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SENATE BILL NO. 436

Offered January 14, 2026

Prefiled January 13, 2026

A BILL to amend and reenact § 46.2-882.1 of the Code of Virginia, relating to photo speed monitoring devices; highway work zones; workers present.

Patron—Bagby

Referred to Committee on Transportation

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

1. That § 46.2-882.1 of the Code of Virginia is amended and reenacted as follows:

§ 46.2-882.1. Use of photo speed monitoring devices in highway work zones, school crossing zones, and high-risk intersection segments; civil penalty.

A. For the purposes of this section:

"High-risk intersection segment" means any highway or portion thereof located not more than 1,000 feet from the limits of the property of a school that is part of or adjacent to an intersection containing a marked crosswalk that is identified in the manner provided in this section as one in which a traffic fatality has occurred since January 1, 2014.

"Highway work zone" has the same meaning ascribed to it in § 46.2-878.1.

"Photo speed monitoring device" means equipment that uses radar or LIDAR-based speed detection and produces one or more photographs, microphotographs, videotapes, or other recorded images of vehicles.

"Retired sworn law-enforcement officer" means any officer of the United States, or of a state or political subdivision thereof, who was empowered by law to conduct investigations and make arrests and any attorney authorized by law to prosecute or participate in the prosecution of such offenses, who at the time of retirement kept an up-to-date certification and retired honorably in good standing. A retired sworn law-enforcement officer shall not be required to keep an up-to-date certification after the date of his retirement.

"School crossing zone" has the same meaning ascribed to it in § 46.2-873.

"Vehicle speed violation" means a violation of this title resulting from the operation of a vehicle in excess of the speed limit, including a violation of § 46.2-873 or 46.2-878.1.

"Workers are present" means two or more individuals are physically present and providing highway maintenance or construction services pursuant to a contract with the Department of Transportation or a political subdivision of the Commonwealth.

B. A state or local law-enforcement agency may place and operate a photo speed monitoring device in school crossing zones for the purposes of recording violations of § 46.2-873 and, when workers are present, in highway work zones for the purposes of recording violations of § 46.2-878.1.

A state or local law-enforcement agency may place and operate a photo speed monitoring device at a high-risk intersection segment located within the locality for the purpose of recording vehicle speed violations, provided that such law-enforcement agency certifies that a traffic fatality has occurred since January 1, 2014, in such segment.

C. The operator of a vehicle shall be liable for a monetary civil penalty imposed pursuant to this section if such vehicle is found, as evidenced by information obtained from a photo speed monitoring device, to be traveling at speeds of at least 10 miles per hour above the posted speed limit in the zone monitored by the photo speed monitoring device, provided that, if such zone is a highway work zone, workers are present. Such civil penalty shall not exceed \$100, and any prosecution shall be instituted and conducted in the same manner as prosecution for traffic infractions. Civil penalties collected under this section resulting from a summons issued by a local law-enforcement officer or retired sworn law-enforcement officer employed by a locality shall be paid to the locality in which such violation occurred. Civil penalties collected under this section resulting from a summons issued by a law-enforcement officer or retired sworn law-enforcement officer employed by the Department of State Police shall be paid into the Literary Fund. However, all civil penalties collected under this section resulting from a summons issued based on evidence obtained from a photo speed monitoring device placed and operated at a high-risk intersection segment shall be paid to the Commonwealth Transportation Board to be used for the Virginia Highway Safety Improvement Program established pursuant to § 33.2-373.

D. If a photo speed monitoring device is used, proof of a vehicle speed violation shall be evidenced by information obtained from such device. A certificate, or a facsimile thereof, sworn to or affirmed by a law-enforcement officer or a retired sworn law-enforcement officer, based upon inspection of photographs, microphotographs, videotapes, or other recorded images produced by a photo speed monitoring device, shall be prima facie evidence of the facts contained therein. However, for any photo speed monitoring device

59 placed in a school crossing zone, such sworn certificate or facsimile thereof shall not be prima facie evidence  
60 of the facts contained therein unless such photographs, microphotographs, videotapes, or other recorded  
61 images, or documentation, depict or confirm a portable sign or tilt-over sign that is in position or blinking  
62 sign that is activated, indicating the school crossing zone pursuant to § 46.2-873, at the time of such vehicle  
63 speed violation. *However, for any photo speed monitoring device placed in a highway work zone, such sworn*  
64 *certificate or facsimile thereof shall not be prima facie evidence of the facts contained therein unless such*  
65 *photographs, microphotographs, videotapes, or other recorded images or documentation depict or confirm,*  
66 *or the operator of the photo speed monitoring device provides a sworn certification verifying, that workers*  
67 *were present and visible in any direction from the location of such device at the time of such violation.* Any  
68 photographs, microphotographs, videotapes, or other recorded images evidencing such a violation shall be  
69 available for inspection in any proceeding to adjudicate the liability for such vehicle speed violation.

70 E. In the prosecution for a vehicle speed violation in which a summons was issued by mail, prima facie  
71 evidence that the vehicle described in the summons issued pursuant to this section was operated in a manner  
72 constituting a vehicle speed violation, together with proof that the defendant was at the time of such violation  
73 the owner, lessee, or renter of the vehicle, shall constitute in evidence a rebuttable presumption that such  
74 owner, lessee, or renter of the vehicle was the person who committed the violation. Such presumption shall  
75 be rebutted if the owner, lessee, or renter of the vehicle (i) files an affidavit by regular mail with the clerk of  
76 the general district court that he was not the operator of the vehicle at the time of the alleged violation and  
77 provides the name and address of the person who was operating the vehicle at the time of the alleged  
78 violation or (ii) testifies in open court under oath that he was not the operator of the vehicle at the time of  
79 the alleged violation and provides the name and address of the person who was operating the vehicle at the time  
80 of the alleged violation. Such presumption shall also be rebutted if a certified copy of a police report,  
81 showing that the vehicle had been reported to the police as stolen prior to the time of the alleged vehicle  
82 speed violation, is presented, prior to the return date established on the summons issued pursuant to this  
83 section, to the court adjudicating the alleged violation.

84 F. Imposition of a penalty pursuant to this section by mailing a summons shall not be deemed a conviction  
85 as an operator and shall not be made part of the operating record of the person upon whom such liability is  
86 imposed, nor shall it be used for insurance purposes in the provision of motor vehicle insurance coverage.  
87 However, if a law-enforcement officer uses a photo speed monitoring device to record a vehicle speed  
88 violation and personally issues a summons at the time of the violation, the conviction that results shall be  
89 made a part of such driver's driving record and used for insurance purposes in the provision of motor vehicle  
90 insurance coverage.

91 G. A summons for a vehicle speed violation issued by mail pursuant to this section may be executed  
92 pursuant to § 19.2-76.2. Notwithstanding the provisions of § 19.2-76, a summons issued by mail pursuant to  
93 this section may be executed by mailing by first-class mail a copy thereof to the owner, lessee, or renter of  
94 the vehicle. In the case of a vehicle owner, the copy shall be mailed to the address contained in the records of  
95 or accessible to the Department. In the case of a vehicle lessee or renter, the copy shall be mailed to the  
96 address contained in the records of the lessor or renter. Every such mailing shall include, in addition to the  
97 summons, a notice of (i) the summoned person's ability to rebut the presumption that he was the operator of  
98 the vehicle at the time of the alleged violation through the filing of an affidavit as provided in subsection E  
99 and (ii) instructions for filing such affidavit, including the address to which the affidavit is to be sent. If the  
100 summoned person fails to appear on the date of return set out in the summons mailed pursuant to this section,  
101 the summons shall be executed in the manner set out in § 19.2-76.3. No proceedings for contempt or arrest of  
102 a person summoned by mailing shall be instituted for failure to appear on the return date of the summons. If  
103 the summons is issued to an owner, lessee, or renter of a vehicle with a registration outside the  
104 Commonwealth and such person fails to appear on the date of return set out in the summons mailed pursuant  
105 to this section, the summons will be eligible for all legal collections activities. Any summons executed for a  
106 vehicle speed violation issued pursuant to this section shall provide to the person summoned at least 30 days  
107 from the mailing of the summons to inspect information collected by a photo speed monitoring device in  
108 connection with the violation. If the law-enforcement agency that was operating the photo speed monitoring  
109 device does not execute a summons for a vehicle speed violation issued pursuant to this section within 30  
110 days from the date of the violation, all information collected pertaining to that suspected violation shall be  
111 purged within 60 days from the date of the violation.

112 H. A private vendor may enter into an agreement with a law-enforcement agency to be compensated for  
113 providing a photo speed monitoring device and all related support services, including consulting, operations,  
114 and administration. However, only a law-enforcement officer or retired sworn law-enforcement officer may  
115 swear to or affirm the certificate required by this section. Any such agreement for compensation shall be  
116 based on the value of the goods and services provided, not on the number of violations paid or monetary  
117 penalties imposed. Any private vendor contracting with a law-enforcement agency pursuant to this section  
118 may enter into an agreement with the Department, in accordance with the provisions of subdivision B 31 of  
119 § 46.2-208, to obtain vehicle owner information regarding the registered owners of vehicles that committed a  
120 vehicle speed violation. Any such information provided to such private vendor shall be protected in a

121 database.

122 I. Information collected by a photo speed monitoring device operated pursuant to this section shall be  
123 limited exclusively to that information that is necessary for the enforcement of vehicle speed violations.  
124 Information provided to the operator of a photo speed monitoring device shall be protected in a database and  
125 used only for enforcement of vehicle speed violations and enforcement against individuals who violate the  
126 provisions of this section. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all photographs, microphotographs,  
127 videotapes, or other recorded images collected by a photo speed monitoring device shall be used exclusively  
128 for enforcing vehicle speed violations and shall not be (i) open to the public; (ii) sold or used for sales,  
129 solicitation, or marketing purposes; (iii) disclosed to any other entity except as may be necessary for the  
130 enforcement of a vehicle speed violation or to a vehicle owner or operator as part of a challenge to the  
131 violation; or (iv) used in a court in a pending action or proceeding unless the action or proceeding relates to a  
132 vehicle speed violation or a violation of this section, or such information is requested upon order from a court  
133 of competent jurisdiction. Information collected under this section pertaining to a specific violation shall be  
134 purged and not retained later than 60 days after the collection of any civil penalties. Any law-enforcement  
135 agency using photo speed monitoring devices shall annually certify compliance with this section and make all  
136 records pertaining to such system available for inspection and audit by the Commissioner of Highways or the  
137 Commissioner of the Department of Motor Vehicles or his designee. Any person who discloses personal  
138 information in violation of the provisions of this subsection shall be subject to a civil penalty of \$1,000 per  
139 disclosure.

140 J. A conspicuous sign shall be placed within 1,000 feet of any school crossing zone, highway work zone,  
141 or high-risk intersection segment at which a photo speed monitoring device is used, indicating the use of the  
142 device. There shall be a rebuttable presumption that such sign was in place at the time of the commission of  
143 the speed limit violation.

144 K. Any state or local law-enforcement agency that places and operates a photo speed monitoring device  
145 pursuant to the provisions of this section shall report to the Department of State Police, in a format to be  
146 determined by the Department of State Police, by January 15 of each year on the number of traffic violations  
147 prosecuted, the number of successful prosecutions, and the total amount of monetary civil penalties collected.  
148 The Department of State Police shall aggregate such information and report it to the General Assembly by  
149 February 15 of each year.

**INTRODUCED**

SB436