

General Program Information

1. What is the Electronic Speed Safety Program (ESSP)?
 - a. The Electronic Speed Safety Program is an automated speed enforcement system authorized by the 152nd General Assembly and signed into law by Governor John Carney on June 30, 2023 ([House Substitute No. 1 for House Bill 94](#)). This act was codified under [Title 21, § 4170A](#) of the Delaware Code. This is a camera-based system that detects the speed of passing vehicles. When a vehicle is found to be traveling in excess of 11 miles per hour (mph) over the posted speed limit, the system will capture images of the rear of the vehicle and related information (i.e., posted speed limit, vehicular speed, location, date, time, etc.). A citation is generated and sent to the registered owner of the vehicle.

2. What is the goal of the ESSP?
 - a. Higher vehicle speeds may be a contributing factor in many crashes increasing the injury severity for persons involved. Reducing speeds is a proven way to reduce the severity of crashes when they do occur but also give motorists more time to react to avoid potential crashes all together. [Speed Safety Cameras](#) are included in FHWA's Proven Safety Countermeasures for speed management. The goal of the ESSP is to improve roadway safety by enforcing posted speed limits on roadways, both within work zones and residential areas, improve driver behavior, save worker and road users lives, reduce crashes, and complement existing enforcement.

3. Who operates DeIDOT's ESSP?
 - a. Conduent, Inc. is DeIDOT's vendor, who owns, operates, and maintains the ESSP camera equipment and citation/violation collection system. DeIDOT's Office of the Secretary and Division of Transportation Solutions, Traffic Engineering Section are responsible for facilitating engineering, safety, and policy decisions among a group of municipal and enforcement safety partners.
 - i. Conduent, Inc. will invoice DeIDOT a monthly fixed fee per each automated speed enforcement device at a cost of \$19,890 for work zone enforcement. This cost includes the enforcement device, initial deployment, placement, set-up, re-positioning, removal, calibration and required re-calibrations, camera(s), communications, routine maintenance, and any and all supporting equipment or services.
 - ii. Conduent, Inc. will invoice the corresponding municipality or New Castle County a monthly fixed fee per each automated speed enforcement device at a cost of \$5,700 for residence district enforcement via a certified-used enforcement device (increased to \$7,900 per month for brand new equipment). This cost includes the enforcement device, initial deployment, placement, set-up, re-positioning, removal, calibration and required re-calibrations, camera(s), communications, routine maintenance, and any and all supporting equipment or services.

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4. Where are the automated speed enforcement cameras located?
 - a. No cameras are currently in operation; DeIDOT is formulating program regulations and a site identification process in coordination with other agencies (DSHS, DOJ, etc.).
5. How often are the ESSP systems checked for accuracy?
 - a. The ESSP systems are required by policy to be recalibrated and recertified on an annual basis. The systems run daily self-tests to ensure all aspects of the system are operating properly at the start and end of each enforcement period. Additionally, the responsible law enforcement agency may conduct random field speed verification to ensure the units are accurately detecting speeds.
6. If I drive past a speed camera at 2 or 3 mph over the posted speed limit, will I automatically get a ticket?
 - a. No. Images are only captured and used for the purpose of issuing a citation if a vehicle is exceeding the posted speed limit by 11 mph or greater.
7. How can I check to see if I will be receiving a citation?
 - a. Call Conduent Customer Service at (844) 213-7033.
8. How long does it take to get a violation notice in the mail?
 - a. Notices of violation will be mailed to a registered owner within 30 days of the violation occurring. In most cases, the notice of violation will be mailed shortly after the violation has occurred.
9. Are the violation notices reviewed before they are mailed out?
 - a. All violation notices are reviewed before issuance. First, the event is reviewed by Conduent to verify there were no system errors or glitches, the captured vehicle has an identifiable license plate, and the captured vehicle is not an authorized emergency vehicle being legally operated. Subsequently, all violations are reviewed and affirmed by the responsible police agency.
10. I received a citation. How do I access Conduent's online payment portal?
 - a. <https://usview.cite-web.com>
11. What if I don't pay the fine?
 - a. Failure to pay the fine or contest the violation in court can result in additional fees and penalties. The penalty for late payments increases \$10 for every 30 days late, up to \$30.
 - b. If the fine is not paid within 120 days, the unpaid citation will be forwarded to the State's third-party collections agency, Linebarger Goggan Blair & Sampson, LLP. The collections notice will be mailed by Linebarger Goggan Blair & Sampson, LLP on day 121 after the first violation notice mail date. Payment is due 30 days from the notice mail date. All subsequent collections will be handled by DeIDOT's Collections Vendor, and no more payments will be processed by Conduent Pay By Phone or Pay By Web.

12. I do not believe my citation is valid. How do I dispute my citation?
 - a. Please follow the instructions on the citation. A written appeal must be filed with Conduent within 21 days of the initial notice. For more information, contact Conduent at (844) 213-7033 or follow the online instructions at:
 - i. <https://usview.cite-web.com>

13. What happens after I appeal my citation?
 - a. You will be assigned a case by the State of Delaware Justice of the Peace (JP) Court. You will receive a summons via U.S. mail advising you of the date and time of your hearing.

14. I think I may have a defense to the ticket. Whom do I contact?
 - a. Neither DeIDOT, Conduent, nor Linebarger Goggan Blair & Sampson, LLP can provide legal advice on any violations. Please consult legal counsel if you have any questions regarding the tickets.

15. I was not driving the vehicle at the time of the violation. How do I appeal in this case?
 - a. Fill out the Affidavit of Non-Responsibility form on the back of the citation received and identify the driver of the vehicle at the time of violation. A driver's notice is then generated by Conduent and sent to the identified driver. A letter is mailed to the registered owner informing that the transfer of liability was approved. However, if the driver of the vehicle does not pay the citation, the registered owner of the vehicle is ultimately responsible for the outstanding ticket. Contact Conduent at (844) 213-7033 or follow the online instructions at:
 - i. <https://usview.cite-web.com>

16. How is revenue from the fines used?
 - a. Revenue from the fines collected as part of the program are received and managed by DeIDOT and will cover expenditures related to the program. In the event that all expenditures related to the program are covered and excess revenue remains, that excess revenue will be transferred to the Delaware Office of Highway Safety and may be utilized only for transportation safety purposes under any of the following categories: education, enforcement, engineering, or administrative expenses.

17. Are speed cameras an invasion of privacy?
 - a. No. Speed cameras only record images of vehicles whose drivers violate traffic laws by speeding. When motorists apply for a driver's license, they are agreeing to abide by the rules of the road. The purpose of the ESSP pilot program is to improve highway safety by detecting motorists who violate the law and endanger the lives of other motorists, construction workers, and other vulnerable road users.
 - b. In addition, speed cameras only record vehicles traveling at or above a defined speed threshold. Law-abiding citizens are unaffected by the use of this technology since images are only captured when a vehicle passes at a speed equal to or greater than the defined threshold (11 mph).

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18. Which other states/jurisdictions use speed cameras?
 - a. 20 states and the District of Columbia permit the use of speed cameras, according to the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety (August 2023). In addition to Delaware, cameras are permitted statewide or by specific communities in Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Washington DC, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia, and Washington.

19. How can I find out more about the ESSP?
 - a. <https://deldot.gov/Programs/DSHSP/index.shtml?dc=project-speeding-safety-program>
 - b. Annual Reports will be published with further information on the program; the annual report from the I-95 Restore the Corridor pilot program is available now.

20. How else is DeIDOT improving road safety in Delaware?
 - a. View the Strategic Highway Safety Plan at <http://safety.deldot.gov>

21. I have an idea on how to improve roadway safety in Delaware. How do I inform DeIDOT?
 - a. <https://deldot.gov/Traffic/ReportRoadCondition/index.shtml>

22. Can speed cameras be used to help slow traffic on SR 1?
 - a. DeIDOT may approve the installation and use of an Electronic Speed Monitoring System in a DeIDOT work zone on SR 1 or any state-maintained roadway throughout the state with the goal of lowering speeds and reducing crashes. The Delaware State Police have enforcement authority over use of the Systems in all work zones.
 - b. Outside of DeIDOT work zones, use of Electronic Speed Monitoring Systems are restricted to residence districts (defined under [Title 21, § 101](#) of the Delaware Code) in New Castle County and statewide municipalities. Most locations along SR 1 and similar state and US highways would not qualify for monitoring based on these restrictions.

Work Zone Speed Enforcement

23. Can I get a violation notice driving through a work zone even if work is not taking place?
- Even if workers are not present in a work zone, there are work zone conditions that warrant safe operating speeds at all times of the day. Delaware's ESSP enforces posted work zone speed limits 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, 365 days per year within the work zone in order to promote safe work zone speeds at all times.
24. How do I know what the work zone speed limit is?
- The work zone speed limit will be posted within the project work zone in advance of any electronic enforcement. The posted work zone speed limit will also have a "SPEED PHOTO ENFORCED" plaque installed beneath to alert motorists to the active speed photo enforcement.
25. What is the fine? Are points assessed against my driver's license?
- The base violation is \$20.00 and an additional amount is added for each mile per hour over the posted work zone speed limit in accordance with Del. C. §4169(c). For example, if the captured violation occurs at a speed of 58 mph in a posted 45 mph work zone, the speed violation is \$20.00 plus an additional \$13.00 which accounts for \$1.00 for each mile per hour over the 45 mph work zone speed limit. Additionally, there is a work zone fine applied; the sum total of the base fine and the additional speeding fine is doubled. This is a civil violation; no points are assessed against your drivers license and your insurance company is not notified.
26. What are the various fees and extra charges for on my citation?
- Delaware Code requires certain fees to be assessed on moving violations under Title 21. The following fees are added to the speed violation for ESSP:
 - Transportation Trust Fund (TTF) Surcharge, 50% of speed violation (11 Del. C. §4101(g))
 - Fund to Combat Violent Crimes, \$15.00 (11 Del. C. §4101(h))
 - Volunteer Ambulance Company Fund, \$10.00 (11 Del. C. §4101(j))

Residence District Speed Enforcement

27. What locations are eligible for “residence district” Electronic Speed Monitoring Systems?
- a. Residence District is defined in Title 21 of the Delaware Code; effectively, it is any section of public roadway (300 feet or longer) with residential use of at least half of the property frontage along the roadway. The legislation also stipulates the eligible residence district must be located within New Castle County or a municipality. The law enforcement agency charged with enforcement of the residence district must agree to use of the ESSP. Because this is a new program, equipment and police resources are limited, and at this time, unincorporated areas of Kent County and Sussex County are not eligible for residence district speed enforcement. Future annual reporting may recommend expansion into these areas, which would also need to be authorized by new legislation.
 - i. The initial interpretation of the definition of a residence district versus suggested roadways by New Castle County or a municipality must be performed by the corresponding legal department or town/city management for New Castle County or a municipality, and the supporting documentation will be further reviewed by DelDOT’s Legal Section if there is any further uncertainty for eligibility.
28. Will the residence district Electronic Speed Monitoring Systems be active during nighttime hours?
- a. Delaware’s ESSP enforces posted speed limits 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, 365 days per year in order to promote safe speeds at all times. Though there are generally fewer vulnerable road users and other motorists during the night, many serious crashes, including pedestrian crashes, continue to occur along Delaware roads during nighttime hours. In many of these crashes, speed is a major factor in either causing the crash or the severity of any injuries sustained. The monitoring systems do include camera flashes to record the license plates when a violation occurs, DelDOT will consider this when locating these systems.
29. What is the fine? Are points assessed against my driver's license?
- a. The base violation is \$20.00 and an additional amount is added for each mile per hour over the posted speed limit in accordance with Del. C. §4169(c). For example, if the captured violation occurs at a speed of 39 mph in a posted 25 mph speed zone, the speed violation is \$20.00 plus an additional \$14.00 which accounts for \$1.00 for each mile per hour over the 25 mph speed limit. This is a civil violation; no points are assessed against your drivers license and your insurance company is not notified.

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30. I work for a municipality and want to get speed cameras set up in my jurisdiction. How do I go about doing that?

- a. The initial interpretation of the definition of a residence district versus suggested roadways by New Castle County or a municipality must be performed by the corresponding legal department or town/city management for New Castle County or a municipality, and the supporting documentation will be further reviewed by DeIDOT's Legal Section if there is any further uncertainty for eligibility.
- b. Prior to DeIDOT approval of entities requesting to use the system in residence districts, participating municipalities and New Castle County shall authorize the use of Electronic Speed Monitoring Systems in their code or ordinance and sign a memorandum of understanding or an agreement with DeIDOT regarding the operation of the Electronic Speed Monitoring Systems.
- c. A study must be provided to DeIDOT by the requesting municipality or New Castle County. DeIDOT may perform speed data collection or provide recently collected speed data along state-maintained roadways, based on available resources, and provide the information to the requesting municipality or New Castle County to be included in the required study.
 - i. The study must be no more than 1 year old from the date of the initial request and approved by DeIDOT.
 - ii. The study must document that the 85th-percentile speed on the road is 5 miles per hour or greater than the posted speed limit.
 - iii. The study must have been overseen by a Delaware Registered Professional Engineer, a sworn law enforcement officer, or a municipal or county official acting in their official capacity.
 - iv. The study must include continuous speed data, collected across a 24-hour window, at minimum.
- d. Within a residence district, the police agency with jurisdiction over the road must approve the road and extent of the road eligible for electronic speed monitoring prior to DeIDOT approval.
- e. Within the boundaries of a municipality, the municipality must approve the road and extent of the road eligible for electronic speed monitoring prior to DeIDOT approval.