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FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

LS 6985

BILL NUMBER: SB 473

NOTE PREPARED: Jan 5, 2011

BILL AMENDED:

SUBJECT: Various Transportation Issues.

FIRST AUTHOR: Sen. Wyss

FIRST SPONSOR:

BILL STATUS: As Introduced

FUNDS AFFECTED: **GENERAL**
 DEDICATED
 FEDERAL

IMPACT: State & Local

Summary of Legislation: *Public-Private Agreements:* The bill removes certain provisions requiring legislative approval or review by the Budget Committee for public-private agreements, toll roads, and tollways. It retains provisions requiring legislative approval for certain projects concerning the construction of Interstate Highway 69 and the designation of a toll road on a part of an interstate highway south of Indianapolis.

Moving Violation: It provides that the owner of a motor vehicle that passes through a toll collection facility without payment of the proper toll commits a moving violation, a Class C infraction.

Bureau of Motor Vehicles: The bill authorizes the Bureau of Motor Vehicles (BMV) to withhold the registration of a vehicle used in the commission of a moving violation until the owner pays any applicable fines and fees.

Notifications: The bill requires the Indiana Department of Transportation (INDOT) or the Indiana Finance Authority (IFA) to adopt rules to establish deadlines to issue citations for, and payment of fines imposed for, moving violations. It requires the INDOT to establish a procedure to notify the BMV of unpaid fines for moving violations. It also requires the BMV to remit the amount of any moving violation fines paid to the BMV to the entity that imposed the fines.

Effective Date: July 1, 2011.

Explanation of State Expenditures: *INDOT and IFA:* INDOT and IFA would incur minimal additional costs to adopt rules concerning moving violations and to create a system to notify the BMV of vehicle owners

who have failed to pay fines, charges, or other assessments. Under the changes in the bill, INDOT and IFA would be able to operate open tolling systems which could reduce the expense of tolling and could offset the additional costs. The amount of these costs and cost-savings will vary by project.

Public-Private Agreements: Under current law, the Governor, INDOT, the IFA or an operator, may not approve the location of a tollway or a toll road, issue a request for proposal or enter into a public-private agreement, or determine that a highway should become a tollway without the approval of the General Assembly except on I-69 in Perry Township, on an interstate highway between Indianapolis and Martinsville, on the Illiana, or on a project within a metropolitan planning area connecting Indiana to Kentucky.

Under the bill, the requirement that the General Assembly adopt a statute allowing the locations of a tollway or toll road, issue a request for proposal or enter into a public-private agreement, or impose tolls would be repealed for all projects except on I-69 in Perry Township or on an interstate highway connecting Indianapolis and Martinsville.

Withholding Registrations for Toll Violators: This bill requires the BMV to withhold the registration of toll violators until the applicant pays the fine, charge, or assessment (plus any applicable fees). The BMV reports notices will be provided to individuals regarding (1) the withholding of their registrations and (2) the reinstatement of their registration. These notices cost \$0.55 per request.

Depending on when notices are distributed to toll violators (either monthly through a failure-to-pay notification or in real time), costs will vary. The maximum cost for providing real-time notifications to toll violators is estimated to be \$50,000 annually. However, if BMV elects to utilize monthly failure-to-pay notifications, the estimated cost is expected to be less than \$5,000 per year.

Background and Additional Information -

Open Tolling: The bill would facilitate open tolling by providing a mechanism to enforce toll collection. Open tolling is a method of collecting toll revenue through either transponder accounts or direct billing of toll road or tollway users. A gantry over the highway registers the electronic signal of a transponder or collects pictures of license plates of vehicles using the roadway. If a driver does not have a transponder, the toll road operator will receive billing information from the BMV and send the bill to the user. This method of tolling increases costs for notification both of the user and of BMV when users fail to pay. However, the costs of open tolling are offset in several ways, including fewer staff, a collection point when a noncompliant user registers a vehicle, and smaller right-of-way usage without toll booths.

Example of Open Tolling Savings: INDOT estimates annual savings of \$500,000 for operation of the Wabash Bridge. The bridge has average annual daily traffic of 5,000 a day. Two employees will request billing information from Illinois and Indiana motor vehicle agencies. Currently, there are eight toll takers required for the bridge.

Explanation of State Revenues: *Moving Violation:* If additional court cases occur and infraction judgments and court fees are collected, revenue to the state General Fund may increase. The maximum judgment for a Class C infraction is \$500, which is deposited in the state General Fund.

If court actions are filed and a judgment is entered, a court fee of \$70 would be assessed, 70% of which would be deposited in the state General Fund if the case is filed in a court of record or 55% if the case is filed

in a city or town court. In addition, some or all of the document storage fee (\$2), automated record keeping fee (\$7), judicial salaries fee (\$18), the public defense administration fee (\$3), the court administration fee (\$5), and the judicial insurance adjustment fee (\$1) are deposited into the state General Fund.

Explanation of Local Expenditures:

Explanation of Local Revenues: *Moving Violation:* If additional court actions are filed and a judgment is entered, local governments would receive revenue from the following sources. The county general fund would receive 27% of the \$70 court fee that is assessed in a court of record. Cities and towns maintaining a law enforcement agency that prosecutes at least 50% of its ordinance violations in a court of record may receive 3% of court fees. If the case is filed in a city or town court, 20% of the court fee would be deposited in the county general fund and 25% would be deposited in the city or town general fund. Additional fees may be collected at the discretion of the judge and depending upon the particular type of case.

State Agencies Affected:

Local Agencies Affected: Trial courts, local law enforcement agencies.

Information Sources:

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