunk driving offenders, even if it's their first conviction.⁹ Furthermore, 82 percent of drunk driving offenders themselves believe the IID was effective in preventing them from driving after drinking.¹⁰

In 2023, an average of one alcohol impaired driving fatality occurred every 42 minutes in the U.S. resulting in a total of 12,429 deaths.¹¹ These can and must be stopped. Advocates urges you to support and advance SB 278 to curb drunk driving.

Sincerely,

Catherine Chase, President

- 1 State Traffic Safety Information for Louisiana, NHTSA, available at <https://cdan.dot.gov/STSI/stsi.htm>.
- 2 The Economic and Societal Impact of Motor Vehicle Crashes, 2019, NHTSA, Feb. 2023, DOT HS 813 403, available at <https://crashstats.nhtsa.dot.gov/Api/Public/ViewPublication/813403>.
- 3 CPI Inflation Calculator, BLS, Jan. 2019 to Jan. 2026, available at <https://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/cpicalc.pl>.
- 4 Ignition Interlocks – What You Need to Know: A Toolkit for Policymakers, Highway Safety Professionals, and Advocates Second Edition (updated November 2019), NHTSA, Nov. 2019, DOT HS 811 883, available [here](#).
- 5 Drinking and Driving Trips, Stops by the Police, and Arrests: Analyses of the 1995 Survey of Drinking and Driving Attitudes and Behavior, NHTSA, Dec. 2000, DOT HS 809 184, available at https://rosap.nhtl.bts.gov/view/dot/1779/dot_1779_DS1.pdf.
- 6 CDC Impaired Driving Facts, Accessed Oct. 3, 2024, available at <https://www.cdc.gov/impaired-driving/facts/>.
- 7 CDC Impaired Driving Facts, Accessed Oct. 3, 2024, available at <https://www.cdc.gov/impaired-driving/facts/>.
- 8 Traffic Safety Facts, 2023 Data: Alcohol-Impaired Driving, NHTSA, DOT HS 813 713, May 2025, available at: <https://crashstats.nhtsa.dot.gov/Api/Public/ViewPublication/813713>.
- 9 MADD, How Technology Has Stopped 1.77 Million Drunk Drivers: A State by State Guide to Creating a Future of No More Victims, February 10, 2016; available at <https://online.flippingbook.com/view/57396/4/>.
- 10 Morse, BJ and DS Elliott. Hamilton County Drinking and Driving Study: 30 Month Report. Boulder, Colorado: University of Colorado, 1990.
- 11 Overview of Motor Vehicle Crashes in 2023, NHTSA DOT HS 813 705, April 2025, available at <https://crashstats.nhtsa.dot.gov/Api/Public/ViewPublication/813705>.