

traffic offender, and the completion of a DUI program. (VEH 13352, 23546; 23548, 23575.3)

- d) *Fourth and above DUI*: Punished as an alternate felony-misdemeanor (commonly called a “wobbler”) with a requirement of up to three years of jail/prison time, up to a \$1,000 fine, a requirement to install an IID for three years, a four-year license suspension, a three-year designation as a habitual traffic offender, and the completion of a DUI program. (VEH 13352, 23550, 23552, 23575.3)
- 3) Imposes additional penalties for a DUI that happens concurrently with the commission of another crime which proximately causes bodily injury to another person. (VEH 23153)
 - a) This offense is generally referred to as a DUI causing bodily injury.
 - b) *First DUI causing bodily injury*: Punished as a wobbler with a requirement of up to three years of jail/prison time, up to a \$1,000 fine, a requirement to install an IID for one year, a one-year license suspension, and the completion of a DUI program. (VEH 13352, 23554, 23556, 23575.3)
 - c) *Second DUI causing bodily injury*: Punished as a wobbler with a requirement of up to three years of jail/prison time, up to a \$5,000 fine, a requirement to install an IID for two years, a three-year license suspension, and the completion of a DUI program. (VEH 13352, 23560, 23562, 23575.3)
 - d) *Third and above DUI causing bodily injury*: Punished as a felony with a requirement of up to four years of prison time, up to a \$5,000 fine, a requirement to install an IID for three years, a five-year license suspension, a three-year designation as a habitual traffic offender, and the completion of a DUI program. (VEH 13352, 23566; 23568, 23575.3)
 - 4) Imposes additional penalties for a DUI that occurs under specified circumstances.
 - a) *DUI that causes great bodily injury and occurred within 10 years of two or more priors*: Punished as a felony with a five-year license suspension and a requirement to install an IID for three years. (VEH 23566, 13352)
 - b) *DUI that occurs within 10 years of a DUI with three or more priors, a DUI causing bodily injury, or gross vehicular manslaughter*: Punished as a

wobbler with up to a five-year license suspension and a requirement to install an IID for up to four years. (VEH 13352, 23550.5)

- c) *DUI committed by a person with a prior conviction for felony intoxicated manslaughter or intoxicated vehicular manslaughter while operating a vessel*: Punished as a wobbler with up to a five-year license suspension and a requirement to install an IID for up to four years. (VEH 13352, 23550.5)
- 5) Requires DMV to administratively suspend the driving privileges of drivers who exceed the legal BAC limit or who fail or refuse to complete a chemical or alcohol screening test, before any criminal conviction, as specified. (VEH 13353.2; 13353.3.)
- 6) Authorizes a court to order a 10-year license revocation if a person has been convicted of three or more separate DUIs, as specified. (VEH 23597)
- 7) Establishes a mandatory one-year license suspension for the following convictions: (VEH 13350)
 - a) Failure of a driver involved in an accident resulting in injury or death to stop and perform specified duties;
 - b) A felony in the commission of which a motor vehicle is used, except as specified; or,
 - c) Reckless driving causing bodily injury.
- 8) Establishes a mandatory three-year license suspension for the following convictions: (VEH 13351)
 - a) Manslaughter, except for misdemeanor vehicular manslaughter;
 - b) Three or more specified hit-and-run or reckless driving violations within 12 months; or,
 - c) Gross vehicular manslaughter while intoxicated, intoxicated vehicular manslaughter while operating a vessel, or fleeing or attempting to elude a peace officer, causing serious bodily injury, as specified.
- 9) Provides that if a person is convicted of a DUI or a hit-and-run and is sentenced to at least one year of jail/prison time, the court may postpone the suspension of the person's driving privilege until the term of imprisonment is

served. (VEH 23665)

- 10) Prohibits a DUI license suspension from being reinstated until the person gives proof of financial responsibility and of successful completion of their DUI program. (VEH 13352)
- 11) Authorizes DMV to issue a restricted license to a person convicted of a DUI, contingent on the following: (VEH 13352)
 - a) The person was not convicted for drug use only; the person completes a DUI program; the person verifies they have installed, are maintaining, and are not interfering with an IID device; the person provides proof of financial responsibility; and the person pays specified fees; and,
 - b) The person completes 12 months of their suspension period if one of their DUIs, other than their first DUI, was only for drugs.

This bill:

- 1) Revokes a person's driving privilege for eight years when they have been convicted of any combination of three or more of the following within a 10-year period, as specified.
 - a) DUI or DUI causing bodily injury,
 - b) Gross vehicular manslaughter while intoxicated,
 - c) Vehicular manslaughter while intoxicated,
 - d) Intoxicated vehicular manslaughter while operating a vessel.
- 2) Authorizes, four years from the date of the last conviction of an offense specified above, a person whose license was revoked pursuant to the above to apply to DMV to have their privilege to operate a motor vehicle reinstated, subject to the condition that the person installs an IID.
- 3) Requires IID to remain on the person's motor vehicle for a minimum of two years.
- 4) Requires DMV to reinstate the person's driving privilege if the person satisfies all of the following conditions:

- a) The person was not convicted of any drug or alcohol related offenses under state law, during the driver's license revocation period;
 - b) The person successfully completed a specified DUI program; and,
 - c) The person was not convicted of driving a vehicle on a suspended license during the revocation period.
- 5) Requires DMV to immediately revoke the person's restricted driving privilege if they attempt to remove, bypass, or tamper with the IID.

COMMENTS:

- 1) *Purpose of the bill.* According to the author, "As a CHP officer, I have stood on the side of the road with families who have just lost loved ones to drunk drivers. Those scenes will never leave me. We owe it to those families to hold repeat offenders accountable. AB 1687 will help by increasing the revocation period for a third DUI. This stronger deterrent reduces the likelihood of repeat offenses, keeps high-risk drivers off the road, and helps prevent alcohol-related injuries and fatalities, ultimately improving public safety across the state."
- 2) *DUI in California.* California law makes it unlawful for any person under the influence of alcohol or a drug to drive a vehicle. This violation is generally referred to as a DUI. State law specifies numerous different types of DUI offenses, based primarily on any damage, injury, or death caused while driving under the influence, and on the number of prior DUI convictions.

A DUI arrest triggers two separate and parallel processes. First, DMV begins an administrative action based on receipt of a law enforcement report that a driver had a BAC of 0.08 percent, refused a chemical test, or already had their driving privileges revoked. The driver typically receives a temporary license and has 10 days to request a DMV hearing to challenge the license suspension. If no hearing is requested, or if the DMV upholds the action, a license suspension or other driving restriction goes into effect regardless of what happens in court. This restriction is for a period of four months for a first offense and one year for a second or subsequent offense within a 10-year period.

Separate to this process, a criminal process plays out in which the court determines whether the person has committed a criminal offense. A conviction may then result in some combination of jail or prison time, fines, participation in a DUI program, further license suspensions, and IID programs, with penalties increasing in severity based on the number of prior convictions. Generally, for

license suspensions, a first offense comes with a suspension of up to one year, depending on the circumstances. A second DUI results in a two-to-three-year suspension, a third DUI in a three-to-five-year suspension, and a fourth or subsequent DUI in a minimum four-year suspension.

Additional license suspension terms may apply if the person has certain previous felony convictions for impaired driving. In general, these circumstances will bring the period of license suspension up to a minimum of four years. Courts also have discretion to order a 10-year license revocation if a person has been convicted of three or more separate DUIs, under specified circumstances. Finally, courts can order that the term of license suspension does not begin until any jail or prison sentence is served.

According to the most recent annual report on DUIs published by DMV¹ between 2011 and 2021, 1.425 million licenses were suspended administratively, of which 1.2 million were further suspended or revoked following a court conviction for DUI. Notably, most DUI related convictions are first time offenses. For example, in 2020, first time offenses accounted for 73.5% of arrests, while third and fourth time offenders accounted for only 6.7% of arrests.

- 3) *Ignition Interlock Devices*. Beyond full license suspensions, many people convicted of a DUI have the option to apply for a restricted license. To obtain such a license, the person must meet several requirements, including installing and maintaining an IID on every vehicle they operate for a specified period. These devices are an individual breathalyzer wired directly into a car's ignition system. In order to start the vehicle, the driver must blow into the device and verify that their BAC is below a specified limit. Many IIDs further require the driver to blow into the device every 15 to 20 minutes while the vehicle is operating.

In California, in order to qualify for using an IID in place of a full license suspension, certain requirements must be met. These include requiring that the DUI conviction was not for drug use, proof of enrollment or completion of a DUI program, the payment of fees, and proof of financial responsibility. If a person maintains their IID for the mandatory term, DMV must then reinstate their driving privileges at the time the other reinstatement requirements are satisfied. Given that the duration of IID mandates are generally capped at three years and are thus shorter than license suspension periods, this can permit a person who has completed their mandated IID installation term, and who has

¹ California Department of Motor Vehicles, 32nd Annual Report of the California DUI Management Information System (Oct. 2025)

otherwise met all their reinstatement requirements to return to driving, without an IID, before the original license sanction date expires.

First-time DUI offenders have an additional avenue to receive a restricted license without having to install an IID. Specifically, they can be issued a restricted driver's license that permits them to engage in limited driving to and from their work and their DUI program. However, a court may disallow the issuance of a restricted license if it finds that the person would present a traffic safety or public safety risk if authorized to operate a motor vehicle.

- 4) *Effectiveness of license suspensions.* According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), research suggests that individuals are less likely to commit driving offenses when they believe sanctions will be swift and certain.² This finding is specifically relevant for administrative license suspensions, which are near immediate, as opposed to suspensions resulting from criminal conviction, which can take considerably more time. For instance, the same NHTSA report stated that administrative license suspensions can reduce fatal crashes by 5% and overall crashes by 13%. Conversely, other reports have found that postconviction license suspensions have no discernable effects on deterrence.³

Beyond license suspension in and of themselves, the deterrent effects of suspensions can be further bolstered by vehicle impoundment. Research shows that impounding the vehicles of those driving with a suspended or unlicensed status leads to a substantial decrease in recidivism and future traffic incidents. Specifically, first-time offenders whose vehicles were impounded showed 24.7% fewer crashes and 18.1% fewer traffic convictions compared to similar drivers who were not sanctioned with impoundment. These benefits are even more pronounced for repeat offenders, who saw a 37.6% reduction in crashes. By physically removing the vehicle, the state creates a powerful deterrent that effectively reduces the subsequent crash and conviction rates of the highest-risk populations.

However, license suspensions, and especially impoundments, can have more widespread and negative impacts on individuals beyond simply deterring unsafe driving behavior. In particular, license suspensions may negatively impact individuals who rely on their vehicles to drive to work, take their children to school, and attend medical appointments, among other life necessities.

² National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Countermeasures that Work; A Highway Safety Countermeasure Guide for State Highway Safety Offices* (2023)

³ Wagenaar, A.C. and Maldonado-Molina, M.M, *Effects of Drivers' License Suspension Policies on Alcohol-Related Crash Involvement: Long-Term Follow-Up in Forty-Six States*, *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research* (2007)

According to a study on the impacts of license suspension in New Jersey conducted by Rutgers, 42% of individuals with a history of license suspension lost their jobs when they had their driving privileges suspended.⁴ Job loss was most significant among low-income and younger drivers. 45% of those who lost their job because of the suspension could not find another job, a trend that was most pronounced among low-income and older drivers. Further, of those who were able to find another job, 88% reported a decrease in income. This was most true for low-income drivers.

While restricted license programs, such as requiring the installation of IIDs, can help mitigate these effects, these programs come with their own costs. IIDs can be expensive to install and maintain and people who wish to use them must pay for their installation and upkeep out of pocket. While the exact costs vary across region and device manufacturer, it is generally accepted that the annual cost of having an IID can easily exceed \$1,000. Thus, the option to use an IID may still be a major economic hit for some individuals, even if it does allow them to maintain their driving privileges.

- 5) *Effects of AB 1687.* AB 1687 would increase the length of postconviction license suspensions, without touching on administrative suspensions. Specifically, this bill authorizes DMV to revoke a person's driver's license for eight years if they are convicted of three or more specified impaired driving offenses. Similar to existing DUI license suspensions, AB 1687 also allows a person to apply for a restricted license. Namely, they can have their driving privileges reinstated after four years if they install an IID. They are required to maintain the IID on their vehicle for a minimum of two years.

Notably, all of the provisions described in this bill already come with a license suspension. Indeed, many of the specified offenses have a minimum four-year license suspension. Furthermore, existing law authorizes the court, for many of these cases, to order a 10-year license suspension. Thus, the primary effect of this bill would be to increase the minimum suspension period for a subset of these offenders.

According to the California Police Chiefs Association, writing in support of AB 1687, "Repeat impaired drivers represent a disproportionate risk on California roadways. Individuals who continue to drive under the influence despite prior convictions have demonstrated an ongoing disregard for the law and the safety of others. AB 1687 appropriately recognizes that chronic DUI offenders warrant heightened intervention and oversight to prevent future incidents that may result in serious injury or death."

⁴ Driver's License Suspensions, Impacts and Fairness Study, New Jersey Department of Transportation (Aug. 2007)

Writing in opposition, the California Public Defenders Associations states, “Suspending a driver’s license for DUI offenses often imposes severe and disproportionate economic consequences, particularly for low-income individuals who depend on driving to maintain employment. For many workers—especially those in rural areas or in occupations such as delivery, construction, and sales—the loss of a license effectively means the loss of a job. Studies in some jurisdictions show that more than 40% of individuals lose employment after a license suspension. Rather than promoting stability or accountability, license suspensions frequently trigger a cycle of poverty by cutting off access to work while fines, fees, and program costs continue to accumulate.”

- 6) *Related legislation this session.* Currently, two other bills directly affecting license suspensions for repeat DUI offenders are making their way through the Legislature. AB 1546 (Schultz, 2026) is substantially similar to AB 1687. AB 1546 would mandate a four-year suspension for a fourth DUI and a five-year suspension for a fifth or subsequent DUI, within a 10-year period. AB 1546 would also increase the minimum IID requirement for a restricted license to four years for a fifth or subsequent DUI. AB 1546 is currently before the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Furthermore, AB 1830 (Petrie-Norris, 2026) would overhaul California’s DUI law. Namely, AB 1830 would shift the state away from license suspensions and towards statewide, mandatory IID restricted license terms. Drivers would still be subject to immediate, administrative license suspensions, but postconviction they would be immediately eligible for a restricted license with installation of an IID. The length of time of the restricted license would start at six to ten months for a first-time offender and increase to five years for a fourth or subsequent offense. AB 1830 is currently before the Senate Public Safety Committee.

- 7) *Double referral.* This bill was double referred to the Senate Public Safety Committee, where it passed out on a vote of 6-0 at their 6/23/2026, hearing.

RELATED/PREVIOUS LEGISLATION:

AB 1546 (Schultz, 2026) – Would increase the punishment for a DUI with two priors from a misdemeanor to a wobbler, increase the punishment for a DUI with four or more priors from a wobbler to a straight felony, and increase the license revocation period for a DUI with four or more priors from four years to five years, among other changes. *This bill is pending in the Senate Appropriations Committee.*

AB 1723 (Ellis, 2026) – Would have specified that the “date of revocation,” for purposes of the prohibition against DMV reinstating a person’s driving privilege until the expiration of three years after the date of revocation means the date DMV revokes a person’s privilege to drive a motor vehicle and not the date of conviction. *This bill was held in the Assembly Transportation Committee.*

AB 1748 (Sanchez, 2026) – Would have increased the length of the driver’s license suspensions and revocations that apply to a conviction for a DUI or a conviction for a DUI causing bodily injury. *This bill was held in Assembly Public Safety Committee.*

AB 1830 (Petrie-Norris, 2026) – Would make sweeping changes to DUI, IID, and license suspension law. *This bill is pending in the Senate Public Safety Committee.*

AB 1874 (Wilson, 2026) – Would have provided that when a court imposes a suspension or revocation of a person’s driver’s license as part of a criminal sentence, the period of suspension or revocation shall commence upon the person’s release from custody. *This bill was held in Assembly Appropriations Committee.*

AB 401 (Flora, 2019) - Would have made a DUI conviction that occurs within 10 years after four or more previous specified convictions, only punishable as a felony, among other changes. *This bill was held in Assembly Public Safety Committee.*

AB 2337 (Linder, 2014) - Would have extended, by one year, the revocation period of an individual’s driver’s license if they were convicted of a hit-and-run accident in which another individual is killed or seriously injured. *This bill was vetoed by the Governor.*

AB 1104 (Pan, 2011) - Would have required driver’s license revocations for specified DUIs to be delayed until offenders are released from prison or county jail. *This bill was held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.*

AB 1601 (Hill, Chapter 301, Statutes of 2010) - Permits a court to order a 10 year revocation of a driver's license for a person convicted of three or more separate DUIs.

AB 4 (Bogh, 2005) - Would have permanently revoked the driver's license of a person convicted of a third or subsequent DUI. *This bill was held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.*

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: Yes Local: No

POSITIONS: (Communicated to the committee before noon on Wednesday, June 24, 2026.)

SUPPORT:

Active San Gabriel
Arcadia Police Officers' Association
Bahati Foundation
Bethel Unspeakable Joy Christian Church
Bike LA
Bike Oven
Brea Police Association
Burbank Police Officers' Association
California Association of Drinking Driver Treatment Programs
California Association of Highway Patrolmen
California Association of School Police Chiefs
California Coalition of School Safety Professionals
California Consortium of Addiction Programs and Professionals
California District Attorneys Association
California Narcotic Officers' Association
California Police Chiefs Association
California Reserve Peace Officers Association
California State Sheriffs' Association
Car-lite Long Beach
Claremont Police Officers Association
Corona Police Officers Association
Culver City Police Officers' Association
Fullerton Police Officers' Association
LA Critical Mass
League of California Cities
Liam's Life Foundation
Livable Communities Initiative
Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office
Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
Los Angeles School Police Management Association
Los Angeles School Police Officers Association
Move LA
Move Santa Barbara County
Murrieta Police Officers' Association
Napa County Bicycle Coalition
National Coalition for Safer Roads
Newport Beach Police Association

Novato Police Officers Association
Palos Verdes Police Officers Association
Peace Officers Research Association of California
Placer County Deputy Sheriffs' Association
Pomona Police Officers' Association
Ride of Silence
Riverside Police Officers Association
Riverside Sheriffs' Association
Safety and Advocacy for Empowerment (SAFE)
San Bernardino County
San Diego County District Attorney's Office
South Pas Active Streets
Stop4aidan
Street Racing Kills
Streets are for Everyone
Streets for All
Vivid Candi
Walk 'n Rollers
Walk San Francisco Foundation

OPPOSITION:

ACLU California Action
California Public Defenders Association
Ella Baker Center for Human Rights
La Defensa
Local 148 Los Angeles County Public Defender's Union

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