

VIRGINIA ACTS OF ASSEMBLY — CHAPTER

An Act to amend the Code of Virginia by adding a section numbered 15.2-968.1, relating to local ordinances establishing certain traffic signal enforcement programs; penalties.

[S 829]

Approved

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

1. That the Code of Virginia is amended by adding a section numbered 15.2-968.1 as follows:

§ 15.2-968.1. Use of photo-monitoring systems to enforce traffic light signals.

A. The governing body of any county, city, or town may provide by ordinance for the establishment of a traffic signal enforcement program imposing monetary liability on the operator of a motor vehicle for failure to comply with traffic light signals in such locality in accordance with the provisions of this section. Each such locality may install and operate traffic light signal photo-monitoring systems at no more than one intersection for every 10,000 residents within each county, city, or town at any one time, provided, however, that within planning District 8, each study locality may install and operate traffic light signal photo-monitoring systems at no more than 10 intersections, or at no more than one intersection for every 10,000 residents within each county, city, or town, whichever is greater, at any one time.

B. The operator of a vehicle shall be liable for a monetary penalty imposed pursuant to this section if such vehicle is found, as evidenced by information obtained from a traffic light signal violation monitoring system, to have failed to comply with a traffic light signal within such locality.

C. Proof of a violation of this section shall be evidenced by information obtained from a traffic light signal violation monitoring system authorized pursuant to this section. A certificate, sworn to or affirmed by a law-enforcement officer employed by a locality authorized to impose penalties pursuant to this section, or a facsimile thereof, based upon inspection of photographs, microphotographs, videotape, or other recorded images produced by a traffic light signal violation monitoring system, shall be prima facie evidence of the facts contained therein. Any photographs, microphotographs, videotape, or other recorded images evidencing such a violation shall be available for inspection in any proceeding to adjudicate the liability for such violation pursuant to an ordinance adopted pursuant to this section.

D. In the prosecution for a violation of any local ordinance adopted as provided in this section, prima facie evidence that the vehicle described in the summons issued pursuant to this section was operated in violation of such ordinance, together with proof that the defendant was at the time of such violation the owner, lessee, or renter of the vehicle, shall constitute in evidence a rebuttable presumption that such owner, lessee, or renter of the vehicle was the person who committed the violation. Such presumption shall be rebutted if the owner, lessee, or renter of the vehicle (i) files an affidavit by regular mail with the clerk of the general district court that he was not the operator of the vehicle at the time of the alleged violation or (ii) testifies in open court under oath that he was not the operator of the vehicle at the time of the alleged violation. Such presumption shall also be rebutted if a certified copy of a police report, showing that the vehicle had been reported to the police as stolen prior to the time of the alleged violation of this section, is presented, prior to the return date established on the summons issued pursuant to this section, to the court adjudicating the alleged violation.

E. For purposes of this section, "owner" means the registered owner of such vehicle on record with the Department of Motor Vehicles. For purposes of this section, "traffic light signal violation monitoring system" means a vehicle sensor installed to work in conjunction with a traffic light that automatically produces two or more photographs, two or more microphotographs, video, or other recorded images of each vehicle at the time it is used or operated in violation of § 46.2-833, 46.2-835, or 46.2-836. For each such vehicle, at least one recorded image shall be of the vehicle before it has illegally entered the intersection, and at least one recorded image shall be of the same vehicle after it has illegally entered that intersection.

F. Imposition of a penalty pursuant to this section shall not be deemed a conviction as an operator and shall not be made part of the operating record of the person upon whom such liability is imposed, nor shall it be used for insurance purposes in the provision of motor vehicle insurance coverage. No monetary penalty imposed under this section shall exceed \$50, nor shall it include court costs.

G. A summons for a violation of this section may be executed pursuant to § 19.2-76.2. Notwithstanding the provisions of § 19.2-76, a summons for a violation of this section may be executed by mailing by first class mail a copy thereof to the owner, lessee, or renter of the vehicle. In the case of a vehicle owner, the copy shall be mailed to the address contained in the records of the Department of

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57 Motor Vehicles; in the case of a vehicle lessee or rentor, the copy shall be mailed to the address
 58 contained in the records of the lessor or rentor. Every such mailing shall include, in addition to the
 59 summons, a notice of (i) the summoned person's ability to rebut the presumption that he was the
 60 operator of the vehicle at the time of the alleged violation through the filing of an affidavit as provided
 61 in subsection D and (ii) instructions for filing such affidavit, including the address to which the affidavit
 62 is to be sent. If the summoned person fails to appear on the date of return set out in the summons
 63 mailed pursuant to this section, the summons shall be executed in the manner set out in § 19.2-76.3. No
 64 proceedings for contempt or arrest of a person summoned by mailing shall be instituted for failure to
 65 appear on the return date of the summons. Any summons executed for a violation of this section shall
 66 provide to the person summoned at least 60 business days from the mailing of the summons to inspect
 67 information collected by a traffic light signal violation monitoring system in connection with the
 68 violation.

69 H. Information collected by a traffic light signal violation monitoring system installed and operated
 70 pursuant to subsection A shall be limited exclusively to that information that is necessary for the
 71 enforcement of traffic light violations. On behalf of a locality, a private entity may not obtain records
 72 regarding the registered owners of vehicles that fail to comply with traffic light signals. Notwithstanding
 73 any other provision of law, all photographs, microphotographs, electronic images, or other personal
 74 information collected by a traffic light signal violation monitoring system shall be used exclusively for
 75 enforcing traffic light violations and shall not (i) be open to the public; (ii) be sold or used for sales,
 76 solicitation, or marketing purposes; (iii) be disclosed to any other entity except as may be necessary for
 77 the enforcement of a traffic light violation or to a vehicle owner or operator as part of a challenge to
 78 the violation; or (iv) be used in a court in a pending action or proceeding unless the action or
 79 proceeding relates to a violation of § 46.2-833, 46.2-835, or 46.2-836 or requested upon order from a
 80 court of competent jurisdiction. Information collected under this section pertaining to a specific violation
 81 shall be purged and not retained later than 60 days after the collection of any civil penalties. If a
 82 locality does not execute a summons for a violation of this section within 10 business days, all
 83 information collected pertaining to that suspected violation shall be purged within two business days.
 84 Any locality operating a traffic light signal violation monitoring system shall annually certify compliance
 85 with this section and make all records pertaining to such system available for inspection and audit by
 86 the Commonwealth Transportation Commissioner or the Commissioner of the Department of Motor
 87 Vehicles or his designee. Any person who discloses personal information in violation of the provisions of
 88 this subsection shall be subject to a civil penalty of \$1,000.

89 I. A private entity may enter into an agreement with a locality to be compensated for providing the
 90 traffic light signal violation monitoring system or equipment, and all related support services, to include
 91 consulting, operations and administration. However, only a law-enforcement officer employed by a
 92 locality may swear to or affirm the certificate required by subsection C. No locality shall enter into an
 93 agreement for compensation based on the number of violations or monetary penalties imposed.

94 J. When selecting potential intersections for a traffic light signal violation monitoring system, a
 95 locality shall consider factors such as (i) the accident rate for the intersection, (ii) the rate of red light
 96 violations occurring at the intersection (number of violations per number of vehicles), (iii) the difficulty
 97 experienced by law-enforcement officers in patrol cars or on foot in apprehending violators, and (iv) the
 98 ability of law-enforcement officers to apprehend violators safely within a reasonable distance from the
 99 violation. Localities may consider the risk to pedestrians as a factor, if applicable. A locality shall
 100 submit a list of intersections to the Virginia Department of Transportation for final approval.

101 K. Before the implementation of a traffic light signal violation monitoring system at an intersection,
 102 the locality shall complete an engineering safety analysis that addresses signal timing and other
 103 location-specific safety features. The length of the yellow phase shall be established based on the
 104 recommended methodology of the Institute of Transportation Engineers. All traffic light signal violation
 105 monitoring systems shall provide a minimum 0.5-second grace period between the time the signal turns
 106 red and the time the first violation is recorded. If recommended by the engineering safety analysis, the
 107 locality shall make reasonable location-specific safety improvements, including signs and pavement
 108 markings.

109 L. Any locality that uses a traffic light signal violation monitoring system shall evaluate the system
 110 on a monthly basis to ensure all cameras and traffic signals are functioning properly. Evaluation results
 111 shall be made available to the public.

112 M. Any locality that uses a traffic light signal violation monitoring system to enforce traffic light
 113 signals shall place conspicuous signs within 500 feet of the intersection approach at which a traffic light
 114 signal violation monitoring system is used. There shall be a rebuttable presumption that such signs were
 115 in place at the time of the commission of the traffic light signal violation.

116 N. Prior to or coincident with the implementation or expansion of a traffic light signal violation
 117 monitoring system, a locality shall conduct a public awareness program, advising the public that the

118 *locality is implementing or expanding a traffic light signal violation monitoring system.*

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