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3	SENATE TRANSPORTATION & ENERGY COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SB320
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8	SYNOPSIS: This bill would provide for electronic
9	assessment and collection of tolls. The tolls would
10	be assessed either to an account holder with the
11	toll entity or through the transmission of license
12	plate information by a photo-monitoring system. The
13	registered vehicle owner or an operator could be
14	assessed with payment for a toll violation plus
15	administrative fees which would increase if the
16	toll is not paid. If a judgment is rendered, the
17	registered owner's driver's license would be
18	suspended.
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20	A BILL
21	TO BE ENTITLED
22	AN ACT
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24	Relating to toll roads and bridges; to add Article 6
25	to Chapter 2 of Title 23, Code of Alabama 1975, to provide for
2.6	the use of electronic systems for the assessment and

1 collection of tolls; to provide for the assessment of a toll violation against the operator and the registered owner of vehicles; to provide for judgments; to provide for the 3 suspension of a registered owner's driver's license under certain conditions; and to repeal Section 23-2-163, Code of 5 Alabama 1975. 6 7 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA: Section 1. Article 6 is added to Chapter 2 of Title 8 23, Code of Alabama 1975, to read as follows: 9 10 Chapter 2. Article 6. Electronic Toll Collection Act. 11 12 \$23-2-165. Short title. This article shall be known as the Electronic Toll 13 Collection Act. 14 15 §23-2-166. Intent and purpose of Article. 16 The purpose of this article is to facilitate 17 vehicular traffic and safety in the state by providing for the electronic collection of tolls. 18 \$23-2-167. Definitions 19 As used in this article, the following words shall 20 21 have the following meanings: 2.2 (1) AUTHORITY. The Alabama Toll Road, Bridge and 23 Tunnel Authority, as defined in Section 23-2-142. 24 (2) DEPARTMENT. The Department of Transportation. 2.5 (3) ELECTRONIC TOLL COLLECTION. A method of

collecting tolls or charges which is capable of charging an

- account holder the appropriate toll or charge including, but not limited to, either of the following:
- a. The transmission of information from an

 electronic device on a motor vehicle to the toll system, which

 information is used to charge the account the appropriate toll

 or charge.

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- b. The transmission of license plate information from a photo-monitoring system to the toll system, which information is used to charge the account the appropriate toll or charge.
- (4) ELECTRONIC TRANSMISSION. Any process of communication not directly involving the physical transfer of paper that is suitable for the retention, retrieval, and reproduction of information by the recipient.
- (5) LESSOR. Any person, corporation, firm, partnership, agency, association, or organization renting or leasing vehicles to a lessee under a rental agreement, lease, or otherwise wherein the lessee has the exclusive use of the vehicle for any period of time.
- (6) LESSEE. Any person, corporation, firm, partnership, agency, association, or organization that rents, leases, or contracts for the use of one or more vehicles and has exclusive use of the vehicles for any period of time.
- (7) OPERATOR. Any person who is or was driving a vehicle that is or was the subject of a toll violation, but who is not the owner of the vehicle.

(8) OWNER. Any person or entity who, at the time of a toll violation and with respect to the vehicle involved in the violation, is the registrant or coregistrant of the vehicle with the Motor Vehicle Division, of the Department of Revenue, or with another state, territory, district, province, nation, or jurisdiction.

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- (9) PAYMENT. Paying a toll by cash, by permitting a charge against a valid account with the authority, department, or private toll entity, or by any other means of payment approved by the authority, department, or private toll entity.
- installed to work in conjunction with a toll collection facility which automatically produces one or more photographs, one or more microphotographs, a videotape, or other recorded images of a vehicle at the time it passes through a toll collection point. Information obtained by a photo-monitoring system may be used to charge the account of an account holder or to identify violations of toll collection regulations.
- (11) PRIVATE TOLL ENTITY. An individual, group of individuals, partnership, corporation, limited liability company, association, or any other legal entity licensed pursuant to Section 23-1-81 or Section 23-2-144(12), to operate toll collection facilities.
- (12) TOLL. Charges prescribed by the authority, department, or private toll entity for the use of any toll road, bridge, causeway or tunnel under the jurisdiction of the

- authority or department or under the ownership or operation of a private toll entity.
- 3 (13) TOLL VIOLATION. The passage of a vehicle 4 through a toll collection point without payment of the 5 required toll.

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(14) VEHICLE. Any motor-propelled device in, upon, or by which any person or property is transported or drawn upon a road or highway, except devices used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks.

\$23-2-168. Electronic toll collection.

- (a) The authority, department, private toll entity, or their agent or representative may collect a toll fee by utilizing a system of collection that is capable of charging an account holder the required toll fee by transmission of information from an electronic toll collection device on a motor vehicle. In addition, for any motor vehicle that does not use an electronic toll collection device, the authority, department, private toll entity, or their agent or representative may utilize a photo-monitoring or other electronic system for toll fee collection.
- (b) Any person or entity desiring to pay tolls electronically shall apply to the authority, department, private toll entity, or their agent or representative to become an account holder. The authority, department, private toll entity, or their agent or representative, in their discretion, may deny the application of a person or entity.

The denial and reason therefor shall be sent to the applicant by first-class mail or electronic transmission.

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- (c) A person or entity whose application is accepted shall execute an account holder's agreement. The terms of the account holder's agreement shall be established by the authority, department, private toll entity, or their agent or representative.
 - (d) If a motor vehicle passes through a toll collection point and the toll fee is not paid through an electronic toll collection device or otherwise, the authority, department, private toll entity, or their agent or representative shall first use the photo-monitoring or other electronic system for the toll road, bridge, causeway, or tunnel to determine if the registered owner of the motor vehicle has established an account for the payment of the toll. If an account has been established, the authority, department, private toll entity, or their agent or representative shall charge the account holder the required toll fee. If an established account cannot be located, or if an established account cannot be charged the required toll, the authority, department, private toll entity, or agent or representative may attempt to collect the toll as provided in Section 23-2-169.
- \$23-2-169. Use of toll collection facility without payment; collection.

(a) The owner and operator of a vehicle driven on a toll road, bridge, causeway, or tunnel and through a toll collection point without payment of the required toll is jointly and severally liable to the authority, department, or private toll entity to pay the required toll, administrative fees, and civil penalty as provided in this article. The authority, department, or private toll entity or their agent or representative may pursue collection of the required toll as provided for in this article.

- (b) A certified written report or a facsimile thereof, sworn to or affirmed by the authority, department, private toll entity, or their agent or representative that a toll violation has occurred, based upon inspection of photographs, microphotographs, videotape, or other recorded images produced by a photo or other monitoring system, is prima facie evidence of the violation and is admissible as evidence in any proceeding charging a toll violation pursuant to this article.
- (c) Upon receipt of a certified written statement from the department, authority, or private toll entity referencing the license plate registration number of a vehicle involved in a toll violation, the Alabama Law Enforcement Agency shall provide the department, authority, or private toll entity with the name and address of the registered owner of the subject vehicle. Alternatively, the department, authority, or private toll entity may enter into an agreement

with any municipal law enforcement agency or county sheriff to provide the registered owner information pursuant to this subsection.

- (d) If a vehicle passes through a toll collection point without payment of the required toll and no account is available to which a charge may be applied, the authority, department, private toll entity, or their agent or representative shall send by first-class mail or electronic transmission:
- (1) A "First Notice to Pay Toll" to the registered owner of a vehicle which is identified as having been involved in a toll violation. The first notice shall require payment to the authority, department, or private toll entity of the required toll plus an administrative fee not to exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25) as set by the authority, department, or private toll entity within 30 days of the mailing or electronic transmission of the notice.
- (2) A "Second Notice to Pay Toll" to the registered owner of a vehicle who has failed to respond to a "First Notice to Pay Toll" within the required time period. The second notice shall require payment to the authority, department, or private toll entity of the required toll, plus an administrative fee not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50) as set by the authority, department, or private toll entity within 30 days of the mailing or electronic transmission of the notice.

(3) A "Failure to Pay a Toll" citation to the owner or operator of a vehicle who has failed to respond to the second notice within the required time period. The citation shall require payment to the authority, department, or private toll entity of the required toll, plus an administrative fee not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100) as set by the authority, department, or private toll entity within 30 days of the mailing or electronic transmission of the notice of citation. The owner or operator shall be notified that failure to pay the citation within the required time period may result in the authority, department, private toll entity, or their agent or representative filing a civil suit in the municipal court of the city in which the violation has occurred or district court of the county in which the violation occurred to collect the toll and all applicable fees and penalties allowed pursuant to this article.

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- (e) Administrative fees assessed under subsection (d) are not cumulative. The maximum aggregate administrative fee allowed increases from twenty-five dollars (\$25) to fifty dollars (\$50) to one hundred dollars (\$100) with each notice issued. An additional administrative fee of up to five dollars (\$5) shall be assessed on each citation and paid to the law enforcement agency providing the registered owner information to the department, authority, or private toll entity.
- (f) The notices and citation required by this subsection shall also contain the following information:

- 1 (1) The name and address of the person or entity
 2 alleged to be liable for a failure to pay a toll pursuant to
 3 this section.
- 4 (2) The license plate registration number of the vehicle involved in the toll violation.

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- (3) The location where the toll violation occurred.
- (4) The date and time of the toll violation.
- (5) The identification of the photo or other monitoring system which recorded the violation or other document locator.
- (6) Information advising of the manner and time in which liability may be contested.
 - (7) Notice that failure to contest liability in the manner and time provided in this section is an admission of liability.
 - (8) Notice that failure to pay a toll and any applicable fees may result in the suspension of driver's license and vehicle registration.
 - (g) A manual, automatic, or electronic record of the mailing or transmission of the notices or citation prepared in the ordinary course of business is prima facie evidence of the mailing or transmission of the notices or citation.
 - §23-2-170. Civil liability for toll violations.
- 24 (a) The authority, department, private toll entity,
 25 or their agent or representative may file a civil suit in the
 26 municipal court of the city in which the violation has

occurred or district court of the county in which the
violation occurred to collect the toll and all applicable fees
after a citation has been issued and the required time period
for response has elapsed, without the payment of filing fees.
The action shall be governed by the Alabama Rules of Civil
Procedure except as otherwise set out in this article.

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- (b) Actions brought pursuant to this article shall be commenced within six years.
- (c) Imposition of liability pursuant to this section shall be based upon a preponderance of evidence submitted.
- (d) Adjudication of liability shall not be made a part of the driving record of the person upon whom liability is imposed, nor shall it be considered in any manner for insurance purposes in the provision of motor vehicle insurance coverage.

\$23-2-171. Defense against liability.

The owner of the motor vehicle involved in the violation is responsible and liable for payment of a citation issued for failure to pay a toll, unless:

- (1) The owner can establish that the motor vehicle was stolen at the time of the violation. In order to establish such facts, the owner of the motor vehicle is required to furnish the court with a police report indicating that the vehicle was stolen at the time of the alleged violation.
- (2) If the motor vehicle involved in the violation is leased to another person or entity, the lessor is not

liable for the violation if the lessor sends to the authority, department, private toll entity, or their agent or representative, within the time provided for response by the notice or citation, as applicable, a copy of the rental, lease, or another contract document, or an affidavit, covering the vehicle on the date of the violation, with the name and address of the lessee clearly legible, within the time provided for response by the notice or citation. Failure to send the information within the time provided renders the lessor liable for the unpaid tolls and any administrative fees or penalties assessed pursuant to and in the manner as provided in this article. If the lessor complies with the provisions of this section, the lessee of the vehicle on the date of the violation is subject to liability for the failure to pay the toll if the authority, department, private toll entity, or their agent or representative mails a notice of liability to the lessee as provided in this article after receipt of a copy of the rental, lease, or other contract document.

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§23-2-172. Enforcement of judgments.

(a) If a municipal or district court determines that the person or entity charged with liability under this article is liable, the court shall enter a judgment against the person or entity and mail a copy of the judgment thereto. The court shall collect the unpaid tolls and administrative fee. The court may impose court costs and a civil penalty of up to one

hundred dollars (\$100) for each violation. Tolls, fees, and penalties shall be forwarded to the entity administering the tolls at the facility where the violation occurred.

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- (b) Upon failure to satisfy a judgment within 60 days of its entry and upon the written request of the authority, department, private toll entity, or their agent or representative, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court, or of the judge of a court which has no clerk in which the judgment is rendered within this state, to forward a certified copy of the judgment to the Secretary of the Alabama State Law Enforcement Agency or his or her designee after the expiration of the 60 days.
- (c) The Secretary of the Alabama State Law Enforcement Agency or his or her designee, upon the receipt of a certified copy of a judgment, shall suspend the license of any resident and the operating privilege, as defined in section 32-7-2(6) of any nonresident, against whom judgment was rendered.
- (d) The resident's license and the nonresident's operating privilege shall remain suspended until the judgment is satisfied and evidence of its satisfaction has been presented to the Alabama State Law Enforcement Agency.
- (e) When a nonresident's operating privilege is suspended pursuant to this section, the Secretary of the Alabama State Law Enforcement Agency or his or her designee shall transmit a certified copy of the record of such action

to the official in charge of the issuance of licenses and
registration certificates in the state in which such
nonresident resides, if the law of such other state provides
for action in relation thereto similar to that provided for in
this section.

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- (f) Any person seeking reinstatement of a driving license suspended pursuant to this section shall also comply with the requirements provided in Section 32-6-17.
- \$23-2-173. Reciprocal agreements Other states or jurisdictions.
 - (a) The Department of Transportation is hereby empowered to enter into agreements, when not in conflict with law, with other states or jurisdictions for reciprocal enforcement of toll violations.
 - (b) An agreement made under this section shall provide that drivers and vehicles licensed in the state, while operating on the highways of another jurisdiction, shall receive benefits, privileges, and exemptions of a similar kind with regard to toll enforcement as are extended to drivers and vehicles licensed or registered in the other jurisdiction while operated in the state.
 - (c) A reciprocal agreement under this section may provide for enforcement of toll violations by refusal or suspension of the license or registration of a motor vehicle in accordance with Section 23-2-172.

(d) The reciprocal violation enforcement agreement between the department and the governmental entity of another state or jurisdiction shall agree upon fees and costs associated with collecting unpaid tolls and placing vehicle registration holds in their respective jurisdictions.

\$23-2-174. Privacy.

- (a) The authority, department, private toll entity, or their agent or representative shall not sell, distribute, or make available the names and addresses of electronic toll collection system account holders, without the account holder's consent, to any entity that uses the information for commercial purposes. However, this restriction does not preclude the exchange of this information between entities with jurisdiction of or operating a toll road, bridge, causeway, or tunnel, or entities with which there exists a reciprocal toll enforcement agreement.
- (b) Records identifying a specific instance of travel by a specific person or vehicle shall be used only as required to ensure payment and enforcement of tolls, except that such information may be used by state, county, or municipal law enforcement agencies for the comparison of captured license plate data with data held by the Department of Revenue, the Alabama Criminal Justice Information Center, the National Crime Information Center, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation Kidnappings and Missing Persons list, for the purpose of identifying any of the following:

- 1 (1) A stolen vehicle or stolen license plate.
- (2) A vehicle registered to an individual for whom
 there is an outstanding default or arrest warrant for felony
 charges appearing in the Alabama Warrant Management System, or
 outstanding warrants for felony charges issued in another
 jurisdiction.
 - (3) A vehicle associated with a missing person.
 - (c) Information or data collected by the authority, department, private toll entity, or their agent or representative, for the purpose of establishing and monitoring electronic toll collection accounts, is not subject to disclosure under the Open Records Act, Section 36-12-40.

§23-2-175. Exemptions.

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The following vehicles are exempt from paying tolls imposed pursuant to this article:

- (1) School buses transporting school children for a school event.
- (2) Emergency and law enforcement vehicles while actively engaged.
- (3) Vehicles deemed exempt for a specific toll facility by the entity administering tolls.

Section 2. All laws or parts of laws which conflict with this act are repealed, including but not limited to,

Section 23-2-163.

Section 3. This act shall become effective immediately following its passage and approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.