

Date of Hearing: April 20, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION

Lori D. Wilson, Chair

AB 1687 (Lackey) – As Amended March 26, 2026

**SUBJECT:** Driver's licenses: revocation

**SUMMARY:** Authorizes the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to revoke a person's driver's license for eight years if they are convicted of three or more specified impaired driving offenses within a ten-year period. Specifically, **this bill:**

- 1) Authorizes the DMV to immediately 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 three or more violations occurred within a 10-year period:
  - a) Driving under the influence (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 or DUI causing bodily injury with a prior conviction for felony intoxicated vehicular manslaughter or intoxicated vehicular manslaughter while operating a vessel;
  - f) 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.
  - g) Gross vehicular manslaughter while intoxicated;
  - h) Vehicular manslaughter while intoxicated, without gross negligence, within seven years of two or more priors; and,
  - i) Intoxicated vehicular manslaughter while operating a vessel and with gross negligence, as specified.
- 2) Specifies that if the DMV revokes the privileges of a person to drive a motor vehicle pursuant to the above, the DMV shall not reinstate the privilege revoked until the expiration of eight years after the date of revocation and until the person whose privilege was revoked gives proof of financial responsibility, as defined, except as specified below.
- 3) Authorizes, four years from the date of the last conviction of an offense specified above, a person whose license was revoked pursuant to the above to apply to the DMV to have their privilege to operate a motor vehicle reinstated, subject to the condition that the person submits an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 pursuant to this bill.
- 5) Requires the DMV to reinstate the person's license pursuant to the above, 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 licensed DUI program, following the date of the last conviction of an offense specified above, if such a program is required; and,
  - 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 terminate the restriction issued pursuant to the above and 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 ignition interlock device, and specifies that the privilege shall remain revoked for the remaining period of the original revocation and until all reinstatement requirements are met.

#### **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 percent or more, by weight, of alcohol (BAC) in their blood, to drive a vehicle (generally referred to as a DUI). (Veh. Code section (VEH) 23152)
- 2) Punishes a DUI as follows:
  - a) A first DUI is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for four days to six months in county jail, a fine of \$390 to \$1,000, an order to install a functioning, certified IID on any vehicle that person operates for up to six months,<sup>1</sup> at the court's discretion, a six-month license suspension or a 10-month suspension if probation is given and a 9-month DUI program is ordered, and completion of a three-month (30-hour) DUI program, or a nine-month (60-hour) program if the person's BAC was .20% or more, or they refused to take a chemical test, if given probation. (VEH 13352, 13352.1, 23536, 23538 23575.3)
  - b) A DUI with one prior is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for three months to one year in county jail, a fine of \$390 to \$1,000, a one-year IID installation mandate, a two-year license suspension, and completion of an 18-month or 30-month DUI program, as specified, if given probation. (VEH 13352, 23540, 23542, 23575.3)
  - c) A DUI with two priors is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for four months to one year in county jail, a fine of \$390 to \$1,000, a two-year IID installation mandate, a three-year license revocation, and three-year designation as a habitual traffic offender, and an 18- or 30-month DUI program, as specified, if given probation and at the court's discretion. (VEH 13352); 23546; 23548, 23575.3)
  - d) A DUI with three or more priors is an alternate felony-misdemeanor (hereafter, "wobbler") punishable by imprisonment for six months to one year in jail, or as a jail-eligible felony by 16 months, or two or three years, a fine of \$390 to \$1,000, a three-year

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<sup>1</sup> Only if the offense involved alcohol.

IID installation mandate, a four-year license revocation, and three-year designation as a habitual traffic offender, and an 18- or 30-month DUI program, as specified, if given probation and at the court's discretion. (VEH 13352; 23550; 23552, 23575.3)

- 3) 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 (generally referred to as a DUI causing bodily injury.) (VEH 23153)
- 4) Punishes a DUI causing bodily injury, as follows:
  - a) A first DUI causing bodily injury is a wobbler punishable by imprisonment for three months to one year in county jail or 16 months, or two or three years in state prison, a fine of \$390 to \$1,000, a one-year IID installation mandate, a one-year license suspension, and completion of a three-month (30-hour) DUI treatment program, or a nine-month (60-hour) program if the person's BAC was .20% or more or they refused to take a chemical test, if given probation. (VEH 13352, 23554, 23556, 23575.3)
  - b) A DUI causing bodily injury with one prior is a wobbler punishable by imprisonment for four months to one year in county jail or 16 months, or two or three years in state prison, a fine of \$390 to \$5,000, a two-year IID installation mandate, a three-year license revocation, and an 18- or 30-month DUI program, as specified, if given probation and at the court's discretion. (VEH 13352, 23560, 23562, 23575.3)
  - c) A DUI causing bodily injury with two or more priors is a felony punishable by imprisonment in state prison by two, three, or four years, a fine of \$1,015 to \$5,000, a three-year IID installation mandate, a five-year license revocation and three-year designation as a habitual traffic offender, and an 18- or 30-month DUI program, as specified, if given probation. (VEH 13352, 23566; 23568, 23575.3)
- 5) Punishes a DUI with specified prior felonies, or those that cause certain injury, as follows:
  - a) Punishes a person convicted of 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, as a felony with a five-year license revocation, and a three-year IID installation mandate. (VEH 23566, 13352)
  - b) 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 a wobbler with a four or five-year license revocation and a three or four-year IID mandate. (VEH 13352, 23550.5)
  - c) Punishes a person convicted of any DUI who has a prior conviction for felony intoxicated vehicular manslaughter or intoxicated vehicular manslaughter while operating a vessel as a wobbler with a four or five-year license revocation and a three or four-year IID
  - d) mandate. (VEH 13352, 23550.5)

- 6) Authorizes a court, notwithstanding the above, to order a 10-year license revocation if a person has been convicted of three or more separate DUIs or DUIs causing bodily injury, the last of which was punishable as a DUI with two priors, a DUI with three or more priors, a DUI causing bodily injury with two or more priors, a DUI or DUI causing bodily injury with a prior specified felony, a DUI or DUI causing bodily injury with a prior conviction for felony intoxicated vehicular manslaughter, as specified, or a DUI causing bodily injury, where the violation proximately caused GBI and occurred within 10 years of two or more priors. (VEH 23597)
- 7) Prohibits a DUI license suspension or revocation from being reinstated until the person gives proof of financial responsibility and of successful completion of their DUI program. (VEH 13352)
- 8) Authorizes the DMV to issue a restricted license to a person convicted of a DUI or DUI causing bodily injury, contingent on that person installing an IID, as follows:
  - a) Requires, generally, the DMV to advise the person that they may apply for a restricted license if they meet certain requirements: 1) the conviction was not only for drugs (for first-time offenders); 2) they provide proof of enrollment or completion of a DUI program; 3) they agree to continue satisfactory participation in the program; 4) they verify that they installed an IID, agree to maintain the IID for the required installation period, and comply with associated IID requirements 5) they provide proof of financial responsibility; and 6) they pay specified fees. (VEH 13352)
  - b) Specifies that if a person was convicted of a DUI other than their first DUI offense, and the conviction was only for drugs, they must complete 12 months of the suspension period. (VEH 13352)
  - c) Provides that the restricted driving privilege shall become effective when the DMV receives all required documents and fees, and shall remain in effect until all reinstatement requirements are satisfied, except the DMV must terminate the privilege if the person fails to comply with their DUI program's requirements or attempts to remove, bypass, or tamper with their mandated IID, or fails three or more time to maintain their IID, as specified. (VEH 13352)
  - d) Provides that, irrespective of the above, if a person maintains an IID for the mandatory required term, the DMV shall reinstate the person's privilege to operate a vehicle at the time the other reinstatement requirements are satisfied. (VEH 13352)
- 9) Requires the 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.)
- 10) Provides that if a person is convicted of a DUI, DUI causing bodily injury, or a hit and run, and is sentenced to one year in jail or more than one year in state prison under specified DUI sentencing statutes, the court may postpone the revocation or suspension of the person's driving privilege until the term of imprisonment is served. (VEH 23665)
- 11) Establishes a mandatory one-year criminal license revocation for the following convictions:

1) failure of a driver involved in an accident resulting in injury or death to stop and perform specified duties; 2) a felony in the commission of which a motor vehicle is used, except as specified; 3) reckless driving causing bodily injury. (VEH 13350)

12) Establishes a mandatory three-year license revocation for the following convictions: 1) manslaughter (except for misdemeanor vehicular manslaughter; 2) three or more specified hit and run or reckless driving violations within 12 months; and 3) 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. (VEH 13351)

**FISCAL EFFECT:** Unknown

**COMMENTS:** According to the DMV’s most recent annual report on DUIs, there were 110,017 DUI arrests in 2021. Alcohol- and drug-impaired driving contributed significantly to traffic deaths and injuries in California. According to the DMV, from 1995 to 2021, 44,616 were killed in an alcohol or drug involved crash. The number of alcohol-involved crash fatalities in 2021 was the highest recorded in at least a decade, and drug-involved fatalities were the third highest in that time.

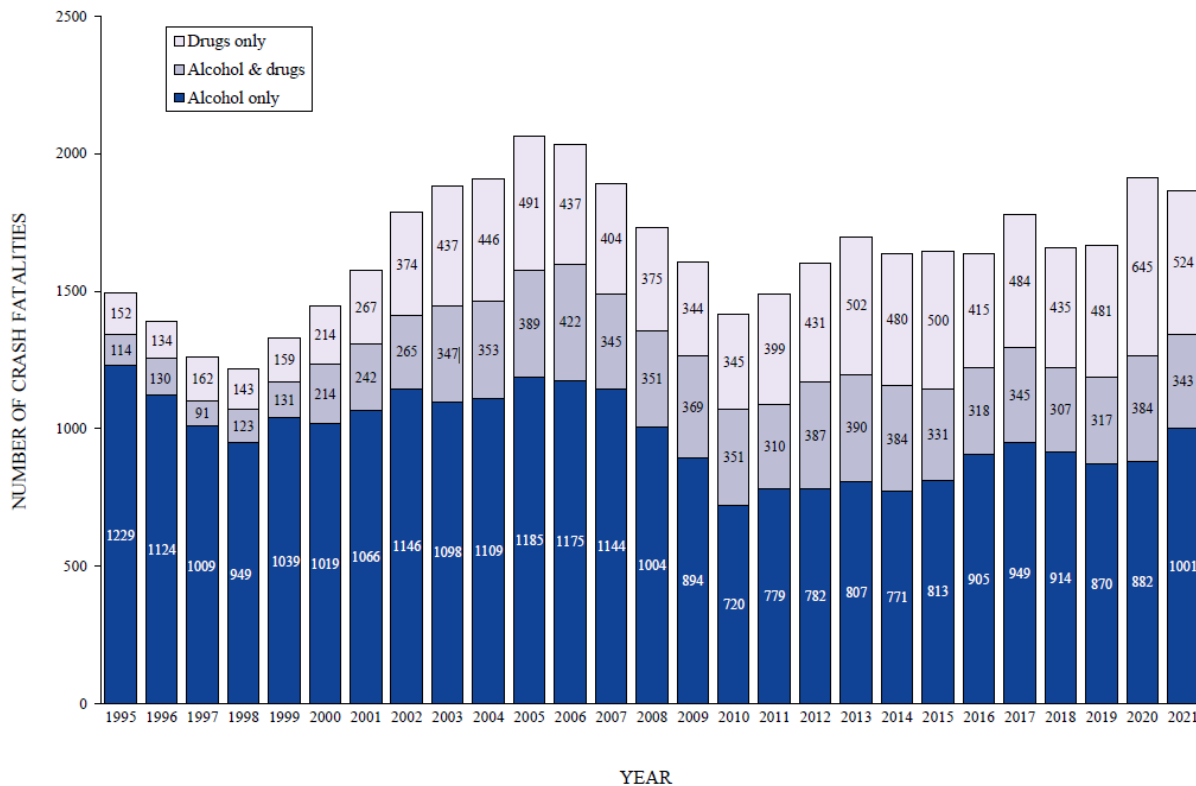


Figure 11. Alcohol- and drug-involved crash fatalities, 1995-2021.

A DUI arrest triggers two separate and parallel processes: an administrative action by DMV and a criminal case in court. Shortly after arrest, the DMV begins an administrative action based on receipt of a law enforcement Administrative Per Se (APS) report (0.08% Blood Alcohol Concentration [BAC], zero tolerance, DUI probation violation, or chemical test refusal). Upon arrest, 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 restriction goes into effect regardless of what happens in court. If the driver's test results showed a blood alcohol content of 0.08% or more, their license will be suspended for four months for a first offense, and a second or subsequent offense within 10 years will result in a one-year suspension. Separately, the court process determines whether the person has committed a criminal offense and a conviction may result in penalties such as fines, probation, DUI education programs, ignition interlock requirements, or incarceration.

In 2021, 102,442 APS license actions were taken, representing a 12.2% relative increase from 2020. Of these actions, 73.3% were first-offender actions and 26.7% were repeat-offender actions. From 2011 to 2021, a total of 1.425 million licenses were suspended due to an APS action. 1.2 million driver's licenses were suspended or revoked by DMV post DUI conviction.

Most DUI related convictions are first time offenses. In 2020, first time offenses accounted for 73.5% of arrests, while third- and fourth-time offenders accounted for 6.7% of arrests. In total, 68,290 were arrested for DUI, 18,103 of which were repeat offenders.

According to DMV report *Recidivism and Crash Risk Among California's Drug-Involved DUI Offenders*, "For offenders whose conviction was alcohol-focused, several factors are associated with recidivism risk... Prior open suspensions and prior convictions are associated with increased recidivism risk: each additional open prior suspension is associated with a 31.3% increased risk of recidivism in the first year after the index offense, while each additional prior traffic violation is associated with an 18.5% increased risk of recidivism... For each additional traffic violation conviction an individual with a drug-involved DUI had, the likelihood of recidivism increased by 10.80%."

The report notes that drivers convicted of drug-involved or alcohol related DUI offenses have crash rates that are approximately twice that of the average California driver.

This bill only applies to license revocations that occur after conviction. DMV is still authorized to administratively suspend a person's license after a person has been arrested for DUI or a traffic collision that results in a person's death that they have been determined to be at fault for.

License suspensions and revocations have proven to be a successful deterrent. According to *An Evaluation of the Specific Deterrent Effect of Vehicle Impoundment on Suspended, Revoked and Unlicensed Drivers in California* by David J. Deyoung license suspensions and vehicle-based sanctions are among the most effective tools for reducing the risk posed by high-risk drivers. While it is estimated that up to 75% of suspended or revoked drivers may continue to drive illegally, they typically drive more carefully and less frequently during their period of disqualification. These license actions are critical because California drivers whose licenses have been suspended and revoked have been found to have a fatal crash rate 3.7 times higher than that of the average driver. By formally disqualifying these individuals, the state can significantly attenuate the traffic safety risk they pose to the public.

The effectiveness of these suspensions is further bolstered by the downstream effects of vehicle impoundment, which serves to both incapacitate and deter offenders. 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.

This bill authorizes the DMV to revoke a person's driver's license for eight years if they are convicted of three or more specified impaired driving offenses. Specifically, it 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 thereof, where each of the three or more violations occurred within 10 years: 1) gross vehicular manslaughter while intoxicated, 2) vehicular manslaughter while intoxicated, without gross negligence, within seven years of two or more priors; 3) intoxicated vehicular manslaughter 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 GBI 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 subject to an above revocation 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 submits an IID "Verification of Installation" form and agrees to install and maintain an IID. The IID must remain on the person's motor vehicle for two years following reinstatement.

The DMV is required to reinstate a person's license if: 1) the person was not convicted of any drug- or alcohol-related offenses during the revocation period; 2) the person completed a specified licensed DUI program, if such a program is required; and 3) the person was not convicted of violating specified prohibitions against driving a vehicle on a suspended or revoked license during the revocation period. The DMV must immediately terminate the restriction issued pursuant to the above and revoke the privilege to operate a 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. The privilege shall remain revoked for the remaining period of the original revocation and until all reinstatement requirements are met.

Many of these provisions already come with a license suspension or revocation. Offenses that can result in a four-year license revocation include a DUI with three or more priors, a DUI or DUI causing bodily injury with a prior felony intoxicated vehicular manslaughter conviction, or a DUI within 10 years of specified impaired driving felonies. Offenses subject to a five-year license revocation include a DUI causing bodily injury with two or more priors, a DUI causing bodily injury, where the violation proximately causes GBI to another and occurred within 10 years of two or more priors, a DUI causing bodily injury with a prior felony intoxicated vehicular manslaughter conviction, or a DUI causing bodily injury within 10 years of a specified felony. A conviction for gross vehicular manslaughter results in a three-year license revocation.

This bill may increase the length of the license revocation for a conviction for any of these offenses to eight years, instead of the existing applicable revocation term, if the defendant has committed at least two other of the above-listed impaired driving offenses, where each offense occurred within a 10-year period.

Existing law already gives courts discretion to order a 10-year license revocation for serial repeat DUI offenders. Specifically, Vehicle Code section 23597 authorizes a 10-year license revocation for individuals convicted of three or more DUIs, with specific requirements as to the last offense. Similar to the provisions of this bill, a person subject to a ten-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.

*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 conviction from three years to eight years. 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.”

According to the *Peace Officers' Research Association of California (PORAC)*, “AB 1687 strengthens penalties for repeat DUI offenders by requiring the Department of Motor Vehicles to immediately revoke the driver's license of individuals with three or more DUI-related convictions. The bill also prohibits reinstatement of the license for at least eight years following the revocation, ensuring longer-term removal of dangerous drivers from California roadways.”

“PORAC supports AB 1687 because it increases accountability for repeat impaired drivers and helps keep dangerous offenders off the road. Stronger license revocation provisions enhance public safety and support the work of peace officers who respond to DUI incidents and work to prevent serious injuries and fatalities on California's roadways.”

According to the *California Public Defenders Association*, AB 1687 “would require the Department of Motor Vehicles (“DMV”) to immediately revoke the driving privilege of a person upon a showing that the person has 3 or more convictions for, among other things, driving while under the influence of an alcoholic beverage and prohibit the DMV from reinstating their driving privileges until 8 years after the date of revocation.

“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.

“These policies also create a debt trap. Individuals must often pay hundreds or thousands of dollars in fines, reinstatement fees, and mandatory programs—costs that can range from \$400 to more than \$3,000—before they can legally drive again. Without the ability to drive to work,

many cannot earn the income necessary to repay these obligations. As a result, some individuals drive out of necessity, exposing themselves to additional criminal penalties and further compounding their financial hardship.

“License suspensions also disproportionately impact rural, low-income and minority communities, which are less likely to have access to reliable public transportation and less able to afford costly rehabilitation requirements. Research further suggests that suspensions imposed for financial reasons—such as unpaid fines or fees—do not increase repayment rates. Instead, they make repayment less likely by preventing individuals from working.

“Additionally, research has identified troubling racial disparities in DUI license suspension practices. The study “Trends and disparities in alcohol-DWI license suspensions by suspension duration, North Carolina, 2007–2016,” by Bhavna Singichetti and colleagues (September 20, 2024), found evidence of disparities in suspension duration across race, ethnicity, and sex, and noted that structural factors such as residential segregation may contribute to unequal outcomes. This study can be found at <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0310270>.

“Suspending a driver’s license for DUI offenses often produces severe economic consequences without improving public safety. Instead, CPDA supports more balanced alternatives that protect public safety without pushing individuals into economic hardship, including allowing restricted licenses for employment and eliminating debt-based license suspensions, which promote accountability while allowing individuals to remain employed and support their families.”

*Prior and related legislation:* AB 1748 (Sanchez) of 2026 increases 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. AB 1748 died in Assembly Public Safety Committee.

AB 1546 (Schultz) of 2026 increases the punishment for a DUI with two priors from a misdemeanor to a wobbler and increases the punishment for a DUI with four or more priors from a wobbler to a straight felony, and increases the license revocation period for a DUI with four or more priors from four years to five years, among other changes. AB 1546 is pending a hearing in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

AB 1874 (Wilson) of 2026 provides 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. AB 1874 is pending a hearing in Assembly Appropriations Committee.

AB 1723 (Ellis) of 2026 specifies that the “date of revocation,” for purposes of the prohibition against the DMV reinstating a person’s driving privilege until the expiration of three years after the date of revocation, for persons convicted of certain vehicle-related crimes, means the date the DMV revokes a person’s privilege to drive a motor vehicle, as specified, and not the date of conviction. AB 1723 is pending a hearing in the Assembly Transportation Committee.

AB 401 (Flora) of the 2019-2020 Legislative Session 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. AB 401 failed passage in Public Safety Committee.

AB 2337 (Linder), of the 2013-2014 Legislative Session, 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. AB 2337 was vetoed.

AB 1104 (Pan), of the 2011-2012 Legislative Session, would have required, rather than allowed, driver's license revocations for specified DUIs to be delayed until offenders are released from prison or county jail. AB 1104 was never heard 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 2258 (Benoit), of the 2005-2006 Legislative Session, would have created an alternate misdemeanor-felony and mandatory jail time for a fourth offense of driving on a suspended license, and required a four-year license revocation for this offense, as specified. AB 2258 failed passage in Assembly Public Safety Committee.

SB 1694 (Torlakson), Chapter 550, Statutes of 2004, increased, from seven to 10 years, the "washout" period in which a person convicted of DUI would no longer be subject to increased penalties for having a prior specified DUI.

AB 4 (Bogh) of the 2004-2005 Legislative Session would have permanently revoked the driver's license of a person convicted of a third or subsequent violation of specified DUI provisions. AB 4 was held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

## **REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**

### **Support**

American Medical Response West  
Arcadia Police Officers' Association  
Association for Los Angeles Deputy Sheriffs (ALADS)  
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 District Attorneys Association  
California Narcotic Officers' Association  
California Peace Officers Association  
California Police Chiefs Association  
California Reserve Peace Officers Association  
California State Sheriffs' Association  
City of Seal Beach  
Claremont Police Officers Association  
Corona Police Officers Association  
Culver City Police Officers' Association  
Fullerton Police Officers' Association  
League of California Cities

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department  
Los Angeles School Police Management Association  
Los Angeles School Police Officers Association  
Murrieta Police Officers' Association  
Newport Beach Police Association  
Palos Verdes Police Officers Association  
Peace Officers Research Association of California (PORAC)  
Placer County Deputy Sheriffs' Association  
Pomona Police Officers' Association  
Riverside Police Officers Association  
Riverside Sheriffs' Association  
San Diego County District Attorney's Office  
Streets are for Everyone (SAFE) (ORG)  
Streets are for Everyone Inland Empire  
Streets for All  
The River's Edge Ranch  
We Save Lives

**Support If Amended**

Mothers Against Drunk Driving

**Opposition**

ACLU California Action  
California Public Defenders Association  
Debt Free Justice California  
Ella Baker Center for Human Rights  
Local 148 Los Angeles County Public Defender's Union  
San Francisco Public Defender

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