Photo Speed Monitoring and Violation Monitoring Systems Legislation
2026 General Assembly

Repeal of Authority

SB 297 (Peake) **Repeal of the use of photo speed monitoring devices**
Recommend: OPPOSE

- Repeals the authority of law-enforcement agencies to place and operate photo speed monitoring devices to record vehicle speed violations.

SB 306 (Peake) **Repeal of the use of violation monitoring systems to enforce traffic light signals**
Recommend: OPPOSE (Historical)

- Repeals the authority of localities to use traffic light signal violation monitoring systems and traffic control device violation monitoring systems to enforce certain traffic offenses,

Guardrails and Enforcement for Discussion

HB 994 (Seibold) **Photo speed monitoring devices; placement and operation.**

- Authorizes the governing body of any locality to provide by ordinance for the placement and operation of a photo speed monitoring device by a law-enforcement agency in a safety red zone.
- Waives a locality's sovereign authority in any court proceeding for the failure of a locality or a private vendor acting on its behalf to comply with the requirements for the operation of photo speed monitoring devices.
- Program revenues will be utilized for program expenses, with any excess funds then used solely for traffic safety, speed management, bicycle and pedestrian safety and local systemic safety initiatives eligible for funding through the Viriginia Highway Safety Improvement Program (VHSIP). These funds are to be used first for highway work zones, high-risk intersection segments, school crossing zones, or safety red zones before being used anywhere else.
- Information collected must not be retained beyond 21 days after the date of capture. However, when a summons, it may be retained until final disposition of the civil matter.
- Requires at least two signs to be placed within 1,000 feet of any zone when a device is in use - at least one must be a speed display sign.
- Limits the use of photo speed monitoring devices in work zones to when workers are present.
- Law-enforcement agencies must provide substantial notice to the public, including on social media and conduct a public awareness program.
- Each agency must annually report to the Department of State Police the operating costs of the use of the devices, the total amounts collected, the projects and initiatives that were funded, comparison data about changes in the number of summonses relative to prior years, the number of unsuccessful prosecutions; and the percentage of vehicles receiving a summons relative to throughput.

HB 1220 (Delaney) **Photo speed monitoring devices; placement and operation.**

- Establishes civil penalties for violations of requirements and provides that for any summons issued, failure to comply with the requirements for the operation of photo speed monitoring devices render the summons invalid.
- Waives a locality's sovereign immunity in any court proceeding for the failure of a locality or a private vendor acting on its behalf to comply with the requirements for the operation of photo speed monitoring devices.

As of 11:00 A.M. January 23, 2026

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SB 84 (Williams Graves) **Speed safety cameras, pedestrian crossing violation monitoring systems, etc.; violation enforcement.**

- Authorizes state and local law-enforcement agencies to place and operate pedestrian crossing violation and stop sign violation monitoring systems in school crossing zones, highway work zones, and high-risk speed corridors.
- Program revenues will be utilized for program expenses, with excess funds then used for traffic safety, speed management, bicycle and pedestrian safety and local systemic safety initiatives eligible for funding through the VHSIP. The funds are to be used first for highway work zones, high-risk intersection segments, school crossing zones, or safety red zones.
- Information collected must not be retained beyond 60 days of the date of capture.
- Requires at least two signs to be placed within 1,000 feet of any zone when a device is use - at least one must be a speed display sign.
- Law-enforcement agencies must provide substantial notice to the public, including on social media and conduct a public awareness program.
- Each agency must annually report to the Department of State Police on the operating costs of the use of the devices, the total amounts collected, the projects and initiatives that were funded, comparison data about changes in the number of summonses relative to prior years, the number of unsuccessful prosecutions; and the percentage of vehicles receiving a summons relative to throughput.

HB 684 (Hayes, Jr.) **Photo speed monitoring devices; photo-monitoring systems for traffic signals, proof of violation.**

Recommend: AMEND

- Authorizes registered special conservators of the peace and technicians employed by a locality to swear or to affirm certificates for the purposes of enforcement of violations recorded by traffic light signal violation monitoring systems, traffic control device violation monitoring systems, or photo speed monitoring devices upon completion of a training course developed and approved by the Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS). The bill requires the DCJS to develop, approve, and make available the training course no later than July 1, 2027.

- A similar bill, **SB 59**, has been amended in the Senate to delay enactment to provide DCJS sufficient time to develop and approve the training course and any necessary regulations.

HB 311 (Wachsmann) **Photo speed monitoring devices; summons by mail, certain information to be included.**
Recommend: MONITOR

- Requires a mailed summons for a vehicle speed violation captured by a photo speed monitoring device to include an explanation:
  - indicating the Code section authorizing the placement and operation of photo speed monitoring devices and that the violation for which the summons was mailed will not be: (a) deemed a conviction as an operator, (b) made part of the liable person's operating record, or (c) used for insurance purposes;
  - of the process by which a person may contest the violation; and
  - of the penalties for failure to pay the imposed civil penalty.

SB 219 (Jones) **Photo speed monitoring devices; civil penalties, second summons, reports.**
Recommend: MONITOR

- Requires a second summons for a vehicle speed violation captured by a photo speed monitoring device to be mailed if a summoned person fails to appear on the date of return set out in the first summons mailed.
- If the summoned person fails to appear after the second summons, the bill requires the court to notify the Commissioner of the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) who will not issue or renew the vehicle registration certificate or the license plate issued for the vehicle until the required civil penalties and any administrative fees have been paid and any applicable reinstatement processes required by the DMV have been completed.
- Increases the frequency of certain reports made by the state and local law-enforcement agencies to the Department of State Police and requires the Department to maintain a public database of the information reported for each locality.

SB 150 (New Craig) **School bus video-monitoring systems; enforcement of violations, sworn or affirmed certificates.**
Recommend: SUPPORT (Historical Position)

- Authorizes, for enforcement of violations related to passing a stopped school bus via video-monitoring system, the use of a certificate, or a facsimile thereof, sworn to or affirmed by a law-enforcement officer or a retired sworn law-enforcement officer based on recorded images produced by the video-monitoring system as prima facie evidence.
- This bill brings the video-monitoring systems for school buses into conformance with existing law allowing retired sworn law-enforcement officers to perform the reviews and produce certificates.