

Fines and Fees Justice Center ATE - Concerns and Guidance

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Current State of ATE

NRS 484A.600 - Bans the use of ATE with very limited exceptions. Does not allow speed or red light cameras.

- 22 states do not allow ATE including states as diverse as AK, MS, TX & MA, ME, NJ
- AR, IN & UT only allow speed cameras.
- HI & NC only allow red light cameras.





FFJC Concerns with ATE

Concerns with ATE

- Studies on effectiveness are mixed.
- ATE is an after the fact punishment.
- ATE programs fail to address infrastructure needs.

- ATE fails to significantly impact police & driver encounters
- ATE results in net widening drawing more people into the system.
- Increased use of fines exacerbates poverty.
- Use of ATE exacerbates racial disparities.





FFJC Guidance on ATE

Due to the prevalence and potential harm of ATE across the country the Fines and Fees Justice Center has developed guidance to mitigate these harms.

Guidance

- If ATE is used at all, it must be temporary.
- Prioritize non-financial sanctions.
- In extreme cases, develop graduated responses based on the frequency and severity of the behavior.

- Ensure fines are proportionate to the individual's ability to pay.
- Do not use ATE with a goal of raising revenue. Use revenue on one-time and discretionary expenses.
- Don't allow added fees, surcharges, penalties or interest to fines.



Guidance Continued

- Invest in street design, engineering, and infrastructure before adding or increasing enforcement.
 - Hoboken and Jersey city have both reached vision zero goals without ATE.
- Develop clear and consistent policies for determining whether the ATE technology captured a true violation and how it should be sanctioned.



ATE Contracts: Red Flags & Recommendations

For profit companies that supply ATE equipment often offer contracts that limit government control and pass costs along to the community.

ATE Contract Red Flags

- Prohibit ATE vendors from making site recommendations based on their own analysis of locations.
- All contracts should expressly prohibit ATE vendors from changing the length of yellow lights.

- Ensure your ATE contract explicitly defines how violations will be determined.
 - Pay special attention to the need for human review.
- Beware of vendors that include collection services in their contracts.



ATE Contract Red Flags Continued

- Avoid contracts that pay vendors per citation.
- Avoid agreements that allow ATE vendors to add supplemental fees.
- Never grant private ATE vendors the power to set the terms of enforcement or prosecution.



California ASE Legislation - AB645

In 2023 California passed ASE legislation that addresses many of FFJC's concerns and recommendations.

California AB645 - Provisions

- Pilot program in 5 CA cities that meet specific requirements.
- Speed cameras in school zones restricted to specific hours.
- Established fines, no fees added and mandatory reduction for low-income drivers.

- Revenue from citations goes to street-calming infrastructure.
- Strict requirements for vendor contracts.
- Strong due process and and privacy protections for people cited.
- Mandatory review for efficacy and equity with strict metrics



Pilot Program Must Haves

- Adopt a Speed Safety Use Policy and Speed Safety Impact Report.
 - Engage with community in development of both.
- Detailed Public Information Campaign prior to start of pilots.
- Warnings issued during first 60 days no citations.
- After 60 days, first offense for speeding 11-15/mph over limit is also a warning.

Recommendations for the committee

- Specifically identify the problem you are trying to solve.
- Determine the most effective evidence based approve to addressing that problem.
- If ATE appears to be a solution, stop and study.
- Wait for data from CA pilot program before moving forward with a law change.