

## Advanced Impaired Driving Prevention Technology

### Myth vs Fact

*Section 24220 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117-58; IIJA)*

MYTH	FACT
Mandatory advanced impaired driving technology violates a motorist's right to privacy.	HALT Act advocates and stakeholders would not support a final standard that leaves consumers vulnerable to privacy invasions or that uses their data for commercial or malicious purposes. Impaired driving prevention technology should only use data to determine whether a driver is illegally and dangerously operating a vehicle.
Mandatory advanced impaired driving prevention technology requires unconstitutional tracking of the location of a vehicle.	The technology is solely to prevent impaired drivers from illegally operating vehicles and causing deaths and injuries, without tracking the vehicle's location or collecting, using or storing any data that would compromise the privacy of vehicle occupants or be utilized by law enforcement.
Police will be able to remotely stop a vehicle if impairment is detected with a "kill switch."	The technology would not allow an outside party, police or otherwise, to control or disable a vehicle remotely. Several fact-checking organizations have since debunked that myth, including <a href="#">Associated Press</a> , <a href="#">USA Today</a> , <a href="#">Verify</a> , <a href="#">PolitiFact</a> and <a href="#">Snopes</a> .
Advanced impaired driving prevention technology is not possible anytime soon.	The auto industry has the resources and expertise to make safety advancements like impaired driving prevention a reality. Some Tier 1 auto suppliers have publicly demonstrated impaired driving prevention technology that will be ready for installation within the congressionally mandated timeframe, and several original equipment manufacturers have publicly stated they either have impaired driving prevention technology or are actively working on research and development (that will be ready within the HALT Act timeframe).
The driver will have to blow into a device to start their vehicle.	Passive alcohol detection systems are not breathalyzers or ignition interlock devices. This smart technology has no relation to police breathalyzers or to ignition interlock devices that require a motorist to actively blow into a device. Advanced impaired driving prevention systems use sensors integrated into a car that passively determine if the driver is illegally impaired.

Impaired driving prevention technology will have no effect on impaired driving crashes or deaths.	Approximately 10,100 lives will be saved annually when all new cars have impaired driving prevention technology as standard equipment, according to the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety.
Americans do not support the impaired driving prevention technology mandate.	American consumers strongly support the Congressional technology mandate. According to two nationwide polls conducted by Ipsos for MADD, 9 out of 10 Americans said technology that is integrated into a car to prevent impaired driving is a good or very good idea. Another <a href="#">study</a> published in the Journal of the American Medical Association found nearly two-thirds of respondents either agreed or strongly agreed with the mandate for vehicle impairment prevention technology on all new vehicles. Public Support for Vehicle Technology to Prevent Operation by Impaired Drivers. The study measures public support for vehicle impairment prevention technology in the US.