

## 102ND GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2021 and 2022 SB3423

Introduced 1/18/2022, by Sen. Laura M. Murphy

## SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

625 ILCS 5/1-105.2 625 ILCS 5/3-400 from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 3-400 625 ILCS 5/11-208 from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 11-208 625 ILCS 5/11-208.3 from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 11-208.3 625 ILCS 5/11-208.8 625 ILCS 5/11-208.6 rep. 30 ILCS 805/8.46 new

Amends the Illinois Vehicle Code. Repeals a Section providing authority to local governments to use automated traffic law enforcement systems at intersections in which cameras are used to photograph or video record a motor vehicle's failure to stop and yield as required by traffic control signals. Imposes limits on the power of local governments to use automated speed enforcement systems to provide recorded images of a motor vehicle for the purpose of recording its speed. Denies home rule powers. Amends the State Mandates Act to require implementation without reimbursement from the State. Makes conforming and other changes.

LRB102 23503 RAM 32683 b

1 AN ACT concerning transportation.

## Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

- 4 Section 5. The Illinois Vehicle Code is amended by
- 5 changing Sections 1-105.2, 3-400, 11-208, 11-208.3, and
- 6 11-208.8 as follows:
- 7 (625 ILCS 5/1-105.2)
- 8 Sec. 1-105.2. Automated traffic law violation. A violation
- 9 described in Section  $\frac{11-208.6}{11-208.9}$  11-208.9 or 11-1201.1 of this
- 10 Code.
- 11 (Source: P.A. 98-556, eff. 1-1-14.)
- 12 (625 ILCS 5/3-400) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 3-400)
- 13 Sec. 3-400. Definitions. Notwithstanding the definitions
- 14 set forth in Chapter 1 of this Act, for the purposes of this
- 15 Article, the following words shall have the meaning ascribed
- 16 to them as follows:
- 17 "Apportionable Fee" means any periodic recurring fee
- 18 required for licensing or registering vehicles, such as, but
- 19 not limited to, registration fees, license or weight fees.
- 20 "Apportionable Vehicle" means any vehicle, except
- 21 recreational vehicles, vehicles displaying restricted plates,
- 22 city pickup and delivery vehicles, buses used in

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transportation of chartered parties, and government owned vehicles that are used or intended for use in 2 or more member jurisdictions that allocate or proportionally register vehicles, in a fleet which is used for the transportation of persons for hire or the transportation of property and which has a gross vehicle weight in excess of 26,000 pounds; or has three or more axles regardless of weight; or is used in combination when the weight of such combination exceeds 26,000 pounds gross vehicle weight. Vehicles, or combinations having a gross vehicle weight of 26,000 pounds or less and two-axle vehicles may be proportionally registered at the option of such owner.

"Base Jurisdiction" means, for purposes of fleet registration, the jurisdiction where the registrant has an established place of business, where operational records of the fleet are maintained and where mileage is accrued by the fleet. In case a registrant operates more than one fleet, and maintains records for each fleet in different places, the "base jurisdiction" for a fleet shall be the jurisdiction where an established place of business is maintained, where records of the operation of that fleet are maintained and where mileage is accrued by that fleet.

"Operational Records" means documents supporting miles traveled in each jurisdiction and total miles traveled, such as fuel reports, trip leases, and logs.

"Owner" means a person who holds legal title of a motor

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vehicle, or in the event a motor vehicle is the subject of an agreement for the conditional sale or lease thereof with the right of purchase upon performance of the conditions stated in the agreement and with an immediate right of possession vested in the conditional vendee or lessee with right of purchase, or in the event a mortgagor of such motor vehicle is entitled to possession, or in the event a lessee of such motor vehicle is entitled to possession or control, then such conditional vendee or lessee with right of purchase or mortgagor or lessee is considered to be the owner for the purpose of this Act.

"Registration plate or digital registration plate cover" any tinted, colored, painted, marked, clear, means illuminated object that is designed to (i) cover any of the characters of a motor vehicle's registration plate or digital registration plate; or (ii) distort a recorded image of any of the characters of a motor vehicle's registration plate or registration plate recorded automated digital by an enforcement system as defined in Section  $\frac{11 208.6}{7}$  11-208.8 or 11-1201.1 of this Code or recorded by an automated traffic control system as defined in Section 15 of the Automated Traffic Control Systems in Highway Construction or Maintenance Zones Act.

"Rental Owner" means an owner principally engaged, with respect to one or more rental fleets, in renting to others or offering for rental the vehicles of such fleets, without drivers.

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- "Restricted Plates" shall include, but is not limited to,
  dealer, manufacturer, transporter, farm, repossessor, and
  permanently mounted type plates. Vehicles displaying any of
  these type plates from a foreign jurisdiction that is a member
  of the International Registration Plan shall be granted
  reciprocity but shall be subject to the same limitations as
  similar plated Illinois registered vehicles.
- 8 (Source: P.A. 101-395, eff. 8-16-19.)
- 9 (625 ILCS 5/11-208) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 11-208)
- 10 Sec. 11-208. Powers of local authorities.
- 11 (a) The provisions of this Code shall not be deemed to 12 prevent local authorities with respect to streets and highways 13 under their jurisdiction and within the reasonable exercise of 14 the police power from:
- 1. Regulating the standing or parking of vehicles,

  16 except as limited by Sections 11-1306 and 11-1307 of this

  17 Act;
- Regulating traffic by means of police officers or
   traffic control signals;
  - 3. Regulating or prohibiting processions or assemblages on the highways; and certifying persons to control traffic for processions or assemblages;
- 4. Designating particular highways as one-way highways and requiring that all vehicles thereon be moved in one specific direction;

- 5. Regulating the speed of vehicles in public parks subject to the limitations set forth in Section 11-604;
  - 6. Designating any highway as a through highway, as authorized in Section 11-302, and requiring that all vehicles stop before entering or crossing the same or designating any intersection as a stop intersection or a yield right-of-way intersection and requiring all vehicles to stop or yield the right-of-way at one or more entrances to such intersections:
  - 7. Restricting the use of highways as authorized in Chapter 15;
  - 8. Regulating the operation of mobile carrying devices, bicycles, low-speed electric bicycles, and low-speed gas bicycles, and requiring the registration and licensing of same, including the requirement of a registration fee;
  - 9. Regulating or prohibiting the turning of vehicles or specified types of vehicles at intersections;
  - 10. Altering the speed limits as authorized in Section 11-604;
    - 11. Prohibiting U-turns;
    - 12. Prohibiting pedestrian crossings at other than designated and marked crosswalks or at intersections;
      - 13. Prohibiting parking during snow removal operation;
  - 14. Imposing fines in accordance with Section 11-1301.3 as penalties for use of any parking place

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- reserved for persons with disabilities, as defined by
  Section 1-159.1, or veterans with disabilities by any
  person using a motor vehicle not bearing registration
  plates specified in Section 11-1301.1 or a special decal
  or device as defined in Section 11-1301.2 as evidence that
  the vehicle is operated by or for a person with
  disabilities or a veteran with a disability;
  - 15. Adopting such other traffic regulations as are specifically authorized by this Code; or
- 10 16. Enforcing the provisions of subsection (f) of Section 3-413 of this Code or a similar local ordinance.
- (b) No ordinance or regulation enacted under paragraph 1,

  4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11 or 13 of subsection (a) shall be

  effective until signs giving reasonable notice of such local

  traffic regulations are posted.
  - (c) The provisions of this Code shall not prevent any municipality having a population of 500,000 or more inhabitants from prohibiting any person from driving or operating any motor vehicle upon the roadways of such municipality with headlamps on high beam or bright.
  - (d) The provisions of this Code shall not be deemed to prevent local authorities within the reasonable exercise of their police power from prohibiting, on private property, the unauthorized use of parking spaces reserved for persons with disabilities.
  - (e) No unit of local government, including a home rule

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unit, may enact or enforce an ordinance that applies only to motorcycles if the principal purpose for that ordinance is to restrict the access of motorcycles to any highway or portion of a highway for which federal or State funds have been used for the planning, design, construction, or maintenance of that highway. No unit of local government, including a home rule unit, may enact an ordinance requiring motorcycle users to wear protective headgear. Nothing in this subsection (e) shall affect the authority of a unit of local government to regulate motorcycles for traffic control purposes or in accordance with Section 12-602 of this Code. No unit of local government, including a home rule unit, may regulate motorcycles in a manner inconsistent with this Code. This subsection (e) is a limitation under subsection (i) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution on the concurrent exercise by home rule units of powers and functions exercised by the State.

(e-5) The City of Chicago may enact an ordinance providing for a noise monitoring system upon any portion of the roadway known as Lake Shore Drive. Twelve months after installation of the noise monitoring system, and any time after the first report as the City deems necessary, the City of Chicago shall prepare a noise monitoring report with the data collected from the system and shall, upon request, make the report available to the public. For purposes subsection (e-5), "noise monitoring system" means an automated noise monitor capable of recording noise levels 24 hours per

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day and 365 days per year with computer equipment sufficient to process the data.

(e-10) A unit of local government, including a home rule unit, may not enact an ordinance prohibiting the use of Automated Driving System equipped vehicles on its roadways. Nothing in this subsection (e-10) shall affect the authority of a unit of local government to regulate Automated Driving System equipped vehicles for traffic control purposes. No unit of local government, including a home rule unit, may regulate Automated Driving System equipped vehicles in a manner inconsistent with this Code. For purposes of this subsection (e-10), "Automated Driving System equipped vehicle" means any vehicle equipped with an Automated Driving System of hardware and software that are collectively capable of performing the entire dynamic driving task on a sustained basis, regardless of whether it is limited to a specific operational domain. This subsection (e-10) is a limitation under subsection (i) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution on the concurrent exercise by home rule units of powers and functions exercised by the State.

(f) No unit of local government, including a home rule unit, A municipality or county designated in Section 11-208.6 may enact or enforce an ordinance providing for an automated traffic law enforcement system to enforce violations of Section 11-306 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance and imposing liability on a registered owner or

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- lessee of a vehicle used in such a violation. For purposes of 1 this subsection (f), <u>"automated traffic law enforcement</u> 2 system" means a device with one or more motor vehicle sensors 3 working in conjunction with a red light signal to produce 4 recorded images of motor vehicles entering into an 5 intersection against a red signal indication in violation of 6 7 Section 11-306 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance. This subsection (f) is a denial and limitation of 8 9 home rule powers and functions under subsection (g) of Section 10 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution.
  - (g) A municipality or county, as provided in Section 11-1201.1, may enact an ordinance providing for an automated traffic law enforcement system to enforce violations of Section 11-1201 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance and imposing liability on a registered owner of a vehicle used in such a violation.
    - (h) A municipality designated in Section 11-208.8 may enact an ordinance providing for an automated speed enforcement system to enforce violations of Article VI of Chapter 11 of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance.
- 22 (i) A municipality or county designated in Section 23 11-208.9 may enact an ordinance providing for an automated 24 traffic law enforcement system to enforce violations of 25 Section 11-1414 of this Code or a similar provision of a local 26 ordinance and imposing liability on a registered owner or

- 1 lessee of a vehicle used in such a violation.
- 2 (Source: P.A. 100-209, eff. 1-1-18; 100-257, eff. 8-22-17;
- 3 100-352, eff. 6-1-18; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18; 101-123, eff.
- 4 7-26-19.)
- 5 (625 ILCS 5/11-208.3) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 11-208.3)
- 6 Sec. 11-208.3. Administrative adjudication of violations
- of traffic regulations concerning the standing, parking, or
- 8 condition of vehicles, automated traffic law violations, and
- 9 automated speed enforcement system violations.
- 10 (a) Any municipality or county may provide by ordinance
- 11 for a system of administrative adjudication of vehicular
- 12 standing and parking violations and vehicle compliance
- 13 violations as described in this subsection, automated traffic
- law violations as defined in Section  $\frac{11-208.6}{7}$  11-208.9 or
- 15 11-1201.1, and automated speed enforcement system violations
- 16 as defined in Section 11-208.8. The administrative system
- shall have as its purpose the fair and efficient enforcement
- of municipal or county regulations through the administrative
- 19 adjudication of automated speed enforcement system or
- 20 automated traffic law violations and violations of municipal
- or county ordinances regulating the standing and parking of
- vehicles, the condition and use of vehicle equipment, and the
- 23 display of municipal or county wheel tax licenses within the
- 24 municipality's or county's borders. The administrative system
- 25 shall only have authority to adjudicate civil offenses

carrying fines not in excess of \$500 or requiring the completion of a traffic education program, or both, that occur after the effective date of the ordinance adopting such a system under this Section. For purposes of this Section, "compliance violation" means a violation of a municipal or county regulation governing the condition or use of equipment on a vehicle or governing the display of a municipal or county wheel tax license.

- (b) Any ordinance establishing a system of administrative adjudication under this Section shall provide for:
  - (1) A traffic compliance administrator authorized to adopt, distribute, and process parking, compliance, and automated speed enforcement system or automated traffic law violation notices and other notices required by this Section, collect money paid as fines and penalties for violation of parking and compliance ordinances and automated speed enforcement system or automated traffic law violations, and operate an administrative adjudication system.
  - (2) A parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violation notice that shall specify or include the date, time, and place of violation of a parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law regulation; the particular regulation violated; any requirement to complete a traffic education program; the

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fine and any penalty that may be assessed for late payment failure to complete a required traffic education program, or both, when so provided by ordinance; the vehicle make or a photograph of the vehicle; the state registration number of the vehicle; and the identification number of the person issuing the notice. With regard to automated speed enforcement system or automated traffic law violations, vehicle make shall be specified on the automated speed enforcement system or automated traffic law violation notice if the notice does not include a photograph of the vehicle and the make is available and readily discernible. With regard to municipalities or counties with a population of 1 million or more, it shall be grounds for dismissal of a parking violation if the state registration number or vehicle make specified is incorrect. The violation notice shall state that the completion of any required traffic education program, the payment of any indicated fine, and the payment of any applicable penalty for late payment or failure to complete a required traffic education program, or both, shall operate as a final disposition of the violation. The notice also shall contain information as to the availability of a hearing in which the violation may be contested on its merits. The violation notice shall specify the time and manner in which a hearing may be had.

(3) Service of a parking, standing, or compliance

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violation notice by: (i) affixing the original or facsimile of the notice to an unlawfully parked or standing vehicle; (ii) handing the notice to the operator of a vehicle if he or she is present; or (iii) mailing the notice to the address of the registered owner or lessee of the cited vehicle as recorded with the Secretary of State or the lessor of the motor vehicle within 30 days after the Secretary of State or the lessor of the motor vehicle notifies the municipality or county of the identity of the owner or lessee of the vehicle, but not later than 90 days after the date of the violation, except that in the case of lessee of a motor vehicle, service of a parking, standing, or compliance violation notice may occur no later than 210 days after the violation; and service of an automated speed enforcement system or automated traffic law violation notice by mail to the address of the registered owner or lessee of the cited vehicle as recorded with the Secretary of State or the lessor of the motor vehicle within 30 days after the Secretary of State lessor of the motor vehicle notifies the the municipality or county of the identity of the owner or lessee of the vehicle, but not later than 90 days after the violation, except that in the case of a lessee of a motor vehicle, service of an automated traffic law violation notice may occur no later than 210 days after the violation. A person authorized by ordinance to issue and

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serve parking, standing, and compliance violation notices shall certify as to the correctness of the facts entered on the violation notice by signing his or her name to the notice at the time of service or, in the case of a notice produced by a computerized device, by signing a single kept by the traffic compliance certificate to be administrator attesting to the correctness of all notices produced by the device while it was under his or her control. In the case of an automated traffic violation, the ordinance shall require a determination by a technician employed or contracted by the municipality or county that, based on inspection of recorded images, the motor vehicle was being operated in violation of Section  $\frac{11-208.67}{1}$  11-208.97 or 11-1201.1 or a local ordinance. If the technician determines that the vehicle entered the intersection as part of a funeral procession or in order to yield the right of way to an emergency vehicle, a citation shall not be issued. In municipalities with a population of less than 1,000,000 inhabitants and counties with a population of less than 3,000,000 inhabitants, the automated traffic law ordinance shall require that all determinations by a technician that a motor vehicle was being operated in violation of Section  $\frac{11-208.6}{7}$  11-208.9 or 11-1201.1 or a local ordinance must be reviewed and approved by a law enforcement officer or retired law enforcement officer of the municipality or county issuing

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the violation. In municipalities with a population of 1,000,000 or more inhabitants and counties with population of 3,000,000 or more inhabitants, the automated traffic law ordinance shall require determinations by a technician that a motor vehicle was being operated in violation of Section 11 208.6, 11-208.9, or 11-1201.1 or a local ordinance must be reviewed and approved by a law enforcement officer or retired law enforcement officer of the municipality or county issuing the violation or by an additional fully trained reviewing technician who is not employed by the contractor who employs the technician who made the initial determination. In the case of an automated speed enforcement system violation, the ordinance shall require a determination by a technician employed by the municipality, based upon an inspection of recorded images, video or other documentation, including documentation of the speed limit and automated speed enforcement signage, and documentation of the inspection, calibration, and certification of the speed equipment, that the vehicle was being operated in violation of Article VI of Chapter 11 of this Code or a similar local ordinance. If the technician determines that the vehicle speed was not determined by a calibrated, certified speed equipment device based upon the speed equipment documentation, or if the vehicle emergency vehicle, a citation may not be issued.

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automated speed enforcement ordinance shall require that determinations by a technician that a violation occurred be reviewed and approved by a law enforcement officer or retired law enforcement officer municipality issuing the violation or by an additional fully trained reviewing technician who is not employed by the contractor who employs the technician who made the initial determination. Routine and independent calibration of the speeds produced by automated speed enforcement systems and equipment shall be conducted annually by a qualified technician. Speeds produced by an automated speed enforcement system shall be compared with speeds produced by lidar or other independent equipment. Radar or lidar equipment shall undergo an internal validation test less frequently than once each week. technicians shall test loop-based equipment frequently than once a year. Radar equipment shall be checked for accuracy by a qualified technician when the unit is serviced, when unusual or suspect readings persist, or when deemed necessary by a reviewing technician. Radar equipment shall be checked with the internal frequency generator and the internal circuit test whenever the radar is turned on. Technicians must be alert for any unusual or suspect readings, and if unusual or suspect readings of a radar unit persist, that unit shall immediately be removed from service and not returned to

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service until it has been checked by a qualified technician and determined to be functioning properly. Documentation of the annual calibration results, including the equipment tested, test date, technician performing the test, and test results, shall be maintained and available for use in the determination of an automated speed enforcement system violation and issuance of a citation. The technician performing the calibration and testing of the automated speed enforcement equipment shall be trained certified in the use of equipment for enforcement purposes. Training on the speed enforcement equipment may be conducted by law enforcement, civilian, manufacturer's personnel and if applicable may be equivalent to the equipment use and operations training included in the Speed Measuring Device Operator Program developed by the National Highway Traffic Safety (NHTSA). The vendor or technician who Administration performs the work shall keep accurate records on each piece of equipment the technician calibrates and tests. As used in this paragraph, "fully trained reviewing technician" means a person who has received at least 40 hours of supervised training in subjects which shall include image inspection and interpretation, the elements necessarv to prove а violation, license identification, and traffic safety and management. In all municipalities and counties, the automated speed

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enforcement system or automated traffic law ordinance shall require that no additional fee shall be charged to the alleged violator for exercising his or her right to an administrative hearing, and persons shall be given at least 25 days following an administrative hearing to pay any civil penalty imposed by a finding that Section  $\frac{11-208.6}{7}$  11-208.8, or 11-1201.1 or a similar local ordinance has been violated. The original or a facsimile of the violation notice or, in the case of a notice produced by a computerized device, a printed record generated by the device showing the facts entered on the notice, shall be retained by the traffic compliance administrator, and shall be a record kept in the ordinary course of business. A parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic violation notice issued, signed, and served in accordance with this Section, a copy of the notice, or the computer-generated record shall be prima facie correct and shall be prima facie evidence of the correctness of the facts shown on the notice. The notice, copy, or computer-generated record shall be admissible in subsequent administrative or legal proceedings.

(4) An opportunity for a hearing for the registered owner of the vehicle cited in the parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violation notice in which the owner

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may contest the merits of the alleged violation, and during which formal or technical rules of evidence shall not apply; provided, however, that under Section 11-1306 of this Code the lessee of a vehicle cited in the violation notice likewise shall be provided an opportunity for a hearing of the same kind afforded the registered owner. The hearings shall be recorded, and the person conducting behalf of the traffic the hearing on compliance administrator shall be empowered to administer oaths and to secure by subpoena both the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of relevant books and papers. Persons appearing at a hearing under this Section may be represented by counsel at their expense. The ordinance may also provide for internal administrative review following the decision of the hearing officer.

(5) Service of additional notices, sent by first class United States mail, postage prepaid, to the address of the registered owner of the cited vehicle as recorded with the Secretary of State or, if any notice to that address is returned as undeliverable, to the last known address recorded in a United States Post Office approved database, or, under Section 11-1306 or subsection (p) of Section 11-208.6 or 11-208.9, or subsection (p) of Section 11-208.8 of this Code, to the lessee of the cited vehicle at the last address known to the lessor of the cited vehicle at the time of lease or, if any notice to that

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address is returned as undeliverable, to the last known address recorded in a United States Post Office approved database. The service shall be deemed complete as of the date of deposit in the United States mail. The notices shall be in the following sequence and shall include, but not be limited to, the information specified herein:

(i) A second notice of parking, standing, or compliance violation if the first notice of the violation was issued by affixing the original or a facsimile of the notice to the unlawfully parked vehicle or by handing the notice to the operator. This notice shall specify or include the date and location of the violation cited in the parking, standing, or compliance violation notice, the particular regulation violated, the vehicle make or a photograph of the vehicle, the state registration number of the vehicle, any requirement to complete a traffic education program, the fine and any penalty that may be assessed for late payment or failure to complete a traffic education program, or both, when so provided by ordinance, the availability of a hearing in which the violation may be contested on its merits, and the time and manner in which the hearing may be had. The notice of violation shall also state that failure to complete a required traffic education program, to pay the indicated fine and any applicable penalty, or to

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appear at a hearing on the merits in the time and manner specified, will result in a final determination of violation liability for the cited violation in the amount of the fine or penalty indicated, and that, upon the occurrence of a final determination of violation liability for the failure, and the exhaustion of, or failure to exhaust, available administrative or judicial procedures for review, any incomplete traffic education program or any unpaid fine or penalty, or both, will constitute a debt due and owing the municipality or county.

(ii) A notice of final determination of parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violation liability. notice shall be sent following a determination of parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violation liability and the conclusion of judicial review procedures taken under this Section. The notice shall state that the incomplete traffic education program or the unpaid fine or penalty, or both, is a debt due and owing the municipality or county. The notice shall contain warnings that failure to complete any required traffic education program or to pay any fine or penalty due and owing the municipality or county, or both, within the time

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specified may result in the municipality's or county's filing of a petition in the Circuit Court to have the incomplete traffic education program or unpaid fine or penalty, or both, rendered a judgment as provided by this Section, or, where applicable, may result in suspension of the person's driver's license for failure to complete a traffic education program.

(6) A notice of impending driver's license suspension. This notice shall be sent to the person liable for failure to complete a required traffic education program. The notice shall state that failure to complete a required traffic education program within 45 days of the notice's date will result in the municipality or county notifying the Secretary of State that the person is eligible for initiation of suspension proceedings under Section 6-306.5 of this Code. The notice shall also state that the person may obtain a photostatic copy of an original ticket imposing a fine or penalty by sending a self-addressed, stamped envelope to the municipality or county along with request for the photostatic copy. The notice of impending driver's license suspension shall be sent by first class United States mail, postage prepaid, to the address recorded with the Secretary of State or, if any notice to that address is returned as undeliverable, to the last known address recorded in a United States Post Office approved database.

- (7) Final determinations of violation liability. A final determination of violation liability shall occur following failure to complete the required traffic education program or to pay the fine or penalty, or both, after a hearing officer's determination of violation liability and the exhaustion of or failure to exhaust any administrative review procedures provided by ordinance. Where a person fails to appear at a hearing to contest the alleged violation in the time and manner specified in a prior mailed notice, the hearing officer's determination of violation liability shall become final: (A) upon denial of a timely petition to set aside that determination, or (B) upon expiration of the period for filing the petition without a filing having been made.
- (8) A petition to set aside a determination of parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violation liability that may be filed by a person owing an unpaid fine or penalty. A petition to set aside a determination of liability may also be filed by a person required to complete a traffic education program. The petition shall be filed with and ruled upon by the traffic compliance administrator in the manner and within the time specified by ordinance. The grounds for the petition may be limited to: (A) the person not having been the owner or lessee of the cited vehicle on the date the violation notice was issued, (B) the person

having already completed the required traffic education program or paid the fine or penalty, or both, for the violation in question, and (C) excusable failure to appear at or request a new date for a hearing. With regard to municipalities or counties with a population of 1 million or more, it shall be grounds for dismissal of a parking violation if the state registration number or vehicle make, only if specified in the violation notice, is incorrect. After the determination of parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violation liability has been set aside upon a showing of just cause, the registered owner shall be provided with a hearing on the merits for that violation.

- (9) Procedures for non-residents. Procedures by which persons who are not residents of the municipality or county may contest the merits of the alleged violation without attending a hearing.
- (10) A schedule of civil fines for violations of vehicular standing, parking, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law regulations enacted by ordinance pursuant to this Section, and a schedule of penalties for late payment of the fines or failure to complete required traffic education programs, provided, however, that the total amount of the fine and penalty for any one violation shall not exceed \$250,

except as provided in subsection (c) of Section 11-1301.3

of this Code.

- (11) Other provisions as are necessary and proper to carry into effect the powers granted and purposes stated in this Section.
- (c) Any municipality or county establishing vehicular standing, parking, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law regulations under this Section may also provide by ordinance for a program of vehicle immobilization for the purpose of facilitating enforcement of those regulations. The program of vehicle immobilization shall provide for immobilizing any eligible vehicle upon the public way by presence of a restraint in a manner to prevent operation of the vehicle. Any ordinance establishing a program of vehicle immobilization under this Section shall provide:
  - (1) Criteria for the designation of vehicles eligible for immobilization. A vehicle shall be eligible for immobilization when the registered owner of the vehicle has accumulated the number of incomplete traffic education programs or unpaid final determinations of parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violation liability, or both, as determined by ordinance.
  - (2) A notice of impending vehicle immobilization and a right to a hearing to challenge the validity of the notice by disproving liability for the incomplete traffic

education programs or unpaid final determinations of parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violation liability, or both, listed on the notice.

- (3) The right to a prompt hearing after a vehicle has been immobilized or subsequently towed without the completion of the required traffic education program or payment of the outstanding fines and penalties on parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violations, or both, for which final determinations have been issued. An order issued after the hearing is a final administrative decision within the meaning of Section 3-101 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
- (4) A post immobilization and post-towing notice advising the registered owner of the vehicle of the right to a hearing to challenge the validity of the impoundment.
- (d) Judicial review of final determinations of parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violations and final administrative decisions issued after hearings regarding vehicle immobilization and impoundment made under this Section shall be subject to the provisions of the Administrative Review Law.
- (e) Any fine, penalty, incomplete traffic education program, or part of any fine or any penalty remaining unpaid after the exhaustion of, or the failure to exhaust,

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administrative remedies created under this Section and the conclusion of any judicial review procedures shall be a debt due and owing the municipality or county and, as such, may be collected in accordance with applicable law. Completion of any required traffic education program and payment in full of any fine or penalty resulting from a standing, parking, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violation shall constitute a final disposition of that violation.

(f) After the expiration of the period within which judicial review may be sought for a final determination of parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violation, the municipality or county may commence a proceeding in the Circuit Court for purposes of obtaining a judgment on the final determination of violation. Nothing in this Section shall prevent municipality or county from consolidating multiple final determinations of parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violations against a person in a proceeding. Upon commencement of the action, the municipality or county shall file a certified copy or record of the final determination of parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violation, which shall be accompanied by a certification that recites facts sufficient to show that the final determination of violation was issued in accordance with

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this Section and the applicable municipal or county ordinance. Service of the summons and a copy of the petition may be by any method provided by Section 2-203 of the Code of Civil Procedure or by certified mail, return receipt requested, provided that the total amount of fines and penalties for determinations of parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violations does not exceed \$2500. If the court is satisfied that the final determination of parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violation was entered in accordance with the requirements of this Section and the applicable municipal or county ordinance, and that the registered owner or the lessee, as the case may be, had an opportunity for an administrative hearing and for judicial review as provided in this Section, the court shall render judgment in favor of the municipality or county and against the registered owner or the lessee for the amount indicated in the final determination of parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law violation, plus costs. The judgment shall have the same effect and may be enforced in the same manner as other judgments for the recovery of money.

(g) The fee for participating in a traffic education program under this Section shall not exceed \$25.

A low-income individual required to complete a traffic education program under this Section who provides proof of

- 1 eligibility for the federal earned income tax credit under
- 2 Section 32 of the Internal Revenue Code or the Illinois earned
- 3 income tax credit under Section 212 of the Illinois Income Tax
- 4 Act shall not be required to pay any fee for participating in a
- 5 required traffic education program.
- 6 (Source: P.A. 101-32, eff. 6-28-19; 101-623, eff. 7-1-20;
- 7 101-652, eff. 7-1-21; 102-558, eff. 8-20-21.)
- 8 (625 ILCS 5/11-208.8)
- 9 Sec. 11-208.8. Automated speed enforcement systems in safety zones.
- 11 (a) As used in this Section:
- "Automated speed enforcement system" means a photographic
- device, radar device, laser device, or other electrical or
- 14 mechanical device or devices installed or utilized in a safety
- zone and designed to record the speed of a vehicle and obtain a
- 16 clear photograph or other recorded image of the vehicle and
- 17 the vehicle's registration plate or digital registration plate
- 18 while the driver is violating Article VI of Chapter 11 of this
- 19 Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance.
- 20 An automated speed enforcement system is a system, located
- 21 in a safety zone which is under the jurisdiction of a
- 22 municipality, that produces a recorded image of a motor
- 23 vehicle's violation of a provision of this Code or a local
- ordinance and is designed to obtain a clear recorded image of
- 25 the vehicle and the vehicle's license plate. The recorded

- 1 image must also display the time, date, and location of the
- 2 violation.
- 3 "Owner" means the person or entity to whom the vehicle is
- 4 registered.

- 5 "Recorded image" means images recorded by an automated
- 6 speed enforcement system on:
  - (1) 2 or more photographs;
- 8 (2) 2 or more microphotographs;
- 9 (3) 2 or more electronic images; or
- 10 (4) a video recording showing the motor vehicle and,
- on at least one image or portion of the recording, clearly
- identifying the registration plate or digital registration
- plate number of the motor vehicle.
- "Safety zone" means an area that is within one-eighth of a
- mile from the nearest property line of any public or private
- 16 elementary or secondary school, or from the nearest property
- line of any facility, area, or land owned by a school district
- 18 that is used for educational purposes approved by the Illinois
- 19 State Board of Education, not including school district
- 20 headquarters or administrative buildings. A safety zone also
- 21 includes an area that is within one-eighth of a mile from the
- 22 nearest property line of any facility, area, or land owned by a
- park district used for recreational purposes. However, if any
- 24 portion of a roadway is within either one-eighth mile radius,
- 25 the safety zone also shall include the roadway extended to the
- 26 furthest portion of the next furthest intersection. The term

- "safety zone" does not include any portion of the roadway
  known as Lake Shore Drive or any controlled access highway
- 3 with 8 or more lanes of traffic.
  - (a-5) The automated speed enforcement system shall be operational and violations shall be recorded only at the following times:
    - (i) if the safety zone is based upon the property line of any facility, area, or land owned by a school district, only on school days and no earlier than 6 a.m. and no later than 8:30 p.m. if the school day is during the period of Monday through Thursday, or 9 p.m. if the school day is a Friday; and
    - (ii) if the safety zone is based upon the property line of any facility, area, or land owned by a park district, no earlier than one hour prior to the time that the facility, area, or land is open to the public or other patrons, and no later than one hour after the facility, area, or land is closed to the public or other patrons.
    - (b) A municipality that produces a recorded image of a motor vehicle's violation of a provision of this Code or a local ordinance must make the recorded images of a violation accessible to the alleged violator by providing the alleged violator with a website address, accessible through the Internet.
  - (c) Notwithstanding any penalties for any other violations of this Code, the owner of a motor vehicle used in a traffic

violation recorded by an automated speed enforcement system
shall be subject to the following penalties:

- (1) if the recorded speed is no less than 6 miles per hour and no more than 10 miles per hour over the legal speed limit, a civil penalty not exceeding \$50, plus an additional penalty of not more than \$50 for failure to pay the original penalty in a timely manner; or
- (2) if the recorded speed is more than 10 miles per hour over the legal speed limit, a civil penalty not exceeding \$100, plus an additional penalty of not more than \$100 for failure to pay the original penalty in a timely manner.

A penalty may not be imposed under this Section if the driver of the motor vehicle received a Uniform Traffic Citation from a police officer for a speeding violation occurring within one-eighth of a mile and 15 minutes of the violation that was recorded by the system. A violation for which a civil penalty is imposed under this Section is not a violation of a traffic regulation governing the movement of vehicles and may not be recorded on the driving record of the owner of the vehicle. A law enforcement officer is not required to be present or to witness the violation. No penalty may be imposed under this Section if the recorded speed of a vehicle is 5 miles per hour or less over the legal speed limit. The municipality may send, in the same manner that notices are sent under this Section, a speed violation warning notice

- where the violation involves a speed of 5 miles per hour or less above the legal speed limit.
  - (d) The net proceeds that a municipality receives from civil penalties imposed under an automated speed enforcement system, after deducting all non-personnel and personnel costs associated with the operation and maintenance of such system, shall be expended or obligated by the municipality for the following purposes:
    - (i) public safety initiatives to ensure safe passage around schools, and to provide police protection and surveillance around schools and parks, including but not limited to: (1) personnel costs; and (2) non-personnel costs such as construction and maintenance of public safety infrastructure and equipment;
    - (ii) initiatives to improve pedestrian and traffic
      safety;
    - (iii) construction and maintenance of infrastructure within the municipality, including but not limited to roads and bridges; and
  - (iv) after school programs.
    - (e) For each violation of a provision of this Code or a local ordinance recorded by an automated speed enforcement system, the municipality having jurisdiction shall issue a written notice of the violation to the registered owner of the vehicle as the alleged violator. The notice shall be delivered to the registered owner of the vehicle, by mail, within 30 days

- 1 after the Secretary of State notifies the municipality of the
- 2 identity of the owner of the vehicle, but in no event later
- 3 than 90 days after the violation.
- 4 (f) The notice required under subsection (e) of this
- 5 Section shall include:
- 6 (1) the name and address of the registered owner of the vehicle;
- 8 (2) the registration number of the motor vehicle 9 involved in the violation;
- 10 (3) the violation charged;
- 11 (4) the date, time, and location where the violation 12 occurred;
- 13 (5) a copy of the recorded image or images;
- 14 (6) the amount of the civil penalty imposed and the 15 date by which the civil penalty should be paid;
- 16 (7) a statement that recorded images are evidence of a violation of a speed restriction;
- 18 (8) a warning that failure to pay the civil penalty or
  19 to contest liability in a timely manner is an admission of
  20 liability;
- 21 (9) a statement that the person may elect to proceed by:
- 23 (A) paying the fine; or
- 24 (B) challenging the charge in court, by mail, or by administrative hearing; and
- 26 (10) a website address, accessible through the

- Internet, where the person may view the recorded images of the violation.
- 3 (g) (Blank).

- (h) Based on inspection of recorded images produced by an automated speed enforcement system, a notice alleging that the violation occurred shall be evidence of the facts contained in the notice and admissible in any proceeding alleging a violation under this Section.
- (i) Recorded images made by an automated speed enforcement system are confidential and shall be made available only to the alleged violator and governmental and law enforcement agencies for purposes of adjudicating a violation of this Section, for statistical purposes, or for other governmental purposes. Any recorded image evidencing a violation of this Section, however, may be admissible in any proceeding resulting from the issuance of the citation.
- (j) The court or hearing officer may consider in defense of a violation:
  - (1) that the motor vehicle or registration plates or digital registration plates of the motor vehicle were stolen before the violation occurred and not under the control or in the possession of the owner at the time of the violation;
  - (2) that the driver of the motor vehicle received a Uniform Traffic Citation from a police officer for a speeding violation occurring within one-eighth of a mile

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- and 15 minutes of the violation that was recorded by the 1 2 system; and
- 3 (3) any other evidence or issues provided by municipal ordinance.
  - (k) To demonstrate that the motor vehicle or registration plates or digital registration plates were stolen before the violation occurred and were not under the control or possession of the owner at the time of the violation, the owner must submit proof that a report concerning the stolen motor vehicle or registration plates was filed with a law enforcement agency in a timely manner.
  - (1) A roadway equipped with an automated speed enforcement system shall be posted with a sign conforming to the national Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices that is visible to approaching traffic stating that vehicle speeds are being photo-enforced and indicating the speed limit. The municipality shall install such additional signage as it determines is necessary to give reasonable notice to drivers as to where automated speed enforcement systems are installed.
  - (m) A roadway where a new automated speed enforcement system is installed shall be posted with signs providing 30 days notice of the use of a new automated speed enforcement system prior to the issuance of any citations through the automated speed enforcement system.
  - compensation paid for an automated The enforcement system must be based on the value of the equipment

- or the services provided and may not be based on the number of
- 2 traffic citations issued or the revenue generated by the
- 3 system.

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- 4 (o) (Blank).
- 5 (p) No person who is the lessor of a motor vehicle pursuant 6 to a written lease agreement shall be liable for an automated 7 speed or traffic law enforcement system violation involving 8 such motor vehicle during the period of the lease; provided 9 that upon the request of the appropriate authority received 10 within 120 days after the violation occurred, the lessor 11 provides within 60 days after such receipt the name and 12 address of the lessee. The drivers license number of a lessee 13 may be subsequently individually requested by the appropriate

authority if needed for enforcement of this Section.

- Upon the provision of information by the lessor pursuant to this subsection, the municipality may issue the violation to the lessee of the vehicle in the same manner as it would issue a violation to a registered owner of a vehicle pursuant to this Section, and the lessee may be held liable for the violation.
- (q) A municipality using an automated speed enforcement system must provide notice to drivers by publishing the locations of all safety zones where system equipment is installed on the website of the municipality.
- 25 (r) A municipality operating an automated speed 26 enforcement system shall conduct a statistical analysis to

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assess the safety impact of the system. The statistical analysis shall be based upon the best available crash, traffic, and other data, and shall cover a period of time before and after installation of the system sufficient to provide a statistically valid comparison of safety impact. The statistical analysis shall be consistent with professional judgment and acceptable industry practice. The statistical analysis also shall be consistent with the data required for valid comparisons of before and after conditions and shall be conducted within reasonable period following installation of the automated traffic law enforcement system. The statistical analysis required by this subsection shall be made available to the public and shall be published on the website of the municipality.

- (s) This Section applies only to municipalities with a population of 1,000,000 or more inhabitants.
- 17 (t) Except as provided in this Section, a county or municipality, including a home rule county or municipality, 18 19 may not use an automated speed enforcement system to provide recorded images of a motor vehicle for the purpose of 20 recording its speed. Except as provided under this Section, 21 22 the regulation of the use of automated speed enforcement 23 systems to record vehicle speeds is an exclusive power and 24 function of the State. This subsection (t) is a denial and 25 limitation of home rule powers and functions under subsection (h) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution. 26

- 1 (Source: P.A. 101-395, eff. 8-16-19; 101-652, eff. 7-1-21.)
- 2 (625 ILCS 5/11-208.6 rep.)
- 3 Section 10. The Illinois Vehicle Code is amended by
- 4 repealing Section 11-208.6.
- 5 Section 90. The State Mandates Act is amended by adding
- 6 Section 8.46 as follows:
- 7 (30 ILCS 805/8.46 new)
- 8 Sec. 8.46. Exempt mandate. Notwithstanding Sections 6 and
- 9 8 of this Act, no reimbursement by the State is required for
- 10 the implementation of any mandate created by this amendatory
- 11 Act of the 102nd General Assembly.