

## 103RD GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2023 and 2024 SB3603

Introduced 2/9/2024, by Sen. Mary Edly-Allen

## SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

625 ILCS 5/11-208 from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 11-208 from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 11-208.3

Amends the Illinois Vehicle Code. Provides that a municipality, county, or township may enact an ordinance providing for administrative and civil fines to enforce violations of provisions concerning fleeing or attempting to elude a peace officer or a similar provision of a local ordinance and imposing liability on a registered owner or lessee of a vehicle used in such a violation. Makes corresponding changes.

LRB103 38536 MXP 68672 b

1 AN ACT concerning local government.

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

- Section 5. The Illinois Vehicle Code is amended by changing Sections 11-208 and 11-208.3 as follows:
- 6 (625 ILCS 5/11-208) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 11-208)
- 7 Sec. 11-208. Powers of local authorities.
- 8 (a) The provisions of this Code shall not be deemed to 9 prevent local authorities with respect to streets and highways
- 10 under their jurisdiction and within the reasonable exercise of
- 11 the police power from:
- 12 1. Regulating the standing or parking of vehicles,
- except as limited by Sections 11-1306 and 11-1307 of this
- 14 Act;

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- 2. 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;
- 23 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 reserved for persons with disabilities, as defined by

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- 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
  - 16. Enforcing the provisions of subsection (f) of Section 3-413 of this Code or a similar local ordinance.
- 11 (b) No ordinance or regulation enacted under paragraph 1,
  12 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11 or 13 of subsection (a) shall be
  13 effective until signs giving reasonable notice of such local
  14 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.
- 25 (e) No unit of local government, including a home rule 26 unit, may enact or enforce an ordinance that applies only to

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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 Lake Shore Drive. Twelve months known as after the 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 of subsection (e-5), "noise monitoring system" means an automated noise monitor capable of recording noise levels 24 hours per day and 365 days per year with computer equipment sufficient

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1 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) A municipality or county designated in Section 11-208.6 may enact an ordinance providing for an automated traffic law enforcement system to enforce violations of this Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance and imposing liability on a registered owner or lessee of a vehicle used in such a violation.
- (q) A municipality or county, as provided in Section

- 1 11-1201.1, may enact an ordinance providing for an automated
- 2 traffic law enforcement system to enforce violations of
- 3 Section 11-1201 of this Code or a similar provision of a local
- 4 ordinance and imposing liability on a registered owner of a
- 5 vehicle used in such a violation.
- 6 (h) A municipality designated in Section 11-208.8 may
- 7 enact an ordinance providing for an automated speed
- 8 enforcement system to enforce violations of Article VI of
- 9 Chapter 11 of this Code or a similar provision of a local
- 10 ordinance.
- 11 (i) A municipality or county designated in Section
- 12 11-208.9 may enact an ordinance providing for an automated
- 13 traffic law enforcement system to enforce violations of
- 14 Section 11-1414 of this Code or a similar provision of a local
- 15 ordinance and imposing liability on a registered owner or
- lessee of a vehicle used in such a violation.
- 17 (j) A municipality, county, or township may enact an
- 18 ordinance providing for administrative and civil fines to
- 19 enforce violations of Section 11-204 of the Illinois Vehicle
- 20 Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance and imposing
- 21 liability on a registered owner or lessee of a vehicle used in
- 22 such a violation.
- 23 (Source: P.A. 100-209, eff. 1-1-18; 100-257, eff. 8-22-17;
- 24 100-352, eff. 6-1-18; 100-863, eff. 8-14-18; 101-123, eff.
- 25 7-26-19.)

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1 (625 ILCS 5/11-208.3) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 11-208.3)

Sec. 11-208.3. Administrative adjudication of violations of traffic regulations concerning the standing, parking, or condition of vehicles, automated traffic law violations, and automated speed enforcement system violations, and other violations of the Illinois Vehicle Code.

(a) Any municipality, or county, or township may provide by ordinance for a system of administrative adjudication of vehicular standing and parking violations and vehicle compliance violations as described in this subsection, automated traffic law violations as defined in Section 11-208.6, 11-208.9, or 11-1201.1, and automated speed enforcement system violations as defined in Section 11-208.8 and violations of Section 11-204 of the Illinois Vehicle Code or a similar provision of a local ordinance. administrative system shall have as its purpose the fair and efficient enforcement of municipal, or county, or township regulations through the administrative adjudication of automated speed enforcement system or automated traffic law violations and violations of municipal, or county, or township ordinances regulating the standing and parking of vehicles, the condition and use of vehicle equipment, and the display of municipal or county wheel tax licenses within municipality's or county's borders, and other violations of the Illinois Vehicle Code. The administrative system 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 other violations of the Illinois Vehicle Code and operate an administrative adjudication system.
    - (2) A parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law, or other violation notice that shall specify or include the date, time, and place of violation of a parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or other violation; the

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particular regulation violated; any requirement complete a traffic education program; the fine and any penalty that may be assessed for late payment or 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 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. regard to municipalities or counties with 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. 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 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

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which a hearing may be had.

(3) Service of a parking, standing, or compliance, or other violation notice by: (i) affixing the original or a 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, or township 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 a 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 or the lessor of the motor vehicle notifies the municipality, or county, or township 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

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automated traffic law violation notice may occur no later than 210 days after the violation. A person authorized by ordinance to issue and serve parking, standing, and compliance, or other 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 certificate to be kept by the traffic compliance 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 law 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 11-208.6, 11-208.9, 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 11-208.6, 11-208.9, or 11-1201.1 or a

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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. municipalities with a population of 1,000,000 or more inhabitants and counties with a population of 3,000,000 or more 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 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 enforcement system violation, the ordinance shall require determination by a technician employed by 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

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the speed equipment documentation, or if the vehicle was an emergency vehicle, a citation may not be issued. The automated speed enforcement ordinance shall require that determinations by a technician that a violation occurred be reviewed and approved by a law enforcement enforcement officer officer or retired law 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. Qualified 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 deemed necessary by a reviewing persist, or when 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

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suspect readings of a radar unit persist, that unit shall immediately be removed from service and not returned to 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 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 of and use equipment for enforcement purposes. Training on the speed enforcement equipment may be conducted by law enforcement, civilian, or manufacturer's personnel and if applicable may be equivalent to the equipment use and operations training included in the Speed Measuring Device Operator Program National Highway developed by the Traffic Safetv Administration (NHTSA). The vendor or technician who performs the work shall keep accurate records on each piece of equipment the technician calibrates and tests. As paragraph, "fully trained reviewing used in this 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 necessary to prove а violation, license plate

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identification, and traffic safety and management. In all counties, the municipalities and automated speed 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 11-208.6, 11-208.8, 11-208.9, 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 law, or other 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 anv subsequent administrative or legal proceedings.

(4) An opportunity for a hearing for the registered owner of the vehicle cited in the parking, standing,

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compliance, automated speed enforcement system, automated traffic law, or other violation notice in which the owner 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 the hearing on behalf of the traffic 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

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at the last address known to the lessor of the cited vehicle at the time of lease 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. 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, or other 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, or other 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 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, or other violation liability. This notice shall be sent following a final determination of parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law, or other 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, or township. 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 township or both, within the time specified may result in the municipality's, county's, or township's 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, or township 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, or township along with a 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, or other 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

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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, or other violation liability has 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, or township 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, or other 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 to violations of an ordinance relating to Section 11-204 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, which shall not exceed \$500, and 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.
- (b-5) An automated speed enforcement system or automated traffic law ordinance adopted under this Section by a municipality or county shall require that the determination to issue a citation be vested solely with the municipality or county and that such authority may not be delegated to any vendor retained by the municipality or county. Any contract or agreement violating such a provision in the ordinance is null and void.
- (c) Any municipality, or county, or township establishing vehicular standing, parking, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law, or other 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, or other 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, or other 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, or other violations, or both, for which final determinations have been issued. An order

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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, or other 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, 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, or township 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, or other violation shall constitute a final disposition of that violation.
  - (f) After the expiration of the period within which

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judicial review may be sought for a final determination of parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law, or other violation, the municipality, or county, or township 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 a municipality  $\underline{\phantom{a}}$  or township from consolidating multiple final determinations of parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law, or other violations against a person in proceeding. Upon commencement of the action, the municipality, or county, or township shall file a certified copy or record of the final determination of parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, ex automated traffic law, or other 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 this Section and the applicable municipal, or county, or township 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 final determinations of parking, standing, compliance, automated speed enforcement system, or automated traffic law, or other 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, or other violation was entered in accordance with the requirements of this Section and the applicable municipal, or county, or township 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, or township 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, or other 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 eligibility for the federal earned income tax credit under Section 32 of the Internal Revenue Code or the Illinois earned income tax credit under Section 212 of the Illinois Income Tax Act shall not be required to pay any fee for participating in a required traffic education program.

(h) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, a person shall not be liable for violations, fees, fines, or penalties under this Section during the period in

- 1 which the motor vehicle was stolen or hijacked, as indicated
- in a report to the appropriate law enforcement agency filed in
- 3 a timely manner.
- 4 (Source: P.A. 102-558, eff. 8-20-21; 102-905, eff. 1-1-23;
- 5 103-364, eff. 7-28-23.)