House Bill 914

By: Representatives Parsons of the 44<sup>th</sup>, Cooper of the 43<sup>rd</sup>, Ehrhart of the 36<sup>th</sup>, Reeves of the 34<sup>th</sup>, and Jones of the 53<sup>rd</sup>

## A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT

1 To amend Code Section 48-7-161 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to 2 definitions relative to setoff debt collection, to provide for the definition of debt owed and 3 collectable through setoff of income tax refunds to include civil monetary penalties for 4 certain traffic law violations; to amend Article 8 of Chapter 6 of Title 40 of the Official Code 5 of Georgia Annotated, relating to school buses, so as to distinguish between violations of prohibition on overtaking a school bus as criminal and civil; to provide for notice of such 6 7 violations when evidenced through a video recording device; to provide for civil proceedings 8 to contest evidence of overtaking a school bus obtained through the use of a video recording 9 device; to provide for default judgment against a person observed overtaking a school bus 10 by a video recording device when such person fails to pay the required civil monetary 11 penalty, contest such violation in court, or provide other evidence related to the offense; to

## BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF GEORGIA:

provide for related matters; to repeal conflicting laws; and for other purposes.

14 SECTION 1.

15 Code Section 48-7-161 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to definitions 16 relative to setoff debt collection, is amended by revising paragraph (3) as follows:

17 "(3) 'Debt' means:

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(A) Any liquidated sum due and owing any claimant agency, which sum has accrued through contract, subrogation, tort, or operation of law regardless of whether there is an outstanding judgment for the sum, any sum which is due and owing any person and is enforceable by the Department of Human Services pursuant to subsection (b) of Code Section 19-11-8, or any sum of restitution or reparation due pursuant to a sentence imposed on a person convicted of a crime and sentenced to restitution or reparation and probation; or

(B) Any liquidated sum that constitutes any and all court costs, surcharges, and fines for which there is an outstanding court judgment; or

(C) Any liquidated sum that constitutes any and all amounts owed for a civil monetary penalty imposed for a violation of Chapter 6 of Title 40."

SECTION 2.

- 30 Article 8 of Chapter 6 of Title 40 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to
- 31 school buses, is amended by revising Code Section 40-6-163, relating to duty of driver of
- 32 vehicle meeting or overtaking school bus, reporting violations, and enforcement, as follows:
- 33 "40-6-163.

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- 34 (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this Code section, the driver of a vehicle
- meeting or overtaking from either direction any school bus stopped on the highway shall
- stop before reaching such school bus when there are in operation on the school bus the
- visual signals as specified in Code Sections 40-8-111 and 40-8-115, and such driver shall
- 38 not proceed until the school bus resumes motion or the visual signals are no longer
- 39 actuated. A violation of this subsection which is observed in person by a law enforcement
- 40 officer shall be considered a misdemeanor.
- 41 (b) The driver of a vehicle upon a highway with separate roadways need not stop upon
- 42 meeting or passing a school bus which is on a different roadway, or upon a
- controlled-access highway when the school bus is stopped in a loading zone which is a part
- of or adjacent to such highway and where pedestrians are not permitted to cross the
- 45 roadway.
- 46 (c) Every school bus driver who observes a violation of subsection (a) of this Code section
- 47 is authorized and directed to record specifically the vehicle description, license number of
- 48 the offending vehicle, and time and place of occurrence on forms furnished by the
- 49 Department of Public Safety. Such report shall be submitted within 15 days of the
- occurrence of the violation to the local law enforcement agency which has law enforcement
- 51 jurisdiction where the alleged offense occurred. A violation observed and recorded in
- 52 <u>accordance with this subsection shall be considered a misdemeanor.</u>
- 53 (d)(1) As used in this subsection, the term:
- 54 (A) 'Owner' means the registrant of a motor vehicle, except that such term shall not
- include a motor vehicle rental company when a motor vehicle registered by such
- company is being operated by another person under a rental agreement with such
- 57 company.
- 58 (B) 'Recorded images' means images recorded by a video recording device mounted
- on a school bus with a clear view of vehicles passing the bus on either side and showing
- the date and time the recording was made and an electronic symbol showing the
- activation of amber lights, flashing red lights, stop arms, and brakes.

(C) 'Video recording device' means a camera capable of recording digital images showing the date and time of the images so recorded.

- (2) Subsection (a) of this Code section may be enforced by using recorded images as evidence of such violation and as provided in this subsection, provided that any violation observed and recorded pursuant to this subsection shall not be considered a misdemeanor and shall instead carry only civil monetary penalty.
- (3) For the purpose of enforcement pursuant to this subsection:

- (A) The driver of a motor vehicle shall be liable for a civil monetary penalty if such vehicle is found, as evidenced by recorded images, to have been operated in disregard or disobedience of subsection (a) of this Code section and such disregard or disobedience was not otherwise authorized by law. The amount of such fine civil monetary penalty shall be \$300.00 for a first offense, \$750.00 for a second offense, and \$1,000.00 for each subsequent offense in a five-year period;
- (B) The law enforcement agency authorized to enforce the provisions of this Code section shall send by regular mail registered or certified mail or statutory overnight delivery addressed to the owner of the motor vehicle postmarked and not later than ten days after the date of the alleged violation:
  - (i) A <u>citation for notice of</u> the alleged violation, which shall include the date and time of the violation, the location of the infraction, the amount of the civil monetary penalty <u>to be</u> imposed, and the date by which the civil monetary penalty shall be paid;
  - (ii) An image taken from the recorded image showing the vehicle involved in the infraction;
  - (iii) A copy of a certificate sworn to or affirmed by a certified peace officer employed by a law enforcement agency authorized to enforce this Code section and stating that, based upon inspection of recorded images, the owner's motor vehicle was operated in disregard or disobedience of subsection (a) of this Code section and that such disregard or disobedience was not otherwise authorized by law;
- (iv) A statement of the inference provided by subparagraph (D) of this paragraph and of the means specified therein by which such inference may be rebutted;
- (v) Information advising the owner of the motor vehicle of the manner, <u>court address</u>, <u>date</u>, and time in which <u>civil</u> liability as alleged in the <u>citation</u> <u>notice</u> may be contested in court; and
- (vi) A warning that failure to pay the civil monetary penalty or to contest liability in a timely manner shall waive any right to contest liability and result in a civil monetary penalty default judgment against the registered owner of the vehicle involved;
- (C) Any person receiving a notice pursuant to subparagraph (B) of this paragraph shall have the right to contest such liability for the civil monetary penalty in magistrate court

or other court of competent jurisdiction for a traffic violation. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection as to notice requirements and evidentiary standards, Chapter 11 of Title 9, known as the 'Georgia Civil Practice Act,' shall apply to any proceeding with respect to an alleged violation of subsection (a) of this Code section. Proof that a motor vehicle was operated in disregard or disobedience of subsection (a) of this Code section shall be evidenced by recorded images. A copy of a certificate sworn to or affirmed by a certified peace officer employed by a law enforcement agency and stating that, based upon inspection of recorded images, a motor vehicle was operated in disregard or disobedience of subsection (a) of this Code section and that such disregard or disobedience was not otherwise authorized by law shall be prima-facie evidence of the facts contained therein; and

- (D) <u>Liability Civil liability</u> under this subsection shall be determined based upon preponderance of the evidence. Prima-facie evidence that the vehicle described in the <u>citation notice</u> issued pursuant to this subsection was operated in violation of subsection (a) of this Code section, together with proof that the defendant was at the time of such violation the registered owner of the vehicle, shall permit the trier of fact in its discretion to infer that such owner of the vehicle was the driver of the vehicle at the time of the alleged violation. Such an inference may be rebutted if the owner of the vehicle:
  - (i) Testifies under oath in open court or submits to the court a sworn notarized statement that he or she was not the operator of the vehicle at the time of the alleged violation and identifies the name of the operator of the vehicle at the time of the alleged violation; or
  - (ii) Presents to the court a certified copy of a police report showing that the vehicle had been reported to the police as stolen prior to the time of the alleged violation.
- (4) A violation for which a civil penalty is imposed pursuant to this subsection shall not be considered a moving traffic violation for the purpose of points assessment under Code Section 40-5-57. Such violation shall be deemed noncriminal, and imposition of a civil penalty pursuant to this subsection shall not be deemed a conviction and shall not be made a part of the operating record of the person upon whom such liability is imposed, nor shall it be used for any insurance purposes in the provision of motor vehicle insurance coverage.
- (5) If a person summoned by regular mail who received notice pursuant to subparagraph (B) of paragraph (3) fails to appear in the court identified in such notice on the date and time of return set out in the citation such notice and has not paid the penalty for the violation or filed with the court a police report or notarized statement pursuant to subparagraph (D) of paragraph (3) of this subsection by such date, the person shall then

be summoned a second time by certified mail with a return receipt requested. The second summons shall include all information required in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (3) of this subsection for the initial summons and shall include a new date of return. If a person summoned by certified mail again fails to appear on the date of return set out in the second citation and has failed to pay the penalty or file an appropriate document for rebuttal, the person summoned shall have waived the right to contest the violation and upon submission of evidence by law enforcement that the notice required under this subsection has been validly sent, the judge may issue a default judgment and such person shall be liable for the civil monetary penalty provided in paragraph (3) of this subsection.

- (6) Any court having jurisdiction over violations of subsection (a) of this Code section shall have jurisdiction over cases arising under this subsection and shall be authorized to impose the civil monetary penalty provided by this subsection. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the provisions of law governing jurisdiction, procedure, defenses, adjudication, appeal, and payment and distribution of penalties otherwise applicable to violations of subsection (a) of this Code section shall apply to enforcement under this subsection except as provided in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (3) of this subsection; provided, however, that A default judgment issued pursuant to paragraph (5) of this subsection may be appealed in any appeal from superior or state court of competent jurisdiction. Request for appeal shall be made by application in the same manner as that provided by Code Section 5-6-35. Upon issuance of a default judgment, provided that no appeal of such decision has been applied for, the court issuing such judgment may seek to collect such debt through setoff according to procedures set forth in Article 7 of Chapter 7 of Title 48.
- 160 (7) Recorded images made for purposes of this subsection shall not be a public record 161 for purposes of Article 4 of Chapter 18 of Title 50.
- 162 (8) A governing authority shall not impose a civil <u>monetary</u> penalty under this subsection 163 on the owner of a motor vehicle if the operator of the vehicle was arrested or issued a 164 <u>citation and</u> notice to appear by a peace officer for the same violation.
- 165 (9) A school system may enter into an intergovernmental agreement with a local governing authority to offset expenses regarding the implementation and ongoing operation of video recording devices serving the purpose of capturing recorded images of motor vehicles unlawfully passing a school bus.
- 169 (10) Any school bus driver operating a vehicle equipped with an activated video 170 recording device shall be exempt from the recording provisions of subsection (c) of 171 Code Section 40-6-163 this Code section."

172 **SECTION 3.** 

173 All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this Act are repealed.