

SB

53







**SENATOR SCOTT OGAN** Alaska State Legislature

**Senate District H** Lazy Mountain \* Butte \* Chugiak \* Peters Creek \* Fairview Loop

Knik-Goose Bay \* Big Lake \* Houston \* Willow \* Talkeetna \* Trapper Creek

State Capitol, Room 103, Juneau Alaska 99801 \*(907) 465-3878\*1 (800) 862-3878 \* Fax (907) 465-3265

Senator\_Scott\_Ogan@legis.state.ak.us

[Http://www.akrepublicans.org/ogan](http://www.akrepublicans.org/ogan)

May 6, 2003

The Honorable Lesil McGuire, Chair  
House Judiciary Committee  
Alaska State Legislature  
State Capitol, Room 118  
Juneau AK 99801

RE: SB 53 (Revoke Driver's License for Fatal Accident)

Dear Representative McGuire:

Senate Bill 53 has passed the Senate and the bill was moved out of House Transportation Committee today. It has now been referred to your Judiciary Committee. I am writing to request that the bill be scheduled for a hearing at your earliest convenience.

Included with this letter of request are the bill, my sponsor statement, a sectional analysis, and supporting documents.

If you have any questions about the bill or require further information, please feel free to call me at any time. Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Scott Ogan".

Senator Scott Ogan

Enclosures



**SENATOR SCOTT OGAN** Alaska State Legislature

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23-LSO432VA

January 31, 2003

Revision Date: February 18, 2003

**SPONSOR STATEMENT**

**SB53: REVOKE DRIVER'S LICENSE FOR FATAL ACCIDENT**

The bill allows a court to revoke the driving privileges of a driver who violates the traffic laws, and the violation contributes to an automobile accident that results in a death. Drivers who violate traffic laws may not have committed a crime, but if their poor driving causes the death of another person, their driving privileges should be revoked. Several traffic deaths occur in Alaska every year when a driver causes the death of another by poor driving and the only consequence is a small fine. This is very difficult for the families of the victims. Under these circumstances, Senate Bill 53 provides revocation of driving privileges for a period of up to three years. This period would be concurrent with any other revocation that might apply, and the court may grant a limited license if the court finds the limited license will not endanger the public.

Contact: Karen Sawyer

465-3878

# LEGAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF LEGAL AND RESEARCH SERVICES  
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY  
STATE OF ALASKA

(907) 465-3867 or 465-2450  
FAX (907) 465-2029  
Mail Stop 3101


State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182  
Deliveries to: 129 6th St., Rm. 329

## MEMORANDUM

February 5, 2003

**SUBJECT:** Traffic accident involving a fatality (SB 53)

**TO:** Senator Scott Ogan  
Attn: Karen

**FROM:** Michael F. Ford   
Legislative Counsel

You have requested a sectional summary of the above-described bill.

As a preliminary matter, note that a sectional summary of a bill should not be considered an authoritative interpretation of the bill and the bill itself is the best statement of its contents. If you would like an interpretation of the bill as it may apply to a particular set of circumstances, please advise.

Section 1. Requires the Alaska Supreme Court and municipalities to establish rules that require a court appearance when a person is cited for a traffic offense that involves a motor vehicle accident that results in a fatality.

Section 2. Provides for driver's license revocation of up to three years when a person is convicted of violating traffic laws, the violation caused an accident and a fatality, and the violation was a significant contributing cause of the accident. Allows the court to grant limited license privileges, and allows a family representative of the person who died in the accident to testify.

Section 3. Provides for indirect amendment of Rules 43 and 43.1 of the Alaska Rules of Administration and provides that section 1 only takes effect if section 1 receives a two-thirds majority vote of each house of the legislature.

Section 4. Provides that the Act applies to accidents that occur on or after the effective date of the Act.

Section 5. Effective date.

MFF:med  
03-106.med

# FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA  
2003 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Bill Version: SB 53  
( ) Publish Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): \_\_\_\_\_ Dept. Affected: Law  
Title "An Act relating to disposition of a traffic offense BRU Criminal Division  
involving the death . . . revocation of driving privileges. . ." Component All  
Sponsor Senator Ogan  
Requester Senate Transportation Committee Component No. \_\_\_\_\_

**Expenditures/Revenues** (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )						
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**FUND SOURCE** (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY2003) cost: 0.0  
Check this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2004 budget proposal:

**POSITIONS**

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)

This bill would allow the revocation of driving privileges for up to three years of a person who drives a vehicle, including a commercial vehicle, that is involved in a fatal traffic accident if the person is convicted of a violation of traffic laws in connection with the accident, and the violation of the traffic laws was a significant contribution to the accident that resulted in the death of another person.

Because conviction of the traffic offense may result in loss of a valuable license, the person has a right to a jury trial. However, a jury trial on traffic matters is a relatively short time commitment. The Department of Law estimates less than a dozen of these trials will occur statewide per year, and does not anticipate a measurable fiscal impact from passage of this legislation.

Prepared by: Joan M. Kasson Phone (907) 465-5370  
Division Attorney General's Office Date/Time 2/11/03 9:12 AM  
Approved by: Kathryn Daughhete for Gregg D. Renkes, Attorney General Date 2/11/2003  
Agency Department of Law

# FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA  
2003 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Bill Version: SB 53  
( ) Publish Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): \_\_\_\_\_ Dept. Affected: Administration  
Title License revocation for traffic offense BRU Legal and Advocacy Services  
involving fatality Component Public Defender Agency  
Sponsor Senator Ogan  
Requester (S) TRA Component No. 1631

**Expenditures/Revenues** (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Personal Services	***	***	***	***	***	***
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>***</b>	<b>***</b>	<b>***</b>	<b>***</b>	<b>***</b>	<b>***</b>

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )						
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**FUND SOURCE** (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	***	***	***	***	***	***
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>***</b>	<b>***</b>	<b>***</b>	<b>***</b>	<b>***</b>	<b>***</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY2003) cost: \*\*\*  
Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2004 budget proposal:

**POSITIONS**

Full-time	***	***	***	***	***	***
Part-time						
Temporary						

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)  
The Public Defender Agency's operations may be affected by this bill. Drivers generally do not have a right to a court-appointed attorney in traffic violation proceedings. However, the Alaska Supreme Court has held that a person has a right to a jury trial (and court-appointed counsel) for offenses which may result in loss of valuable license such as a driver's license. Baker v. City of Fairbanks, 471 P.2d 386 (Alaska 1970). The Public Defender Agency does not anticipate many of these cases and does not have a reliable way of estimating the costs. Therefore, the fiscal impact is indeterminate.

Prepared by: Linda K. Wilson, Deputy Director Phone (907)-334-4416  
Division: Public Defender Agency Date/Time 2/18/03 6:20 AM  
Approved by: Mike Miller, Commissioner Date 2/18/2003  
Agency: Department of Administration

# FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA  
2003 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
Bill Version: SB 53  
( ) Publish Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction): \_\_\_\_\_ Dept. Affected: Administration  
Title License revocation for traffic offense BRU Motor Vehicles  
involving fatality Component \_\_\_\_\_  
Sponsor Senator Ogan  
Requester (S) TRA Component No. 2348

**Expenditures/Revenues** (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
<b>TOTAL OPERATING</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>						
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<b>CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>
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**FUND SOURCE** (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Estimate of any current year (FY2003) cost: 0.0  
Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2004 budget proposal:

**POSITIONS**

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

**ANALYSIS:** (Attach a separate page if necessary)  
There will be approximately 10 revocations per year and the reinstatement fee for each driver is \$100. The 10 revocations is only a very small fraction of the total revocation workload and will not require extra expenditure.

Prepared by: Kevin Jardell, Assistant Commissioner Phone (907)-465-5568  
Division: Dept. of Admin. Date/Time 2/17/03 1:36 PM  
Approved by: Mike Miller, Commissioner Date 2/17/2003  
Agency: Department of Administration

February 5, 2003

Senator Scott Ogan  
State Capitol  
Juneau AK 99801

### **In Support of Senate Bill 53**

Our family has experienced the unfortunate and untimely loss of our son through a motor vehicle accident in March of 1994. At the time of his accident, there were and still are no laws in affect in our state to deal with this situation.

The young man involved in the accident received no punishment of any kind, again, because of the way our laws are set up in the state of Alaska. He did not receive anything but a basic slap on the hand and was involved in another vehicle accident in the months following this accident.

As one can imagine, this was very disturbing to our family. We attended his hearing at traffic court in Palmer and even the judge apologized to us for being unable to do anything due to the way the laws read in our state. He received 300 hours of community service for the deaths of two young men and then was later involved in another vehicular accident involving the deaths of two more young men.

Had this law been in place at that time, at least this young man would not have been behind the wheel of a car and been involved in further accidents. There were witnesses to the accident but all of this was to no avail. They were not even allowed to testify at the hearing.

In summary, we not only had to deal with the unexpected loss of our nineteen-year-old son, but also the emotional trauma of knowing an injustice had taken place and no recompense was to follow.

There needs to be some kind of accountability put on the driver in this type of accident. I believe SB 53 would be a step in the right direction and put the responsibility on the driver.

Sincerely,

Nancy Campbell  
P.O. Box 3075  
Palmer AK 99645

**Taylor, Albert (Lewis)**  
From: Taylor, Albert (Lewis)  
Sent: Monday, February 10, 2003 9:52 AM  
To: 'Senator Scott Ogan'  
Subject: FW: Senate Bill #53

-----Original Message-----

From: Taylor, Albert (Lewis)  
Sent: Monday, February 10, 2003 9:46 AM  
To: 'Senator Scott Ogan'  
Subject: Senate Bill #53

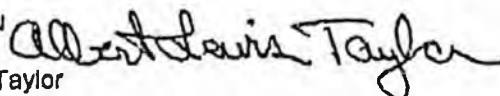
Senator Ogan

I was lead to believe that driving is a privilage. If a motor vehicle operator / driver chooses to drive irresponsibly, ( breaking traffic laws and killing others ), then their driving privileges should be taken from them. There are too many deaths on our roads and highways brought on by negligence due to the actions of careless and irresponsible drivers.

Senate Bill #53 would be a step towards holding these irresponsible and careless drivers accountable for there actions. Also, it will be an encouragement for others to drive more responsibly.

I would like to encourage you and your fellow legislatures to pass this bill.

Thank You



Albert Lewis Taylor  
POB111033  
Anchorage Alaska

(907-3447486)

tiak@Alaska.net



# MADD

Activism | Victim Services | Education™

Mothers Against Drunk Driving  
JUNEAU CHAPTER  
211 4th St., Suite 314  
Juneau, AK 99801  
Phone (907)463-2562  
Fax (907)463-2540  
madd@alaska.net  
www.madd.org/ak/juneau

April 25, 2003

Senator Ogan  
State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

RE: Senate Bill 53

Dear Senator Ogan,

The MADD Alaska Chapters support Senate Bill 53.

Too often drunk driving offenders walk out of court rooms with lesser charges because of various technicalities. Since they do not lose their drivers license they feel confident to continue the dangerous habit of drinking and driving.

One example is when a suspected drunk driver fails the litmus test. By the time they take the breathalyzer test enough time has passed between the arrest and the time blown into the breathalyzer that the BAC level has dropped below .08. The DUI charge usually drops to a lesser one such reckless driving.

This bill will create stiffer consequences for those who drive while intoxicated.

This bill will serve as a deterrent for those who do not want to risk losing their license regardless of the charge.

Sincerely,

Cindy Cashen  
Executive Director

**Article 04. DISPOSITION OF CERTAIN VEHICLE AND TRAFFIC OFFENSES****Sec. 28.05.151. Citations for scheduled vehicle and traffic offenses.**

(a) The supreme court shall determine by rule or order those motor vehicle and traffic offenses, except for offenses subject to a scheduled municipal fine, that are amenable to disposition without court appearance and shall establish a scheduled amount of bail, not to exceed fines prescribed by law, for each offense. A municipality shall determine by ordinance the municipal motor vehicle and traffic offenses that may be disposed of without court appearance and shall establish a fine schedule for each offense.

(b) The supreme court shall establish a scheduled amount of bail allowing disposition of a citation for a violation of AS 28.05.095 without court appearance.

(c) The supreme court shall require as a condition of the disposition of an offense without appearance that a person charged with any offense for which a bail forfeiture amount has been adopted shall pay the surcharge prescribed in AS 12.55.039 in addition to the bail forfeiture amount established by the supreme court. The surcharge required to be paid under this subsection shall be deposited into the general fund and accounted for under AS 37.05.142.

(d) The supreme court, in establishing scheduled amounts of bail under this section, and each municipality that establishes or has established a fine schedule under this section shall provide that the scheduled amount of bail or fine, as applicable, for a motor vehicle or traffic offense that is committed in a highway work zone shall be double the amount of the bail or fine for the offense if it had not been committed in a highway work zone.

**Sec. 28.15.261. Definitions for AS 28.15.221 - 28.15.261.**

In AS 28.15.221 - 28.15.261

(1) "licensee" includes, but is not limited to, an applicant for a new driver's license if the applicant's license was revoked under AS 28.15.221 - 28.15.261;

(2) "traffic laws" means statutes, regulations, and municipal ordinances governing the driving or movement of vehicles.

**Sec. 28.15.165. Administrative revocations and disqualifications resulting from chemical sobriety tests and refusals to submit to tests.**

(a) A law enforcement officer shall read a notice, and deliver a copy of it, to a person operating a motor vehicle, commercial motor vehicle, or aircraft, if a chemical test administered under AS 28.33.031(a) or AS 28.35.031(a) or (g) produces a result described in AS 28.35.030(a)(2); a chemical test administered under AS 28.33.031(a) produces a result described in AS 28.33.030(a)(2); or the person refuses to submit to a chemical test authorized under AS 28.33.031(a) or AS 28.35.031(a) or (g). The notice must advise that

(1) the department intends to revoke the person's driver's license, privilege to drive, or privilege to obtain a license, refuse to issue an original license to the person, or disqualify the person;

(2) the person has the right to administrative review of the action taken against the person's license or determination not to issue an original license;

(3) if the person has a driver's license or a nonresident privilege to drive, the notice itself is a temporary driver's license that expires seven days after it is delivered to the person, except that if the person was operating a commercial motor vehicle the person will be ordered out of service for 24 hours under AS 28.33.130;

(4) revocation of the person's driver's license, privilege to drive, or privilege to obtain a license, a determination not to issue an original license, or a disqualification of the person, takes effect seven days after delivery of the notice to the person unless the person, within seven days, requests an administrative review.

(b) After reading the notice under (a) of this section, the law enforcement officer shall seize the person's driver's license if it is in the person's possession and shall deliver it to the department with a

sworn report describing the circumstances under which it was seized. If the person was operating a commercial motor vehicle, the officer shall order the person out of service under AS 28.33.130.

(c) Unless the person has obtained a temporary permit or stay of a departmental action under AS 28.15.166, if the chemical test administered under AS 28.33.031(a) or AS 28.35.031(a) or (g) produced a result described in AS 28.35.030(a)(2) or the person refused to submit to a chemical test authorized under AS 28.33.031(a) or AS 28.35.031(a) or (g), the department shall revoke the person's license, privilege to drive, or privilege to obtain a license, shall refuse to issue an original license, and, if the chemical test administered under AS 28.33.031(a) produced a result described in AS 28.33.030(a)(2) or the person refused to submit to a chemical test authorized under AS 28.33.031(a), shall disqualify the person. The department's action takes effect seven days after delivery to the person of the notice required under (a) of this section, and after receipt of a sworn report of a law enforcement officer

(1) that a chemical test administered under AS 28.33.031(a) or AS 28.35.031(a) or (g) produced a result described in AS 28.35.030(a)(2), that a chemical test administered under AS 28.33.031(a) produced a result described in AS 28.33.030(a)(2), or that a person refused to submit to a chemical test authorized under AS 28.33.031(a) or AS 28.35.031(a) or (g);

(2) that notice under (a) of this section was provided to the person; and

(3) describing the

(A) circumstances surrounding the arrest and the grounds for the officer's belief that the person operated a motor vehicle, commercial motor vehicle, or aircraft while under the influence of an alcoholic beverage, inhalant, or controlled substance in violation of AS 28.33.030 or AS 28.35.030; or

(B) grounds for the officer's belief that the person operated a motor vehicle or commercial motor vehicle that was involved in an accident causing death or serious physical injury to another person.

(d) The period of revocation of a driver's license, privilege to drive, privilege to obtain a license, refusal to issue an original license, or disqualification shall be for the appropriate minimum period for court revocations under AS 28.15.181(c) or court disqualifications under AS 28.33.140. A department hearing officer may grant limited license privileges in accordance with the standards set out in AS 28.15.201 to a person whose driver's license or nonresident privilege to drive was revoked under this section. The department may terminate a revocation imposed under this section and issue a driver's license to the person, if the license, privilege to drive, or privilege to obtain a license was revoked for an offense described in AS 28.15.181(a)(5) or (8) and the person meets the conditions set out for termination of a revocation by the court under AS 28.15.181(f).

#### **Sec. 28.15.181. Court suspensions, revocations, and limitations.**

(a) Conviction of any of the following offenses is grounds for the immediate revocation of a driver's license, privilege to drive, or privilege to obtain a license:

(1) manslaughter or negligent homicide resulting from driving a motor vehicle;

(2) a felony in the commission of which a motor vehicle is used;

(3) failure to stop and give aid as required by law when a motor vehicle accident results in the death or personal injury of another;

(4) perjury or making a false affidavit or statement under oath to the department under a law relating to motor vehicles;

(5) operating a motor vehicle or aircraft while under the influence of an alcoholic beverage, inhalant, or controlled substance;

(6) reckless driving;

(7) using a motor vehicle in unlawful flight to avoid arrest by a peace officer;

(8) refusal to submit to a chemical test authorized under AS 28.33.031(a) or AS 28.35.031(a) while under arrest for operating a motor vehicle, commercial motor vehicle, or aircraft while under the influence of an alcoholic beverage, inhalant, or controlled substance, or authorized under AS 28.35.031(g);

(9) driving while license, privilege to drive, or privilege to obtain a license, canceled, suspended, or revoked, or in violation of a limitation;

(10) vehicle theft in the first degree in violation of AS 11.46.360 or vehicle theft in the second degree in violation of AS 11.46.365.

(b) A court convicting a person of an offense described in (a)(1) - (4), (6), (7), or (10) of this section shall revoke that person's driver's license, privilege to drive, or privilege to obtain a license for not less than 30 days for the first conviction, unless the court determines that the person's ability to earn a

livelihood would be severely impaired and a limitation under AS 28.15.201 can be placed on the license that will enable the person to earn a livelihood without excessive danger to the public. If a court limits a person's license under this subsection, it shall do so for not less than 60 days. Upon a subsequent conviction of a person for any offense described in (a)(1) - (4), (6), (7), or (10) of this section occurring within 10 years after a prior conviction, the court shall revoke the person's license, privilege to drive, or privilege to obtain a license and may not grant the person limited license privileges for the following periods:

(1) not less than one year for the second conviction; and

(2) not less than three years for a third or subsequent conviction.

(c) A court convicting a person of an offense described in (a)(5) or (8) of this section arising out of the operation of a motor vehicle, commercial motor vehicle, or aircraft shall revoke that person's driver's license, privilege to drive, or privilege to obtain a license. The revocation may be concurrent with or consecutive to an administrative revocation under AS 28.15.165. The court may not, except as provided in AS 28.15.201, grant limited license privileges during the minimum period of revocation. Except as provided under AS 28.35.030(n)(3) and 28.35.032(p)(3), the minimum periods of revocation are

(1) not less than 90 days if the person has not been previously convicted;

(2) not less than one year if the person has been previously convicted once;

(3) not less than 3 years if the person has been previously convicted twice;

(4) not less than 5 years if the person has been previously convicted more than twice.

(d) A court convicting a person of an offense described in (a)(9) of this section shall revoke that person's driver's license, privilege to drive, or privilege to obtain a license for not less than the minimum period under AS 28.15.291(b)(4).

(e) [Repealed, Sec. 34 ch 119 SLA 1990].

(f) The court may terminate a revocation for an offense described in (a)(5) or (8) of this section if

(1) the person's license, privilege to drive, or privilege to obtain a license has been revoked for the minimum periods set out in (c) of this section; and

(2) the person complies with the provisions of AS 28.15.211(d) and (e).

(g) The court may suspend the driver's license, privilege to drive, or privilege to obtain a license of a person who fails to appear in court as required by a citation for an offense involving a moving motor vehicle, or who fails to pay a fine as required by the court for an offense involving a moving motor vehicle. If the court suspends a driver's license under this subsection, the court shall also provide notice of the suspension to the department. A suspension imposed under this subsection remains in effect until the person appears in court as required by the citation, or pays the fine as required by the court. When the person appears in court or pays the required fine, the court shall terminate the suspension imposed under this subsection and provide the department and the person with written notice of the termination.

(h) A court convicting a person under AS 04.16.050(c) or (d) shall revoke the person's driver's license or permit, privilege to drive, or privilege to obtain a license as provided in AS 04.16.050(c) or (d).

(i) In this section, "previously convicted" has the meaning given in AS 28.35.030.

### **Rule 43. Bail Forfeiture Schedules.**

(a) **Procedure for Adopting Bail Forfeiture Schedule.** The supreme court will consider adopting a bail forfeiture schedule only when so authorized by statute. The agency charged with enforcement under a statute for which a bail forfeiture schedule has been authorized shall forward to the administrative director its recommendations for a proposed schedule, listing offenses by number, describing the offenses, and proposing a bail forfeiture amount. The proposed schedule shall be accompanied by commentary explaining the basis for the agency's recommendation, and by a copy of the proposed citation form. The supreme court shall consider the recommendation, and shall determine whether to adopt a bail forfeiture schedule, and if so, shall determine which offenses are amenable to disposition by bail forfeiture and whether the bail forfeiture amounts are appropriate. The administrative director shall notify the agency when an order adopting the schedule is issued.

#### **(b) Procedures for Amending Bail Forfeiture Schedules.**

(1) By July 1 of each year, each agency charged with enforcement under a statute for which a bail forfeiture schedule has been authorized shall forward to the administrative director of the Alaska Court System its written recommendation concerning whether the schedule must be amended to reflect any legislative and regulatory changes, or whether policy considerations warrant revisions. Any proposed amendments shall be accompanied by commentary. The supreme court shall consider the agency's recommendations and determine by October 1 whether to adopt them. If it will be impractical for the court to respond by that date, the administrative director will inform the agency of the date by which the response can be expected. The administrative director shall notify the agency when an order amending the schedule is issued.

(2) In addition to the provisions of paragraph (b)(1), an agency may request a bail forfeiture schedule amendment whenever the need arises.

(3) Any person or agency may request a bail forfeiture schedule amendment at any time by proposing an amendment in writing to the chief justice or to the administrative director.

(Adopted by SCO 651 effective July 1, 1985; amended by SCO 1180 effective July 15, 1995)

### **Rule 43.1. Traffic Bail Forfeiture Schedule.**

Pursuant to AS 28.05.151, the following vehicle and traffic offenses are amenable to disposition without court appearance upon payment and forfeiture of the bail amounts listed. If a person charged with one of these offenses appears in court and is found guilty, the penalty imposed for the offense may not exceed the bail amount for that offense listed below. An offense for which a bail forfeiture amount has been established shall be charged on a citation which meets the requirements of District Court Criminal Rule 8(c) and shall not be filed, numbered or processed as a criminal case.

Effective April 30, 1999, the bail amounts listed below are doubled for violations of AS 28 and regulations adopted under AS 28 committed within a highway work zone, as that term is defined in AS 28.40.100 and 13 AAC 40.010(b).

Pursuant to AS 28.15.131 and 13 AAC 04.008, a citation for an offense listed as "Corr" must be dismissed (or voided) if proof of correction is presented to an inspection official within the time allowed. If the required repair is not made, the offense may be disposed of without court appearance upon payment and forfeiture of the bail amount listed.

Effective August 27, 1998, as a condition of the disposition of an offense without appearance, the defendant shall pay the surcharge prescribed in AS 12.55.039 in addition to the bail forfeiture amount listed below. A court may allow a defendant who is unable to pay the surcharge to perform community work under AS 12.55.055(c) in lieu of the surcharge. The surcharge must be deposited into the general fund in a separate account designated for such surcharges.