- 1 HB446
- 2 137431-4
- 3 By Representatives Vance, McCutcheon and Hill
- 4 RFD: Judiciary
- 5 First Read: 01-MAR-12

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8 SYNOPSIS:

This bill would enable county and municipal boards of education to initiate civil enforcement of offenses related to overtaking a school bus by using automated detection devices, and allowing a civil notice of violation to be issued by mail. It would provide that the owner of the vehicle is presumptively responsible but provide procedures to transfer responsibility or to contest the notice of violation. District and municipal courts would be granted subject matter jurisdiction to adjudicate the civil notice. The bill would provide for appeals. Civil fines would be authorized. Any person who becomes responsible for payment of the civil fine would not have the violation entered on the driver's history, not suffer other adverse consequences so long as the civil fine is timely paid, and insurance companies could not use a violation to set or change insurance rates. Failure to timely pay a civil fine would result in civil

1	collection efforts by a county or a municipal board
2	of education.
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4	A BILL
5	TO BE ENTITLED
6	AN ACT
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8	Authorizing automated enforcement related to
9	overtaking a school bus in counties and municipalities as a
10	civil offense; authorizing a county or municipal board of
11	education to initiate automated school bus violation
12	enforcement; requiring certain procedures to be followed by a
13	county or municipal board of education using automated school
14	bus enforcement; making the owner of the vehicle involved in a
15	violation presumptively responsible for payment of a civil
16	fine, but providing procedures to contest responsibility or
17	transfer responsibility to another person; providing for
18	jurisdiction in district courts and in municipal courts over
19	the civil offenses and allowing appeals to the circuit court;
20	providing enforcement regarding licensing, titling and
21	driver's license issuance and renewal until the civil fine is
22	paid.
23	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:
24	Section 1. (a) This act shall be known and may be
25	cited as the "Alabama School Bus Safety Act."
26	(b) Any county or municipal board of education may

initiate the civil enforcement procedures set out in this act.

Section 2. The following definitions and provisions shall apply to this act:

- (1) AUTOMATED DEVICE. Any camera or recording device that uses a vehicle sensor and camera synchronized to automatically record by video, photograph, or full motion streaming video, a motor vehicle approaching or overtaking a school bus that is stopped for the purpose of receiving or discharging school children in violation of Section 32-5A-154, Code of Alabama 1975.
 - (2) BOARD. A county or municipal board of education.
- (3) COURT. A district court, if a school bus violation occurs in an unincorporated area, or a municipal court if a violation occurs in an incorporated municipality.
- (4) OWNER. The meaning ascribed to "owner" in Section 32-1-1.1, Code of Alabama 1975, except that the term shall not include a motor vehicle rental or leasing company when a motor vehicle registered by the company is being operated by another person under a rental or lease agreement with the company, in which event "owner" shall mean the person to whom the vehicle is rented or leased.
- (5) SCHOOL BUS VIOLATION. Any violation of Section 32-5A-154, Code of Alabama 1975.

Section 3. (a) A county or municipal board of education may initiate the use of automated devices to detect school bus violations by voting at a meeting of the board approving the adoption of an automated school bus enforcement program.

1 (b) A county or municipal board of education may
2 issue notices of violations by mail as provided herein. A
3 municipality may adopt an ordinance that expressly provides
4 that the procedures and provisions of this act are adopted.

(c) A civil fine, not to exceed three hundred dollars (\$300), may be imposed for a school bus violation for which a notice of violation is issued pursuant to this act.

All such fines shall be paid to the county or municipal board of education where the offense was committed.

Section 4. (a) A county or municipal board of education may operate a school bus violation enforcement program authorized by this act through intergovernmental agreements with the county or municipal law enforcement offices and the district and municipal courts.

- (b) After review of the violation by law enforcement, any county or municipal board of education operating an automated device shall send the owner of a vehicle that has been detected by the device as being involved in a school bus violation, a notice of violation by U. S. mail, or alternatively shall deliver the notice personally. In the event there is more than one owner, the county or municipal board of education may either issue the notice of violation to the first person listed on the title or other evidence of ownership, or issue a joint notice of violation to all listed owners.
- (c) The notice of violation shall include at a minimum each of the following items of information:

- 1 (1) The name and address of the person alleged to be
 2 liable as the owner of the motor vehicle involved in the
 3 violation.
 - (2) The license tag number of the vehicle.
 - (3) The violation charged.

- (4) The date, time, and location where the violation occurred.
- (5) The photographic images or video captured by the automated device that shall be reviewed by a law enforcement officer of the county or municipality, who shall certify the notice of violation.
- (6) The amount of the civil fine along with the time, place, and manner for payment of the fine.
- (7) The procedure under which the notice of violation may be contested, or the procedure and conditions under which responsibility for payment of the civil fine may be transferred to another individual who was operating the vehicle at the time of the violation, all as set out herein.
- (8) That failure to timely pay, contest, or transfer responsibility to another shall constitute an admission that the owner is responsible for payment of the civil fine, and that failure to pay a fine for which the owner is determined to be responsible shall result in the inability to obtain or renew in Alabama the license of the vehicle involved or to obtain or transfer its title in Alabama, or for the person held to be responsible to obtain or renew an Alabama driver's

license, unless and until the civil fine is paid to the county or municipal board of education.

- (9) The date by which the county or municipal board of education must receive payment of the civil fine, receive notice by the owner that responsibility is being transferred to another, or receive notice by the owner that the notice of violation is being contested, shall be clearly and prominently stated on the notice of violation, and the time may not be less than 20 days after the notice of violation is mailed or personally delivered by the county or municipal board of education.
- (d) A county or municipal board of education may enter into an agreement with a private vendor for the installation, operation, notice processing, administration and maintenance of automated detection devices on buses within the county or municipal board of education's fleet, whether owned or leased.

Section 5. The owner of a vehicle that has been issued a notice of violation shall be responsible for payment of the civil fine unless the owner successfully transfers responsibility, there is an adjudication that no violation occurred, or there is an otherwise lawful determination that no civil penalty shall be imposed. All owners of a vehicle who are mailed or receive a notice of violation shall be jointly and severally liable for payment of the civil fine. The county or municipal board of education may collect the civil fine in

the same manner as any other debt owed to the county or municipal board of education.

Section 6. (a) The owner shall not be responsible for payment of the civil fine resulting from a notice of violation if each of the following conditions apply:

- (1) The vehicle was operated at the time of the violation by a person who was not the owner, or an agent or employee of the owner.
- (2) The owner signs and timely transmits to the county or municipal board of education on the form provided with the notice of violation and in accordance with the procedure set out on the notice of violation a statement that he or she was not operating the vehicle at the time of the violation, and that the person who was operating the vehicle was not the agent or employee of the owner.
- (3) The owner timely transmits to the county or municipal board of education on the form provided with the notice of violation and in accordance with the procedure set out on the notice of violation the name and mailing address of the person who was operating the vehicle.
- (4) The civil fine is paid by any person, unless there is an adjudication that no violation occurred or there is otherwise a lawful determination that no civil penalty shall be imposed.
- (b) Whenever a county or municipal board of education timely receives the information required from the owner to transfer responsibility, it shall issue a new notice

of violation to the person to whom the owner transferred responsibility with an explanation as to why the person is receiving the notice of violation, in the same manner as if the person were the owner of the vehicle. The person shall be responsible for payment of the civil fine unless the person either:

- (1) Timely returns a signed statement on a form provided with the notice of violation that he or she was not the operator and declining responsibility, in which case responsibility shall fall back to the owner.
- (2) Admits to being the operator but denies committing a violation, in which case the person may contest the notice of violation in the same manner as the owner may contest the notice of violation.
- denies he or she was the operator and declines responsibility, a new notice shall be issued to the owner stating that the other person declined responsibility and giving the owner the option of paying the civil fine or contesting the violation by a stated date that shall be not less than 20 days from the mailing of the new notice. The owner may not attempt to transfer responsibility more than one time using this procedure. If the owner chooses to contest the notice of violation after the owner has unsuccessfully attempted to transfer responsibility using this procedure, and the owner claims in defense that another person was the operator of the vehicle, the court may take appropriate action to cause the

owner and the other person to appear at the same hearing to determine responsibility.

Section 7. (a) No person shall be responsible for payment of a civil fine for a notice of violation issued under this act if the operator of the vehicle that is the subject of the notice of violation is adjudicated to have not committed a violation or there is otherwise a lawful determination that no civil penalty may be imposed. Any person receiving a notice of violation pursuant to this act, in accordance with the procedure set out on the notice of violation, may contest the notice of violation by obtaining a hearing in the court.

- (b) District and municipal courts of this state are hereby vested with the power and jurisdiction to adjudicate a notice of violation issued pursuant to this act as a civil offense whenever the offense is alleged to have occurred within the geographic jurisdiction of the court.
- (c) The following procedures shall apply to proceedings to contest a notice of violation issued pursuant to this act:
- (1) Upon receipt of a timely notice that the person receiving the notice of violation is contesting the notice, the county or municipal board of education shall cause the case to be docketed in court and shall issue notice of the hearing date.
- (2) The issuance of a notice of violation shall be prima facie evidence that the person who received the notice

of violation was operating the vehicle at the time of the violation.

- (3) In the event there is a dispute between the owner and another as to which person was operating the vehicle at the time of the alleged violation, or a dispute between joint owners, it shall be presumed that the owner was operating the vehicle, and in the event there are joint owners, the presumption shall follow the order the owners are listed on the title or other evidence of ownership. However, a court may determine the identity of the operator of the vehicle based on any admitted evidence.
- (4) The notice of violation, any evidence of the violation produced by a device, and evidence of ownership of a vehicle as shown by copies or summaries of official records shall be admissible into evidence without foundation unless a court otherwise requires a foundation.
- (5) All other matters of evidence and procedure not specifically addressed in this act shall be subject to the rules of evidence and the rules of procedure as they apply in the small claims courts of this state, except that on any appeal in the circuit court the procedures shall be as for any civil case in circuit court except as otherwise provided in this act.
- (6) The court shall apply the preponderance of the evidence standard in adjudicating any notice of violation.
- (7) Whenever payment of a civil fine is owed to the county or municipal board of education, the amount of the

civil fine may not be increased, decreased, or remitted by the court, and the liability may be satisfied only by payment.

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(8) A civil fine assessed under this act shall not exceed three hundred dollars (\$300) and court costs shall be assessed only in contested cases in the same manner and in the same amounts prescribed for a violation prosecuted as a misdemeanor under Section 32-5A-154, Code of Alabama 1975. Court costs collected pursuant to this act shall be distributed in the same manner as prescribed by law for the distribution of court costs for misdemeanor violations. An additional fee of ten dollars (\$10) shall be collected by the district or municipal court in connection with notices issued under this act to be paid to the Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center and deposited in the State Treasury to the credit of the Criminal Justice Information System Automation Fund as compensation for record keeping and transaction processing with respect to violation notices issued under this act. Any civil fine assessed under this act and collected by the court shall be remitted to the county or municipal board of education in which the violation occurred.

Section 8. Persons who contest a notice of violation and are adjudicated by the court to be responsible for the civil fine may appeal the adjudication for a trial de novo to the circuit court of the county in which the district or municipal court is located, using the procedures that apply to criminal convictions with the following qualifications:

(1) The proceedings shall retain their civil nature on appeal with the circuit court applying the preponderance of the evidence standard.

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- (2) The person appealing must, as a condition precedent to appeal, pay the civil fine in full, and failure to do so shall divest the circuit court of jurisdiction. If on appeal the circuit court finds that the person is not responsible for payment of the civil fine, the county or municipal board of education shall refund the same without interest within 15 days of receipt of notice of the disposition from the circuit court. If the person is adjudicated by the circuit court to be responsible for payment of the civil fine, then no additional fine may be imposed by the circuit court, but court costs of the circuit court shall be owed by the person adjudicated responsible with 100 percent of the court costs retained by the circuit court. Court costs in the circuit court shall be calculated as are court costs for criminal appeals from the district or municipal court, and in the event the circuit court finds the person appealing to not be responsible, no court costs shall be owed by the county or municipal board of education.
 - (3) Regardless of the civil nature of the proceedings, the circuit court, in its discretion and for its administrative convenience, may assign case numbers as for criminal appeals and place the appeals on criminal dockets in the same manner as criminal appeals from a district or municipal court.

Section 9. In the event the evidence produced by an automated device does not produce an image or video of the license plate with sufficient clarity for a law enforcement officer to determine the identity of the owner, and if the identity cannot otherwise be reliably established, then no notice of violation may be issued pursuant to this act.

Section 10. (a) Except in cases where there is an adjudication that no violation occurred or there is otherwise a lawful determination that no civil penalty shall be imposed, any unpaid civil fine authorized by this act:

- (1) Shall result in nonissuance or nonrenewal of an Alabama vehicle license for the vehicle involved in the violation.
- (2) Shall cause title of the vehicle involved in the violation to not be transferred in Alabama.
 - (3) Shall cause the person held responsible for the violation to be ineligible to obtain or renew an Alabama driver's license, unless and until the civil fine plus any late fee is paid to the county or municipal board of education.
 - (b) No person may be arrested or incarcerated for nonpayment of a civil fine.
 - (c) Any state or county official charged with issuance or transfer of vehicle licenses or titles, or issuance of drivers' licenses, may not issue or renew the vehicle license, issue or transfer title of the vehicle, or issue or renew the driver's license of the responsible person,

so long as the official has notice that a civil fine authorized by this act is or remains unpaid. In cases in which the county or municipal board of education has given a notice of nonpayment to the appropriate licensing official and when thereafter the civil fine has been paid, the county or municipal board of education shall transmit notice of the payment to the appropriate licensing official.

Section 11. (a) A civil violation of this act shall not result in any punishment of a criminal nature, shall not count as points and shall not be entered into any person's official driving history, shall not be considered a criminal conviction for any purpose, shall not be used to increase or enhance punishment for a subsequent offense of a civil or criminal nature, shall not be considered a moving violation, and shall not be used by any insurance company to determine or affect premiums or rates.

(b) The fact that a person is held liable or responsible for a civil fine for a violation shall not be used as evidence that the person was guilty of negligence or other culpable conduct, but this fact shall not preclude evidence generated by a device from being used as evidence in other proceedings.

Section 12. Adoption by a county or municipal board of the procedures under this act and the enforcement of this act by a county or municipality shall not affect current procedure and prosecutions commenced by issuance of a uniform traffic ticket and complaint by a law enforcement officer or

otherwise. The issuance of a notice of violation as authorized by this act shall preclude issuance of a uniform traffic ticket and complaint for the same action, and issuance of a uniform traffic ticket and complaint for a school bus violation shall preclude issuance of a notice of violation as authorized by this act. In the event both a uniform traffic ticket and complaint and a notice of violation as authorized by this act are issued for the same action, the one issued first in time shall control and shall constitute a defense to the other.

Section 13. (a) Any person who is held responsible for payment of a civil fine as provided herein, but who was not actually operating the involved vehicle, who timely and properly followed the procedure to transfer responsibility but is ultimately held responsible because of the person's ownership of the vehicle, and who actually pays the civil fine, shall have a cause of action against the person who was operating the vehicle for the amount of the civil fine actually paid plus a reasonable attorney fee, without regard to the rules regarding joint and several liability, contribution, or indemnity.

(b) As a condition precedent to the bringing of a civil action, the person held responsible for payment of the civil fine must first make written demand on the other person for reimbursement of the civil fine, giving a minimum of 60 days to remit payment, and if reimbursement is fully made within the 60-day period then the cause of action shall be

extinguished and no attorney fees or other damages shall 1 2 attach to the reimbursement. Section 14. Automated devices may be purchased or 3 leased by a county or municipality. 5 Section 15. The provisions of this act are severable. If any part of this act is declared invalid or 6 7 unconstitutional, that declaration shall not affect the part which remains. 8 9 Section 16. This act shall become effective on the 10 first day of the third month following its passage and

approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.