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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
152nd GENERAL ASSEMBLY

HOUSE BILL NO. 94

AN ACT TO AMEND TITLE 21 OF THE DELAWARE CODE RELATING TO USE OF ELECTRONIC SPEED  
ENFORCEMENT DEVICES.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE:

1 Section 1. Amend Title 21 of the Delaware Code by making deletions as shown by strike through and insertions as  
2 shown by underline as follows:

3 § 4170A. Electronic Speed Monitoring System.

4 (a) Purpose and administration.

5 (1) This section establishes an electronic speed monitoring system to assist the State, counties and  
6 municipalities in the enforcement of speed limits under § 4169 and § 4170 of this title.

7 (2) The Department of Safety and Homeland Security or the governing body of any county or municipality  
8 may provide, by regulation or ordinance, for the establishment of a program imposing monetary liability on the owner  
9 of a motor vehicle for failure to comply with designated posted speeds, as monitored by an electronic speed monitoring  
10 system in accordance with this section.

11 (3) This section does not apply to any authorized emergency vehicles being operated in compliance with §  
12 4106 of this title.

13 (b) Definitions. For purposes of this section:

14 (1) "Business district" means as defined in § 101 of this title.

15 (2) "Electronic speed monitoring system operator" means an individual who has been trained and certified to  
16 operate an electronic speed monitoring system.

17 (3) "Electronic speed monitoring system" means a device with 1 or more motor vehicle sensors that can  
18 produce a recorded image of a motor vehicle whose speed exceeds the posted speed limit.

19 (4) "Owner" means the registered owner of the vehicle on record with this or any other state provided,  
20 however, that in the event that the owner is a vehicle leasing company the "owner", for purposes of this section, shall

21 mean the person shown on the records to be the lessee of the vehicle. Vehicle rental companies are excluded from the  
22 definition of “owner”.

23 (5) “Recorded image” means an image recorded by an electronic speed monitoring system and includes any of  
24 the following:

25 a. A photograph.

26 b. A microphotograph.

27 c. A digital image.

28 d. A video.

29 e. Any other

30 medium used to store images or sounds.

31 (6) “Residence district” means as defined in § 101 of this title.

32 (7) “Work zone” means any area of roadway designated as a work zone by the Department of Transportation  
33 and in accordance with § 4105 (f)(2) of this title.

34 (c) Conditions for installation and operation of electronic speed monitoring system.

35 (1) The Department of Transportation may approve the installation and use of an electronic speed monitoring  
36 system to be installed and used to record images of a motor vehicle travelling in a residence district or work zone in  
37 this State, if all of the following conditions are met:

38 a. If in a residence district, unless in a designated work zone, a study, which is no more than 1 year old  
39 and approved by the Department of Transportation, documents that the 85<sup>th</sup> percentile speed on the road is 5 miles  
40 per hour or greater than the posted speed limit.

41 b. If the road is within the boundaries of a municipality the municipality must approve the road and extent  
42 of the road eligible for electronic speed monitoring.

43 c. The police agency, with jurisdiction over the road, must notify the Department of Transportation of the  
44 intent to use the electronic speed monitoring system at least 30 days in advance of implementation.

45 d. The Department of Transportation and police agency with jurisdiction must provide notice on their  
46 publicly accessible web sites of the intended use of the electronic speed monitoring system at least 14 days prior to  
47 its implementation.

48 (2) Once a road is approved for an electronic speed monitoring system the use of an electronic speed  
49 monitoring system will be at the discretion of the police agency with jurisdiction over the residence district or work  
50 zone where the system will be implemented.

51 (3) The Department of Safety and Homeland Security shall coordinate with the Department of Transportation  
52 on developing guidelines related to the safe positioning of portable and permanent electronic speed monitoring  
53 equipment within the road right-of-way.

54 (d) System vendor, calibration and operator.

55 (1) System vendor. The Department of Transportation shall select the system vendor to provide electronic  
56 speed monitoring systems for the State, counties and municipalities. The system vendor must be selected through an  
57 open competitive procurement process. To ensure integrity in the selection process a person involved in the  
58 administration or enforcement of the electronic speed monitoring system may not own any direct interest or equity in  
59 any selected vendor.

60 (2) System calibration. Every electronic speed monitoring system in use on the roads in this State must  
61 undergo an annual calibration check to be performed by an independent calibration laboratory.

62 a. The independent calibration laboratory must issue a signed certificate of calibration after the annual  
63 calibration check which:

64 1. Must be kept on file by the police agency within the jurisdiction where the electronic speed  
65 monitoring system is located, and

66 2. May be entered into evidence in any court proceeding for a violation of this section.

67 (3) System operator. Every electronic speed monitoring system operator must complete training by the  
68 manufacturer of the electronic speed monitoring system in the procedures for setting up, testing, and operating the  
69 electronic speed monitoring system.

70 a. On completion of the training, the manufacturer must issue a signed certificate to the electronic speed  
71 monitoring system operator.

72 b. The certificate of training may be entered into evidence in any court proceeding for a violation of this  
73 section.

74 c. An electronic speed monitoring system operator must fill out and sign a daily set-up log for the  
75 electronic speed monitoring system which:

76 1. States the date and time when the system was set up.

77 2. States that the operator successfully performed, and the device passed, the manufacturer's  
78 specified self-test of the system before producing a recorded image.

79 3. Must be kept on file by the police agency within the jurisdiction where the electronic speed  
80 monitoring system is located.

81 4. May be entered into evidence in any court proceeding for a violation of this section.

82 (e) Violation and proof of violation.

83 (1) For a violation to occur, a motor vehicle must exceed the posted speed limit by 11 miles per hour or more  
84 in the residence district or work zone.

85 (2) Proof of a violation of this section may be evidenced by information obtained from an electronic speed  
86 monitoring system approved under this section. A certificate, or facsimile thereof, based upon inspection of  
87 photographs, microphotographs, videotape or other recorded images produced by an electronic speed monitoring  
88 system shall constitute prima facie evidence of the facts contained therein, if the certificate, or facsimile thereof, is  
89 sworn to or affirmed by an operator or a technician employed by a state agency or entity designated by a state agency  
90 for the purpose of carrying out this subsection. Any photographs, microphotographs, videotape or other recoded images  
91 evidencing a violation shall be made available for inspection in any proceeding to adjudicate liability for violation of  
92 this section.

93 (f) Notice of violation, procedure to contest violation, and orders subject to appeal.

94 (1) Any resident or nonresident owner or operator of any motor vehicle driven on the public streets, roads,  
95 turnpikes or highways of this State will be deemed to have submitted to the jurisdiction of the courts in this State for  
96 purposes of this section. Notwithstanding any other provision of the Code, a summons for a violation of this section  
97 may be executed by mailing to any resident or nonresident, by first class mail, a copy thereof to the address of the  
98 owner of the vehicle as shown in the records of the Division of Motor Vehicles of this or any other state. Collection  
99 actions, including default judgment and execution, may proceed based upon jurisdiction obtained through the mailing,  
100 by first- class mail, of a summons and subsequent court notices pursuant to this subsection. Every initial mailing shall  
101 include the following:

102 a. Name and address of the owner of the vehicle.

103 b. Registration number of the motor vehicle involved in the violation.

104 c. Violation charges.

105 d. Location where the violation occurred.

106 e. Date and time of the violation.

107 f. Copies of 2 or more photographs, microphotographs, or other recoded images, taken as proof of the  
108 violation.

109 g. Amount of the civil penalty imposed and the date by which the civil penalty should be paid.

110           h. The length of time and location for contesting liability and notice that the failure to pay the civil  
111           penalty or to contest liability, in a timely manner, is an admission of liability and may result in a judgment being  
112           entered against the summoned person and the denial of the registration or renewal of registration of any of the  
113           owner's vehicles.

114           i. The ability to rebut the presumption under this section that the summonsed person was the operator of  
115           the vehicle at the time of the violation and the manner of rebutting said presumption.

116           (2) A person receiving the summons pursuant to this subsection may request a hearing to contest the violation  
117           by notifying, in writing, the entity designated on the summons within 20 days of the date of the summons. Upon receipt  
118           of a timely request for a hearing a civil hearing, a civil hearing shall be scheduled, and the defendant notified of the  
119           hearing date by first class mail. A civil hearing shall be held by the Justice of the Peace Court or other court with  
120           competent jurisdiction as designated by the Department of Safety and Homeland Security. There shall be no right of  
121           transfer to the Court of Common Pleas.

122           (3) Any person found, by the court, to be responsible for a speeding violation, under this subsection, shall  
123           have a right of appeal only in those cases in which the civil penalty exceeds \$100, upon giving bond with surety  
124           satisfactory to the judge before whom such person was found responsible, such appeal to be taken and bond given  
125           within 15 days from the court's order. Such appeal shall operate as a stay or supersedes of all proceedings in the court  
126           below in the same manner that a certiorari from the Superior Court operates. The taking of such appeal shall constitute  
127           a waiver by the appellant of the appellant's right to a writ of certiorari in the Superior Court.

128           (g) Civil penalties.

129           (1) The owner or operator of a vehicle who has failed to comply with the posted speed limit, as evidenced by  
130           information obtained from an electronic speed monitoring system, shall be subject to a civil penalty consistent with  
131           those established under § 4169(c) of this title. Assessments defined under § 4105 of this title, § 4101 and § 9016 of  
132           Title 11 and § 8505 of Title 10, shall only be assessed for violations occurring in a work zone as defined in § 4170A  
133           (6) of this title.

134           (2) Court costs, or similar administrative fees, not to exceed \$35, may be imposed against an owner or  
135           operator of a motor vehicle who requests a hearing to contest a violation and is either found at fault or admits to fault at  
136           the hearing. No costs may be assessed against a prevailing party.

137           (3) No additional assessments or court costs, other than those specified in this subsection, shall be assessed or  
138           collected against the owner or operator of a vehicle who has violated this section.

139           (4) Persons electing to pay by voluntary assessment shall make payments to the entity designated on the  
140 summons for payment. Such entity may be the Justice of the Peace Court or other court with competent jurisdiction.  
141 Procedures for payment under this subsection shall be as provided by court rule or policy directive of the Justice of the  
142 Peace Court or by regulation of the Department of Safety and Homeland Security and shall be in lieu of the procedures  
143 set forth in § 709 of this title.

144           (5) A violation for which a civil penalty is imposed under this section is not a criminal offense and is not to be  
145 made a part of the operating record of the person upon whom such liability is imposed.

146           (6) A violation for which a civil penalty is imposed under this section shall not be used for insurance purposes  
147 in the provision of motor vehicle insurance.

148           (h) Presumption of ownership.

149           (1) The owner of any vehicle found to be in violation of this section shall be held prima facie responsible for  
150 such violation in the same manner as under § 7003 of this title unless the owner can furnish evidence that the vehicle  
151 was, at the time of the violation, in the care, custody or control of another person. Such presumption may be rebutted if  
152 the owner:

153           a. Provides an affidavit, by regular mail, to the entity indicated on the summons that the owner was not  
154 the operator of the vehicle at the time of the alleged violation and provides the name and address of the person or  
155 company who leased, rented, or otherwise had care, custody or control of the vehicle, or attaches a certified copy  
156 of a police report showing that the vehicle or license plate or plates thereof had been reported to the police as  
157 stolen prior to the alleged violation of this section, or

158           b. Provides proof in court or to the entity handling the administrative appeal process that the owner was  
159 not the operator of the vehicle at the time of the alleged violation and identifies the operator at the time of the  
160 violation. If the owner granted multiple persons permission to use the vehicle, and is unable to identify the person  
161 who was operating the vehicle at the time of the violation, the owner will remain liable for the violation.

162           (2) A summons may be issued to any person identified by affidavit or evidence in court as the actual operator  
163 of the vehicle alleged to have violated the speed limit. There shall be a presumption that the person so identified was  
164 the operator; this presumption may be rebutted as described under this subsection.

165           (3) Notwithstanding any other provision in this section, if the motor vehicle which is documented by the  
166 electronic speed monitoring system in violation of § 4170A(e) of this title is commercially licensed, then the owner of  
167 that vehicle shall be sent notice of the date, time, and location of the violation with 2 photographs thereof. Within 10  
168 days of the receipt of said notice, the owner of the vehicle shall provide the law-enforcement agency which has issued

169 the summons with the name and address of the driver of the vehicle at the date, time, and location of the violation and,  
170 within the same time period, shall provide the driver of the vehicle with the photographs of the violation. After receipt  
171 by the law-enforcement agency which has issued the summons of the name and address of the driver of the vehicle at  
172 the time of the violation, the driver of the vehicle shall be prima facie responsible for such violation in the same  
173 manner as provided for under § 7003 of this title and shall be subject to the provisions of this section. Failure of the  
174 owner of the vehicle found to be in violation of this section to provide the name and address of the driver, within the  
175 prescribed time period, shall cause the owner to be held responsible as set forth in this subsection.

176 (i) Failure to pay civil penalty.

177 (1) If the owner or operator identified by the owner fails to pay the civil penalty by voluntary assessment,  
178 request a hearing within the required time or submit an affidavit stating that the owner or operator identified was not  
179 the driver, the Division of Motor Vehicles shall refuse to renew the registration of the owner's vehicle operated at the  
180 time the summons was issued. If the owner or operator identified by the owner is found responsible at a hearing and  
181 fails to pay the fine as ordered by the court, or requests a hearing and fails to appear, the Division of Motor Vehicles  
182 shall suspend the license of the owner or operator.

183 (2) Upon receiving a record of failure to comply, a court clerk may enter a civil traffic judgment against the  
184 owner or operator in the amount of the civil penalty, costs, and any applicable additional assessment, giving credit for  
185 any amount paid. Such judgement may, upon motion, be transferred by the court to the civil docket. Any judgment so  
186 transferred may be executed and enforced or transferred in the same manner as other judgments of the court and the  
187 Division of Public Safety, or its designee, shall have authority to seek such execution, enforcement or transfer.

188 (j) Funding sources and use of revenue.

189 (1) The Department of Transportation, the Department of Safety and Homeland Security, any county, and any  
190 municipality, may contract with the approved system vendor for carrying out any tasks related to the use of an  
191 electronic speed monitoring system by using any eligible funding source.

192 (2) Revenue generated through the use of electronic speed monitoring systems may be used to pay costs of the  
193 system vendor, staff required to implement this section, and any consultant fees for administration of the electronic  
194 speed monitoring system.

195 (3) Any revenue collected above what is required for the operation of the electronic speed monitoring system,  
196 as set forth in this subsection, shall be managed by the Office of Highway Safety and may be used only for  
197 transportation safety purposes under any of the following categories:

198 a. Education.

- 199                    b. Enforcement.
- 200                    c. Engineering.
- 201                    d. Administrative expenses.

202                    (k) Annual report.

203                    (1) The Department of Transportation shall be responsible for preparing an annual report on the Electronic  
204 Speed Monitoring System as implemented state-wide. The report shall include all of the following:

- 205                    a. Where and when the system was used.
- 206                    b. Citation data.
- 207                    c. Crash data.
- 208                    d. Readily available speed data.
- 209                    e. Financial data including expenditures and revenues.

210                    (2) Police agencies shall cooperate with the Department of Transportation regarding the collection of data  
211 necessary to prepare the annual report. In the event a police agency does not provide requested information, in a timely  
212 manner, to the Department of Transportation, the police agency will no longer be eligible for use of the electronic  
213 speed monitoring system.

214                    Section 2. This Act expires 5 years after its enactment into law, unless otherwise provided by a subsequent act of  
215 the General Assembly.

216

SYNOPSIS

The expectation for speed enforcement, under Delaware's Motor Vehicle statute, are Delaware's law enforcement agencies. It is not always possible for law enforcement officers to effectively enforce the speed limitations due to a number of factors, including, but not limited to, officer availability and safety. This Act would enable the state, as well as counties and municipalities to more effectively enforce speed limits on roads in a residential district in which a Department of Transportation study, no more than 1 year old, documents that the 85th percentile speed on the road is 5 miles per hour or more than the posted speed limit or the road is in a designated work zone. For a violation to occur a motor vehicle must exceed the posted speed limit by 11 miles per hour or more. This Act would impose only civil penalties for violations and does not impose points on the owner or operator's driver's license. Jurisdiction for adjudicating alleged violations would be in the Justice of the Peace Court and there would only be a right of appeal to the Court of Common Pleas if the penalty exceeds \$100. Any excess revenue not used for administration of the system, will be managed by the Office of Highway Safety and used only for purposes of education, enforcement, engineering and administration. This Act will sunset in 5 years if not extended by a subsequent act by the General Assembly.