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**HOUSE BILL NO. 1040**

Offered January 8, 2014

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*A BILL to amend and reenact §§ 15.2-968.1 and 16.1-106 of the Code of Virginia, relating to use of photo-monitoring systems to enforce traffic light signals; appeals.*

Patrons—Joannou and Ramadan

Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice

**Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:**

**1. That §§ 15.2-968.1 and 16.1-106 of the Code of Virginia are amended and reenacted 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 such 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. *Any finding in a court of general jurisdiction that an operator has violated an ordinance adopted as provided in this section shall be appealable to the circuit court in a civil proceeding.*

INTRODUCED

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59 G. A summons for a violation of this section may be executed pursuant to § 19.2-76.2.  
60 Notwithstanding the provisions of § 19.2-76, a summons for a violation of this section may be executed  
61 by mailing by first class mail a copy thereof to the owner, lessee, or renter of the vehicle. In the case of  
62 a vehicle owner, the copy shall be mailed to the address contained in the records of the Department of  
63 Motor Vehicles; in the case of a vehicle lessee or renter, the copy shall be mailed to the address  
64 contained in the records of the lessor or renter. Every such mailing shall include, in addition to the  
65 summons, a notice of (i) the summoned person's ability to rebut the presumption that he was the  
66 operator of the vehicle at the time of the alleged violation through the filing of an affidavit as provided  
67 in subsection D and (ii) instructions for filing such affidavit, including the address to which the affidavit  
68 is to be sent. If the summoned person fails to appear on the date of return set out in the summons  
69 mailed pursuant to this section, the summons shall be executed in the manner set out in § 19.2-76.3. No  
70 proceedings for contempt or arrest of a person summoned by mailing shall be instituted for failure to  
71 appear on the return date of the summons. Any summons executed for a violation of this section shall  
72 provide to the person summoned at least 30 business days from the mailing of the summons to inspect  
73 information collected by a traffic light signal violation monitoring system in connection with the  
74 violation.

75 H. Information collected by a traffic light signal violation monitoring system installed and operated  
76 pursuant to subsection A shall be limited exclusively to that information that is necessary for the  
77 enforcement of traffic light violations. On behalf of a locality, a private entity that operates a traffic  
78 light signal violation monitoring system may enter into an agreement with the Department of Motor  
79 Vehicles, in accordance with the provisions of subdivision B 21 of § 46.2-208, to obtain vehicle owner  
80 information regarding the registered owners of vehicles that fail to comply with a traffic light signal.  
81 Information provided to the operator of a traffic light signal violation monitoring system shall be  
82 protected in a database with security comparable to that of the Department of Motor Vehicles' system,  
83 and used only for enforcement against individuals who violate the provisions of this section.  
84 Notwithstanding any other provision of law, all photographs, microphotographs, electronic images, or  
85 other personal information collected by a traffic light signal violation monitoring system shall be used  
86 exclusively for enforcing traffic light violations and shall not (i) be open to the public; (ii) be sold or  
87 used for sales, solicitation, or marketing purposes; (iii) be disclosed to any other entity except as may be  
88 necessary for the enforcement of a traffic light violation or to a vehicle owner or operator as part of a  
89 challenge to the violation; or (iv) be used in a court in a pending action or proceeding unless the action  
90 or proceeding relates to a violation of § 46.2-833, 46.2-835, or 46.2-836 or requested upon order from a  
91 court of competent jurisdiction. Information collected under this section pertaining to a specific violation  
92 shall be purged and not retained later than 60 days after the collection of any civil penalties. If a  
93 locality does not execute a summons for a violation of this section within 10 business days, all  
94 information collected pertaining to that suspected violation shall be purged within two business days.  
95 Any locality operating a traffic light signal violation monitoring system shall annually certify compliance  
96 with this section and make all records pertaining to such system available for inspection and audit by  
97 the Commissioner of Highways or the Commissioner of the Department of Motor Vehicles or his  
98 designee. Any person who discloses personal information in violation of the provisions of this  
99 subsection shall be subject to a civil penalty of \$1,000 per disclosure. Any unauthorized use or  
100 disclosure of such personal information shall be grounds for termination of the agreement between the  
101 Department of Motor Vehicles and the private entity.

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

107 J. When selecting potential intersections for a traffic light signal violation monitoring system, a  
108 locality shall consider factors such as (i) the accident rate for the intersection, (ii) the rate of red light  
109 violations occurring at the intersection (number of violations per number of vehicles), (iii) the difficulty  
110 experienced by law-enforcement officers in patrol cars or on foot in apprehending violators, and (iv) the  
111 ability of law-enforcement officers to apprehend violators safely within a reasonable distance from the  
112 violation. Localities may consider the risk to pedestrians as a factor, if applicable.

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

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

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

128 N. Prior to or coincident with the implementation or expansion of a traffic light signal violation  
129 monitoring system, a locality shall conduct a public awareness program, advising the public that the  
130 locality is implementing or expanding a traffic light signal violation monitoring system.

131 O. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, if a vehicle depicted in images recorded by a  
132 traffic light signal photo-monitoring system is owned, leased, or rented by a county, city, or town, then  
133 the county, city, or town may access and use the recorded images and associated information for  
134 employee disciplinary purposes.

135 **§ 16.1-106. Appeals from courts not of record in civil cases.**

136 From any order entered or judgment rendered in a court not of record in a civil case in which the  
137 matter in controversy is of greater value than ~~\$50~~ \$25, exclusive of interest, any attorney fees contracted  
138 for in the instrument, and costs, or when the case involves the constitutionality or validity of a statute of  
139 the Commonwealth, or of an ordinance or bylaw of a municipal corporation, or of the enforcement of  
140 rights and privileges conferred by the Virginia Freedom of Information Act (§ 2.2-3700 et seq.), or of a  
141 protective order pursuant to § 19.2-152.10, there shall be an appeal of right, if taken within 10 days after  
142 such order or judgment, to a court of record. Such appeal shall be to a court of record having  
143 jurisdiction within the territory of the court from which the appeal is taken and shall be heard de novo.

144 The court from which an appeal is sought may refuse to suspend the execution of a judgment that  
145 refuses, grants, modifies, or dissolves an injunction in a case brought pursuant to § 2.2-3713 of the  
146 Virginia Freedom of Information Act. A protective order issued pursuant to § 19.2-152.10, including a  
147 protective order required by § 18.2-60.4, shall remain in effect upon petition for or the pendency of an  
148 appeal or writ of error unless ordered suspended by the judge of a circuit court or so directed in a writ  
149 of supersedeas by the Court of Appeals or the Supreme Court.