

MASSACHUSETTS VISION ZERO COALITION

Fact Sheet: An Act relative to automated enforcement

Senator William Brownsberger (S1376)

PURPOSE OF THIS BILL

This bill would allow red light cameras and speed cameras to be placed in certain locations by local option. Violations would include speeding, failure to stop at a red light, illegal turn on red, and failure to stop for a school bus.

WHAT THIS LEGISLATION DOES

- Enables a municipality to determine where cameras should be placed, within certain density and safety parameters
- Provides restrictions around use and dissemination of images in order to protect drivers' and vehicle owners' privacy
- Determines a maximum penalty of \$25 for each violation, which will not be counted as a criminal conviction and will not be made part of the operating record of the vehicle owner (will not add points to the owner's license, affect insurance premiums, or result in license revocation).
- Creates procedures for notifying the public about locations where cameras are in use
- Requires statewide study of any unintended racial or socioeconomic enforcement disparities

SUCCESS IN OTHER STATES

When enacted in other states, automated enforcement has reduced speeding and serious crashes.

- Over 400 U.S. communities use red light cameras and over 130 communities in the U.S. use cameras to enforce speed laws ([NCSL](#)).
- A review of 28 Automated Speed Enforcement studies found that cameras reduced crashes between 8-49% (NTSB's report).
- In Maryland, a study showed that the proportion of drivers traveling more than 10 mph above the speed limit declined by about 70% for locations with warning signs and speed camera enforcement [Traffic Injury Prevention Journal].

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