

Transportation Safety and Public Health: State Legislative Action, 2010

Appendix J. State Policies Regarding Use of Traffic Cameras		
State/Jurisdiction	Statute Cite	Policy
Alabama	2009 SB 59	Authorizes the City of Montgomery, in Montgomery County to use automated traffic light enforcement in the City of Montgomery as a civil violation. \$100 maximum fine with a \$10 court fee. No points assessed.
Arizona	§28-654	Authorizes use of cameras to enforce speed laws and red light violations. Requires signs where the enforcement is used. \$165 maximum fine, no points assessed.
Arkansas	§14-16-117	Use of photo radar by county or state government is prohibited except in school zones and at railroad crossings. Officer must be present and citation must be issued at time of the offense.
California	Vehicle Code §§210, 21455.5 and 21455.6, 40518-40521	Establishes conditions for use of red light cameras and highway-rail crossing cameras by law enforcement agencies. \$100 maximum fine/one license point.
Colorado	§42-4-110.5	Authorizes use of photo radar to catch red light runners and speeders. Speed radar limited to construction and school zones, residential areas or adjacent to a municipal park. \$75 maximum fine for red light violation, \$80 maximum for speeding, no points assessed. Conspicuous sign no less than 200 feet before the automated system must warn motorists of system.
Delaware	§4101 (d) Title 21	Authorizes a red light camera program throughout the state. \$110 maximum fine, no points assessed and offense cannot be used by insurers.
Florida	§316.003, 316.007, 316.0083	Authorizes use of cameras for red light violations. Maximum fine of \$158, no points.
Georgia	§40-6-20	Authorizes the use of photo monitoring devices to detect red light violations. Devices cannot be used to produce any photograph, microphotograph, electronic image or videotape showing the identity of any person in a motor vehicle. \$70 maximum fine, no points assessed. Not a moving violation, cannot be used by insurers.
Illinois	625 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 7/10, 5/11-306 (c)(5), 5/1-105.5, 625 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/11-1201.1 through 1201.5, 625 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 5/11-612	Permitted use statewide in construction zones or Illinois Toll Authority roads to enforce speed laws. Certain counties with local ordinances can use it to enforce red light violations. Any county or municipality can use cameras to enforce rail crossing violations in cooperation with IL-DOT and IL-CC; ordinance required. Local authorities cannot use cameras for other speed offenses (the state can use only if an officer is present), statewide. \$250 maximum fine or 25 hours of community service. County or

		municipality may use automated railroad grade crossing enforcement system at any railroad grade crossing equipped with a crossing gate designated by local authorities.
Louisiana	R.S. 32:393(I)	Convictions resulting from camera enforcement cannot be reported for inclusion in driver record.
Maine	29-A MRSA § 2117	Prohibits both speed and red light camera enforcement.
Maryland	Transportation Code §21-202.1,207	Authorizes use of red light cameras statewide. \$100 maximum civil penalty. School zones and residential districts in Montgomery County, Prince George's County school zones, statewide in school zones by local ordinance and work zones are authorized to use photo enforcement for speed; \$40 maximum fine. Montgomery county and Prince George's county can use automated enforcement at railroad crossings.
Mississippi	2009 HB 1568	Prohibits all localities from using automated enforcement. Any county or municipality using an automated recording equipment or system shall remove the equipment or system before Oct. 1, 2009.
Montana	§61-8-203	Prohibits all localities from using automated enforcement. Cameras at railroad grade crossings excepted.
Nevada	§484.910	Prohibits use of camera equipment unless it is held by an officer or installed in a law enforcement vehicle or facility.
New Hampshire	§236:130	Automated enforcement is prohibited unless there is specific statutory authorization; effective 7/1/06. It is authorized for toll enforcement.
New Jersey	§39:4-103.1	Prohibits use of camera radar by law enforcement officers or agencies. Local jurisdictions can apply to transportation commissioner to participate in a pilot program for red light enforcement after passing an ordinance. Vendor installing system must establish a public awareness campaign to notify the public of the intersection at which the system will be installed and of the date on which the system will be activated.
New Mexico	SB 861 (2007)	No state law authorizing photo radar use, but state law requires counties and municipalities using photo enforcement to post a warning sign and beacon.
New York	V&T §1111-a	Authorizes red light enforcement in cities with populations of more than 1 million people with a maximum of 150 intersections. \$50 maximum fine, no points assessed. Counties of Nassau and Suffolk, cities of Rochester and Buffalo, by local ordinance, up to 50 intersections; Yonkers, by local ordinance, up to 25 intersections.
North Carolina	§160A-300.1	Authorizes certain cities to operate a red light camera program. \$75 maximum civil penalty. No points assessed.
Ohio	No specific statute	Red light cameras authorized by ordinance in Toledo and Dayton.

Oregon	§810.483 ORS and §810.434 ORS	Authorizes use of photo radar in specific jurisdictions to detect speed violations. Allows use of red light cameras statewide. \$300 maximum fine.
Pennsylvania	75 Pa. Cons. Stat. Ann. 3166	Authorizes the use of red light cameras in Philadelphia. \$100 maximum fine.
Rhode Island	Title 31, Chapter 41.2	Authorizes statewide use of red light cameras. \$75 maximum fine, not a criminal or record offense. Authorizes cameras for school bus safety enforcement. \$500 maximum fine.
South Carolina	§56-5-70	Photo enforcement prohibited with exception; citations for violating traffic laws relating to speed or disregarding traffic control devices can be used only when the state declares an emergency. Citations must be served in person within one hour of the violation.
South Dakota	No specific statute	Red light cameras authorized by ordinance in Sioux Falls.
Tennessee	§55-8-110	Photo enforcement authorized statewide for traffic violations. \$50 maximum fine, no points assessed. Appropriate signage must be located not less than 500 feet in advance of the intersection, informing drivers of the presence of surveillance cameras at the approaching intersection. Traffic surveillance cameras not allowed on interstate highways except for construction zones.
Texas	Transportation Code §707	Texas municipalities not allowed to use photo enforcement to enforce speed violations. Photo enforcement authorized statewide for red light violations; requires local ordinance. \$75 maximum fine, not a criminal or record offense.
Utah	§41-6-52.5	Limits the use of camera enforcement to school zones, areas with speed limits of 30 mph or less, when a police officer is present, when signs are posted giving notice to motorists of camera use, and when the citation is accompanied by the photograph produced by the camera radar.
Virginia	§46.2-833.1 §15.2-968.1	Authorizes counties, cities and towns to operate red light cameras at no more than one intersection for every 10,000 residents; requires local ordinance. Authorizes up to 10 camera sites in Washington D.C. metro area. \$50 maximum fine. No points.
Washington	RCW 46.63	Cities and counties statewide are authorized to enforce, through photos, red light violations at two-arterial intersections, rail crossings, school speed zones. \$250 maximum fine.
West Virginia	§17C-6-7a	All photo enforcement is prohibited.
Wisconsin	§349.02	All photo enforcement is prohibited.
District of Columbia	DC Code §40-751	Authorizes an automated traffic enforcement program in the District of Columbia for all moving infractions. \$75 maximum fine, no points assessed.

Source: Insurance Institute for Highway Safety and NCSL, 2010.