

1 VIRGINIA ACTS OF ASSEMBLY — CHAPTER

2 *An Act to amend and reenact § 46.2-882.1 of the Code of Virginia, relating to photo speed monitoring*
 3 *devices; placement and operation.*

4 [H 994]

5 Approved

6 **Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:**7 **1. That § 46.2-882.1 of the Code of Virginia is amended and reenacted as follows:**8 **§ 46.2-882.1. Use of photo speed monitoring devices in highway work zones, school crossing zones,**
 9 **high-risk intersection segments, and safety red zones; civil penalty.**

10 A. For the purposes of this section:

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

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

16 "Photo speed monitoring device" means equipment that uses radar or LIDAR-based speed detection and
 17 produces one or more photographs, microphotographs, videotapes, or other recorded images of vehicles.18 "*Operating costs*" means the costs attributable to a locality's photo speed monitoring device program,
 19 including costs for (i) devices and associated equipment, including the installation and operation of such
 20 devices and equipment; (ii) signs and speed display signs indicating the use of a photo speed monitoring
 21 device; (iii) contracts with private vendors; and (iv) personnel costs.22 "Retired sworn law-enforcement officer" means any officer of the United States, or of a state or political
 23 subdivision thereof, who was empowered by law to conduct investigations and make arrests and any attorney
 24 authorized by law to prosecute or participate in the prosecution of such offenses, who at the time of
 25 retirement kept an up-to-date certification and retired honorably in good standing. A retired sworn law-
 26 enforcement officer shall not be required to keep an up-to-date certification after the date of his retirement.27 "*Safety red zone*" means a highway with a speed limit of 45 miles per hour or less that is located in a
 28 priority pedestrian corridor as identified by the Department of Transportation in the statewide Pedestrian
 29 Safety Action Plan or other high-risk pedestrian corridor as designated by the Commissioner of Highways.

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

31 "*Speed display sign*" means a self-contained system that uses radar or LIDAR-based speed detection to
 32 measure the real-time speed of an approaching vehicle and displays that speed to the driver.33 "Vehicle speed violation" means a violation of this title resulting from the operation of a vehicle in excess
 34 of the speed limit, including a violation of § 46.2-873 or 46.2-878.1.35 "*Workers are present*" means one or more individuals are physically present and providing highway
 36 maintenance or construction services pursuant to a contract with the Department of Transportation or a
 37 political subdivision of the Commonwealth.38 B. 1. A state or local law-enforcement agency may place and operate a photo speed monitoring device in
 39 school crossing zones for the purposes of recording violations of § 46.2-873 and, *when workers are present*,
 40 in highway work zones for the purposes of recording violations of § 46.2-878.1.41 A state or local law-enforcement agency may place and operate a photo speed monitoring device at a
 42 high-risk intersection segment located within the locality for the purpose of recording vehicle speed
 43 violations, provided that such law-enforcement agency certifies that a traffic fatality has occurred since
 44 January 1, 2014, in such segment.45 *No law-enforcement agency shall place and operate a speed safety camera in a location other than a*
 46 *school crossing zone, highway work zone, or high-risk speed corridor without the approval by ordinance of*
 47 *the local governing body as provided in subdivision 2.*48 2. *The governing body of any locality in Planning District 8 may also provide by ordinance for the*
 49 *placement and operation of a speed safety camera by a law-enforcement agency in a safety red zone located*
 50 *within such locality for the purpose of recording vehicle speed violations in such safety red zone. The*
 51 *Commissioner of Highways shall develop criteria for designating a highway segment as a high-risk*
 52 *pedestrian corridor for purposes of identifying safety red zones.*53 C. The operator of a vehicle shall be liable for a monetary civil penalty imposed pursuant to this section if
 54 such vehicle is found, as evidenced by information obtained from a photo speed monitoring device, to be
 55 traveling at speeds of at least 10 miles per hour above the posted speed limit in the zone monitored by the
 56 photo speed monitoring device, *provided that if such zone is a highway work zone, workers are present.* Such

57 civil penalty shall not exceed \$100, and any prosecution shall be instituted and conducted in the same manner
 58 as prosecution for traffic infractions. Civil penalties collected under this section resulting from a summons
 59 issued by a local law-enforcement officer or retired sworn law-enforcement officer employed by a locality
 60 shall be paid to the locality in which such violation occurred *to be used for its photo speed monitoring device*
 61 *program. Any funds in excess of those allocated for such purposes shall be deposited in a local fund used*
 62 *solely for planning, design and construction, implementation, administration, and operation of initiatives,*
 63 *projects, or programs that improve traffic safety, speed management, bicycle and pedestrian safety, public*
 64 *transit, and local systemic safety initiatives otherwise eligible for funding through the Virginia Highway*
 65 *Safety Improvement Program established pursuant to § 33.2-373. Any such excess funds shall first be used*
 66 *for such purposes in highway work zones, high-risk intersection segments, school crossing zones, or safety*
 67 *red zones prior to being used for such purposes in any other area. Civil penalties collected under this section*
 68 *resulting from a summons issued after July 1, 2026, by a law-enforcement officer or retired sworn*
 69 *law-enforcement officer employed by the Department of State Police shall be paid into the Literary Fund to*
 70 *the Department of State Police to be deposited in a fund used solely for the payment of the agreed-upon*
 71 *compensation and actual program costs incurred by the Department of State Police in placing and operating*
 72 *such speed safety cameras, except that any excess moneys in such fund shall be paid to the Commonwealth*
 73 *Transportation Board to be used for the Virginia Highway Safety Improvement Program established*
 74 *pursuant to § 33.2-373. However, all civil penalties collected under this section resulting from a summons*
 75 *issued based on evidence obtained from a photo speed monitoring device placed and operated at a high-risk*
 76 *intersection segment shall be paid to the Commonwealth Transportation Board to be used for the Virginia*
 77 *Highway Safety Improvement Program established pursuant to § 33.2-373.*

78 D. If a photo speed monitoring device is used, proof of a vehicle speed violation shall be evidenced by
 79 information obtained from such device. A certificate, or a facsimile thereof, sworn to or affirmed by a
 80 law-enforcement officer or a retired sworn law-enforcement officer, based upon inspection of photographs,
 81 microphotographs, videotapes, or other recorded images produced by a photo speed monitoring device, shall
 82 be prima facie evidence of the facts contained therein. However, for any photo speed monitoring device
 83 placed in a school crossing zone, such sworn certificate or facsimile thereof shall not be prima facie evidence
 84 of the facts contained therein unless such photographs, microphotographs, videotapes, or other recorded
 85 images, or documentation, depict or confirm a portable sign or tilt-over sign that is in position or blinking
 86 sign that is activated, indicating the school crossing zone pursuant to § 46.2-873, at the time of such vehicle
 87 speed violation. *However, for any photo speed monitoring device placed in a highway work zone, such sworn*
 88 *certificate or facsimile thereof shall not be prima facie evidence of the facts contained therein unless the*
 89 *operator of the photo speed monitoring device provides a sworn certification verifying that workers were*
 90 *present at the time of such violation. Any photographs, microphotographs, videotapes, or other recorded*
 91 *images evidencing such a violation shall be available for inspection in any proceeding to adjudicate the*
 92 *liability for such vehicle speed violation.*

93 E. In the prosecution for a vehicle speed violation in which a summons was issued by mail, prima facie
 94 evidence that the vehicle described in the summons issued pursuant to this section was operated in a manner
 95 constituting a vehicle speed violation, together with proof that the defendant was at the time of such violation
 96 the owner, lessee, or renter of the vehicle, shall constitute in evidence a rebuttable presumption that such
 97 owner, lessee, or renter of the vehicle was the person who committed the violation. Such presumption shall
 98 be rebutted if the owner, lessee, or renter of the vehicle (i) files an affidavit by regular mail with the clerk of
 99 the general district court that he was not the operator of the vehicle at the time of the alleged violation and
 100 provides the name and address of the person who was operating the vehicle at the time of the alleged
 101 violation or (ii) testifies in open court under oath that he was not the operator of the vehicle at the time of the
 102 alleged violation and provides the name and address of the person who was operating the vehicle at the time
 103 of the alleged violation. Such presumption shall also be rebutted if a certified copy of a police report,
 104 showing that the vehicle had been reported to the police as stolen prior to the time of the alleged vehicle
 105 speed violation, is presented, prior to the return date established on the summons issued pursuant to this
 106 section, to the court adjudicating the alleged violation.

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

114 G. 1. *The Supreme Court of Virginia shall develop a summons for purposes of this section. Every*
 115 *summons issued pursuant to this section shall be such a summons.*

116 2. A summons for a vehicle speed violation issued by mail pursuant to this section may be executed
 117 pursuant to § 19.2-76.2. Notwithstanding the provisions of § 19.2-76, a summons issued by mail pursuant to
 118 this section may be executed by mailing by first-class mail a copy thereof to the owner, lessee, or renter of

119 the vehicle. In the case of a vehicle owner, the copy shall be mailed to the address contained in the records of
 120 or accessible to the Department. In the case of a vehicle lessee or renter, the copy shall be mailed to the
 121 address contained in the records of the lessor or renter. Every such mailing shall include, in addition to the
 122 summons, a notice of (i) the summoned person's ability to rebut the presumption that he was the operator of
 123 the vehicle at the time of the alleged violation through the filing of an affidavit as provided in subsection E
 124 and (ii) instructions for filing such affidavit, including the address to which the affidavit is to be sent. *Every*
 125 *such mailing shall also include an explanation of and any information necessary for the process of contesting*
 126 *such an alleged violation and payment of a civil penalty.* If the summoned person fails to appear on the date
 127 of return set out in the summons mailed pursuant to this section, the summons shall be executed in the
 128 manner set out in § 19.2-76.3. No proceedings for contempt or arrest of a person summoned by mailing shall
 129 be instituted for failure to appear on the return date of the summons. If the summons is issued to an owner,
 130 lessee, or renter of a vehicle with a registration outside the Commonwealth and such person fails to appear on
 131 the date of return set out in the summons mailed pursuant to this section, the summons will be eligible for all
 132 legal collections activities. Any summons executed for a vehicle speed violation issued pursuant to this
 133 section shall provide to the person summoned at least 30 days from the mailing of the summons to inspect
 134 information collected by a photo speed monitoring device in connection with the violation, *including proof of*
 135 *calibration of the photo speed monitoring device used to record the alleged vehicle speed violation if the*
 136 *citation is contested.* If the law-enforcement agency that was operating the photo speed monitoring device
 137 does not execute a summons for a vehicle speed violation issued pursuant to this section within 30 days from
 138 the date of the violation, all information collected pertaining to that suspected violation shall be purged within
 139 60 days from the date of the violation.

140 H. A private vendor may enter into an agreement with a law-enforcement agency to be compensated for
 141 providing a photo speed monitoring device and all related support services, including consulting, operations,
 142 and administration. However, only a law-enforcement officer or retired sworn law-enforcement officer may
 143 swear to or affirm the certificate required by this section. Any such agreement for compensation shall be
 144 based on the value of the goods and services provided, not on the number of violations paid or monetary
 145 penalties imposed. *Any such agreement for compensation shall provide that if such private vendor is*
 146 *responsible for mailing a summons pursuant to this section, such private vendor shall not impose or collect*
 147 *any additional fee, including any administrative fee, and shall only collect a civil penalty as authorized*
 148 *pursuant to this section, except that a reasonable postage and convenience fee for electronic payment of the*
 149 *civil penalty, not to exceed five percent of the civil penalty, may be imposed and collected.* Any private
 150 vendor contracting with a law-enforcement agency pursuant to this section may enter into an agreement with
 151 the Department, in accordance with the provisions of subdivision B 31 of § 46.2-208, to obtain vehicle owner
 152 information regarding the registered owners of vehicles that committed a vehicle speed violation. Any such
 153 information provided to such private vendor shall be protected in a database. *Any such private vendor*
 154 *providing a photo speed monitoring device that is also compensated for the calibration of such device shall*
 155 *calibrate such device in the same manner and to the same specifications as all other devices determining*
 156 *speed, to the extent that such devices utilize the same method of speed detection as such photo speed*
 157 *monitoring device, that are used by the law-enforcement agency with which such vendor has entered into an*
 158 *agreement. Upon request of any person who received a summons by mail for a vehicle speed violation*
 159 *recorded by a photo speed monitoring device provided by such a private vendor and who contests such*
 160 *citation, such private vendor shall deliver proof of calibration of such photo speed monitoring device for the*
 161 *time period in which the alleged violation was recorded to such person and to the court in which such*
 162 *citation is to be contested. If such proof of calibration is delivered by mail, it shall be postmarked within 10*
 163 *days of such request for such proof of calibration, and if such proof of calibration is electronically delivered,*
 164 *it shall be electronically delivered within 10 days of such request for such proof of calibration. Such*
 165 *summons shall include notice of such person's right to request such proof of calibration. Any private vendor*
 166 *that fails to provide such proof of calibration within the time specified shall be subject to a civil penalty of*
 167 *\$1,000. All civil penalties received pursuant to this subsection shall be paid to the Commonwealth*
 168 *Transportation Board to be used for the Virginia Highway Safety Improvement Program established*
 169 *pursuant to § 33.2-373.*

170 I. Information collected by a photo speed monitoring device operated pursuant to this section shall be
 171 limited exclusively to that information that is necessary for the enforcement of vehicle speed violations.
 172 Information provided to the operator of a photo speed monitoring device shall be protected in a database and
 173 used only for enforcement of vehicle speed violations and enforcement against individuals who violate the
 174 provisions of this section. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all photographs, microphotographs,
 175 videotapes, or other recorded images collected by a photo speed monitoring device shall be used exclusively
 176 for enforcing vehicle speed violations and shall not be (i) open to the public; (ii) sold or used for sales,
 177 solicitation, or marketing purposes; (iii) disclosed to any other entity except as may be necessary for the
 178 enforcement of a vehicle speed violation or to a vehicle owner or operator as part of a challenge to the
 179 violation; or (iv) used in a court in a pending action or proceeding unless the action or proceeding relates to a
 180 vehicle speed violation or a violation of this section, or such information is requested upon order from a court

181 of competent jurisdiction. Information collected under this section pertaining to a specific violation shall be
 182 purged and not retained ~~later than 60 days after~~ *21 days after the date of its capture in such a manner that*
 183 *such data is destroyed and not recoverable by either a private vendor or the law-enforcement agency, except*
 184 *that when a summons is issued for a violation, such information may be retained until the collection of any*
 185 *civil penalties or the final disposition of any civil matter related to the information. A law-enforcement*
 186 *agency or private vendor using such a database shall maintain records sufficient to facilitate reporting as*
 187 *required by this section. Any law-enforcement agency using photo speed monitoring devices shall annually*
 188 *certify compliance with this section and make all records pertaining to such system available for inspection*
 189 *and audit by the Commissioner of Highways or the Commissioner of the Department of Motor Vehicles or*
 190 *his designee. Any person who discloses personal information in violation of the provisions of this subsection*
 191 *shall be subject to a civil penalty of \$1,000 per disclosure.*

192 *J. A conspicuous sign* *At least two conspicuous signs shall be placed, from any direction, within 1,000 feet*
 193 *of any school crossing zone, highway work zone, safety red zone or high-risk intersection segment at which a*
 194 *photo speed monitoring device is used, indicating the use of the device. At least one of such signs shall be a*
 195 *speed display sign. There shall be is a rebuttable presumption that such sign was in place at the time of the*
 196 *commission of the vehicle speed limit violation.*

197 *K. Any state or local law-enforcement agency that places and operates a photo speed monitoring device*
 198 *pursuant to the provisions of this section shall report to the Department of State Police, in a format to be*
 199 *determined by the Department of State Police, by ~~January~~ November 15 of each year on the number of traffic*
 200 *violations prosecuted, the number of successful prosecutions, the operating costs of the use of such photo*
 201 *speed monitoring device, and the total amount of monetary civil penalties collected. Any such local law-*
 202 *enforcement agency shall also report to the Department of State Police, in a format to be determined by the*
 203 *Department of State Police, by November 15 of each year on (i) the projects and initiatives funded by moneys*
 204 *in the local fund created pursuant to subsection C, (ii) the change in number of summonses issued over the*
 205 *course of the reporting period relative to the prior reporting periods, (iii) the number of unsuccessful*
 206 *prosecutions and dismissed summons, and (iv) the percentage of vehicles that receive a summons pursuant to*
 207 *this section relative to the total vehicle throughput. The Department of State Police shall aggregate such*
 208 *information and report it to the General Assembly by ~~February~~ December 15 of each year and make such*
 209 *information publicly available on its website.*

210 *L. Any state or local law-enforcement agency that places and operates a photo speed monitoring device*
 211 *pursuant to the provisions of this section shall develop an emergency action plan for addressing issues with*
 212 *such photo speed monitoring devices, including system malfunctions. Such law-enforcement agency shall*
 213 *follow current guidance published by the U.S. Department of Transportation regarding the use of photo*
 214 *speed monitoring devices. Such law-enforcement agency shall annually review its use of photo speed*
 215 *monitoring devices to ensure effective distribution of such devices to properly address safety needs and*
 216 *address racial, economic, and other equity issues and public concerns.*

217 *M. Any state or local law-enforcement agency that places and operates a photo speed monitoring device*
 218 *pursuant to the provisions of this section shall, on its website and social media accounts, (i) provide*
 219 *information regarding procedures for contesting an alleged vehicle speed violation and the process for*
 220 *paying the civil penalty for such an alleged violation; (ii) establish a method for answering questions related*
 221 *to such photo speed monitoring device; and (iii) publicize any changes to the use of photo speed monitoring*
 222 *devices, including the locations of new photo speed monitoring devices and the highway work zones, high-*
 223 *risk intersection segments, school crossing zones, or safety red zones in which they are placed. Such*
 224 *requirement shall be satisfied if the state or local law-enforcement agency provides a link on its website and*
 225 *social media accounts to the website of the private vendor with which it has entered into an agreement*
 226 *pursuant to subsection H, provided that such website satisfies the requirements of clauses (i), (ii), and (iii).*

227 *N. For any new photo speed monitoring device placed and operated after July 1, 2026, for the first 30*
 228 *days of its operation, the law-enforcement agency shall issue a warning by mail instead of a summons for an*
 229 *alleged vehicle speed violation and assess no civil penalty for such violation. Nothing in this subsection shall*
 230 *be construed to prevent a law-enforcement officer who uses a photo speed monitoring device to record a*
 231 *vehicle speed violation from personally issuing a summons at the time of the violation.*

232 *O. Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the funding of or investment in any project initiated*
 233 *by a locality prior to July 1, 2026.*

234 *P. For any summons issued pursuant to this section, failure to comply with the provisions of this section*
 235 *shall render such summons invalid and the court shall dismiss such summons.*

236 **2. That the provisions of this act amending subsection J of § 46.2-882.1 of the Code of Virginia to**
 237 **require at least two conspicuous signs for photo speed monitoring devices and to require one of such**
 238 **signs to be a speed display sign shall become effective on July 1, 2027.**

239 **3. That the Supreme Court of Virginia shall develop a summons for the purposes of § 46.2-882.1 of the**
 240 **Code of Virginia, as amended by this act, no later than October 1, 2026.**

241 **4. That the provisions of this act creating subdivision G 1 of § 46.2-882.1 of the Code of Virginia,**
 242 **related to the use of a summons developed by the Supreme Court of Virginia, shall become effective on**

243 January 1, 2027.

ENROLLED

HB994ER