1 AN ACT concerning local government.

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

- 4 Section 5. The Counties Code is amended by adding the
- 5 heading of Division 5-43 and Sections 5-41003, 5-43005,
- 6 5-43010, 5-43015, 5-43020, 5-43025, 5-43030, 5-43035, 5-43040,
- 7 and 5-43045 as follows:
- 8 (55 ILCS 5/5-41003 new)
- 9 Sec. 5-41003. Applicability. This Division 5-41 applies to
- 10 all counties except for the counties of Cook, DuPage, Kane,
- 11 Lake, McHenry, and Will.
- 12 (55 ILCS 5/Div. 5-43 heading new)
- 13 ADMINISTRATIVE ADJUDICATION SPECIFIED COUNTIES
- 14 (55 ILCS 5/5-43005 new)
- Sec. 5-43005. Applicability. This Division 5-43 applies
- only to the counties of Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and
- Will.
- 18 (55 ILCS 5/5-43010 new)
- 19 Sec. 5-43010. Administrative adjudication of county code
- 20 violations. Any county may provide by ordinance for a system of

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administrative adjudication of county code violations to the 1 2

extent permitted by the Illinois Constitution. A "system of

administrative adjudication" means the adjudication of any

violation of a county ordinance, except for (i) proceedings not

within the statutory or the home rule authority of counties;

and (ii) any offense under the Illinois Vehicle Code (or a

similar offense that is a traffic regulation governing the

movement of vehicles and except for any reportable offense

9 under Section 6-204 of the Illinois Vehicle Code).

10 (55 ILCS 5/5-43015 new)

11 Sec. 5-43015. Administrative adjudication procedures not

12 exclusive. The adoption by a county of a system of

administrative adjudication does not preclude the county from

using other methods to enforce county ordinances.

15 (55 ILCS 5/5-43020 new)

Sec. 5-43020. Code hearing units; powers of hearing 16

17 officers.

(a) An ordinance establishing a system of administrative 18

adjudication, pursuant to this Division, shall provide for a

code hearing unit within an existing agency or as a separate

agency in the county government. The ordinance shall establish

the jurisdiction of a code hearing unit that is consistent with

this Division. The "jurisdiction" of a code hearing unit refers

to the particular code violations that it may adjudicate.

1	(b) Adjudicatory hearings shall be presided over by hearing
2	officers. The powers and duties of a hearing officer shall
3	<pre>include:</pre>
4	(1) hearing testimony and accepting evidence that is
5	relevant to the existence of the code violation;
6	(2) issuing subpoenas directing witnesses to appear
7	and give relevant testimony at the hearing, upon the
8	request of the parties or their representatives;
9	(3) preserving and authenticating the record of the
10	hearing and all exhibits and evidence introduced at the
11	<pre>hearing;</pre>
12	(4) issuing a determination, based on the evidence
13	presented at the hearing, of whether a code violation
14	exists, which shall be in writing and shall include a
15	written finding of fact, decision, and order including the
16	fine, penalty, or action with which the defendant must
17	<pre>comply; and</pre>
18	(5) imposing penalties consistent with applicable code
19	provisions and assessing costs upon finding a party liable
20	for the charged violation, except, however, that in no
21	event shall the hearing officer have authority to (i)
22	impose a penalty of incarceration or (ii) impose a fine in
23	excess of \$50,000, or at the option of the county, such
24	other amount not to exceed the maximum amount established
25	by the Mandatory Arbitration System as prescribed by the
26	Rules of the Illinois Supreme Court from time to time for

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1	the judi	cial (	circuit	in	which	the	county	is	100	cated.	The
2	maximum	monet	ary fi	ne	under	thi	s item	(5	<b>5)</b> ,	shall	be

3 <u>exclusive of costs of enforcement or costs imposed to</u>

secure compliance with the county's ordinances and shall

not be applicable to cases to enforce the collection of any

tax imposed and collected by the county.

- (c) Prior to conducting administrative adjudication proceedings, administrative hearing officers shall have successfully completed a formal training program that includes the following:
- 11 (1) instruction on the rules of procedure of the 12 administrative hearings that they will conduct;
- 13 (2) orientation to each subject area of the code
  14 violations that they will adjudicate;
- 15 (3) observation of administrative hearings; and
- 16 <u>(4) participation in hypothetical cases, including</u>
  17 ruling on evidence and issuing final orders.
- In addition, every administrative hearing officer must be
  an attorney licensed to practice law in the State of Illinois
  for at least 3 years.
- 21 <u>(d) A proceeding before a code hearing unit shall be</u>
  22 <u>instituted upon the filing of a written pleading by an</u>
  23 authorized official of the county.
- 24 (55 ILCS 5/5-43025 new)
- Sec. 5-43025. Administrative hearing proceedings.

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(a) Any ordinance establishing a system of administrative adjudication, pursuant to this Division, shall afford parties due process of law, including notice and opportunity for hearing. Parties shall be served with process in a manner reasonably calculated to give them actual notice, including, as appropriate, personal service of process upon a party or its employees or agents; service by mail at a party's address; or notice that is posted upon the property where the violation is found when the party is the owner or manager of the property. In counties with a population under 3,000,000, if the notice requires the respondent to answer within a certain amount of time, the county must reply to the answer within the same amount of time afforded to the respondent.

(b) Parties shall be given notice of an adjudicatory hearing that includes the type and nature of the code violation to be adjudicated, the date and location of the adjudicatory hearing, the legal authority and jurisdiction under which the hearing is to be held, and the penalties for failure to appear at the hearing.

(c) Parties shall be provided with an opportunity for a hearing during which they may be represented by counsel, present witnesses, and cross-examine opposing witnesses. Parties may request the hearing officer to issue subpoenas to direct the attendance and testimony of relevant witnesses and the production of relevant documents. Hearings shall be scheduled with reasonable promptness, except that for hearings

- scheduled in all non-emergency situations, if requested by the 1
- 2 defendant, the defendant shall have at least 15 days after
- 3 service of process to prepare for a hearing. For purposes of
- 4 this subsection (c), "non-emergency situation" means any
- 5 situation that does not reasonably constitute a threat to the
- public interest, safety, or welfare. If service is provided by 6
- mail, the 15-day period shall begin to run on the day that the 7
- 8 notice is deposited in the mail.
- 9 (55 ILCS 5/5-43030 new)
- 10 Sec. 5-43030. Rules of evidence shall not govern. The
- 11 formal and technical rules of evidence do not apply in an
- 12 adjudicatory hearing permitted under this Division. Evidence,
- 13 including hearsay, may be admitted only if it is of a type
- commonly relied upon by reasonably prudent persons in the 14
- 15 conduct of their affairs.
- 16 (55 ILCS 5/5-43035 new)
- 17 Sec. 5-43035. Enforcement of judgment.
- (a) Any fine, other sanction, or costs imposed, or part of 18
- any fine, other sanction, or costs imposed, remaining unpaid 19
- 20 after the exhaustion of or the failure to exhaust judicial
- 21 review procedures under the Illinois Administrative Review Law
- 22 are a debt due and owing the county and may be collected in
- 23 accordance with applicable law.
- (b) After expiration of the period in which judicial review 24

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1 under the Illinois Administrative Review Law may be sought for 2 a final determination of a code violation, unless stayed by a court of competent jurisdiction, the findings, decision, and 3 order of the hearing officer may be enforced in the same manner 4

as a judgment entered by a court of competent jurisdiction.

- (c) In any case in which a defendant has failed to comply with a judgment ordering a defendant to correct a code violation or imposing any fine or other sanction as a result of a code violation, any expenses incurred by a county to enforce the judgment, including, but not limited to, attorney's fees, court costs, and costs related to property demolition or foreclosure, after they are fixed by a court of competent jurisdiction or a hearing officer, shall be a debt due and owing the county and may be collected in accordance with applicable law. Prior to any expenses being fixed by a hearing officer pursuant to this subsection (c), the county shall provide notice to the defendant that states that the defendant shall appear at a hearing before the administrative hearing officer to determine whether the defendant has failed to comply with the judgment. The notice shall set the date for the hearing, which shall not be less than 7 days after the date that notice is served. If notice is served by mail, the 7-day period shall begin to run on the date that the notice was deposited in the mail.
- (d) Upon being recorded in the manner required by Article XII of the Code of Civil Procedure or by the Uniform Commercial

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1 Code, a lien shall be imposed on the real estate or personal 2 estate, or both, of the defendant in the amount of any debt due

and owing the county under this Section. The lien may be

enforced in the same manner as a judgment lien pursuant to a

judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction.

(e) A hearing officer may set aside any judgment entered by default and set a new hearing date, upon a petition filed within 21 days after the issuance of the order of default, if the hearing officer determines that the petitioner's failure to appear at the hearing was for good cause or at any time if the petitioner establishes that the county did not provide proper service of process. If any judgment is set aside pursuant to this subsection (e), the hearing officer shall have authority to enter an order extinguishing any lien that has been recorded for any debt due and owing the county as a result of the vacated default judgment.

17 (55 ILCS 5/5-43040 new)

> Sec. 5-43040. Impact on existing administrative adjudication systems. This Division does not affect the validity of systems of administrative adjudication that were authorized by State law, including home rule authority, and in existence before the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly.

- 1 Sec. 5-43045. Impact on home rule authority. This Division
- 2 does not preempt counties from adopting other systems of
- 3 administrative adjudication pursuant to their home rule
- 4 powers.
- 5 Section 10. The Illinois Vehicle Code is amended by
- 6 changing Sections 6-306.5 and 11-208.3 as follows:
- 7 (625 ILCS 5/6-306.5) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 6-306.5)
- 8 Sec. 6-306.5. Failure to pay fine or penalty for standing,
- 9 parking, compliance, or automated traffic law violations;
- 10 suspension of driving privileges.
- 11 (a) Upon receipt of a certified report, as prescribed by
- 12 subsection (c) of this Section, from any municipality or county
- 13 stating that the owner of a registered vehicle has: (1) failed
- 14 to pay any fine or penalty due and owing as a result of 10 or
- more violations of a municipality's or county's vehicular
- 16 standing, parking, or compliance regulations established by
- ordinance pursuant to Section 11-208.3 of this Code, or (2)
- failed to pay any fine or penalty due and owing as a result of 5
- offenses for automated traffic violations as defined in Section
- 20 11-208.6 or 11-1201.1, the Secretary of State shall suspend the
- 21 driving privileges of such person in accordance with the
- 22 procedures set forth in this Section. The Secretary shall also
- 23 suspend the driving privileges of an owner of a registered
- vehicle upon receipt of a certified report, as prescribed by

- subsection (f) of this Section, from any municipality or county
  stating that such person has failed to satisfy any fines or
  penalties imposed by final judgments for 5 or more automated
- 4 traffic law violations or 10 or more violations of local
- 5 standing, parking, or compliance regulations after exhaustion
- of judicial review procedures.

- (b) Following receipt of the certified report of the municipality or county as specified in this Section, the Secretary of State shall notify the person whose name appears on the certified report that the person's drivers license will be suspended at the end of a specified period of time unless the Secretary of State is presented with a notice from the municipality or county certifying that the fine or penalty due and owing the municipality or county has been paid or that inclusion of that person's name on the certified report was in error. The Secretary's notice shall state in substance the information contained in the municipality's or county's certified report to the Secretary, and shall be effective as specified by subsection (c) of Section 6-211 of this Code.
- (c) The report of the appropriate municipal <u>or county</u> official notifying the Secretary of State of unpaid fines or penalties pursuant to this Section shall be certified and shall contain the following:
- (1) The name, last known address as recorded with the Secretary of State, as provided by the lessor of the cited vehicle at the time of lease, or as recorded in a United

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States Post Office approved database if any notice sent under Section 11-208.3 of this Code is returned as undeliverable, and drivers license number of the person who failed to pay the fine or penalty and the registration number of any vehicle known to be registered to such person in this State.

- (2) The name of the municipality <u>or county</u> making the report pursuant to this Section.
- (3) A statement that the municipality or county sent a notice of impending drivers license suspension prescribed by ordinance enacted pursuant to Section 11-208.3, to the person named in the report at the address recorded with the Secretary of State or at the last address known to the lessor of the cited vehicle at the time of lease or, if any notice sent under Section 11-208.3 of this Code is returned as undeliverable, at the last known address recorded in a United States Post Office approved database; the date on which such notice was sent; and the address to which such notice was sent. In a municipality or county with a population of 1,000,000 or more, the report shall also include a statement that the alleged violator's State vehicle registration number and vehicle make, if specified on the automated traffic law violation notice, are correct as they appear on the citations.
- (d) Any municipality <u>or county</u> making a certified report to the Secretary of State pursuant to this Section shall notify

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the Secretary of State, in a form prescribed by the Secretary, whenever a person named in the certified report has paid the previously reported fine or penalty or whenever the municipality or county determines that the original report was in error. A certified copy of such notification shall also be given upon request and at no additional charge to the person named therein. Upon receipt of the municipality's or county's notification or presentation of a certified copy of such notification, the Secretary of State shall terminate the suspension.

- (e) Any municipality or county making a certified report to the Secretary of State pursuant to this Section shall also by ordinance establish procedures for persons to challenge the accuracy of the certified report. The ordinance shall also state the grounds for such a challenge, which may be limited to (1) the person not having been the owner or lessee of the vehicle or vehicles receiving 10 or more standing, parking, or compliance violation notices or 5 or more automated traffic law violations on the date or dates such notices were issued; and (2) the person having already paid the fine or penalty for the 10 or more standing, parking, or compliance violations or 5 or more automated traffic law violations indicated on the certified report.
- (f) Any municipality or county, other than a municipality or county establishing vehicular standing, parking, compliance regulations pursuant to Section 11-208.3 or

automated traffic law regulations under Section 11-208.6 or 11-1201.1, may also cause a suspension of a person's drivers license pursuant to this Section. Such municipality or county may invoke this sanction by making a certified report to the Secretary of State upon a person's failure to satisfy any fine or penalty imposed by final judgment for 10 or more violations of local standing, parking, or compliance regulations or 5 or more automated traffic law violations after exhaustion of judicial review procedures, but only if:

- (1) the municipality <u>or county</u> complies with the provisions of this Section in all respects except in regard to enacting an ordinance pursuant to Section 11-208.3;
- (2) the municipality <u>or county</u> has sent a notice of impending drivers license suspension as prescribed by an ordinance enacted pursuant to subsection (g) of this Section; and
- (3) in municipalities <u>or counties</u> with a population of 1,000,000 or more, the municipality <u>or county</u> has verified that the alleged violator's State vehicle registration number and vehicle make are correct as they appear on the citations.
- (g) Any municipality <u>or county</u>, other than a municipality <u>or county</u> establishing standing, parking, and compliance regulations pursuant to Section 11-208.3 or automated traffic law regulations under Section 11-208.6 or 11-1201.1, may provide by ordinance for the sending of a notice of impending

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drivers license suspension to the person who has failed to satisfy any fine or penalty imposed by final judgment for 10 or more violations of local standing, parking, or compliance regulations or 5 or more automated traffic law violations after exhaustion of judicial review procedures. An ordinance so providing shall specify that the notice sent to the person liable for any fine or penalty shall state that failure to pay the fine or penalty owing within 45 days of the notice's date will result in the municipality or county notifying the Secretary of State that the person's drivers license is eligible for suspension pursuant to this Section. The notice of impending drivers license suspension shall be sent by first class United States mail, postage prepaid, to the address recorded with the Secretary of State or at the last address known to the lessor of the cited vehicle at the time of lease or, if any notice sent under Section 11-208.3 of this Code is returned as undeliverable, to the last known address recorded in a United States Post Office approved database.

(h) An administrative hearing to contest an impending suspension or a suspension made pursuant to this Section may be had upon filing a written request with the Secretary of State. The filing fee for this hearing shall be \$20, to be paid at the time the request is made. A municipality or county which files a certified report with the Secretary of State pursuant to this Section shall reimburse the Secretary for all reasonable costs incurred by the Secretary as a result of the filing of the

- report, including but not limited to the costs of providing the
- 2 notice required pursuant to subsection (b) and the costs
- 3 incurred by the Secretary in any hearing conducted with respect
- 4 to the report pursuant to this subsection and any appeal from
- 5 such a hearing.

- 6 (i) The provisions of this Section shall apply on and after
- 7 January 1, 1988.
- 8 (j) For purposes of this Section, the term "compliance
- 9 violation" is defined as in Section 11-208.3.
- 10 (Source: P.A. 96-478, eff. 1-1-10.)
- 11 (625 ILCS 5/11-208.3) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 11-208.3)
- 12 Sec. 11-208.3. Administrative adjudication of violations
- of traffic regulations concerning the standing, parking, or
- 14 condition of vehicles and automated traffic law violations.
- 15 (a) Any municipality or county may provide by ordinance for
- 16 a system of administrative adjudication of vehicular standing
- 17 and parking violations and vehicle compliance violations as
- defined in this subsection and automated traffic law violations
- 19 as defined in Section 11-208.6 or 11-1201.1. The administrative
- 20 system shall have as its purpose the fair and efficient
- 21 enforcement of municipal or county regulations through the
- 22 administrative adjudication of automated traffic law
- violations and violations of municipal or county ordinances
- 24 regulating the standing and parking of vehicles, the condition
- and use of vehicle equipment, and the display of municipal or

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county wheel tax licenses within the municipality's or county's borders. 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 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 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 traffic law violations, and operate an administrative adjudication system. The traffic compliance administrator also may make a certified report to the Secretary of State under Section 6-306.5.
  - (2) A parking, standing, compliance, or automated traffic law violation notice that shall specify the date, time, and place of violation of a parking, standing, compliance, or automated traffic law regulation; particular regulation violated; any requirement to

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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 and state registration number; and the identification number of the person issuing the notice. With regard to automated traffic law violations, vehicle make shall be specified on the automated traffic law violation notice if the make is available and readily discernible. With regard 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 the as to 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 the parking, standing, or compliance violation notice by affixing the original or a facsimile of the notice to an unlawfully parked vehicle or by handing the notice to the operator of a vehicle if he or she is

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present and service of an automated traffic law violation notice by mail to the address of the registered owner of the cited vehicle as recorded with the Secretary of State within 30 days after the Secretary of State notifies the municipality or county of the identity of the owner of the vehicle, but in no event later than 90 days after the violation. A person authorized by ordinance to issue and 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 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 or 11-1201.1 or а local ordinance. Ιf 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. The original or a facsimile of the violation notice or, in the case of a notice produced by a

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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, or automated traffic law 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 any administrative or legal proceedings.

(4) An opportunity for a hearing for the registered owner of the vehicle cited in the parking, standing, compliance, or automated traffic law 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

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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 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 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. This notice shall specify the date and location of the violation cited in the parking, standing, or compliance violation notice, the particular regulation violated, the vehicle make and state registration number, any requirement to complete

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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 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, or automated traffic law violation liability. This notice shall be sent following a final determination of parking, standing, compliance, or automated traffic law violation liability and the conclusion of judicial review

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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, time specified may result within the 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 may result in suspension of the person's drivers license for failure to complete a traffic education program or to pay fines or penalties, or both, for 10 or more parking violations under Section 6-306.5 or 5 or more automated traffic law violations under Section 11-208.6.

(6) A notice of impending drivers license suspension. This notice shall be sent to the person liable for failure to complete a required traffic education program or to pay any fine or penalty that remains due and owing, or both, on 10 or more parking violations or 5 or more unpaid automated traffic law violations. The notice shall state that failure to complete a required traffic education program or to pay the fine or penalty owing, or both, within 45 days of the notice's date will result in the municipality or county

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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 a request for the photostatic copy. The notice of impending drivers 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

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without a filing having been made.

- (8) A petition to set aside a determination of parking, standing, compliance, 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 if specified, is incorrect. After the determination of parking, standing, compliance, 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

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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, 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, 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

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immobilization. A vehicle shall be eligible for 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, 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, or automated traffic law violation liability, or both, listed on the notice.
- (3) The right to a prompt hearing after a vehicle has 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, 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, or automated traffic law violations and

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- 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 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, or automated traffic law violation shall constitute a final disposition of that violation.
  - After the expiration of the period within which judicial review may be sought for a final determination of parking, standing, compliance, 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 a municipality or county from consolidating final determinations of multiple parking, standing, compliance, 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

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the final determination of parking, standing, compliance, 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 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 total amount. of fines and penalties for determinations of parking, standing, compliance, or automated traffic law violations does not exceed \$2500. If the court is satisfied that the final determination of parking, standing, compliance, or automated traffic law violation was entered in accordance with the requirements of this Section and the applicable municipal or county ordinance, and that 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, 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.

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

- 1 A low-income individual required to complete a traffic
- 2 education program under this Section who provides proof of
- 3 eligibility for the federal earned income tax credit under
- 4 Section 32 of the Internal Revenue Code or the Illinois earned
- 5 income tax credit under Section 212 of the Illinois Income Tax
- 6 Act shall not be required to pay any fee for participating in a
- 7 required traffic education program.
- 8 (Source: P.A. 95-331, eff. 8-21-07; 96-288, eff. 8-11-09;
- 9 96-478, eff. 1-1-10; revised 9-4-09.)
- 10 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon
- 11 becoming law.

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