H-3247.2				

HOUSE BILL 2470

State of Washington 63rd Legislature 2014 Regular Session

By Representatives Pollet, Reykdal, Ryu, Wylie, and Roberts
Read first time 01/17/14. Referred to Committee on Transportation.

- AN ACT Relating to rental car businesses' responsibility to pay
- 2 monetary penalties; and amending RCW 46.16A.120, 46.20.270, 46.63.073,
- 3 46.63.160, 46.63.170, and 46.63.180.
- 4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 5 Sec. 1. RCW 46.16A.120 and 2012 c 83 s 5 are each amended to read 6 as follows:
- 7 (1) Each court and government agency located in this state having 8 jurisdiction over standing, stopping, and parking violations, the use 9 of a photo toll system under RCW 46.63.160, the use of automated 10 traffic safety cameras under RCW 46.63.170, and the use of automated 11 school bus safety cameras under RCW 46.63.180 may forward to the 12 department any outstanding:
- 13 (a) Standing, stopping, and parking violations;
- 14 (b) Civil penalties for toll nonpayment detected through the use of photo toll systems issued under RCW 46.63.160;
- 16 (c) Automated traffic safety camera infractions issued under RCW 17 46.63.030(1)(d); and
- 18 (d) Automated school bus safety camera infractions issued under RCW 46.63.030(1)(e).

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- 1 (2) Violations, civil penalties, and infractions described in 2 subsection (1) of this section must be reported to the department in 3 the manner described in RCW 46.20.270(3).
 - (3) The department shall:

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- (a) Record the violations, civil penalties, and infractions on the matching vehicle records; and
- (b) Send notice approximately one hundred twenty days in advance of the current vehicle registration expiration date to the registered owner listing the dates and jurisdictions in which the violations, civil penalties, and infractions occurred, the amounts of unpaid fines and penalties, and the surcharge to be collected. Only those violations, civil penalties, and infractions received by the department one hundred twenty days or more before the current vehicle registration expiration date will be included in the notice. Violations, civil penalties, and infractions received by the department later than one hundred twenty days before the current vehicle registration expiration date that are not satisfied will be delayed until the next vehicle registration expiration date.
- (4) The department, county auditor or other agent, or subagent appointed by the director shall not renew a vehicle registration; including the registration of a rental car, if there are any outstanding standing, stopping, and parking violations, and other civil penalties issued under RCW 46.63.160 for the vehicle unless:
- (a) The outstanding standing, stopping, or parking violations and civil penalties were received by the department within one hundred twenty days before the current vehicle registration expiration;
 - (b) There is a change in registered ownership; ((or))
- (c) The registered owner presents proof of payment of each violation, civil penalty, and infraction provided in this section and the registered owner pays the surcharge required under RCW 46.17.030; or
- 32 <u>(d) The registered owner provides proof that an appeal of the</u> 33 <u>violation, civil penalty, or infraction has been timely filed and is</u> 34 still pending.
 - (5) The department shall:
- 36 (a) Forward a change in registered ownership information to the 37 court or government agency who reported the outstanding violations, 38 civil penalties, or infractions; and

1 (b) Remove the outstanding violations, civil penalties, and 2 infractions from the vehicle record.

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- **Sec. 2.** RCW 46.20.270 and 2013 2nd sp.s. c 35 s 17 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) Every court having jurisdiction over offenses committed under this chapter, or any other act of this state or municipal ordinance adopted by a local authority regulating the operation of motor vehicles on highways, or any federal authority having jurisdiction over offenses substantially the same as those set forth in this title which occur on federal installations within this state, shall immediately forward to the department a forfeiture of bail or collateral deposited to secure the defendant's appearance in court, a payment of a fine, penalty, or court cost, a plea of guilty or nolo contendere or a finding of guilt, or a finding that any person has committed a traffic infraction an abstract of the court record in the form prescribed by rule of the supreme court, showing the conviction of any person or the finding that any person has committed a traffic infraction in said court for a violation of any said laws other than regulations governing standing, stopping, parking, and pedestrian offenses.
- (2)(a) Every state agency or municipality having jurisdiction over offenses committed under this chapter, or under any other act of this state or municipal ordinance adopted by a state or local authority regulating the operation of motor vehicles on highways, may forward to the department within ten days of failure to respond, failure to pay a penalty, failure to appear at a hearing to contest the determination that a violation of any statute, ordinance, or regulation relating to standing, stopping, parking, or civil penalties issued under RCW 46.63.160 has been committed, or failure to appear at a hearing to explain mitigating circumstances, an abstract of the citation record in the form prescribed by rule of the department, showing the finding by such municipality that two or more violations of laws governing standing, stopping, and parking or one or more civil penalties issued under RCW 46.63.160 have been committed and indicating the nature of the defendant's failure to act. Such violations or infractions may not have occurred while the vehicle is stolen from the registered owner ((or is leased or rented under a bona fide commercial vehicle lease or rental agreement between a lessor engaged in the business of leasing

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vehicles and a lessee who is not the vehicle's registered owner)). The department may enter into agreements of reciprocity with the duly authorized representatives of the states for reporting to each other violations of laws governing standing, stopping, and parking.

- (b) For violations identified in (a) of this subsection that are related to infractions issued to a vehicle that is registered as a rental car pursuant to RCW 46.87.023(2), any state agency or municipality having jurisdiction over such violations may forward to the department within ten days of failure to respond, failure to pay a penalty, failure to appear at a hearing to contest the determination that a violation of any statute, ordinance, or regulation relating to standing, stopping, parking, or civil penalties issued under RCW 46.63.160 has been committed, or failure to appear at a hearing to explain mitigating circumstances, an abstract of the citation record in the form prescribed by rule of the department, showing the finding by such state agency or municipality that one or more violations of laws governing standing, stopping, and parking or one or more civil penalties issued under RCW 46.63.160 have been committed and indicating the nature of the defendant's failure to act.
- (3) For the purposes of this title and except as defined in RCW 46.25.010, "conviction" means a final conviction in a state or municipal court or by any federal authority having jurisdiction over offenses substantially the same as those set forth in this title which occur on federal installations in this state, an unvacated forfeiture of bail or collateral deposited to secure a defendant's appearance in court, the payment of a fine or court cost, a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, or a finding of guilt on a traffic law violation charge, regardless of whether the imposition of sentence or sanctions are deferred or the penalty is suspended, but not including entry into a deferred prosecution agreement under chapter 10.05 RCW.
- (4) Perfection of a notice of appeal shall stay the execution of the sentence pertaining to the withholding of the driving privilege.
- (5) For the purposes of this title, "finding that a traffic infraction has been committed" means a failure to respond to a notice of infraction or a determination made by a court pursuant to this chapter. Payment of a monetary penalty made pursuant to RCW 46.63.070(2) is deemed equivalent to such a finding.

Sec. 3. RCW 46.63.073 and 2007 c 372 s 1 are each amended to read 2 as follows:

- (1) In the event a traffic infraction is based on a vehicle's identification, and the registered owner of the vehicle is a rental car business, the law enforcement agency shall, before a notice of infraction may be issued, provide a written notice to the rental car business that a notice of infraction may be issued to the rental car business if the rental car business does not, within thirty days of receiving the written notice, provide to the issuing agency by return mail:
- (a) A statement under oath stating the name and known mailing address of the individual driving or renting the vehicle when the infraction occurred; or
- (b)(i) A statement under oath that the business is unable to determine who was driving or renting the vehicle at the time the infraction occurred because the vehicle was stolen at the time of the infraction. A statement provided under this subsection must be accompanied by a copy of a filed police report regarding the vehicle theft.
- ((Timely mailing of this statement to the issuing law enforcement agency relieves a rental car business of any liability under this chapter for the notice of infraction.)) (ii) In lieu of identifying the vehicle operator, the rental car business may pay the applicable penalty. For the purpose of this subsection, a "traffic infraction based on a vehicle's identification" includes, but is not limited to, parking infractions, high occupancy toll lane violations, and violations recorded by automated traffic safety cameras.
- (2)(a) If an infraction identified in subsection (1) of this section has not been paid at the time of vehicle registration renewal, the rental car business, pursuant to RCW 46.16A.120, must pay any monetary penalty accompanying the infraction to complete the registration renewal, unless the rental car business provides proof of a timely appeal pending for the infraction.
- (b) A rental car business may seek reimbursement for any such monetary penalty, including reasonable administrative fees, from the individual renting the vehicle at the time the infraction was issued by the following means:

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1 <u>(i) The rental car business may add the total amount to the charge</u> 2 for a subsequent rental by the same individual; or

- (ii) The rental car business may charge the renter's credit card directly for the total amount. Notice of such a charge for infractions accrued during a rental period must be posted at each location of the rental car business and be included in any rental agreement, including any electronic rental agreement.
- (3) In the event a parking infraction is issued by a private parking facility and is based on a vehicle's identification, and the registered owner of the vehicle is a rental car business, the parking facility shall, before a notice of infraction may be issued, provide a written notice to the rental car business that a notice of infraction may be issued to the rental car business if the rental car business does not, within thirty days of receiving the written notice, provide to the parking facility by return mail:
- (a) A statement under oath stating the name and known mailing address of the individual driving or renting the vehicle when the infraction occurred; or
- (b)(i) A statement under oath that the business is unable to determine who was driving or renting the vehicle at the time the infraction occurred because the vehicle was stolen at the time of the infraction. A statement provided under this subsection must be accompanied by a copy of a filed police report regarding the vehicle theft.
- (ii) Timely mailing of this statement to the parking facility relieves a rental car business of any liability under this chapter for the notice of infraction. In lieu of identifying the vehicle operator, the rental car business may pay the applicable penalty. For the purpose of this subsection, a "parking infraction based on a vehicle's identification" is limited to parking infractions occurring on a private parking facility's premises.
- **Sec. 4.** RCW 46.63.160 and 2013 c 226 s 1 are each amended to read 33 as follows:
- 34 (1) This section applies only to civil penalties for nonpayment of 35 tolls detected through use of photo toll systems.
- 36 (2) Nothing in this section prohibits a law enforcement officer

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from issuing a notice of traffic infraction to a person in control of a vehicle at the time a violation occurs under RCW 46.63.030(1) (a), (b), or (c).

- (3) A notice of civil penalty may be issued by the department of transportation when a toll is assessed through use of a photo toll system and the toll is not paid by the toll payment due date, which is eighty days from the date the vehicle uses the toll facility and incurs the toll charge.
- (4) Any registered owner or renter of a vehicle traveling upon a toll facility operated under chapter 47.56 or 47.46 RCW is subject to a civil penalty governed by the administrative procedures set forth in this section when the vehicle incurs a toll charge and the toll is not paid by the toll payment due date, which is eighty days from the date the vehicle uses the toll facility and incurs the toll charge.
- (5)(a) Consistent with chapter 34.05 RCW, the department of transportation shall develop an administrative adjudication process to review appeals of civil penalties issued by the department of transportation for toll nonpayment detected through the use of a photo toll system under this section. The department of transportation shall submit to the transportation committees of the legislature an annual report on the number of times adjudicators reduce or dismiss the civil penalty as provided in (b) of this subsection and the total amount of the civil penalties dismissed. The report must be submitted by December 1st of each year.
- (b) During the adjudication process, the alleged violator must have an opportunity to explain mitigating circumstances. Hospitalization, a divorce decree or legal separation agreement resulting in a transfer of the vehicle, an active duty member of the military or national guard covered by the federal service members civil relief act, 50 U.S.C. Sec. 501 et seq., or state service members' civil relief act, chapter 38.42 RCW, eviction, homelessness, the death of the alleged violator or of an immediate family member, or if the alleged violator did not receive a toll charge bill or notice of civil penalty are valid mitigating circumstances. All of these reasons that constitute mitigating circumstances must occur within a reasonable time of the alleged toll violation. In response to these circumstances, the adjudicator may reduce or dismiss the civil penalty.

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1 (6) The use of a photo toll system is subject to the following 2 requirements:

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- (a) Photo toll systems may take photographs, digital photographs, microphotographs, videotapes, or other recorded images of the vehicle and vehicle license plate only.
- (b) A notice of civil penalty must include with it a certificate or facsimile thereof, based upon inspection of photographs, microphotographs, videotape, or other recorded images produced by a photo toll system, stating the facts supporting the notice of civil penalty. This certificate or facsimile is prima facie evidence of the facts contained in it and is admissible in a proceeding established under subsection (5) of this section. The photographs, digital photographs, microphotographs, videotape, or other recorded images evidencing the toll nonpayment civil penalty must be available for inspection and admission into evidence in a proceeding to adjudicate the liability for the civil penalty.
- (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all photographs, digital photographs, microphotographs, videotape, other recorded images, or other records identifying a specific instance of travel prepared under this section are for the exclusive use of the tolling agency for toll collection and enforcement purposes and are not open to the public and may not be used in a court in a pending action or proceeding unless the action or proceeding relates to a civil penalty this section. No photograph, digital photograph, microphotograph, videotape, other recorded image, or other record identifying a specific instance of travel may be used for any purpose other than toll collection or enforcement of civil penalties under this Records identifying a specific instance of travel by a specific person or vehicle must be retained only as required to ensure payment and enforcement of tolls and to comply with state records retention policies.
- (d) All locations where a photo toll system is used must be clearly marked by placing signs in locations that clearly indicate to a driver that he or she is entering a zone where tolls are assessed and enforced by a photo toll system.
- (e) Within existing resources, the department of transportation shall conduct education and outreach efforts at least six months prior to activating an all-electronic photo toll system. Methods of outreach

shall include a department presence at community meetings in the vicinity of a toll facility, signage, and information published in local media. Information provided shall include notice of when all electronic photo tolling shall begin and methods of payment. Additionally, the department shall provide quarterly reporting on education and outreach efforts and other data related to the issuance of civil penalties.

- (f) The envelope containing a toll charge bill or related notice issued pursuant to RCW 47.46.105 or 47.56.795, or a notice of civil penalty issued under this section, must prominently indicate that the contents are time sensitive and related to a toll violation.
- (7) Civil penalties for toll nonpayment detected through the use of photo toll systems must be issued to the registered owner of the vehicle identified by the photo toll system, but are not part of the registered owner's driving record under RCW 46.52.101 and 46.52.120.
- (8) The civil penalty for toll nonpayment detected through the use of a photo toll system is forty dollars plus the photo toll and associated fees.
- (9) Except as provided otherwise in this subsection, all civil penalties, including the photo toll and associated fees, collected under this section must be deposited into the toll facility account of the facility on which the toll was assessed. However, through June 30, 2013, civil penalties deposited into the Tacoma Narrows toll bridge account created under RCW 47.56.165 that are in excess of amounts necessary to support the toll adjudication process applicable to toll collection on the Tacoma Narrows bridge must first be allocated toward repayment of operating loans and reserve payments provided to the account from the motor vehicle account under section 1005(15), chapter 518, Laws of 2007. Additionally, all civil penalties, resulting from nonpayment of tolls on the state route number 520 corridor, shall be deposited into the state route number 520 civil penalties account created under section 4, chapter 248, Laws of 2010 but only if chapter 248, Laws of 2010 is enacted by June 30, 2010.
- (10) (a) If the registered owner of the vehicle is a rental car business, the department of transportation shall, before a toll bill is issued, provide a written notice to the rental car business that a toll bill may be issued to the rental car business if the rental car

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business does not, within thirty days of the mailing of the written notice, provide to the issuing agency by return mail:

- $((\frac{a}{a}))$ <u>(i)</u> A statement under oath stating the name and known mailing address of the individual driving or renting the vehicle when the toll was assessed; or
- $((\frac{b}{b}))$ (ii) A statement under oath that the business is unable to determine who was driving or renting the vehicle at the time the toll was assessed because the vehicle was stolen at the time the toll was assessed. A statement provided under this subsection must be accompanied by a copy of a filed police report regarding the vehicle theft; or
- (((c))) (iii) In lieu of identifying the vehicle operator, the 13 rental car business may pay the applicable toll and fee.
- ((Timely mailing of this statement to the issuing agency relieves
 a rental car business of any liability under this section for the
 payment of the toll.))
 - (b)(i) If a toll bill or notice of civil penalty has not been paid at the time of vehicle registration renewal, the rental car business, pursuant to RCW 46.16A.120, must pay the toll bill or notice of civil penalty and any monetary penalty accompanying the toll bill or notice of civil penalty to complete the registration renewal, unless the rental car business provides proof of a timely appeal pending for the toll bill or notice of civil penalty.
 - (ii) A rental car business may seek reimbursement for any such toll bill and monetary penalty, including reasonable administrative fees, from the individual renting the vehicle at the time the infraction was issued by the following means:
 - (A) The rental car business may add the total amount to the charge for a subsequent rental by the same individual; or
- 30 (B) The rental car business may charge the renter's credit card
 31 directly for the total amount. Notice of such a charge for toll bills
 32 and monetary penalties accrued during a rental period must be posted at
 33 each location of the rental car business and be included in any rental
 34 agreement, including any electronic rental agreement.
- 35 (11) Consistent with chapter 34.05 RCW, the department of 36 transportation shall develop rules to implement this section.
- 37 (12) For the purposes of this section, "photo toll system" means 38 the system defined in RCW 47.56.010 and 47.46.020.

1 **Sec. 5.** RCW 46.63.170 and 2013 c 306 s 711 are each amended to 2 read as follows:

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- (1) The use of automated traffic safety cameras for issuance of notices of infraction is subject to the following requirements:
- (a) The appropriate local legislative authority must prepare an analysis of the locations within the jurisdiction where automated traffic safety cameras are proposed to be located: (i) Before enacting an ordinance allowing for the initial use of automated traffic safety cameras; and (ii) before adding additional cameras or relocating any existing camera to a new location within the jurisdiction. Automated traffic safety cameras may be used to detect one or more of the following: Stoplight, railroad crossing, or school speed zone violations. At a minimum, the local ordinance must contain the restrictions described in this section and provisions for public notice and signage. Cities and counties using automated traffic safety cameras before July 24, 2005, are subject to the restrictions described this section, but are not required to enact an authorizing ordinance. Beginning one year after June 7, 2012, cities and counties using automated traffic safety cameras must post an annual report of the number of traffic accidents that occurred at each location where an automated traffic safety camera is located as well as the number of notices of infraction issued for each camera and any other relevant information about the automated traffic safety cameras that the city or county deems appropriate on the city's or county's web site.
- (b) Use of automated traffic safety cameras is restricted to the following locations only: (i) Intersections of two arterials with traffic control signals that have yellow change interval durations in accordance with RCW 47.36.022, which interval durations may not be reduced after placement of the camera; (ii) railroad crossings; and (iii) school speed zones.
- (c) During the 2011-2013 and 2013-2015 fiscal biennia, automated traffic safety cameras may be used to detect speed violations for the purposes of section 201(2), chapter 367, Laws of 2011 and section 201(4), chapter 306, Laws of 2013 if the local legislative authority first enacts an ordinance authorizing the use of cameras to detect speed violations.
- (d) Automated traffic safety cameras may only take pictures of the vehicle and vehicle license plate and only while an infraction is

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occurring. The picture must not reveal the face of the driver or of passengers in the vehicle. The primary purpose of camera placement is to take pictures of the vehicle and vehicle license plate when an infraction is occurring. Cities and counties shall consider installing cameras in a manner that minimizes the impact of camera flash on drivers.

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- (e) A notice of infraction must be mailed to the registered owner of the vehicle within fourteen days of the violation, or to the renter of a vehicle within fourteen days of establishing the renter's name and address under subsection (3)(a)(i) of this section. enforcement officer issuing the notice of infraction shall include with it a certificate or facsimile thereof, based upon inspection of photographs, microphotographs, or electronic images produced by an automated traffic safety camera, stating the facts supporting the notice of infraction. This certificate or facsimile is prima facie evidence of the facts contained in it and is admissible in a proceeding charging a violation under this chapter. The microphotographs, or electronic images evidencing the violation must be available for inspection and admission into evidence in a proceeding to adjudicate the liability for the infraction. A person receiving a notice of infraction based on evidence detected by an automated traffic safety camera may respond to the notice by mail.
- (f) The registered owner of a vehicle is responsible for an infraction under RCW 46.63.030(1)(d) unless the registered owner overcomes the presumption in RCW 46.63.075, or, in the case of a rental car business, satisfies the conditions under subsection (3) of this section. If appropriate under the circumstances, a renter identified under subsection (3)(a)(i) of this section is responsible for an infraction.
- (g) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all photographs, microphotographs, or electronic images prepared under this section are for the exclusive use of law enforcement in the discharge of duties under this section and are not open to the public and may not be used in a court in a pending action or proceeding unless the action or proceeding relates to a violation under this section. No photograph, microphotograph, or electronic image may be used for any purpose other than enforcement of violations under this section nor retained longer than necessary to enforce this section.

(h) All locations where an automated traffic safety camera is used must be clearly marked at least thirty days prior to activation of the camera by placing signs in locations that clearly indicate to a driver that he or she is entering a zone where traffic laws are enforced by an automated traffic safety camera. Signs placed in automated traffic safety camera locations after June 7, 2012, must follow the specifications and guidelines under the manual of uniform traffic control devices for streets and highways as adopted by the department of transportation under chapter 47.36 RCW.

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- (i) If a county or city has established an authorized automated traffic safety camera program under this section, the compensation paid to the manufacturer or vendor of the equipment used must be based only upon the value of the equipment and services provided or rendered in support of the system, and may not be based upon a portion of the fine or civil penalty imposed or the revenue generated by the equipment.
- (2) Infractions detected through the use of automated traffic safety cameras are not part of the registered owner's driving record under RCW 46.52.101 and 46.52.120. Additionally, infractions generated by the use of automated traffic safety cameras under this section shall be processed in the same manner as parking infractions, including for of RCW 3.50.100, 35.20.220, 46.16A.120, the purposes $46.20.270((\frac{3}{3}))$ (2). The amount of the fine issued for an infraction generated through the use of an automated traffic safety camera shall not exceed the amount of a fine issued for other parking infractions within the jurisdiction. However, the amount of the fine issued for a traffic control signal violation detected through the use of an automated traffic safety camera shall not exceed the monetary penalty for a violation of RCW 46.61.050 as provided under RCW 46.63.110, including all applicable statutory assessments.
- (3)(a) If the registered owner of the vehicle is a rental car business, the law enforcement agency shall, before a notice of infraction being issued under this section, provide a written notice to the rental car business that a notice of infraction may be issued to the rental car business if the rental car business does not, within eighteen days of receiving the written notice, provide to the issuing agency by return mail:
- 37 $((\frac{a}{a}))$ A statement under oath stating the name and known

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mailing address of the individual driving or renting the vehicle when the infraction occurred; or

- $((\frac{b}{b}))$ (ii) A statement under oath that the business is unable to determine who was driving or renting the vehicle at the time the infraction occurred because the vehicle was stolen at the time of the infraction. A statement provided under this subsection must be accompanied by a copy of a filed police report regarding the vehicle theft; or
- (((c))) (iii) In lieu of identifying the vehicle operator, the rental car business may pay the applicable penalty.
 - ((Timely mailing of this statement to the issuing law enforcement agency relieves a rental car business of any liability under this chapter for the notice of infraction.))
 - (b)(i) If an infraction detected through the use of an automated traffic safety camera has not been paid at the time of vehicle registration renewal, the rental car business, pursuant to RCW 46.16A.120, must pay any monetary penalty accompanying the infraction to complete the registration renewal, unless the rental car business provides proof of a timely appeal pending for the infraction.
 - (ii) A rental car business may seek reimbursement for any such monetary penalty, including reasonable administrative fees, from the individual renting the vehicle at the time the infraction was issued by the following means:
 - (A) The rental car business may add the total amount to the charge for a subsequent rental by the same individual; or
 - (B) The rental car business may charge the renter's credit card directly for the total amount. Notice of such a charge for infractions and monetary penalties accrued during a rental period must be posted at each location of the rental business and be included in any rental agreement, including any electronic rental agreement.
 - (4) Nothing in this section prohibits a law enforcement officer from issuing a notice of traffic infraction to a person in control of a vehicle at the time a violation occurs under RCW 46.63.030(1) (a), (b), or (c).
 - (5) For the purposes of this section, "automated traffic safety camera" means a device that uses a vehicle sensor installed to work in conjunction with an intersection traffic control system, a railroad grade crossing control system, or a speed measuring device, and a

camera synchronized to automatically record one or more sequenced photographs, microphotographs, or electronic images of the rear of a motor vehicle at the time the vehicle fails to stop when facing a steady red traffic control signal or an activated railroad grade crossing control signal, or exceeds a speed limit in a school speed zone as detected by a speed measuring device. During the 2011-2013 and 2013-2015 fiscal biennia, an automated traffic safety camera includes a camera used to detect speed violations for the purposes of section 201(2), chapter 367, Laws of 2011 and section 201(4), chapter 306, Laws of 2013.

(6) During the 2011-2013 and 2013-2015 fiscal biennia, this section does not apply to automated traffic safety cameras for the purposes of section 216(5), chapter 367, Laws of 2011 and section 216(6), chapter 306, Laws of 2013.

Sec. 6. RCW 46.63.180 and 2013 c 306 s 716 are each amended to 16 read as follows:

- (1) School districts may install and operate automated school bus safety cameras on school buses to be used for the detection of violations of RCW 46.61.370(1) if the use of the cameras is approved by a vote of the school district board of directors. School districts are not required to take school buses out of service if the buses are not equipped with automated school bus safety cameras or functional automated safety cameras. Further, school districts shall be held harmless from and not liable for any criminal or civil liability arising under the provisions of this section.
- (a) Automated school bus safety cameras may only take pictures of the vehicle and vehicle license plate and only while an infraction is occurring. The picture must not reveal the face of the driver or of passengers in the vehicle.
- (b) A notice of infraction must be mailed to the registered owner of the vehicle within fourteen days of the violation, or to the renter of a vehicle within fourteen days of establishing the renter's name and address under subsection (2)(a)(i) of this section. The law enforcement officer issuing the notice of infraction shall include a certificate or facsimile of the notice, based upon inspection of photographs, microphotographs, or electronic images produced by an automated school bus safety camera, stating the facts supporting the

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notice of infraction. This certificate or facsimile is prima facie evidence of the facts contained in it and is admissible in a proceeding charging a violation under this chapter. The photographs, microphotographs, or electronic images evidencing the violation must be available for inspection and admission into evidence in a proceeding to adjudicate the liability for the infraction. A person receiving a notice of infraction based on evidence detected by an automated school bus safety camera may respond to the notice by mail.

- (c) The registered owner of a vehicle is responsible for an infraction under RCW 46.63.030(1)(e) unless the registered owner overcomes the presumption in RCW 46.63.075, or, in the case of a rental car business, satisfies the conditions under subsection (2) of this section. If appropriate under the circumstances, a renter identified under subsection (2)(a)(i) of this section is responsible for an infraction.
- (d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all photographs, microphotographs, or electronic images prepared under this section are for the exclusive use of law enforcement in the discharge of duties under this section and are not open to the public and may not be used in a court in a pending action or proceeding unless the action or proceeding relates to a violation under this section. No photograph, microphotograph, or electronic image may be used for any purpose other than enforcement of violations under this section nor retained longer than necessary to enforce this section.
- (e) If a school district installs and operates an automated school bus safety camera under this section, the compensation paid to the manufacturer or vendor of the equipment used must be based only upon the value of the equipment and services provided or rendered in support of the system, and may not be based upon a portion of the fine or civil penalty imposed or the revenue generated by the equipment. Further, any repair, replacement, or administrative work costs related to installing or repairing automated school bus safety cameras must be solely paid for by the manufacturer or vendor of the cameras. Before entering into a contract with the manufacturer or vendor of the equipment used under this subsection (1)(e), the school district must follow the competitive bid process as outlined in RCW 28A.335.190(1).
- (f) Any revenue collected from infractions detected through the use of automated school bus safety cameras, less the administration and

operating costs of the cameras, must be remitted to school districts for school zone safety projects as determined by the school district using the automated school bus safety cameras. The administration and operating costs of the cameras includes infraction enforcement and processing costs that are incurred by local law enforcement or local courts. During the 2013-2015 fiscal biennium, the infraction revenue may also be used for school bus safety projects by those school districts eligible to apply for funding from the school zone safety account appropriation in section 201, chapter 306, Laws of 2013.

- (2)(a) If the registered owner of the vehicle is a rental car business, the law enforcement agency shall, before a notice of infraction is issued under this section, provide a written notice to the rental car business that a notice of infraction may be issued to the rental car business if the rental car business does not, within eighteen days of receiving the written notice, provide to the issuing agency by return mail:
- (i) A statement under oath stating the name and known mailing address of the individual driving or renting the vehicle when the infraction occurred;
- (ii) A statement under oath that the business is unable to determine who was driving or renting the vehicle at the time the infraction occurred because the vehicle was stolen at the time of the infraction. A statement provided under this subsection (2)(a)(ii) must be accompanied by a copy of a filed police report regarding the vehicle theft; or
- (iii) In lieu of identifying the vehicle operator, the rental car business may pay the applicable penalty.
- (b) ((Timely mailing of a statement under this subsection to the issuing law enforcement agency relieves a rental car business of any liability under this chapter for the notice of infraction.)) (i) If an infraction detected through the use of an automated school bus safety camera has not been paid at the time of vehicle registration renewal, the rental car business, pursuant to RCW 46.16A.120, must pay any monetary penalty accompanying the infraction to complete the registration renewal, unless the rental car business provides proof of a timely appeal pending for the infraction.
 - (ii) A rental car business may seek reimbursement for any such

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monetary penalty, including reasonable administrative fees, from the individual renting the vehicle at the time the infraction was issued by the following means:

- (A) The rental car business may add the total amount to the charge for a subsequent rental by the same individual; or
- (B) The rental car business may charge the renter's credit card directly for the total amount. Notice of such a charge for infractions and monetary penalties accrued during a rental period must be posted at each location of the rental car business and be included in any rental agreement, including any electronic rental agreement.
- (3) For purposes of this section, "automated school bus safety camera" means a device that is affixed to a school bus that is synchronized to automatically record one or more sequenced photographs, microphotographs, or electronic images of the rear of a vehicle at the time the vehicle is detected for an infraction identified in RCW 46.61.370(1).

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