

**The following are the relevant sections of Ohio Revised Code
Section 4511.092 et seq.**

**Any person appealing a ticket resulting from a traffic law
photo monitoring device should be familiar with these
sections at the time of your Court hearing**

4511.092 Definitions for RC 4511.092 to 4511.0914

As used in sections 4511.092 to [4511.0914 of the Revised Code](#):

(A) “Designated party” means the person whom the registered owner of a motor vehicle, upon receipt of a ticket based upon images recorded by a traffic law photo-monitoring device that indicate a traffic law violation, identifies as the person who was operating the vehicle of the registered owner at the time of the violation.

(B) “Law enforcement officer” means a sheriff, deputy sheriff, marshal, deputy marshal, police officer of a police department of any municipal corporation, police constable of any township, or police officer of a township or joint police district, who is employed on a permanent, full-time basis by the law enforcement agency of a local authority that assigns such person to the location of a traffic law photo-monitoring device.

(C) “Local authority” means a municipal corporation, county, or township.

(D) “Motor vehicle leasing dealer” has the same meaning as in [section 4517.01 of the Revised Code](#).

(E) “Motor vehicle renting dealer” has the same meaning as in [section 4549.65 of the Revised Code](#).

(F) “Recorded images” means any of the following images recorded by a traffic law photo-monitoring device that show, on at least one image or on a portion of the videotape, the rear of a motor vehicle and the letters and numerals on the rear license plate of the vehicle:

(1) Two or more photographs, microphotographs, electronic images, or digital images;

(2) Videotape.

(G) “Registered owner” means all of the following:

(1) Any person or entity identified by the bureau of motor vehicles or any other state motor vehicle registration bureau, department, or office as the owner of a motor vehicle;

(2) The lessee of a motor vehicle under a lease of six months or longer;

(3) The renter of a motor vehicle pursuant to a written rental agreement with a motor vehicle renting dealer.

(H) “System location” means the approach to an intersection or area of roadway toward which a traffic law photo-monitoring device is directed and is in operation.

(I) “Ticket” means any traffic ticket, citation, summons, or other ticket issued in response to an alleged traffic law violation detected by a traffic law photo-monitoring device, that represents a civil violation.

(J) “Traffic law photo-monitoring device” means an electronic system consisting of a photographic, video, or electronic camera and a means of sensing the presence of a motor vehicle that automatically produces recorded images.

(K) “Traffic law violation” means either of the following:

(1) A violation of [section 4511.12 of the Revised Code](#) based on the failure to comply with [section 4511.13 of the Revised Code](#) or a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance that occurs at an intersection due to failure to obey a traffic control signal;

(2) A violation of [section 4511.21](#) or [4511.211 of the Revised Code](#) or a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance due to failure to observe the applicable speed limit.

4511.093 Use of traffic law photo-monitoring devices

(A) A local authority may utilize a traffic law photo-monitoring device for the purpose of detecting traffic law violations. If the local authority is a county or township, the board of county commissioners or the board of township trustees may adopt such resolutions as may be necessary to enable the county or township to utilize traffic law photo-monitoring devices.

(B) The use of a traffic law photo-monitoring device is subject to the following conditions:

(1) A local authority shall use a traffic law photo-monitoring device to detect and enforce traffic law violations only if a law enforcement officer is present at the location of the device at all times during the operation of the device and if the local authority complies with [sections 4511.094](#) and [4511.095 of the Revised Code](#).

(2) A law enforcement officer who is present at the location of any traffic law photo-monitoring device and who personally witnesses a traffic law violation may issue a ticket for the violation. Such a ticket shall be issued in accordance with [section 2935.26 of the Revised Code](#) and is not subject to [sections 4511.096](#) to [4511.0910](#) and section 4511.912 of the Revised Code.

(3) If a traffic law photo-monitoring device records a traffic law violation and the law enforcement officer who was present at the location of the traffic law photo-monitoring device does not issue a ticket as provided under division (B)(2) of this section, the local authority may only issue a ticket in accordance with [sections 4511.096](#) to [4511.0912 of the Revised Code](#).

(C) No township constable appointed under [section 509.01 of the Revised Code](#), member of a police force of a township or joint police district created under [section 505.48](#) or [505.482 of the Revised Code](#), or other representative of a township shall utilize a traffic law photo-monitoring device to detect and enforce traffic law violations on an interstate highway.

4511.094 Requirements for use of traffic law photo-monitoring devices

Currentness

(A) No local authority shall use traffic law photo-monitoring devices to detect or enforce any traffic law violation until after it has done both of the following:

(1) Erected signs on every highway that is not a freeway that is part of the state highway system and that enters that local authority informing inbound traffic that the local authority utilizes traffic law photo-monitoring devices to enforce traffic laws;

(2) Beginning on the effective date of this amendment, erected signs at each fixed system location informing motorists that a traffic law photo-monitoring device is present at the location.

The local authority shall erect the signs within the first three hundred feet of the boundary of the local authority or within three hundred feet of the fixed system location, as applicable. If the signs cannot be located within the first three hundred feet of the boundary of the local authority or within three hundred feet of the fixed system location, the local authority shall erect the signs as close to that distance as possible. If a particular highway enters and exits the territory of a local authority multiple times, the local authority shall erect the signs as required by division (A)(1) of this section at the locations in each direction of travel where inbound traffic on the highway first enters the territory of the local authority and is not required to erect additional signs along such highway each time the highway reenters the territory of the local authority. The local authority is responsible for all costs associated with the erection, maintenance, and replacement, if necessary, of the signs. The local authority shall ensure that all signs erected under this division conform in size, color, location, and content to standards contained in the manual adopted by the department of transportation pursuant to [section 4511.09 of the Revised Code](#) and shall remain in place for as long as the local authority utilizes traffic law photo-monitoring devices to enforce any traffic law.

(B) A ticket issued by or on behalf of the local authority for any traffic law violation based upon evidence recorded by a traffic law photo-monitoring device is invalid under the following circumstances:

(1) If the ticket was issued after March 12, 2009, but before the signs required under division (A)(1) of this section were erected;

(2) If the ticket was issued after the effective date of this amendment but before the signs required under division (A)(2) of this section were erected. However, if a local authority is in substantial compliance with the requirements of division (A)(1) or (2) of this section, as applicable, a ticket issued by the local authority under [sections 4511.096 to 4511.0912 of the Revised Code](#) is valid.

(C) A local authority is deemed to be in substantial compliance with the requirement of division (A)(1) or (2) of this section, as applicable, to erect the advisory signs if the authority does both of the following:

(1) First erects all signs as required by division (A)(1) or (2) of this section, as applicable, and subsequently maintains and replaces the signs as needed so that at all times at least ninety per cent of the required signs are in place and functional;

(2) Annually documents and upon request certifies its compliance with division (C)(1) of this section.

(D) A local authority that uses traffic law photo-monitoring devices to detect or enforce any traffic law violation at an intersection where traffic is controlled by traffic control signals that exhibit different colored lights or colored lighted arrows shall time the operation of the yellow lights and yellow arrows of those traffic control signals so that the steady yellow indication exceeds by one second the minimum duration for yellow indicators at similar intersections as established by the provisions of the manual adopted by the department of transportation under [section 4511.09 of the Revised Code](#).

4511.095 Prerequisites to deployment of traffic law photo-monitoring devices

(A) Prior to deploying any traffic law photo-monitoring device, a local authority shall do all of the following:

(1) Conduct a safety study of intersections or locations under consideration for placement of fixed traffic law photo-monitoring devices. The study shall include an accounting of incidents that have occurred in the designated area over the previous three-year period and shall be made available to the public upon request.

(2) Conduct a public information campaign to inform motor vehicle operators about the use of traffic law photo-monitoring devices at system locations prior to establishing any of those locations;

(3) Publish at least one notice in a local newspaper of general circulation that announces the local authority's intent to utilize traffic law photo-monitoring devices, the locations of those devices, if known, and the date on which the first traffic law photo-monitoring device will be operational;

(4) Refrain from levying any civil fines on any person found to have committed a traffic law violation based upon evidence gathered by a fixed location traffic law photo-monitoring device until the local authority observes a public awareness warning period of not less than thirty days prior to the first issuance of any ticket based upon images recorded by the device. During the warning period, the local authority shall take reasonable measures to inform the public of the location of the device and the date on which tickets will be issued for traffic law violations based upon evidence gathered by the device. A warning notice may be sent to violators during the public awareness warning period.

(B)(1) A local authority that deploys its first traffic law photo-monitoring device after the effective date of this section shall do so only after complying with division (A) of this section. If such a local authority thereafter wishes to deploy an additional traffic law photo-monitoring device, the local authority shall comply with that division prior to deploying the additional device.

A local authority that is operating or has operated on its behalf a traffic law photo-monitoring device on the effective date of this section may continue to operate the device after that date without the need to comply with division (A) of this section. However, if such a local authority wishes to deploy an additional traffic law photo-monitoring device after the effective date of this section, the local authority shall comply with division (A) of this section prior to deploying the additional device.

(2) All tickets that result from evidence recorded by a traffic law photo-monitoring device and that are issued prior to the effective date of this section by or on behalf of a local authority may be processed and adjudicated in accordance with the rules and procedures that were in effect for such tickets prior to the effective date of this section. On and after the effective date of this section, no ticket for a traffic law violation that is based upon evidence recorded by a traffic law photo-monitoring device shall be processed and

adjudicated in any manner other than in accordance with [sections 4511.096](#) to [4511.0912 of the Revised Code](#).

4511.096 Law enforcement officer duties with respect to traffic law photo-monitoring devices

- (A) A law enforcement officer employed by a local authority utilizing a traffic law photo-monitoring device shall examine evidence of alleged traffic law violations recorded by the device to determine whether such a violation has occurred. If the image recorded by the traffic law photo-monitoring device shows such a violation, contains the date and time of the violation, and shows the letter and numerals on the license plate of the vehicle involved as well as the state that issued the license plate, the officer may use any lawful means to identify the registered owner.
- (B) The fact that a person or entity is the registered owner of a motor vehicle is prima facie evidence that that person or entity is the person who was operating the vehicle at the time of the traffic law violation.
- (C) Within thirty days of the traffic law violation, the local authority or its designee may issue and send by regular mail a ticket charging the registered owner with the violation. The ticket shall comply with [section 4511.097 of the Revised Code](#). If the local authority mails a ticket charging the registered owner with the violation, the local authority shall file a certified copy of the ticket with the municipal court or county court with jurisdiction over the civil action.
- (D) A certified copy of the ticket alleging a traffic law violation, sworn to or affirmed by a law enforcement officer employed by the local authority, including by electronic means, and the recorded images produced by the traffic law photo-monitoring device, is prima facie evidence of the facts contained therein and is admissible in a civil action or proceeding concerning the ticket issued under this section.

4511.097 Tickets based on evidence recorded by traffic law photo-monitoring device

(A) A traffic law violation for which a ticket is issued by a local authority based on evidence recorded by a traffic law photo-monitoring device is a civil violation. If a local authority issues a ticket for such a violation, the ticket shall comply with the requirements of this section and the fine for such a ticket shall not exceed the amount of the fine that may be imposed for a substantially equivalent criminal traffic law violation.

(B) A local authority or its designee shall process such a ticket for a civil violation and shall send the ticket by ordinary mail to any registered owner of the motor vehicle that is the subject of the traffic law violation. The local authority or designee shall ensure that the ticket contains all of the following:

- (1) The name and address of the registered owner;
- (2) The letters and numerals appearing on the license plate issued to the motor vehicle;
- (3) The traffic law violation charged;
- (4) The system location;
- (5) The date and time of the violation;
- (6) A copy of the recorded images;
- (7) The name and badge number of the law enforcement officer who was present at the system location at the time of the violation, if applicable;
- (8) The amount of the civil penalty imposed, the date by which the civil penalty is required to be paid, and the address of the municipal court or county court with jurisdiction over the civil action to which the payment is to be sent;
- (9) A statement signed by a law enforcement officer employed by the local authority indicating that, based on an inspection of recorded images, the motor vehicle was involved in a traffic law violation, and a statement indicating

that the recorded images are prima facie evidence of that traffic law violation both of which may be signed electronically;

(10) Information advising the person or entity alleged to be liable of the options prescribed in [section 4511.098 of the Revised Code](#), specifically to include the time, place, and manner in which the person or entity may appear in court to contest the violation and ticket and the procedure for disclaiming liability by submitting an affidavit to the municipal court or county court as prescribed in that section;

(11) A warning that failure to exercise one of the options prescribed in [section 4511.098 of the Revised Code](#) is deemed to be an admission of liability and waiver of the opportunity to contest the violation.

(C) A local authority or its designee shall send a ticket not later than thirty days after the date of the alleged traffic law violation.

(D) The local authority or its designee may elect to send by ordinary mail a warning notice in lieu of a ticket under this section.

See separate section contained on this site for Ohio Revised Code Section 4511.098 describing the ticket recipient election

4511.099 Advance deposit of court costs and fees when ticket based on evidence recorded by traffic law photo-monitoring device

(A) Subject to division (B) of this section and notwithstanding any other provision in the Revised Code to the contrary, when a certified copy of a ticket issued by a local authority based on evidence recorded by a traffic law photo-monitoring device is filed with the municipal court or county court with jurisdiction over the civil action, the court shall require the local authority to provide an advance deposit for the filing of the civil action. The advance deposit shall consist of all applicable court costs and fees for the civil action. The court shall retain the advance deposit regardless of which party prevails in the civil action and shall not charge to the registered owner or designated party any court costs and fees for the civil action.

(B) Division (A) of this section does not apply to any civil action related to a ticket issued by a local authority based on evidence recorded by a traffic law photo-monitoring device when the traffic law photo-monitoring device was

located in a school zone. The court shall charge the applicable court costs and fees for such a civil action to the party that does not prevail in the action. As used in this division, “school zone” has the same meaning as in [section 4511.21 of the Revised Code](#).

4511.0910 Points not to be assessed for ticket resulting from use of traffic law photo-monitoring device

A traffic law violation for which a civil penalty is imposed under [sections 4511.097 and 4511.098 of the Revised Code](#) is not a moving violation and points shall not be assessed against a person's driver's license under [section 4510.036 of the Revised Code](#). In no case shall such a violation be reported to the bureau of motor vehicles or motor vehicle registration bureau, department, or office of any other state, nor shall such a violation be recorded on the driving record of the owner or operator of the vehicle involved in the violation.

4511.0911 Traffic law photo-monitoring device maintenance records and certificates of proper operation; limitation on issuance of tickets for turn-on-red-signal violations based upon evidence recorded by traffic law photo-monitoring devices

(A) Upon request, each manufacturer of a traffic law photo-monitoring device shall provide to a local authority utilizing its devices the maintenance record of any such device used in that local authority.

(B)(1) Commencing January 2015, not later than the last day of January of each year, the manufacturer of a traffic law photo-monitoring device shall provide to the applicable local authority a certificate of proper operation that attests to the accuracy of the device in recording a traffic law violation.

(2) In addition to the requirement prescribed in division (B)(1) of this section, for every such device that is considered mobile, meaning it is attached to a trailer, vehicle, or other wheeled apparatus so that it is easily moved to different system locations, both of the following apply:

(a) Each local authority shall test the accuracy of each such device with an independent, certified speed measuring device or some other commonly accepted method prior to its use at each system location.

(b) Each local authority shall clearly and conspicuously mark on the outside of the trailer, vehicle, or wheeled apparatus that contains the traffic law photo-monitoring device that the device is contained therein and that the trailer, vehicle, or wheeled apparatus is the property of the local authority.

(C) In the case of a traffic law photo-monitoring device that is used at an intersection to detect violations of [section 4511.12 of the Revised Code](#) based on the failure to comply with [section 4511.13 of the Revised Code](#) or a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance, the local authority shall not issue a ticket for a violation based upon evidence recorded by a traffic law photo-monitoring device when a vehicle makes a legal right or left turn-on-red-signal if all of the following apply:

(1) The vehicle can make the turn safely.

(2) The vehicle comes to a complete stop at any point prior to completing the turn.

(3) No pedestrians are in the crosswalk, or are about to enter the crosswalk, of any approach to the intersection the vehicle occupies while commencing or making the turn.

4511.0912 Limitation on issuance of tickets for speed limit violations based upon evidence recorded by traffic law photo-monitoring devices

A local authority shall not issue a ticket for a violation of [section 4511.21](#) or [4511.211 of the Revised Code](#) or a substantially equivalent municipal ordinance due to failure to observe the applicable speed limit based upon evidence recorded by a traffic law photo-monitoring device unless one of the following applies:

(A) For a system location that is located within a school zone or within the boundaries of a state or local park or recreation area, the vehicle involved in

the violation is traveling at a speed that exceeds the posted speed limit by not less than six miles per hour.

(B) For a system location that is located at any other location, the vehicle involved in the violation is traveling at a speed that exceeds the posted speed limit by not less than ten miles per hour.

4511.0914 Ban on use of traffic law photo-monitoring devices by local authority not affected

[Sections 4511.092 to 4511.0912 of the Revised Code](#) do not affect in any manner either of the following:

(A) Any ban on the use by a local authority of traffic law photo-monitoring devices to detect traffic law violations that is in effect on the effective date of this section, irrespective of the method or means by which such a ban took effect;

(B) Any ban on the use by a local authority of traffic law photo-monitoring devices to detect traffic law violations that takes effect after the effective date of this section, irrespective of the method or means by which such a ban takes effect.