
THIRD READING

Bill No: AB 1687
Author: Lackey (R), et al.
Amended: 6/4/26 in Senate
Vote: 21

SENATE PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE: 6-0, 6/23/26
AYES: Arreguín, Seyarto, Caballero, Cortese, Pérez, Wiener

SENATE TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE: 12-0, 6/30/26
AYES: Cortese, Strickland, Archuleta, Arreguín, Blakespear, Dahle, Grayson,
Menjivar, Richardson, Seyarto, Valladares, Wiener
NO VOTE RECORDED: Gonzalez

SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE: 6-0, 8/13/26
AYES: Cervantes, Seyarto, Cabaldon, Dahle, Grayson, Richardson
NO VOTE RECORDED: Wahab

ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 73-0, 5/26/26 - See last page for vote

SUBJECT: Driver's licenses: revocation

SOURCE: Author

DIGEST: This bill authorizes the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to revoke a driver's license for eight years if the person is convicted of three or more specified impaired driving offenses within a 10-year period.

ANALYSIS:

Existing law:

- 1) Makes it unlawful for any person who is under the influence of any alcoholic beverage or drug, or under the combined influence of any alcoholic beverage and drug, or who has 0.08% or more, by weight, of alcohol (BAC) in their

blood, to drive a vehicle (hereafter, “DUI”). (Vehicle (Veh.) Code, § 23152, subds. (a), (b), (f), & (g).)

- 2) Establishes graduated penalties for a first DUI, DUI with one prior, DUI with two priors, and DUI with three or more priors, including jail time, fines, IID installation, license suspension or revocation, and completion of a DUI program. (Veh. Code, §§ 13352, 13352.1, 23538, 23540, 23542, 23546, 23550, 23552, 23548, 23575.3.)
- 3) Requires a 10-year license revocation if a person has been convicted of three or more DUIs or DUIs causing bodily injury, the last of which was punishable as a DUI or DUI causing bodily injury with two priors, a DUI with three or more priors, or as an alternate-felony misdemeanor because of a prior specified felony. (Veh. Code, § 23597, subd. (a).)
- 4) Makes it unlawful for any person who is under the influence of any alcoholic beverage or drug, or the combined influence of the two, or who has a BAC of .08 or more, to drive a vehicle, and concurrently do any act forbidden by law or neglect any duty imposed by law in driving the vehicle, which proximately causes bodily injury to any person other than the driver (hereafter, “DUI causing bodily injury.”) (Veh. Code, § 23153 subds. (a), (f), & (g).)
- 5) Establishes graduated penalties for a first DUI causing bodily injury, DUI causing bodily injury with one prior, and DUI causing bodily injury with two or more priors, including jail or prison time, fines, IID installation, license suspension or revocation, and completion of a DUI program. (Veh. Code, §§ 13352, 23554, 23556, 23560, 23562, 23566, 23568, 23575.3.)
- 6) Provides that a person who proximately causes bodily injury or death to more than one victim in any one instance that results in a felony conviction of a DUI causing bodily injury, gross vehicular manslaughter while intoxicated, or vehicular manslaughter while intoxicated, shall receive a one-year sentence enhancement in state prison for each additional victim injured (maximum of three). (Veh. Code, § 23558.)
- 7) Punishes a person convicted of a DUI causing bodily injury, where the violation proximately causes great bodily injury to any person other than the driver, and the offense occurred within 10 years of two or more priors, as a felony by imprisonment for two, three, or four years in state prison, a \$1,015 to \$5,000

fine, and a five-year license revocation (Veh. Code, §§ 23566, subd. (b), 13352 subd. (a)(6).)

- 8) Provides that if a person is convicted for the above offense, and the underlying offense occurred within 10 years of four or more priors, there shall be an additional punishment of three years in state prison, which shall be served in addition and consecutive to the sentence imposed above. (Veh. Code, § 23566, subd. (c).)
- 9) Makes any DUI or DUI causing bodily injury (hereafter, “any DUI”) an alternate felony-misdemeanor if that person has previously been convicted of certain impaired driving crimes:
 - a) Punishes a person convicted of any DUI within 10 years of specified felonies – a DUI with three or more priors, a DUI causing bodily injury, or gross vehicular manslaughter – as an alternate-felony misdemeanor, a \$390 to \$1,000 fine, a four- or five-year license revocation (including a three-year designation as a habitual traffic offender), and a three- or four-year IID mandate. (Veh. Code, §§ 13352, subd. (a)(6)-(7); 23550.5, subds. (a), (c) & (d); 23575.3, subd. (h)(1)-(2).)
 - b) Punishes a person convicted of any DUI, who has a prior conviction for felony vehicular manslaughter while intoxicated, as an alternate felony-misdemeanor, a fine of \$390 to \$1,000, a four- or five-year license revocation, and a three- or four-year IID mandate. (Veh. Code, §§ 13352 subd. (a)(6)-(7); 23550.5, subds. (b), (c) & (d); 23575.3, subd. (h)(1)-(2).)
- 10) Requires the prosecutor, if the prosecution agrees to a plea of guilty or no contest to reckless driving in satisfaction of, or as a substitute for, an original charge of a DUI—also known as a wet reckless—to state for the record a factual basis for the satisfaction or substitution, including whether or not there had been consumption of an alcoholic beverage or ingestion or administration of a drug, or both, by the defendant in connection with the offense. Provides that a wet reckless is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for 5 to 90 days, or by a fine of \$145-1,000, or both. (Veh. Code, §§ 23103.5, subd. (a); 23103, subd. (c).)
- 11) Provides that gross vehicular manslaughter while intoxicated is the unlawful killing of a human being without malice aforethought, in the driving of a vehicle, where the driving was driving under the influence, and the killing was either the proximate result of the commission of an unlawful act, not amounting

to a felony, and with gross negligence, or the proximate result of the commission of a lawful act that might produce death, in an unlawful manner, and with gross negligence. Provides that gross vehicular manslaughter while intoxicated is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for 4, 6, or 10 years. (Pen. Code, § 191.5, subds. (a), (c).)

- 12) Provides that vehicular manslaughter while intoxicated is the unlawful killing of a human being without malice aforethought, in the driving of a vehicle, where the driving was driving under the influence, and the killing was either the proximate result of the commission of an unlawful act, not amounting to a felony, but without gross negligence, or the proximate result of the commission of a lawful act that might produce death, in an unlawful manner, but without gross negligence. Provides that vehicular manslaughter while intoxicated is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or imprisonment in the county jail for 16 months, 2 years, or 4 years. (Pen. Code, § 191.5, subd. (b).)
- 13) Requires that a person convicted of a violation of vehicular manslaughter while intoxicated that occurred within seven years of two or more separate convictions for wet reckless or DUI, or any combination, be designated as a habitual traffic offender for three years subsequent to the conviction. (Pen. Code, § 193.7.)
- 14) Requires the DMV to immediately to revoke the privilege of a person to drive a motor vehicle upon receipt of a duly certified abstract of the record of a court showing that the person has been convicted of any of the following crimes or offenses:
 - a) Vehicular manslaughter, except vehicular manslaughter without gross negligence.
 - b) Conviction of three or more violations of hit and run, hit and run causing injury, reckless driving, or reckless driving causing injury, great bodily injury, or specified injuries, within a period of 12 months from the time of the first offense to the third or subsequent offense, or a combination of three or more convictions of violations within the same period.
 - c) Gross vehicular manslaughter while intoxicated, gross vehicular manslaughter while intoxicated when the person was operating a vessel, or fleeing or attempting to elude a pursuing peace officer, causing serious bodily injury resulting in a serious impairment of physical condition, including, but not limited to, loss of consciousness, concussion, serious bone

fracture, protracted loss or impairment of function of any bodily member or organ, and serious disfigurement. (Veh. Code, § 13351, subd. (a).)

- 15) Prohibits the DMV from reinstating the person's revoked driving privilege until the expiration of three years after the date of revocation and until the person whose privilege was revoked gives proof of financial responsibility, as defined. (Veh. Code, § 13351, subd. (b).)

This bill:

- 1) Authorizes the DMV to revoke the privilege of a person to drive a motor vehicle upon receipt of a duly certified abstract of the record of a court showing that the person has been convicted of three or more of the following violations, or a combination of three or more of these violations, where each of the violations occurred within a 10-year period:
 - a) A DUI with two priors.
 - b) A DUI with three or more priors.
 - c) A DUI causing bodily injury with two or more priors.
 - d) A DUI or DUI causing bodily injury within 10 years of the following felonies: a DUI with three or more priors, a DUI causing bodily injury, or gross vehicular manslaughter.
 - e) A DUI causing bodily injury, where the violation proximately causes great bodily injury (GBI) to another person, and the offense occurred within 10 years of two or more priors.
 - f) Gross vehicular manslaughter while intoxicated.
 - g) Gross vehicular manslaughter while intoxicated while operating a vessel.
 - h) Vehicular manslaughter while intoxicated within seven years of two or more priors.
- 2) Provides that if the DMV revokes the privilege of a person to drive a motor vehicle pursuant to the provision above, the DMV is prohibited from reinstating the revoked privilege until the expiration of eight years after the date of revocation and until the person whose privilege was revoked gives proof of financial responsibility, as defined, except as specified below.
- 3) Authorizes, four years from the date of the last conviction of an offense specified above, a person whose license was revoked to apply to the DMV to have their privilege to operate a motor vehicle reinstated, subject to the condition that the person submits an ignition interlock device (IID)

“Verification of Installation” form and agrees to install and maintain an IID, as specified.

- 4) Requires the IID to remain on the person’s motor vehicle for two years following the reinstatement of the person’s driving privilege.
- 5) Requires the DMV to reinstate the person’s license if the person satisfies all of the following conditions:
 - a) The person was not convicted of any drug- or alcohol-related offenses during the driver’s license revocation period.
 - b) The person successfully completed a DUI program, following the date of the last conviction of an offense specified above, if such a program is required.
 - c) The person was not convicted of violating specified prohibitions against driving a vehicle on a suspended or revoked license, including driving on a suspended or revoked license because of a DUI conviction, during the revocation period.
- 6) Requires the DMV to immediately revoke the privilege to operate a motor vehicle of a person who attempts to remove, bypass, or tamper with the IID, who has the device removed prior to the termination date of the restriction, or who fails three or more times to comply with any requirement for the maintenance or calibration of the IID. Requires that that the person’s driving privilege remain revoked for the remaining period of the original revocation and until all reinstatement requirements are met.

Background

This bill authorizes the DMV to revoke a person’s driver’s license for eight years if the person is convicted of three or more specified impaired driving offenses. This bill authorizes the DMV to revoke a person’s driving privileges for eight years if they are convicted of three or more of the following offenses, or any combination, where each of the three or more violations occurred within 10 years: 1) gross vehicular manslaughter while intoxicated, 2) vehicular manslaughter while intoxicated within seven years of two or more priors; 3) vehicular manslaughter while intoxicated while operating a vessel; 4) a DUI with two priors; 5) a DUI with three or more priors; 6) a DUI causing bodily injury with two or more priors; 7) a DUI or DUI causing bodily injury within 10 years of certain impaired driving felonies; and 8) a DUI causing bodily injury, where the violation proximately causes great bodily injury and occurred within 10 years of two or more priors. If a

revocation is ordered, the DMV is prohibited from reinstating the person's driving privileges until the expiration of eight years after the date of revocation and until the person provides proof of financial responsibility, except as specified below.

Similar to existing DUI license suspensions and revocations, and particularly, the existing 10-year revocation option, this bill authorizes a person to apply for a restricted license. Specifically, it authorizes a person to apply to have their driving privileges reinstated four years from the date of the last conviction of an offense specified above, conditioned on the requirement that the person agrees to install and maintain an IID. The IID must remain on the person's motor vehicle for two years following reinstatement.

Most of the convictions that this bill applies to already receive either a four- or five-year license revocation. In addition, Vehicle Code section 23597 authorizes a court to order a 10-year license revocation for individuals convicted of three or more DUIs (the last of which is punishable pursuant to one of the repeat offender statutes). (Veh. Code, § 23597, subd. (a).) Similar to the provisions of this bill, a person subject to a 10-year license revocation may apply for a restricted license, conditioned on the installation of an IID on that person's vehicle, five years from the date of their last conviction. (Veh. Code, § 23597, subd. (c)(1).)

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

According to the Senate Appropriations Committee:

The DMV indicates that it would incur significant one-time costs to make necessary IT systems changes to create a new permissive license revocation and restricted license program. DMV's legacy systems have limited capacity to accommodate new functionality and are currently being replaced through the Enterprise Modernization Project (the Digital eXperience Platform, or DXP). As a result, implementation would either require modifications within DXP, potentially increasing project costs and/or delaying implementation, or development of a temporary solution outside the legacy environment, resulting in duplicative costs, additional technology procurement, and requiring additional approvals. Assuming a temporary solution is required, implementation costs are expected to be at least in the low millions, and potentially higher, depending on the final scope of work, implementation timelines, and the technology solution ultimately required. Direct modifications to legacy systems would likely result in significantly higher costs. Staff notes that DMV would be unable to make the necessary programming

changes by the January 1, 2027 operative date of this bill. (Motor Vehicle Account)

SUPPORT: (Verified 8/13/26)

Active San Gabriel Valley
Arcadia Police Officers' Association
Bahati Foundation
Bethel Unspeakable Joy Christian Church
Bike Oven
BikeLA
Brea Police Association
Burbank Police Officers' Association
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
Healthy Active Street
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
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
San Bernardino County
San Diego County District Attorney's Office
San Francisco Bay Area Families for Safe Streets
Santa Ana Police Officers Association
South Pas Active
Stop 4 Aidan
Street Racing Kills
Streets are for Everyone
Streets for All
Upland Police Officers Association
Vivid Candi
Walk 'n Rollers
Walk San Francisco Foundation

OPPOSITION: (Verified 8/13/26)

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

ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 73-0, 5/26/26

AYES: Addis, Aguiar-Curry, Ahrens, Alanis, Alvarez, Arambula, Ávila Farías, Bains, Bauer-Kahan, Bennett, Berman, Boerner, Bonta, Calderon, Caloza, Carrillo, Castillo, Chen, Connolly, Davies, DeMaio, Dixon, Ellis, Flora, Fong, Gabriel, Gallagher, Garcia, Gipson, Jeff Gonzalez, Mark González, Hadwick, Haney, Harabedian, Hart, Hoover, Irwin, Jackson, Johnson, Krell, Lackey, Lowenthal, Macedo, Nguyen, Ortega, Pacheco, Papan, Patel, Patterson, Pellerin, Petrie-Norris, Quirk-Silva, Ramos, Ransom, Michelle Rodriguez, Rogers,

Blanca Rubio, Sanchez, Schiavo, Schultz, Sharp-Collins, Solache, Soria,
Stefani, Ta, Tangipa, Valencia, Wallis, Ward, Wicks, Wilson, Zbur, Rivas
NO VOTE RECORDED: Bryan, Elhawary, Kalra, Lee, McKinnor, Muratsuchi,
Celeste Rodriguez

Prepared by: Stephanie Jordan / PUB. S. /
8/14/26 11:05:40

**** **END** ****