



SO MANY **ROADBLOCKS**

How California's Program Fees System
Traps Low-Income Drivers



CONTRIBUTORS

RJ Vogt, Eric Henderson, Marin Callaway, Amy Ramage, Adrienna Wong

EDITOR

Jenna Pittaway

DESIGN

Caylin Yorba-Ruiz

SPECIAL THANKS

Rachel Hoerger, Brooke Longuevan, Savannah Walseth, Alicia Virani

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Many Californians rely on driving to get to work, care for their families, and pursue educational and employment opportunities. But tens of thousands of people across the state are unable to drive legally because they cannot afford the expensive fees to reinstate a suspended license.

“I am trying to get my license back, but the DMV told me that until I can come up with the couple thousand dollars that [the program]’s going to cost there’s nothing I can do ... because I’m poor, I have no options. **Those of us that want to change our situations are met with so many roadblocks.”**

- Amy has struggled to regain her license for nearly ten years. **See Amy’s story on page 23.**

California law automatically suspends the driver’s licenses of people convicted of driving under the influence (DUI) and requires completion of a state-licensed alcohol and drug education program to reinstate a license. However, to participate in these programs, people must pay fees that often add up to thousands of dollars. Many who seek to complete the substance use programs required of them to safely and legally begin driving again are prevented from doing so by predatory programs and fee structures. And participants who cannot afford to pay off the debt from fees they are charged while enrolled cannot recover their driver’s licenses—even if they finished all other program requirements.

Many Californians’ licenses remain suspended for years due to their lack of financial means. Most of these state-licensed programs are run by private companies, but some are operated by non-profit organizations and counties. This report presents data from 45 of the 55 licensed DUI programs in Los Angeles County as a case study to illustrate the wide range of fees companies charge and to document routine violations of state regulations intended to limit how such companies can exploit and profit off low-income people. This report also surveys the 7 state-licensed programs run by county governments in California and shows that across the board, these programs also violate state regulations by unlawfully limiting access to alcohol and drug education programs based on inability to pay.

KEY FINDINGS

- **Program costs are too high for low-income Californians.** In Los Angeles, class fees for a state-licensed program range from over \$400 to over \$3,000. High costs are a barrier for people who seek to complete programs addressing alcohol or drug use on the path to safely and legally getting back on the road.
- **Program fees prevent low-income people from completing Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) and probation requirements.** This subjects them to economic and criminal consequences that wealthier individuals do not have to confront. Inability to pay for a program often leads to a spiral of financial and criminal penalties in addition to indefinite driver's license suspension.
- **Private, non-profit, and government-run DUI programs all routinely violate state regulations meant to protect low-income people.**
 - Most programs (75% of Los Angeles programs) charge low-income people add-on fees disallowed by law for things like missed meetings, urine/drug tests, and even enrollment.
 - Many programs (57% of Los Angeles programs and many county-run programs) require someone to be enrolled in general assistance to qualify for reduced-cost participation, even though state regulations mandate reduced fees for individuals based on income, not specific benefits enrollment.
- **Lack of transparency makes people vulnerable to exploitation.** Few programs make pricing information available online, and most hide information about participants' rights to reduced-fee options and financial assessments. Programs often charge a variety of hidden fees.
- **Requiring low-income Californians to pay for expensive programs drives racial inequality.** Racially discriminatory traffic enforcement practices and the racial wealth gap combine to impose disproportionate harm on communities of color.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1

Make alcohol and education programs publicly funded services: State law requires state-licensed DUI programs to sustain themselves based solely on fees charged to participants. Removing this requirement and publicly funding alcohol and education programs that satisfy the requirements for reinstating driver's licenses, to eliminate burdensome fees, would ensure more equitable access to substance use education and counseling and improve economic opportunity and public safety for all.

2

Remove indefinite license-reinstatement barriers that do not serve public safety:

There is no "statute of limitations" for license suspension based on outstanding DUI program requirements, even when the conviction on which a suspension is based is decades old. A person who has not been involved in a DUI for many years should not have their license indefinitely suspended due to the difficulty of paying for a program.

INTERIM RECOMMENDATIONS

Until DUI programs are publicly funded to remove the wealth-based barriers posed by fees, state and county officials should do the following:

3

Enforce state regulations: State and county agencies must intervene to stop the rampant violations of state regulations meant to protect low-income people from excessive fees.

4

Enhance ability to pay protections: The current income threshold for reduced fees based on general assistance eligibility is under-inclusive. All indigent individuals should receive fee waivers, and reduced fee options should be expanded to account for all Californians who will experience undue burden if forced to pay high program fees.

5

End debt-based driver's license suspensions: The state should prohibit program providers from withholding certificates of completion from participants who have completed a program but have not yet finished paying off all assessed fees.

6

Increase transparency: People should be able to examine their options via online resources, and programs should be required to provide all information related to costs, including extra fees and availability of reduced-cost options, before enrollment.

INTRODUCTION

Across the country, there is growing recognition that debt-based driver's license suspensions are counterproductive and unjust. In 2017, California took significant steps toward eliminating such license suspensions, with many other states following suit.¹ In 2021 alone, governors in 10 states—Arkansas, Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, Utah, and Washington—signed reforms ending these practices.² Since 2017, 22 states have eliminated the practice. Recognizing the problems with debt-based suspensions, the California Committee on Revision of the Penal Code noted that failure to pay fines and fees is “often directly related to poverty and do[es] not invariably reflect a disregard for the law,” while further noting that “Black and Latinx motorists are disproportionately arrested for [license suspensions for failure to pay] despite there being no documented difference in driving behavior.”³

Despite these reforms, tens of thousands of Californians still struggle with suspended driver's licenses that they are unable to reinstate due to financial barriers. In 2012, the DMV published a report titled, “Identifying Barriers to Driving Privilege Reinstatement among California DUI Offenders” which concluded that the inability to pay for DUI programs is one of the leading barriers to reinstatement. The report noted that only 54% of the eligible “1st offenders” sampled and 36% of the eligible “2nd offenders” sampled had fully reinstated their driving privileges 3.8 to 4.8 years after arrest.⁴ Of those whose licenses were still suspended, 75% had failed to complete a DUI program. First-time offenders surveyed indicated that costs (79%), completing DUI program requirements (50%), and confusion about requirements (48%) were the most significant reasons for not being able to reinstate their driving privileges.⁵

A DMV report concluded that inability to pay for programs is one of the leading barriers to driver's license reinstatement.

The DMV's 2020 DUI Management Information System Report shows that completion rates have improved but are still low. Of those who were arrested for DUI in 2017 and convicted of a first-time DUI, 25% did not enroll in a DUI program. 34.5% of “first time offenders” did not complete a program. For those convicted of a second DUI and arrested in 2017, 70.6% did not complete a program.⁶

DUI programs are required, by statute, for any person “whose license to drive has been administratively suspended or revoked for, or who is convicted of,” various alcohol-related driving violations.⁷ Paying to enroll in a DUI class will almost always be an additional financial obligation above and beyond the fines and fees a person already pays to the criminal legal system or the DMV, which can separately amount to thousands of dollars. Depending on the DUI conviction type, a person will be required to complete classes ranging from 12 hours to 30 months, with costs increasing dramatically for more extended programs.

Program costs are approved by the California Department of Health Care Services (DHCS), which is the state agency that oversees DUI programs by issuing operating licenses.⁸ Each of California's 58 counties maintains a roster of certified programs and conducts its own audits of their statutory compliance. In LA County, the oversight agency is the Department of Public Health, Substance Abuse Prevention and Control Office. According to the DHCS statewide directory of DUI programs, there are seven counties that run their own licensed DUI programs.

This report reveals that DUI program providers charge substantial sums that exceed many participants' ability to pay. It also shows that many programs are violating legal requirements to provide reduced-cost access to programs based on a participant's income, in addition to charging tacked-on fees. These practices have serious consequences, denying low-income community members access to programs they need to move forward with their lives and pursue economic opportunities, while exposing them to criminal consequences like probation violations and prolonged probation periods that wealthier individuals do not have to confront. Finally, this report recommends solutions to mitigate the burdens these program fees unfairly place on low-income individuals and their families.

METHODOLOGY

To examine what DUI programs charge in Los Angeles County, we called every program on the County’s “Substance Abuse Prevention and Control Approved Driving Under the Influence Programs” list and conducted interviews between June and August 2021 with 45 of the 55 programs. Ten programs were unreachable. We asked all respondents the same series of questions to determine a variety of information related to program fees, sliding scale assessments, and fee waivers. The phone survey also included questions about the costs of the classes, accessibility to non-English speakers and people with disabilities, and practices and policies, including ones concerning ability to pay assessments and fee waivers. Each of the ten providers who are not included did not respond to multiple phone calls and emails; one of them indicated they no longer offer the DUI program at all. The interviews were conducted with one employee from each program, with the employees’ positions ranging from office clerk to billing administrator to executive director. Answers were then recorded for each program and analyzed accordingly.

Additionally, we reviewed over 1,000 pages of documents received from the LA County Department of Public Health, Substance Abuse Prevention and Control Office through a Public Records Request.⁹ These records included documents from fiscal years 2017-2018, 2018-2019, and 2019-2020. They contained annual cost reports, requests for program fee increases, and communication between the California Department of Health Care Services and the LA County Department of Public Health, Substance Abuse Prevention and Control Office. We combined the financial data in these documents with the data from the phone survey listed above and performed statistical analysis using Microsoft Excel.

In June 2022, we also called the seven counties that run their own licensed DUI programs. We were able to speak with representatives from all programs but one. We asked them questions about their program fee schedules, additional fees, financial assessments, and if any fee reductions or payment plans are available to low-income participants. We also reviewed each county program’s website to see if the program made pricing and ability to pay policies public.

FINDINGS FROM LOS ANGELES COUNTY

1

Lack of Transparency Makes Finding a DUI Class Provider Difficult and Expensive

The LA County Department of Public Health, Substance Abuse Prevention and Control Office generates a list titled “Substance Abuse Prevention and Control Approved Driving Under the Influence Programs.” There were 55 programs recorded on the list dated June 28, 2021, which includes each program’s address, telephone number, and limited information such as languages provided and type of course.¹⁰ According to the county public records custodian, the 55 programs are run by 33 different companies licensed in the county.¹¹

The list is typically provided to people convicted of DUIs who are responsible for identifying and enrolling in a program. There are no government resources regarding the pricing or content of the programs, leaving individuals to search for information on law firm websites and crowd-sourced review websites like Yelp. Although 40 of the 55 programs have websites, only two advertised their prices online, and only one of those included information about up-front enrollment costs. Thus, someone with this list must either call or visit in-person each program to determine whether they can afford it. In our survey, 36 out of 40 programs in LA County that answered said potential participants must visit the office in person to review the contractual terms and obligations. These requirements can be particularly burdensome for people on probation and people with suspended licenses because they face additional obstacles to time-intensive and travel-intensive requirements.

2

High Costs Are a Barrier to Access

While identifying a suitable program can be challenging, paying for one can be even harder. Researchers at the University of California, Los Angeles have found that 43% of people arrested by the Los Angeles Police Department are unemployed when their lives are upended by court hearings, convictions, or incarceration.¹² Many participants in DUI programs must take out loans or pursue more drastic measures, like donating blood plasma, in order to cover class fees.¹³ The burdens of criminal system fees often also fall on family members, who struggle to meet basic needs in order to help cover the costs of a loved one’s fees.¹⁴

Our findings show that LA County DUI programs require large upfront payments. For example, the average enrollment cost for the shortest possible class, a 12-hour Wet Reckless program, is \$134, with additional payments bringing the total average cost to \$270.¹⁵ For a three-month first-offender DUI program, the average enrollment cost is \$142 and the total is \$568, surpassing the \$400 threshold that studies show is out of reach for most American households.¹⁶ Longer programs cost even more: the average nine-month program costs \$1,176, with a \$160 enrollment fee, while the average 30-month program costs \$2,972, with a \$234 enrollment fee.

Below are charts depicting the least expensive (minimum), average (mean), and most expensive (maximum) costs of the surveyed programs.

Figure 1.

Minimum, Average, and Maximum Cost of First Offender DUI Programs

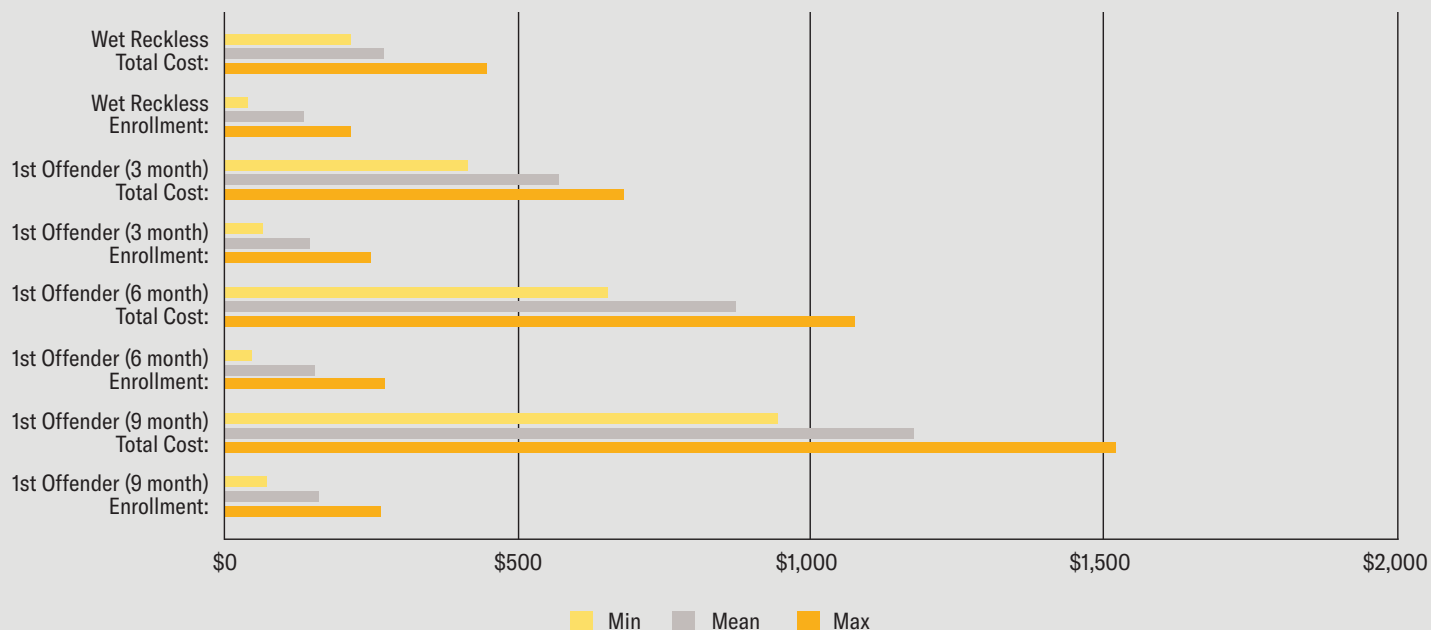
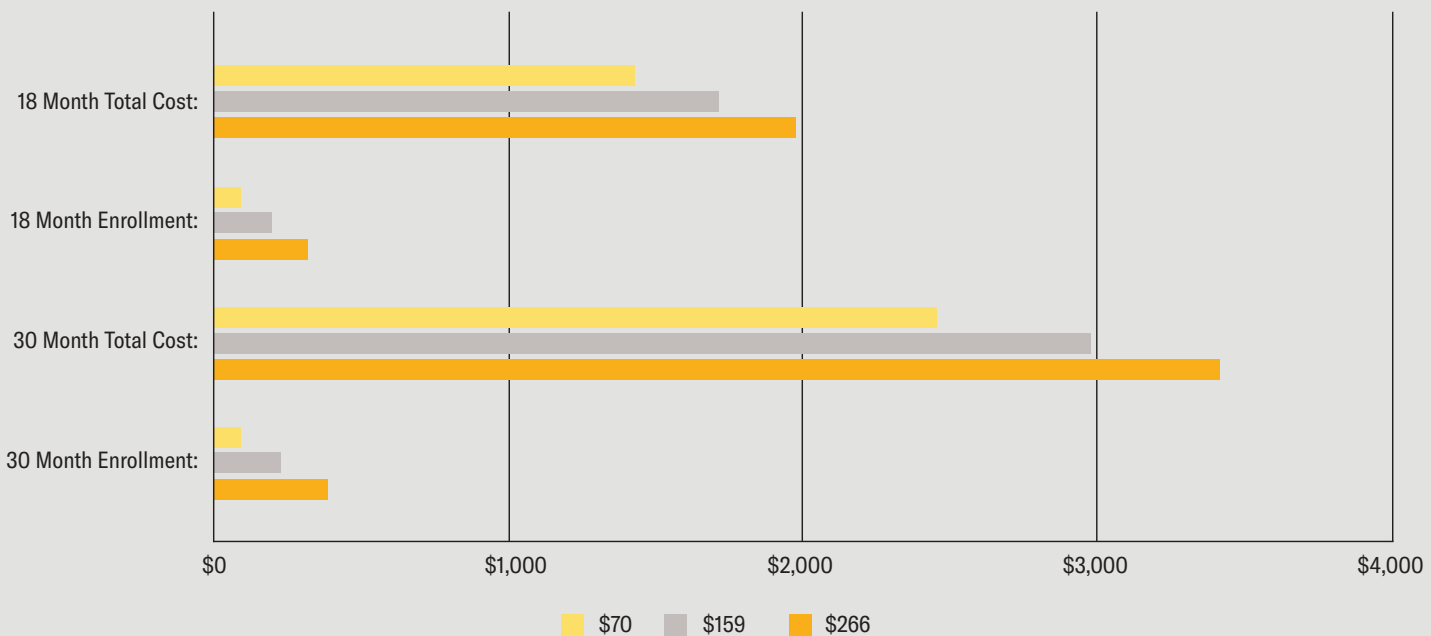


Figure 2.

Minimum, Average, and Maximum Cost of Repeat Offender DUI Programs



Nearly half of all LA programs refuse to consider a participant's ability to pay until after they've already paid an enrollment fee, a cost that can be close to **\$400**.

State regulations governing DUI programs include minimal ability to pay protections, but even those provisions burden participants with the responsibility of pursuing the issue: a person unable to pay must notify the program that they cannot afford the standard fees and provide specific

documentation of income in order to be considered for reduced costs or a payment plan.¹⁷ This burden prevents people from receiving affordable access to a DUI program, especially because many programs do not make the existence of reduced-payment options known.

Some program staffers we interviewed indicated that “almost nobody” requests a financial assessment.¹⁸ Other program staffers acknowledged that the process is “complicated because it’s up to the enrollee to show the documentation that they can’t pay the full fees.”¹⁹ At least 22 of 45 surveyed programs refuse to consider a participant’s ability to pay until after they’ve already paid an enrollment fee, a cost which ranges from \$40 to nearly \$400 depending on the program.

Figure 3.

Financial Evaluation Request Form for Program Provider with Four LA County Locations

I am advised [REDACTED] to submit the following documents by 1/7/1900 in order to be considered my request:

- 1 The most recent award letter of general relief benefit, or copy of the actual check;
- 2 Income Tax Return for prior year;
- 3 Pay vouchers or pay stubs for prior two months;
- 4 Copy of checks of unemployment/disability compensation, Social Security benefits, SSI, AFDC, etc...
- 5 Bank statements for prior two months.
- 6 Court Sentencing Memorandum.

I understand that:

- 1 Failure to submit the above requested documentation at the time of the financial assessment interview date my case will be referred back to court unless I agree to pay the total program fee by the standard payment plan.
- 2 Although the program fee is waived and I was enrolled and completed the program for court purpose only as a courtesy [REDACTED] DL107 and/or DL101 (Enrollment/Completion Certificate for DMV) will not be issued nor to be filed with DMV until the total program fee is paid in full in accordance with Section 9867 (b), Title 9, California Code of Regulations.
If DL101 is required at a later time to reinstate my driver's license, I must apply it within 4 years from the date of completion for court, and pay the balance due and any other applicable fees in accordance with the client contract. I also understand that, after 4 years, I must redo the program from the beginning by the law.

LA County Programs Routinely Violate Legal Protections for Low-Income People

State law mandates that licensed DUI programs must provide financial accommodations to at least two categories of low-income individuals. Our study revealed that LA programs routinely and blatantly violate legal protections for both groups.

If a person makes less than the county general assistance benefit level (in LA, \$221 a month or \$2,652 a year), state law limits program fees to \$5 per month. Crucially, per state regulations, the person does not need to be enrolled to receive general assistance—just income eligible.²⁰ However, at least 26 LA programs require a person to demonstrate they receive general assistance on a monthly basis to qualify for the reduced cost program.

Advocates have observed that even individuals who do receive general assistance in Los Angeles County struggle to provide documentation that DUI programs will accept. Some programs require a specific type of award letter that can only be obtained through hard-to-reach case workers. This is particularly difficult for unhoused Californians. One advocate who works closely with clients court-mandated to complete DUI programs in the County stated, “Some programs are ignorant about how hard this is but some seem to know exactly how hard it is.”

More than 75% of surveyed programs in Los Angeles County indicated they charge a >\$100 fee simply to enroll, no matter the person’s income—a practice that violates state law.

State law also protects people falling into this income category from additional fees. In June 2011, the California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs addressed people who make less than the general assistance benefit level per month in a notice to all state-licensed program providers, stating: “Regulations do not allow programs to collect down payment fees or enrollment/intake fees from these participants... any fees collected from a participant or potential participant prior to enrollment must be refunded if that participant is deemed eligible for a fee waiver at the time of intake.”²¹ Despite this, more than 75% of surveyed programs in Los Angeles County indicated they charged \$100 or more at enrollment, no matter the person’s income. Forty percent of programs said they would not adjust a potential participant’s enrollment fee even if that person later qualifies for reduced fees after intake and initial interview. These practices violate the law.

If an individual’s monthly income is greater than the county’s general assistance benefit level but equal to or less than 35% of the monthly median family income for the county (in LA, between \$2,652 a year and \$25,478 a year at time of writing), a DUI program must offer: (1) a reduction in program fees; or (2) an extended payment plan for program fees.²²

All LA program respondents to our survey indicated they provide payment plans as opposed to reduced fees to this income group, with many noting that they are private companies that rely on fees for revenue.²³ This is a feature of the perversely privatized nature of California’s DUI program structure, which requires “that each program be self-supporting from the participants’ fees.”²⁴ Because programs must fund their own operations, they are unlikely to voluntarily offer reduced prices to people unable to pay in lieu of more lucrative payment plans.²⁵

GENERAL ASSISTANCE: An Under-Inclusive Metric of Inability to Pay

Showing proof of receiving general assistance is currently the most reliable way to qualify for the reduced DUI program fee. However, many populations are barred from receiving general assistance by state law or county requirements. For example, some counties don't allow undocumented community members to receive general assistance. General assistance is typically only available to adults for a limited number of months and families with children must apply for CalWorks. Some recipients of Social Security benefits or Supplemental Security Insurance (SSI) and certain legal non-citizens 65 years and older would automatically be disqualified because they were required to apply for a different type of public assistance. Finally, Los Angeles County bars individuals who are in violation of probation or parole from receiving general assistance—automatically disqualifying someone who is in violation of probation because they can't afford a DUI program.

Using the general assistance benefit level as an income threshold for reduced fees also does not reflect actual ability to pay or accepted methods of measuring indigency. The federal poverty guideline for a single adult in 2022 is \$13,590. Someone with a monthly income of \$500 or \$1,000 falls below the federal poverty line but still would not qualify for general assistance or the reduced fees for a state-licensed DUI program. If a person makes more than 35% of the county median income (in LA, \$25,478 a year), state law allows DUI programs to charge them full program fees.

The California Poverty Measure (CPM), created by the Public Policy Institute of California and the Stanford Center on Poverty and Inequality, accounts for the cost of living and family needs and resources, including safety net benefits. According to the CPM, “16.4% of Californians (about 6.3 million) lacked enough resources—\$35,600 per year for a family of four, on average—to meet basic needs in 2019.” California families should not have to choose between basic needs and paying for a DUI program to get back on the road and off probation.

By law, DUI programs cannot require participants in this income bracket to pay down payments that exceed “the cost of enrolling the participant in the program.”²⁶ That cost is not concretely defined in the statute, but one provider indicated that the state charges up to \$15 per participant and LA County charges \$35 to \$45 per participant as a cost of administration and monitoring of the system writ large.²⁷ This explanation tracks with the state licensing fee structure, which permits

county officials to collect up to 5% of total fees paid.²⁸ By this math, enrollment costs for a first offender in LA County should be approximately \$45 in fees to the state and county plus the fractional value of the staff time it takes to conduct intake. Several programs charged exactly that amount for enrollment, but more than three-quarters of surveyed programs charge \$100 or more at enrollment—more than double the expected “costs of enrollment.”

4

Class Prices Are Extremely Variable

Program charges vary tremendously and do not appear correlated to the extent of services. State law requires all programs to include “educational sessions,” “group counseling sessions,” and face-to-face interviews—and each category of program has a uniform hours requirement. For example, all three-month programs must provide 12 hours of educational sessions, 10 hours of group counseling sessions, 8 additional hours of either category, and at least 3 face-to-face interviews.²⁹ Yet some LA County programs charge \$415 per person and a \$65 down payment, while others require \$678 per person and as much as a \$250 down payment to provide the exact same services. Some LA County

residents pay up to four times as much to enroll and twice as much overall for a 12-hour program.

The most expensive three-month program costs more than the cheapest six-month program, while the 30-month programs have a \$1,048 differential between their most expensive and most affordable offerings. Making matters worse is the fact that no county or state resource exists to identify program costs. As a result, those required to take DUI classes must commit to financial obligations that may be unnecessarily high due to a lack of available information.

Figure 4.
Variance Among First Offender Costs

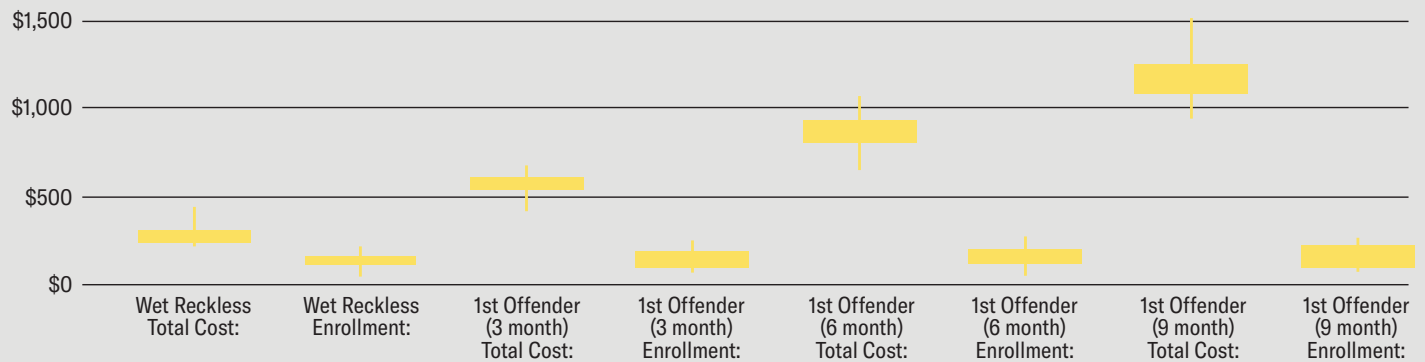
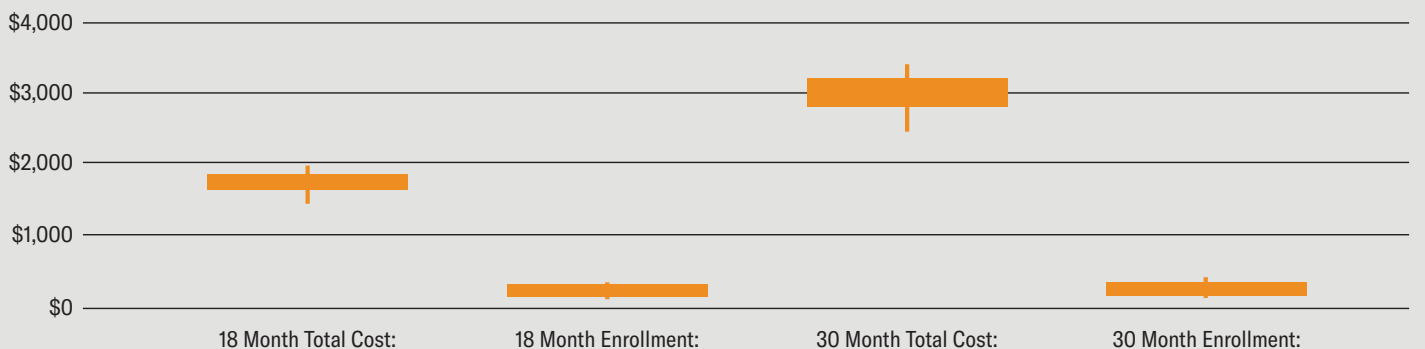


Figure 5.
Variance Among Multiple Offender Costs



5

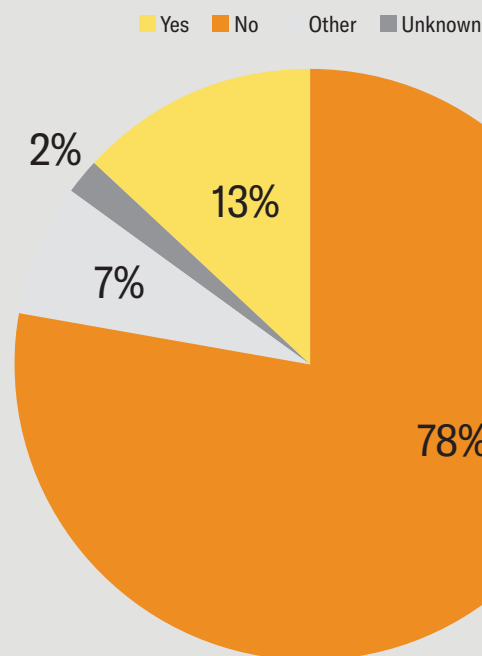
Fee Waivers Are Meaningless— Even When They Come from a Court

Some judges in LA County occasionally issue “fee waivers” to indigent defendants who indicate that they are struggling to afford a DUI class.³⁰ Research has suggested that fee waivers are hard to obtain, especially for people who might struggle to collect all the required documents to demonstrate their lack of income.³¹ According to an LA area criminal defense attorney, fee waivers take time and effort to acquire and most attorneys do not request them for clients at the time of their initial DUI plea.³² Typically, an individual accepts a DUI plea and is referred to a DUI program in court. Once they leave court, they attempt to enroll in a program and realize they can’t afford it so they must return to court, request to be placed on the calendar, and request a signed fee waiver from the judge. Some judges in LA county also sign court orders for DUI programs to evaluate defendants’ ability to pay program fees.³³

Even if someone does manage to secure a class fee waiver, it may not help much; only 6 out of 45 surveyed providers indicated they would accept a fee waiver from a court. This suggests the fee waivers are almost completely ineffective at helping people afford classes. Multiple providers said they had never heard of such waivers, suggesting that they are rarely granted in the first place.³⁴ Others asserted they are private businesses that must fund themselves and can’t be run by the courts.

Only 7% of the programs that responded accept fee waivers from the court. Of the programs that responded “no” or “other” when asked, responses included “no, only general assistance,” “never heard of that,” and “we would have to discuss with corporate.”

Figure 6.
Do You Accept Fee Waivers?



6**Program Providers Hold Low-Income Drivers' Licenses Hostage While Collecting Debt**

While state law allows DUI programs to put low-income participants on payment plans rather than offering them reduced-fee access, it does not clearly prohibit program providers from withholding certificates of completion from participants until they finish paying off their assessed program fees and any additional fees in full—even if they have completed all other program requirements.³⁵ This system allows program providers to hold participants' driving privileges hostage as a debt collection mechanism and perpetuates debt-based license suspensions in California.

In Los Angeles, 11 of 45 programs surveyed stated that they will not provide program participants the certificate of completion required to reinstate a driver's license unless the participant pays off all fees associated with a full-cost program—even if the participant already attended all required classes, and even if they qualified for reduced payments based on income.³⁶ As a result, many people cannot recover their licenses for months or even years after finishing their program. One provider said only 25% of participants make all their payments within the program duration.³⁷ Another provider indicated people take up to five years to complete some programs.³⁸

7**Add-On Fees Are Commonplace and Confusing**

Because DUI programs are required by state law to be self-supporting based on fees charged to participants, many assess additional fees on top of the costs of program participation at every allowed opportunity (and even when doing so is prohibited by law). Programs are allowed to charge at least 10 different add-on fees: leave of absence fee, returned check fee, missed activity fee, rescheduling fee, transfer-out fee, transfer-in fee, reinstatement fee, duplicate DL101 (completion certificate) fee, late payment fee, and an alcohol and drug screening fee—all which can significantly add up over time.

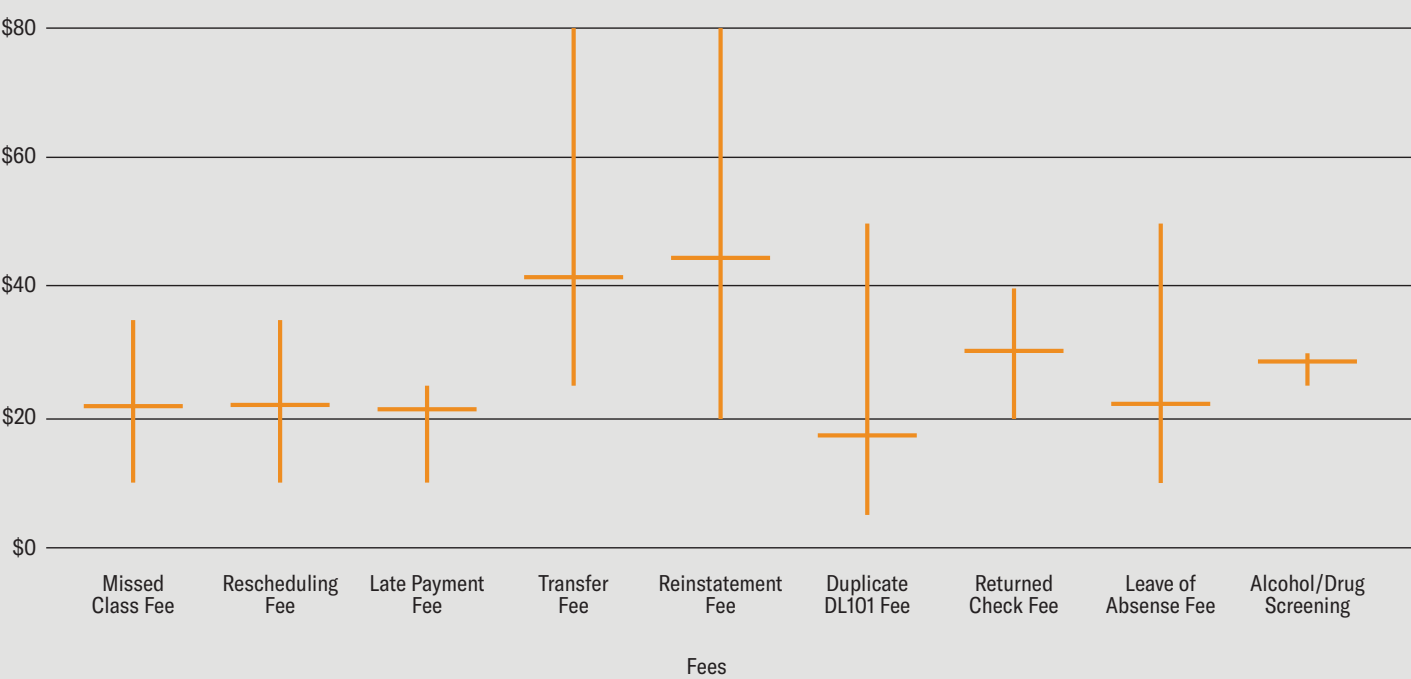
Forty-two of the 45 surveyed LA County programs said they charged a missed class fee, which averaged around \$22. Eleven of those programs also charge a late payment fee, averaging \$21, if someone misses a due date. For at least 25 programs, failure to pay for more than 14 days in a row disqualifies someone from continuing their classes. Upon three consecutive missed classes, programs are authorized to suspend or terminate a participant, a step which can jeopardize their status on probation.³⁹ If a recently suspended or terminated participant wishes to re-enroll, they must typically pay a reinstatement fee that ranges from \$25 to \$60. Transfer fees between programs are widespread, averaging \$45 depending on whether a participant transfers in or out of the program.

Those who wish to avoid missed class fees can notify the program in advance, but 37 programs still charge a rescheduling fee. Another 23 programs charge “leave of absence” fees for anyone who proactively notifies the program that they'll be out of town, even though the alternative is potentially incurring a rescheduling fee, missed class fee, and potentially suspension and future reinstatement fee.

All of these fees are statutorily required to be reviewed at the County level and approved by DHCS as necessary to cover a program’s operating and licensing expenses in addition to the 10% of allowable profit.⁴⁰ By law, programs must inform participants of all applicable fees. However, because there is a lack of public information about program availability and pricing, consumers have no ability to evaluate whether the program they’re entering is

more or less expensive relative to other programs. The amounts of these fees vary widely. Some programs charged just \$10 for a missed class and \$20 for reinstatement; other programs charged \$35 for missed classes and \$80 for reinstatement, as well as penalties for things like bounced checks and duplicate copies of paperwork.

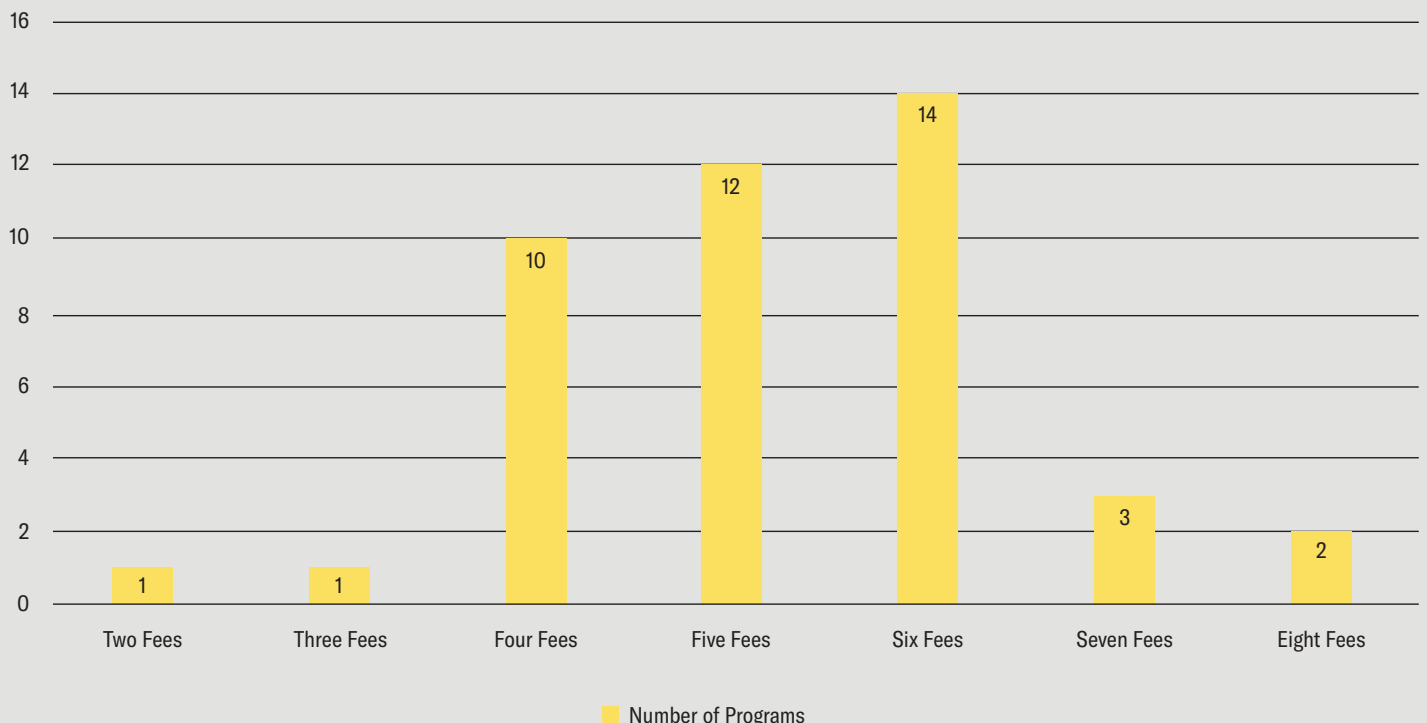
Figure 7.
Minimum, Average, and Maximum Cost of Extra Fees



As shown below, few DUI class programs charge fewer than four fees. Thirty-one of the 45 programs, or approximately 69%, charge four or more fees in addition to program costs.

For already cash-strapped Californians, these add-on fees piled on top of program costs and court fines and fees are a significant burden. They also represent an additional barrier to completing the court-ordered substance use program required to reinstate a suspended license.

Figure 8.
Number of Add-On Fees Charged by Program



In 2019-2020, companies in LA County received over \$17 million in revenue from DUI programs.

Our findings show that add-on fees extract a significant amount of money from LA County program participants and their families. In fiscal years 2018-2019 and 2019-2020, LA County DUI programs generated hundreds of thousands of dollars of revenue just from add-on fees. For example, one program collected “lab fees” in the amount of \$106,454 in the fiscal year 2018-2019, and \$114,648 in the fiscal year 2019-2020.⁴¹

Of all the add-on fees, the missed activity fee, rescheduling fee, and reinstatement fee appear to be charged and collected most frequently. Most programs reviewed collected these three fees, in addition to others, but there were a few programs that collected the fees in amounts significantly larger than most other DUI class program providers, reflected in the chart below.

This add-on fee revenue is in addition to revenues collected from the “program costs” that participants must pay to participate in a program. In the fiscal year 2018-2019, 55 cost reports from DUI providers in LA County reported a combined \$18,456,421.26 in the “Gross Revenue” field.⁴² In the fiscal year 2019-2020, 63 cost reports from DUI program providers in LA County reported a combined \$17,587,207.78 in the “Gross Revenue” field.

Table 1.

Fiscal Year	Program Name	Missed	Rescheduling	Reinstatement
2018-2019	ADAPT Programs Inc.	\$53,288	\$6,200	\$9,844
2018-2019	Driver Safety Awareness Program, Inc.	\$43,710	\$1,710	\$4,010
2018-2019	Southern California Alcohol and Drug Programs - Downey	\$32,710	\$900	\$5,900
2019-2020	Driver Safety Awareness Program, Inc.	\$38,145	\$1,410	\$3,070
2019-2020	Behavioral Health Systems - Westchester	\$30,075	\$16,040	\$2,805
2019-2020	Twin Palms Recovery Center - Industry	\$24,929	\$2,300	\$2,628

Questions About The Accuracy and Completeness of LA County Cost Reports

In response to a public records request to the Department of Public Health, our office received annual cost reports submitted to that agency by DUI programs operating throughout the county. Those cost reports vary widely with regard to the amount of data provided and their accuracy. Many of the reviewed documents included program fees grouped into one amount with no responses for the specific requested fee categories; some left the page blank; and many programs filled in the forms incorrectly. Providers included comments such as “we do not breakdown our fees,” “NA,” “unable to process these fees,” and “At this time I am unable to complete page 3. My computer program gives gross revenue but does not have the capability of sorting program fees and additional ancillary fees. At this time I don’t have any money to put into having the computer program re-built to gain that information.” It seems implausible that program providers do not track this information or were unable to locate this information, especially given the prevalent use of add-on fees by DUI programs. It is unclear from the documents received what, if any, follow-up the Department of Public Health conducted to request the required information from program providers.

9

The County and the State Regularly Approve Fee Increases

All fee increases in LA County must be recommended for approval by the County’s Department of Public Health, which oversees DUI programs, before the State licensing body approves a fee increase. Six LA County programs requested a fee increase in 2017 and were approved. Five programs requested a fee increase in 2019 and were also approved.

One now defunct program provider that previously operated four DUI programs in LA County added a 5% fee into its program price to “factor for indigent/incomplete pay clients.”⁴³ Based on its application for a fee increase, however, less than one percent of its program participants were granted reduced fees in the years covered in the application materials, making its rationale for increasing program fees baseless.

To request a fee increase, each program’s fee structure and the proposed increase in fees must be listed in an application to the County and the State. It is clear from these application materials that many add-on fees are charged by LA County program providers, yet both the state and county licensing agencies approved the fee structures.

STATEWIDE FINDINGS FROM REVIEW OF COUNTY-RUN DUI PROGRAMS

According to the Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) statewide directory of DUI programs, 7 of 58 county governments are the sole providers of DUI programs in their county. Calaveras, Inyo, Lake, Mono, San Luis Obispo, Sonoma, and Ventura counties are state-licensed providers. Overall, our findings concerning the varied and arbitrary policies of county-run programs indicate that shifting from private providers to county providers alone may not improve affordability or compliance with state regulations.

1 County Program Fee Policies Vary Widely

Like private providers, county programs have varied fee policies that often violate state law. Calaveras County will only provide the \$5 per month reduced fee to someone whose yearly income is less than \$300. Inyo County reported that reduced fees are available only for those enrolled in Medi-Cal. Mono County charges a \$107 enrollment fee even if someone qualifies for reduced fees. San Luis Obispo County, like many Los Angeles programs, requires someone to be actually enrolled in general assistance to receive the \$5 per month reduced fee. Ventura County also requires actual benefit enrollment in general assistance or CalWorks. All of these policies violate state law.

Sonoma County was the only county program that acknowledged that individuals don't actually need to be enrolled in general assistance to receive the reduced fee option. But Sonoma County noted that they strictly require individuals to show official proof of monthly income and they do not consider receipt of food stamps or Medi-Cal sufficient proof. This proof requirement also violates state regulations, which provide that eligibility for reduced fees can be based on an award letter from a welfare department documenting eligibility for other means-tested public assistance.⁴⁴

Language Access

Across California, people whose primary language is not English face additional obstacles to completing required DUI programs. They must find a program that is offered in a language that is accessible to them. For some individuals, there are no programs or only one program that offers services in their language in their county. That program might not be the cheapest provider in their county or might be in a location that is out of reach of public transit. In Yolo County, advocates report that the County's Probation Department offers DUI classes for free in English only. Spanish speakers must pay for a private provider's program offered in Spanish. Advocates reported that Spanish speakers effectively become the only group that pays in the county.

2

Lack of Transparency Among County Providers

Like private providers, county programs' policies and fee structures are often unclear and confusing. Most programs do not make pricing transparent or participants' right to a financial assessment public. The Calaveras County and Lake County programs' websites do not include any pricing information or any information about ability to pay provisions like a participant's right to a financial assessment.⁴⁵ The Inyo County program website includes a 2019 brochure that only lists full program costs ranging from \$793 for a first offender program to \$2,140 for a multiple offender program. The Inyo website also includes a "DUI Fee Waiver Application" in PDF form but it does not advise participants of any of the state legal protections for low-income participants or the right to a financial assessment.⁴⁶ Mono County's website provides the total cost of each program (\$1,000 for first offender to \$2,200 for multiple offender) but excludes information on ability to pay.⁴⁷ Sonoma County's website also only includes the total cost of each program ranging from \$870 for a first offender program with a minimum \$431 down payment to \$2,130 for a multiple offender program.⁴⁸

The San Luis Obispo County Behavioral Health Department does not state on its DUI program website that participants may request a financial assessment or that ability to pay may be considered.⁴⁹ The County's "DUI Program Flyer (Updated 6-20-22)" only states that enrollees must bring a \$200 fee to enroll. Its "DUI Enrollment Packet" lists only the standard program fees for each type of class and fails to include the reduced fee categories required by regulation. According to the website, the first offender program costs \$891 with a minimum monthly payment of \$346 and the multiple offender program costs \$2,823. There is no mention of the availability of reduced fees for qualifying individuals nor the right to request a financial assessment.

Ventura County is the only county DUI program that informs prospective participants on its webpage that they may request a financial assessment and won't be denied program services if they can't pay.⁵⁰ Its "Program Rules and Regulations" PDF from 2018 (though difficult to find on the County's website) correctly includes the reduced fee categories required by state law.

Table 2.

County	No Pricing or Ability to Pay Information on Website	Only Standard Total Program Fees on Website	Pricing and Availability to Pay Information on Website
Calaveras	X		
Inyo		X	
Lake	X		
Mono		X	
San Luis Obispo		X	
Sonoma		X	
Ventura			X

STORY | AMY

At a court hearing nearly ten years ago, I pleaded no contest to a first-time DUI. I was given probation and court ordered to complete a first time offender DUI class. Court date after court date, there was only one question asked: have I started my first offender DUI class? That was the only thing the judge cared about. I tried to enroll but could not afford it. My husband had been wounded in the Army, and we were in the process of losing the house we were renting.

No one ever mentioned that there were financial assessments or fee reductions. I inquired about possibly taking an online class. I thought maybe I could hunt down a cheaper alternative, or find a class that I could apply for a grant for. I was informed that [the] County would only accept completion of the class from the Department of Drug and Alcohol Services.

At this point in my life, I still thought I had a chance to get out from under my mistakes. I wanted a vehicle so I could secure a good job. I was pulled over driving on a suspended license after one of the deputies who had originally arrested me saw me driving. I was arrested for driving on a suspended license. The vehicle I had borrowed was towed. I was found guilty of driving on a suspended license as well as a probation violation. I went to jail, and I was told to take my DUI class. I was also given a second probation for my new charge, stacking it on top of the first one. After finishing my jail time, I was released into the community with literally nothing. And, for the very first time in my life, I was homeless.

I again tried to enroll in the DUI class. I again could not afford it, and again was never informed that there may have been programs I qualified for to help me pay for it. Third arrest for driving on a suspended license came and went. I started getting used to the cycle I had been sucked into. Another driving on a suspended charge, another probation violation, another attempt to follow [the] court order and take the class.

It has been a decade since my DUI. Ten years is a long time. I have seen friends of mine, down and out, just like me, decide there was no hope in ever making it out and decide suicide was the only way. I have seen mothers and fathers carrying their children down the street because their car was just towed by the cops, auctioned off for revenue, because one of the parents needed but could not afford these DUI classes.

No one deserves to be targeted, oppressed, and what I see it as being, human trafficked for profit... [O]ur government, whose sole purpose is to protect our civil and constitutional rights... has failed us. It is wrong and I reached out to the ACLU because I knew I could not be the only one who cared.

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS IMPLICATIONS

1

Indefinitely Denying Driving Privileges Based on Inability to Pay Fees Discriminates on the Basis of Poverty**DMV Suspensions for DUI Convictions by Year**

Year	Total Alcohol and Drug Suspensions
2017	119,827
2018	117,539
2019	116,414
2020	70,317
2021	83,465

The California Vehicle Code mandates certain lengths of driver's license suspensions for each type of drug or alcohol related driving conviction.⁵¹ The DMV must suspend a license for 6 or 10 months for a first time alcohol DUI conviction with no injury.⁵² Longer suspensions are imposed by law for repeat DUIs, higher blood alcohol content DUIs, and DUIs with injuries. State law provides for restricted license options during some suspension periods which allow individuals to still drive. But, to receive a restricted license, one must pay for a costly ignition-interlock device (IID) or DUI classes in addition to paying administrative fees. Once the mandated suspension for a DUI conviction is over, one must still show proof of completion of a DUI program to reinstate a driver's license.

There is no "statute of limitations" on this DUI program completion requirement. While DUI convictions count as prior convictions in criminal court for 10 years, the DMV has no limit on how long it will suspend a license for failure to complete a DUI class even when the only barrier to completion is poverty. In this way, the DMV punishes low-income Californians by perpetually suspending their licenses often far beyond the statutory suspension periods. One Bay Area criminal defense attorney who has specialized in DUI defense for over 30 years had a client whose DUI conviction was 18 years old and his license was still suspended because he could not complete a DUI class.

Perpetual license suspension for failure to complete a DUI program further limits the ability of low-income people to work and earn income. Unable to drive to work or secure a job that requires a valid driver's license, Californians miss out on wages and job opportunities. This makes it even less likely that they will be able to pay DUI program fees and keeps them in a cycle of poverty.

Someone convicted of a first time DUI who is wealthy can pay for a restricted license throughout their suspension, pay to complete a DUI program, and then pay to reinstate their license as soon as their suspension period is over. Someone with the same DUI conviction who is low-income cannot afford a restricted license or DUI program fees and thus suffers an indefinite license suspension regardless of their risk to public safety, based on the discriminatory basis of their lesser wealth.

Burden on Unhoused Community Members

As the State's housing shortage deepens and the wealth gap increases, more and more individuals and families are forced to live on the streets and in their cars. Unhoused people and communities face staggering discrimination and criminalization by the police and their local governments. Unhoused community members who have DUI convictions face additional barriers to complete DUI programs to reinstate their licenses and comply with probation. Already cost-prohibitive, many DUI programs require very specific forms to qualify for reduced fees, if they offer them at all. Such forms can be hard to get and hold onto for unhoused people. Without regular access to phones or electricity, some people struggle to reach their county case workers who can provide public assistance documentation. Administrative tasks like sending and receiving mail from the DMV or courts can be impossible without an address or being able to pay for a PO Box.

Moreover, because many unhoused people live in their cars in California, prolonged license suspensions for failure to complete a DUI program are particularly onerous for unhoused people. With nowhere else to go, unhoused people living in their cars are highly susceptible to prosecution for driving on a suspended license, a misdemeanor charge which carries further fees and jail time. The DMV may even require an individual to install and pay for an ignition interlock device (IID) if there is a vehicle registered to them. Notably, the DMV's IID exemption form (which must be mailed within 30 days of a suspension notice) explicitly denies an exemption for vehicles that do not run. Driving without an IID is a crime and can be a probation violation. When a car is someone's only source of shelter, these collateral consequences are not just burdensome but also inhumane.

Like many of its peers, the State of California has sought to reduce and eliminate fines and fees imposed by criminal, civil, and juvenile legal systems. This effort was spurred by the high-profile police killing of Michael Brown in Ferguson, Missouri in 2015 and the Department of Justice investigation that followed.⁵³ Specifically, the report's detailed explanation of how courts and law enforcement were systematically extracting wealth from Black communities inspired reforms and research in jurisdictions around the country.

In California, one response was a statewide effort between 2015-2017 to reduce or eliminate bail, fees, and fines for traffic and non-traffic violations.⁵⁴ This idea grew from the recognition that the imprisonment of people for failure to pay fines and fees and suspending driver's licenses harms people's economic security, especially low-income people and people of color. Thereafter, the state stopped suspending driver's licenses for failure to pay fines.⁵⁵

The state also passed bills to prevent cities and counties from charging people for their own prosecution or appeal, as well as eliminating administrative fees in juvenile delinquency cases. In 2020, LA County eliminated all county-controlled criminal administrative fines and fees.⁵⁶ That same year, California Assembly Bill 1869 eliminated 23 criminal administrative fees statewide including fees for electronic monitoring, public defenders, and more.⁵⁷ In 2021, Assembly Bill 177 eliminated another 17 criminal administrative fees statewide including for incarceration in jail or prison, misdemeanor or felony controlled substance programs fees, and more.⁵⁸

This momentum toward fines and fees justice in LA and California is promising, but one area it has not penetrated is the complicated world of program fees. In addition to DUI program fees, people who have been convicted and placed on probation for certain offenses may be required to pay for anger management programs, child abuse prevention classes, batterers' intervention programs, and drug and alcohol classes.⁵⁹

Because of high program fees and rampant noncompliance with ability to pay regulations, many low-income people cannot enroll in or complete required DUI programs. After more than 15 days of nonpayment, DUI program providers are authorized to terminate participants and send them back to court.⁶⁰ When this occurs, participants face a vast array of damaging consequences. A judge might remand the person on probation and take them into custody that day. While a skilled public defender might argue the violation wasn't a willful violation as required by *Bearden v. Georgia*, the judge may ultimately choose to incarcerate for non-payment on the grounds that the decision to incur jail time is a "choice" to eliminate probation terms.⁶¹

Alternatively, the judge could declare the program termination or failure to enroll to be a probation violation subject to 10 days of community labor or some other "punishment," which can have negative impacts on a person's odds of successfully expunging their record. According to one public defender, even the most lenient judge would be bound by statute to require completion of a program: "You might be two and a half years into a three-year probation and still not be close to finishing because you can't afford to."⁶² Not only would this inability to pay extend the length of probation, it would also prohibit someone from regaining their driver's license.⁶³

Once a program participant has been terminated for inability to pay, they typically must pay a reinstatement fee to re-enter the same DUI program or a transfer fee to start at a different program.⁶⁴

When someone's probation is extended repeatedly for failure to complete a DUI program, they are subjected to prolonged criminal supervision and heightened criminal liability. For example, an individual must abide by strict terms of probation that expose them to greater police surveillance and infringe on their freedom for longer—all because they cannot pay. Moreover, any arrest while on probation can be charged as a probation violation subject to incarceration pre-trial. Convictions while on probation can also carry greater penalties.

Many people who cannot pay DUI program fees to have their licenses reinstated must continue driving to meet their basic needs and those of their families. A 2012 DMV report estimated that at least 75% of Californians with suspended or revoked driver's licenses continue driving.⁶⁵ They may then be charged and convicted of misdemeanor driving on a suspended license for past DUI conviction, a violation of Vehicle Code Section 14601.2.⁶⁶ A first conviction imposes at least \$300 in fines and exposes individuals to at least 10 days of incarceration. A second conviction imposes a minimum of 30 days in jail and a minimum of \$500 in fines.⁶⁷ In this way, prolonged periods of probation and license suspension due to inability to pay subject low-income people to increasing incarceration.

Because of the well-documented targeting of Black and brown drivers by the police,⁶⁸ people of color disproportionately bear the burden of these cascading consequences of DUI arrest and conviction. Of the 24,642 DUI arrests in Los Angeles County in 2018, 17.1% were white drivers, 62.1% were Hispanic drivers, 12.7% were Black, and 8.1% were classified as "other" by the DMV.⁶⁹ DUI arrests of Black and Hispanic drivers are also disproportionate to their population statewide.⁷⁰ Due to the racial wealth gap⁷¹ and higher rates of poverty among people of color across California,⁷² people of color are disproportionately unable to pay DUI program fees and trapped by these cycles of criminal punishment.⁷³

RECOMMENDATIONS

DUI class programs should be publicly funded.

The Legislature should remove the requirement that state-licensed alcohol and drug education programs be funded by fees imposed on participants, so that the barriers created by program fees can be eliminated. This would also encourage county and state officials to examine whether such programs are effective at improving public health and safety and consider opportunities for streamlining, improving, and standardizing curriculum.

- DHCS offered an opportunity to remedy this matter by temporarily waiving Health and Safety Code §11837.3(a)(1), to allow programs to explore funding from county, state, and federal government funds.⁷⁴ This temporary measure points to the promise of permanent reform.

In the meantime, so long as program fees persist, county and state officials should take steps to help people safely and legally get back on the road with less undue burden:

- **Remove indefinite license-reinstatement barriers that do not serve public safety:** There is currently no limit on how long the DMV can keep a license suspended for failure to complete a DUI program. The Legislature and the DMV should work to ensure that a person who has not been involved in a DUI for many years does not have their license perpetually suspended because they cannot afford to complete a DUI program.

- **Enforce existing income-based protections:**

The entities responsible for regulating DUI programs—DHCS and county Departments of Public Health—must actively enforce existing law against private providers and county providers alike, to end rampant violations of regulations meant to protect low-income people from excessive fees. Specifically, they should:

- Clarify to all providers that the law only requires people to be income eligible for general assistance—not actually on it—in order to qualify for reduced fee classes.
- Ensure that program providers are also offering reduced payment options to individuals with a monthly income greater than the county’s general assistance benefit level but equal to or less than 35% of the median income for the county.
- Ensure that program providers are not subjecting prospective participants to overly burdensome income verification requirements beyond the requirements of state law.
- Enforce regulations restricting additional fees, enrollment fees, and down payments.

Strict compliance with state regulations protecting low-income people should be enforced as a requirement of licensure. Because DHCS is responsible for reviewing and approving each program’s fee schedules, it should actively clarify fee structure requirements and guard against excessive fees. Additionally, state and local consumer protection agencies should investigate and take enforcement action against private companies that engage in predatory collection practices or charge excessive fees in violation of the law.

- **Enhance ability to pay protections:** The current income categories in state law to qualify for reduced program fees are under-inclusive, restrictive, and do not accurately reflect Californians' true ability to pay. Indigent individuals should receive a complete fee waiver. Low-income individuals should pay program fees commensurate with their ability to pay that do not place an undue burden on them or their families. Payment plans, commonly provided by DUI programs for those making less than 35% of county median income, hold low-income families hostage and should be abandoned. Rather than burdening participants with the responsibility for raising ability to pay concerns, programs should be required to provide ability to pay assessments as part of the intake process.
- **Increase transparency:** While the State and LA County provide a portal to view licensed DUI program providers, the portal does not include any information on costs and fees. Because state and county officials receive annual reports on fees and must approve fee structures, they are well-positioned to publish information about costs and fees for the public's benefit. A public database might also include copies of the terms and conditions so consumers can view for themselves what is required before going to enroll. The State, counties, and all providers should also make the right to a financial assessment and reduced fee qualifications well-known to every participant. Programs should be required to provide notice of participants' right to request a financial assessment and to seek reduced fees not only at their premises but also on their websites and in response to inquiries.
- **Prohibit withholding certificates of completion based on payment:** The state should prohibit DUI program providers from withholding certificates of completion for participants who completed the program, regardless of their payment status. Eligibility for license reinstatement should not be based on the ability to pay predatory fees.

APPENDIX

FEE EVALUATION

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF LOS ANGELES JUDICIAL DISTRICT
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

PLAINTIFF

DEFENDANT

NO:

ORDER FOR FEE
EVALUATION

IT IS ORDERED THAT:

1. The program shall evaluate the defendant's ability to pay program fees based on the defendant's financial circumstances.
2. A determination of ability to pay, once made by the program, shall be changed in the event of a change in the defendant's financial circumstances.
3. The defendant shall furnish the program with all financial information it requests, including, but not limited to, documentation of household income and expenses.
4. This court makes no determination at this time as to the defendant's ability

August 3, 2022

Judge of the Superior Court

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Program Name	Address	City	Website	Wet Reckless Total Cost:	Wet Reckless Enrollment Fee:	1st Offender (3 month) Total Cost:	1st Offender (3 month) Enrollment Fee:	1st Offender (6 month) Total Cost:	1st Offender (6 month) Enrollment Fee:	1st Offender (9 month) Total Cost:	1st Offender (9 month) Enrollment Fee:	18 Month Total Cost:	18 Month Enrollment Fee:	30 Month Total Cost:	30 Month Enrollment Fee:
Behavioral Health Services Inc	15519 Crenshaw Blvd.	Gardena	bhs-inc.org	\$274	\$75	\$570	\$75	\$793	\$75	\$1,059	\$75	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Safety Consultant Services, Inc.	13501 E. Whittier Blvd	Whittier	safetyconsultantservicesinc.com	\$215	\$215	\$555	\$93	\$905	\$116	\$1,175	\$70	\$1,670	\$108	\$2,820	\$99
San Gabriel Valley Driver Improvement Inc	25 S. Raymond Avenue, Ste 112	Alhambra		\$269	\$89	\$599	\$99	\$790	\$99	\$944	\$99	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Safety Education Center	844 N. Hollywood Way	Burbank		\$301	\$151	\$640	\$240	\$1,056	\$246	\$1,383	\$243	\$1,898	\$280	\$3,382	\$292
Center for Counseling and Education	7120 Topanga Canyon Blvd.	Canoga Park		\$240	\$128	\$556	\$65	\$925	\$75	\$1,176	\$100	\$1,818	\$90	n/a	n/a
DUI Program SFV	7120 Topanga Canyon Blvd.	Canoga Park		\$240	\$128	\$556	\$65	\$925	\$75	\$1,176	\$100	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Diversion Safety Program, Inc. Victoria Plaza	6606 Pacific Blvd., Ste 215	Huntington Park		\$250	\$70	\$600	\$100	\$825	\$45	\$1,200	\$105	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Alcohol Education and Recovery Center	1355 S. Redondo Ave., Ste 2	Long Beach		\$296	\$115	\$596	\$180	\$866	\$180	\$1,116	\$180	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Harbor Area High Gain Inc	315-A E. 11th Street	Long Beach													
East Los Angeles Alcoholism Council	916 S. Atlantic Blvd.	Los Angeles													
Escuela Hispana de Alcohol	305 N. Soto St., #B	Los Angeles		\$290	\$70 (cash)	\$600	\$100	\$825	\$45	\$1,200	\$105	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Driver Safety Awareness Program, Inc.	16809 Parthenia St., #101A	North Hills		\$295	\$59	\$650	\$130	\$950	\$190	\$1,325	\$265	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rehabilitation Alcohol Program, Inc.	2055 N. Garey Avenue, Ste 2	Pomona		\$327	\$100	\$678	\$150	\$917	\$150	\$1,147	\$150	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Safety Education Center	18700 Sherman Way, Ste 118	Reseda		\$289	\$164	\$600	\$240	\$990	\$270	\$1,269	\$209	\$1,834	\$274	\$3,370	\$280
Safety Consultant Services, Inc.	4120 Tweedy Blvd	Southgate	safetyconsultantservicesinc.com	\$215	\$215	\$555	\$93	\$905	\$116	\$1,175	\$70	\$1,670	\$108	\$2,820	\$99
Safety Education Center	1515 W. Cameron Ave., Bldg. C, Ste 300														
Twin Palms Recovery Center	218 N. Glendora Avenue	City of Industry (La Puente)	twpalmsrc.org	\$251	\$151	\$552	\$192	\$818	\$168	\$1,102	\$142	\$1,432	\$182	\$3,201	\$211
Twin Palms Recovery Center	3574 Lexington Avenue	El Monte	twpalmsrc.org	\$251	\$151	\$552	\$192	\$818	\$168	\$1,102	\$142	\$1,432	\$182	\$3,201	\$211
Twin Palms Recovery Center	218 N. Glendora Avenue	City of Industry (La Puente)	twpalmsrc.org	\$251	\$151	\$552	\$192	\$818	\$168	\$1,102	\$142	\$1,432	\$182	\$3,201	\$211
Twin Palms Recovery Center	363 S. Park Ave., Ste 201	Pomona	twpalmsrc.org	\$251	\$151	\$552	\$192	\$818	\$168	\$1,102	\$142	\$1,432	\$182	\$3,201	\$210
Shields Place of Family	9307 S. Central Avenue	Los Angeles	shieldsforfamilies.org	\$326	\$150	\$601	\$150	\$791	\$150	\$1,026	\$150	\$1,716	\$150	\$3,251	\$150
Southern California Alcohol and Drug Programs, Inc.	13205 South St.	Cerritos	scadpinc.org	\$240	\$120	\$525	\$150	\$850	\$250	\$1,250	\$250	\$1,650	\$300		
Southern California Alcohol and Drug Programs, Inc.	11500 Paramount Blvd.	Downey	scadpinc.org	\$240	\$120	\$525	\$150	\$850	\$250	\$1,250	\$250	\$1,650	\$300	\$2,820	\$320
Safety Consultant Services, Inc.	15518 Long Beach Blvd.	Long Beach	safetyconsultantservicesinc.com	\$215	\$215	\$555	\$93	\$905	\$116	\$1,175	\$70	\$1,670	\$108	\$2,820	\$99
Safety Consultant Services, Inc.	2904 S. Main St.	Los Angeles	safetyconsultantservicesinc.com	\$215	\$215	\$555	\$93	\$905	\$116	\$1,175	\$70	\$1,670	\$108	\$2,820	\$99
Safety Consultant Services, Inc.	24506 1/2 Lyons Ave	Newhall	safetyconsultantservicesinc.com	\$215	\$215	\$555	\$93	\$905	\$116	\$1,175	\$70	\$1,670	\$108	\$2,820	\$99
Padre Inc.	401 S. Glenoaks Boulevard, Ste 201	Burbank	rightonprograms.org	\$270	\$135	\$590	\$140	\$940	\$130	\$1,270	\$145	\$1,950	\$120	\$2,570	\$158
Right-On Programs	522 E. Broadway Ave., Ste 101	Glendale	rightonprograms.org	\$270	\$135	\$590	\$140	\$940	\$130	\$1,370	\$145	\$1,950	\$120		
Northeast Valley Health Corporation	1036 N. Macley Ave.	San Fernando	nvhs.org	\$261	\$125	\$563	\$195	\$935	\$200	\$1,259	\$200	\$1,731	\$200	\$2,462.84	\$342.84
NCADD E. San Gabriel & Pomona Valley	4626 N. Grand Avenue	Covina	ncaddesgvy.org	\$300	\$100	\$550	\$100	\$780	\$100	\$1,000	\$100	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Inglewood Substance Abuse	400 S. La Brea Ave., Ste 203	Inglewood	lewisprofessional.com	\$300	\$100	\$550	\$100	\$780	\$100	\$1,000	\$100	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Traffic Violators Agency	44823 Date Avenue	Lancaster	highroadprogram.org	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$1,945	\$220	\$3,405	\$260
High Road Program	700 S. Arroyo Parkway	Pasadena	highroadprogram.org	\$340	\$151	\$670	\$250	\$1,075	\$225	\$1,520	\$266	\$1,945	\$234	\$3,405	\$336
The High Road Program	17420 South Avalon Blvd., Ste 210	Carson	fredkennedy.us	\$267	\$115	\$567	\$150	\$837	\$150	\$1,087	\$150	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fred Kennedy Associates, Inc.	World Port Business Center	San Pedro	fredkennedy.us	\$267	\$115	\$567	\$150	\$837	\$150	\$1,087	\$150	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fred Kennedy Associates, Inc.	1931 N. Gaffey St., Ste D	San Pedro	fredkennedy.us	\$267	\$115	\$567	\$150	\$837	\$150	\$1,087	\$150	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Driver Benefits Program	2370 W. Carson St., Ste 150	Torrance	driverbenefitsinc.com	\$240	\$120	\$525	\$150	\$850	\$250	\$1,250	\$250	\$1,800	\$300	\$2,820	\$320
AM/PM Culver City Budget															
Escuela Latina and Alcohol Assessments 2	3961 Sepulveda Blvd., #207	Culver City	californiacourtprograms.com	\$290	\$40	\$560	\$70	\$925	\$120	\$1,180	\$130	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
California Diversion Programs	21054 Sherman Way, Ste 205	Canoga Park	cadp.com	\$290	\$40	\$560	\$70	\$925	\$120	\$1,180	\$130	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Behavioral Systems Southwest	6411 Hollywood Blvd., 2nd Floor	Los Angeles	behavioralsystems-southwest.com	\$318	\$150	\$646	\$150	\$917	\$150	\$1,319	\$150	\$1,833	\$150	\$2,452	\$150
Avalon-Carver Community Center	4920 S. Avalon Blvd.	Los Angeles	avaloncarvercc.wik.com	\$271	\$100	\$415	\$115	\$755	\$115	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Alhambra Safety Services	926 E. Garvey Ave., #A	Monterey Park	alhambra-safety-services.com	\$272	\$100	\$550	\$150	\$830	\$130	\$1,055	\$155	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Alcohol Drug Council – High Gain Project			adcoa.com												
Adapt Programs Inc.	1644 Wilshire Blvd., Ste 303	Los Angeles	adaptprograms-la.wixsite.com	\$235	\$135	\$473	\$173	\$687	\$187	\$1,069	\$169	\$1,542	\$292	\$2,830	\$292
Covina Valley Traffic Safety Program	453 E. Arrow Hwy., Ste I	Abuse	abctraffic.com	\$256	\$125	\$550	\$150	\$790	\$190	\$1,020	\$220	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
ABC Traffic Safety Program	3380 Clair Dr., #111	El Monte	abctraffic.com	\$445	(\$negotiable)	\$523	negotiable	\$802	negotiable	\$995	\$negotiable	\$1,540	\$negotiable	\$3,330	\$negotiable
ABC Traffic Safety Program	12100 Carson St., Ste E	Hawaiian Gardens	abctraffic.com	\$256	\$136	\$500	\$150	\$880	\$180	\$1,146	\$246	\$1,646	\$326	\$2,690	\$392
ABC Traffic Safety Program	44746 N. Beech Avenue	Lancaster	abctraffic.com	\$256	\$136	\$500	\$150	\$880	\$180	\$1,146	\$246	\$1,646	\$326	\$2,690	\$392
High Road Program	(818) 785-9119	Van Nuys	highroadprogram.org	\$340	\$160	\$670	\$220	\$1,075	\$220	\$1,520	\$240	\$1,945	\$240	\$3,405	\$275
Van Nuys AM/PM-Convenient Driver Safety Schools	6740 Kester Ave., 2nd Floor, Ste 206	Van Nuys	californiacourtprograms.com												
AM/PM Convenient West Los Angeles School and Assessments	2304 Santa Monica Blvd., Ste 104	West Los Angeles	californiacourtprograms.com	\$349	\$175	\$644	\$195	\$896	\$195	\$1,195	\$210	\$1,972	\$306	\$3,000	\$306
High Gain Program/NCADD South Bay	14430 Sherman Way	Torrance	bhs-inc.org			\$440	\$110	\$650	\$149	\$1,050	\$150				
High Gain Program	9100 S. Sepulveda Blvd., Ste 105	Westchester	bhs-inc.org	\$300	\$120	\$540	\$90	\$925	\$90	\$1,300	\$110	\$1,594	\$144	\$2,774	\$254
Behavioral Health Services, Inc.	1318 N. Avalon Blvd.	Whittier	bhs-inc.org												
Adapt-Aware Zone, Inc	13211 E. Whittier Blvd., Ste H	Whittier	adaptawareduprograms.com												
ACE Program	7336 S. Painter Ave.	Whittier	acaprogram.net	\$220	\$80	\$530	\$140	\$820	\$160	\$1,100	\$200	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Program Name	Missed class fee	Rescheduling fee	Late Payment fee	Transfer fee	Reinstatement fee	Duplicate DL101 fee	Returned check fee	Leave of Absence fee	Alcohol / Drug screening fee
Behavioral Health Services Inc	\$15			\$20 (in)	\$20				\$50 if not court ordered
Safety Consultant Services, Inc.	\$25	\$25		\$40	\$80	\$5	\$25		
San Gabriel Valley Driver Improvement Inc		\$35	\$20	\$50 (out)	\$45		\$40		
Safety Education Center	\$20	n/a		\$35	\$35		\$35	\$20	
Center for Counseling and Education	\$20	\$20 (can be waived if proof of why)		\$35	\$35		\$25		
DUI Program SFV	\$20	\$20 (can be waived if proof of why)		\$35	\$35		\$25		
Diversion Safety Program, Inc. Victoria Plaza	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$30	\$30				
Alcohol Education and Recovery Center	\$30	\$20		\$45	\$45	\$15		\$30	
Harbor Area High Gain Inc									
East Los Angeles Alcoholism Council									
Escuela Hispana de Alcohol	\$20	\$20		\$30	\$30	\$15			
Driver Safety Awareness Program, Inc.	\$33	\$33	\$15		\$50			\$15	
Rehabilitation Alcohol Program, Inc.	\$20	\$15		\$40				\$15	
Safety Education Center	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$35	\$35	\$20	\$35	\$20	
Safety Consultant Services, Inc.	\$25	\$25		\$40	\$80	\$5	\$25		
Safety Education Center									
Twin Palms Recovery Center	\$20	\$20		\$40	\$40	\$15		\$20	
Twin Palms Recovery Center	\$20	\$20		\$40	\$40			\$20	
Twin Palms Recovery Center	\$20	\$20		\$40	\$40	\$15		\$20	
Twin Palms Recovery Center	\$20	\$20		\$40	\$40			\$20	
Shields Place of Family	\$20			\$45	\$25				
Southern California Alcohol and Drug Programs, Inc.	\$10	\$20	\$10 at 7 days	\$35	\$25		\$35	\$15	
Southern California Alcohol and Drug Programs, Inc.	\$10	\$20	\$10 at 7 days	\$35	\$25		\$35	\$15	
Safety Consultant Services, Inc.	\$25	\$25		\$40	\$80	\$5	\$25		
Safety Consultant Services, Inc.	\$25	\$25		\$40	\$80	\$5	\$25		
Safety Consultant Services, Inc.	\$25	\$25		\$40	\$80	\$5	\$25		
Padre Inc.	\$15	\$10		\$25	\$35		\$25		
Right-On Programs	\$15	\$10		\$25	\$35				
Northeast Valley Health Corporation									
NCADD E. San Gabriel & Pomona Valley	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$60	\$25			\$25	
Inglewood Substance Abuse/Traffic Violators Agency	\$10	\$10		\$25	\$60				\$30
High Road Program	\$20	\$20		\$65 in \$45 out	\$30			\$20	\$25
The High Road Program	\$20	\$20		\$65 in \$45 out	\$40			\$20	\$30
Fred Kennedy Associates, Inc.									
Fred Kennedy Associates, Inc.	\$30	\$30		\$45	\$45				
Driver Benefits Program									
AM/PM Culver City Budget									
Escuela Latina and Alcohol Assessments 2									
California Diversion Programs	\$20				\$25	\$50	\$25		
Behavioral Systems Southwest	\$20	\$20		\$25	\$25		\$20		
Avalon-Carver Community Center	\$10	\$10		\$25	\$25	\$25			
Alhambra Safety Services	\$20	\$20	\$25	\$60	\$40		\$25	\$20	
Alcohol Drug Council – High Gain Project									
Adapt Programs Inc	\$20	\$20			\$50			\$10	
Covina Valley Traffic Safety Program	\$30	\$30	\$25	\$80		\$30	\$25	\$30	
ABC Traffic Safety Program	\$30	\$30	\$25	\$80	\$75	\$30	\$40	\$25	
ABC Traffic Safety Program	\$30	\$30	\$25		\$75		\$40	\$30	
ABC Traffic Safety Program	\$30	\$30	\$25		\$75		\$40	\$30	
High Road Program	\$20	\$20		\$45 out \$65 in	\$30			\$20	\$30
Van Nuys AM/PM-Convenient Driver Safety Schools									
AM/PM Convenient West Los Angeles School and Assessments	\$35	\$35	\$10	\$50	\$50			\$50	
High Gain Program/NCADD South Bay									
High Gain Program	\$25	\$20		\$75	\$55				
Behavioral Health Services, Inc.									
Adapt-Aware Zone, Inc									
ACE Program	\$25	\$15		\$40	\$40	\$20	\$40	\$20	

Provider list from the LA County "Substance Abuse Prevention and Control Approved Driving Under the Influence Programs" list dated June 28, 2021. This information, based on a review of public records and telephone interviews, is only current as of August 2021 and may have subsequently changed.

- ¹ Fines & Fees Justice Center, CALIFORNIA AB 103: ENDS DRIVER'S LICENSE SUSPENSIONS FOR FINES AND FEES, available at <https://finesandfeesjusticecenter.org/articles/california-ab-103-public-safety-omnibus-budget-trailer-bill-ends-drivers-license-suspension-for-unpaid-fines-and-fees/>.
- ² Fines & Fees Justice Center, FREE TO DRIVE: END DRIVER'S LICENSE SUSPENSIONS FOR UNPAID FINES AND FEES, available at <https://finesandfeesjusticecenter.org/campaigns/national-drivers-license-suspension-campaign-free-to-drive/> (Accessed July 25, 2022).
- ³ California Law Revision Commission, ANNUAL REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF THE PENAL CODE, available at http://www.clrc.ca.gov/CRPC/Pub/Reports/CRPC_AR2020.pdf (Accessed July 25, 2022).
- ⁴ California Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) at p. vi, IDENTIFYING BARRIERS TO DRIVING PRIVILEGE REINSTATEMENT AMONG CALIFORNIA DUI OFFENDERS, available at <https://www.dmv.ca.gov/portal/uploads/2020/04/s3-237.pdf>.
- ⁵ *Id.* at p. vii.
- ⁶ California DMV at p. 65, 2020 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CALIFORNIA DUI MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM, available at https://www.dmv.ca.gov/portal/file/2020_annual_report_of_the_california_dui_management_information_system-pdf/.
- ⁷ Cal. Health & Safety Code (HSC) §§ 11836(a)(1)–(4). *See also* Root & Rebound Report 1. On file with authors.
- ⁸ 9 Cal. Code of Regulations (CCR) § 9801.
- ⁹ Public Records received from the LA County Department of Public Health, Substance Abuse Prevention and Control Office contained annual cost reports submitted by 62 programs over two fiscal years, 11 requests for fee increases, and communication to and from DHCS. Documents on file with the authors.
- ¹⁰ County of Los Angeles Department of Public Health, SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION AND CONTROL APPROVED DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE PROGRAMS, available at <http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/sapc/cjp/DUI/DUIProgram.pdf>.
- ¹¹ Public Records Request Email. On file with authors.
- ¹² Estefania Zavala, Alvin Teng, Kelly Lytle Hernández & Albert Kochaphum, POLICING THE UNEMPLOYED IN LOS ANGELES (2018), available at http://milliondollarhoods.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/Policing_the_Unemployed_MDH_May2018.pdf (last visited Sept. 16, 2021).
- ¹³ ACLU of Southern California, COSTS OF INJUSTICE: HOW CRIMINAL SYSTEM FEES ARE HURTING LOS ANGELES COUNTY FAMILIES (2019) at p. 16, available at https://www.aclusocal.org/sites/default/files/aclu_socal_costs_of_injustice.pdf (last visited Sept. 16, 2021).
- ¹⁴ *Id.*
- ¹⁵ “Wet Reckless” is a violation of California Vehicle Code Section 23103.5 or reckless driving involving alcohol. It is a plea bargain option to certain DUI charges. It carries lesser penalties but still counts as a prior DUI on an individual’s record. If someone is arrested for a DUI within ten years after a “wet reckless” conviction, they can be charged as a “repeat offender” and are exposed to greater penalties.
- ¹⁶ Federal Reserve System, REPORT ON THE ECONOMIC WELL-BEING OF U.S. HOUSEHOLDS IN 2018—MAY 2019, available at <https://www.federalreserve.gov/publications/2019-economic-well-being-of-us-households-in-2018-dealing-with-unexpected-expenses.htm> (last visited Sept. 16, 2021).
- ¹⁷ 9 CCR § 9879(f). *See also* § 9848(d)(1)(D) (stating that participant contracts “shall include a statement that the participant may request the DUI program to conduct a financial assessment to determine the participant’s ability to pay the program fee”).
- ¹⁸ Notes from phone survey with LA County DUI class provider California Diversion Program. On file with authors. DUI programs are required to notify participants of their right to request an ability to pay assessment at three points. First, programs must publicly post a notice at their premises informing participants of their right to request a financial assessment and stating “The DUI program shall not deny services to a participant if, based on the results of a financial assessment, the DUI program determines that the participant is unable to pay the full program fee as shown on the standardized payment schedule.” 9 CCR 9879(b). They must also include a financial assessment statement in each enrollment contract and in any notice of delinquency after 15 days of nonpayment of program fees. 9 CCR 9879(i).

19 Notes from phone survey with LA County DUI class provider Behavioral Systems Southwest. On file with authors.

20 9 CCR § 9879(f)(1) (“The DUI program shall assess the participant a maximum program fee of no more than \$5.00 per month for each month in which the participant’s income is equal to or less than the general assistance benefit level for the county . . .”).

21 California Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs, Letter on “Participants Eligible For Fee Waivers” (Jun. 10, 2011), available at https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/individuals/Documents/DUI_Letter_11-01.pdf.

22 9 CCR § 9878(f)(2)-(3).

23 Cal. HSC § 11837.3(a)(1).

24 Cal. HSC *Id.* §§ 11837.3(a)(1), 11837.4(2)(A).

25 The statute even contemplates these profit motives, capping “DUI program profit or surplus” at 10 percent of total fees collected. *Id.*

26 9 CCR § 9878(f)(3)(F).

27 Notes from phone survey with LA County DUI class provider Health Gain. On file with authors.

28 9 CCR §§ 9822, 9878(f).

29 9 CCR § 9851(b)

30 *See* Appendix for an example of a fee waiver.

31 TARA GAMBOA EASTMAN, *THE PROBLEM WITH PROBATION: A STUDY OF THE ECONOMIC AND RACIAL IMPACT OF PROBATION FEES IN CALIFORNIA* (2018), available at https://wclp.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/TheProblemWithProbation_GamboaEastman_ForWCLP_Final.pdf (last visited Sept. 16, 2021).

32 Notes from interview with LA County Public Defenders Union board member. On file with authors.

33 *See* Appendix.

34 Notes from phone survey with LA County DUI class provider High Road Program and Twin Palms Recovery Center. On file with authors.

35 *See* 9 CCR § 9867(b).

36 Notes from phone survey. On file with authors.

37 Notes from phone survey with LA County DUI class provider High Gain Program/NCADD South Bay. On file with authors.

38 Notes from phone survey with LA County DUI class provider ACE Program. On file with authors.

39 Notes from interview with LA County Public Defenders Union board member. On file with authors.

40 9 CCR § 11837.4(b)(2)(A).

41 All fee amounts are drawn from annual cost reports submitted to the LA Department of Public Health, Substance Abuse Prevention and Control Office, received using the Public Records Request process. On file with authors.

42 All totals are drawn from annual cost reports submitted to the LA Department of Public Health, Substance Abuse Prevention and Control Office, received using the Public Records Request process. On file with authors.

43 Public records documents from Dial Education Center, Inc.’s “Request for Free Increase” application. On file with authors.

44 9 CCR § 9879(f).

- ⁴⁵ Calaveras County, “Driving Under the Influence Programs” available at <https://substanceabuse.calaverasgov.us/Driving-Under-the-Influence>. County of Lake, “Driving Under the Influence (DUI)” available at <http://www.lakecountycalifornia.gov/Government/Directory/LCBHS/Services/DUI.htm>.
- ⁴⁶ Inyo County Substance Abuse Programs, “DUI Program Brochure” available at <https://www.inyocounty.us/services/health-human-services/behavioral-health-division/substance-abuse-programs>.
- ⁴⁷ Mono County Behavioral Health, “DUI Program/Programa de DUI” available at <https://monocounty.ca.gov/behavioral-health/p/dui-program-programa-de-dui>.
- ⁴⁸ County of Sonoma Behavioral Health Division, “Driving Under the Influence Program” available at <https://sonomacounty.ca.gov/health-and-human-services/health-services/divisions/behavioral-health/services/substance-use-disorders-services/driving-under-the-influence-program>.
- ⁴⁹ County of San Luis Obispo Behavioral Health, “Driving Under the Influence Programs” available at <https://www.slocounty.ca.gov/Departments/Health-Agency/Behavioral-Health/Drug-Alcohol-Services/Services/Driving-Under-the-Influence-Programs.aspx>.
- ⁵⁰ Ventura County Behavioral Health, “DUI Program” available at <https://www.vcbh.org/en/dui-program-first-offender>.
- ⁵¹ See Cal. Veh. Code § 13352.
- ⁵² California Department of Motor Vehicles, “DUI First Offenders Alcohol Involved—Non-Injury 21 and Older,” available at https://www.dmv.ca.gov/portal/uploads/2020/06/1st_Offender_Alcohol_Non-Injury.pdf.
- ⁵³ U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, INVESTIGATION OF THE FERGUSON POLICE DEPARTMENT (2015), available at https://www.justice.gov/sites/default/files/opa/press-releases/attachments/2015/03/04/ferguson_police_department_report.pdf.
- ⁵⁴ See e.g., Cal. Veh. Code (CVC) § 42008.8.
- ⁵⁵ A.B. 103 (2017), codified at CVC §§ 13365, 40509 and 40509.5.
- ⁵⁶ Jackie Botts, LOS ANGELES COUNTY ELIMINATES CRIMINAL FEES. WILL CALIFORNIA FOLLOW?, available at <https://calmatters.org/california-divide/2020/02/los-angeles-county-eliminates-criminal-fees/>
- ⁵⁷ See A.B. 1869 Criminal fees, available at https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201920200AB1869 (Accessed July 25, 2022).
- ⁵⁸ See A.B. 177 Public safety, available at https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=202120220AB177 (Accessed July 25, 2022).
- ⁵⁹ See, e.g., Alicia Virani, THE FINANCIAL IMPACT OF COURT-ORDERED BATTERERS’ INTERVENTION PROGRAMS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY 1 (UCLA School of Law Criminal Justice Program) (2021), available at https://law.ucla.edu/sites/default/files/PDFs/Criminal_Justice_Program/The_Financial_Impact_of_Court_Ordered_Batterers_Intervention_Programs_LACounty.pdf (last visited Sept. 16, 2021).
- ⁶⁰ 9 CCR § 9879(i).
- ⁶¹ Alicia Bannon, et al., CRIMINAL JUSTICE DEBT: A BARRIER TO REENTRY (2010), available at <https://www.brennancenter.org/our-work/research-reports/criminal-justice-debt-barrier-reentry> (last visited Sept. 16, 2021).
- ⁶² Notes from interview with LA County Public Defenders Union board member. On file with authors.
- ⁶³ Back on the Road Coalition California, STOPPED, FINED, ARRESTED: RACIAL BIAS IN POLICING AND TRAFFIC COURTS IN CALIFORNIA, available at http://ebclc.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Stopped_Fined_Arrested_BOTRCA.pdf (Accessed July 26, 2022).
- ⁶⁴ 9 CCR § 9878(g).

- ⁶⁵ California Department of Motor Vehicles at p. 1, IDENTIFYING BARRIERS TO DRIVING PRIVILEGE REINSTATEMENT AMONG CALIFORNIA DUI OFFENDERS, available at <https://www.dmv.ca.gov/portal/uploads/2020/04/s3-237.pdf>.
- ⁶⁶ CVC 14601.2(a).
- ⁶⁷ CVC 14601.2(d).
- ⁶⁸ Back on the Road Coalition California at p. 21, STOPPED, FINED, ARRESTED: RACIAL BIAS IN POLICING AND TRAFFIC COURTS IN CALIFORNIA, available at http://ebclc.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Stopped_Fined_Arrested_BOTRCA.pdf (Accessed July 26, 2022).
- ⁶⁹ California Department of Motor Vehicles at p. 117, 2020 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CALIFORNIA DUI MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM, available at https://www.dmv.ca.gov/portal/file/2020_annual_report_of_the_california_dui_management_information_system-pdf/.
- ⁷⁰ *Id.* at p. 9.
- ⁷¹ California Task Force to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals for African Americans at p. 452, 2022 INTERIM REPORT for information on the racial wealth gap, available at <https://oag.ca.gov/system/files/media/ab3121-reparations-interim-report-2022.pdf>.
- ⁷² Public Policy Institute of California, “Poverty in California” available at <https://www.ppic.org/publication/poverty-in-california/#:~:text=The%20poverty%20rate%20for%20immigrant,%2C%20and%2012.1%25%20of%20whites.>
- ⁷³ Back on the Road Coalition California at p. 10, STOPPED, FINED, ARRESTED: RACIAL BIAS IN POLICING AND TRAFFIC COURTS IN CALIFORNIA, available at http://ebclc.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Stopped_Fined_Arrested_BOTRCA.pdf (Accessed July 26, 2022).
- ⁷⁴ State of California Department of Health Care Services, “Driving under the Influence Program and Faqs Update—California.” (July 23, 2020) available at <https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/Documents/COVID-19/BHIN-20-016-Driving-Under-the-Influence-Program-and-FAQs-update-07232020.pdf>.