

AFTER DOEP:

Your Step-by-Step Guide to Getting Your Texas License Back

REDEFINED A & D PROGRAM

A TDLR-Approved Drug Offender Education Program

You finished the class. That's a real step.

But the certificate isn't the finish line — it's one piece of a larger reinstatement process. Most providers hand you the certificate and disappear. We don't. This guide walks you through exactly what to do next, in plain language, with verified Texas DPS source references throughout.

Important: Read This First

This guide describes the general Texas reinstatement process for drug-related license suspensions. It is based on current public information published by the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) and applicable provisions of the Texas Transportation Code. Source links to DPS pages are included throughout.

Your specific situation may change which steps apply to you and in what order. Variables include:

- Your specific offense (misdemeanor vs. felony, drug type, prior history)
- Whether you had a Texas driver license at the time of the offense
- Other suspensions or holds already on your record
- Court-ordered conditions specific to your case
- Probation requirements that may differ from DPS requirements
- Whether you've moved out of state since the conviction

Always verify your specific requirements with Texas DPS, your probation officer, or a Texas attorney before acting on any guidance in this document. This guide is general information, not legal advice, and does not create an attorney-client relationship.

A Note Before You Start

Most people who finish a Drug Offender Education Program leave with a certificate and zero clarity on what to do next. They're told to send it to DPS, but they don't know how. They're told they need an SR-22, but they don't know what that is. They're told to pay a reinstatement fee, but they don't know when, where, or how much.

That confusion is one of the biggest reasons people stay stuck without a license long after they've completed every requirement. It's not because they didn't do the work — it's because no one walked them through the next steps clearly.

This guide is here to fix that. Read it once start to finish, then come back to it as you work through each step. If something doesn't apply to your situation, skip it. If you have questions specific to your case, contact us or reach out to Texas DPS directly.

The Big Picture: What Full Reinstatement Requires

If you were convicted of a drug or controlled substance offense in Texas, your driver license is **suspended for 90 days**. To restore your driving privileges, Texas DPS requires you to complete each of the following four steps:

- **Serve the required suspension or prohibition period** (90 days, possibly extended if DOEP not completed)
- **Pay a \$100 reinstatement fee**, plus any other outstanding fees you owe
- **Obtain SR-22 insurance** from an authorized Texas insurance company and maintain it for 2 years from the date of conviction
- **Submit your DOEP completion certificate to DPS**

Source: Texas DPS — Drug or Controlled Substance Offenses page
<https://www.dps.texas.gov/section/driver-license/drug-or-controlled-substance-offenses>

If you did not have a Texas driver license at the time of your offense:

You will be denied the issuance of a driver license for 90 days, beginning on the conviction date of the drug offense.

If you do not complete the Drug Education Program:

Per DPS, failure to complete the required 15-hour class results in an extension of the original suspension or denial of issuance beyond the original 90-day period. The suspension stays in effect until either:

- You complete the 15-hour TDLR-approved DOEP and submit your certificate to DPS, **OR**
- The **second anniversary** of the date your suspension or denial was imposed (the requirement lifts automatically)

Realistic timeline: Once DPS receives your DOEP certificate, payment, and SR-22, processing can take up to 21 business days. If your 90-day suspension has elapsed by then, your status will update to "eligible" once everything is processed.

STEP 1: Confirm You Have Your DOEP Certificate

When you completed your course with Redefined A & D Program, you received a certificate of completion. You should have:

- Your **Participant Copy** — Keep this in a safe place. Make a digital copy (photo or scan) for your records.
- A **DPS/Court Copy** — This is the copy you'll submit to DPS for reinstatement.

If you lost your certificate:

Contact us immediately. Replacement certificates are available, but there is typically a small fee for re-issuance. Don't wait — every day without your certificate submitted is another day on suspension.

One certificate covers multiple drug convictions on your record, as long as the course was completed after the date of your most recent offense. (Per DPS Section 13)

STEP 2: Submit Your DOEP Certificate to DPS

DPS will not lift the education-related portion of your suspension until they receive proof you completed an approved program.

Where to submit your certificate:

Method	Details
Mail	Texas Department of Public Safety ATTN: ECS PO Box 4087 Austin, TX 78773
Email	Driver.Improvement@dps.texas.gov (documents must be in PDF format)
Fax	(512) 424-2848

Important: The DOEP certificate is sent to ECS (PO Box 4087). This is different from where you mail reinstatement fees, which go to CCR (PO Box 15999). Sending to the wrong address can delay processing.

Always include on every page:

- Your full legal name
- Date of birth
- Driver license number
- A copy of your suspension notice (if available)

Processing time:

Up to 21 business days from when DPS receives your documentation.

If you've moved out of state:

You're still required to complete a TDLR-approved Texas drug education course. Other states' drug education courses may not satisfy Texas DPS requirements. The online TDLR-approved DOEP option may be the most practical path.

Source: Texas DPS Section 13 — Drug Education

<https://www.dps.texas.gov/section/driver-license/faq/section-13-drug-education>

STEP 3: Pay Your Reinstatement Fee

Texas requires a **\$100 reinstatement fee** for an Education Program suspension related to a drug offense. This is in addition to any other fees you may already owe.

Two ways to pay:

Option 1: Pay Online (Fastest)

Pay through the Texas DPS License Eligibility webpage. Online payments are applied to your record immediately. **A \$5.75 convenience fee applies to online payments.**

Option 2: Pay by Mail

Submit a personal check, cashier's check, or money order for the full amount to:

**Texas Department of Public Safety
Attn: Central Cash Receiving (CCR)
PO Box 15999
Austin, TX 78761-5999**

Include with your payment:

- Your full legal name
- Driver license number
- Date of birth
- The appropriate reinstatement fee code (see below)

DPS reinstatement fee codes:

Enforcement Action Type	Code	Fee
Education Program (Drug)	DI-2767	\$100
Departmental Suspension (DI)	DI-2767	\$100
Safety Responsibility (SR)	SR-0062	\$100
Administrative License Revocation (ALR)	ALR-0061	\$125
Occupational Driver License (ODL)	ODL-0074	\$10 / \$20

Allow 21 business days for processing reinstatement fees paid by mail.

If you have multiple suspensions:

Each enforcement action requires its own separate reinstatement fee. For example, if you have an ALR suspension AND a Safety Responsibility suspension, you'll pay $\$125 + \$100 = \$225$ in reinstatement fees. Check the License Eligibility webpage to see all fees you owe.

Important: Texas law does not permit reinstatement fees to be waived, reduced, or paid in installments. You must pay in full before applying for, renewing, or upgrading any driver license — including special licenses such as occupational driver licenses. Disabled

veterans are also required to pay these fees; the Texas Transportation Code does not authorize waivers.

You cannot pay reinstatement fees at a driver license office. Driver license offices only handle DL and ID issuance and renewal transactions. Pay online or by mail only.

Source: Texas DPS Section 7 — Reinstatement Fees and Special Licenses

<https://www.dps.texas.gov/section/driver-license/faq/section-7-reinstatement-fees-and-special-licenses>

STEP 4: Get SR-22 Insurance

What is SR-22?

An SR-22 is proof of state-monitored liability insurance. It is a Financial Responsibility Insurance Certificate that your insurance company files directly with Texas DPS, demonstrating you carry the minimum auto insurance coverage required by the Texas Safety Responsibility Act (Texas Transportation Code Section 601).

SR-22 is not a separate insurance policy. It is a certificate filed by your insurer.

Important: Not all insurance companies file SR-22s. You may need to call multiple companies to find one that does.

How long do I need to maintain it?

Two years from the date of your most recent conviction (or the date a judgment was rendered against you). If you incur another SR-22-required conviction during this period, the timeline can extend.

What if I send the SR-22 a year after my conviction?

You only need to maintain coverage for the remainder of two years from your conviction date — not two years from when you submitted it. So if you wait a year, you only need to maintain SR-22 for one more year. **However:** Any new SR-22-required conviction can extend the timeline.

What if I already had insurance at the time of the citation?

You may not need a new SR-22. Your insurance company can submit a letter on company letterhead — by fax, email, or mail — stating you had active coverage on the date in question. DPS allows up to 21 days to process this letter. **Contact your insurance company before purchasing a new SR-22 policy** — you may save yourself the cost.

What if I don't own a vehicle?

You're still required to file and maintain an SR-22. Texas allows you to obtain a **non-owner SR-22 policy**. Most insurance companies that file SR-22s also offer non-owner policies — ask specifically.

Can I send my insurance card or policy instead?

No. Only an SR-22 certificate filed directly by your insurance carrier with DPS satisfies the Safety Responsibility Act. A regular insurance card is not equivalent.

Processing time:

Up to 21 business days for DPS to process your SR-22. You can verify whether DPS has received and processed it by checking the Texas DPS License Eligibility webpage.

If your SR-22 lapses before two years are up: Your insurance company is required to notify DPS. Your driver license will be re-suspended. You will need to file a new SR-22 AND pay a new \$100 reinstatement fee. Set up automatic payments on your SR-22 policy to avoid this.

Source: Texas DPS Section 9 — SR-22 (Proof of Financial Responsibility)
<https://www.dps.texas.gov/section/driver-license/financial-responsibility-insurance-certificate-sr-22>

STEP 5: Check Your Eligibility Status

Texas DPS maintains a **License Eligibility** webpage where you can check your current license status, see what you still need to complete, and pay any outstanding fees.

What to do:

- Visit <https://txapps.texas.gov/txapp/txdps/dleligibility/login.do> (or search "Texas DPS License Eligibility").
- Enter your driver license number and date of birth.
- Review every item listed. There may be holds you didn't know about.
- Resolve any additional items shown.
- Once your status reads "eligible," you're cleared to apply for or renew your license.

Common surprise: Many people complete DOEP, pay the fee, and submit SR-22 — only to discover an old, unrelated hold on their record (such as an unpaid surcharge from years ago, child support issue, or another suspension). Check eligibility early so these don't catch you off guard.

Some participants are also surprised that their DPS suspension continues even after their court case is resolved. Per DPS, all driver license suspensions are administered according to **Texas Transportation Code Subchapter P** — meaning DPS suspensions run on their own timeline, separate from court orders.

STEP 6: Wait Out Your Suspension and Get Your License

Even after you've completed every requirement, DPS will not reinstate your license before your mandatory suspension period ends.

Once your suspension period is complete **and** all compliance items are processed, your License Eligibility status will update to **"eligible."** At that point:

- If you have a current Texas driver license, your driving privileges resume.
- If your license has expired, you'll need to apply for a new one at any Texas Driver License Office.
- Bring required identification (Texas residency, identity, Social Security documents) per DPS requirements.

Driving During Your Suspension: The Occupational Driver License (ODL)

If you can't wait out your full suspension because you need to drive for work, school, or essential household duties, you may qualify for an **Occupational Driver License (ODL)**.

ODLs are valid only in Texas. You cannot drive into another state on an ODL.

Waiting periods (Texas Transportation Code Section 521.251):

- **First-time drug or alcohol-related conviction:** Generally eligible immediately, though specific cases vary.
- **91-day waiting period** if your license was suspended for a drug or alcohol-related contact within the previous 5 years.
- **181-day waiting period** if suspended for a drug or alcohol-related conviction within the previous 5 years.
- **1-year waiting period** if suspended for a second drug or alcohol-related conviction within 5 years.

The 5 documents required by DPS:

DPS requires **all five** of these items, submitted together:

- **A certified copy of the petition** filed with the court
- **A signed and stamped court order** that includes your allowable driving hours and counties
- **An SR-22** (proof of financial responsibility)
- **A check or money order for all reinstatement fees** you owe
- **A check or money order for the ODL fee:** \$10 (1 year) or \$20 (2 years) — write "CCR Code 0074" on the check or money order

Where to send everything:

**Texas Department of Public Safety
ATTN: CCR
PO Box 15999
Austin, TX 78761-5999**

Always include your full legal name, date of birth, and driver license number on every document. **If you are not a US citizen**, you must also submit proof of lawful presence per DPS requirements.

Processing time: Up to 21 business days.

The 45-day temporary driving permit:

The signed and stamped court order acts as a **temporary driving permit for 45 days** from the date the judge signed it. This means you can begin driving under the terms of the order while DPS processes your full ODL application.

Two exceptions where the 45-day permit does NOT apply:

- You have never had a Texas driver license, OR

- Your Texas driver license has been expired for more than 2 years

Road test requirements:

You will be required to retake your road test if you have never had a Texas driver license, or if your Texas driver license has been expired for more than 2 years.

What an ODL does NOT allow:

- Driving outside the hours and counties specified in your court order
- Driving as part of your job duties (delivery, rideshare, commercial driving)
- Driving in another state
- Recreational or non-essential driving

Strongly recommended: Most people who successfully obtain an ODL work with a Texas attorney. The petition, court appearance, and order have specific legal requirements that are easy to get wrong — and a defective court order can delay or invalidate your ODL.

Source: Texas DPS Section 12 — Occupational License

<https://www.dps.texas.gov/section/driver-license/occupational-driver-license>

Common Pitfalls to Avoid

- **Assuming your suspension is over because you finished DOEP.** The course is one piece. You still need to submit the certificate, pay the fee, get SR-22, and complete your suspension period.
- **Mailing your DOEP certificate to the wrong address.** Compliance documents go to ECS (PO Box 4087, Austin TX 78773). Reinstatement fees go to CCR (PO Box 15999, Austin TX 78761-5999). Mixing these up delays processing.
- **Not checking License Eligibility until the end.** Old holds (unpaid surcharges, child support, court fees from years ago) can quietly block reinstatement. Check early.
- **Letting your SR-22 lapse before two years are up.** Even one missed payment triggers a re-suspension and a new \$100 reinstatement fee. Set up auto-pay.
- **Sending documents without identifying information.** DPS receives a high volume of documents. Without your full name, DOB, and license number on every page, your paperwork can sit in a queue or get misfiled.
- **Buying a new SR-22 when you already had insurance at the time of citation.** Your insurer can submit a letter to DPS instead. Ask before purchasing.
- **Driving on an ODL outside its approved hours, counties, or purposes.** This can result in additional charges and revocation of the ODL.
- **Trying to drive before your status reads "eligible."** Driving on a suspended license is a separate criminal offense and can extend your suspension.
- **Trying to pay reinstatement fees at a driver license office.** DL offices cannot process these payments. Pay online or by mail only.
- **Waiting too long to start the reinstatement process.** Every day you don't drive legally is a day of paying for rideshares, missing job opportunities, or risking a violation. Start as soon as you complete DOEP.

Key Contacts and Resources

Resource	Contact
Texas DPS Driver License Division	Customer Contact Center: (512) 424-2600 dps.texas.gov/section/driver-license
DPS License Eligibility (check status, pay fees)	txapps.texas.gov/txapp/txdps/dleligibility/login.do
Mail DOEP Certificate / Compliance Documents	Texas Department of Public Safety ATTN: ECS PO Box 4087 Austin, TX 78773
Mail Reinstatement Fees / ODL Application	Texas Department of Public Safety ATTN: CCR PO Box 15999 Austin, TX 78761-5999

Email Compliance Documents	Driver.Improvement@dps.texas.gov
Fax Compliance Documents	(512) 424-2848
TDLR (Drug Education Program Info)	tdlr.texas.gov/court-ordered/ (512) 463-6599
Texas Law Help (Free Legal Aid)	texaslawhelp.org
Redefined A & D Program	[Phone: _____] [Email: _____] [Website: _____]

Texas DPS Source References

Information in this guide is based on publicly available content published by the Texas Department of Public Safety. Direct links to the source pages used:

- **Drug or Controlled Substance Offenses:**

<https://www.dps.texas.gov/section/driver-license/drug-or-controlled-substance-offenses>

- **Section 7 — Reinstatement Fees and Special Licenses:**

<https://www.dps.texas.gov/section/driver-license/faq/section-7-reinstatement-fees-and-special-licenses>

- **Section 9 — SR-22 (Proof of Financial Responsibility):**

<https://www.dps.texas.gov/section/driver-license/financial-responsibility-insurance-certificate-sr-22>

- **Section 12 — Occupational License:**

<https://www.dps.texas.gov/section/driver-license/occupational-driver-license>

- **Section 13 — Drug Education:**

<https://www.dps.texas.gov/section/driver-license/faq/section-13-drug-education>

- **Reinstating Your Driver License or Driving Privilege:**

<https://www.dps.texas.gov/section/driver-license/reinstating-your-driver-license-or-driving-privilege>

- **License Eligibility Portal:**

<https://txapps.texas.gov/txapp/txdps/dleligibility/login.do>

- **Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation (TDLR) — Court-Ordered Programs:**

<https://tdlr.texas.gov/court-ordered/>

Statutory references include Texas Transportation Code Sections 521.251, 521.371-521.377, and 601 (Safety Responsibility Act).

A Final Word

Getting your license back isn't just paperwork. It's transportation to your job. It's reliability for the people who depend on you. It's not having to ask someone for a ride to your child's daycare or your probation appointment. It's one less thing reminding you of where you were.

Completing DOEP was a real step. Following through on the rest of this process is the next one. Take it seriously, work it carefully, and don't let confusion or overwhelm make you stop halfway through.

If you have questions about anything in this guide as it relates to your specific situation, contact us, Texas DPS directly, or a Texas attorney. We don't drop participants at the certificate.

Redefined A & D Program

Professional. Respectful. Educational. Human.

Disclaimer: This document is for general informational purposes only. It reflects publicly available Texas Department of Public Safety procedures and Texas Transportation Code provisions as of the publication date. It is not legal advice and does not create an attorney-client relationship. Procedures, fees, and requirements change. Your specific case may require steps not outlined here. Always verify current information with Texas DPS or a licensed Texas attorney before making decisions about your

specific case.