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State Laws on School Bus Passing

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Introduction

A motor vehicle illegally passing a stopped school bus with its red lights flashing and stop-arm deployed can create a dangerous situation. The annual National Association of State Directors of Pupil Transportation Services (NASDPTS) survey most recently estimated over 43.5 million illegal school bus passes occurred during the 2022 to 2023 school year (NASDPTS, 2023). Injury or death can occur when a child is struck while going to or from a stopped school bus. The Kansas State Department of Education (KSDE) has tracked school bus loading and unloading fatalities for 53 years through its annual National School Bus Loading and Unloading Survey. The latest report provided a 53-year summary that showed 1,267 fatalities over this period with 73% of the victims being age 9 or younger (KSDE, 2023). National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's National Center for Statistics and Analysis (NCSA) reported that during the 10-year period from 2012 to 2021, some 78 children aged 18 or younger were killed as pedestrians going to or from a school bus (NCSA, 2023). Regarding non-fatal crashes, a study using data for the years 2001 to 2003 from the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System All-Injury Program estimated 51,100 school bus-related injuries were treated in emergency departments during that three-year span (McGeehan et al., 2006). That study found 23.8% of those injuries occurred as children were going to or from the bus.

In response to the dangers documented above, the United States Congress identified illegal passing of school buses as an area that warranted further review by NHTSA. Section 24110 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (also referred to as the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, or BIL) that became law on November 15, 2021, required NHTSA to prepare a report reviewing laws addressing illegal passing of school buses.

The current study undertook a literature review to document:

- Prior research on the effectiveness of laws related to illegal passing and best practices, and
- Prior research on the level of enforcement of illegal passing laws and issues encountered with that enforcement.

Study staff then conducted a review of the laws in 54 jurisdictions (50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) covering motorist duties when passing stopped school buses loading or unloading students to document the following.

- State approaches to review, document, and report stop-arm violations
- Penalties for violations
- When the law was vague or unclear, study staff referred to a State's driver license handbook for clarification as to how the State was interpreting the law
- Whether camera enforcement was allowed and requirements concerning
 - Driver face visibility
 - Law enforcement presence or review requirements
- Other laws, or the lack of laws (i.e., no texting while driving ban), that may inhibit the effectiveness of school bus passing laws

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History and Effectiveness of School Bus Passing Laws

This section presents information gathered during the literature review related to the history of laws requiring passing motorists to stop for the protection of children going to or from a stopped school bus. It also summarizes documented evidence on the effectiveness of programs aimed at reducing the illegal passing of school buses, level of enforcement reported in the literature, and reported issues encountered by past programs.

Laws Regulating Illegal Passes. Laws regulating the passing of school buses have been in existence since the 1930s. Among the earliest school bus passing countermeasures was a 1934 section of the *Uniform Vehicle Code (UVC)* requiring drivers to slow to “a speed which is reasonable and prudent ... and in no event in excess of 10 miles per hour” when passing a stopped school bus (National Committee on Uniform Traffic Laws and Ordinances, 1972). Over the years the UVC and the laws of virtually all jurisdictions, including District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands have added requirements for uniform school bus color and various warning light configurations. Now the typical requirement is for an eight-light array of four flashing amber/yellow lights as an advance warning of an upcoming bus stop (0), four red flashing lights to require motorists to stop (0), and the use of a stop-arm with embedded lights (0).

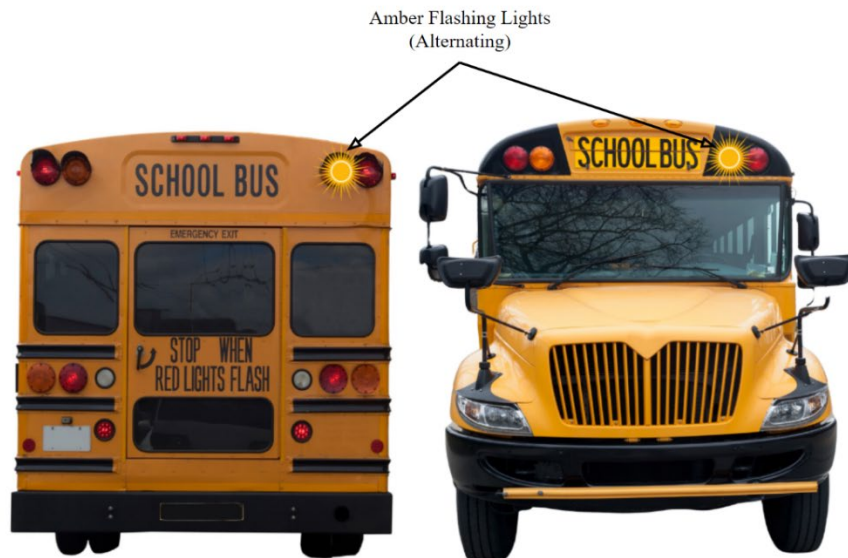


Figure 1. Alternating amber/yellow lights indicating an upcoming stop

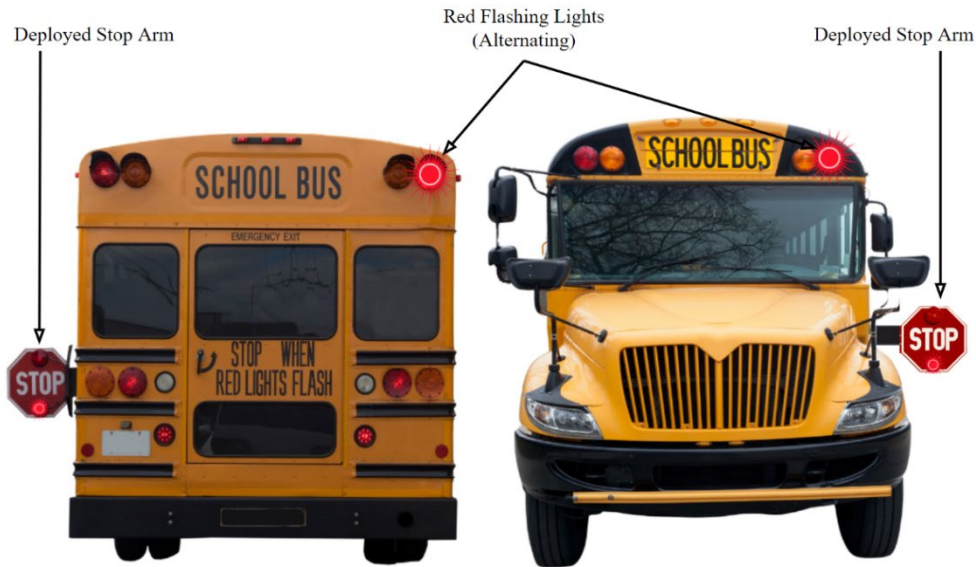


Figure 2. Alternating red lights indicating motorists must stop

The UVC has modified the basic 1934 motorist requirement several times. The first change required drivers to stop, then go, rather than slow down. Subsequent revisions to the UVC and the laws of all States required drivers to stop and remain stopped until the school bus no longer showed its red lights and stop-arm activated. Some of the most recent legal changes involve whether a driver must stop for a school bus on the opposite side of a divided highway while it's red lights are flashing and stop-arm is activated. Unfortunately, the lack of clarity and consistency in the presentation of these laws, particularly the provisions related to divided highways and the need to stop for a school bus on school property can be confusing. Part of the current study was focused on documenting exactly what is specified in the law in each jurisdiction for each of the primary roadway types.

The figures that follow show the types of roadways for which many laws differentiate motorist behaviors.

- Two-lane (Figure 3)
- Two-lane with center turn lane (Figure 4)
- Four-lane undivided (with no separation) (Figure 5)
- Four or more lanes with a center turning lane between directions of travel (Figure 6)
- Four or more lanes divided by a median separating direction of travel (Figure 7)

Although other roadway configurations are possible, these are the most commonly addressed by school bus passing laws along with those for school and private properties.

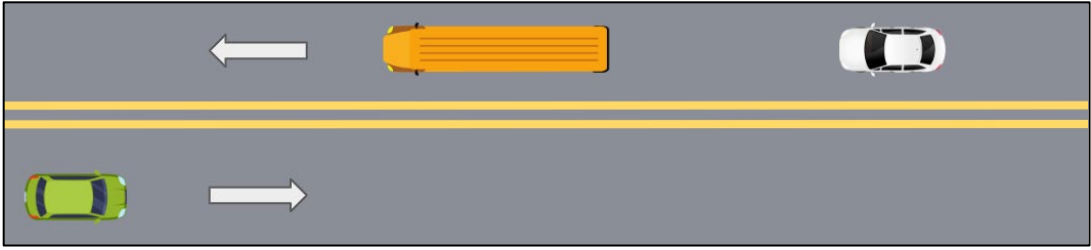


Figure 3. Two-lane roadway

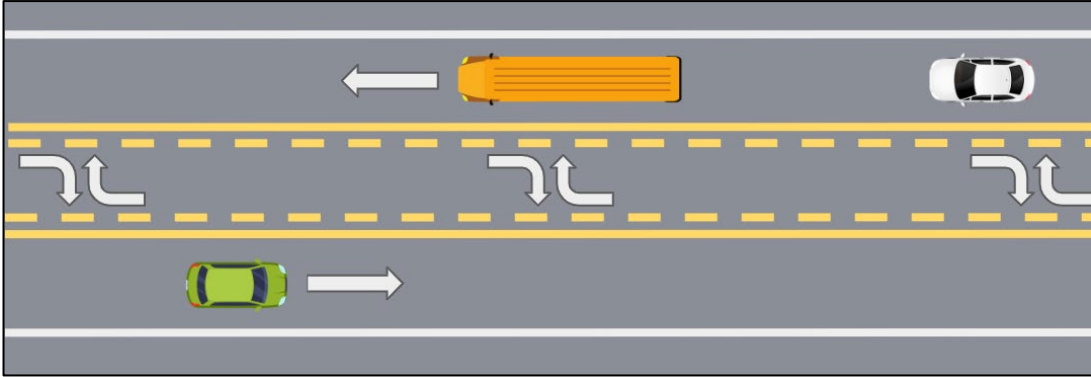


Figure 4. Two-lane roadway with center turn lane

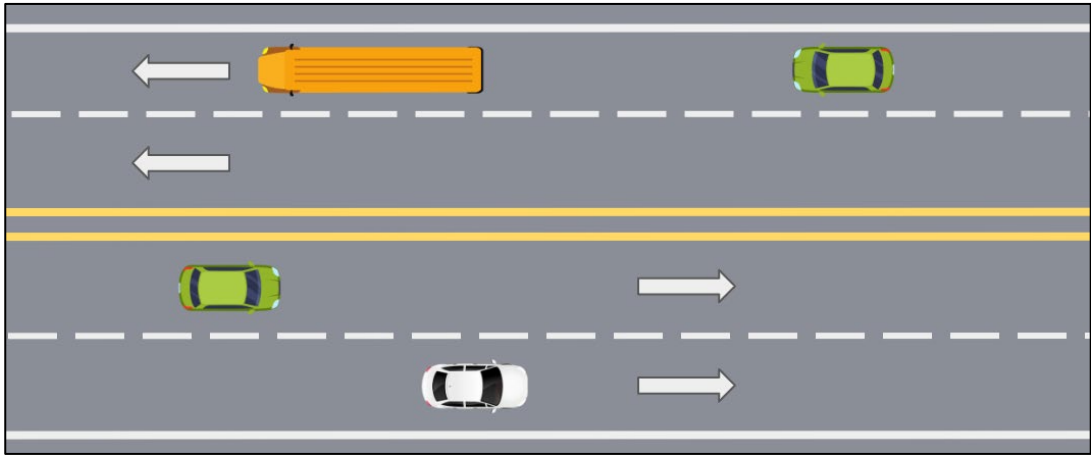


Figure 5. Four-lane undivided roadway

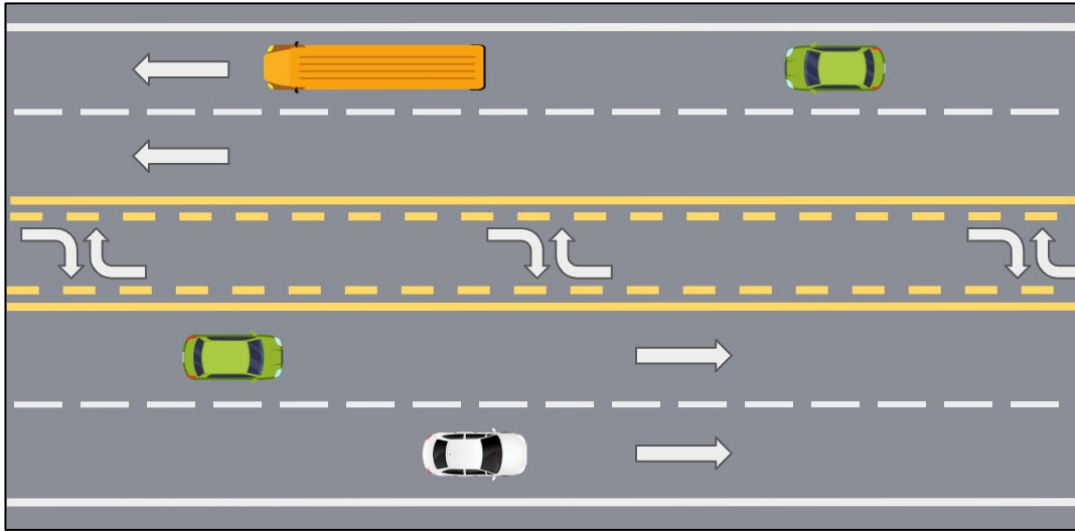


Figure 6. Four or more lanes with a center turn lane between direction of travel

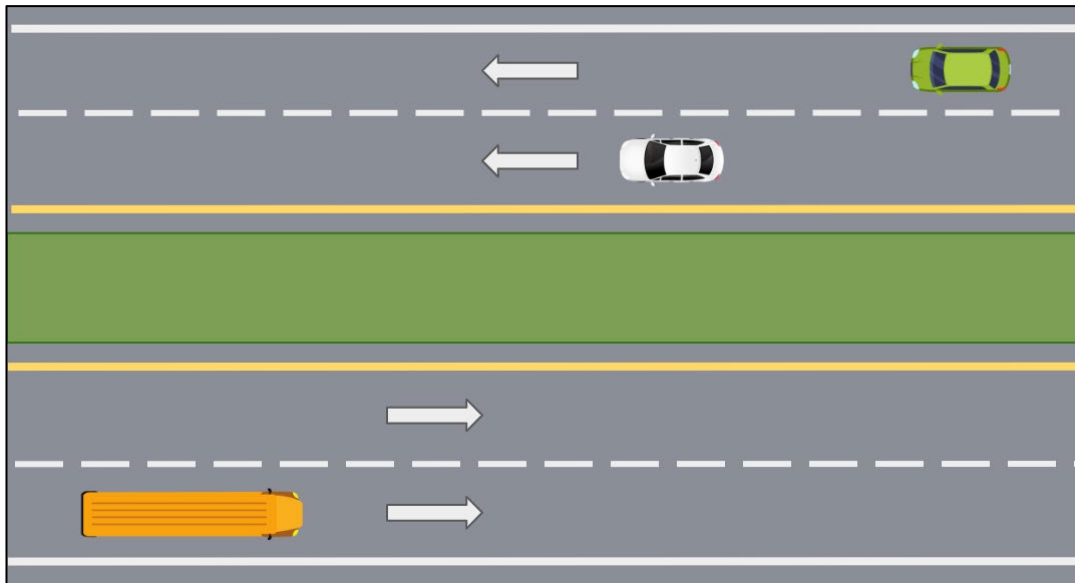


Figure 7. Four or more lanes divided by a median separating direction of travel

Effectiveness of Passing Laws and Best Practices. No information was found that specifically addressed the effectiveness of passing laws in terms of changes in traffic safety outcome measures (e.g., crashes, injuries, deaths) from before to after a particular law was enacted. NHTSA’s (n.d.) *Reducing the Illegal Passing of School Buses: Best Practices Guide*, however, provides an overview of the effectiveness of past programs aimed at reducing the illegal passing of school buses. The main points regarding effectiveness as documented in this best practices guide are summarized below.

- Permitting citizen reports as part of enforcement action may lead to more effective enforcement; however, the guide notes that one issue is whether law enforcement officers (LEOs)/agencies may question the accuracy of civilian reports.

- The type of roadway (e.g., a roadway with a center turn lane or intersections) where a school bus stop occurs is a potential factor in the frequency of violations.
- Bus driver training on proper stops and reports of violations may be one way to reduce violations.
- Judicial officials may reduce a charge or throw out a case entirely. Insufficient evidence can be a problem because a license plate number is often required, which can be difficult for bus drivers to obtain while they operate the bus. Charges may also be reduced because fines can be high, and magistrates/judges may be reluctant to impose such penalties. Tracking repeat offenders is also a challenge as many offenses are pleaded to a lesser charge.
- Violations can be difficult to observe because they often occur in places officers do not routinely patrol or simply because there are not enough officers to monitor the situation because they are required elsewhere. Cameras can capture footage of illegal passes to support enforcement and reduce the burden of the bus driver to make reports of illegal passes in States where bus driver reports are allowed for enforcement action to be taken. Cameras are not without limitations, though, as acquiring identifying vehicle information and the fixed position of the camera can be a challenge.

NHTSA's *Best Practices Guide* also provides lessons learned by States and local areas that have taken on the challenge of reducing the illegal passing of stopped school buses to create a model program to reduce violations. It also describes some of the interesting and innovating activities undertaken in programs around the country. Most importantly, the *Best Practices Guide* indicates that a successful comprehensive effort to reduce stop-arm violations must be two-pronged involving education/awareness and enforcement. The primary goal of such programs is to both raise awareness of the need for compliance with the law as well as educate about the contents of the law and associated risks. The guide indicates it is important to educate:

- School bus drivers in proper stopping procedures as well as the law,
- School bus passengers in how to enter and exit the bus safely, and
- Motorists on the law and the dangers of not obeying the law (e.g., citation, fine, points on their license, student injury or death)

The *Best Practices Guide* notes it is important to remember the ultimate aim is to change behavior and to provide information in a way that gets people's attention but does not offend them or make them unwilling to listen. Similarly, how vigorously enforcement can be implemented will depend on local law enforcement commitment and other resources available in a community.

Automated Camera Enforcement. A more recent development that has at least some documented evidence regarding effectiveness involves the use of automated camera enforcement to catch violators. The pupil transportation industry has added camera technology to the outside of school buses as one solution to enforcing laws related to illegal passing of stopped school buses. A Governor's Highway Safety Association (GHSA) report on automated traffic enforcement noted, "While research on the effectiveness of speed and red-light cameras is abundant, there is far less research on the effectiveness of stop-arm cameras on school buses." (DeWeese, 2023, p. 12).

As part of a NHTSA study, Katz et al. (2021) undertook a review of existing programs and the literature to describe the state-of-practice on stop-arm enforcement in the United States. Most of the evidence for the effectiveness of stop-arm cameras provided by the program and literature review in that study was anecdotal in nature or included only counts of citations issued during a given period. That review noted stop-arm cameras have been operating since 2011 with two primary approaches in use, license plate recognition and facial recognition. Katz et al. (2021) indicated many States/jurisdictions required a video clip of the illegal maneuver and a clear image of the license plate. That information was then shared with local law enforcement for review. The law enforcement agency would then either issue a warning or citation with penalties varying widely depending on jurisdiction. The study noted still images were generally clipped from videos and used for identification purposes. Katz et al. noted some States required privacy safeguards for images of drivers and passengers. It was not clear from this document how many jurisdictions allowed issuance of citations to the vehicle owner versus the person who was driving the vehicle at the time of the violation.

Katz et al. (2021) also involved the evaluation of stop-arm camera programs in three school districts along with an analysis of data provided by vendors of stop-arm cameras at 34 locations. Unfortunately, the three programs were not implemented consistently across sites, which made interpretation of the results difficult. Overall, an analysis of bus driver-reported violations showed decreases in violations at one of the sites after the camera policy announcement compared to before the announcement. Another site showed significant decreases in bus driver-reported violations after program implementation when comparing the pre-camera installation phase to the initial warning phases. Across all the camera vendor data analyzed by Katz et al, only 1.87% of violators out of 139,913 violations were deemed to be repeat offenders. It is not clear, however, how many of these violations led to a citation and subsequent conviction.

Katz et al. (2021) provided the best documentation to date of issues related to enforcement of laws about illegal passing of school buses through the use of camera systems. That study noted issues with the following.

- How citations are sent out – Not following State requirements for issuing citations led to one school system terminating automated cameras usage for enforcement. There was one instance of a State modifying its law to permit citations to be mailed to allow for operation of camera systems.
- Equipment problems – Some locales reported camera systems failing to work altogether or images not being of sufficient quality to accurately identify vehicle license plates or drivers. One location had issues with the incorrect license plate numbers being recorded and citations being sent to the wrong addresses.
- Differing interpretations of the law – One location reported that dismissals of citations may have been due to hearing officers interpreting the law differently.
- Cost and staffing – Limited resources in money and staffing to buy and install camera systems appear to be a problem. Some locales are either foregoing camera systems altogether or only installing them on some buses.
- Reduced revenue – Legislation may contain requirements for distributing the revenue obtained through paid citations. State distribution of funds varies but is typically distributed among the State, municipalities, school districts, and vendors. States may also earmark funds for school transportation budgets, school zone improvements, school

technology funds, or other educational programs. Having a large proportion of citations dismissed or charges reduced affected camera-related revenue.

- Insufficient violations – Pilot programs in some jurisdictions had too few violations to justify the cost of installing and operating cameras.
- Thinking there is not a problem – Some jurisdictions decided against installing cameras because they did not see the issue as significant in their areas.

One publication from Montgomery County, Maryland, provided information on the level of enforcement (i.e., citations issued) using camera systems (Montgomery County Government, 2022). This report was required by the State legislature to “publicly provide information on the County’s school bus monitoring camera program and steps Montgomery County has taken to reduce violations of passing a stopped school bus through bus stop reviews and driver outreach.” (Montgomery County Government, 2022).

The Montgomery County’s report (2022, p. 9) on its camera enforcement efforts did, however, include the following statement “Based on the low level of repeat offenders for the school bus monitoring program and experience from the red-light and speed automated enforcement program, the County expects the number of citations issued to decrease over the next five years.” No specific information was provided on repeat offender rates (i.e., recidivism rate) or crash rates, and no information of similar quality is readily available from other locales to compare to the data in Montgomery County. As such, it is not currently possible to draw any conclusions regarding the effectiveness of the program other than to say it appears to be leading to the identification of many violators who are then cited for the violations. As shown in Table 1, the camera systems have generated many citations, peaking at 59,151 in fiscal year (FY) 2022.

Table 1. Montgomery County, Maryland camera citations issued

	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20*	FY21*	FY22
Citations	16,388	34,033	54,492	50,106	6,910	59,151
Citations per active camera	73.5	67.4	55.2	36.0	4.7	36.7
Citations from opposite direction	0	20,626	34,184	31,217	4,741	41,799
Citations from same direction	0	12,858	20,299	18,889	2,169	17,352
Citations with direction not captured	16,388	549	9	0	0	0
Total fines	\$2,048,500	\$8,508,250	\$13,621,875	\$12,526,500	\$1,727,500	\$14,787,750

*School closures during COVID-19 pandemic resulted in fewer bus trips.

Note: Table recreated from page 9 of the report by Montgomery County Government (2022).

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Law Review Methodology

This part of the study involved a detailed review of the stop-arm legal code in each State relating to the behavior of the motorists who may encounter stopped school buses. The vehicle and traffic law (VTL) in each State generally contains rules that regulate the behavior of motorists who may encounter a stopped school bus and is typically the source of information contained in driver license handbooks. Other regulations or codes in a State can also contain information related to school buses and was included in this review when relevant.

The first step was to identify all potentially relevant sections of the legal code in each State. Westlaw served as the primary source of legal codes.³ The project team used Westlaw's keyword search function to identify potential sections or subsections of the entire legal code in each State that could be related to the illegal passing of school buses. The staff member ran original searches for each State using the search string: (school bus OR schoolbus) AND (pass! Stop! Overtake! Camera). As a check, the search results were cross-referenced with the statutes referenced in the National Conference of State Legislatures school bus stop-arm camera law summary (NCSL, 2024) to confirm the searches were not excluding relevant laws, at least for that one topic for which similar research had been conducted recently. The check showed the search approach was capturing equivalent information. The full search was completed on April 1, 2022. It is important to note that States may have revised their laws since this review was undertaken.

Researchers experienced in the review of legal code first conducted an extensive review of the law provisions specific to school bus passing in several States to determine the scope of the information that could be extracted from the laws in order to meet as many of the requirements listed in the BIL as possible. Based on this review, the researchers drafted a standard form into which each jurisdiction's requirements were compiled. The study team then completed the form for a given State using the available information. In many instances a law may have several interpretations possible given the language used. In these instances, study staff referred to a State's driver license handbook or other sources (e.g., State driver licensing website) for clarification as to how the State was interpreting the law. When the law was not clear, researchers marked it as "unclear" in the summary form.

Once the final reviews began, any regulations or codes in a State that contained the keywords related to passing or overtaking school buses were reviewed. Even if a section did not initially appear relevant to motorists passing a stopped bus, it was still reviewed for completeness. For example, if the search resulted in a hit related to requirements of school buses to stop at railroad crossings, study staff would review it to determine if it had any relevance to motor vehicle operators illegally passing stopped school buses. Similarly, any codes that referenced school bus driver licensing requirements would be reviewed just in case there was some mention of illegal passing of school buses such as bus driver reporting requirements. In addition to the laws uncovered by these searches, study staff also reviewed laws that were referenced within the identified statutes if the other laws appeared relevant to the review. For example, the school bus related code may provide a cross-reference to a separate code on penalties for traffic violations. Staff would then review that referenced code for information as appropriate.

³ Thomson Reuters Corporation, Toronto, Canada. www.westlawinternational.com

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Results

Overview of School Bus Passing Laws

This section presents summary tables of selected school bus passing provisions in the law of each of the 54 jurisdictions reviewed. The Appendix to this report includes details of each jurisdiction’s school bus passing laws including references to the reviewed code sections and other sources reviewed for each jurisdiction if the reader would like more information.

Table 2 summarizes the motorist stop requirements when overtaking from behind, or approaching from the front, a stopped school bus on an undivided or divided roadway. As shown in the table, all jurisdictions require a motorist to stop while overtaking from behind a stopped school bus regardless of the road type (undivided or divided). The stop requirements are more variable among the jurisdictions when a motorist is approaching a stopped school bus from the front. On an undivided roadway, 42 jurisdictions require a motorist to stop when approaching a stopped school bus from the front and another 12 only require a motorist to stop in certain situations, the most common (10 of the 12 jurisdictions) being on an undivided roadway with fewer than 4 lanes. Utah only requires motorists to stop on undivided roadways of fewer than 5 lanes. Washington State only requires motorists to stop on undivided 2-lane roadways, but not on roadways with 3 or more lanes. Five jurisdictions (Florida, Guam, Hawaii, New York, West Virginia) require a motorist to stop when approaching a stopped school bus on a divided roadway and 40 do not require a stop. The remaining 9 jurisdictions only require a motorist to stop when approaching on a divided roadway of fewer than 4 lanes. It is important to note that State laws can vary in what constitutes a divided highway.

Table 2. Requirements when overtaking or approaching a stopped school bus

State	Overtaking From Behind Yes = Stop Required		Approaching From Front Yes = Stop Required	
	Undivided Roadway	Divided Roadway	Undivided Roadway	Divided Roadway
AL	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
AK	Yes	Yes	Yes	<4 lane roads – Yes 4+ lane roads – No
AZ	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
AR	Yes	Yes	Yes	No ⁴
CA	Yes	Yes	<4 lane roads – Yes 4+ lane roads – No	No
CO	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
CT	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
DE	Yes	Yes	<4 lane roads – Yes 4+ lane roads – No	<4 lane roads – Yes 4+ lane roads – No
DC	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
FL	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

⁴ Median must be 20 feet or more.

State	Overtaking From Behind Yes = Stop Required		Approaching From Front Yes = Stop Required	
	Undivided Roadway	Divided Roadway	Undivided Roadway	Divided Roadway
GA	Yes	Yes	Yes	No ⁵
GU	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
HI	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
ID	Yes	Yes	<4 lane roads – Yes 4+ lane roads – No	<4 lane roads – Yes 4+ lane roads – No
IL	Yes	Yes	<4 lane roads – Yes 4+ lane roads – No	<4 lane roads – Yes 4+ lane roads – No
IN	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
IA	Yes	Yes	<4 lane roads – Yes 4+ lane roads – No	<4 lane roads – Yes 4+ lane roads – No
KS	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
KY	Yes	Yes	<4 lane roads – Yes 4+ lane roads – No	<4 lane roads – Yes 4+ lane roads – No
LA	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
ME	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
MD	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
MA	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
MI	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
MN	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
MS	Yes	Yes	Yes	<4 lane roads – Yes 4+ lane roads – No
MO	Yes	Yes	<4 lane roads – Yes 4+ lane roads – No	No
MT	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
NE	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
NV	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
NH	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
NJ	Yes	Yes	Yes	No ⁶
NM	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
NY	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
NC	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
ND	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

⁵ Includes multilane roads with center turn lane.

⁶ Must slow to 10 mph or less.

State	Overtaking From Behind Yes = Stop Required		Approaching From Front Yes = Stop Required	
	Undivided Roadway	Divided Roadway	Undivided Roadway	Divided Roadway
OH	Yes	Yes	<4 lane roads – Yes 4+ lane roads – No	<4 lane roads – Yes 4+ lane roads – No
OK	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
OR	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
PA	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
PR	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
RI	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
SC	Yes	Yes	<4 lane roads – Yes 4+ lane roads – No	No
SD	Yes	Yes	<4 lane roads – Yes 4+ lane roads – No	<4 lane roads – Yes 4+ lane roads – No
TN	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
TX	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁷	No
UT	Yes	Yes	<5 lane roads ⁸ – Yes 5+ lane roads – No	No
VT	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
VA	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
VI	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
WA	Yes	Yes	2 lane roads – Yes 3+ lane roads – No	No
WV	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes ⁹
WI	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
WY	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Penalties for Illegally Passing a Stopped School Bus

Table 3 shows the penalties for illegally passing a stopped school bus by State and the wide variability in possible penalties. Few jurisdictions had mandatory penalties that were not subject to judicial discretion. Also, a jurisdiction may specify different penalties for the same offense depending on factors such as injury severity, crash circumstances, or the manner in which the

⁷ Includes highways with roadways separated by a left turn lane.

⁸ Lane count can include center left turn lane.

⁹ Motorist need not stop when driving on a controlled access highway and a bus is stopped on a different roadway, or adjacent to the highway, and where pedestrians are not permitted to cross the roadway.

violator was apprehended. Twenty-five jurisdictions list a violation as a misdemeanor offense,¹⁰ with 8 increasing to a felony after serious bodily injury or death.¹¹ Another 30 record the offense as a civil offense/violation.¹² Overall, 35 jurisdictions assess points on a driver's license for illegally passing a school bus (10 States do not have a points system). The points for a given offense can range from 1 to 25. Florida and Michigan increase points assessed if there is a serious injury or death associated with the violation, and North Carolina increases points assessed if operating a commercial motor vehicle. Fines vary widely, from \$75 and up to \$2,500 plus court costs for a first offense.¹³ Some jurisdictions list specific minimum or maximum fines. Twenty-six jurisdictions have increased fines for subsequent violations of the same type,¹⁴ and 9 jurisdictions have increased fines with injury, death, type of roadway, and passing (or attempting to pass) on the right of the bus. The possibility of imprisonment was mentioned in 21 jurisdictions. Twenty-seven jurisdictions allow for suspension or revocation of a driver's license under a variety of conditions (e.g., injury or death). Of the 24 jurisdictions that allow camera enforcement, 13 have different camera enforcement penalties while 11 either do not mention different penalties or have identical penalties.

¹⁰ Guam and Indiana only charge with a misdemeanor if the driver is convicted of reckless driving. Michigan only charges with a misdemeanor if there is an injury. Montana only charges with a misdemeanor if the driver overtakes the bus on the right, makes contact with the bus, or makes contact with a child within 30 feet of the bus. Tennessee has differences in camera and non-camera law for what constitutes a misdemeanor.

¹¹ Michigan only increases to a felony if there is a death. Texas only increases to a state jail felony if there is a previous serious injury conviction, the first occasion of which results in a Class A misdemeanor.

¹² Alabama increases to a felony at the fourth and subsequent convictions. Guam and Indiana only charge with a violation if not considered reckless. Maine charges only the registered vehicle owner with a traffic infraction, the driver receives a Class E misdemeanor. New York and North Carolina only charge infractions/violations in the statutes regarding cameras. South Dakota only charges a civil penalty to the registered vehicle owner if the driver is unknown.

¹³ Oregon charges corporations up to \$4,000.

¹⁴ North Carolina and Tennessee only increase with subsequent violations in statutes mentioning cameras.

Table 3. Penalties for illegally passing a stopped school bus

State	Type	Offense Severity	Points Per Offense	Fines	Jail/Prison	License Suspension/Revocation
AL	Non-Camera	<u>First through third convictions</u> – Violation <u>Fourth conviction</u> – Class C felony	5	<u>First violation</u> – \$150 to \$300 <u>Second violation</u> – \$300 to \$500 <u>Third violation</u> – \$500 to \$1,000 <u>Fourth violation</u> – \$1,000 to \$3,000	Not mentioned	<u>First violation</u> – None <u>Second violation</u> – 30 days <u>Third violation</u> – 90 days <u>Fourth violation</u> – 1 year
	Camera	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	\$300 civil fine, with no mention of differences by number of prior violations or severity of incident	Not mentioned	Not mentioned
AK	Non-Camera	Class B misdemeanor	6	Up to \$2,000	Up to 90 days	Not mentioned
AZ	Non-Camera	Civil infraction	2	<u>First violation</u> – At least \$250 <u>Second violation within 36 months</u> – At least \$750 <u>Third violation or subsequent violations within 36 months</u> – At least \$1,000	Not mentioned	<u>Second violation within 36 months</u> – Up to 6 months <u>Third or subsequent violations within 36 months</u> – 6 months to 1 year

State	Type	Offense Severity	Points Per Offense	Fines	Jail/Prison	License Suspension/Revocation
AR	Non-Camera	Misdemeanor <i>Demonstrates “reckless disregard for the safety of the passengers of the school bus”</i> – Class A misdemeanor	8	\$250 to \$1,000 and/or jail <i>Class A misdemeanor</i> – \$500 to \$2,500*	Up to 90 days, and/or fine	Court may order 21 days to 1 year
CA	Non-Camera	Not mentioned	1	<i>First offense</i> – \$150 to \$250 <i>Second offense</i> – \$500 to \$1,000	Not mentioned	1-year suspension for a third conviction within 3 years
CO	Non-Camera	<i>First offense</i> – Class 2 misdemeanor <i>Subsequent conviction within 5 years</i> – Class 1 misdemeanor	6	<i>Class 2 misdemeanor</i> – \$150 to \$300 <i>Class 1 misdemeanor</i> – \$300 to \$1,000 for Class 1 (With or without prison)	<i>Class 2 misdemeanor</i> – 10 to 90 days <i>Class 1 misdemeanor</i> – 10 days to 1 year (With or without fine)	Not mentioned
CT	Non-Camera	Infraction or violation	4	<i>First offense</i> – \$450 <i>Subsequent offenses</i> – \$500 to \$1,000 and/or jail	Up to 30 days for second and subsequent violations	Not mentioned
DE	Non-Camera	Not mentioned	6	<i>First offense</i> – \$115 to \$230 and/or jail <i>Subsequent offenses within 3 years</i> – \$115 to \$575 and/or jail	<i>First offense</i> – 30 to 60 days and/or fine <i>Subsequent offenses within 3 years</i> – 60 days to 6 months and/or fine	1 month to 1 year
	Camera	Civil violation	Not mentioned	<i>First offense</i> – \$100 <i>Each subsequent offense within 10 years</i> – \$500	Not mentioned	Not mentioned

State	Type	Offense Severity	Points Per Offense	Fines	Jail/Prison	License Suspension/Revocation
DC	Non-Camera	Civil infraction	4	\$500	Not mentioned	Not mentioned
FL	Non-Camera	Moving violation (civil)	4; 6 if serious injury or death	At least \$200 plus \$65 <u>Passing on right</u> – at least \$400 plus \$65 <u>Serious injury or death</u> – \$1,500	Not mentioned	<u>Second offense in 5 years</u> – 180 days to 1 year <u>Second offense of passing on right</u> – 360 days to 2 years <u>Serious injury or death</u> – at least 1 year
GA	Non-Camera	Moving traffic violation	6	<u>First offense</u> – \$300 <u>Second offense within 5 years</u> – \$750 <u>Third and subsequent offenses</u> – \$1,000	Not mentioned	Not mentioned
	Camera	Non-criminal traffic violation	None	\$250 civil monetary penalty	Not mentioned	Not mentioned
GU	Non-Camera	<u>Not convicted of reckless driving</u> – violation <u>Reckless driving</u> – petty misdemeanor <u>Reckless driving and results in bodily injury or property damage, or if second or subsequent violation conviction within 5 years</u> – misdemeanor	Not mentioned	<u>Violation</u> – \$300	Not mentioned	<u>First conviction of reckless driving</u> – up to 30 days <u>Second conviction of reckless driving</u> – up to 60 days <u>Bodily injury, or third and subsequent convictions of reckless driving</u> – up to 6 months

State	Type	Offense Severity	Points Per Offense	Fines	Jail/Prison	License Suspension/Revocation
HI	Non-Camera	Not mentioned	No (no points system)	Up to \$500 <i>On State highway</i> – up to \$1,000	Not mentioned	Not mentioned
ID	Non-Camera	Not mentioned	4	<i>First offense</i> – at least \$200 <i>Second offense within 5 years</i> – \$400 <i>Third offense within 5 years of the prior 2 offenses</i> – \$600	Not mentioned	Not mentioned
IL	Non-Camera	Not mentioned	25	<i>First offense</i> – \$300 <i>Second or subsequent offense within 5 years</i> – \$1,000	Not mentioned	<i>First offense</i> – 3 months <i>Second or subsequent offense within 5 years</i> – 1 year
	Camera	Civil penalty	No, offense explicitly not recorded in driver record	<i>First offense</i> – up to \$150 <i>Subsequent offenses</i> – up to \$500 <i>Failure to pay in a timely manner</i> – up to \$100 additional penalty	Not mentioned	Not mentioned
IN	Non-Camera	Class A infraction <i>Passes bus recklessly</i> – Class A misdemeanor <i>Results in bodily injury</i> – Level 6 felony <i>Results in death</i> – Level 5 felony	8	<i>Class A misdemeanor</i> – up to \$5,000 <i>Level 6 or Level 5 felony</i> – Up to \$10,000	<i>Class A misdemeanor</i> – up to 1 year <i>Level 6 felony</i> – 6 months to 2 ½ years <i>Level 5 felony</i> – 1 to 6 years (plus possible fine)	<i>First offense</i> – up to 90 days <i>At least 1 previous offense</i> – up to 1 year

State	Type	Offense Severity	Points Per Offense	Fines	Jail/Prison	License Suspension/Revocation
IA	Non-Camera	<u>First offense</u> – simple misdemeanor <u>Second and subsequent offenses</u> – serious misdemeanor	Not mentioned	<u>First offense</u> – \$345 to \$930 (or imprisonment or both) <u>Second and subsequent offense</u> – \$430 to \$2,560 (and possible imprisonment)	<u>First offense</u> – up to 30 days (or fine or both) <u>Second or subsequent offense</u> – up to 1 year (in addition to fine)	<u>First offense</u> – 30 days <u>Second offense</u> – 90 days <u>Third or subsequent offense</u> – 180 days
KS	Non-Camera	Traffic infraction	Not mentioned (no points system)	<u>First violation</u> – \$315 <u>Second violation within 5 years</u> – \$750 <u>Third and succeeding violations within 5 years</u> – \$1,000	Not mentioned	Not mentioned
KY	Non-Camera	<u>First offense</u> – Class B misdemeanor <u>Second offense</u> – Class A misdemeanor	6	<u>First offense</u> – \$100 to \$200 and/or jail <u>Each subsequent offense within 3 years</u> – \$300 to \$500	<u>First offense</u> – 30 to 60 days and/or fine <u>Each subsequent offense within 3 years</u> – 60 days to 6 months and/or fine	Not mentioned
LA	Non-Camera	Not mentioned	Not mentioned (no points system)	<u>No injury</u> – \$100 to \$500 and/or jail <u>Bodily injury</u> – \$200 to \$500 and/or license suspension <u>Serious bodily injury</u> – \$500 to \$1,000 and/or license suspension <u>Death</u> – \$1,000 to \$5,000 and/or license suspension	<u>No injury</u> – up to 6 months and/or fine <u>Death</u> – up to 12 months	<u>First offense</u> – 30 days <u>Second offense</u> – 60 days <u>Third offense</u> – 1 year <u>Injury</u> – 90 days and/or fine <u>Serious injury</u> – 180 days and/or fine <u>Death</u> – 360 days and/or fine

State	Type	Offense Severity	Points Per Offense	Fines	Jail/Prison	License Suspension/Revocation
ME	Non-Camera	<u>Vehicle driver</u> – Class E misdemeanor <u>Registered vehicle owner</u> – traffic infraction	Not mentioned	\$250 minimum for first offense	Not mentioned	Up to 30 days <u>Second offense within 3 years of first offense</u> – mandatory 30-days
MD	Non-Camera	Civil citation	3	Up to \$570	Not mentioned	Not mentioned
	Camera	Civil citation	No points	Up to \$500	Not mentioned	Not mentioned
MA	Non-Camera	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	<u>First offense</u> – not less than \$250 <u>Second offense</u> – \$500 to \$1,000 <u>Third and subsequent offenses</u> – \$1,000 to \$2,000	Not mentioned	<u>Second conviction</u> – immediate 6-month revocation <u>Third or subsequent conviction</u> – 1-year revocation
MI	Non-Camera	Civil infraction <u>Injury</u> – misdemeanor <u>Death</u> – felony	3 6 if death	Fines for civil infractions set by local courts <u>Injury</u> – up to \$1,000 and/or jail <u>Death</u> – up to \$7,500 and/or jail	<u>Injury</u> – up to 1 year and/or fine <u>Death</u> – up to 15 years and/or fine	Not mentioned
MN	Non-Camera	Misdemeanor <u>Pass or attempt to pass on right side of bus and/or when child is outside the bus on roadway or adjacent sidewalk</u> – gross misdemeanor	Not mentioned (no points system)	<u>Misdemeanor</u> – not less than \$500 <u>Gross misdemeanor</u> – not mentioned	Not mentioned	Misdemeanor violations do not constitute grounds for revocation or suspension of an owner’s or lessee’s license

State	Type	Offense Severity	Points Per Offense	Fines	Jail/Prison	License Suspension/Revocation
MS	Non-Camera	Misdemeanor <u>Serious bodily injury</u> – felony (aggravated assault)	Not mentioned (no points system)	<u>First offense</u> – \$350 to \$750 and/or jail <u>Second or subsequent offense within 5 years</u> – \$750 to \$1,500 and/or jail	Up to 1 year and/or fine <u>Serious bodily injury</u> – 1 to 20 years	<u>Second or subsequent offense</u> – 90 days
MO	Non-Camera	Class A misdemeanor <u>Child is injured</u> – Class E felony <u>Child is killed</u> – Class D felony	2	<u>Class A misdemeanor</u> – up to \$2,000	<u>Class A misdemeanor</u> – up to 1 year <u>Class E felony</u> – up to 4 years <u>Class D felony</u> – up to 7 years	<u>First offense</u> – 90 days <u>Second and subsequent offenses</u> – 120 days
MT	Non-Camera	Civil infraction <u>Motorist overtakes stopped bus on right or makes contact with a stopped bus or with a child within 30 feet of the bus</u> – misdemeanor	2	<u>First offense</u> – a fine of not less than \$500 or more than \$1,000 <u>Second offense</u> – a fine of not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,000. <u>Third or subsequent offense</u> – a fine of not less than \$3,000 or more than \$5,000.	<u>Overtaking stopped bus on right</u> – up to 6 months (and/or fine) <u>Third or subsequent offense</u> – a sentence of imprisonment for a term of not less than 30 days (and/or fines).	Not mentioned
NE	Non-Camera	Class IV misdemeanor	3	\$500	None	Not mentioned
NV	Non-Camera	Misdemeanor	4	<u>First offense or second offense within a year</u> – \$250 to \$500 <u>Third or subsequent offense within 2 years of most recent offense</u> – up to \$1,000	Not mentioned	<u>Second offense within a year</u> – 6 months <u>Third or subsequent offense within 2 years of most recent offense</u> – up to 1 year

State	Type	Offense Severity	Points Per Offense	Fines	Jail/Prison	License Suspension/Revocation
NH	Non-Camera	Violation	6	<u>First offense</u> – \$150 <u>Subsequent offenses</u> – \$250 to \$1,000 <u>Pass stopped bus on the right, first offense</u> – \$500 <u>Pass stopped bus on the right, second and subsequent offenses</u> – \$500 to \$1,200 plus unspecified penalty assessment	Not mentioned	<u>Second or subsequent offense of failing to stop</u> – possible 30-day suspension <u>Second offense of overtaking a stopped bus on the right</u> – mandatory 30-day suspension <u>Subsequent offenses of overtaking a stopped bus on the right</u> – 30 to 120 days
NJ	Non-Camera	Motor vehicle offense	5	<u>First offense</u> – not less than \$100 <u>Subsequent offenses</u> – \$250 (with or without imprisonment)	<u>First offense</u> – up to 15 days OR community service for 15 days <u>Subsequent offenses</u> – up to 15 days	At discretion of head of Motor Vehicle Commission
NM	Non-Camera	“Penalty assessment misdemeanor” unless a person is injured or killed	6	Up to \$300, and/or jail	Up to 90 days, and/or fine	Not mentioned
NY	Non-Camera	Not mentioned	5	<u>First offense</u> – \$250 to \$400 and/or jail <u>Second offense within 3 years</u> – \$600 to \$750 and/or jail <u>Third or subsequent offense all within 3 years</u> – \$750 to \$1,000 and/or jail	<u>First offense</u> – up to 30 days and/or fine <u>Subsequent offenses within 3 years</u> – up to 180 days and/or fine	Not mentioned

State	Type	Offense Severity	Points Per Offense	Fines	Jail/Prison	License Suspension/Revocation
	Camera	Civil infraction	None	<i>First offense</i> – \$250 <i>Second offense within 18 months of first</i> – \$275 <i>Third offense within 18 months of first</i> – \$300 <i>Failure to respond to notice within prescribed time period</i> – possible \$25 additional penalty	None	None
NC	Non-Camera	Class 1 misdemeanor <i>Person struck</i> – Class I felony <i>Person struck and killed</i> – Class H felony	5 if operating a passenger vehicle; 8 if operating a commercial motor vehicle	<i>Class 1 misdemeanor</i> – at least \$500 <i>Class I felony</i> – \$1,250 <i>Class H felony</i> – \$2,500	Not mentioned	<i>Second misdemeanor violation within 3 years</i> – 1-year revocation <i>Class I felony</i> – 2-year revocation <i>Class H felony</i> – 3-year revocation <i>Conviction of a second felony violation or a third misdemeanor violation within any period of time</i> – permanent revocation
	Camera	Non-criminal violation (unless injury or death)	None	<i>First violation</i> – \$400 <i>Second violation</i> – \$650 <i>Subsequent violations</i> – \$1,000	None (non-criminal unless injury or death)	None, if non-criminal
ND	Non-Camera	Non-criminal offense	6	\$100	Not mentioned	Not mentioned
OH	Non-Camera	Citation or traffic violation	2	Up to \$500	Not mentioned	Up to 1 year

State	Type	Offense Severity	Points Per Offense	Fines	Jail/Prison	License Suspension/Revocation
OK	Non-Camera	Not mentioned	4	At least \$100. Additional special assessment of \$100 with proceeds to camera fund and law enforcement entities reviewing camera images.	Not mentioned	<i>First offense</i> – up to 1 year <i>Second and subsequent offenses within 5 years</i> – 3 years
OR	Non-Camera	Class A traffic violation	Not mentioned (no points system)	<i>Class A traffic violation</i> – \$225 to \$2,000 <i>Corporations</i> – up to \$4,000	Not mentioned	Not mentioned
PA	Non-Camera	Summary traffic offense	5	\$250 + \$35 surcharge for School Bus Safety Grant Program Account	Not mentioned	60 days
	Camera	Civil penalty only	None	\$300	None	None
PR	Non-Camera	Administrative fault	Not mentioned	\$150	Not mentioned	Not mentioned
RI	Non-Camera	Civil infraction	No (no points system)	Up to \$300 and/or suspension <i>Subsequent offenses</i> – \$300 to \$500 and/or suspension	Not mentioned	Up to 30 days and/or fine <i>Subsequent offenses</i> – 1 year
	Camera	Civil violation	No (no points system)	\$250 to \$500 and/or suspension	Not mentioned	Up to 30 days and/or fine

State	Type	Offense Severity	Points Per Offense	Fines	Jail/Prison	License Suspension/Revocation
SC	Non-Camera	Misdemeanor <u>“Great bodily injury”</u> <u>or death</u> – felony	6	<u>First misdemeanor offense</u> – at least \$500, or jail, or community service <u>Second or subsequent misdemeanor offense</u> – \$2,000 to \$5,000, or jail <u>Great bodily injury</u> – \$5,000 to \$10,000 <u>Death</u> – \$10,000 to \$25,000	<u>First misdemeanor offense</u> – up to 30 days, or fine, or community service <u>Second or subsequent misdemeanor offense</u> – 30 to 60 days, or fine <u>Great bodily injury</u> – 1 year <u>Death</u> – 1 to 5 years	<u>Felony</u> – 1 year beyond any prison term
SD	Non-Camera	<u>Driver known</u> – Class 2 misdemeanor <u>Driver unknown</u> – civil penalty	Not mentioned	<u>Driver known</u> – up to \$500 and/or jail for driver of vehicle <u>Driver not known</u> – \$250 for vehicle owner	<u>Driver known</u> – up to 30 days and/or fine for driver of vehicle	Not mentioned
TN	Non-Camera	Class A misdemeanor	8	\$250 to \$1,000	Not mentioned	Not mentioned
	Camera	<u>First offense</u> – non-moving traffic violation <u>Second or subsequent offenses</u> – Class A misdemeanor	Not mentioned	<u>First offense</u> – \$200 <u>Second or subsequent offenses</u> – \$250 to \$1,000	Not mentioned	Not mentioned
TX	Non-Camera	Misdemeanor <u>Serious injury to another</u> – Class A misdemeanor <u>Driver previously convicted of Class A school bus passing</u>	Not mentioned	<u>First misdemeanor conviction</u> – \$500 to \$1,250 <u>Second or subsequent offense within 5 years of most recent offense</u> – \$1,000 to \$2,000	<u>Conviction of a subsequent Class A school bus violation</u> – “State jail felony”	<u>Second or subsequent offense</u> – court may suspend for up to 6 months

State	Type	Offense Severity	Points Per Offense	Fines	Jail/Prison	License Suspension/Revocation
		<i>violation</i> – State jail felony				
UT	Non-Camera	Class C misdemeanor	Not mentioned (passing stopped school bus not specific in point schedule)	<i>First offense</i> – \$1,000 and 10 hours of compensatory service <i>Second offense within 5 years</i> – \$2,000 and 20 hours of compensatory service <i>Third or subsequent offense within 5 years of a previous conviction</i> – \$3,000 and 40 hours of compensatory service	Not mentioned	Not mentioned
VT	Non-Camera	Traffic violation	5	Up to \$1,000	Not mentioned	Not mentioned
VA	Non-Camera	Class 1 misdemeanor (reckless driving)	6	Up to \$2,500 plus court costs and/or jail	Up to 1 year and/or fine	60 days to 6 months (reckless driving)
	Camera	Traffic infraction	Not mentioned	\$250 civil penalty	Not mentioned	Not mentioned
VI	Non-Camera	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	<i>First offense</i> – \$75 <i>Second offense</i> – \$100 <i>Third offense</i> – \$125	Not mentioned	Not mentioned
WA	Non-Camera	Traffic infraction	No (no points system)	Up to \$500	Not mentioned	Not mentioned
	Camera	Traffic infraction	No (no points system)	Cannot exceed fine for non-camera violations (up to \$500)	Not mentioned	Not mentioned

State	Type	Offense Severity	Points Per Offense	Fines	Jail/Prison	License Suspension/Revocation
WV	Non-Camera	Misdemeanor <u>Serious injury or death</u> – felony	Not mentioned	<u>First offense</u> – \$500 to \$1,000 and/or jail <u>Second offense</u> – \$1,000 to \$1,500 and/or jail <u>Third and subsequent offenses</u> – \$2,000 and/or jail <u>Serious bodily injury</u> – \$2,000 to \$5,000 plus jail <u>Death</u> – \$5,000 to \$10,000 plus jail <u>Driver unknown</u> – penalties are limited to fines for vehicle owner	<u>Third and subsequent offenses</u> – up to 6 months and/or fine, with mandatory 48 hours jail <u>Serious bodily injury</u> – 1 to 3 years plus fine <u>Death</u> – 1 to 10 years plus fine	<u>First offense</u> – 60 days <u>Second offense</u> – 180 days <u>Third and subsequent offenses</u> – 1 year
WI	Non-Camera	Not mentioned	4	\$30 - \$300 (same for vehicle operator or owner)	Not mentioned	Not mentioned
WY	Non-Camera	Misdemeanor	No (no points system)	<u>First offense</u> – \$195 to \$745 <u>Second and subsequent offenses within 1 year</u> – \$395 to \$995	Not mentioned	Not mentioned
	Camera	No violation charged to registered owner if driver not identified	No (no points system)	\$195 (registered owner if driver not identified)		

* In our review this provision was unclear (no passing statute—not limited to the reckless disregard cases. It is also unclear whether the provisions relating to jail/community service/license termination apply).

Requirement of the Face of a Driver to Be Visible

Table 4 summarizes the use of enforcement cameras affixed to buses and requirements for whether the driver's face must be visible for enforcement action to be taken. stop-arm camera. The table shows that 24 jurisdictions allow the use of enforcement cameras. Among these 24 jurisdictions, 3 were unclear whether the face of the driver was required to be visible. Only 1 jurisdiction (Oklahoma) clearly requires the driver's face to be visible in automated camera footage for enforcement action to be taken. The remaining 20 jurisdictions do not require visibility of the face for enforcement action to be taken. Of the 20 that do not require face visibility, 1 jurisdiction (Arkansas) requires the face to be visible if either the license plate or the motor vehicle itself is not visible. Three jurisdictions (Connecticut, New York, and Washington) prohibit camera footage from capturing the driver's face.

Table 4. Use of cameras and driver face visibility requirements

Jurisdiction	Cameras Allowed	Requirement of the Face of a Driver to Be Visible in Automated Camera Footage if Enforcement Action Is to Be Taken
AL	Yes	No: The rear of the vehicle and/or the license plate must be visible to identify the vehicle owner.
AK	No	N/A
AZ	No	N/A
AR	Yes	No: If the license plate and the motor vehicle itself are sufficiently visible, the operator does not have to be visible in the camera image. If, however, either the motor vehicle or its associated license plate are not sufficiently visible, an identifiable image of the driver must be available for enforcement action to be taken.
CA	No	N/A
CO	No	N/A
CT	Yes	No: Cameras are installed to record images of the license plate and motor vehicle involved in an illegal pass. Camera systems are prohibited from recording an image of occupants of a motor vehicle at the time of an incident.
DE	Yes	No: Camera images discussed in statute include the license plate and a view of the motor vehicle involved in the incident, with the vehicle's owner being held responsible <i>prima facie</i> for the incident unless evidence is provided that another individual was driving the vehicle at the time of violation.
DC	No	N/A
FL	No	N/A
GA	Yes	No: Camera images must include a clear view of vehicles passing the bus.
GU	No	N/A
HI	No	N/A
ID	Yes	Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not stipulate what information must be captured from camera systems (§ 49-1422; § 49-1423).

IL	Yes	No: Camera images must show the motor vehicle involved in the illegal pass, including a clearly visible image of the registration plate or digital registration plate number.
IN	Yes	No: Camera images must show the following during an illegal passing event: (1) an image of the deployed stop sign with red lights flashing; (2) an image of the rear license plate of the alleged violator; and (3) visibility of up to two lanes adjacent to the school bus.
IA	No	N/A
KS	No	N/A
KY	No	N/A
LA	No	N/A
ME	Yes	No: Cameras must capture an image of the vehicle at the time of the illegal pass.
MD	Yes	No: Camera images must include an image of the motor vehicle, license plate, and, if possible, a depiction of the location of the violation.
MA	No	N/A
MI	Yes	No: Cameras must capture an image of the vehicle, the rear license plate, and a distance of at least 200 feet in front of the school bus.
MN	No	N/A
MS	Yes	Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not stipulate what information must be captured from camera systems (§ 63-3-615; § 37-41-59; § 97-3-7).
MO	No	N/A
MT	No	N/A
NE	No	N/A
NV	No	N/A
NH	No	N/A
NJ	No	N/A
NM	No	N/A
NY	Yes	No: The reviewed statutes do not stipulate what information must be captured from camera systems, but to the extent practicable, that photographs produced by such school bus – photo violation monitoring systems shall not include images that identify the driver, the passengers, the contents of the vehicle, pedestrians, and cyclists (§ 1174; § 1174-a).
NC	Yes	No: Cameras must capture an image of the vehicle at the time of the illegal pass.
ND	No	N/A
OH	No	N/A
OK	Yes	Yes: Camera footage of an alleged school bus passing violation must include an identifiable picture of the driver’s face in addition to an image of the vehicle license plate.
OR	No	N/A
PA	Yes	No: Cameras must capture an image of the vehicle at the time of the alleged violation, including the license plate number with State of issuance.

PR	No	N/A
RI	Yes	No: Camera systems must produce a live visual image of the violation (viewable remotely) and a recorded image of the license plate.
SC	Yes	No: Cameras must have a clear view of vehicles illegally passing the bus on either side.
SD	No	N/A
TN	Yes	No: Camera systems must capture an image of a motor vehicle and license plate when illegally approaching or overtaking a school bus.
TX	No	N/A
UT	Yes	No: Camera systems must be capable of producing footage of the rear of the illegally passing vehicle, including the license plate.
VT	No	N/A
VA	Yes	No: Camera systems have the minimum requirement of producing an image of the license plate of an illegally passing vehicle.
VI	No	N/A
WA	Yes	No: Cameras are installed to record images of the license plate and motor vehicle involved in an illegal pass. Systems may not record the faces of vehicle occupants at the time of the incident.
WV	Yes	No: Camera systems must produce a video of the violation that shows the vehicle and license plate.
WI	No	N/A
WY	Yes	Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not stipulate what information from an illegal passing violation must be captured from camera systems (§ 21-3-131; § 31-5-507; § 31-5-1201). However, the statute suggests information obtained from camera systems may, in some instances, facilitate identification of the driver and that such footage may be deemed discoverable for prosecution of other criminal actions (§ 21-3-131).

Law Enforcement Officer Witness Requirements

Table 5 summarizes the need for a LEO to witness an illegal passing event for enforcement action to be taken for each jurisdiction. Study staff attempted to differentiate between witnessing an event in-person and “witnessing” via a review of evidence provided by photo/video from a stop-arm camera system. Among the 54 jurisdictions, only two (Arizona and Nevada) require an LEO to be an in-person witness for enforcement action to be taken. Twenty-eight do not mention in the reviewed statutes whether an LEO in-person witness is required, so it is unclear, whether an LEO in-person witness is required. Twenty-four jurisdictions explicitly mention another party (e.g., bus drivers, private citizens) as being an eligible in-person witness for enforcement action to be taken.

The requirement for an LEO to review footage captured by stop-arm cameras varies across the 24 jurisdictions that allow cameras. Nine jurisdictions (Arkansas, Connecticut, Georgia, Maine, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee) require an LEO to review footage for enforcement action to be taken. Five jurisdictions (Alabama, Delaware, Maryland, New York, Utah) do not require LEOs to review footage for enforcement action to be taken. These jurisdictions permit people other than LEOs such as trained technicians, school district transportation coordinators to review images and suggest violations be issued by designated courts, the DMVs, the associated school systems. The remaining 10 jurisdictions do not mention the LEO requirement for review of footage in the reviewed statutes, so it is unclear, based on the reviewed statutes in these States, whether an LEO is required.

Table 5. LEO witness requirements

State/Territory	Cameras Allowed	In-Person Witness: LEO Witness Required for Enforcement Action to Be Taken	Camera Footage Review: LEO Witness/Review Required for Enforcement Action to Be Taken
AL	Yes	No: Bus drivers can also serve as a witness.	No: Trained technicians can review footage.
AK	No	Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken (§ 28.35.145; § 28.35.161).	N/A
AZ	No	Yes: Bus drivers can also witness but such reports will only result in a warning.	N/A
AR	Yes	No: Bus drivers or any person who witnesses an illegal passing violation can also serve as a witness.	Yes: LEOs request video or photographic evidence from automated cameras as needed for criminal or civil proceedings.
CA	No	No: Bus drivers can also witness but must report	N/A

		violations directly to law enforcement.	
CO	No	No: Bus drivers can also serve as a witness.	N/A
CT	Yes	No: Bus drivers can also serve as a witness.	Yes: Automated camera footage must be reviewed by LEOs investigating the incident.
DE	Yes	No: Bus drivers and school crossing guards can also serve as a witness.	No: A technician authorized by school district personnel is authorized to review.
DC	No	Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken (D.C. Mun. Regs. Rule 18-2209; D.C. Mun. Regs. Rule 18-2600).	N/A
FL	No	Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken (§ 316.172; § 316.027; § 318.18; § 318.19; § 322.0261; § 322.27).	N/A
GA	Yes	No: Bus drivers can also serve as a witness.	Yes: An authorized agent can conduct an initial review and compilation of information from the camera unit, but LEO review is needed prior to citation issuance.
GU	No	Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken (§ 16.3336; § 16.9107; § 16.3111).	N/A
HI	No	Unclear: The reviewed statute does not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken (§ 291C-95).	N/A
ID	Yes	No: Bus drivers can also serve as a witness.	Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss camera footage witness/review requirements for

			enforcement action to be taken (§ 49-1422; § 49-1423).
IL	Yes	Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken (5/11-1414; 5/11-208; 5/11-208.9).	Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss camera footage witness/review requirements for enforcement action to be taken (5/11-1414; 5/11-208; 5/11-208.9).
IN	Yes	Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken (§ 9-21-12-1; § 9-21-12-3; § 9-21-12-13; 575 IAC 1-9-14; § 9-21-12-21; § 9-21-8-52).	Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss camera footage witness/review requirements for enforcement action to be taken (§ 9-21-12-1; § 9-21-12-3; § 9-21-12-13; 575 IAC 1-9-14; § 9-21-12-21; § 9-21-8-52).
IA	No	Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken (§ 321.372; § 761-615.17 (321); § 903.1).	N/A
KS	No	Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken (§ KSA 8-1556; § KSA 8-2118).	N/A
KY	No	Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken (§ 189.370; § 189.990).	N/A
LA	No	No: Bus drivers can also serve as a witness.	N/A
ME	Yes	No: Bus drivers can also serve as a witness.	Yes: Camera footage is released to LEOs to investigate a violation of the law for purposes of prosecution.
MD	Yes	No: Bus drivers can also serve as a witness.	No: A technician who is employed by a law enforcement agency can review footage, but that person need not be an LEO.

MA	No	Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken (90 § 14).	N/A
MI	Yes	Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken (§ 257.682; § 257.1820; § 257.907; § 257.320a; § 257.601b).	Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss camera footage witness/review requirements for enforcement action to be taken (§ 257.682; § 257.1820; § 257.907; § 257.320a; § 257.601b).
MN	No	No: Bus drivers can also serve as a witness.	N/A
MS	Yes	No: Any person who witnesses an illegal passing violation can also serve as a witness.	Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss camera footage witness/review requirements for enforcement action to be taken (§ 63-3-615; § 37-41-59).
MO	No	No: Bus drivers can also serve as a witness.	N/A
MT	No	No: Any person who witnesses an illegal passing violation can also serve as a witness.	N/A
NE	No	Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken (§ 60-6,175; § 60-4,182; § 28-106).	N/A
NV	No	Yes: Bus drivers can also witness but such reports will only result in a warning.	N/A
NH	No	No: Bus drivers or any person who witnesses an illegal passing violation can also serve as a witness.	N/A
NJ	No	Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be	N/A

		taken (§ 39:4-128.1; § 39:3B-2).	
NM	No	Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken (§ 66-7-347; § 66-8-116; § 18.19.5.52; § 66-8-7).	N/A
NY	Yes	Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken (§ 1174; § 1174-a).	No: A technician who is employed by the county, city, town, or village can review footage.
NC	Yes	Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken (§ 20-217; § 115C-242.1; § 153A-246; § 66-207).	Yes: Automated camera footage must be reviewed by an LEO.
ND	No	Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken (§ 39-10-46; § 30-06.1-06; § 39.06.1).	N/A
OH	No	Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken (§ 4511.75; § 4510.02; § 4510.036).	N/A
OK	Yes	No: Bus drivers can also serve as a witness.	Yes: Appropriate personnel at school district must extract data that are then submitted to LEOs for further review.
OR	No	Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken (§ 811.155).	N/A
PA	Yes	No: Bus drivers or any person who witnesses an illegal	Yes: Automated camera footage must be reviewed by an LEO.

		passing violation can also serve as a witness.	
PR	No	Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken (§ 5289; § 5305).	N/A
RI	Yes	No: A bus driver, bus monitor, or another private citizen with evidence providing sufficient probable cause that a violation occurred is an eligible witness and may report an incident.	Yes: Automated camera footage must be reviewed and verified by an LEO before a summons is issued.
SC	Yes	Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken (§ 56-5-2770; § 56-5-2773; § 56-5-2780).	Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss camera footage witness/review requirements for enforcement action to be taken (§ 56-5-2770; § 56-5-2773; § 56-5-2780).
SD	No	Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken (§ 32-32-6; § 32-32-9; § 22-6-2).	N/A
TN	Yes	Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken (§ 55-8-151; § 55-8-198).	Yes: Automated camera footage must be reviewed and verified by a State-commissioned or POST-verified LEO.
TX	No	Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken (§ 545.066).	N/A
UT	Yes	No: Bus drivers can also serve as a witness.	No: School district transportation coordinators are also authorized to review automated camera footage.
VT	No	Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements	N/A

		for enforcement action to be taken (§ 1075; § 1015; § 2302).	
VA	Yes	No: A bus driver or school bus supervisor is also an eligible witness.	Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss camera footage witness/review requirements for enforcement action to be taken (§ 46.2-859; § 46.2-844).
VI	No	Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken (§ 495; § 512).	N/A
WA	Yes	No: Bus drivers can also serve as a witness.	Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss camera footage witness/review requirements for enforcement action to be taken (§ 46.61.370; § 46.63.180; § 46.63.110; § 46.61.372; § 46.63.030; § 46.63.075).
WV	Yes	No: Bus drivers can also serve as a witness.	Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss camera footage witness/review requirements for enforcement action to be taken (§ 17C-12-7; § 126-92-12; § 126-92-Attachment A; § 17C-12-9).
WI	No	No: Bus drivers can also serve as a witness.	N/A
WY	Yes	Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken (§ 31-5-507; § 21-3-131; § 31-5-1201).	Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss camera footage witness/review requirements for enforcement action to be taken (§ 31-5-507; § 21-3-131; § 31-5-1201).

Laws Reducing Stop-Arm Camera Effectiveness

While it is theoretically possible a wide variety of laws in a given State could impact stop-arm camera effectiveness, this study did not identify any documented evidence that other laws (i.e., statutes/legal code outside the VTL pertaining directly to passing of stopped school buses) were impacting stop-arm camera effectiveness. As the installation of stop-arm camera systems increases across the country, this situation could change. One possible way to monitor this area of interest would be to survey prosecutors, law enforcement, school systems, or camera system operators on an ongoing basis to see if and how violators are attempting to contest citations for illegally passing a stopped school bus. If a certain argument that references other laws gains

traction and is leading to dismissal of citations, these types of officials in the judicial system would be best positioned to provide this and other relevant information.

Overview of Texting Laws

The results from NHTSA's 2022 National Occupant Protection Use Survey (NOPUS) estimated 3.1% of drivers were visibly manipulating a handheld device. NHTSA's 2015 National Survey on Distracted Driving Attitudes and Behaviors revealed that 9% of respondents said they send texts or emails while driving (Schroeder et al., 2018). Given the dangers associated with texting and driving, the BIL contained a requirement for a review of "the lack of primary enforcement for texting and driving offenses" as one possible issue affecting safety countermeasures in school bus loading zones.

No studies were identified directly linking texting laws or the lack of primary enforcement of texting and driving laws to illegal passing of school buses. Similarly, no studies were identified estimating how many illegal passes were directly a result of texting and driving.

Study staff reviewed each of the 54 jurisdictions' laws related to texting and driving. All but one (Montana) of the 54 jurisdictions ban drivers from text messaging while driving.¹⁵ Some States explicitly stated whether an LEO could stop a driver solely for a violation of the texting law (i.e., primary enforcement) or whether another offense must be observed as the basis for the stop (i.e., secondary enforcement). The laws of other States did not provide enough information to make this determination. Study staff used data compiled by the NCSL (2023) to make the primary/secondary law determination. Additionally, for jurisdictions not included in the NCSL database (i.e., Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands), the determination of primary/secondary law status was based on GHSA's (2023) assessment that included information provided by State highway safety offices that went above what was present in many States' laws. From these sources only two jurisdictions (Missouri and Nebraska) enforce texting laws as a secondary offense. The remaining 51 jurisdictions enforce texting laws as a primary offense for which law enforcement can stop a driver for texting alone (NCSL, 2023; GHSA, 2023).

Discussion

The current study undertook a literature review and review of the laws in 54 jurisdictions (50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) covering a motorist's duties when passing a stopped school bus in the process of loading or unloading students. Overall, the study found illegal passing of a stopped school bus is a prevalent concept, however, the summary tables in this report and summary information in the Appendix illustrate its lack of universality. Variations in State laws dictate that passing a bus from the front on a divided highway may be illegal in some States but permissible under specific roadway conditions in others. What constitutes illegal behavior in one jurisdiction may not be prohibited in a neighboring one. Given the high mobility of the U.S. population, the proximity of urban centers to more than one jurisdiction, and the significant disparities in the content and language of applicable laws, confusion regarding the legality of actions surrounding a school bus is not unexpected.

¹⁵ Distracted driving laws cover a wide range of behaviors and the applicability of "texting while driving" differs by State. Additionally, some States may apply primary enforcement to only parts of their distracted driving laws, leaving the rest covered under secondary enforcement.

The lack of clarity in drafting the passing law provisions themselves, further compromises the ability of anyone, particularly the typical motorist, to understand these legal requirements. Some jurisdictions have apparently redrafted their applicable provisions as they have been amended to include, for example, the use of cameras. Thus, their updates present a mostly coherent, integrated statement of the law. Other jurisdictions have provisions that appear to be essentially sequential in design. New or changed provisions appear simply to have been added to the end of the existing law section, even if they logically relate to a topic much earlier in the material. Further, a requirement stated early in the provision may be modified or even nullified in a much later subsection without changing the original wording. For example, a law may state a general or global requirement in an initial subsection. That same law may then say in a later subsection that notwithstanding anything said earlier, a motorist does not have to comply with the earlier subsection under certain conditions. This type of law construction is difficult to follow and can be misleading. In addition, provisions in other parts of the legal code or legislation may have broad applicability that influences how passing laws are implemented or interpreted.

As with many parts of the legal code, finding ways to standardize language and requirements across States could be beneficial to improve motorist understanding and possibly compliance with laws surrounding illegal passing of stopped school buses.

Overall, the literature review found limited information on the enforcement levels of school bus passing laws, challenges in enforcing these laws, and their overall effectiveness. NHTSA (n.d.) has pinpointed several issues associated with enforcing laws related to illegal passing of school buses such as law enforcement having misgivings about allowing civilians to report, difficulties enforcing laws because they occur in places that are difficult to monitor, and difficulties in obtaining convictions. Other research on the effectiveness of the use of automated enforcement camera systems has been limited and has shown mixed results as to whether such systems actually reduce illegal passing.

NHTSA's *Best Practices Guide* (n.d.), does provide some lessons learned by States and local areas and puts forth a "model" program to reduce violations. The application of high visibility enforcement with a solid education program appears to be the best option to date. Additional programmatic and evaluation activities are needed to determine whether such programs are actually effective for reducing illegal passing of stopped school buses and the best methods to implement such programs.

This study also explored whether there was documented evidence indicating that other laws impeded safety countermeasure effectiveness in school bus loading zones. While the review of law provisions specific to school bus passing outlined requirements for driver visibility when camera systems were permitted, along with LEO witness prerequisites by State, no evidence emerged suggesting that any particular approach hindered or enhanced countermeasure effectiveness. While a multitude of laws in a State could theoretically impact the effectiveness of stop-arm cameras, this study did not uncover any documented evidence indicating that other laws (i.e., statutes or legal codes beyond VTL pertaining directly to passing stopped school buses) influenced stop-arm camera effectiveness. However, with the increasing adoption of stop-arm camera systems nationwide, this scenario may evolve over time. Future research using surveys or interviews could focus on issues encountered by law enforcement, prosecutors, and judges throughout the adjudication process related to illegal passing of stopped school buses.

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Appendix A: School Bus Passing Laws by Jurisdiction

This section presents a compilation of laws that specifically address the action of illegally passing a stopped school bus with its red lights flashing and stop-arm extended. The provided information covers 54 jurisdictions—the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. The included information provides the reader with an overview of the applicable school bus passing laws in each locale. There may be laws of broad applicability that are not in the sections of the VTL that specifically address illegal passing of a stopped school bus that could impact how those laws are implemented and enforced. Sections of the VTL that were not specifically referenced in the provisions specific to school bus passing may impact implementation and enforcement of those laws. This review only includes those provisions if they are specifically referenced in the VTL related to passing of stopped school buses. The compilation is standardized to the extent possible. Where necessary and appropriate, verbiage has been simplified to promote consistency of content and uniformity of presentation.

When reading the information on the 54 jurisdictions that begins on the following page, the reader should be aware of the following:

- For the purposes of brevity, school bus drivers are sometimes referred to as “bus drivers” and school buses may be called “buses.”
- “Approaching” a school bus means encountering it from the front, or the direction opposite to the direction of travel of the bus (i.e., head-on). “Overtaking” a school bus means encountering it from the same direction in which the bus is traveling (i.e., from the rear).
- Many State laws include the term “separate [or different] roadway” when describing situations in which motorists approach or overtake a school bus. This is generally understood to mean a road separated by a median or other feature not intended for vehicles to drive on. Sometimes this concept is explicitly expressed and sometimes it is not.
- When actual terminology found in the law is cited, it is placed in quotation marks.
- Unless otherwise specified the term “camera systems” has been used to reference automated cameras placed on school buses designed for the purpose of detecting and recording illegal passes of stopped school buses (i.e., stop-arm cameras).
- “Camera violations” indicates violations of the particular law section that were based on evidence recorded by a camera affixed to the school bus for the primary purpose of catching illegal passers. School buses often have other cameras that record activity in and around the bus to document operations. “Non-camera violations” refer to those violations for which evidence was gathered by a LEO, bus driver, or other witness without a recording obtained from a camera affixed to the bus.
- The described penalties represent the sanction for each individual offense unless otherwise stated.

Alabama

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – No
- **Stopping provisions for specific roadway types or locations**
 - **On school property** – Yes
 - **In parking area** – Not mentioned
 - **On private road** – Yes
 - **Other specified roadway types** – Motorist need not stop when on a divided highway with 4+ lanes and bus is stopped in an adjacent loading zone where pedestrians are not allowed to cross the roadway.
- **Other conditions under which a motorist stop is required** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Not mentioned
- **Stopping distance from school bus (*i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus*)** – Not mentioned
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (*if mentioned*)** – Not mentioned

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Peace officer or bus driver
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – No: Bus drivers can also serve as a witness.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – Driver of vehicle or registered owner if driver identity is unknown
- **Ticket issuing process** – Not mentioned
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – If vehicle is owned by a leasing or rental company, company may avoid charges by providing information identifying the individual in the lease agreement. If vehicle has more than one owner, only one may be convicted and penalized.

Camera systems

- **Discussed in statute?** – Yes
- **Who may decide to implement camera systems?** – School board or school's governing body
- **Who is authorized to operate such camera systems?** – School board in cooperation with a local governing body and appropriate law enforcement agency, or through using a trained technician.

- **Warning sign required on bus (i.e., to notify drivers of the presence of cameras)?** – Not mentioned
- **Allowable media (e.g., photo, video, audio, etc.)** – Photograph or video
- **Does the law require the face of a driver to be visible in an image captured by a camera if enforcement action is to be taken based on that image?** – No: The rear of the vehicle and/or the license plate must be visible to identify the vehicle owner.
- **Image format and content requirements (e.g., date/time, view of offending vehicle, etc.)** – Not specified but see below for information that must be provided to violator.
- **Responsibility for reviewing recorded images** – LEO or trained technician
- **Is an LEO required to review camera footage in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – No: Trained technicians can review footage.
- **What must be provided to violator** – Name and address of alleged violator; vehicle license tag; violation charged; date, time, and location where violation occurred; image or online video evidence, with faces obscured; amount of fine and payment requirements; procedures for appeal; and timeline for completion of requirements.
- **Disposal of recorded data/images**
 - **For violators** – Within 30 days of final case disposition, unless otherwise ordered by courts
 - **For non-violators** – Within 90 days of data capture, unless otherwise ordered by courts
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation** – Vehicle owner
- **Ticket issuing process** – Notice of violation is mailed to registered owner within 14 days of review. Owner can contest if vehicle is leased, rented, or stolen, or by identifying another driver.
- **Other topics related to the implementation of camera systems** – School board or other governing body of a school system must have intergovernmental agreement(s) in place with law enforcement and other relevant governing agencies or may use a trained technician.

Penalties

- **General violations**
 - **Offense severity classification mentioned (e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony)** – A fourth conviction is a Class C felony; otherwise violation only
 - **Points on license** – 5 points
 - **Fines** – \$150 to \$300 for first violation; \$300 to \$500 for second violation; \$500 to \$1,000 for third violation; \$1,000 to \$3,000 for fourth violation
 - **Jail/Prison** – Not mentioned
 - **License suspension/revocation** – None for first violation; 30 days for second violation; 90 days for third violation; 1 year for fourth violation
 - **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Yes, points will be on record and penalties increase for repeat violations.
 - **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Courts; Alabama Law Enforcement Agency, Department of Public Safety
 - **Other considerations affecting penalties (e.g., opportunities for driver improvement classes, community service, etc.)** – 100 hours community service for second offense; 200 for third

- **Penalty features specific to camera violations (*if applicable*)**
 - **Discussed in statute in a manner distinct from /general/non-camera penalties?** – Yes
 - **Fines** – \$300 civil fine, with no mention of differences by number of prior violations or severity of incident
 - **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Governing body of school system or its contractor

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)?** – Primary

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 32-5A-154. Overtaking and passing school bus or church bus; penalties and fines.

§ 32-5A-350. Definitions; Prohibited Activities; Fines; Exceptions.

Title 16 Chapter 27A. Alabama School Bus Safety Act.

Alabama Law Enforcement Agency. Driver License Point System. www.alea.gov/dps/driver-license/driver-license-point-system

Alaska

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – No
- **Stopping provisions for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Not mentioned
 - **In parking area** – Not mentioned
 - **On private road** – No
 - **Other specified roadway types** – Motorist need not stop when bus is stopped on a controlled access highway in a loading zone that is part of or adjacent to the highway and where pedestrians are not permitted to cross the roadway.
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Not mentioned
- **Stopping distance from school bus (*i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus*)** – 30 feet
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior** – Must yield to pedestrians embarking or disembarking school bus, even if no flashing red lights and pedestrian not in marked crosswalk.

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Ticket issuing process** – Not mentioned
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Not mentioned

Camera systems – No stop-arm camera law

Penalties

- **Offense severity classification mentioned (e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony)** – Class B misdemeanor
- **Points on license** – 6 points
- **Fines** – Up to \$2,000
- **Jail/Prison** – Up to 90 days
- **License suspension/revocation** – Not mentioned

- **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Yes, points will be on record.
- **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Courts; Department of Administration, Division of Motor Vehicles
- **Other considerations affecting penalties** – Owners or lessees not driving at time of violation may be fined up to \$100, unless vehicle stolen, verified leased, or vehicle driver convicted of violation. No points or loss of driving privileges.

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)?** – Primary

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 28.35.145. Overtaking and passing school bus.

§ 28.35.161. Use of electronic devices while driving; unlawful installation of television, monitor, or similar device.

Alaska Court System, SELF-HELP webpage. Courts.alaska.gov

<https://courts.alaska.gov/shc/criminal/background.htm#:~:text=An%20individual%20convicted%20of%20a%20class%20B%20misdemeanor%20could%20be.>

Arizona

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – No
- **Stopping provisions for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Not mentioned
 - **In parking area** – Not mentioned
 - **On private road** – Must stop on private road or driveway.
 - **Other specified roadway types** – Motorist need not stop when bus is stopped on a controlled access highway in a loading zone that is part of or adjacent to the highway and where pedestrians are not permitted to cross the roadway.
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Not mentioned
- **Stopping distance from school bus (*i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus*)** – Not mentioned
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior** – Not mentioned

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Bus driver (but for warning letter only – no citation).
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Yes: Bus drivers can also witness but such reports will only result in a warning.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Ticket issuing process** – Not mentioned
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Bus driver submits signed written report with information on date, time, location, vehicle license plate, and description to Motor Vehicle Division. Motor Vehicle Division sends warning letter to vehicle owner with details of incident, complete explanation of school bus law, and statement that the letter is not a police citation but an effort to call attention to the incident's seriousness.

Camera systems – No stop-arm camera law

Penalties

- **Offense severity classification mentioned (e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony)** – Civil infraction
- **Points on license** – 2 points
- **Fines** – At least \$250 for first violation; at least \$750 for second violation within 36 months; and at least \$1,000 for third or subsequent violations within 36 months
- **Jail/Prison** – Not mentioned
- **License suspension/revocation** – Up to 6 months for second violation within 36 months; 6 months to 1 year for third or subsequent violations within 36 months
- **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Yes, points will be on record.
- **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Courts; Motor Vehicle Division
- **Other considerations affecting penalties** – Not mentioned

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)?** – Primary

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 28-857. School bus signs; overtaking and passing school bus; violation; driver license suspension; civil penalty.

§ 28-857.01. Overtaking and passing school bus; report by school bus operator; notification letter.

§ 28-914. Use of portable wireless communication device while driving; prohibition; civil penalty; state preemption; definitions.

Arizona Department of Transportation, Motor Vehicle Division, Driver Services. Points Assessment. <https://azdot.gov/mvd/services/driver-services/driver-improvement/points-assessment>

Arkansas

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – No (median must be 20 feet or more)
- **Stopping provisions for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Yes
 - **In parking area** – Yes
 - **On private road** – Yes
 - **Other specified roadway types (if applicable)** – Not mentioned
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Not mentioned
- **Stopping distance from school bus (i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus)** – 30 feet
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (if mentioned)** – Motorists approaching stopped school bus on the other side of a multilane divided highway with a median over 20 feet need not stop “but shall proceed with due caution for the safety of the children.”

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Bus driver, other observer of violation, including LEOs and the public
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – No: Bus drivers or any person who witnesses an illegal passing violation can also serve as a witness.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – “Rebuttable assumption” that registered owner is presumed to have been the driver of the vehicle at time of violation.
- **Ticket issuing process** – Not mentioned
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Bus driver reports license plate number, issuing State if not Arkansas, and description of vehicle to school superintendent; superintendent reports to appropriate law enforcement agency within 48 hours. Law enforcement must provide information to school superintendent regarding outcome of report; and superintendent must provide this information to bus driver.

Camera systems

- **Discussed in statute?** – Yes
- **Who may decide to implement camera systems?** – Public school district (or open-enrollment public charter school)

- **Who is authorized to operate such camera systems?** – School district or its contracted vendor
- **Warning sign required on bus (i.e., to notify drivers of the presence of cameras)?** – Not mentioned
- **Allowable media (e.g., photo, video, audio, etc.)** – Video or one or more sequenced photographs
- **Does the law require the face of a driver to be visible in an image captured by a camera if enforcement action is to be taken based on that image?** – No: If the license plate and the motor vehicle itself are sufficiently visible, the operator does not have to be visible in the camera image. If, however, either the motor vehicle or its associated license plate are not sufficiently visible, an identifiable image of the driver must be available for enforcement action to be taken.
- **Image format and content requirements (e.g., date/time, view of offending vehicle, etc.)** – Not mentioned
- **Responsibility for reviewing recorded images** – Law enforcement may request as part of investigation; otherwise not mentioned
- **Is an LEO required to review camera footage in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Yes: LEOs request video or photographic evidence from automated cameras as needed for criminal or civil proceedings.
- **What must be provided to violator** – Not mentioned
- **Disposal of recorded data/images** – Not mentioned
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation** – Not mentioned
- **Ticket issuing process** – Not mentioned
- **Other topics related to the implementation of camera systems** – Not mentioned

Penalties

- **General violations**
 - **Offense severity classification mentioned (e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony)** – Misdemeanor; Class A misdemeanor if demonstrates “reckless disregard for the safety of the passengers of the school bus”
 - **Points on license** – 8 points
 - **Fines*** – \$250 to \$1,000 and/or jail; \$500 to \$2,500 for Class A misdemeanor
 - **Jail/Prison** – Up to 90 days, and/or fine
 - **License suspension/revocation** – Court must order 21 days to 1 year
 - **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Not mentioned
 - **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Courts
 - **Other considerations affecting penalties (e.g., opportunities for driver improvement classes, community service, etc.)** – Courts may order up to 400 hours community service in addition to the penalties above.
- **Penalty features specific to camera violations**
 - **Discussed in statute in a manner distinct from /general/non-camera penalties?** – No

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)?** – Primary

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 27-51-1001. Penalties.

§ 27-51-1004. Passing when stopped prohibited.

§ 27-51-1005. Operation on multiple lane or divided highways.

§ 6-19-110. Bus drivers -- Loading and discharging pupils.

§ 6-19-131. Automated school bus safety camera.

§ 6-19-125. Safety equipment grant pilot program.

§ 27-51-1504. Use of wireless telecommunications device when driving.

Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration. Driver Improvements. Violations and Points. www.dfa.arkansas.gov/driver-services/driver-improvements/violations-and-points

*In our review this provision was unclear (no passing statute—not limited to the reckless disregard cases). It is also unclear whether the provisions relating to jail/community service/license termination apply.

California

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads**
 - **<4 lane roads** – Yes
 - **4+ lane roads** – No
 - **Divided/separate roads** – No
- **Stopping provisions for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Not mentioned
 - **In parking area** – Not mentioned
 - **On private road** – Yes
 - **Other specified roadway types (if applicable)** – Not mentioned
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Not mentioned
- **Stopping distance from school bus (i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus)** – Not mentioned
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Bus driver reports directly to law enforcement.
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – No: Bus drivers can also witness but must report violations directly to law enforcement.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – Registered vehicle owner
- **Ticket issuing process** – Not mentioned (see below for bus driver reports).
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Bus driver reports vehicle license plate number and description and time and place of violation within 24 hours of observed event. Law enforcement issues warning letter to registered owner, using form letter prepared by Attorney General. Warning letter issuance not recorded on driving record and does not preclude imposition of other applicable penalties.

Camera systems – No stop-arm camera law

Penalties

- **Offense severity classification mentioned** – Not mentioned
- **Points on license** – 1 point
- **Fines** – \$150 to \$250 for first offense; \$500 to \$1,000 for second offense
- **Jail/Prison** – Not mentioned
- **License suspension/revocation** – 1-year suspension for a third conviction within 3 years
- **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Yes, points will be on record and penalties increase with repeat offenses.
- **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Courts; Department of Motor Vehicles; Local law enforcement (for bus driver reporting)
- **Other considerations affecting** – Not mentioned

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)?** – Primary

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 22454. Meeting or overtaking school bus stopped to load or unload pupils; stop requirement; violation; warning letter; form.

§ 22454.5. Violations of § 22454; penalties.

§ 23123.5. Driving while holding and operating a handheld wireless telephone or an electronic wireless communications device.

California Legislative Information. Issuance and Renewal of Licenses (point count).

https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml?lawCode=VEH§ionNum=12810

Colorado

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – No
- **Stopping requirements for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Not mentioned
 - **In parking area** – Not mentioned
 - **On private road** – Not mentioned
 - **Other specified roadway types** – Not mentioned
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Not mentioned
- **Stopping distance from school bus (i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus)** – 20 feet
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Law enforcement; bus driver
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – No: Bus drivers can also serve as a witness.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – Driver of vehicle
- **Ticket issuing process** – Bus driver reports date and time of violation, vehicle description, license plate number, and any driver identifying information to school district transportation dispatcher. Dispatcher reports to law enforcement, who may issue citation to driver of vehicle.
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Not mentioned

Camera systems – No stop-arm camera law

Penalties

- **Offense severity classification mentioned** – Class 2 misdemeanor for first offense; Class 1 misdemeanor for subsequent conviction within 5 years
- **Points on license** – 6 points
- **Fines** – \$150 to \$300 for Class 2 misdemeanor; \$300 to \$1,000 for Class 1; with or without prison
- **Jail/Prison** – 10 to 90 days for Class 2 misdemeanor; 10 days to 1 year for Class 1; with or without fine
- **License suspension/revocation** – Not mentioned
- **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Yes, points will be on record.
- **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Courts, law enforcement
- **Other considerations affecting penalties** (*e.g., opportunities for driver improvement classes, community service, etc.*) – Motorists must pay any required restitution and may be required to perform community or useful public service.

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)?** – Primary

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 42-4-1903. School buses – stops – signs – passing.

§ 42-4-1701. Traffic offenses and infractions classified – penalties – penalty and surcharge schedule – repeal.

§ 42-2-127. Authority to suspend license – to deny license – type of convictions – points.

§ 42-4-239. Misuse of a wireless telephone – definitions – penalty – preemption.

Connecticut

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – No
- **Stopping requirements for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Yes
 - **In parking area** – Yes
 - **On private road** – Yes
 - **Other specified roadway types (if applicable)** – Not mentioned
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop (if mentioned)** –
Emergency vehicles with lights and sirens activated must stop before proceeding with caution.

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Not mentioned
- **Stopping distance from school bus (i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus)** – 10 feet
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (if mentioned)** – Motorist may not turn towards a school bus stopped at an intersection to load or unload passengers.

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Bus driver
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – No: Bus drivers can also serve as a witness.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – Registered owner of vehicle
- **Ticket issuing process** – Bus driver submits written report specifying vehicle license plate number, color and type, and date and approximate time and location of violation to appropriate law enforcement. Law enforcement issues written warning or summons to vehicle owner/driver.
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Not mentioned

Camera systems

- **Discussed in statute?** – Yes
- **Who may decide to implement camera systems?** – Municipality or local or regional board of education
- **Who is authorized to operate such camera systems?** – Municipality, board or education, or private vendor under agreement with the municipality/board of education
- **Warning sign required on bus (i.e., to notify drivers of the presence of cameras)?** – Yes

- **Allowable media** (*e.g., photo, video, audio, etc.*) – Video
- **Does the law require the face of a driver to be visible in an image captured by a camera if enforcement action is to be taken based on that image?** – No: Cameras are installed to record images of the license plate and motor vehicle involved in an illegal pass. Camera systems are prohibited from recording an image of occupants of a motor vehicle at the time of an incident.
- **Image format and content requirements** (*e.g., date/time, view of offending vehicle, etc.*) – “Live video that can be viewed remotely” and recorded images of vehicle license plate with date, time, and location of violation. May not record images of vehicle occupants or other people or vehicles in vicinity at time.
- **Responsibility for reviewing recorded images** – Investigating LEO
- **Is an LEO required to review camera footage in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Yes: Automated camera footage must be reviewed by LEOs investigating the incident.
- **What must be provided to violator** – Copies of two or more recorded digital images of vehicle
- **Disposal of recorded data/images**
 - **For violators** (*if distinguished in statute*) – Images destroyed upon final disposition of case
 - **For non-violators** (*if distinguished in statute*) – Images destroyed 90 days after alleged violation if no summons issued
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation** – Registered vehicle owner or lessee of a leased or rented vehicle
- **Ticket issuing process** – Summons or warning letter is mailed within 30 days of violation occurrence.
- **Other topics related to the implementation of camera systems** – No recorded images may be introduced as evidence in any other civil or criminal proceedings.

Penalties

- **General violations**
 - **Offense severity classification mentioned** (*e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony*) – Infraction or violation
 - **Points on license** – 4 points
 - **Fines** – \$450 for first offense; \$500 to \$1,000 and/or jail for subsequent offenses
 - **Jail/Prison** – Up to 30 days for second and subsequent violations
 - **License suspension/revocation** – Not mentioned
 - **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Yes, points will be on record.
 - **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Courts; Centralized Infractions Bureau of Superior Court
 - **Other considerations affecting penalties** (*e.g., opportunities for driver improvement classes, community service, etc.*) – Not mentioned
- **Penalty features specific to camera violations**
 - **Discussed in statute in a manner distinct from /general/non-camera penalties?** – No

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving? – Yes**
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)? – Primary**

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 14-279. Vehicles to stop for school bus. Penalties. Written warning of summons.

§ 14-279a. Operation of school bus monitoring system by board of education or municipality. Vendor agreement. Report.

§ 14-279b. Review of evidence file. Summons. Defenses.

§ 51-164n. Procedure upon summons for infraction or certain violations. Payment by mail. Procedure at trial.

§ 14-137a-5 - Point assessment. Schedule.

§ 14-296aa. Use of hand-held mobile telephones and mobile electronic devices by motor vehicle operators and school bus drivers prohibited or restricted. Exceptions. Penalties. Amounts remitted to municipality. Record of violation.

Delaware

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads**
 - **<4 lane roads** – Yes
 - **4+ lane roads** – No
 - **Divided/separate roads**
 - **<4 -lane roads** – Yes
 - **4+ lane roads** – No
- **Stopping requirements for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Not mentioned
 - **In parking area** – Not mentioned
 - **On private road** – Not mentioned
 - **Other specified roadway types (if applicable)** – Not mentioned
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Not mentioned
- **Stopping distance from school bus (i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus)** – Not mentioned
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Law enforcement, bus driver, school crossing guard
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – No: Bus drivers and school crossing guards can also serve as a witness.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – Driver if apparent, otherwise rebuttable assumption that registered owner committed violation
- **Ticket issuing process** – Not mentioned
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Not mentioned

Camera systems

- **Discussed in statute?** – Yes (guidelines for pilot program in one school district)
- **Who may decide to implement camera systems?** – Red Clay Consolidated School District
- **Who is authorized to operate such camera systems?** – School district may enter into an agreement with private vendor or manufacturer

- **Warning sign required on bus (i.e., to notify drivers of the presence of cameras)?** – Sign required only to warn of violation for passing when red lights flashing (but not presence of cameras)
- **Allowable media (e.g., photo, video, audio, etc.)** – Photographs, microphotographs, videotape, or other recorded images
- **Does the law require the face of a driver to be visible in an image captured by a camera if enforcement action is to be taken based on that image?** – No: Camera images discussed in statute include the license plate and a view of the motor vehicle involved in the incident, with the vehicle’s owner being held responsible *prima facie* for the incident unless evidence is provided that another individual was driving the vehicle at the time of violation.
- **Image format and content requirements (e.g., date/time, view of offending vehicle, etc.)** – Date, time, and photo of license plate
- **Responsibility for reviewing recorded images** – Technician authorized by school district personnel
- **Is an LEO required to review camera footage in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – No: A technician authorized by school district personnel is authorized to review.
- **What must be provided to violator** – Owner’s name and address; date, time, and place of violation; vehicle registration number; violation charged, fine, due date, consequences of nonpayment, and how to contest; photo of vehicle registration number and how to access video.
- **Disposal of recorded data/images**
 - **For violators (if distinguished in statute)** – Not mentioned
 - **For non-violators (if distinguished in statute)** – Not mentioned
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation** – Registered vehicle owner
- **Ticket issuing process** – Summons or notice of violation mailed to registered owner. Owner may contest by affidavit that vehicle was in care, custody, or control of another person, either by identifying individual or showing that vehicle was stolen.
- **Other topics related to the implementation of camera systems** – School district is required to make at least one public service announcement yearly about camera enforcement and fines.

Penalties

- **General violations**
 - **Offense severity classification mentioned (e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony)** – Not mentioned
 - **Points on license** – 6 points
 - **Fines** – \$115 to \$230 and/or jail for first offense; \$115 to \$575 and/or jail for subsequent offenses within 3 years
 - **Jail/Prison** – 30 to 60 days and/or fine for first offense; 60 days to 6 months and/or fine for subsequent offenses within 3 years
 - **License suspension/revocation** – 1 month to 1 year
 - **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Yes, points will be on record and penalties increase with repeat offenses.
 - **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Courts; Division of Motor Vehicles

- **Other considerations affecting penalties** (*e.g., opportunities for driver improvement classes, community service, etc.*) – Conditional licenses may be issued by Division of Motor Vehicles during license suspension
- **Penalty features specific to camera violations**
 - **Discussed in statute in a manner distinct from /general/non-camera penalties?** – Yes
 - **Offense severity classification** (*e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony, etc.*) – Civil violation
 - **Points on license** – Not mentioned
 - **Fines** – \$100 for first offense; \$500 for each subsequent offense within 10 years
 - **Jail/Prison** – Not mentioned
 - **License suspension/revocation** – Not mentioned
 - **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – No
 - **Agency enforcing sanctions** – School district; Courts if driver elects to contest
 - **Other considerations affecting penalties** (*e.g., opportunities for driver improvement classes, community service, etc.*) – Not mentioned

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)?** – Primary

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 4166. Overtaking and passing school bus; stop signal devices.

§ 8002. The Red Clay Consolidated School District School Bus Safety Camera Pilot Program; Purpose.

§ 8003. The Red Clay Consolidated School District School Bus Safety Camera Pilot Program; School bus safety camera systems.

§ 4176C. Electronic communication devices; penalties.

Delaware Division of Motor Vehicles. Drivers License/Identification Cards. Information Regarding Violations.

www.dmv.de.gov/DriverServices/drivers_license/index.shtml?dc=dr_lic_violation

District of Columbia

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – No
- **Stopping provisions for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Not mentioned
 - **In parking area** – Not mentioned
 - **On private road** – Not mentioned
 - **Other specified roadway types** – Not mentioned
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Not mentioned
- **Stopping distance from school bus (*i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus*)** – 15 feet
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (*if mentioned*)** – Not mentioned

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Ticket issuing process** – Not mentioned
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Not mentioned

Camera systems – No stop-arm camera law

Penalties

- **Offense severity classification mentioned** – Civil infraction
- **Points on license** – 4 points
- **Fines** – \$500
- **Jail/Prison** – Not mentioned
- **License suspension/revocation** – Not mentioned
- **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Not mentioned
- **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Not mentioned
- **Other considerations affecting penalties (e.g., opportunities for driver improvement classes, community service, etc.)** – Not mentioned

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving? – Yes**
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)? – Primary**

SOURCES REVIEWED

DC Mun. Regs. Rule 18-2209. Right-of-way: School buses and multi-purpose school vehicles.

DC Mun. Regs. Rule 18-2600. Civil fines for motor vehicle moving infractions.

DC Code § 50–1731.04. Restricted use of mobile telephone and other electronic devices.

DC Department of Motor Vehicles. Driver Point System Chart

<https://dmv.dc.gov/page/point-system-chart>

Florida

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – No
- **Stopping provisions for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Not mentioned
 - **In parking area** – Not mentioned
 - **On private road** – Not mentioned
 - **Other specified roadway types (if applicable)** – Not mentioned
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Not mentioned
- **Stopping distance from school bus (i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus)** – Not mentioned
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Ticket issuing process** – Not mentioned
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Not mentioned

Camera systems – No stop-arm camera law

Penalties

- **Offense severity classification mentioned (e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony)** – Moving violation (civil)
- **Points on license** – 4 points; 6 if serious injury or death.
- **Fines** – At least \$200 plus \$65; if passing on right, at least \$400 plus \$65; if serious injury or death, \$1,500
- **Jail/Prison** – Not mentioned
- **License suspension/revocation** – 180 days to 1 year for second offense in 5 years; 360 days to 2 years for second offense of passing on right; at least 1 year if serious injury or death.
- **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Yes, points will be on record and penalties increase with repeat offenses.
- **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Florida Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles; Courts
- **Other considerations affecting penalties** – All violators must attend driver improvement course. If serious bodily injury or death result, violators must complete 120 hours community service in a hospital or trauma center and attend victim impact panel or driver improvement course about vulnerable road users. Passing on right requires appearance at a mandatory hearing.

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)?** – Primary

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 316.172. Traffic to stop for school bus.

§ 316.027. Crash involving death or personal injuries.

§ 318.18. Amount of penalties.

§ 318.19. Infractions requiring a mandatory hearing.

§ 322.0261. Driver improvement course; requirement to maintain driving privileges; failure to complete; department approval of course.

§ 322.27. Authority of department to suspend or revoke driver license or identification card.

§ 316.305. Wireless communications devices; prohibition.

Georgia

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – No (includes multilane roads with center turn lane)
- **Stopping requirements for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Not mentioned
 - **In parking area** – Not mentioned
 - **On private road** – Not mentioned
 - **Other specified roadway types** – Motorist need not stop when meeting stopped school bus on a highway divided by a turn lane. Motorist need not stop on controlled highways when school bus is stopped in a loading zone that is part of or adjacent to the highway and where pedestrians are not permitted to cross.
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Not mentioned
- **Stopping distance from school bus** – Not mentioned
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior** – Not mentioned

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report** – Bus driver, certified peace/LEO
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – No: Bus drivers can also serve as a witness.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation** – Registered owner
- **Ticket issuing process** – Bus driver submits report to local law enforcement within 15 days providing date, time and location of violation, description of vehicle, and vehicle license number. Local law enforcement reviews and sends citation to registered owner by first class mail within 10 days.
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Not mentioned

Camera systems

- **Who may decide to implement camera systems?** – Law enforcement agency or governing body
- **Who is authorized to operate such camera systems?** – Law enforcement agency, governing body, or their authorized agent
- **Warning sign required on bus** – Not mentioned
- **Allowable media** – Recorded video digital images
- **Does the law require the face of a driver to be visible in an image captured by a camera if enforcement action is to be taken based on that image?** – No: Camera images must include a clear view of vehicles passing the bus.

- **Image format and content requirements** – Recorded images of vehicle from either side of bus; date and time of recording; electronic indication of activation of amber lights, flashing red lights, stop-arms, and brakes.
- **Responsibility for reviewing recorded images** – Authorized agent (initial review and compiling) and law enforcement (prior to citing)
- **Is an LEO required to review camera footage in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Yes: An authorized agent can conduct an initial review and compilation of information from the camera unit, but LEO review is needed prior to citation issuance.
- **What must be provided to violator** – Citation including date, time, and location of offense; amount of civil penalty and date due; image showing vehicle and sworn statement of its review by law enforcement; procedures for contesting citation; and warnings regarding non-payment.
- **Disposal of recorded data/images** – No mention, but images captured on video are not public record
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation** – Registered owner, unless rental company
- **Ticket issuing process** – Law enforcement sends letter to registered owner within 10 days of receiving required information
- **Other topics related to the implementation of camera systems** – Not mentioned

Penalties

- **General violations**
 - **Offense severity classification mentioned** – Moving traffic violation
 - **Points on license** – 6 points
 - **Fines** – \$300 for first offense; \$750 for second offense within 5 years; \$1,000 for third and subsequent offenses
 - **Jail/Prison** – Not mentioned
 - **License suspension/revocation** – Not mentioned
 - **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Yes, points will be on record and penalties increase with repeat offenses.
 - **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Courts; Department of Revenue; Department of Driver Services
 - **Other considerations affecting penalties** – Attendance at driver improvement clinic may be ordered as additional penalty by the court or may reduce fine by 20% and/or remove points.
- **Penalty features specific to camera violations**
 - **Discussed in statute in a manner distinct from /general/non-camera penalties?** – Yes
 - **Offense severity classification** – Non-criminal traffic violation
 - **Points on license** – None
 - **Fines** – \$250 civil monetary penalty
 - **Jail/Prison** – Not mentioned
 - **License suspension/revocation** – Not mentioned
 - **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – No
 - **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Department of Revenue

- **Other considerations affecting penalties** – Camera violations “shall not be considered a moving traffic violation” and cannot affect vehicle insurance coverage

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)?** – Primary

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 40-6-163. (2022). Duty of driver of vehicle meeting or overtaking school bus; reporting of violations; civil monetary penalty for violations captured by school bus camera.

§ 40-5-57. Suspension or revocation of license of habitually negligent or dangerous driver; point system.

§ 40-6-163. Amendment. (2018 Regular Session).

§ 40-6-241. Distracted driving, restrictions on operation of wireless telecommunications devices and stand-alone electronic devices, penalty, and exceptions.

Guam

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Stopping provisions for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Not mentioned
 - **In parking area** – Not mentioned
 - **On private road** – Not mentioned
 - **Other specified roadway types (if applicable)** – Not mentioned
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop (if mentioned)** – A motorist must stop for (stopped) school buses equipped only with 8 inch high “School Bus – Stop” signage at front and rear of bus.

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Not mentioned
- **Stopping distance from school bus (i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus)** – Not mentioned
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Ticket issuing process** – Not mentioned
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Not mentioned

Camera systems – No stop-arm camera law

Penalties

- **Offense severity classification mentioned (e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony)** – Violation if not convicted of reckless driving; petty misdemeanor if deemed reckless driving; misdemeanor if reckless driving and results in bodily injury or property damage, or if second or subsequent violation conviction within 5 years.
- **Points on license** – Not mentioned
- **Fines** – \$300 (violation)
- **Jail/Prison** – Not mentioned
- **License suspension/revocation** – Up to 30 days for first conviction of reckless driving; Up to 60 days for second conviction of reckless driving; up to 6 months if bodily injury, or for third and subsequent convictions of reckless driving.
- **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Suspensions will be on record.
- **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Courts; Guam Department of Revenue and Taxation, Motor Vehicle Division
- **Other considerations affecting penalties** If convicted of reckless driving resulting in bodily injury or property damage, a motorist must complete a six-week driver education course under auspices of Department of Public Safety.

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per GHSA)?** – Primary

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 16.3336. Passing passenger carriers.

§ 16.9107. Penalty: reckless driving.

§ 16.3111. Suspension and revocation.

§ 3346. Restrictions on the Use of Mobile Phones While Driving.

Superior Court of Guam – Fines & Fees – Traffic Fees. <https://guamcourts.org/Fees/Superior-Court-Fee-Schedule.html>

Hawaii

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – No
- **Stopping provisions for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Not mentioned
 - **In parking area** – Not mentioned
 - **On private road** – Not mentioned
 - **Other specified roadway types (if applicable)** – Not mentioned
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Not mentioned
- **Stopping distance from school bus (i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus)** – 20 feet
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior** – Not mentioned

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Unclear: The reviewed statute does not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Ticket issuing process** – Not mentioned
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Not mentioned

Camera systems – No stop-arm camera law

Penalties

- **Offense severity classification mentioned (e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony)** – Not mentioned
- **Points on license** – Not mentioned (no points system)
- **Fines** – Up to \$500; if on State highway, up to \$1,000
- **Jail/Prison** – Not mentioned
- **License suspension/revocation** – Not mentioned
- **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Not mentioned
- **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Not mentioned

- **Other considerations affecting** – Community service may be required in addition to or instead of fine.

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)?** – Primary

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 291C-95. Overtaking and passing school bus.

§ 291C-137. Mobile electronic devices.

Idaho

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads**
 - **<4 lane roads** – Yes
 - **4+ lane roads** – No
 - **Divided/separate roads**
 - **<4 lane roads** – Yes
 - **4+ lane roads** – No
- **Stopping provisions for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Not mentioned
 - **In parking area** – Not mentioned
 - **On private road** – Not mentioned
 - **Other specified roadway types (if applicable)** – Not mentioned
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Not mentioned
- **Stopping distance from school bus (i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus)** – Not mentioned
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Bus driver
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – No: Bus drivers can also serve as a witness.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – Registered owner or other person identified by owner as driver
- **Ticket issuing process** – Bus driver completes standard department of education form providing information on time and location of violation and license plate number and description of vehicle. Information must be provided to law enforcement within 72 hours, and law enforcement contacts registered owner within 7 days. A uniform traffic citation is issued to the registered owner or other individual identified by the owner as the driver of the vehicle.
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Not mentioned

Camera systems

- **Who may decide to implement camera systems?** – Not mentioned
- **Who is authorized to operate such camera systems?** – Not mentioned
- **Warning sign required on bus** – Not mentioned

- **Allowable media** – Not mentioned
- **Does the law require the face of a driver to be visible in an image captured by a camera if enforcement action is to be taken based on that image?** – Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not stipulate what information must be captured from camera systems.
- **Image format and content requirements** – Not mentioned
- **Responsibility for reviewing recorded images** – Not mentioned
- **Is an LEO required to review camera footage in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss camera footage witness/review requirements for enforcement action to be taken.
- **What must be provided to violator** – Not mentioned
- **Disposal of recorded data/images** – Not mentioned
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation** – Not mentioned
- **Ticket issuing process** – Not mentioned
- **Other topics related to the implementation of camera systems** – State law § 49-1422 authorizes the use of cameras and establishment of a school bus camera fund overseen by the State Treasury. Proceeds from fines in excess of \$100 resulting from illegal passing of school buses are to be deposited into this fund, with such funds being explicitly designated for the installation of cameras on school buses for the purpose of enforcing the illegal passing law. In the event no program is established to administer these funds by July 1, 2024, such funds are to be distributed by the State.

Penalties

- **General violations**
 - **Offense severity classification mentioned (e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony)** – Not mentioned
 - **Points on license** – 4 points
 - **Fines** – At least \$200 for first offense; \$400 for a second offense within 5 years; and \$600 for a third offense within 5 years of the prior two offenses
 - **Jail/Prison** – Not mentioned
 - **License suspension/revocation** – Not mentioned
 - **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Yes, points will be on record and penalties increase with repeat offenses.
 - **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Not mentioned
 - **Other considerations affecting penalties (e.g., opportunities for driver improvement classes, community service, etc.)** – Not mentioned
- **Penalty features specific to camera violations**
 - **Discussed in statute in a manner distinct from /general/non-camera penalties?** – No

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)?** – Primary

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 49-1422. Overtaking and passing school bus.

§ 49-1423. Investigation of reported violation of failing to obey school bus warning devices.

§ 49-1401A. Distracted driving.

Rule 39.02.71.200. (Idaho Administrative Code). List of traffic convictions and violation point count.

Illinois

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads**
 - **<4 lane roads** – Yes
 - **4+ lane roads** – No
 - **Divided/separate roads**
 - **<4 lane roads** – Yes
 - **4+ lane roads** – No
- **Stopping requirements for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Yes
 - **In parking area** – Yes
 - **On private road** – Yes
 - **Other specified roadway types (*if applicable*)** – Motorist need not stop when bus is stopped on a controlled access highway in a loading zone that is part of or adjacent to the highway and where pedestrians are not permitted to cross the roadway.
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop (*if mentioned*)** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Not mentioned
- **Stopping distance from school bus (*i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus*)** – Not mentioned
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (*if mentioned*)** – Not mentioned

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Ticket issuing process** – Not mentioned
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Owner must identify driver of vehicle if owner was not driver at time of violation. Non-compliance results in 3-month suspension of vehicle registration.

Camera systems

- **Discussed in statute?** – Yes
- **Who may decide to implement camera systems?** – Municipality or county enacts ordinance, then each school district can decide.
- **Who is authorized to operate such camera systems?** – School district contracts with vendor and must also have intergovernmental agreement with municipality or county to administer system.
- **Warning sign required on bus (i.e., to notify drivers of the presence of cameras)?** – Yes
- **Allowable media (e.g., photo, video, audio, etc.)** – Two or more photographs, microphotographs, or electronic images; or video
- **Does the law require the face of a driver to be visible in an image captured by a camera if enforcement action is to be taken based on that image?** – No: Camera images must show the motor vehicle involved in the illegal pass, including a clearly visible image of the registration plate or digital registration plate number.
- **Image format and content requirements (e.g., date/time, view of offending vehicle, etc.)** – Clear view of vehicle and license plate; date, time, and location
- **Responsibility for reviewing recorded images** – Not mentioned
- **Is an LEO required to review camera footage in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss camera footage witness/review requirements for enforcement action to be taken.
- **What must be provided to violator** – Registered owner name and address; vehicle registration number; date, time, and place of violation; violation charged; copy of recorded image and web address for viewing images; fine and due date; consequences of not responding; how to contest.
- **Disposal of recorded data/images** – Not mentioned
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation** – Registered owner
- **Ticket issuing process** – County or municipality mails notice to registered owner. Registered owner can contest if vehicle is leased, vehicle or plate is stolen, already ticketed by law enforcement, or bus visual signals not activated.
- **Other topics related to the implementation of camera systems** – Municipalities or counties using camera systems must advertise their use via website and must conduct statistical analyses to show cameras not resulting in more crashes near buses.

Penalties

- **General violations**
 - **Offense severity classification mentioned (e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony)** – Not mentioned
 - **Points on license** – 25 points
 - **Fines** – \$300 for first offense; \$1,000 for second or subsequent offense within 5 years
 - **Jail/Prison** – Not mentioned
 - **License suspension/revocation** – 3 months for first offense; 1 year for second or subsequent offense within 5 years
 - **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Yes, points will be on record and penalties increase with repeat offenses.

- **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Secretary of State; Courts
- **Other considerations affecting penalties** (*e.g., opportunities for driver improvement classes, community service, etc.*) – Court may require community service in amount set by the court. Secretary of State may allow restricted license during suspension and may impose remedial or rehabilitation requirements as a condition.
- **Penalty features specific to camera violations**
 - **Discussed in statute in a manner distinct from /general/non-camera penalties?** – Yes
 - **Offense severity classification** (*e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony, etc.*) – Civil penalty
 - **Points on license** – No, offense explicitly not recorded in driver record.
 - **Fines** – Up to \$150 for first offense; up to \$500 for subsequent offenses; up to \$100 additional penalty for failure to pay in a timely manner
 - **Jail/Prison** – Not mentioned
 - **License suspension/revocation** – Not mentioned
 - **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – No, although municipality or county may record in order to identify repeat offenders.
 - **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Municipality or county; Court or hearing officer if contested
 - **Other considerations affecting penalties** (*e.g., opportunities for driver improvement classes, community service, etc.*) – No separate civil penalty or fine if law enforcement has already ticketed.

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)?** – Primary

SOURCES REVIEWED

5/11-1414. Approaching, overtaking, and passing school bus.

5/11-208. Powers of local authorities.

5/11-208.9. Automated traffic law enforcement system; approaching, overtaking, and passing a school bus.

5/12-610.2. Electronic communication devices.

Illinois Traffic Offenses, Revised 8-2017.

Indiana

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – No
- **Stopping requirements for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Not mentioned
 - **In parking area** – Not mentioned
 - **On private road** – Yes, driver must stop.
 - **Other specified roadway types (if applicable)** – Not mentioned
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Not mentioned
- **Stopping distance from school bus (i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus)** – Not mentioned
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (if mentioned)** – Motorist need not stop when approaching stopped school bus on opposite side of divided highway, but should proceed “with due caution for the safety of the children.”

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – Owner of vehicle, unless owner is in business of renting vehicles for 30 days or more
- **Ticket issuing process** – Not mentioned
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Not mentioned

Camera systems

- **Discussed in statute?** – Yes
- **Who may decide to implement camera systems?** – Qualified school district (includes public, charter, and non-public schools)
- **Who is authorized to operate such camera systems?** – Qualified school district.
- **Warning sign required on bus (i.e., to notify drivers of the presence of cameras)?** – Not mentioned
- **Allowable media (e.g., photo, video, audio, etc.)** – Photo, micro-photo, or electronic images (taken without use of flash)
- **Does the law require the face of a driver to be visible in an image captured by a camera if enforcement action is to be taken based on that image?** – No: Camera images must show the following during an illegal passing event: (1) an image of the deployed stop sign with red lights flashing; (2) an image of the rear license plate of the alleged violator; and (3) visibility of up to two lanes adjacent to the school bus.
- **Image format and content requirements (e.g., date/time, view of offending vehicle, etc.)** – Must show deployed stop sign and flashing lights of bus; rear license plate of violating vehicle; up to 2 lanes of traffic immediately to left, right, or both sides of bus.
- **Responsibility for reviewing recorded images** – Not mentioned
- **Is an LEO required to review camera footage in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss camera footage witness/review requirements for enforcement action to be taken.
- **What must be provided to violator** – Not mentioned
- **Disposal of recorded data/images** – Not mentioned
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation** – Not mentioned (presume registered owner).
- **Ticket issuing process** – Not mentioned
- **Other topics related to the implementation of camera systems** – Not mentioned

Penalties

- **General violations**
 - **Offense severity classification mentioned (e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony)** – Class A infraction; Class A misdemeanor if passes bus recklessly; Level 6 felony if results in bodily injury; Level 5 felony if results in death
 - **Points on license** – 8 points
 - **Fines** – Up to \$5,000 for Class A misdemeanor; Up to \$10,000 for Level 6 or Level 5 felony
 - **Jail/Prison** – Up to 1 year for Class A misdemeanor; 6 months to 2 1/2 years for Level 6 felony; 1 to 6 years for Level 5 felony. Plus possible fine.
 - **License suspension/revocation** – Up to 90 days for first offense; Up to 1 year if at least one previous offense
 - **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Yes, points and suspensions will be on record.
 - **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Courts; Bureau of Motor Vehicles
 - **Other considerations affecting penalties (e.g., opportunities for driver improvement classes, community service, etc.)** – Not mentioned

- **Penalty features specific to camera violations**
 - **Discussed in statute in a manner distinct from /general/non-camera penalties?** – No

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)?** – Primary

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 9-21-12-1. Arm signal device; duty to stop; suspension of driving privileges; presumption (July 2019).

§ 9-21-12-3. Divided highways; vehicles approaching school bus; duty to use caution.

§ 9-21-12-13. School buses; loading and unloading students; use of arm signal device; special school bus loading area; exception from use of arm signal device.

575 IAC 1-9-14 Cameras, stop-arm.

§ 9-21-12-21. “Qualified school district;” equipment described in 575 IAC 1-9-14; funding (July 2019).

§ 9-21-8-52. Reckless driving; passing a school bus with extended stop arm; penalty; license suspension.

§ 35-50-3-2. Class A misdemeanor.

§ 35-50-2-6. Class C/Level 5 felony; nonsupport of a child as Class D/Level 6 felony.

§ 35-50-2-7. Class D/Level 6 felony.

§ 9-21-8-59. Use of telecommunications device while operating a moving motor vehicle.

Rule 140 IAC 1-4.5 – Point system for Indiana traffic convictions. Section 10 – Point value table.

Iowa

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads**
 - **<4 lane roads** – Yes
 - **4+ lane roads** – No
 - **Divided/separate roads**
 - **<4 lane roads** – Yes
 - **4+ lane roads** – No
- **Stopping provisions for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Not mentioned
 - **In parking area** – Not mentioned
 - **On private road** – Yes
 - **Other specified roadway types (if applicable)** – Not mentioned
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Must slow to 20 mph or less when meeting and may not overtake
- **Stopping distance from school bus (i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus)** – At least 15 feet when overtaking; no mention if meeting
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Ticket issuing process** – Not mentioned
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Not mentioned

Camera systems – No stop-arm camera law

Penalties

- **Offense severity classification mentioned** – Simple misdemeanor for first offense; Serious misdemeanor for second and subsequent offenses
- **Points on license** – Not mentioned
- **Fines** – \$345 to \$930 (or imprisonment or both) for first offense; \$430 to \$2,560 (and possible imprisonment) for second or subsequent offense
- **Jail/Prison** – Up to 30 days (or fine or both) for first offense; up to 1 year (in addition to fine) for second or subsequent offense
- **License suspension/revocation** – 30 days for first offense; 90 days for second offense; 180 days for third or subsequent offense
- **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Yes, penalties increase with repeat offenses.
- **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Department of Transportation; Courts.
- **Other considerations affecting penalties** – For first offense, in lieu of license suspension department may require completion of approved driver improvement program at motorist's expense.

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)?** – Primary

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 321.372. Discharging pupils – stopping requirements – penalties.

§ 761—615.17(321). Suspension for a serious violation.

§ 903.1. Maximum sentence for misdemeanants.

§ 321.276. Use of electronic communication device while driving.

Kansas

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – No
- **Stopping provisions for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Not mentioned
 - **In parking area** – Not mentioned
 - **On private road** – Not mentioned
 - **Other specified roadway types** – Motorist need not stop when bus is stopped on controlled access highway in loading zone that is part of or adjacent to the highway and where pedestrians are not permitted to cross the roadway.
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Not mentioned
- **Stopping distance from school bus (*i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus*)** – Not mentioned
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior** – Not mentioned

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Ticket issuing process** – Not mentioned
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Not mentioned

Camera systems – No stop-arm camera law

Penalties

- **Offense severity classification mentioned (e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony)** – Traffic infraction
- **Points on license** – Not mentioned (no points system)
- **Fines** – \$315 for first violation; \$750 for second violation within 5 years; \$1,000 for third and succeeding violations within 5 years
- **Jail/Prison** – Not mentioned
- **License suspension/revocation** – Not mentioned
- **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Yes (moving violations recorded)
- **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Courts; Department of Revenue, Division of Vehicles.
- **Other considerations affecting penalties** – Not mentioned

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)?** – Primary

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ KSA 8-1556. Overtaking and passing school bus; actuation of visual signals by driver of bus, when; required school bus markings.

§ KSA 8-2118. Uniform fine schedule for traffic infraction violations; payment by mail with plea, when; full payment required; ordinance traffic infractions; doubling of fine in road construction zone and school zone; escalating fines for unlawful passing of a school bus.

§ KSA 8-15,111. Text messaging, prohibited; exceptions.

Kentucky

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads**
 - **<4 lane roads** – Yes
 - **4+ lane roads** – No
 - **Divided/separate roads**
 - **<4 lane roads** – Yes
 - **4+ lane roads** – No
- **Stopping provisions for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Not mentioned
 - **In parking area** – Not mentioned
 - **On private road** – Not mentioned
 - **Other specified roadway types (if applicable)** – Not mentioned
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Not mentioned
- **Stopping distance from school bus (i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus)** – Not mentioned
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – Registered owner
- **Ticket issuing process** – Not mentioned
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Not mentioned

Camera systems – No stop-arm camera law

Penalties

- **Offense severity classification mentioned (e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony)** – Class B misdemeanor for first offense; Class A misdemeanor for second offense.
- **Points on license** – 6 points
- **Fines** – \$100 to \$200 and/or jail for first offense; \$300 to \$500 and/or jail for each subsequent offense within 3 years
- **Jail/Prison** – 30 to 60 days and/or fine for first offense; 60 days to 6 months and/or fine each subsequent offense within 3 years
- **License suspension/revocation** – Not mentioned
- **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Yes, points will be on record.
- **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Courts; Division of Driver Licensing
- **Other considerations affecting penalties** – Minimal fine shall not be subject to suspension.

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)?** – Primary

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 189.370. Passing stopped school or church bus prohibited -- Application to properly marked vehicles -- Rebuttable presumption as to identify of violator.

§ 189.990. Penalties.

§ 189.292. Use of personal communication device prohibited while operating motor vehicle in motion on traveled portion of roadway -- Exclusions -- Administrative regulations.

Kentucky State Police. Kentucky State Police Urge Safety Related to School Travel.
www.kentuckystatepolice.ky.gov/news/kentucky-state-police-urge-safety-related-school-travel-p1-8-3-17-1

Louisiana

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – No
- **Stopping provisions for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Not mentioned
 - **In parking area** – Not mentioned
 - **On private road** – Not mentioned
 - **Other specified roadway types (*if applicable*)** – Motorist must stop when approaching school bus on 2-lane road with center turn lane (not considered divided); need not stop on 4+ lane road with center turn lane (considered divided); need not stop when bus is stopped on a controlled access highway in a loading zone that is part of or adjacent to the highway and where pedestrians are not permitted to cross the roadway.
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop (*if mentioned*)** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Not mentioned
- **Stopping distance from school bus (*i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus*)** – 30 feet
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (*if mentioned*)** – Not mentioned

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Bus driver
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – No: Bus drivers can also serve as a witness.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (*e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.*)?** – Vehicle owner or lessee, unless vehicle is stolen or another driver cited
- **Ticket issuing process** – Bus driver notifies law enforcement within 24 hours using form provided by school board. Form includes vehicle license plate and color and must be signed, under penalty of criminal prosecution, in presence of two witnesses.
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Not mentioned

Camera systems – No stop-arm camera law

Penalties

- **Offense severity classification mentioned (e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony)** – Not mentioned
- **Points on license** – Not mentioned (no points system)
- **Fines** – \$100 to \$500 and/or jail if no injury or death; \$200 to \$500 and/or license suspension if bodily injury; \$500 to \$1,000 and/or license suspension if serious bodily injury; \$1,000 to \$5,000 and/or license suspension if death
- **Jail/Prison** – Up to 6 months and/or fine if no injury; up to 12 months if death
- **License suspension/revocation** – 30 days for first offense; 60 days for second offense; 1 year for third offense; 90 days and/or fine if injury; 180 days and/or fine if serious injury; 360 days and/or fine if death
- **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Yes, penalties increase with repeat offenses.
- **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Courts; Department of Public Safety and Corrections, Office of Motor Vehicles
- **Other considerations affecting penalties** – Not mentioned

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)?** – Primary

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 32:80. Overtaking and passing certain school buses.

§ 32:414. Suspension, revocation, renewal, and cancellation of licenses; judicial review.

§ 32:83. Driving on highways with two-way left-turn lanes and dedicated left-turn lanes.

§ 32:300.5. Use of certain wireless telecommunications devices for text messaging and social networking prohibited.

Maine

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – No
- **Stopping provisions for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Yes
 - **In parking area** – Yes
 - **On private road** – Not mentioned
 - **Other specified roadway types** – Motorist need not stop when bus is stopped on a controlled access highway in a loading zone that is part of or adjacent to the highway and where pedestrians are not permitted to cross the roadway.
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop (*if mentioned*)** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Not mentioned
- **Stopping distance from school bus (*i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus*)** – Not mentioned
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (*if mentioned*)** – Not mentioned

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Bus driver
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – No: Bus drivers can also serve as a witness.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – Registered owner unless vehicle can be shown to be leased or stolen or other operator is identified.
- **Ticket issuing process** – Bus driver reports information to law enforcement, including time and location of observed violation and license plate number and description of the vehicle. Law enforcement investigates to determine operator of violating vehicle.
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Not mentioned

Camera systems

- **Discussed in statute?** – Yes
- **Who may decide to implement camera systems?** – State or municipality
- **Who is authorized to operate such camera systems?** – State or municipality
- **Warning sign required on bus (*i.e., to notify drivers of the presence of cameras*)?** – Not mentioned
- **Allowable media (e.g., photo, video, audio, etc.)** – Photo, microphoto, videotape, or other recorded image or audio

- **Does the law require the face of a driver to be visible in an image captured by a camera if enforcement action is to be taken based on that image?** – No: Cameras must capture an image of the vehicle at the time of the illegal pass.
- **Image format and content requirements (e.g., date/time, view of offending vehicle, etc.)** – Not mentioned
- **Responsibility for reviewing recorded images** – Initial review not mentioned. Images released to law enforcement for investigation purposes only.
- **Is an LEO required to review camera footage in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Yes: Camera footage released to LEOs to investigate a violation of the law for purposes of prosecution.
- **What must be provided to violator** – Not mentioned
- **Disposal of recorded data/images** – After 30 days unless released to law enforcement for investigation
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation** – Registered owner or other identified as operator
- **Ticket issuing process** – Not mentioned
- **Other topics related to the implementation of camera systems** – Images and other data considered confidential and only released to law enforcement or court system for purposes of enforcement.

Penalties

- **General violations**
 - **Offense severity classification mentioned** – Class E misdemeanor for vehicle driver; traffic infraction for registered vehicle owner.
 - **Points on license** – Not mentioned
 - **Fines** – \$250 minimum for first offense
 - **Jail/Prison** – Not mentioned
 - **License suspension/revocation** – Up to 30 days; mandatory 30-days for second offense within 3 years of first offense
 - **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Yes
 - **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Secretary of State, Bureau of Motor Vehicles
 - **Other considerations affecting penalties (e.g., opportunities for driver improvement classes, community service, etc.)** – Not mentioned
- **Penalty features specific to camera violations**
 - **Discussed in manner distinct from /general/non-camera penalties?** – No

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)?** – Primary

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 2308. Overtaking and passing school buses.

§ 2117. Use of traffic surveillance cameras restricted.

§ 2119. Text messaging while operating motor vehicle; prohibition.

29-250 Office of the Secretary of State – Bureau of Motor Vehicles. Chapter 1: Rules for Administrative Suspension Relating to Demerit Point Accumulation, Convictions and Adjudications.

Maryland

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – No
- **Stopping requirements for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Not mentioned
 - **In parking area** – Not mentioned
 - **On private road** – Not mentioned
 - **Other specified roadway types (if applicable)** – Not mentioned
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Not mentioned
- **Stopping distance from school bus (i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus)** – 20 feet
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Bus driver
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – No: Bus drivers can also serve as a witness.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – Driver if identifiable; otherwise registered owner
- **Ticket issuing process** – Bus driver reports to law enforcement. Report includes “to extent possible” driver’s identity; vehicle type, color, and license plate; and time and location of violation. Law enforcement sends warning letter if driver’s identity cannot be established, otherwise, although not stated explicitly, a citation is presumably issued.
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Not mentioned

Camera systems

- **Discussed in statute?** – Yes
- **Who may decide to implement camera systems?** – Local governing body, after reasonable notice and a public hearing
- **Who is authorized to operate such camera systems?** – Local law enforcement, in consultation with county board of education
- **Warning sign required on bus (i.e., to notify drivers of the presence of cameras)?** – Not mentioned
- **Allowable media (e.g., photo, video, audio, etc.)** – Two or more photographs, microphotographs, or electronic images; or videotape or any other medium

- **Does the law require the face of a driver to be visible in an image captured by a camera if enforcement action is to be taken based on that image?** – No: Camera images must include an image of the motor vehicle, license plate, and, if possible, a depiction of the location of the violation.
- **Image format and content requirements** (*e.g., date/time, view of offending vehicle, etc.*) – Offending vehicle and license plate; date, time and location
- **Responsibility for reviewing recorded images** – Technician employed by law enforcement agency
- **Is an LEO required to review camera footage in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – No: A technician who is employed by a law enforcement agency can review footage but that person need not be an LEO.
- **What must be provided to violator** – Owner name and address; date, time, and location; violation charged; copy of recorded image; license plate number; fine, due date, how to contest, and penalties for non-response
- **Disposal of recorded data/images** – Not mentioned
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation** – Vehicle owner, unless vehicle is shown to be rented or stolen
- **Ticket issuing process** – Law enforcement will mail either citation or warning notice to registered owner.
- **Other topics related to the implementation of camera systems** – Not mentioned

Penalties

- **General violations**
 - **Offense severity classification mentioned** (*e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony*) – Civil citation
 - **Points on license** – 3 points
 - **Fines** – Up to \$570
 - **Jail/Prison** – Not mentioned
 - **License suspension/revocation** – Not mentioned
 - **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Yes, points will be on record.
 - **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Courts; Maryland Motor Vehicle Administration
 - **Other considerations affecting penalties** (*e.g., opportunities for driver improvement classes, community service, etc.*) – Not mentioned
- **Penalty features specific to camera violations**
 - **Discussed in statute in a manner distinct from /general/non-camera penalties?** – Yes
 - **Offense severity classification** (*e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony, etc.*) – Civil citation
 - **Points on license** – No points
 - **Fines** – Up to \$500
 - **Jail/Prison** – Not mentioned
 - **License suspension/revocation** – Not mentioned
 - **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – No
 - **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Courts; Maryland Motor Vehicle Administration

- **Other considerations affecting penalties** (*e.g., opportunities for driver improvement classes, community service, etc.*) – No separate civil penalty or fine if law enforcement has already ticketed. Vehicle registration will not be renewed if fines are unpaid.

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)?** – Primary

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 21-706. School vehicles operating flashing red lights.

§ 21-706.1. Report of violations witnessed by school bus operator.

§ 10-311. Recorded images of motor vehicles.

§ 7-302. Payment of costs, fines, and penalties, and election to stand trial.

§ 16-402. Assessment of points.

§ 21-1124.1. Text messaging prohibited.

Massachusetts

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – No
- **Stopping provisions for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Not mentioned
 - **In parking area** – Not mentioned
 - **On private road** – Not mentioned
 - **Other specified roadway types (if applicable)** – Not mentioned
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Not mentioned
- **Stopping distance from school bus (i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus)** – Not mentioned
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (if mentioned)** – Motorist following school bus must stay back at least 100 feet (bus will have signage).

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Ticket issuing process** – Not mentioned
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Not mentioned

Camera systems – No stop-arm camera law

Penalties

- **Offense severity classification mentioned (e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony)** – Not mentioned
- **Points on license** – Not mentioned
- **Fines** – Not less than \$250 for first offense; \$500 to \$1,000 for second offense; \$1,000 to \$2,000 for third and subsequent offenses
- **Jail/Prison** – Not mentioned
- **License suspension/revocation** – Immediate 6-month revocation upon second conviction; 1-year revocation upon third or subsequent conviction
- **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Yes, penalties increase for repeat offenses.
- **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Courts; Registry of Motor Vehicles (suspensions)
- **Other considerations affecting penalties** – Not mentioned

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)?** – Primary

SOURCES REVIEWED

90 § 14. Precautions for safety of other travelers.

90 § 13b. No operator of a motor vehicle shall hold a mobile electronic device. Emergencies; Penalties.

Michigan

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – No
- **Stopping requirements for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Not mentioned
 - **In parking area** – Not mentioned
 - **On private road** – Not mentioned
 - **Other specified roadway types (if applicable)** – Not mentioned
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Not mentioned
- **Stopping distance from school bus (i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus)** – 20 feet
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – Registered owner
- **Ticket issuing process** – Not mentioned
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Not mentioned

Camera systems

- **Discussed in statute?** – Yes
- **Who may decide to implement camera systems?** – School
- **Who is authorized to operate such camera systems?** – School or contracted vendor
- **Warning sign required on bus (i.e., to notify drivers of the presence of cameras)?** – Not mentioned
- **Allowable media (e.g., photo, video, audio, etc.)** – Photograph or video
- **Does the law require the face of a driver to be visible in an image captured by a camera if enforcement action is to be taken based on that image?** – No: Cameras must capture an image of the vehicle, the rear license plate, and a distance of at least 200 feet in front of the school bus.

- **Image format and content requirements** (*e.g., date/time, view of offending vehicle, etc.*) – Vehicle and rear license plate; date, time and location; view of at least 200 feet in front of bus
- **Responsibility for reviewing recorded images** – Not mentioned
- **Is an LEO required to review camera footage in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss camera footage witness/review requirements for enforcement action to be taken.
- **What must be provided to violator** – Not mentioned
- **Disposal of recorded data/images** – Not mentioned
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation** – Not mentioned
- **Ticket issuing process** – Not mentioned
- **Other topics related to the implementation of camera systems** – Photo or video must be provided if law enforcement agency requests for use as evidence. Images are admissible as evidence but not required for prosecution.

Penalties

- **General violations**
 - **Offense severity classification mentioned** (*e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony*) – Civil infraction; misdemeanor if a person is injured; felony if a person is killed
 - **Points on license** – 3 points; 6 points if person killed (felony conviction)
 - **Fines** – Fines for civil infractions set by local courts; up to \$1,000 and/or jail if person injured; up to \$7,500 and/or jail if person killed.
 - **Jail/Prison** – Up to 1 year and/or fine if person injured; up to 15 years and/or fine if person killed
 - **License suspension/revocation** – Not mentioned
 - **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Yes, points will be on record.
 - **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Courts; Michigan Department of State
 - **Other considerations affecting penalties** (*e.g., opportunities for driver improvement classes, community service, etc.*) – Judge may order treatment, education, or rehabilitation.
- **Penalty features specific to camera violations**
 - **Discussed in statute in a manner distinct from /general/non-camera penalties?** – No

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)?** – Primary

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 257.682. Stopping for school bus displaying flashing red lights; violation as civil infraction; meeting stopped school bus on divided highway; proof; rebuttable presumption; use of stop-arm camera system; definitions.

§ 257.1820. Stop-arm camera systems on school buses; installation and operation.

§ 257.907. Civil infraction; payment of civil fine and costs; certification of repair of defective equipment; collection of civil fines or costs; waiver of fine, cost, and assessment; civil infraction arising out of ownership or operation of commercial quadricycle; "moving violation" defined.

§ 257.320a. Recording date of conviction, civil infraction determination, or probate court disposition and number of points; interview; violation committed in another state.

§ 257.601b. Moving violation in work zone, emergency scene, school zone, or school bus zone; penalties; exceptions; definitions.

§ 257.602b. Reading, typing, or sending text message on wireless 2-way communication device prohibited; Use of hand-held mobile telephone prohibited; Exceptions; "Use a hand-held mobile telephone" defined; Violation as civil infraction; Fine; Local ordinances superseded.

Minnesota

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – No
- **Stopping provisions for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Not mentioned
 - **In parking area** – Not mentioned
 - **On private road** – Not mentioned
 - **Other specified roadway types (if applicable)** – Not mentioned
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Motorist may not pass school bus on right-hand passenger door side when amber lights are flashing.
- **Stopping distance from school bus (i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus)** – 20 feet
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Bus driver
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – No: Bus drivers can also serve as a witness.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – Owner or lessor of vehicle, unless another driver is convicted or lessor can identify lessee at time of violation
- **Ticket issuing process** – Not mentioned
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Not mentioned

Camera systems – No stop-arm camera law

Penalties

- **Offense severity classification mentioned (e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony)** – Misdemeanor; gross misdemeanor if pass or attempt to pass on right side of bus and/or when child is outside the bus on roadway or adjacent sidewalk
- **Points on license** – Not mentioned (no points system)
- **Fines** – Not less than \$500 for misdemeanor offense; Not mentioned for gross misdemeanor
- **Jail/Prison** – Not mentioned

- **License suspension/revocation** – Misdemeanor violations do not constitute grounds for revocation or suspension of owner’s or lessee’s license.
- **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Yes
- **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Courts
- **Other considerations affecting penalties** – Not mentioned

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)?** – Primary

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 169.444. Safety of school children; duties of other drivers.

§ 169.445. Cooperation with law enforcement.

§ 169.475. Use of wireless communications device.

Mississippi

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads**
 - **<4 lane roads** – Yes
 - **4+ lane roads** – No
- **Stopping requirements for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Not mentioned
 - **In parking area** – Not mentioned
 - **On private road** – Not mentioned
 - **Other specified roadway types (if applicable)** – Motorist need not stop when bus is stopped in a loading zone that is part of or adjacent to the highway and where pedestrians are not permitted to cross the roadway.
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Not mentioned
- **Stopping distance from school bus (i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus)** – 10 feet
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Any person who witnesses violation.
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – No: Any person who witnesses an illegal passing violation can also serve as a witness.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – Driver if apparent, otherwise registered owner
- **Ticket issuing process** – Rental or leasing company may rebut by providing copy of rental or lease agreement.
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Not mentioned

Camera systems

- **Discussed in statute?** – Yes
- **Who may decide to implement camera systems?** – School district
- **Who is authorized to operate such camera systems?** – School district
- **Warning sign required on bus (i.e., to notify drivers of the presence of cameras)?** – Not mentioned

- **Allowable media (e.g., photo, video, audio, etc.)** – Not mentioned
- **Does the law require the face of a driver to be visible in an image captured by a camera if enforcement action is to be taken based on that image?** – Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not stipulate what information must be captured from camera systems.
- **Image format and content requirements (e.g., date/time, view of offending vehicle, etc.)** – Not mentioned
- **Responsibility for reviewing recorded images** – Not mentioned
- **Is an LEO required to review camera footage in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss camera footage witness/review requirements for enforcement action to be taken.
- **What must be provided to violator** – Not mentioned
- **Disposal of recorded data/images** – Not mentioned
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation** – Not mentioned
- **Ticket issuing process** – Not mentioned
- **Other topics related to the implementation of camera systems** – Not mentioned

Penalties

- **General violations**
 - **Offense severity classification mentioned (e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony)** – Misdemeanor; felony (aggravated assault) if serious bodily injury
 - **Points on license** – Not mentioned (no points system)
 - **Fines** – \$350 to \$750 and/or jail for first offense; \$750 to \$1,500 and/or jail for second or subsequent offense within 5 years
 - **Jail/Prison** – Up to 1 year and/or fine; 1 to 20 years for serious bodily injury.
 - **License suspension/revocation** – 90 days for second or subsequent offense
 - **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Not mentioned
 - **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Courts; Commissioner of Public Safety (for suspensions)
 - **Other considerations affecting penalties (e.g., opportunities for driver improvement classes, community service, etc.)** – Not mentioned
- **Penalty features specific to camera violations**
 - **Discussed in statute in a manner distinct from /general/non-camera penalties?** – No

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)?** – Primary

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 63-3-615. Stopped school buses.

§ 37-41-59. Cameras on school bus stop sign.

§ 97-3-7. Simple assault; aggravated assault; simple domestic violence; aggravated domestic violence.

§ 63-33-1. Writing, sending or reading text message or reading or posting to social networking site using hand-held mobile telephone while operating vehicle prohibited; penalties.

Missouri

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads**
 - **<4 lanes** – Yes
 - **4+ lane roads** – No
 - **Divided/separate roads** – No
- **Stopping provisions for specific roadway types or locations**
 - **On school property** – Not mentioned
 - **In parking area** – Not mentioned
 - **On private road** – Not mentioned
 - **Other specified roadway types** – Need not stop from either direction for loading zone at controlled access highway where pedestrians are not permitted to cross roadway
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop (*if mentioned*)** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Amber lights alone may be activated when bus is pulled off 4+ lane divided highway if students do not need to cross any travel lanes. Motorists approaching from either direction may proceed with caution without stopping.
- **Stopping distance from school bus** – Not mentioned
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (*if mentioned*)** – Not mentioned

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report** – Peace officer or bus driver.
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – No: Bus drivers can also serve as a witness.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation** – Driver of vehicle or registered owner if driver identity unknown. Owners of leased or rented vehicles can avoid charges by providing law enforcement information on person leasing/renting.
- **Ticket issuing process** – Not mentioned

Camera system – No stop-arm camera law

Penalties

- **Offense severity classification mentioned** – Class A misdemeanor; Class E felony if child is injured; Class D felony if child is killed
- **Points on license** – 2 points
- **Fines** – Up to \$2,000 for Class A misdemeanor
- **Jail/Prison** – Up to 1 year for Class A misdemeanor; up to 4 years for Class E felony; up to 7 years for Class D felony
- **License suspension/revocation** – 90 days for first offense; 120 days for second and subsequent offenses
- **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record** – Yes
- **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Director of revenue and courts
- **Other considerations affecting penalties** – Record of court ordered suspension on driving record not subject to review

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)?** – Secondary

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 304.050. School buses, drivers to stop for, when — signs required on buses — crossing control arm — bus driver responsibilities — driver identify rebuttable presumption, when (Jessica’s Law).

§ 304.070. Violation of section 304.050, penalty.

§ 304.822. Electronic communication device, use of while driving prohibited, when — citation of law — definitions — school bus operations, prohibited acts — inapplicability, when — penalties for violations — search of device, right to decline — preemption.

Missouri Sentencing Advisory Commission. Public Information. Criminal System.
www.courts.mo.gov/hosted/JUDEDintra/MOSAC/Criminal_System.html

Missouri Department of Revenue. Missouri Driver Record Traffic Violation Descriptions and Points Assessed. Form 899. <https://dor.mo.gov/forms/899.pdf>

Montana

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – No
- **Stopping provisions for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Not mentioned
 - **In parking area** – Not mentioned
 - **On private road** – Not mentioned
 - **Other specified roadway types (if applicable)** – Motorist need not stop when bus is stopped on a controlled access highway in a loading zone that is part of or adjacent to the highway and where pedestrians are not permitted to cross the roadway.
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Drivers approaching bus from either direction must slow to a reasonable speed for conditions
- **Stopping distance from school bus (i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus)** – 30 feet
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Any person who observes the violation.
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – No: Any person who witnesses an illegal passing violation can also serve as a witness.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned (assume driver of vehicle as determined from investigation)
- **Ticket issuing process** – Observer may prepare oral or written report containing time and location of violation; vehicle license plate, color and type; and driver description. Report is filed with county sheriff who may transfer to highway patrol or city police. Law enforcement investigates and updates reporting individual within 30 days.
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Not mentioned

Camera systems – No stop-arm camera law

Penalties

- **Offense severity classification mentioned (e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony)** – Civil infraction, but a misdemeanor if motorist overtakes stopped bus on right or makes contact with a stopped bus or with a child within 30 feet of the bus
- **Points on license** – 2 points
- **Fines** – *First offense* – a fine of not less than \$500 or more than \$1,000
Second offense – a fine of not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,000.
Third or subsequent offense – a fine of not less than \$3,000 or more than \$5,000.
- **Jail/Prison** – Up to 6 months (and/or fine) for overtaking stopped bus on right;
Third or subsequent offense – a sentence of imprisonment for a term of not less than 30 days (and/or fines).
- **License suspension/revocation** – Not mentioned
- **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Yes, points will be on record.
- **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Department of Justice, Motor Vehicle Division
- **Other considerations affecting penalties** – Not mentioned

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – No

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 61-8-351. Meeting or passing school bus -- vehicle operator liability for violation -- penalty.

Rule: 23.3.202. Driver Rehabilitation Point System.

<https://rules.mt.gov/gateway/ruleno.asp?RN=23%2E3%2E202>

Nebraska

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – No
- **Stopping provisions for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Bus driver may only engage flashing warning lights if appropriate free-standing signs are placed at rear of parked bus; driver must slow to <25 mph
 - **In parking area** – Not mentioned
 - **On private road** – Not mentioned
 - **Other specified roadway types (if applicable)** – Motorist need not stop when bus is stopped on a freeway in a loading zone that is part of or adjacent to the freeway and where pedestrians are not permitted to cross the roadway.
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Motorist must slow to <25 mph
- **Stopping distance from school bus (i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus)** – Not mentioned
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Ticket issuing process** – Not mentioned
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Not mentioned

Camera systems – No stop-arm camera law

Penalties

- **Offense severity classification mentioned (e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony)** – Class IV misdemeanor
- **Points on license** – 3 points
- **Fines** – \$500
- **Jail/Prison** – None
- **License suspension/revocation** – Not mentioned
- **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Yes, points will be on record.
- **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Courts; Department of Motor Vehicles
- **Other considerations affecting penalties** – Not mentioned

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)?** – Secondary

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 60-6,175. School bus; safety requirements; use of stop signal arm; use of warning signal lights; violations; penalty.

§ 60-4,182. Point system; offenses enumerated.

§ 28-106. Misdemeanors: classification of penalties; sentences; where served.

§ 60-6,179.01. Use of handheld wireless communication device; prohibited acts; enforcement; violation; penalty.

Nevada

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – No
- **Stopping provisions for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Not mentioned
 - **In parking area** – Not mentioned
 - **On private road** – Not mentioned
 - **Other specified roadway types (if applicable)** – Not mentioned
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Not mentioned
- **Stopping distance from school bus (i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus)** – Not mentioned
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Bus driver (but for warning letter only – no citation)
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Yes: Bus drivers can also witness but such reports will only result in a warning.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Ticket issuing process** – Not mentioned
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Bus driver submits report with information on date, time, location, vehicle license plate, and description to school district superintendent with copy to Department of Motor Vehicles. Department mails warning letter to vehicle owner with information from the report, provisions of the law, and explanation that letter is not a citation but a warning of the seriousness of the violation.

Camera systems – No stop-arm camera law

Penalties

- **Offense severity classification mentioned (e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony)** – Misdemeanor
- **Points on license** – 4 points
- **Fines** – \$250 to \$500 for first offense or second offense within a year; up to \$1,000 for third or subsequent offense within 2 years of most recent offense
- **Jail/Prison** – Not mentioned
- **License suspension/revocation** – 6 months for second offense within a year; up to 1 year for third or subsequent offense within 2 years of most recent offense
- **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Yes, points will be on record and penalties increase with repeat offenses.
- **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Department of Motor Vehicles; Otherwise not mentioned
- **Other considerations affecting penalties** – Not mentioned

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)?** – Primary

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 484B.353. Overtaking and passing school bus: Duties of driver; exceptions; penalties.

§ 484B.357. Report by driver of school bus of failure of driver of vehicle to stop; submission of report to school district and Department; provision of notice to owner of vehicle.

§ 484B.165. Using handheld wireless communications device to type or enter text, send or read data, engage in nonvoice communication or engage in voice communications without use of hands-free device prohibited; exceptions; penalty; additional penalty for violation in work zone or pedestrian safety zone.

Nevada Demerit Point System. <https://dmv.nv.gov/dlpoints.htm>

New Hampshire

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – No
- **Stopping provisions for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Not mentioned
 - **In parking area** – Not mentioned
 - **On private road** – Not mentioned
 - **Other specified roadway types (*if applicable*)** – Motorist need not stop when bus is stopped on controlled access highway in loading zone that is part of or adjacent to the highway and where pedestrians are not permitted to cross the roadway.
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop (*if mentioned*)** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Not mentioned
- **Stopping distance from school bus (*i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus*)** – 25 feet
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (*if mentioned*)** – Additional penalties for overtaking and passing a stopped school bus on the right (see below)

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Bus driver or other witness
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – No: Bus drivers or any person who witnesses an illegal passing violation can also serve as a witness.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – Vehicle owner, unless bus driver testimony is rebutted or contradicted
- **Ticket issuing process** – Bus driver or other witness must testify under oath when reporting; otherwise not mentioned
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Not mentioned

Camera systems – No stop-arm camera law

Penalties

- **Offense severity classification mentioned (e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony)** – Violation
- **Points on license** – 6 points
- **Fines** – \$150 for first offense; \$250 to \$1,000 for subsequent offenses. If pass stopped bus on the right, \$500 fine for first offense; \$500 to \$1,200 fine for second and subsequent offenses, plus unspecified penalty assessment.
- **Jail/Prison** – Not mentioned
- **License suspension/revocation** – Possible 30-day suspension for second or subsequent offense of failing to stop. Mandatory 30-day suspension for second offense of overtaking a stopped bus on the right, and 30 to 120 days for subsequent offenses.
- **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Yes, points will be on record and penalties increase with repeat offenses.
- **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Courts; Division of Motor Vehicles
- **Other considerations affecting penalties** – Not mentioned

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)?** – Primary

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 265:54. Overtaking and passing school bus.

§ 265:79-c. Use of mobile electronic devices while driving; Prohibition.

New Hampshire Division of Motor Vehicles. Demerit Points. www.dmv.nh.gov/tickets-accidents-or-restorations/demerit-points

New Jersey

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – No, but must slow to 10 mph or less
- **Other specific roadway types or locations**
 - **On school property** – Motorist must slow to 10 mph or less when passing a bus parked at a curb on same side of street as a school or other site of school-related activity.
 - **In parking area** – Not mentioned
 - **On private road** – Yes
 - **Other specified roadway types (if applicable)** – Not mentioned
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Not mentioned
- **Stopping distance from school bus (i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus)** – 25 feet
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Entities permitted to report violations

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – “Rebuttable presumption” that registered owner was driving
- **Ticket issuing process** – Not mentioned
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Not mentioned

Camera systems – No stop-arm camera law

Penalties

- **Offense severity classification mentioned (e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony)** – Motor vehicle offense
- **Points on license** – 5 points
- **Fines** – Not less than \$100 for first offense and \$250 for each subsequent offense (with or without imprisonment)
- **Jail/Prison** – Up to 15 days or community service for 15 days for first offense; up to 15 days for each subsequent offense
- **License suspension/revocation** – At discretion of head of Motor Vehicle Commission.
- **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Yes, points will be on record and penalties increase with repeat offenses.
- **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Motor Vehicle Commission, courts
- **Other considerations affecting penalties** – Not mentioned

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)?** – Primary
- **Other considerations** – School buses must display signs to inform vehicle drivers of school bus passing law.

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 39:4-128.1. School buses stopped for children, certain disabled people, duty of motorists, bus driver; violations, penalties.

§ 39:3B-2. Signs or legends displayed on bus.

§ 39:4-97.3. Use of wireless telephone, electronic communication device in moving vehicles; definitions; enforcement.

New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission. NJ Points Schedule. www.nj.gov/mvc/license/points-schedule.htm

New Mexico

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – No
- **Stopping provisions for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Not mentioned
 - **In parking area** – Not mentioned
 - **On private road** – Not mentioned
 - **Other specified roadway types (if applicable)** – Motorist need not stop when bus is stopped on a controlled access highway in a loading zone that is part of or adjacent to the highway and where pedestrians are not permitted to cross the roadway.
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Not mentioned
- **Stopping distance from school bus (i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus)** – 10 feet
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Ticket issuing process** – Not mentioned
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Not mentioned

Camera systems – No stop-arm camera law

Penalties

- **Offense severity classification mentioned (e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony)** – “Penalty assessment misdemeanor” unless a person is injured or killed
- **Points on license** – 6 points
- **Fines** – Up to \$300, and/or jail
- **Jail/Prison** – Up to 90 days, and/or fine
- **License suspension/revocation** – Not mentioned
- **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Yes, points will be on record.
- **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Courts; Motor Vehicle Division (for license points)
- **Other considerations affecting penalties** – Not mentioned

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)?** – Primary

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 66-7-347. Overtaking and passing school bus.

§ 66-8-116. Penalty assessment misdemeanors; definition; schedule of assessments.

§ 18.19.5.52. Point system – Schedule of points for violations.

§ 66-8-7. Penalty for misdemeanor.

§ 66-7-374. Texting while driving.

New York

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Stopping requirements for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Yes
 - **In parking area** – Yes
 - **On private road** – Yes
 - **Other specified roadway types (if applicable)** – Not mentioned
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Not mentioned
- **Stopping distance from school bus (i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus)** – 20 feet
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Ticket issuing process** – Not mentioned
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Not mentioned

Camera systems

- **Discussed in statute?** – Yes
- **Who may decide to implement camera systems?** – Any county, city, town, or village located within a school district
- **Who is authorized to operate such camera systems?** – A school district in partnership with the county, city, town, or village
- **Warning sign required on bus (i.e., to notify drivers of the presence of cameras)?** – No mention of signage on bus, but signage announcing presence of a photo violation monitoring system must be placed at roadway entrances of jurisdictional boundaries of the county, city, etc.
- **Allowable media (e.g., photo, video, audio, etc.)** – Photographs, microphotographs, videotapes, and other recorded images and data

- **Does the law require the face of a driver to be visible in an image captured by a camera if enforcement action is to be taken based on that image?** – No: The statute does not stipulate what information must be captured from camera systems, but to the extent practicable, that photographs produced by such school bus photo violation monitoring systems shall not include images that identify the driver, the passengers, the vehicle’s contents, pedestrians, and cyclists.
- **Image format and content requirements (e.g., date/time, view of offending vehicle, etc.)** – Not specified, but see below for information provided to violator
- **Responsibility for reviewing recorded images** – Technician employed by the county, city, town, or village
- **Is an LEO required to review camera footage in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – No: A technician who is employed by the county, city, town, or village can review footage.
- **What must be provided to violator** – Name and address of vehicle owner; vehicle registration number; location, date, and time of alleged violation; identification number of camera recording the violation or other document locator number, process for contesting liability to the alleged violation; notice that failure to contest taken to be admission of liability.
- **Disposal of recorded data/images**
 - **For violators (if distinguished in statute)** – Upon final disposition of the violation
 - **For non-violators (if distinguished in statute)** – 90 days if notice of liability not issued
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation** – Registered owner of vehicle
- **Ticket issuing process** – Notice of liability mailed to registered vehicle owner. Owner can contest by providing evidence the vehicle was leased or stolen at the time. Cases adjudicated by local traffic violations bureau or other administrative office handling traffic infractions.
- **Other topics related to the implementation of camera systems** – School district may not access any images or data recorded by the monitoring system and must provide for proper handling and custody of all such materials prior to forwarding to the applicable county, city, town, or village for review. The latter must adopt and enforce measures to protect the privacy of people identified by the monitoring system. Locales choosing to adopt a camera law demonstration program must maintain data and submit an annual report on results of the program.

Penalties

- **General violations**
 - **Offense severity classification mentioned (e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony)** – Not mentioned
 - **Points on license** – 5 points
 - **Fines** – \$250 to \$400 and/or jail for first offense; \$600 to \$750 and/or jail for second offense within 3 years; \$750 to \$1,000 and/or jail for third or subsequent offense all within 3 years
 - **Jail/Prison** – Up to 30 days and/or fine for first offense; up to 180 days and/or fine for subsequent offenses within 3 years

- **License suspension/revocation** – Not mentioned
- **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Yes, points will be on record.
- **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Courts; Commissioner of Motor Vehicles (for suspensions)
- **Other considerations affecting penalties (e.g., opportunities for driver improvement classes, community service, etc.)** – Not mentioned
- **Penalty features specific to camera violations**
 - **Discussed in statute in a manner distinct from /general/non-camera penalties?** –Yes
 - **Offense severity classification (e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony, etc.)** – Civil infraction
 - **Points on license** – None
 - **Fines** – \$250 for first offense; \$275 for second offense within 18 months of first; \$300 for third offense within 18 months of first. Possible \$25 additional penalty for failure to respond to notice within prescribed time period.
 - **Jail/Prison** – None
 - **License suspension/revocation** – None
 - **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – No
 - **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Traffic violations bureau or other administrative tribunal for handling traffic infractions
 - **Other considerations affecting penalties (e.g., opportunities for driver improvement classes, community service, etc.)** – Not mentioned

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)?** – Primary

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 1174. Overtaking and passing school bus.

§ 1174-a. Owner liability for failure of operator to stop for a school bus displaying a red visual signal and stop-arm.

§ 1225-D. Use of portable electronic devices.

New York State Department of Motor Vehicles. School Bus Safety. <https://dmv.ny.gov/more-info/school-bus-safety>

North Carolina

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – No
- **Stopping provisions for specific roadway types or locations**
 - **On school property** – Yes
 - **In parking area** – Yes (see below)
 - **On private road** – Yes (see below)
 - **Other specified roadway types** – When approaching or overtaking a stopped bus in a public vehicular area, defined as “any driveway, roadway, parking lot, or other public or private area open to the public, or a segment of the public, for vehicular traffic or parking” [G.S. 20-4.01].
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop (if mentioned)** – Motorists must stop when approaching or overtaking a stopped bus on two-lane roads with center turn lane. On 4+ lane roads with center turn lane, approaching motorists are not required to stop, but overtaking motorists must stop.

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Not mentioned
- **Stopping distance from school bus (i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus)** – Not mentioned
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Ticket issuing process** – Not mentioned
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Not mentioned

Camera systems

- **Discussed in statute?** – Yes
- **Who may decide to implement camera systems?** – Local board of education, independently or as part of a broader regional or statewide service
- **Who is authorized to operate such camera systems?** – Local board of education and/or private vendor/contractor

- **Warning sign required on bus (i.e., to notify drivers of the presence of cameras)?** – Yes
- **Allowable media (e.g., photo, video, audio, etc.)** – Photographs or video
- **Does the law require the face of a driver to be visible in an image captured by a camera if enforcement action is to be taken based on that image?** – No: Cameras must capture an image of the vehicle at the time of the illegal pass.
- **Image format and content requirements** – Date, time, and location of violation; image of the involved vehicle
- **Responsibility for reviewing recorded images** – LEO
- **Is an LEO required to review camera footage in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Yes: An LEO must review automated camera footage.
- **What must be provided to violator** – Date, time, and location of violation; image of vehicle; amount of fine and timeline and process for contesting; affirmation of violation by LEO; consequences of non-payment.
- **Disposal of recorded data/images** – Not mentioned
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation** – Registered owner
- **Ticket issuing process** – Citation processed and served within 60 days by mail or other method approved by the State. Owner may contest if vehicle was in “care, custody, or control of another person” or was stolen.
- **Other topics related to the implementation of camera systems** – Not mentioned

Penalties

- **General violations**
 - **Offense severity classification mentioned** – Class 1 misdemeanor; Class I felony if person struck; Class H felony if person struck and killed
 - **Points on license** – 5 points (8 if operating commercial motor vehicle)
 - **Fines** – At least \$500 for Class 1 misdemeanor, \$1,250 for Class I felony, and \$2,500 for Class H felony
 - **Jail/Prison** – Not mentioned
 - **License suspension/revocation** – 1-year revocation for second misdemeanor violation within 3 years; 2-year revocation for Class I felony; 3-year revocation for Class H felony. Permanent revocation for anyone convicted of a second felony violation or a third misdemeanor violation within any period.
 - **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Yes, points will be on record and penalties increase with repeat offenses.
 - **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Courts and Division of Motor Vehicles
 - **Other considerations affecting penalties** – Violators may not receive a prayer for judgment continued. Drivers may apply for new/restricted license 6 months after revocation for a first felony; 2 years after revocation for a third misdemeanor; and 3 years after revocation for a second Class I felony. Division of Motor Vehicles may withhold vehicle renewal registration for failure to pay fines or costs.

- **Penalty features specific to camera violations**
 - **Discussed in statute in a manner distinct from /general/non-camera penalties?** Yes
 - **Offense severity classification**– Non-criminal violation (unless injury or death)
 - **Points on license** – None
 - **Fines** – \$400 for first violation; \$750 for second violation; \$1,000 for each subsequent violation
 - **Jail/Prison** – None (non-criminal unless injury or death)
 - **License suspension/revocation** – None, if non-criminal
 - **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – No, if non-criminal
 - **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Officials or county agents; Division of Motor Vehicles
 - **Other considerations affecting penalties** – Division of Motor Vehicles may withhold registration renewal of the motorist’s vehicle for failure to pay any fines or costs. No insurance points may be assigned to the registered owner. Civil citation nullified if vehicle owner also charged in a criminal pleading related to the same violation. No civil fine levied. North Carolina General Assembly “encourages criminal prosecution” when camera images provide sufficient evidence.

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statutes

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)?** – Primary
- **Other considerations** – Rental car companies are required to notify renters of North Carolina’s school bus stopping law.

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 20-217. Motor vehicles to stop for properly marked and designated school buses in certain instances; evidence of identify of driver.

§ 115C-242.1. Installation and operation of automated school bus safety camera.

§ 153A-246. Use of photographs or videos recorded by automated school bus safety cameras.

§ 66-207. Rental car companies assist in publicizing law.

§ 20-137.4A. Unlawful use of mobile telephone for text messaging or electronic mail.

§ 20-16. Authority of Division to suspend license.

www.ncleg.net/enactedlegislation/statutes/html/bysection/chapter_20/gs_20-16.html

North Dakota

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – No
- **Stopping provisions for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Not mentioned
 - **In parking area** – Not mentioned
 - **On private road** – Not mentioned
 - **Other specified roadway types (*if applicable*)** – Motorist need not stop when bus is stopped on a controlled access highway in a loading zone that is part of or adjacent to the highway and where pedestrians are not permitted to cross the roadway.
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop (*if mentioned*)** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Not mentioned
- **Stopping distance from school bus (*i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus*)** – Not mentioned
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (*if mentioned*)** – Not mentioned

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Ticket issuing process** – Not mentioned
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Not mentioned

Camera systems – No stop-arm camera law

Penalties

- **Offense severity classification mentioned (e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony)** – Non-criminal offense
- **Points on license** – 6 points
- **Fines** – \$100
- **Jail/Prison** – Not mentioned
- **License suspension/revocation** – Not mentioned
- **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Yes, points will be on record.
- **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Courts; Department of Transportation, Driver Safety Office
- **Other considerations affecting penalties** – Motorist may elect to attend a driver training course in lieu of points on driving record provided at least 12 months have passed since any previous activation of this option for eligible non-criminal traffic violations. Motorist must pay for course and provide proof of completion to courts within 30 days.

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)?** – Primary

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 39-10-46. Overtaking and passing school bus.

§ 30-06.1-06. Amount of statutory fees.

§ 39.06.1. Disposition of traffic offenses.

§ 39-08-23. Use of a wireless communications device prohibited.

Ohio

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads**
 - **<4 lane roads** – Yes
 - **4+ lane roads** – No
 - **Divided/separate roads**
 - **<4 lane roads** – Yes
 - **4+ lane roads** – No
- **Stopping provisions for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Not mentioned
 - **In parking area** – Not mentioned
 - **On private road** – Not mentioned
 - **Other specified roadway types (if applicable)** – Not mentioned
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Not mentioned
- **Stopping distance from school bus (i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus)** – 10 feet
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (if mentioned)** – Duty to stop applies even if bus driver does not display red lamps. Motorist may not turn right and drive through adjacent parking lot to maneuver in front of stopped bus.

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Ticket issuing process** – Not mentioned
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Not mentioned

Camera systems – No stop-arm camera law

Penalties

- **Offense severity classification mentioned (e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony)** – Citation or traffic violation
- **Points on license** – 2 points
- **Fines** – Up to \$500
- **Jail/Prison** – Not mentioned
- **License suspension/revocation** – Up to 1 year
- **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Yes, points and suspensions will be on record.
- **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Court or mayor; Registrar of Motor Vehicles
- **Other considerations affecting penalties** – Violator cannot enter written guilty plea, but must appear in person in court

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)?** – Primary

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 4511.75. Stopping for stopped school bus; signals on bus.

§ 4510.02. Definite periods of suspension - suspension classes.

§ 4510.036. Records of Bureau of Motor Vehicles - points assessed.

§ 4511.204. Driving while texting.

Oklahoma

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – No
- **Stopping requirements for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Not mentioned
 - **In parking area** – Not mentioned
 - **On private road** – Not mentioned
 - **Other specified roadway types (if applicable)** – Motorist need not stop when bus is stopped on a controlled access highway in a loading zone that is part of or adjacent to the highway and where pedestrians are not permitted to cross the roadway.
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Not mentioned
- **Stopping distance from school bus (i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus)** – Not mentioned
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Bus driver
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – No: Bus drivers can also serve as a witness.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Ticket issuing process** – Not mentioned
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Bus driver submits report to law enforcement with information on time and location of violation, vehicle color and license plate. Law enforcement sends warning letter to vehicle owner using form letter provided by Attorney General. The warning is not included on driving record but does not preclude the imposition of other penalties.

Camera systems

- **Discussed in statute?** – Yes
- **Who may decide to implement camera systems?** – School districts
- **Who is authorized to operate such camera systems?** – School districts or contracted private vendors

- **Warning sign required on bus (i.e., to notify drivers of the presence of cameras)?** – Not mentioned
- **Allowable media (e.g., photo, video, audio, etc.)** – Live digital and recorded video
- **Does the law require the face of a driver to be visible in an image captured by a camera if enforcement action is to be taken based on that image?** – Yes: Camera footage of an alleged school bus passing violation must include an identifiable picture of the driver's face in addition to an image of the vehicle license plate.
- **Image format and content requirements (e.g., date/time, view of offending vehicle, etc.)** – Vehicle license plate; identifiable picture of driver's face; warning device activation status; date, time, and location
- **Responsibility for reviewing recorded images** – Appropriate personnel at school district extract data and submit it to local law enforcement for further review.
- **Is an LEO required to review camera footage in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Yes: Appropriate personnel at school district must extract data that are then submitted to LEOs for further review.
- **What must be provided to violator** – Not mentioned
- **Disposal of recorded data/images** – Not mentioned
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation** – Not mentioned
- **Ticket issuing process** – If reviewing law enforcement decides sufficient evidence to identify vehicle and driver, evidence is submitted to District Attorney for prosecution.
- **Other topics related to the implementation of camera systems** – Not mentioned

Penalties

- **General violations**
 - **Offense severity classification mentioned (e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony)** – Not mentioned
 - **Points on license** – 4 points (per 2023 Driver Handbook)
 - **Fines** – At least \$100. Additional special assessment of \$100 with proceeds to camera fund and law enforcement entities reviewing camera images.
 - **Jail/Prison** – Not mentioned
 - **License suspension/revocation** – Up to 1 year for first offense; 3 years for second and subsequent offenses within 5 years
 - **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Yes, points will be on record and penalties increase with repeat offenses.
 - **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Courts; Department of Public Safety
 - **Other considerations affecting penalties (e.g., opportunities for driver improvement classes, community service, etc.)** – Not mentioned
- **Penalty features specific to camera violations**
 - **Discussed in statute in a manner distinct from /general/non-camera penalties?** – No

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)?** – Secondary

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 11-705. Meeting or overtaking stopped school bus – Violation and penalty – Reporting violations – Video monitoring on buses.

§ 6-205. Mandatory revocation of driving privilege.

§ 11-901c. Unlawful use of cellular telephone.

Oregon

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – No
- **Stopping provisions for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Not mentioned
 - **In parking area** – Not mentioned
 - **On private road** – Not mentioned
 - **Other specified roadway types (if applicable)** – Not mentioned
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Not mentioned
- **Stopping distance from school bus (i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus)** – Not mentioned
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Ticket issuing process** – Not mentioned
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Not mentioned

Camera systems – No stop-arm camera law

Penalties

- **Offense severity classification mentioned (e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony)** – Class A traffic violation
- **Points on license** – Not mentioned (no points system)
- **Fines** – \$225 to \$2,000 for Class A traffic violation (up to \$4,000 for corporations)
- **Jail/Prison** – Not mentioned
- **License suspension/revocation** – Not mentioned
- **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Not mentioned
- **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Courts
- **Other considerations affecting penalties** – Not mentioned

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- State law prohibiting texting and driving? – Yes
 - If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)? – Primary

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 811.155. Failure to stop for bus safety lights; penalties.

§ 811.507. Operating motor vehicle while using mobile electronic device; exceptions; penalty.

2021 “Schedule of Fines” on Violations (SOF-21). Presumptive, Minimum, and Maximum Amounts for Violation Offenses in Oregon. Office of the State Court Administrator, Oregon Judicial Department. www.oregon.gov/osmb/boater-info/Documents/Schedule_of_Fines_on_Violations_2021.pdf

Pennsylvania

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – No
- **Stopping requirements for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Not mentioned
 - **In parking area** – Not mentioned
 - **On private road** – Not mentioned
 - **Other specified roadway types (if applicable)** – Not mentioned
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop (if mentioned)** – Drivers approaching an intersection where a school bus is stopped must stop at the intersection until flashing red lights are no longer activated.

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Motorist may proceed past bus with caution but be prepared to stop
- **Stopping distance from school bus (i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus)** – 10 feet
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Bus driver or other observer of the violation
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – No: Bus drivers or any person who witnesses an illegal passing violation can also serve as a witness.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – Registered owner unless successfully contested
- **Ticket issuing process** – Bus driver submits signed written report to local law enforcement with any information pertaining to the identity of the alleged violator; license number and color of vehicle; time and approximate location of violation; type of vehicle; and whether bus has a stop signal arm enforcement system (i.e., camera). Law enforcement investigates and if evidence is deemed sufficient, a summons is issued.
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Not mentioned

Camera systems

- **Discussed in statute?** – Yes
- **Who may decide to implement camera systems?** – Local board of school directors
- **Who is authorized to operate such camera systems?** – School entity and/or its vendor or manufacturer
- **Warning sign required on bus (*i.e., to notify drivers of the presence of cameras*)?** – Not mentioned
- **Allowable media (*e.g., photo, video, audio, etc.*)** – Photographs and recorded video images
- **Does the law require the face of a driver to be visible in an image captured by a camera if enforcement action is to be taken based on that image?** – No: Cameras must capture an image of the vehicle at the time of the alleged violation, including the license plate number with State of issuance.
- **Image format and content requirements (*e.g., date/time, view of offending vehicle, etc.*)** – Copy of recorded image of vehicle; registration number and State; date, time, and place of alleged violation
- **Responsibility for reviewing recorded images** – Law enforcement
- **Is an LEO required to review camera footage in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Yes: An LEO must review automated camera footage.
- **What must be provided to violator** – Copy of recorded image of vehicle; registration number and State; date, time, and place of alleged violation; offense charged; instructions on how to return notice (and pay fine) or request hearing to contest
- **Disposal of recorded data/images**
 - **For violators (*if distinguished in statute*)** – Within 1 year of final disposition
 - **For non-violators (*if distinguished in statute*)** – Not mentioned
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation** – Registered owner unless successfully rebutted (see below)
- **Ticket issuing process** – School district (or its vendor/manufacturer) provides law enforcement a copy of recorded image of the vehicle, its license plate number and State of issuance, and the date, time, and place of the alleged violation. Law enforcement reviews evidence and certifies notice of violation. Notice is mailed to (Pennsylvania) vehicle owner within 30 days. Owner can submit evidence that he/she was not the driver, that vehicle had been reported stolen, or that the vehicle was owned by someone else at time of violation. Owner is not required to provide the identity of driver as condition of rebuttal.
- **Other topics related to the implementation of camera systems** – Automated camera system cannot be used for remote surveillance or other surveillance purpose, but captured information may be released to law enforcement under court order for criminal law enforcement. Images produced by the system should not identify the driver, passengers, or vehicle's contents, to extent practical, and are not public record. School district enters into agreement with local law enforcement to review evidence and enforce. If no local law enforcement, school district can petition Pennsylvania State Police to review and enforce. Owner is not responsible for (camera) fine if ticketed and convicted by law enforcement for same violation.

Penalties

- **General violations**
 - **Offense severity classification mentioned (e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony)** – Summary traffic offense
 - **Points on license** – 5 points
 - **Fines** – \$250 + \$35 surcharge for School Bus Safety Grant Program Account
 - **Jail/Prison** – Not mentioned
 - **License suspension/revocation** – 60 days
 - **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Yes, points and suspensions will be on record.
 - **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Courts; Department of Motor Vehicles
 - **Other considerations affecting penalties (e.g., opportunities for driver improvement classes, community service, etc.)** – Not mentioned
- **Penalty features specific to camera violations**
 - **Discussed in statute in a manner distinct from /general/non-camera penalties?** – Yes
 - **Offense severity classification (e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony, etc.)** – Civil penalty only
 - **Points on license** – None
 - **Fines** – \$300
 - **Jail/Prison** – None
 - **License suspension/revocation** – None
 - **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – No
 - **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Courts; Local law enforcement
 - **Other considerations affecting penalties (e.g., opportunities for driver improvement classes, community service, etc.)** – Owner not responsible for any fine resulting from a violation captured on camera if ticketed and convicted by law enforcement for same violation.

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)?** – Primary

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 3345. Meeting or overtaking school bus.

§ 3345.1. Automated enforcement of failure to stop for school bus with flashing red lights.

§ 1535. Schedule of convictions and points.

§ 3316. Prohibiting text-based communications.

Puerto Rico

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – No
- **Stopping provisions for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Not mentioned
 - **In parking area** – Not mentioned
 - **On private road** – Not mentioned
 - **Other specified roadway types (if applicable)** – Not mentioned
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop (if mentioned)** – Motorist need not stop when bus is stopped on a controlled access highway in a loading zone that is part of or adjacent to the highway and where pedestrians are not permitted to cross the roadway.

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Not mentioned
- **Stopping distance from school bus (i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus)** – Not mentioned
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Ticket issuing process** – Not mentioned
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Not mentioned

Camera systems – No stop-arm camera law

Penalties

- **Offense severity classification mentioned (e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony) – Administrative fault**
- **Points on license – Not mentioned**
- **Fines – \$150**
- **Jail/Prison – Not mentioned**
- **License suspension/revocation – Not mentioned**
- **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record? – Not mentioned**
- **Agency enforcing sanctions – Not mentioned**
- **Other considerations affecting penalties – Not mentioned**

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving? – Yes**
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per GHSA)? – Primary**

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 5289. Precautions when approaching and overtaking a school bus or transportation.

§ 5305. Using a mobile or wireless telephone while operating a motor vehicle.

Rhode Island

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – No
- **Stopping requirements for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Not mentioned
 - **In parking area** – Yes
 - **On private road** – Yes
 - **Other specified roadway types (if applicable)** – Motorist need not stop when bus is stopped in a loading zone adjacent to a limited access highway that pedestrians are not permitted to cross.
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Not mentioned
- **Stopping distance from school bus (i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus)** – Not mentioned
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (if mentioned)** – When traveling in the same lane of traffic behind a school bus, motorist must stay back at least 50 feet.

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Bus driver or monitor or other private citizen with evidence providing sufficient probable cause that a violation occurred
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – No: A bus driver, bus monitor, or another private citizen with evidence providing sufficient probable cause that a violation occurred is an eligible witness and may report an incident.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Ticket issuing process** – Peace officer may issue summons based on statement or testimony of a school bus driver or monitor or other private citizen.
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Not mentioned

Camera systems

- **Discussed in statute?** – Yes
- **Who may decide to implement camera systems?** – School departments
- **Who is authorized to operate such camera systems?** – School departments or private corporations (vendors) under agreement with school departments

- **Warning sign required on bus (i.e., to notify drivers of the presence of cameras)?** – Yes. Must remain on as long as video system is in operation.
- **Allowable media (e.g., photo, video, audio, etc.)** – Live and recorded video images, photographs, and microphotographs
- **Does the law require the face of a driver to be visible in an image captured by a camera if enforcement action is to be taken based on that image?** – No: Camera systems must produce a live visual image of the violation (viewable remotely) and a recorded image of the license plate.
- **Image format and content requirements (e.g., date/time, view of offending vehicle, etc.)** – At a minimum, systems must produce live visual images that can be viewed remotely; a recorded image of the vehicle license plate; and a record of the time, date, and location.
- **Responsibility for reviewing recorded images** – LEO must review and certify before issuing summons
- **Is an LEO required to review camera footage in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Yes: Automated camera footage must be reviewed and verified by an LEO before a summons is issued.
- **What must be provided to violator** – Description and date, time and location of violation; copies of two or more photographic images serving as evidence of the violation; signed statement by reviewing LEO; explanation of option to either pay civil fine or stand trial; signed affidavit by a witness to the live video of the violation; signed statement that summons was mailed to registered vehicle owner.
- **Disposal of recorded data/images**
 - **For violators (if distinguished in statute)** – All images and live video destroyed within 1 year of final case disposition
 - **For non-violators (if distinguished in statute)** – All images and live video destroyed within 24 hours
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation** – Registered owner
- **Ticket issuing process** – LEO reviews and certifies evidence from the camera system and issues summons within 10 days to registered owner. Within 20 days of receiving notice, owner must either pay fine, provide name and address of another individual operating the vehicle at the time the violation occurred, or if vehicle is rented or leased, a copy of the rental or lease agreement.
- **Other topics related to the implementation of camera systems** – Recorded images and live video produced by school bus camera systems are not deemed “public records” subject to disclosure. Privacy of records must be maintained, although aggregate data not containing personal identifying information may be released. Authorizing school departments must prepare annual reports containing aggregate data on number of citations issued; number of violations paid; number of those found guilty after trial or hearing; number dismissed; and amount of revenue generated.

Penalties

- **General violations**
 - **Offense severity classification mentioned (e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony)** – Civil infraction
 - **Points on license** – No (no points system)

- **Fines** – Up to \$300 and/or suspension; \$300 to \$500 and/or suspension for each subsequent offense
- **Jail/Prison** – Not mentioned
- **License suspension/revocation** – Up to 30 days and/or fine; 1 year for each subsequent offense
- **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Not mentioned
- **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Traffic tribunal for hearing of civil traffic violations; Division of Motor Vehicles for suspensions
- **Other considerations affecting penalties (e.g., opportunities for driver improvement classes, community service, etc.)** – Not mentioned
- **Penalty features specific to camera violations**
 - **Discussed in statute in a manner distinct from /general/non-camera penalties?** – Yes
 - **Offense severity classification (e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony, etc.)** – Civil violation
 - **Points on license** – No (no point system)
 - **Fines** – \$250 to \$500 and/or suspension
 - **Jail/Prison** – Not mentioned
 - **License suspension/revocation** – Up to 30 days and/or fine
 - **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – No
 - **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Traffic tribunal for hearing of civil traffic violations; Division of Motor Vehicles for suspensions
 - **Other considerations affecting penalties (e.g., opportunities for driver improvement classes, community service, etc.)** – Not mentioned

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)?** – Primary

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 31-20-12. Stopping for school bus required — Penalty for violation.

§ 31-20-13. School buses stopped on divided highway or in loading zone.

§ 31-22-30. Text messaging while operating a motor vehicle.

§ 31-51-2. Live digital video school bus violation detection monitoring systems.

§ 31-51-2.1. Installation and signage.

§ 31-51-2.2. Stopping for school bus required--Penalty for violation.

§ 31-51-3. Procedure—Notice.

§ 31-51-5. Driver/registered owner liability.

§ 31-51-7. Nature of violations.

§ 31-51-8. Security of records.

§ 31-51-9. Reports.

South Carolina

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads**
 - **<4 lane roads** – Yes
 - **4+ lane roads** – No
 - **Divided/separate roads** – No
- **Stopping requirements for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Not mentioned
 - **In parking area** – Not mentioned
 - **On private road** – Yes
 - **Other specified roadway types (if applicable)** – Not mentioned
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Motorist may not overtake
- **Stopping distance from school bus (i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus)** – Not mentioned
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Ticket issuing process** – Not mentioned
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Not mentioned

Camera systems

- **Discussed in statute?** – Yes
- **Who may decide to implement camera systems?** – Not mentioned
- **Who is authorized to operate such camera systems?** – Not mentioned
- **Warning sign required on bus (i.e., to notify drivers of the presence of cameras)?** – Not mentioned
- **Allowable media (e.g., photo, video, audio, etc.)** – Digital video recording
- **Does the law require the face of a driver to be visible in an image captured by a camera if enforcement action is to be taken based on that image?** – No: Cameras must have a clear view of a vehicle illegally passing the bus on either side.

- **Image format and content requirements** (*e.g., date/time, view of offending vehicle, etc.*) – Clear view of passing vehicle; date and time; electronic symbol showing activation of amber lights, flashing red lights, stop-arms, and brakes.
- **Responsibility for reviewing recorded images** – Not mentioned
- **Is an LEO required to review camera footage in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss camera footage witness/review requirements for enforcement action to be taken.
- **What must be provided to violator** – Not mentioned
- **Disposal of recorded data/images** – Not mentioned
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation** – Not mentioned
- **Ticket issuing process** – Citation must be given directly to the alleged offender by LEO issuing the citation
- **Other topics related to the implementation of camera systems** – Digital images may be used as evidence at any hearing to corroborate testimony of bus driver or other witness.

Penalties

- **General violations**
 - **Offense severity classification mentioned** (*e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony*) – Misdemeanor; felony if results in “great bodily injury” or death
 - **Points on license** – 6 points
 - **Fines** – At least \$500, or jail, or community service for first misdemeanor offense; \$2,000 to \$5,000, or jail for second or subsequent misdemeanor offense; \$5,000 to \$10,000 if offense results in great bodily injury; \$10,000 to \$25,000 if offense results in death
 - **Jail/Prison** – Up to 30 days for first misdemeanor offense, or fine, or community service; 30 to 60 days, or fine, for second or subsequent misdemeanor offense; 60 days to 1 year if offense results in serious injury; 1 to 5 years if offense results in death
 - **License suspension/revocation** – 1 year beyond any prison term for felony offenses resulting in injury or death.
 - **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Yes, points will be on record and penalties increase for repeat violations.
 - **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Courts; Department of Motor Vehicles (suspensions)
 - **Other considerations affecting penalties** (*e.g., opportunities for driver improvement classes, community service, etc.*) – Penalties apply to overtaking a (moving) school bus with amber lights flashing. For initial misdemeanor offense, court may require 10 or more days community service in lieu of jail time.
- **Penalty features specific to camera violations**
 - **Discussed in statute in a manner distinct from /general/non-camera penalties?** – No

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)?** – Primary

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 56-5-2770. Signals and markings on school buses; meeting, overtaking and passing school bus; loading passengers along multi-lane highways.

§ 56-5-2773. Violation of Section 56-5-2770; digital images admissible in evidence.

§ 56-5-2780. Penalties for unlawfully passing a stopped school bus.

§ 56-5-3890. Unlawful use of a wireless electronic communication device while operating a motor vehicle; penalties; limitation on LEOs; department to maintain statistical information; preemption of local ordinances.

§ 56-1-720. Point system established; schedule of points for violations.

South Dakota

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads**
 - **<4 lane roads** – Yes
 - **4+ lane roads** – No (Turn lane does not count toward total lane count)
 - **Divided/separate roads**
 - **<4 lane roads** – Yes
 - **4+ lane roads** – No (Turn lane does not count toward total lane count)
- **Stopping provisions for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Not mentioned
 - **In parking area** – Not mentioned
 - **On private road** – Yes
 - **Other specified roadway types (*if applicable*)** – Not mentioned
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop (*if mentioned*)** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Must slow to 15 mph except when approaching on roadway with 4+ lanes
- **Stopping distance from school bus (*i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus*)** – 15 feet
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (*if mentioned*)** – Not mentioned

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (*e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.*)?** – Driver of vehicle, or registered owner if driver identity unknown
- **Ticket issuing process** – Not mentioned
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Not mentioned

Camera systems – No stop-arm camera law

Penalties

- **Offense severity classification mentioned (e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony)** – Class 2 misdemeanor where driver is known; civil penalty where driver is unknown
- **Points on license** – Not mentioned
- **Fines** – Up to \$500 and/or jail for driver of vehicle; \$250 for vehicle owner if driver not identified
- **Jail/Prison** – Up to 30 days and/or fine (vehicle driver)
- **License suspension/revocation** – Not mentioned
- **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Not mentioned
- **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Courts
- **Other considerations affecting penalties** – Court shall order driver to make restitution to any victim

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)?** – Secondary

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 32-32-6. Duty of motorists to slow or stop in obedience to amber or red signal--Exceptions--Violation as misdemeanor.

§ 32-32-9. Civil penalty against vehicle failing to stop for school bus.

§ 22-6-2. Misdemeanor classes and penalties--Restitution--Misdemeanor when no penalty imposed.

§ 32-26-47.1. Use of mobile electronic device--Prohibitions--Violation as misdemeanor--Exceptions.

Tennessee

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – No
- **Stopping requirements for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Yes
 - **In parking area** – Not mentioned
 - **On private road** – Not mentioned
 - **Other specified roadway types (if applicable)** – Motorist need not stop when bus is stopped on a controlled access highway in a loading zone that is part of or adjacent to the highway and where pedestrians are not permitted to cross the roadway.
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Not mentioned
- **Stopping distance from school bus (i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus)** – Not mentioned
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Ticket issuing process** – Not mentioned
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Not mentioned

Camera systems

- **Discussed in statute?** – Yes
- **Who may decide to implement camera systems?** – Local education agency
- **Who is authorized to operate such camera systems?** – Local education agency, with or without contracted private vendor. Must enter into memorandum of understanding with local law enforcement for preservation of camera evidence.
- **Warning sign required on bus (i.e., to notify drivers of the presence of cameras)?** – Not mentioned

- **Allowable media** (*e.g., photo, video, audio, etc.*) – Digital photograph, recorded video, or other recorded image
- **Does the law require the face of a driver to be visible in an image captured by a camera if enforcement action is to be taken based on that image?** – No: Camera systems must capture an image of a motor vehicle and license plate when illegally approaching or overtaking a school bus.
- **Image format and content requirements** (*e.g., date/time, view of offending vehicle, etc.*) – View of vehicle passing bus; vehicle and license plate; date, time, and location
- **Responsibility for reviewing recorded images** – POST-certified or State commissioned LEOs
- **Is an LEO required to review camera footage in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Yes: Automated camera footage must be reviewed and verified by a State-commissioned or POST-verified LEO.
- **What must be provided to violator** – Date, time, and location of violation; how to contest; amount of fine
- **Disposal of recorded data/images** – Not mentioned
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation** – Registered owner
- **Ticket issuing process** – If law enforcement determines violation occurred, letter mailed to registered owner
- **Other topics related to the implementation of camera systems** – All fines go to local education agency. Images may be admitted as evidence in court.

Penalties

- **General violations**
 - **Offense severity classification mentioned** (*e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony*) – Class A misdemeanor
 - **Points on license** – 8 points
 - **Fines** – \$250 to \$1,000
 - **Jail/Prison** – Not mentioned
 - **License suspension/revocation** – Not mentioned
 - **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Yes, points will be on record.
 - **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Courts; Driver Services Division, Tennessee Department of Safety and Homeland Security
 - **Other considerations affecting penalties** (*e.g., opportunities for driver improvement classes, community service, etc.*) – Not mentioned
- **Penalty features specific to camera violations**
 - **Discussed in statute in a manner distinct from /general/non-camera penalties?** – Yes
 - **Offense severity classification** (*e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony, etc.*) – Non-moving traffic violation for first offense; Class A misdemeanor for second or subsequent offenses
 - **Points on license** – Not mentioned
 - **Fines** – \$200 for first offense; \$250 to \$1,000 for second or subsequent offenses
 - **Jail/Prison** – Not mentioned
 - **License suspension/revocation** – Not mentioned

- **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Not mentioned
- **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Not mentioned
- **Other considerations affecting penalties** (*e.g., opportunities for driver improvement classes, community service, etc.*) – Not mentioned

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)?** – Primary

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 55-8-151. Overtaking and passing school, youth or church bus — Markings — Discharging passengers — Penalties — Installation of cameras on school buses.

§ 55-8-198. Citations based on unmanned traffic enforcement cameras.

§ 55-8-199. Prohibited Uses of Wireless Telecommunications Devices or Stand-alone Electronic Devices.

Tennessee Department of Safety and Homeland Security. Schedule of Points Values.
www.tn.gov/safety/driver-services/reinstatements/values.html

Texas

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes (includes highways with roadways separated by a left turn lane)
 - **Divided/separate roads** – No
- **Stopping provisions for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Not mentioned
 - **In parking area** – Not mentioned
 - **On private road** – Not mentioned
 - **Other specified roadway types (if applicable)** – Motorist need not stop when bus is stopped on a controlled-access highway in a loading zone that is part of or adjacent to the highway and where pedestrians are not permitted to cross the roadway. Highway not considered to have separate roadways if roadways separated only by a left turn lane (all motorists must stop for stopped school bus).
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Not mentioned
- **Stopping distance from school bus (i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus)** – Not mentioned
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Ticket issuing process** – Not mentioned
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Not mentioned

Camera systems – No stop-arm camera law

Penalties

- **Offense severity classification mentioned (e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony)** – Misdemeanor; Class A misdemeanor if serious injury to another; State jail felony if driver previously convicted of a Class A school bus passing violation
- **Points on license** – Not mentioned
- **Fines** – \$500 to \$1,250 for first misdemeanor conviction; \$1,000 to \$2,000 for second or subsequent offense within 5 years of most recent offense
- **Jail/Prison** – “State jail felony” for conviction of a subsequent Class A school bus violation
- **License suspension/revocation** – Court may suspend for up to 6 months for second or subsequent offense
- **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Yes
- **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Courts; Department of Public Safety, Driver License Division
- **Other considerations affecting penalties** – Court may order community service if motorist fails to pay fine or is unable to pay due to limited resources or income.

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)?** – Primary

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 545.066. Passing a School Bus; Offense.

§ 545.4251. Use of Portable Wireless Communication Device for Electronic Messaging; Offense. [stet all]

Texas Department of Public Safety. Traffic Offenses. www.dps.texas.gov/section/driver-license/traffic-offenses

Utah

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads**
 - **<5 lane roads** – Yes
 - **5+ lane roads** – No (lane count can include center left turn lane)
 - **Divided/separate roads** – No
- **Stopping requirements for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Not mentioned
 - **In parking area** – Not mentioned
 - **On private road** – Not mentioned
 - **Other specified roadway types (if applicable)** – Not mentioned
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Must slow to allowable reduced speed for school zones (20 mph), passing bus using due care and caution.
- **Stopping distance from school bus (i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus)** – Not mentioned
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Bus driver
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – No: Bus drivers can also serve as a witness.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – Unspecified (see below)
- **Ticket issuing process** – Bus driver submits report to school district transportation coordinator within 2 working days containing date, time, and location of violation; license plate number and State and description of vehicle; description of vehicle operator to extent practical; description of incident; information on how to contact school bus driver as a witness; and signature of bus driver witnessing the violation attesting to accuracy of the report. School transportation coordinator sends notice to registered vehicle owner describing what was reported, provisions of the law pertaining to passing stopped school buses, and explanation that the letter is not a citation but an attempt to call attention to the seriousness of the alleged violation. A report may also be filed with local law enforcement and investigation initiated.
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Not mentioned

Camera systems

- **Discussed in statute?** – Yes
- **Who may decide to implement camera systems?** – School district or private school
- **Who is authorized to operate such camera systems?** – School district or private school
- **Warning sign required on bus (*i.e.*, to notify drivers of the presence of cameras)?** – Not mentioned
- **Allowable media (*e.g.*, photo, video, audio, etc.)** – Photograph or video image
- **Does the law require the face of a driver to be visible in an image captured by a camera if enforcement action is to be taken based on that image?** – No: Camera systems must be capable of producing footage of the rear of the illegally passing vehicle, including the license plate.
- **Image format and content requirements (*e.g.*, date/time, view of offending vehicle, etc.)** – View of rear of offending vehicle including image of license plate and time stamp
- **Responsibility for reviewing recorded images** – School district transportation coordinator and/or law enforcement (as part of an investigation into alleged offense)
- **Is an LEO required to review camera footage in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – No: School district transportation coordinators are also authorized to review automated camera footage.
- **What must be provided to violator** – Not mentioned
- **Disposal of recorded data/images** – Not mentioned
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation** – Not mentioned
- **Ticket issuing process** – Not mentioned
- **Other topics related to the implementation of camera systems** – Not mentioned

Penalties

- **General violations**
 - **Offense severity classification mentioned (*e.g.*, infraction, misdemeanor, felony)** – Class C misdemeanor
 - **Points on license** – Not mentioned (passing stopped school bus not specified in point schedule)
 - **Fines** – *First offense* – \$1,000 and 10 hours of compensatory service
Second offense within 5 years – \$2,000 and 20 hours of compensatory service
Third or subsequent offense within 5 years of a previous conviction – \$3,000 and 40 hours of compensatory service
 - **Jail/Prison** – Not mentioned
 - **License suspension/revocation** – Not mentioned
 - **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Yes
 - **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Courts; Driver License Division
 - **Other considerations affecting penalties (*e.g.*, opportunities for driver improvement classes, community service, etc.)** – 10 hours compensatory service for first offense; 20 hours for second offense; 40 hours for third or subsequent offense (may be ordered in lieu of fine or some portion of fine with reason for waiver included in record)

- **Penalty features specific to camera violations**
 - **Discussed in statute in a manner distinct from /general/non-camera penalties? – No**

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving? – Yes**
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)? – Primary**

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 41-6a-1302. School bus – Signs and light signals – Flashing amber lights – Flashing red lights – Passing school bus – Duty to stop – Travel in opposite direction – Penalties. [FYI, compare to § 545.4251 and § 55-8-151 above]

§ 41-6a-1303. Passing a school bus complaint procedure.

§ 41-6a-1310. School bus traffic safety devices.

§ 41-6a-1716. Prohibition on using a wireless communication device while operating a motor vehicle – Exceptions – Penalties.

Utah Department of Public Safety. Utah Point System. <https://dld.utah.gov/utah-point-system/>

Vermont

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – No
- **Stopping provisions for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Not mentioned
 - **In parking area** – Not mentioned
 - **On private road** – Not mentioned
 - **Other specified roadway types (*if applicable*)** – Motorist need not stop when bus is stopped on a controlled access highway in a loading zone that is part of or adjacent to the highway and where pedestrians are not permitted to cross the roadway.
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop (*if mentioned*)** – Stopping requirements apply even to emergency vehicles; law specifies fire and LEO in pursuit.

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Not mentioned
- **Stopping distance from school bus (*i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus*)** – Not mentioned
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (*if mentioned*)** – Not mentioned

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (*e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.*)?** – Not mentioned
- **Ticket issuing process** – Not mentioned
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Not mentioned

Camera systems – No stop-arm camera law

Penalties

- **Offense severity classification mentioned (e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony)** – Traffic violation
- **Points on license** – 5 points
- **Fines** – Up to \$1,000
- **Jail/Prison** – Not mentioned
- **License suspension/revocation** – Not mentioned
- **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Yes, points will be on record.
- **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Courts; Department of Motor Vehicles
- **Other considerations affecting penalties** – Not mentioned

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)?** – Primary

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 1075. Passing school bus.

§ 1015. Authorized emergency vehicles.

§ 1099. Texting prohibited.

§ 2502. Point assessment; schedule.

<https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/23/025/02502>

§ 2302. Traffic violation defined.

Vermont Judicial Bureau. Traffic Violations. www.vermontjudiciary.org/self-help/traffic-violations

Virginia

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – No
- **Stopping requirements for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Yes (school driveway)
 - **In parking area** – Not mentioned
 - **On private road** – Yes
 - **Other specified roadway types (if applicable)** – Not mentioned
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Not mentioned
- **Stopping distance from school bus (i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus)** – Not mentioned
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss who is eligible to report a violation.
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – No: A bus driver or school bus supervisor is also an eligible witness.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – Presumption is that the registered owner of the vehicle was the person who operated the vehicle at the place where, and for the time during which, the violation occurred.
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Failure of a school bus warning device to function does not relieve driver's obligation to stop as provided by law.

Camera systems

- **Discussed in statute?** – Yes
- **Who may decide to implement camera systems?** – Any locality, by ordinance
- **Who is authorized to operate such camera systems?** – School division of the locality, or private vendor contracted by the school division
- **Warning sign required on bus (i.e., to notify drivers of the presence of cameras)?** – Not mentioned
- **Allowable media (e.g., photo, video, audio, etc.)** – Live digital and recorded video

- **Does the law require the face of a driver to be visible in an image captured by a camera if enforcement action is to be taken based on that image?** – No: Camera systems have the minimum requirement of producing an image of the license plate of an illegally passing vehicle.
- **Image format and content requirements (e.g., date/time, view of offending vehicle, etc.)** – At a minimum, recorded image of license plate; recorded activation status of at least one warning device as prescribed by law; and time, date, and location of vehicle when image recorded
- **Responsibility for reviewing recorded images** – Not mentioned
- **Is an LEO required to review camera footage in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss camera footage witness/review requirements for enforcement action to be taken.
- **What must be provided to violator** – The summons; notice of ability to rebut assumption that registered owner was driver of vehicle at time violation occurred; instructions for filing an affidavit to do so; time frame for inspecting collected video data and responding to the summons (30 days).
- **Disposal of recorded data/images** – Not mentioned
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation** – Registered owner unless successfully rebutted
- **Ticket issuing process** – Video sent to law enforcement for review. Owner may rebut presumption by filing affidavit. If no affidavit is filed and owner does not appear as directed in response to the mailed summons, a second summons is served in person.
- **Other topics related to the implementation of camera systems** – Vendor is charged with securely maintaining vehicle owner information obtained from the Department of Motor Vehicles.

Penalties

- **General violations**
 - **Offense severity classification mentioned (e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony)** – Class 1 misdemeanor (reckless driving)
 - **Points on license** – 6 points
 - **Fines** – Up to \$2,500 plus court costs and/or jail
 - **Jail/Prison** – Up to 1 year and/or fine
 - **License suspension/revocation** – 60 days to 6 months (reckless driving)
 - **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Yes
 - **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Courts; Department of Motor Vehicles
 - **Other considerations affecting penalties (e.g., opportunities for driver improvement classes, community service, etc.)** – Not mentioned
- **Penalty features specific to camera violations**
 - **Discussed in statute in a manner distinct from /general/non-camera penalties?** – Yes
 - **Offense severity classification (e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony, etc.)** – Traffic infraction
 - **Points on license** – Not mentioned
 - **Fines** – \$250 civil penalty
 - **Jail/Prison** – Not mentioned

- **License suspension/revocation** – Not mentioned
- **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Not mentioned
- **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Courts; Department of Motor Vehicles
- **Other considerations affecting penalties (e.g., opportunities for driver improvement classes, community service, etc.)** – If driver is prosecuted under original (non-camera) statute, they cannot also be prosecuted under later (camera) statute, and vice versa. Vendor operating camera system may add an administrative late fee to fine amount, not to exceed \$25 for late payment less than 60 days, and no more than \$100 in any case.

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)?** – Primary

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 46.2-859. Passing a stopped school bus; prima facie evidence.

§ 46.2-844. Passing stopped school buses; prima facie evidence; penalty.

§ 46.2-818.2. Use of handheld personal communications devices in certain motor vehicles; exceptions; penalty.

§ 46.2-393. Suspension of license on conviction of certain reckless offenses; restricted licenses.

§ 18.2-11. Punishment for conviction of misdemeanor.

Virginia State Crime Commission. Reckless Driving. 2011.
<https://vscc.virginia.gov/documents/Reckless%20Driving.pdf>

Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles. Moving Violations and Point Assessments.
www.dmv.virginia.gov/licenses-ids/improvement/points/assess

Virgin Islands (U.S.)

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – No
- **Stopping provisions for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Not mentioned
 - **In parking area** – Not mentioned
 - **On private road** – Not mentioned
 - **Other specified roadway types (if applicable)** – Not mentioned
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Not mentioned
- **Stopping distance from school bus (i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus)** – 10 feet
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (if mentioned)** – At an intersection motorist may not turn in the direction of a bus stopped to receive or discharge passengers.

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Ticket issuing process** – Not mentioned
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Not mentioned

Camera systems – No stop-arm camera law

Penalties

- **Offense severity classification mentioned (e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony)** – Not mentioned
- **Points on license** – Not mentioned
- **Fines** – \$75 for first offense; \$100 for second; \$125 for third
- **Jail/Prison** – Not mentioned
- **License suspension/revocation** – Not mentioned
- **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Not mentioned

- **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Not mentioned
- **Other considerations affecting penalties** – Not mentioned

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per GHSA)?** – Primary

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 495. Meeting; passing; turning; signals.

§ 509. Use of handheld mobile telephones while driving prohibited.

§ 512. Schedule of fines for traffic violations.

Washington

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads**
 - **2 lane roads** – Yes
 - **3 lane roads** – No
 - **4+ lane roads** – No
 - **Divided/separate roads** – No
- **Stopping requirements for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Not mentioned
 - **In parking area** – Not mentioned
 - **On private road** – Not mentioned
 - **Other specified roadway types (if applicable)** – Not mentioned
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Not mentioned
- **Stopping distance from school bus (i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus)** – Not mentioned
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Bus driver
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – No: Bus drivers can also serve as a witness.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – Driver if identifiable
- **Ticket issuing process** – Bus driver reports to law enforcement in writing on form provided by law enforcement. Report includes time and location, vehicle description and license plate. Law enforcement contacts owner and requests driver's identity. If law enforcement identifies driver and believes violation occurred, law enforcement issues ticket.
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Not mentioned

Camera systems

- **Discussed in statute?** – Yes
- **Who may decide to implement camera systems?** – School districts, if approved by vote of school board
- **Who is authorized to operate such camera systems?** – School districts. Manufacturer or vendor may only install and maintain the system.

- **Warning sign required on bus (i.e., to notify drivers of the presence of cameras)?** – Not mentioned
- **Allowable media (e.g., photo, video, audio, etc.)** – Photographs, microphotographs, or electronic images
- **Does the law require the face of a driver to be visible in an image captured by a camera if enforcement action is to be taken based on that image?** – No: Cameras are installed to record images of the license plate and motor vehicle involved in an illegal pass. Systems may not record the faces of vehicle occupants at the time of the incident.
- **Image format and content requirements (e.g., date/time, view of offending vehicle, etc.)** – Vehicle and license plate, only when violation is occurring. May not reveal faces of driver or passengers.
- **Responsibility for reviewing recorded images** – Not mentioned
- **Is an LEO required to review camera footage in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss camera footage witness/review requirements for enforcement action to be taken.
- **What must be provided to violator** – Facts supporting the notice of infraction
- **Disposal of recorded data/images** – May be retained only as long as necessary to enforce the violation
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation** – Registered owner or verified renter
- **Ticket issuing process** – Law enforcement or court issues ticket on basis of law enforcement statement. Presumption of violation may be overcome by owner's sworn statement that vehicle was stolen or in another person's care, custody, or control.
- **Other topics related to the implementation of camera systems** – Images are not considered public record.

Penalties

- **General violations**
 - **Offense severity classification mentioned (e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony)** – Traffic infraction
 - **Points on license** – Not mentioned (no points system)
 - **Fines** – Up to \$500
 - **Jail/Prison** – Not mentioned
 - **License suspension/revocation** – Not mentioned
 - **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Not mentioned
 - **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Courts; Department of Licensing
 - **Other considerations affecting penalties (e.g., opportunities for driver improvement classes, community service, etc.)** – Fine cannot be waived, reduced, or suspended.
- **Penalty features specific to camera violations**
 - **Discussed in statute in a manner distinct from /general/non-camera penalties?** – Yes
 - **Offense severity classification (e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony, etc.)** – Traffic infraction
 - **Points on license** – Not mentioned (no points system)
 - **Fines** – Cannot exceed fine for non-camera violations (up to \$500)
 - **Jail/Prison** – Not mentioned

- **License suspension/revocation** –Not mentioned
- **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – No
- **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Courts
- **Other considerations affecting penalties** (*e.g., opportunities for driver improvement classes, community service, etc.*) – Not mentioned

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)?** – Primary

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 46.61.370. Overtaking or meeting school bus, exceptions—Duties of bus driver—Penalty—Safety cameras.

§ 46.63.180. Automated school bus safety cameras—Definition.

§ 46.63.110. Monetary penalties.

§ 46.63.030. Notice of traffic infraction—Issuance—Abandoned vehicles.

§ 46.61.372. School bus stop sign violators—Report by bus driver—Law enforcement investigation.

§ 46.63.075. Safety camera infraction—Presumption.

§ 46.61.672. Using a personal electronic device while driving.

West Virginia

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes (exception below for controlled access highways)
- **Stopping requirements for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Yes
 - **In parking area** – Yes
 - **On private road** – Yes
 - **Other specified roadway types (if applicable)** – Motorist need not stop when driving on a controlled access highway and bus is stopped on a different roadway, or adjacent to the highway, and where pedestrians are not permitted to cross the roadway.
- **Other conditions under a motorist is required to stop (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Not mentioned
- **Stopping distance from school bus (i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus)** – Not mentioned
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Bus driver
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – No: Bus drivers can also serve as a witness.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – Driver if known, otherwise vehicle owner if license plate known
- **Ticket issuing process** – Bus driver reports in writing to law enforcement or magistrate. If probable cause is found, an arrest warrant will be issued for identified driver.
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Not mentioned

Camera systems

- **Discussed in statute?** – Yes
- **Who may decide to implement camera systems?** – By statute, all school buses purchased on or after July 1, 2019, must have forward and rear facing cameras.
- **Who is authorized to operate such camera systems?** – Not mentioned
- **Warning sign required on bus (i.e., to notify drivers of the presence of cameras)?** – Not mentioned
- **Allowable media (e.g., photo, video, audio, etc.)** – Live digital and recorded video

- **Does the law require the face of a driver to be visible in an image captured by a camera if enforcement action is to be taken based on that image?** – No: Camera systems must produce a video of the violation that shows the vehicle and license plate.
- **Image format and content requirements (e.g., date/time, view of offending vehicle, etc.)** – Vehicle and license plate; time, date, and location; activation status of at least one warning device
- **Responsibility for reviewing recorded images** – Not mentioned
- **Is an LEO required to review camera footage in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss camera footage witness/review requirements for enforcement action to be taken.
- **What must be provided to violator** – Not mentioned
- **Disposal of recorded data/images** – Not mentioned
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation** – Not mentioned
- **Ticket issuing process** – Not mentioned
- **Other topics related to the implementation of camera systems** – Not mentioned

Penalties

- **General violations**
 - **Offense severity classification mentioned (e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony)** – Misdemeanor; felony if serious injury or death
 - **Points on license** – Not mentioned
 - **Fines** – \$500 to \$1,000 and/or jail for first offense; \$1,000 to \$1,500 and/or jail for second offense; \$2,000 and/or jail for third and subsequent offenses. For serious bodily injury, \$2,000 to \$5,000 plus jail. For death, \$5,000 to \$10,000 plus jail. If driver unknown, penalties are limited to fines for vehicle owner.
 - **Jail/Prison** – Up to 6 months and/or fine, with mandatory 48 hours jail for third and subsequent offenses. For serious bodily injury, 1 to 3 years plus fine. For death, 1 to 10 years plus fine.
 - **License suspension/revocation** – 60 days for first offense; 180 days for second offense; 1 year for third and subsequent offenses
 - **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Yes, penalties increase with repeat offenses.
 - **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Courts; Division of Motor Vehicles
 - **Other considerations affecting penalties (e.g., opportunities for driver improvement classes, community service, etc.)** – Not mentioned
- **Penalty features specific to camera violations**
 - **Discussed in statute in a manner distinct from /general/non-camera penalties?** – No

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)?** – Primary

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 17C-12-7. Overtaking and passing school bus; penalties; signs and warning lights upon buses; requirements for sale of buses; mounting of cameras; educational information campaign; limitation on idling.

§ 126-92-12. Loading and unloading of student passengers and railroad crossings (see. 12.6.c)

§ 126-92-Attachment A. West Virginia minimum requirements for design and equipment of school buses (see 2.36 Video Equipment)

§ 17C-12-9. School bus drivers may present complaint directly to magistrate.

§ 17C-14-15. Electronically Distracted Driving Act; Definitions; Exceptions; Penalties.

Wisconsin

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – No
- **Stopping provisions for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Yes, when lights are activated in cases where street or highway borders school property; no, if bus is stopped at designated loading area and is entirely off the roadway.
 - **In parking area** – Not mentioned
 - **On private road** – Not mentioned
 - **Other specified roadway types (if applicable)** – Not mentioned
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Not mentioned
- **Stopping distance from school bus (i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus)** – 20 feet
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (if mentioned)** – If motorist overtakes a stopped school bus loading or unloading passengers at an intersection on the right side of the roadway in a business or residence district in which the display of the flashing red or amber warning lights on the school bus is not permitted, the motorist must pass at a safe distance to the left of the school bus and must not turn right in front of the bus.

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Bus driver
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – No: Bus drivers can also serve as a witness.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – Registered owner, unless another individual is identified and admits to operating the vehicle, or vehicle can be shown to be leased or stolen.
- **Ticket issuing process** – Bus driver provides local law enforcement written report within 24 hours containing time and location of observed violation and license number, color and type of vehicle. Law enforcement prepares and delivers citation to owner (or identified driver) at his/her residence within 48 hours or sends by certified mail to last known address if outside its jurisdiction of authority.
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Not mentioned

Camera systems – No stop-arm camera law

Penalties

- **Offense severity classification mentioned (e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony)** – Not mentioned
- **Points on license** – 4 points (vehicle operator)
- **Fines** – \$30 to \$300 (same for vehicle operator or owner)
- **Jail/Prison** – Not mentioned
- **License suspension/revocation** – Not mentioned
- **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Yes, points will be on record.
- **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Not mentioned
- **Other considerations affecting penalties** – Not mentioned

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)?** – Primary

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 346.48. Vehicles to stop for school buses displaying flashing lights.

§ 346.485. Owner's liability for vehicle illegally passing school bus.

§ 346.49. Penalty for violating ss. 346.44 to 346.485.

§ 346.89. Inattentive driving.

Wisconsin Department of Transportation. Wisconsin's Point System, BDS109.
<https://wisconsindot.gov/pages/dmv/license-drvs/susp-or-rvkd/point-system.aspx>

Wyoming

Motorist required to stop for school bus

- **Overtaking**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – Yes
- **Approaching**
 - **Undivided roads** – Yes
 - **Divided/separate roads** – No
- **Stopping requirements for specific roadway types**
 - **On school property** – Not mentioned
 - **In parking area** – Not mentioned
 - **On private road** – Not mentioned
 - **Other specified roadway types (if applicable)** – Motorist need not stop when bus is stopped on a controlled access highway in a loading zone that is part of or adjacent to the highway and where pedestrians are not permitted to cross the roadway.
- **Other conditions under which a motorist is required to stop (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Other motorist requirements

- **When yellow/amber lights are activated on bus** – Not mentioned
- **Stopping distance from school bus (i.e., minimum allowable distance between passenger vehicle and stopped school bus)** – Not mentioned
- **Other stipulations for motorist behavior (if mentioned)** – Not mentioned

Entities permitted to report violations (non-camera infractions)

- **Who is able to report other than LEO (e.g., bus driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Is an LEO required to be an in-person witness to a violation in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss in-person witness requirements for enforcement action to be taken.
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation (e.g., car owner, identifiable driver, etc.)?** – Not mentioned
- **Ticket issuing process** – Not mentioned
- **Other topics related to reporting violations** – Not mentioned

Camera systems

- **Discussed in statute?** – Yes
- **Who may decide to implement camera systems?** – By statute, all school buses must have camera systems.
- **Who is authorized to operate such camera systems?** – Not mentioned
- **Warning sign required on bus (i.e., to notify drivers of the presence of cameras)?** – Not mentioned
- **Allowable media (e.g., photo, video, audio, etc.)** – Recorded video or images, as prescribed by rule and regulation of the Department of Transportation

- **Does the law require the face of a driver to be visible in an image captured by a camera if enforcement action is to be taken based on that image?** – No: The statute does not stipulate what information from an illegal passing violation must be captured from camera systems. The statute suggests information obtained from camera systems may, in some instances, facilitate identification of the driver.
- **Image format and content requirements (e.g., date/time, view of offending vehicle, etc.)** – Not mentioned
- **Responsibility for reviewing recorded images** – Not mentioned
- **Is an LEO required to review camera footage in order for enforcement action to be taken?** – Unclear: The reviewed statutes do not discuss camera footage witness/review requirements for enforcement action to be taken.
- **What must be provided to violator** – Not mentioned
- **Disposal of recorded data/images** – Must be destroyed within 1 year
- **Who is issued a ticket/citation** – Driver if known; otherwise registered owner
- **Ticket issuing process** – If driver is not identifiable, registered owner is cited. Owner may contest if did not give driver permission to operate vehicle or if ownership had been transferred.
- **Other topics related to the implementation of camera systems** – Recorded video images not considered public record. Images may be used as evidence in court.

Penalties

- **General violations**
 - **Offense severity classification mentioned (e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony)** – Misdemeanor
 - **Points on license** – Not mentioned (no points system)
 - **Fines** – \$195 to \$745 for first offense; \$395 to \$995 for second and subsequent offenses within 1 year
 - **Jail/Prison** – Not mentioned
 - **License suspension/revocation** – Not mentioned
 - **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – Not mentioned
 - **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Courts
 - **Other considerations affecting penalties (e.g., opportunities for driver improvement classes, community service, etc.)** – Not mentioned
- **Penalty features specific to camera violations**
 - **Discussed in statute in a manner distinct from /general/non-camera penalties?** – Yes, although penalties appear the same as non-camera penalties if driver is identified.
 - **Offense severity classification (e.g., infraction, misdemeanor, felony, etc.)** – No violation charged to registered owner if driver not identified
 - **Fines** – \$195 (registered owner if driver not identified)
 - **Offense recorded in driver file/motor vehicle record?** – No violation charged to registered owner if driver not identified
 - **Agency enforcing sanctions** – Courts
 - **Other considerations affecting penalties (e.g., opportunities for driver improvement classes, community service, etc.)** – Not mentioned

Other miscellaneous considerations or requirements discussed in statute (if relevant)

- **State law prohibiting texting and driving?** – Yes
 - **If yes, primary or secondary enforcement (per NCSL)?** – Primary

SOURCES REVIEWED

§ 31-5-507. Meeting or passing stopped school bus; markings and visual signals.

§ 21-3-131. School bus standards; operators; vehicle operation; liability limited.

§ 31-5-1201. Violation of provisions to constitute misdemeanor; penalties; officer training fee.

§ 31-5-237. Use of handheld electronic wireless communication devices for electronic messaging prohibited; exceptions; penalties.

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