

Agenda and Documents
Legislative Committee Meeting
January 19, 2018

Legislation Requiring Further Review, Staff “Watch List” and Legislation Provided for Information

V. Legislation Requiring Further Review

Miscellaneous

HB 857 (Peace) (HGL) removes remaining differences between general landlord and tenant provisions and the Virginia Residential Landlord and Tenant Act by conforming provisions pertaining to residential dwelling units in the following areas: (i) providing that any nonresidential tenancy may be terminated by self-help eviction or by filing an unlawful detainer action; (ii) tenant obligations to maintain a dwelling unit; (iii) notice to the tenant in the event of foreclosure; (iv) wrongful failure to supply heat, water, hot water, or essential services; (v) prohibited provisions in the rental agreement; (vi) early termination of rental agreement by military personnel; and (vii) remedies for the landlord's failure to deliver possession. The bill also makes the following changes to landlord and tenant law: (a) clarifies the lease termination process; (b) provides that if a tenant allows his renter's insurance to lapse, the landlord may provide coverage and require the tenant to pay the premium; (c) establishes protection for landlords who provide tenant information to a federal census official; (d) authorizes a landlord or property manager to appear in court to seek final rent and damages related to a dwelling unit; and (e) clarifies remedies for a tenant's failure to prepare the dwelling unit for insecticide or pesticide applications. (18102837D)

Administration of Government

HB 223 (Krizek) (HCT) allows courts to award front pay in addition to back pay as damages for discharging an employee in violation of the Virginia Human Rights Act (§ 2.2-3900 et seq.). The bill also removes the time period limitation on the amount of back pay awarded, allows courts to increase or diminish the award if the court finds that either party engaged in delay tactics, and increases the cap on attorney fees awarded from 25 percent of the back pay awarded to 40 percent of the back pay and front pay awarded. (18101370D)

SB 677 (Deeds) (SLG) authorizes a member of a governing body of a locality to be elected or appointed by that governing body to be a member of a local convention, visitors, or tourism board, authority, or agency. (18101222D)

SB 751 (Sturtevant) (SLG) requires every locality with a population greater than 25,000 and each school division with greater than 5,000 students to post quarterly on the public government website of such locality or school division a register of all funds expended, showing vendor name, date of payment, amount, and a description of the type of expense, including credit card purchases with the same information. The bill allows any locality or school division to exclude from such posting any information that is exempt from mandatory disclosure under the Virginia Freedom of Information Act, any personal identifying information related to a court-ordered payment, and any

information related to undercover law-enforcement officers. The bill has a delayed effective date of July 1, 2019. (18104562D)

Animals

HB 14 (Kory) (HAG)/**SB 175** (Stanley) (SACNR) requires a public animal shelter to wait three days before euthanizing a dog or cat when a person has notified the shelter of his intent to adopt or take custody of the particular animal. The shelter must make reasonable efforts to accomplish the release of the dog or cat but is not required to hold the animal if it has reason to believe that the animal has seriously injured a human or the animal meets certain other specified conditions for euthanasia. (18100613D, 18101283D)

HB 424 (Levine) (HAG) provides that a public or private animal shelter may purchase, possess, and administer certain Schedule VI biological products for the purpose of preventing, controlling, and treating certain communicable diseases that failure to control would result in transmission to the animal population in the shelter and may administer such biological products only pursuant to written protocols. (18102771D)

HB 646 (Bell, John J.) (HAG) provides that outdoor tethering of an animal shall not meet the requirement that an animal be given adequate shelter if it occurs (i) between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m., except when the animal is engaged in conduct related to an agricultural activity; (ii) when no owner is on the property; (iii) when the temperature is 32 degrees Fahrenheit or lower or 85 degrees Fahrenheit or higher; (iv) during a heat advisory; or (v) during a severe weather warning. The bill provides that a tether shall meet the requirement that an animal be given adequate space if it is four times the length of the animal or 15 feet in length, whichever is greater, and does not cause injury or pain, contain metal chain links, or weigh more than one-tenth of the animal's body weight. (18104368D)

HB 889 (Orrock) (HAG) authorizes the governing body of any locality to adopt an ordinance restricting the tethering of a dog outdoors. The ordinance may limit the maximum number of hours during which the dog may remain tethered but shall not completely prohibit tethering that provides the dog "adequate space" as that phrase is defined in the Code. (18101099D)

Courts

HB 4 (Mullin) (HCT)/**SB 519** (Mason) (SCT) requires the case management system operated and maintained by the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court of Virginia to be open to the public for inspection. The bill provides that the case management system shall be searchable by party name, charge (for criminal cases), filing type (for civil cases), hearing date, and case number across all localities and that the entire compilation of records contained in the system shall be made available. (18100879D, 18101947D)

HB 326 (Campbell) (HCT) provides that, for cases in juvenile and domestic relations district court involving an allegedly abused or neglected child, venue may lie in the city or county where the alleged abuse or neglect occurred in addition to the city or county where the child resides or where the child is present when the proceedings are commenced. (18103258D)

HB 858 (Peace) (HCT) provides that parties to a civil action may obtain discovery regarding any matter, not privileged, that is relevant to the subject matter and proportional to the needs of the case. The bill states that a determination of whether discovery is unduly burdensome or expensive shall include consideration of whether the burden or expense of the proposed discovery outweighs its likely benefits. The bill further provides that when an officer, as defined in the bill, who is called as a deposition witness files a motion for a protective order because the discovery sought by the deposition is obtainable from some other source that is more convenient, less burdensome, or less expensive, the burden shall be on the party seeking the deposition to defeat such a motion by showing that (i) there is a reasonable indication that the officer's deposition is calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence, (ii) the officer has unique or superior personal knowledge of discoverable information that cannot be discovered through means other than a deposition, and (iii) deposition of a representative other than the officer or other methods of discovery are unsatisfactory, insufficient, or inadequate. (18103997D)

SB 39 (Favola) (SCT) repeals the \$25 filing fee that is charged for commencement of a custody or visitation case in the juvenile and domestic relations district court. (18100238D)

SB 535 (Obenshain) (SCT) provides that in a civil action for personal injuries sustained from a motor vehicle accident, regardless of the amount of losses sustained by an injured person, an insurance company shall disclose the policy limits of an alleged tortfeasor who has been convicted of an offense of driving under the influence within 30 days of a request for such disclosure. (18102085D)

Restitution

HB 483 (Bell, Robert B.) (HCT) adds to the duties of the Workers' Compensation Commission in its role as administrator of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Fund (Fund) the obligation to identify and locate victims for whom restitution owed to such victims has been deposited into the Fund. The bill provides that clerks shall deposit into the Fund on an annual basis restitution collected for victims who can no longer be identified or located. The bill requires that clerks record the receipt of restitution payments in the Virginia Supreme Court's automated information system and that the restitution form used by the court include the victim's contact information, including address, telephone number, and email address. (18102533D)

HB 484 (Bell, Robert B.) (HCT) provides that for any offense that occurs on or after July 1, 2018, if restitution is ordered at the time of sentencing, the court shall place the defendant on an indefinite term of probation until all ordered restitution is paid in full. The bill requires that a probation agency ordered to monitor the restitution payments of a defendant placed on supervised probation notify the court and the attorney for the Commonwealth of the amount of unsatisfied restitution, if any, 30 days prior to the defendant's release from supervision. The bill also requires that a court schedule a hearing within 90 days of the date restitution was to be paid in full if any restitution remains unsatisfied and no probation agency was ordered to monitor the defendant's payments. The bill also establishes a mechanism for releasing a defendant from an indefinite term of probation even though all ordered restitution has not been paid in full. (18102534D)

HB 485 (Bell, Robert B.) (HCT) requires that a probation agency ordered to monitor the restitution payments of a defendant placed on supervised probation notify the court and the attorney for the Commonwealth of the amount of unsatisfied restitution, if any, 30 days prior to the defendant's release from supervision. The bill also requires that if any restitution remains unsatisfied on the date upon which restitution was to be paid in full, a court must schedule a hearing within 90 days of such date if no probation agency was ordered to monitor the defendant's payments. (18102535D)

Education

HB 15 (Mullin) (HCT) requires a principal to first take appropriate alternative disciplinary action or determine that no such appropriate alternative disciplinary action exists before referring to the local law-enforcement agency student incidents of assault and assault and battery without bodily injury. (18101158D)

HB 445 (Carroll Foy) (HCT) eliminates the requirement that school principals report certain enumerated acts that may constitute a misdemeanor offense to law enforcement. (18102544D)

SB 476 (Reeves) (SEH) provides that school principals are not required to report criminal misdemeanors or status offenses to law enforcement if in the principal's discretion, based on a totality of the circumstances and consistent with Board of Education guidelines, such report is not warranted. The bill requires the Board of Education, in consultation with the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Office of the Attorney General, and any interested stakeholders, to update its Student Conduct Policy Guidelines to provide guidance for principals in exercising such discretion. (18102416D)

Virginia Preschool Initiative and Other Preschool-related Legislation

HB 255 (Guzman) (HRUL) establishes the Public Preschool Fund and Grant Program for the purpose of funding and providing on a competitive basis grants to local school boards to establish and maintain public preschool programs for children who reside in the local school division and who will have reached their fourth birthday on or before September 30 of the relevant school year. The bill requires the Department of Education to administer the Public Preschool Grant Program and establish (i) guidelines and procedures for grant applications, awards, and renewals; (ii) standards for preschool programs established and maintained by grant recipients, including standards for curriculum, student achievement, attendance, instruction, personnel, and length of school day and school year; and (iii) data collection and reporting requirements for grant recipients. The bill requires the Department of Education to give priority to grant applicants who propose a plan for the innovative use of facilities in the local school division to house the proposed public preschool program, including community centers and recreation centers. (18103673D)

HB 319 (Bourne) (HRUL) permits any local school board to offer any slots in its Virginia Preschool Initiative program that remain unfilled by at-risk students after initial enrollment to students who reside in the school division and meet the age requirements but do not qualify as at-risk and to charge a fee for such enrollment. (18101052D)

HB 924 (Lopez) (HRUL) directs the Board of Social Services to establish a Quality Rating and Improvement System for all child welfare agencies participating in the Virginia Preschool Initiative. (18103637D)

HJ 108 (Aird) (HRUL) directs the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission to study the amount of funds required to make preschool available to each four-year-old in the Commonwealth through the Virginia Preschool Initiative by projecting, on a school division-by-school division basis for the 2019–2020 school year, (i) Virginia Preschool Initiative program enrollments, (ii) total four-year-old student populations, and (iii) the state and local funds required to expand access to such programs to each four-year-old based on the current allocation formula for determining the state and local share of funding. (18103571D)

Elections

HB 357 (Reid) (HPE) provides that at an election without a federal office on the ballot, if the polling hours are extended by a court order, persons who are voting during the extended polling hours shall be permitted to vote a regular ballot. The bill requires that such persons be marked in the pollbook as having voted during the extended polling hours and that such ballots be kept separate from ballots cast during normal polling hours. Under current law, whenever polling hours are extended by a court order, ballots cast by persons who are voting during the extended polling hours are treated as provisional ballots. The bill makes this current law applicable only to elections with a federal office on the ballot, in accordance with the requirements of the Help America Vote Act of 2002. (18102331D)

SB 150 (Edwards) (SPE) changes one of the criteria for determining when an electoral board is required to ascertain the total votes for each write-in candidate for an office from when less than five percent of the total number of votes cast for that office are write-in votes to when less than 20 percent of the total number of votes cast for that office are write-in votes. (18102921D)

HB 1210 (Hugo) (HPE) requires electoral boards and general registrars to conduct post-election risk-limiting audits with a five percent risk limit for federal and statewide election contests for every election in which a voting system is used. The risk-limiting audit is required to be completed prior to certifying the results of the election being audited. The risk-limiting audits are to be conducted in accordance with standards and procedures developed by the State Board of Elections (State Board). The bill provides that representatives of candidates and political parties and other lawfully present observers are entitled to observe the risk-limiting audit and requires that they be able to adequately monitor the audit process to determine whether it has been carried out correctly and to evaluate whether the correct ballots were audited and whether they agree with the auditors' determination of voter intent for each audited ballot. Voter intent during the risk-limiting audit is to be determined manually and directly from original, voter-verifiable ballots cast and counted in the election and from paper record copies. The bill provides that the State Board may order a partial or full recount of an election or may issue a writ for a new election if it determines that an elections official failed to comply with the requirements for conducting the risk-limiting audit. The State Board is directed to convene a work group to assist with the development of standards and procedures for preparing for and conducting post-election risk-limiting audits, and the work group, through the State Board, shall submit to the Governor and General Assembly an interim progress

report by December 1, 2018, and a final report by December 1, 2019, of the standards and procedures for preparing for and conducting post-election risk-limiting audits and any legislative proposals that may be necessary to implement and administer the audits. The bill repeals the current law regarding risk-limiting audits, and the new post-election risk-limiting audit process does not become effective unless reenacted by the 2020 Session of the General Assembly. (18102957D)

SB 591 (Vogel) (SPE) requires electoral boards and general registrars to conduct post-election risk-limiting audits with a five percent risk limit for federal and statewide election contests for every election in which a voting system is used. The risk-limiting audit is required to be completed prior to certifying the results of the election being audited. The risk-limiting audits are to be conducted in accordance with standards and procedures developed by the State Board of Elections (State Board). The bill provides that representatives of candidates and political parties and other lawfully present observers are entitled to observe the risk-limiting audit and requires that they be able to adequately monitor the audit process to determine whether it has been carried out correctly and to evaluate whether the correct ballots were audited and whether they agree with the auditors' determination of voter intent for each audited ballot. Voter intent during the risk-limiting audit is to be determined manually and directly from original, voter-verifiable ballots cast and counted in the election and from paper record copies. The bill provides that the State Board may order a partial or full recount of an election or may issue a writ for a new election if it determines that an elections official failed to comply with the requirements for conducting the risk-limiting audit. The State Board is directed to convene a work group to assist with the development of standards and procedures for preparing for and conducting post-election risk-limiting audits, and the work group, through the State Board, shall submit to the Governor and General Assembly an interim progress report by December 1, 2018, and a final report by December 1, 2019, of the standards and procedures for preparing for and conducting post-election risk-limiting audits and any legislative proposals that may be necessary to implement and administer the audits. The bill repeals the current law regarding risk-limiting audits, and the new post-election risk-limiting audit process does not become effective unless reenacted by the 2020 Session of the General Assembly. (18102749D)

SB 165 (Wexton) (SPE) adds to the list of accepted forms of identification for purposes of voting a valid identification card that contains a photograph of the voter and is issued by any private entity that is licensed or certified, in whole or in part, by the State Department of Health, the Department of Social Services, the Department of Medical Assistance Services, or the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services. Under current law, an employee of any such private entity is permitted to use his employee identification card for purposes of voting, provided that the card contains a photograph of the voter; the bill allows a resident or other person who receives services from such private entity to use a valid identification card issued by the private entity for purposes of voting, provided that the card contains a photograph of the voter. (18100994D)

Absentee Voting

SB 6 (Ebbin) provides that a registered voter who becomes obligated after noon on the Friday immediately preceding an election to travel outside of his county or city for a business purpose,

for a hospitalization, or for the death of a member of his immediate family is entitled to apply for an absentee ballot and to vote absentee in-person. Such a registered voter is required to apply in person not later than 2:00 p.m. on the Monday immediately preceding the election. Currently, the provisions for late applications and in-person absentee voting apply only to those registered voters who become obligated after noon on the Saturday immediately preceding the election. (18100297D)

Early Voting

HB 74 (Sullivan) (HPE) allows any registered voter to vote early in any election in which he is qualified to vote without providing a reason or making prior application for an absentee ballot. The bill requires that early voting be available beginning the twenty-first day prior to any general election, the seventh day prior to any special election held on a date other than the date of a general election, and the seventh day prior to any primary election and ending at 5:00 p.m. on the Saturday immediately preceding the election. The bill further requires early voting to be available during regular business hours each weekday during the applicable period, from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on each Saturday during the applicable period, and from 12:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. on each Sunday during the applicable period. The bill removes the current provisions for voting absentee in person but retains those provisions for voting an absentee ballot by mail, including the application requirement and the list of statutory reasons that allow a registered voter to vote absentee by mail. (18101187D)

Split Precincts

HB 299 (Watts) (HPE) requires counties and cities to adjust local election district lines to congressional and state legislative district lines established by the General Assembly and requires that precincts be contained wholly within congressional or state legislative districts when a county, city, or town is divided between two or more such districts. The bill provides that a locality that is unable to comply with this requirement may apply to the State Board of Elections for a waiver to administer a split precinct. The State Board shall have the authority to grant the request or direct the locality to create a precinct with fewer than the required number of registered voters. The measure also prohibits counties, cities, and towns from creating, dividing, abolishing, or consolidating any precincts or otherwise changing the boundaries of any precinct between February 1, 2019, and May 15, 2021, except in certain specified circumstances. Precinct ordinances may be adopted after January 1, 2021, but may not be implemented before May 15, 2021. (18102495D)

HB 382 (Rasoul) (HPE) provides that no precinct shall be split between congressional or state legislative districts where a county or city is divided between two or more such districts. Counties and cities are required immediately after decennial redistricting to establish precinct boundaries that meet this requirement. The local governing body is authorized to apply to the State Board of Elections for a waiver if the governing body concludes that it cannot meet the requirement in one or more instances. The State Board is authorized to grant the waiver if it concludes that the local governing body has presented clear and convincing evidence of its inability to meet the requirement. Alternatively, the State Board is authorized to direct the local governing body to establish precincts with fewer than the minimum number of required registered voters. (18104414D)

HB 449 (Rodman) (HPE) repeals the deadline for registering to vote in advance of an election and allows eligible voters to register at any time, including the day of the election. A person who is eligible to vote, but is not registered, may register and be permitted to vote on election day by appearing in person at the polling place for the precinct of which he is a resident and (i) providing certain identifying information; (ii) signing a statement, subject to felony penalties, that he is a qualified voter of that precinct but for not being registered to vote; and (iii) providing proof of residency. Residency may be proven by presenting (a) his valid Virginia driver's license or other photo identification issued by the Commonwealth, one of its political subdivisions, or the United States that contains a valid address in the precinct or (b) any document that contains a valid address in the precinct together with one of the forms of identification accepted for purposes of voting. The bill requires the State Board to provide instructions for the prompt addition of the voter to the Virginia voter registration system on the day of the election. (18102776D)

SB 322 (Peake) (SPE) requires that, at any level of election district, each precinct be wholly contained within a single election district, except where splitting a precinct among two or more districts is necessary to ensure the population of each district is as nearly equal to the population of every other district as practicable. (18100060D)

SB 522 (Barker) (SPE) requires county and city governing bodies in each year ending in one, immediately after the completion of decennial redistricting, to establish precinct boundaries so that no precinct is split between two or more congressional, state Senate, House of Delegates, or county or city election districts. If it is impossible to meet this requirement the governing body is given authority to request a waiver from the State Board of Elections to establish a split precinct. The State Board may either grant the waiver or, if the Board finds it more appropriate, approve an exception to the minimum size requirements for precincts. (18103590D)

Voter Registration

HB 171 (Filler-Corn) (HPE) allows a person who becomes a naturalized United States citizen after the close of registration records, and who is otherwise qualified to vote, to register to vote up to and including the day of the election. The bill requires the Department of Elections to prescribe procedures for the addition of persons registered under the provisions of the bill to the lists of registered voters. (18101172D)

HB 272 (Boysko) (HPE) requires notice of a denial of an application for voter registration to be provided by the general registrar to the applicant within five days of the denial. Such notice may be made by all available means, including by telephone and email. The bill provides that if the general registrar is able to reach the applicant by telephone, any missing information may be provided and corrections may be made by the applicant by telephone. The bill requires the registration application to request that the applicant provide his telephone number and email address. (18101407D)

HB 356 (Reid) (HPE) requires notice of a denial of an application for voter registration to be provided by the general registrar to the applicant within 10 days of the denial. Such notice is required to be made by all available means, including by telephone and email. The bill provides

that if the general registrar is able to reach the applicant by telephone, any missing information may be provided and corrections may be made by the applicant by telephone. The bill requires the registration application to request that the applicant provide his telephone number and email address. The bill contains technical amendments. (18100159D)

SB 331 (Peake) (Reported from SPE) requires the general registrars to verify that the name, date of birth, and social security number provided by an applicant on the voter registration application match the information on file in the Social Security Administration database or other database approved by the State Board of Elections (State Board) before registering such applicant. If the information provided by the applicant does not match the information in such a database, the applicant (i) is provisionally registered to vote and notified as to what steps are needed to be fully registered to vote and (ii) is permitted to vote by provisional ballot, but such ballot shall not be counted until the voter presents certain information. The bill also requires the general registrars to verify annually no later than August 1 that the name, date of birth, and social security number in the registration record of each registered voter in the registrar's jurisdiction match the information on file with the Social Security Administration or other database approved by the State Board and, in accordance with § 24.2-429, to initiate the cancellation of the registration of any voter whose registration record information does not match the database information. The State Board is authorized to approve the use of any government database to the extent required to enable each general registrar to carry out the provisions of this measure and to promulgate rules for the use of such database. The Department of Elections is required to provide to the general registrars access to the Social Security Administration database and any other database approved by the State Board. The Department of Elections is further required to enter into any agreement with any federal or state agency to facilitate such access. (18100115D)

Environment

HB 936 (Lopez) (HAG) authorizes the Board of Agriculture and Consumer Services to restrict or prohibit the use of neonicotinoid insecticides (neonicotinoids) and prohibits, beginning July 1, 2019, the outdoor application of neonicotinoids on any property that is either owned or maintained by the Commonwealth or zoned for residential use. Such prohibition shall not apply to the use of neonicotinoids purchased before July 1, 2018, or to any facility licensed to conduct research on neonicotinoids. The bill also directs the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (the Department) to issue by July 1, 2020, a draft report evaluating whether scientific evidence exists to show that outdoor applications of neonicotinoids are safe for pollinators, the environment, and human health. The Department shall consider public comments on the draft and deliver its final evaluation report on neonicotinoid safety research to the Governor and to the Chairs of the Senate Agriculture, Conservation and Natural Resources Committee and the House Agriculture, Chesapeake and Natural Resources Committee by July 1, 2021. (18103069D)

HB 1059 (Tran) (HAG) requires any person who unlawfully discharges any deleterious substance into state waters to give written notice to the State Water Control Board. Current law requires written notice to be given only to the Director of the Department of Environmental Quality. The bill also requires the Board or the Department to give the reported discharge information to local newspapers, television stations, and radio stations as soon as practicable after receiving it. (18101616D)

HB 1091 (Hodges) (HAG) includes within the definition of the term "project" any dredging program or project undertaken to benefit the economic and community development goals of a local government. (18102293D)

HB 1094 (Hodges) (HAG) directs the State Water Control Board to adopt regulations to establish criteria for use by local governments in granting, denying, or modifying a request by any landowner within a Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area to raise the base elevation of his land for the purpose of mitigating the effects of flooding. (18102373D)

SB 582 (Hanger) (SACNR) increases the threshold for the substitution of real property when lands are converted or diverted from open-space land use, requiring the substitute land to have "substantially" greater value as permanent open-space land than the land being converted or diverted. The bill establishes several requirements that an applicant for such conversion or diversion, such as an electric utility or a pipeline company, shall meet, including the requirements that it demonstrate the essentiality of its project, show that no feasible alternative exists, pay for appraisals conducted by a certified general real estate appraiser, and explain why, if the substitute land is not adjacent to the land to be converted or diverted, adjacent land could not be acquired. The bill also requires the creation of a stewardship fund for the substitute land. (18104710D)

SB 585 (DeSteph) (SRUL) clarifies the purposes for which grants from the Chesapeake Bay Restoration Fund (the Fund) are to be used and clarifies that guidelines for the use of such grants shall be developed by the Chesapeake Bay Restoration Fund Advisory Committee (the Committee) in accordance with such purposes. The bill shifts the date by which the Committee is required to present a plan for expenditure of any amounts in the Fund. The bill contains technical amendments. (18103877D)

Onsite Sewage and Treatment Systems

HB 675 (Hodges) (HHWI) provides that effluent quality standards and maintenance requirements for onsite treatment works designed by individuals licensed as professional engineers shall not exceed those established in the Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (VPDES) General Permit for Domestic Sewage Discharges of Less Than or Equal to 1,000 Gallons Per Day for fresh water discharge. (18102954D)

HB 885 (Orrock) (HHWI) clarifies that the Board of Health shall have supervision and control over the maintenance, inspection, and reuse of conventional onsite sewage systems as well as alternative onsite sewage systems. (18101589D)

HB 888 (Orrock) (HHWI) directs the Department of Health to take steps to eliminate evaluation and design services for onsite sewage systems and private wells provided by the Department. The bill provides specific requirements and a timeline for such elimination. (18101594D)

Plastic Bags

HB 981 (Rodman) (HFIN) authorizes any locality to impose a five-cent per bag tax on disposable paper bags or disposable plastic bags provided to customers by certain retailers, with certain bags being exempt from the tax. Revenues from the local tax would be collected by the Tax Commissioner and distributed monthly to the county or city imposing the tax to be used by such locality for pollution and litter mitigation. The bill requires each county or city adopting an ordinance to impose the tax to provide a certified copy of the ordinance to the Tax Commissioner at least six months prior to the date the tax is to become effective. The bill also allows every retailer that collects the tax to retain one cent of the five-cent tax. (18103714D)

SB 193 (Locke) (SLG) allows any locality by ordinance to prohibit the distribution, sale, or offer for sale of disposable plastic shopping bags to consumers. The bill exempts from any such prohibition reusable bags of a certain thickness; bags that are used to carry certain products, such as ice cream or newspapers; and garbage bags that are sold in multiples. (18102642D)

Stormwater

HB 377 (Bulova) (HAG) exempts from the requirement to obtain a Virginia Water Protection Permit an impact to a stormwater management facility on dry land. (18104333D)

HB 447 (Hope) (HAG) adds the preservation of mature trees, both as a stormwater management tool and as a means of providing other benefits, to the list of activities that the State Water Resources Board is directed to encourage and promote as it adopts criteria for local governments to use as they consider development in Chesapeake Bay Preservation Areas. (18100211D)

HB 493 (Hodges) (HAG) authorizes the recipient of a grant from the Stormwater Local Assistance Fund to use a portion of the grant funds to pay for reasonable administrative costs. The bill also allows a grant recipient to count the fair market value of administrative services as an in-kind match for as much as half of the amount of any matching funds required. (18100338D)

HB 574 (Hodges) (HGL) excludes the purchase of (i) stream restoration and (ii) stormwater management practices, and all associated and necessary construction and maintenance, from the prohibition on using cooperative procurement to purchase construction. (18104419D)

HB 723 (Plum) (HAG) requires the State Water Control Board to adopt regulations requiring a local stormwater management authority that requires a landowner of property zoned for residential use to maintain a stormwater management facility on such property to record with the deed for the property a statement of the specifications and requirements and a schedule of audits of the facility. The bill requires the seller of any property with such facility to disclose such specifications, requirements, and schedule of audits to a purchaser of the property. (18102418D)

HB 801 (O'Quinn) (HAG) prohibits the State Water Control Board from adopting any stormwater regulation that is inconsistent with or exceeds the requirements of any federal stormwater statute, regulation, standard, criterion, or guidance document. (18100290D)

HB 925 (Bulova) (HAG) authorizes any locality that owns or operates a permitted municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) to adopt and administer an industrial and high-risk runoff program. The bill limits the ability of the State Water Control Board (the Board), unless it is required to do so by federal law, to impose certain regulatory conditions on any locality that administers such a program, and it prohibits the Board from modifying existing MS4 permits to avoid such limitation. The bill authorizes the Board to require a locality to report an industrial or commercial facility if it becomes aware of a violation of an industrial stormwater management requirement. (18104478D)

HB 1038 (Convirs-Fowler) (HGL) provides that the board of directors of each association shall be responsible for inspecting and maintaining the stormwater best management practice that serves and is operated or owned by the development. (18103538D)

HB 1308 (Hodges) (HAG) authorizes any rural Tidewater locality, whether or not it has opted out of administering a stormwater or erosion and sediment control program, to require that a licensed professional retained by the applicant submit a set of plans and supporting calculations for land-disturbing activities that disturb 2,500 square feet or more but less than one acre of land. The bill requires the plans to bear a certification and to be signed and sealed by the professional. The locality is required to accept such plans in satisfaction of the local plan review requirement. The bill also directs the Department of Environmental Quality to examine the possibility of expanding the use of the agreement in lieu of a stormwater management plan, currently authorized for use in the construction of certain single-family residences, to include any nonresidential development site of less than one acre in a rural Tidewater locality. (18104164D)

SB 576 (Hanger) (SACNR) allows a person engaging in more than one jurisdiction in the creation and operation of a stream restoration project for purposes of reducing nutrients or sediment entering state waters the same opportunity to submit standards and specifications for Department of Environmental Quality approval that describe how land-disturbing activities shall be conducted as an alternative to submitting soil erosion control and stormwater management plans as allowed in current law to a person engaging in more than one jurisdiction in the creation and operation of a wetland mitigation or stream restoration bank pursuant to a mitigation banking instrument signed by the Department, the Marine Resources Commission, or the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. (18103641D)

SB 741 (Ruff) (Reported from SACNR) requires a Virginia Stormwater Management Program Authority (VSMP authority) to advise the Department of Environmental Quality to terminate coverage under a General Permit for Discharges of Stormwater from Construction Activities within 60 days of receiving a complete notice of termination from the operator of the construction activity. The bill (i) provides that such permit coverage shall be deemed terminated 90 days after the receipt by the VSMP authority of a complete notice of termination and (ii) requires any VSMP authority receiving incomplete notice to inform the operator within a reasonable time and provide a detailed list of the missing elements. (18102671D)

Water Quality Improvement Fund

SB 340 (Peake) (Passed Senate) requires the Director of the Department of Environmental Quality to prioritize cost effective technologies to reduce nutrient loads of total phosphorus, total nitrogen, or nitrogen-containing ammonia over other water quality improvement methods in distributing grants from the Virginia Water Quality Improvement Fund subsequent to satisfaction of nutrient reductions of regulations, permits, or the Chesapeake Bay TMDL Watershed Implementation Plan. The bill places certain limitations on grants for technologies to reduce nitrogen-containing ammonia. The bill also requires the Department of Environmental Quality to prepare a preliminary estimate of the amount and timing of Water Quality Improvement Grants required to fund projects to reduce loads of nitrogen-containing ammonia at certain levels based on an estimate of the anticipated range of costs for all publicly owned treatment works if the State Water Control Board were to adopt the 2013 Aquatic Life Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Ammonia published by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (18103170D-E)

Freedom of Information Act

HB 664 (Kilgore) (HGL) requires a public body initiating a transfer of public records to any entity, including to any other public body, to remain the custodian of those records only if the public body has transferred the entirety of those public records. Current law requires the public body initiating a transfer of public records to remain the custodian if it has transferred possession of any public records. The bill also excludes the transfer of a portion of information contained in one public body's public record to another public body from being considered as a transfer of an entire public record. The bill also prohibits a public body from withholding a public record in its entirety on the grounds that information contained in such public record was provided by another public body. The bill defines "custodian" for purposes of the Virginia Freedom of Information Act. (18102023D)

Health and Human Services

HB 178 (Bell, Richard P.) (HGL) provides that it shall not be unlawful under the Virginia Fair Housing Law for any owner to deny or limit the rental of housing to persons whose payment of rent for such housing is contingent upon the owner's acceptance of a contract authorizing payment of such rent by an entity or individual other than the lessee. (18102452D)

HB 511 (Bell, Robert B.) (HHWI) adds the complaint that a child has been left alone in the same dwelling with a person to whom the child is not related by blood or marriage and who has been convicted of a sexually violent offense against a minor to the list of complaints of suspected child abuse or neglect upon receipt of which a local department of social services is required to notify the local attorney for the Commonwealth and the local law-enforcement agency. The bill also adds such a complaint to the list of complaints that a local department that has been designated as a child-protective services differential response agency by the Department of Social Services must investigate. (18100374D)

HB 515 (Bell, Robert B.) (HCT)/**SB 70** (Favola) (SCT) provides that a parent's disability, as defined in the bill, shall not be the sole basis of the denial or restriction of such parent's custody or

visitation rights. The bill requires a party who alleges that a parent's disability should be a factor to be considered to not be in the best interests of the child, or should otherwise be a reason to deny or restrict such a parent's custody or visitation rights, to prove that the child's best interests would not be met or served due to such parent's disability. The bill allows a parent with a disability to demonstrate how supportive parenting services would appropriately address any threats to the child's best interests and further allows the court to order that such services be ordered by the court. The bill requires a court to make written findings where the court denies or restricts custody or visitation of a parent with a disability or where supportive parenting services are not ordered. The same requirements apply to the denial or approval of a prospective foster parent with a disability, or removal of a child from the home of a foster parent with a disability, and to the denial of a final order of adoption wherein the prospective adoptive parent has a disability. (18101114D, 18101471D)

HB 614 (Price) (HHWI) provides that the Board of Social Work may license baccalaureate social workers, master's social workers, and clinical social workers, as those terms are defined, and may register persons proposing to obtain supervised post-degree experience in the practice of social work. (18101583D)

HB 935 (Hope) (HCT) eliminates the requirement that a person agree to abide by the plan for mandatory outpatient treatment before mandatory outpatient treatment may be ordered. (18102532D)

HB 979 (Rodman) (HHWI) directs the State Board of Health to adopt regulations establishing the action level for lead in drinking water as no more than 10 parts per billion beginning January 1, 2019, and no more than five parts per billion beginning January 1, 2023. The bill authorizes the Board to establish lower action levels for lead in drinking water. (18101617D)

HJ 109 (Gooditis) (HRUL) requests the Department of Medical Assistance Services to (i) identify the current transportation needs of individuals with disabilities, mental illness, and substance abuse problems in the Commonwealth; (ii) determine the extent to which these needs are being met; (iii) identify reoccurring problems associated with such state-funded transportation services, including providers arriving late or failing to show up for a scheduled trip, a lack of consistency in drivers for regularly scheduled trips, inefficient and time-consuming routes, and a general lack of communication between providers and the individuals receiving transportation services; (iv) analyze the cost of expanding state-funded transportation services to cover individuals who have a mental illness or substance abuse problems and are not receiving assistance under the state plan for medical assistance; (v) gather and consider input from all relevant stakeholders regarding such transportation needs and strategies for improving the Commonwealth's transportation services for individuals with disabilities, mental illness, and substance abuse problems; and (vi) make recommendations regarding strategies, policies, or programs that the Commonwealth can utilize to better meet the transportation needs of individuals with disabilities, mental illness, and substance abuse problems, including establishing partnerships with ride-sharing companies. (18103698D)

SB 539 (Hanger) (SRSS) removes certain programs from the list of child day programs exempt from licensure and clarifies that such programs are not considered child day programs and therefore are not subject to licensure. The bill also modifies the terms of certain child day programs

that remain listed as exempt from licensure and requires that such programs (i) file with the Commissioner of Social Services (the Commissioner), prior to beginning operation of a child day program and annually thereafter, a statement indicating the intent to operate a child day program, identifying the Code provision relied upon for exemption from licensure, and certifying that the child day program has disclosed to the parents of children in the program the fact that it is exempt from licensure; (ii) report to the Commissioner all incidents involving serious injury or death to children attending the child day program; (iii) have a person trained and certified in first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) present at the child day program; (iv) comply with background check requirements established by regulations of the Board of Social Services (the Board); (v) maintain daily attendance records; (vi) have an emergency preparedness plan in place; (vii) comply with all applicable laws and regulations governing transportation of children; (viii) comply with certain safe sleep practices for infants; and (ix) post in a visible location notice that the program is not licensed by the Department of Social Services and only certifies basic health and safety requirements. The bill exempts from licensure any program offered by a local school division, operated for no more than four hours per day, staffed by local school division employees, and attended by school-age children who are enrolled in public school within such school division. The bill also modifies staffing ratios for religious-exempt child day centers. The bill directs (a) the Board to promulgate regulations to implement the provisions of the bill and (b) the Commissioner to establish a process to inspect child day programs exempt from licensure and a process to gather and track aggregate data regarding child injuries and deaths that occur at such child day programs. The bill has a delayed effective date of July 1, 2019. (18100827D)

SB 670 (Deeds) (SEH) requires fire departments and emergency medical services agencies to develop curricula for mental health awareness training for their personnel. The bill provides that such personnel who receive the training shall receive appropriate continuing education credits. (18100553D)

Adult Protective Services

HB 1025 (Adams, Les R.) (HHWI) provides that all actions taken or written findings made by a local department of social services regarding an adult protective services investigation are final and not appealable to the Commissioner for Aging and Rehabilitative Services and are not to be considered a final agency action or case decision of the Department for Aging and Rehabilitative Services for the purposes of judicial review under the Virginia Administrative Process Act. (18103770D)

HB 1026 (Adams, Les. R) (HHWI) provides that all written findings and actions of a local department of social services or its director regarding adult protective services investigations are final and shall not be (i) appealable to the Commissioner for Aging and Rehabilitative Services or (ii) considered a final agency action for purposes of judicial review pursuant to the provisions of the Administrative Process Act. (18101587D)

Medicaid

HB 338 (Miyares) (HRUL) directs the Secretary of Health and Human Resources to apply for a waiver to implement a work requirement for able-bodied adult recipients of medical assistance services. (18102781D)

HB 348 (Sickles) (HRUL) requires the Board of Medical Assistance Services to include in the state plan for medical assistance provision for the payment of medical assistance on behalf of individuals described in 42 U.S.C. § 1396a(a)(10)(A)(i)(VIII) who are under 65 years of age and not otherwise eligible for medical assistance and whose household income does not exceed 133 percent of the federal poverty level for a family of that size. The bill provides that such provision shall expire on December 31 of any year in which the federal medical assistance percentage for such individuals falls below the percentages set forth in 42 C.F.R. § 433.10(c)(6). This bill also repeals provisions of the Code of Virginia establishing the Medicaid Innovation and Reform Commission. (18102276D)

Land Use

HB 639 (Boysko) (HRUL) provides that the Department of Transportation shall convene a work group of stakeholders to examine the current statutory and regulatory processes for identifying the location of, and the owners or leaseholders of, fiber optic cable and conduit, as well as other similar communications infrastructure and utilities, that are located under or across from public property or in close proximity to or in an existing or newly acquired public easement or right-of-way, in order to determine whether the current process for relocating such infrastructure as necessary for the construction of a public roadway and associated appurtenances, whether such project is locally or state administered, is appropriately efficient, timely, and cost effective, in order to avoid unnecessary and costly delays in construction. Stakeholders shall include, but are not limited to, representatives from local government, cable and telecommunications industries, the road construction industry, underground utility locating contractors, and the State Corporation Commission. The Department shall assess whether the current permitting and utility registration and relocation procedures and requirements are adequate and reasonable, and shall submit its findings and any recommendations for improving such process to the General Assembly by November 30, 2018. (18102696D)

HB 796 (Hope) (HCCT) requires a locality to give consideration to the need for reasonable modifications to requirements that are necessary to accommodate persons with disabilities when preparing a zoning ordinance. The bill also alters the standard by which a variance shall be granted by adding the phrases "including the safe and easy use thereof" in regard to property and "or would accommodate persons with disabilities as required under the Americans with Disabilities Act."

HJ 77 (Boysko) (HRUL) requests the Department of Transportation to study the feasibility of a statewide dig once policy, including the installation of conduits with bridge construction projects. In conducting its study, the Department shall examine the feasibility of a blanket policy for all nine of its districts and shall consult various stakeholders, such as the Virginia Broadband Advisory Council, the Center for Innovative Technology, telecommunication and cable providers, and utility providers. (18104687D)

Opioids

HB 132 (Bell, John J.) (HHWI) prohibits a prescriber providing treatment for a patient in an emergency department of a corporation, facility, or institution licensed to provide health care from prescribing a controlled substance containing an opioid in a quantity greater than a 10-day supply, as determined in accordance with the prescriber's directions for use. The bill also prohibits a pharmacist from dispensing a controlled substance containing an opioid pursuant to a prescription issued by a prescriber providing treatment to a patient in the emergency department of a corporation, facility, or institution licensed to provide health care unless the prescription complies with the requirements of the bill. (18101289D)

HB 184 (Hayes) (HHWI) authorizes a pharmacist to dispense up to a five-day supply of a Schedule VI drug to an individual who has been displaced from his residence by a natural or man-made disaster; has had his supply of the drug lost, destroyed, or otherwise rendered unusable as a consequence of the disaster; and is unable to tell the pharmacist the identity of the prescriber or his regular pharmacist or pharmacy. The bill also requires the individual to present evidence sufficient to establish, among other things, that the individual had been in lawful possession of the drug pursuant to a prescription provided to another pharmacist and that his health would be in danger without the benefits of the drug. Before prescribing the drug, the pharmacist is required to determine with a reasonable degree of certainty that the requested drug and dosage level are consistent with the drug and its dosage level that had been prescribed to the individual at the time of his displacement from his residence. During the period for which the drug has been dispensed, the pharmacist is required to diligently attempt to ascertain the identity of the prescriber and the identity of the pharmacist or pharmacy in possession of the prescriber's prescription. Upon obtaining such information, the pharmacist is required to take such additional reasonable action as will permit the individual to obtain a new or renewal prescription and resume obtaining the drug pursuant to his prescription. (18103616D)

HB 374 (Yancey) (HCT) provides that if a law-enforcement officer, firefighter, search and rescue personnel, or emergency medical services personnel is exposed to a controlled substance while engaged in the performance of his official duties and such exposure causes bodily injury, the person who knowingly or intentionally possessed such controlled substance is guilty of a Class 6 felony. This provision also applies to exposure to a controlled substance by a police animal performing its lawful duties or being kept in a kennel, pen, or stable while off duty. (18102005D)

HB 479 (McQuinn) (HHWI) provides that a substance abuse or mental health treatment provider licensed by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services or a community services board or behavioral health authority may hire for compensated employment at an adult substance abuse or mental health treatment program a person who was convicted of any barrier crime, provided that the criminal behavior was substantially related to the person's substance abuse or mental illness and the person has been successfully rehabilitated and is not a risk to individuals receiving services. (18102280D)

HB 501 (Hodges) (HHWI) provides that the Board of Health, in consultation with the Board of Pharmacy, shall promulgate regulations requiring a hospice program to establish a process for mitigating the risk of diversion of drugs dispensed to a hospice patient residing at home and for

disposition of any unneeded dispensed drugs by an employee of the hospice program in a manner that is witnessed by the patient, patient's family member, or another employee of the hospice program and documented. (18102626D)

HB 607 (Carr) (HHWI) directs the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services to implement a pilot program to evaluate the recovery community organization model of substance abuse treatment. (18104054D)

HB 793 (Robinson) (HHWI) eliminates the requirement for a practice agreement with a patient care team physician for nurse practitioners who are licensed by the Boards of Medicine and Nursing and have completed at least 1,040 hours of clinical experience as a licensed, certified nurse practitioner. The bill replaces the term "patient care team physician" with the term "collaborating provider" and allows a nurse practitioner who is exempt from the requirement for a practice agreement to enter into a practice agreement to provide collaboration and consultation to a nurse practitioner who is not exempt from the requirement for a practice agreement. The bill establishes title protection for advanced practice registered nurses, nurse practitioners, certified registered nurse anesthetists, certified nurse midwives, and clinical nurse specialists. The bill contains technical amendments. (18104186D)

HB 1194 (Garrett) (HHWI) adds drugs to the list of Schedule I controlled substances. (18101626D)

HB 1222 (Boysko) (HHWI) provides that a person who is authorized by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services to train individuals on the administration of naloxone for use in opioid overdose reversal and who is acting on behalf of an organization that provides services to individuals at risk of experiencing an opioid overdose or training in the administration of naloxone for overdose reversal and that has obtained a controlled substances registration from the Board of Pharmacy may dispense or distribute hypodermic needles and syringes in conjunction with such dispensing of naloxone and that a person to whom naloxone has been distributed by such individual may possess hypodermic needles and syringes in conjunction with such possession of naloxone. This bill includes an emergency clause. (18104520D)

HB 1303 (Garrett) (HHWI) provides that a veterinarian shall not prescribe medication unless a bona fide veterinarian-client-patient relationship exists and establishes the requirements for a bona fide veterinarian-client-patient relationship. (18102425D)

SB 719 (Dunnavant) (SGL) establishes a Substance Abuse Data Sharing and Analytics Clearinghouse (the Clearinghouse), to be administered by the Secretary of Health and Human Resources in consultation with the Substance Abuse Data Sharing and Analytics Advisory Committee (the Advisory Committee), also created by the bill. To the extent allowed by federal law, state and local health and human services and public safety agencies are required to provide data to the Clearinghouse to be used for data analytics and analysis related to improving the efficiency and efficacy of the treatment and prevention of substance abuse, with a focus on opioid addiction and abuse. The Secretary of Health and Human Resources may also enter into agreements with private entities and public institutions of higher education to further the goals of the Clearinghouse. The bill requires the Secretary to report annually to the Governor and the

General Assembly regarding the results achieved through the use of the Clearinghouse, including the identification of cost savings and policy recommendations. The Advisory Committee shall have 14 members, consisting of three members of the House of Delegates, two members of the Senate, the Secretaries of Health and Human Resources, Public Safety and Homeland Security, and Technology, and six non-legislative citizen members representing local government, the medical profession, and community services boards. The Advisory Committee is charged with advising on all matters related to the Clearinghouse. The bill also makes changes to the Government Data Collection and Dissemination Practices Act to codify that data sharing among state and local agencies in certain circumstances is a proper use of personal data. (18104822D)

Location of Clinics

HB 155 (McQuinn) (Reported from HHWI) provides that the prohibition on locating clinics for the treatment of persons with opiate addiction through the use of methadone or opioid replacements other than opioid replacements approved for the treatment of opioid addiction by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration within one-half mile of a public or private licensed day care center or a public or private K-12 school shall not apply to an applicant for a license to operate in its current location or to relocate an existing facility when the facility is currently located within one-half mile of a public or private licensed day care center or a public or private K-12 school in the City of Richmond, has been licensed and operated as a facility to provide treatment for persons with opiate addiction through the use of methadone or other opioid replacements by another provider immediately prior to submission of the application for a license, and, upon issuance of the license, will be operated by a behavioral health authority. (18100826D)

SB 329 (Dunnavant) (SEH) provides that the prohibition on locating clinics for the treatment of persons with opiate addiction through the use of methadone or opioid replacements other than opioid replacements approved for the treatment of opioid addiction by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration within one-half mile of a public or private licensed day care center or a public or private K-12 school shall not apply to an applicant for a license to operate in its current location or to relocate an existing facility when the facility is currently located within one-half mile of a public or private licensed day care center or a public or private K-12 school in the City of Richmond, has been licensed and operated as a facility to provide treatment for persons with opiate addiction through the use of methadone or other opioid replacements by another provider immediately prior to submission of the application for a license, and, upon issuance of the license, will be operated by a behavioral health authority. (18102967D)

Naloxone

HB 1401 (Herring) (HHWI) adds correctional officers and probation officers who have completed a training program to the list of individuals who may possess and administer naloxone. (18104239D)

SB 635 (Dunnavant) (SEH) requires every hospital that operates an emergency department to develop and implement a protocol for (i) identifying every prescriber who has prescribed opioids to a patient to whom naloxone is administered for the purpose of reversing an opioid overdose in the emergency department or by emergency medical services personnel or a law-enforcement

officer prior to admission to the emergency department and (ii) notifying each such prescriber that the patient has been treated with naloxone for the purpose of reversing an opioid overdose. Such notification shall be made in each case in which naloxone is administered for the purpose of reversing an opioid overdose by a health care provider in a hospital emergency department, emergency medical services personnel, or a law-enforcement officer to a patient to whom opioids have been prescribed by a prescriber. (18102855D)

Prescription Monitoring Program

HB 148 (Rasoul) (HHWI) requires a prescriber to request and review information from the Prescription Monitoring Program prior to issuing a prescription for opioids, including a refill of an existing prescription for opioids. Currently, a prescriber is only required to request information from the Prescription Monitoring Program prior to initiating a new course of treatment that includes the prescribing of opioids anticipated at the onset to last more than seven consecutive days. (18101241D)

HB 313 (Head) (HHWI) provides that the Director of the Department of Health Professions shall annually review data collected by the Prescription Monitoring Program to identify those prescribers who, based on such data, fall within the top 10 percent of prescribers by quantity of covered substances prescribed and shall notify such prescribers thereof. (18101252D)

HB 333 (Yancey) (HHWI) provides that a prescriber initiating a new course of treatment to a human patient that includes the prescribing of opioids, anticipated at the onset of treatment to last more than seven consecutive days, shall not be required to request information about the patient from the Prescription Monitoring Program if the purpose of the prescription is the management of pain associated with cancer. (18103337D)

HB 452 (Yancey) (HHWI) provides that a prescriber initiating a new course of treatment to a human patient that includes the prescribing of opioids, anticipated at the onset of treatment to last more than seven consecutive days, shall not be required to request information about the patient from the Prescription Monitoring Program if the purpose of the prescription is the management of pain associated with fibromyalgia, provided that management of the patient's pain through means other than the prescription of opioids has been unsuccessful. (18103441D)

HB 503 (Mullin) (HHWI) adds the following individuals to the list of individuals to whom the Director of the Department of Health Professions (the Director) may disclose information about a specific recipient contained in the Prescription Monitoring Program: (i) a physician licensed in the Commonwealth or another state who is performing an evaluation of the recipient's fitness for work or to return to work in a safety-sensitive position, as defined by the recipient's employer, at the request of the recipient's employer and (ii) a physician licensed in the Commonwealth or another state who is performing an evaluation of the recipient's fitness for work at a place of employment with a written drug-free workplace policy following an offer of employment but prior to hiring the recipient, upon request of the employer and when the request is consistent with the employer's written drug-free workplace policy. In both cases, the bill requires that the information be requested and released only for the purpose of establishing the recipient's treatment history and that notice be made, in a manner specified by the Director in regulation, to the recipient that

information from the Prescription Monitoring Program may be requested and received by the physician performing the fitness for work or return to work evaluation. (18100080D)

HB 1173 (Pillion) (HHWI) eliminates the surgical or invasive procedure treatment exception to the requirement that a prescriber request certain information from the Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP) when initiating a new course of treatment that includes prescribing opioids for a human patient to last more than seven days. Under current law, a prescriber is not required to request certain information from the PMP for opioid prescriptions of up to 14 days to a patient as part of treatment for a surgical or invasive procedure. The provisions of the bill will expire on July 1, 2022. (18103269D)

HB 1295 (Rasoul) (HHWI) allows the Director of the Department of Health Professions to disclose certain information included in the Prescription Monitoring Program to a public institution of higher education for the purpose of bona fide research or education. (18101242D)

SB 632 (Dunnavant) (SEH) eliminates the surgical or invasive procedure treatment exception to the requirement that a prescriber request certain information from the Prescription Monitoring Program (PMP) when initiating a new course of treatment that includes prescribing opioids for a human patient to last more than seven days. Under current law, a prescriber is not required to request certain information from the PMP for opioid prescriptions of up to 14 days to a patient as part of treatment for a surgical or invasive procedure. The provisions of the bill will expire on July 1, 2022. (18101945D)

SB 728 (Dunnavant) (SEH) requires the Director of the Department of Health Professions to annually review controlled substance prescribing and dispensing patterns. The bill requires the Director to conduct such review in consultation with an advisory panel consisting of representatives from the relevant health regulatory boards, the Department of Health, the Department of Medical Assistance Services, and the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services. The bill requires the Director to make any necessary changes to the criteria for unusual patterns of prescribing and dispensing and report any findings and recommendations for best practices to the Joint Commission on Health Care by November 1 of each year. (18101925D)

SB 735 (Dunnavant) (SEH) allows the Director of the Department of Health Professions to disclose information about a specific recipient of covered substances who is a recipient of medical assistance services to a physician or pharmacist licensed in the Commonwealth or his designee who holds a multistate licensure privilege to practice nursing or a license issued by a health regulatory board within the Department of Health Professions and is employed by the Department of Medical Assistance Services, for the purpose of determining eligibility for and managing the care of the recipient in a Patient Utilization Management Safety or similar program. (18104483D)

Reporting of Overdoses

HB 1347 (Webert) (HHWI) requires the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, state and local law-enforcement agencies, emergency medical services agencies, and hospitals to report information about overdoses of controlled substances within 120 hours of receiving such

information to the Office of the Secretary of Health and Human Resources and for the Secretary to make such information available to public health, law-enforcement, and emergency medical service agencies and fire departments and companies within 120 hours of receiving the information. The bill also requires the Secretary to report this information quarterly to the Governor and for such report to be made available to all public health, law-enforcement, and emergency medical services agencies in the Commonwealth. The bill is a recommendation of the Joint Commission on Health. (18102988D)

SB 804 (Carrico) (SEH) requires the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, state and local law-enforcement agencies, emergency medical services agencies, and hospitals to report information about overdoses of controlled substances within 120 hours of receiving such information to the Office of the Secretary of Health and Human Resources and for the Secretary to make such information available to public health, law-enforcement, and emergency medical service agencies and fire departments and companies within 120 hours of receiving the information. The bill also requires the Secretary to report this information quarterly to the Governor and for such report to be made available to all public health, law-enforcement, and emergency medical services agencies in the Commonwealth. The bill is a recommendation of the Joint Commission on Health.

Procurement

HB 257 (Hope) (HGL) clarifies the definition of "responsible bidder" or "offeror" in the procurement act to provide that a determination of whether a bidder or offeror is responsible shall include a consideration of the bidder's or offeror's previous experience. (18102611D)

Public Safety/Criminal Justice

HB 64 (McQuinn) (HCCT) defines "making of fires," which under current law a locality can regulate or prohibit, as any use of a flame, including bonfires, cooking stoves, torches, and candles.

HB 187 (Hayes) (HCT)/**SB 24** (Spruill) (SCT)/**SB 49** (Cosgrove) (SCT) provides that a registered sex offender who enters an emergency shelter designated by the Commonwealth or any political subdivision thereof and operated in response to a declared state or local emergency shall, as soon as practicable after entry, notify a member of the shelter's staff who is responsible for providing security of such person's status as a registered sex offender. The bill provides that the shelter's staff may access the publicly available information on the Sex Offender and Crimes Against Minors Registry regarding such person and use such information in making reasonable accommodations to ensure the safety of all persons in the shelter; however, no person shall be denied entry solely on the basis of his status as a sex offender unless such entry is otherwise prohibited by law. The bill also requires that such person register with the local law-enforcement agency where the shelter is located within three days of entering the shelter if such person continues to reside in the shelter at that time. (18100352D, 18100809D, 18100660D)

HB 900 (Freitas) (HCT) Requires that any action for the forfeiture of property used in connection with the commission of a crime be stayed until the person whose property is the subject of the forfeiture action has been found guilty of the crime authorizing the forfeiture, regardless of whether he has been sentenced. The bill provides that property may be forfeited even though no finding of

guilt is made if (i) the owner of the property is a fugitive from justice, (ii) there is no identifiable owner of the property, (iii) the property has been abandoned, (iv) the owner denied ownership of the property during the prosecution of the offense, (v) the owner agrees to the forfeiture, (vi) the forfeiture is ordered by the court pursuant to a plea agreement, or (vii) the owner has not submitted a written demand for the return of the property within 21 days from the date the property was seized. The bill also provides that all forfeited cash and negotiable instruments and proceeds from the sale of forfeited property used in connection with crimes involving the manufacture, sale, or distribution of controlled substances or marijuana be deposited into the Drug Offender Assessment and Treatment Fund, which is appropriated by the General Assembly for various drug assessment and drug treatment activities conducted by the Department of Corrections, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Department of Criminal Justice Services, the Commission on the Virginia Alcohol Safety Action Program, and the Office of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court of Virginia. Under current law, such forfeited property is deposited into a Department of Criminal Justice Services fund and used to promote state and local law-enforcement activities. The bill also provides that all forfeited cash, negotiable instruments, and proceeds from the sale of forfeited property seized by a federal agency and received by any state or local agency pursuant to federal law be deposited into the Drug Offender Assessment and Treatment Fund. The bill also requires the Comptroller to report annually to the Governor and the General Assembly on the amount of property forfeited to the Commonwealth and to establish and maintain a publicly available, searchable electronic database containing information regarding all property seized and forfeited. (18104392D)

SB 341 (Peake) (SCT) requires that any action for the forfeiture of property used in connection with the commission of a crime be stayed until the owner of the property or the person in whose custody such property is found has been found guilty of the crime authorizing the forfeiture, regardless of whether he has been sentenced. The bill provides that property may be forfeited even though no finding of guilt is made if (i) the forfeiture is ordered by the court pursuant to a plea agreement or (ii) the owner of the property or the person in whose custody the property is found has not submitted a written demand for the return of the property within one year from the date the property was seized. (18103145D)

SB 463 (Reeves) (SCT) provides that 20 percent of all cash, negotiable instruments, and proceeds from a sale conducted pursuant to § 19.2-386.7 or 19.2-386.12, after deduction of expenses, fees, and costs as provided in § 19.2-386.12, shall be paid into the Drug Offender Assessment and Treatment Fund. The remaining 80 percent of such property and proceeds will continue to be deposited into the special fund of the Department of Criminal Justice Services made available to federal, state, and local agencies to promote law enforcement. The bill provides that promoting law enforcement shall include activities calculated to enhance future investigations, law enforcement training, law enforcement equipment and operations, detention facilities, law enforcement facilities, drug education and drug addiction and rehabilitation programs, pro rata funding, and asset accounting and tracking and other expenses specifically approved by the Department of Criminal Justice Services that promote law enforcement in accordance with this section and regulations adopted by the Criminal Justice Services Board. (18100103D)

SB 813 (Peake) (SCT) provides that a state or local agency that receives a forfeited asset or an equitable share of the net proceeds of a forfeited asset from the Department of Criminal Justice

Services (Department) or from a federal asset forfeiture proceeding shall inform the Department (i) whether such forfeited asset or equitable share was associated with a criminal charge and (ii) if such charge led to a conviction. The bill also provides that the Department shall include such information in the annual report that it provides to the Governor and the General Assembly concerning the sharing of forfeited assets. (18104283D)

Distracted Driving

HB 115 (Webert) (HCT) expands the conduct that constitutes reckless driving to include driving a vehicle without giving proper time and attention to driving. (18101082D)

HB 181 (Collins) (HCT) provides that any person who drives a vehicle on any highway (i) in a negligent manner but does not endanger the life, limb, or property of another or (ii) while using a handheld personal communications device where such use substantially diverts the driver's attention from the operation of the vehicle is guilty of improper driving. Current law authorizes a court to find a person charged with reckless driving not guilty of reckless driving but guilty of improper driving, which under current law is punishable as a traffic infraction with a fine of not more than \$500.

HB 426 (Levine) (HCT) provides that a person who operates a motor vehicle in a careless or distracted manner and causes of serious bodily injury to a pedestrian or person riding a bicycle, electric wheelchair, electric bicycle, wheel chair, skateboard, skates, foot-scooter, animal, or animal-drawn vehicle is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. (18103164D)

HB 506 (Mullin) (HCT) provides that any person who drives a vehicle on any highway (i) in a negligent manner but does not endanger the life, limb, or property of another or (ii) while using a handheld personal communications device where such use substantially diverts the driver's attention from the operation of the vehicle is guilty of improper driving. Current law authorizes a court to find a person charged with reckless driving not guilty of reckless driving but guilty of improper driving, which under current law is punishable as a traffic infraction with a fine of not more than \$500. (18103078D)

HB 510 (Mullin) (HCT) provides that a person who, as a result of driving while in violation of the prohibition on using handheld personal communications devices in certain vehicles, unintentionally causes the death of another person is guilty of involuntary manslaughter, or aggravated involuntary manslaughter if the defendant's conduct was so gross, wanton, and culpable as to show a reckless disregard for human life. The bill establishes the penalty for aggravated involuntary manslaughter as one to 20 years' imprisonment with a mandatory minimum term of incarceration of one year. The bill creates a Class 6 felony if the driving while in violation of the prohibition on using handheld personal communications devices is so gross, wanton, and culpable as to show a reckless disregard for human life and results in the unintentional serious bodily injury of another resulting in permanent and significant physical impairment. (18104256D)

Driver's License Suspension

HB 599 (Carr) (HCT) provides that an individual who is delinquent in child support payments or has failed to comply with a subpoena, summons, or warrant relating to paternity or child support proceedings is entitled to a judicial hearing if he makes a written request within 30 days from service of a notice of intent to suspend or renew his license. Current law provides such an entitlement if such request is made within 10 days from such notice. The bill further allows the Department of Motor Vehicles to renew a driver's license or terminate a license suspension imposed on an individual if such individual has reached an agreement with the Department of Social Services to satisfy the child support payment delinquency within a 20-year period, as opposed to a 10-year period as current law provides, and has made at least one payment of at least five percent of the total delinquency or \$600, whichever is lesser, as opposed to whichever is greater under current law, under such agreement. The bill further provides that, where such a repayment agreement has been entered into and such an individual has failed to comply with such agreement, the Department of Motor Vehicles shall suspend or refuse to renew such individual's driver's license until it has received certification from the Department of Social Services that such individual has entered into a subsequent agreement to pay within a period of 15 years, as opposed to seven under current law, and has paid the lesser amount, as opposed to greater amount under current law, of at least one payment of \$1,200 or seven percent, as opposed to five percent under current law, of the current delinquency. The bill provides that an individual who fails to comply with such a subsequent agreement may enter into a new agreement if such individual has made a payment in the lesser amount, as opposed to the greater amount under current law, of \$1,800 or 10 percent, as opposed to five percent under current law, and agrees to a repayment schedule of not more than 10 years, as opposed to seven years under current law. (18101724D)

HB 633 (Krizek) (HCT) removes the existing provisions that a person's driver's license is suspended (i) when he is convicted of or placed on deferred disposition for a drug offense or (ii) for nonpayment of fines and court costs for offenses not pertaining to the operator or operation of a motor vehicle. The provisions of this bill that affect the Code of Virginia have a delayed effective date of September 1, 2018. (18102698D)

HB 941 (Lopez) (HCT) removes the requirement that a court suspend the driver's license of a person convicted of any violation of the law who fails or refuses to provide for immediate payment of fines or costs. The bill allows a court, after 90 days of nonpayment where the court finds the nonpayment was not an intentional refusal to obey the sentence of the court, to provide additional time for payment, reduce the amount of each payment installment, assign community service in lieu of payment, or waive the unpaid portion in whole or in part. Upon a finding that the nonpayment was an intentional refusal to obey the sentence of the court, a court may suspend the defendant's driver's license until payment in full or until the defendant enters into a payment plan. (18102707D)

SB 111 (Ebbin) (SCT) decriminalizes simple marijuana possession and provides a civil penalty of no more than \$50 for a first violation, \$100 for a second violation, and \$250 for a third or subsequent violation. Current law imposes a maximum fine of \$500 and a maximum 30-day jail sentence for a first offense, and subsequent offenses are a Class 1 misdemeanor. The bill provides that the suspended sentence/substance abuse screening provisions and driver's license suspension

provisions apply only to criminal violations or to civil violations by a juvenile. The bill provides that a court may suspend a driver's license for a civil violation committed by an adult. A civil violation will be treated as a conviction for prohibitions on the purchase or transport of a handgun and disqualification for a concealed handgun permit. (18101142D)

SB 181 (Stanley) (SCT) repeals the requirement that the driver's license of a person convicted of any violation of the law who fails or refuses to provide for immediate payment of fines or costs be suspended. The bill provides that the Commissioner of the Department of Motor Vehicles shall return or reinstate any person's driver's license that was suspended solely for nonpayment of fines or costs. (18101254D)

SB 148 (Edwards) (SCT) removes the existing provisions that a person's driver's license is suspended (i) when he is convicted of or placed on deferred disposition for a drug offense or (ii) for nonpayment of fines and court costs for offenses not pertaining to the operator or operation of a motor vehicle. The provisions of this bill that affect the Code of Virginia have a delayed effective date of September 1, 2018. (18101577D)

SB 578 (Ebbin) (SCT) removes the requirement that a court suspend the driver's license of a person convicted of any violation of the law who fails or refuses to provide for immediate payment of fines or costs. The bill allows a court, after 90 days of nonpayment where the court finds the nonpayment was not an intentional refusal to obey the sentence of the court, to provide additional time for payment, reduce the amount of each payment installment, assign community service in lieu of payment, or waive the unpaid portion in whole or in part. Upon a finding that the nonpayment was an intentional refusal to obey the sentence of the court, a court may suspend the defendant's driver's license until payment in full or until the defendant enters into a payment plan. (18102708D)

Electronic Devices/Trespass

HB 342 (Herring) (HCT) provides that a person who owns property leased to another who peeps or spies, including using an electronic device to peep or spy, into a building or other structure occupied as a dwelling under circumstances that would violate the reasonable expectation of privacy of any person lawfully present in such building or structure is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. Currently, such person must violate the reasonable expectation of the occupant of such building or structure. (18103679D)

SB 186 (Black) (SCT) authorizes a state or local government department, agency, or instrumentality having jurisdiction over criminal law-enforcement or regulatory violations to utilize an unmanned aircraft system without a search warrant when such system is utilized to support any locality for a purpose other than law enforcement. (18101447D)

SB 307 (Cosgrove) (STRAN) authorizes the Virginia Aviation Board to promulgate rules and regulations in reference to unmanned aircraft systems, defined in the bill, and for the Department of Aviation to enforce such rules and regulations. (18103986D)

SB 508 (Carrico) (SCT) allows the Department of State Police and the Department of Transportation to utilize unmanned aircraft systems in surveying the scene of an accident that occurred on a highway and recording images and video following such accident for the purpose of crash reconstruction. (18104197D)

SB 526 (Obenshain) (SCT) provides that any person who, after being given notice to desist, knowingly and intentionally causes any electronic device to enter the area of a dwelling house of another person or the curtilage thereof with the intent to coerce, intimidate, or harass any other person is guilty of a Class 3 misdemeanor and, upon a second or subsequent conviction, is guilty of a Class 2 misdemeanor. The bill also provides that anyone who is required to register with the Sex Offender and Crimes Against Minors Registry who uses or operates an unmanned aircraft system to knowingly and intentionally follow, contact, or capture images of another person is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. Additionally, any respondent of a permanent protective order who uses or operates an unmanned aircraft system to knowingly and intentionally follow, contact, or capture images of the petitioner of the protective order, or the petitioner's family members, is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. The bill also repeals the expiration of the prohibition on local regulation of privately owned, unmanned aircraft systems and clarifies that such prohibition extends to all political subdivisions and not only to localities. (18104450D)

Firearms

SB 350 (Peake) (SFIN) extends from five to 15 years the validity of a concealed handgun permit. (18100516D)

Transportation

HB 9 (Krizek) (HTRAN) requires all occupants of motor vehicles to utilize safety restraints. Current law requires safety belt use only by occupants under the age of 18, drivers, and passengers 18 years of age or older occupying the front seat. (18100423D)

HB 384 (Keam) (HRUL) directs the Secretary of Transportation to conduct a review of the Washington Metrorail Safety Commission Interstate Compact Board membership provisions. (18103775D)

HB 428 (Marshall, Daniel W.) (HTRAN) establishes a minimum speed of 45 miles per hour on interstate highways or other limited access highways with divided roadways, non-limited access highways having four or more lanes, and all primary highways. (18100384D)

HB 475 (Reid) (HTRAN) prohibits the operation of a commercial motor vehicle in a high-occupancy vehicle lane on State Route 267. (18103382D)

HB 489 (Hurst) (HTRAN) clarifies that in localities in which the treasurer or director of finance has entered into an agreement with the Commissioner of the Department of Motor Vehicles (Commissioner) for the Commissioner to refuse to issue or renew vehicle registrations for persons with certain delinquent taxes or fees, the Commissioner shall refuse to issue or renew the vehicle registration of any applicant who owes any local vehicle license fees or delinquent tangible

personal property tax, regardless of whether such fee or tax is related to the vehicle for which the applicant is seeking a vehicle registration or renewal. The bill requires the Department of Motor Vehicles to promulgate regulations consistent with the provisions of the bill. (18102036D)

HB 765 (Jones) (HTRAN) expands the responsibilities of the Office of Intermodal Planning and Investment of the Secretary of Transportation (Office). The bill clarifies the residency requirements for the urban and rural at-large members of the Commonwealth Transportation Board (Board) and provides that no member of a governing body of a locality is eligible to be appointed to the Board during his term of office. The bill provides that the Board's Six-Year Improvement Program shall only commit funds from the State of Good Repair Program, the High Priority Projects Program, or the Construction District Grant Programs to a project or program if such commitment is sufficient to complete the project or program. The bill expands the requirements of the annual report provided by the Commissioner of Highways and requires the Office to submit an annual report as described in the bill. The bill decreases the maximum matching allocation that the Board may make to a locality from \$10 million to \$5 million and provides that such funds can be used for the maintenance of highway systems. The bill changes the amount of Commonwealth funds allocated to the Board for revenue-sharing from no less than \$15 million and no more than \$200 million to not in excess of \$100 million or seven percent of funds available for distribution by the Board from all funds made available for highway purposes, whichever is greater. (18101751D)

SB 104 (Suetterlein) (Reported from STRAN) raises from 80 to 85 miles per hour the speed above which a person who drives a motor vehicle on the highways in the Commonwealth is guilty of reckless driving regardless of the applicable maximum speed limit. (18100616D)

SB 147 (Edwards) (STRAN) requires travel time reliability to be one of the factors used by the Commonwealth Transportation Board in its statewide prioritization process for project selection. (18101565D)

HB 453 (Yancey) (HTRAN) requires that any person appointed to an airport board or authority created by a locality or group of localities (i) have a degree from an accredited university or at least five years of related experience in aerospace engineering, air transportation, business administration and management, aviation management, construction management, or facilities management or similar related degree; (ii) have at least five years of relevant experience as a pilot; (iii) be an attorney in good standing with the Virginia Bar Association; or (iv) have a master of business administration degree. The bill requires such airport boards or authorities who receive funding from the Department of Aviation or Virginia Aviation Board to keep records and submit a public report regarding the receipt and disbursement of such funds. (18101999D)

SB 678 (Deeds) (STRAN) provides that a locality may, by ordinance, establish a speed enforcement program utilizing an automated speed monitoring system that creates recorded images of vehicles traveling at least 10 miles per hour in excess of the maximum applicable speed limit. The penalty imposed for violating applicable speed limits where such violation is established by recorded images produced by a speed monitoring system cannot exceed \$50. The bill provides that a locality may install and operate a speed monitoring system only at residence districts, school crossing zones, and highway work zones. The procedures for operating a speed monitoring system

and issuing summons to violators and the rights of such violators, including the right to appeal to circuit court, parallel those currently in place for red light violations recorded by photo-monitoring systems at traffic lights. (18101223D)

SB 687 (Deeds) (SFIN) lowers the minimum sales and use tax on the sale of a motor vehicle in the Commonwealth from \$75 to \$35. (18100545D)

Towing

HB 1406 (Pogge) (HTRAN) creates a mechanism whereby towing and recovery operators that tow certain abandoned or immobile vehicles on behalf of a law-enforcement agency may recover costs for storage, towing, and recovery fees from such law-enforcement agency. The bill provides that such law-enforcement agency may seek full reimbursement of the costs from the state treasury from the appropriation for criminal charges. (18104430D)

SB 492 (Carrico) (STRAN) increases the maximum hookup and towing fee for passenger vehicles from \$135 to \$150. The bill also increases in Planning District 8 (Northern Virginia) the hookup and initial towing fee for motor vehicles, trailers, and parts thereof from \$135 to \$150 and sets the hookup and initial towing fee at \$250 and \$500, respectively, for medium motor vehicles and heavy motor vehicles, which are defined in the bill. The bill provides that local towing advisory boards may establish reasonable limits on fees charged for the removal of medium and heavy vehicles. The bill contains technical amendments. (18100583D)

Transportation Studies

HJ 58 (Carroll Foy) (HRUL) requests that the Department of Rail and Public Transportation (the Department) identify and recommend potential public transportation services from the Franconia-Springfield Metro Station to Marine Corps Base Quantico in Prince William and Stafford Counties and study the feasibility of extending the Blue Line and other multimodal options such as bus rapid transit along Interstate 95 and U.S. Route 1. The Department shall report on its findings and recommendations on the first day of the 2019 and 2020 Regular Sessions of the General Assembly. (18102664D)

HJ 68 (Roem) (HRUL) requests that the Department of Transportation study the feasibility of implementing improvements to State Route 28 in Prince William County between the City of Manassas Park and Fairfax County. (18103805D)

VI. “Watch List”/May Have State Revenue/Policy Implications

Miscellaneous

HB 224 (Krizek) (HED) requires the Board of Education to make regulations to require each new public school bus purchased for the transportation of students to be equipped with a seat belt consisting of a lap belt and shoulder strap or harness in every seat. The bill requires each school board to ensure that no later than July 1, 2036, each school bus that it uses for the transportation of students is equipped with a seat belt in every seat. (18101489D)

HB 566 (Gooditis) (HCT) requires the Virginia Conflict of Interest and Ethics Advisory Council to conduct an annual inspection of a random sample of disclosure statements filed with the Council to determine compliance with applicable disclosure requirements and limitations on gifts, the accuracy of information disclosed, and whether filing deadlines were met. The bill requires such random sample to include the disclosure forms of (i) one member of the House of Delegates and one Senator and (ii) one percent of all state officers and employees and one percent of all lobbyists who file such forms. (18100900D)

HB 605 (Carr) (HCCT) authorizes any locality to adopt an ordinance prohibiting any person from leaving a motor vehicle unattended while the motor vehicle is running, including a vehicle that remains stationary in the parked or neutral position. Such ordinance shall not apply to any commercial, law-enforcement, fire, or emergency medical services vehicle. (18103501D)

HJ 97 (Gilbert) (HRUL) directs the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission to study and report on the efficiency and effectiveness of pretrial services agencies in the Commonwealth. (18104124D)

HJ 106 (Gooditis) (HRUL) requests the Broadband Advisory Council to develop a system for rating communities that indicates where the most people can be served by increased broadband coverage for the least cost. (18101025D)

SB 20 (Chase) (SRUL) creates the Red Tape Reduction Commission (the Commission) to develop and maintain a state regulatory baseline of all current state regulatory requirements, with the initial baseline to be completed by January 1, 2020. The bill defines a regulatory requirement as any action required to be taken or information required to be provided in accordance with a statute or regulation in order to access government services or operate and conduct business and excludes requirements that are necessary to conform to changes in Virginia statutory law or the appropriation act where no agency discretion is involved or to meet requirements of federal law or regulations. The bill also provides that after the regulatory baseline has been established, any subsequent regulatory requirement proposed by an agency that is not included in the initial state regulatory baseline is considered a new regulatory requirement and requires the approval of the Commission before it may be enacted. The bill prohibits the Commission from approving a new regulation unless it replaces or repeals at least two existing regulations, until the total baseline has been reduced by 35 percent. Thereafter, approvals and corresponding replacement or repeal by the Commission shall be on a one-for-one basis. In addition, the bill provides for the Commission to review current state regulatory requirements and provide recommendations to the Governor and

General Assembly on measures to reduce the baseline regulatory requirements. The bill requires the Commission to submit a report to the Governor and General Assembly by November 1, 2018, on (i) the organizational structure of the Commission, (ii) duties of staff, and (iii) guidelines for determining what constitutes a regulatory requirement. (18100264D)

Animals

HB 865 (Orrock) (HAG) authorizes any local governing body to adopt an ordinance that requires any pet shop or dealer in companion animals to furnish a bond of as much as \$5,000 for each out-of-state commercial breeder whose animals the shop or dealer offers for sale. (18100009D)

HB 870 (Orrock) (HCCT) authorizes a locality to require by ordinance that a pet shop furnish a cash bond of up to \$5,000 per dealer from whom the pet shop has obtained an animal for sale within the past year. The bill requires that the cash bond be held in escrow until the pet shop is no longer in business, the pet shop has not conducted business with such dealer within the past year, or the cash bond is disbursed to a purchaser of an animal that is unfit for purchase. (18101098D)

Elections

SB 521 (Obenshain) (Reported from SCT) requires local electoral boards to direct general registrars to investigate the list of registered voters whenever the number of registered voters in a county or city exceeds the population of persons age 18 or older, based on the most recent population estimate of the Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service of the University of Virginia. The bill also requires the local electoral boards to direct the general registrars to investigate the list of persons voting at an election whenever the number of persons voting at any election in a county or city exceeds the number of persons registered to vote in that county or city. The Department of Elections is required to provide certain data to any general registrar conducting such an investigation for the registrar's use during the investigation. The bill requires local electoral boards to make reports of the findings to the State Board and requires such reports to be made public. (18103155D)

Environment

SB 211 (Stuart) (SLG) authorizes a locality to show in the locality's comprehensive plan the locality's long-range recommendations for groundwater and surface water availability, quality, and sustainability. The bill requires the local planning commission to survey and study groundwater and surface water availability, quality, and sustainability in the preparation of a comprehensive plan. (18100926D)

SB 219 (Lewis) (SPE) provides for a referendum at the November 6, 2018, election to approve or reject an amendment to allow the General Assembly to authorize the governing bodies of counties, cities, and towns to provide for a partial exemption from local real property taxation, within such restrictions and upon such conditions as may be prescribed, of improved real estate subject to recurrent flooding upon which flooding abatement, mitigation, or resiliency efforts have been undertaken. (18104027D)

SB 340 (Peake) (Passed Senate) Requires the Director of the Department of Environmental Quality to prioritize cost effective technologies to reduce nutrient loads of total phosphorus, total nitrogen, or nitrogen-containing ammonia over other water quality improvement methods in distributing grants from the Virginia Water Quality Improvement Fund subsequent to satisfaction of nutrient reductions of regulations, permits, or the Chesapeake Bay TMDL Watershed Implementation Plan. The bill places certain limitations on grants for technologies to reduce nitrogen-containing ammonia. The bill also requires the Department of Environmental Quality to prepare a preliminary estimate of the amount and timing of Water Quality Improvement Grants required to fund projects to reduce loads of nitrogen-containing ammonia at certain levels based on an estimate of the anticipated range of costs for all publicly owned treatment works if the State Water Control Board were to adopt the 2013 Aquatic Life Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Ammonia published by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (18103170D-E)

SB 344 (Peake) (Passed Senate) directs the State Water Control Board not to adopt certain U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) freshwater ammonia water quality criteria (the Criteria) until all other states in EPA Regions III and IV have done so, unless the EPA Administrator informs the Commonwealth in writing that such timing is unlawful under the federal Clean Water Act. The bill also directs the Department of Environmental Quality to (i) identify any other states that have adopted the Criteria as of July 1, 2018; (ii) identify those procedures for the implementation of the Criteria that will minimize the impact of such implementation on Virginia sewerage systems while complying with the Clean Water Act; and (iii) report its findings to the Chairmen of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Conservation and Natural Resources, the House Committee on Agriculture, Chesapeake and Natural Resources, the Senate Finance Committee, and the House Appropriations Committee by November 1, 2018. (18105302D-S1)

SJ 21 (Lewis) (SPE) provides that the General Assembly may authorize a county, city, or town to partially exempt any real estate subject to recurring flooding upon which flooding abatement, mitigation, or resiliency efforts have been undertaken. (18102801D)

Freedom of Information Act

HB 213 (Mullin) (HGL) requires that formal advisory opinions issued by the Virginia Freedom of Information Advisory Council (Council) be approved by the Council and, after such approval, be published on the Council's website. The bill also provides that no officer, employee, or member of a public body shall be found to have willfully and knowingly violated certain enumerated provisions of the Freedom of Information Act if the alleged violation resulted from his good faith reliance on a formal advisory opinion of the Council made in response to his written request for such opinion and such opinion was made after a full disclosure of the facts. (18101377D)

HB 228 (Cole) (HGL) provides that notwithstanding any provision of law requiring a public record to be retained in a tangible medium, an agency may retain any public record in an electronic medium, provided that the record remains accessible for the duration of its retention schedule and meets all other requirements of the Virginia Public Records Act (§ 42.1-76 et seq.). The bill provides that this provision shall not be deemed to affect any law governing the retention of exhibits received into evidence in a criminal case in any court. (18102370D)

SB 730 (DeSteph) (SGL) clarifies that the definition of "public record" does not include records that are not prepared for or used in the transaction of public business. The bill defines "social media account" and creates a new discretionary exemption for social media records of General Assembly members when such records relate to the use of a social media account by a member in such member's individual capacity. The bill requires the public body to be a necessary party in any enforcement proceeding. (18100455D)

Human Services

SJ 53 (Deeds) (SRUL) directs the Virginia Housing Commission to study accessory dwelling structures, defined as additional living quarters on single-family dwelling structures that are independent of the primary dwelling unit. In conducting the study, the Commission is to review (i) the prevalence and necessity for accessory dwelling structures, (ii) relevant provisions of the Uniform Statewide Building Code, and (iii) the feasibility of changing land use and zoning practices in order to facilitate their expanded use. The bill also directs the Commission to make recommendations concerning the use and placement of accessory dwelling structures. (18103105D)

Land Use

HB 245 (Krizek) (HCCT) provides that a nonconforming use may be continued so long as the use is not discontinued for more than one year and meets other conditions. Existing law provides that such use shall not be discontinued for more than two years. (18100239D)

Public Safety

SB 33 (Stanley) (SCT) eliminates the requirement that the Virginia Department of Transportation receive written assurance from the Federal Highway Administration of the U.S. Department of Transportation that Virginia will not lose any federal funds as a prerequisite to implementing revisions enacted in 2017 that except persons who have been placed on deferred disposition for simple possession of marijuana, subject to certain exceptions, from the existing provision that a person loses his driver's license for six months when convicted of or placed on deferred disposition for a drug offense. The bill contains an emergency clause. (18100452D)

SB 457 (Howell) (SCT) provides that upon request of a crime victim or a witness in a criminal prosecution of a violent felony, law enforcement, the attorney for the Commonwealth, counsel for a defendant, and the Department of Corrections are prohibited from disclosing any telephone number or email address of such victim or witness except to the extent that such disclosure is required by law, necessary for law-enforcement purposes, or permitted by the court. The bill also provides that during any criminal proceeding, upon motion of the defendant or the attorney for the Commonwealth, a judge may prohibit testimony as to any telephone number or email address of a victim or witness if the judge determines that this information is not material under the circumstances of the case. This bill is a recommendation of the Virginia State Crime Commission. (18103936D)

Studies

HJ 29 (Bell, Richard P.) (HRUL) directs the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission (JLARC) to conduct a comprehensive review of the Children's Services Act (§ 2.2-5200 et seq.), including its administration, structure, funding sources, and covered services. The resolution directs JLARC to make recommendations for improvement in these areas and to ensure the future success of the Children's Services Act. (18102427D)

HJ 93 (Lopez) (HRUL) directs the Department of Environmental Quality to study whether the planting and preservation of trees shall be certified as a stormwater best management practice and, if so, how much credit shall be awarded. (18104546D)

Transportation

SB 601 (Vogel) (STRAN) exempts Planning District 16 (George Washington) from any requirement by a towing advisory board for written authorization, in addition to a written contract, in the event that a vehicle is being removed from private property. The bill requires that localities in Planning District 16 establish by ordinance (i) a hookup and initial towing fee of \$135; (ii) an additional fee of \$25 for towing at night, on weekends, or on a holiday; and (iii) that no fee pursuant to clause (ii) shall be charged more than twice for a tow. (18103338D)

SB 400 (Lewis) (SPE) provides for a referendum at the November 6, 2018, general election to approve or reject an amendment to the Constitution that would require the General Assembly to maintain permanent and separate Transportation Funds. The amendment directs that revenues dedicated to Transportation Funds on January 1, 2018, by general law, other than a general appropriation law, shall be deposited to the Transportation Funds, unless the General Assembly by general law, other than a general appropriation law, alters the revenues dedicated to the Funds. The amendment limits the use of Funds moneys to transportation and related purposes. The amendment specifies that the General Assembly may borrow from the Funds for other purposes only by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house and that the loan must be repaid with reasonable interest within four years. (18103906D)

VII. Legislation Provided for Information

HJ 40 (Yancey) (HRUL) expresses the sense of the General Assembly that the complicated regulatory hurdles associated with employing workers under the age of 18 make it difficult to get them the experience they need to be productive workers and that early outreach to students may help facilitate getting students on a career track earlier. (18104079D)

SB 199 (DeSteph) (SCT) provides that before bringing a civil action based on the failure to remove an architectural barrier, as defined in the bill, to access into an existing public accommodation, the aggrieved person shall provide to the owners or operators a written notice that (i) provides the name of the individual alleging a failure to remove the architectural barrier; (ii) provides the date, place, and manner in which the aggrieved person discovered the alleged violation; (iii) cites the law alleged to be violated; (iv) identifies each architectural barrier that is the subject of an alleged violation and specifies its location on the premises; and (v) provides a reasonable period for response, which shall not be less than 60 days after receipt of notice. The bill prohibits the aggrieved person from including in the notice a request or demand for money or an offer or agreement to accept money but provides that such notice may offer to engage in settlement negotiations before litigation. The owner or operator may submit to the aggrieved person within the time period either a notice of the correction describing each correction and the manner in which the correction addresses the alleged violation or a notice of explanation if the owner or operator concludes that an alleged violation has not occurred and that a correction is not necessary. The bill defines "aggrieved person" as a person with a disability who patronized or attempted to patronize a public accommodation, encountered a barrier to his access to the public accommodation, and experienced denial of access to the public accommodation based on his disability. (18100156D)

SB 481 (Reeves) (SCT) decreases the time period in which a plaintiff who takes a voluntary nonsuit may recommence this action from six months to 14 days from the date the nonsuit was entered. The bill does not change the provision allowing for recommencement of the action within the original period of limitation, if longer than 14 days from the date the nonsuit was entered. The bill further provides that a plaintiff who has taken a voluntary nonsuit shall serve the defendant within three months of the recommencement of the action. The bill contains a technical amendment. (18103995D)

SB 606 (Ebbin) (SRSS) establishes in the Department of Social Services an Office of Immigrant Assistance (the Office) to assist persons lawfully entering the United States and the Commonwealth for the purpose of becoming citizens. The Office shall provide (i) advice and assistance regarding the citizenship application process; (ii) assistance with finding and securing employment, housing, and services for which such persons may be eligible; (iii) information to localities about state programs that help such persons find and secure employment, housing, and services for which they may be eligible; and (iv) information to localities and immigrant service organizations regarding health epidemics and unlawful predatory actions, such as human trafficking, gang recruitment, and fraudulent financial and other schemes, to which communities of such persons may be especially vulnerable. (18103009D)

Administration of Government

SB 414 (McDougle) (SFIN) provides for the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to issue permits for the operation of a micro market, which is defined in the bill as an unattended, self-checkout retail food establishment located in the interior of a building that is accessible to a defined population, such as the employees of a particular employer or occupants of the building in which the micro market is located, and is not accessible to the general public. The bill establishes minimum standards for the operation of a micro market and provides that any person who operates a micro market without the required permit or violates a condition of such permit is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. (18104431D)

SB 371 (Chafin) (SLG) authorizes a locality to establish, conduct, and regulate public boating, canoeing, kayaking, and tubing activities on property adjacent to public waterways and to set apart for such use any land or buildings owned or leased by it and obtain licenses or permits for such use on land not owned or leased by it. The bill also exempts such localities, and the owners of property leased or licensed for such use, from liability for injuries to a person or his property on systems of trails for hiking, biking, and horseback riding and from boating, canoeing, kayaking, or tubing activities on property adjacent to public waterways in the absence of gross negligence or willful misconduct. Current law exempts such localities, and the owners of property leased or licensed for such use, from liability only for injuries to a person or property on systems of trails used for all-terrain vehicles or off-road motorcycles in the absence of gross negligence or willful misconduct. (18100725D)

Animals

SB 28 (Stanley) (SFIN) prohibits appropriating or expending state funds for or to any organization, whether public or private, to carry out any medically unnecessary scientific or medical research that causes significant pain or distress to a dog or cat. The bill defines "significant pain or distress" to include any procedure or condition classified under pain and distress category E by the Department of Agriculture. In addition to any other applicable penalty, any person violating the prohibition on expending state funds for such research will be liable for a civil penalty not to exceed \$50,000 per incident. (18105009D-S1)

SB 571 (DeSteph) (SFIN) requires a representative of a releasing agency, animal control officer, law-enforcement officer, or humane investigator, upon taking custody of any companion animal from a person in the course of his official duties, to obtain a signed statement from such person indicating whether, if known, the companion animal has bitten a person or other animal and the circumstances and date of such bite. The bill requires any representative of a releasing agency, animal control officer, law-enforcement officer, or humane investigator, upon release of a companion animal for (i) adoption, (ii) return to a rightful owner, or (iii) transfer to another agency, to disclose, if known, that a companion animal has bitten a person or other animal and the circumstances and date of such bite. Willful failure to disclose such information is punishable by a civil penalty not to exceed \$1,000. The bill makes technical amendments with regard to use of the definition of "releasing agency." (18100873D)

SB 729 (DeSteph) (SCT) provides that a person who commits an act of aggravated cruelty on a companion animal is guilty of a Class 6 felony. The bill defines "aggravated cruelty" and "torture." The bill increases from a Class 1 misdemeanor to a Class 6 felony the penalty for torturing, killing, or willfully inflicting inhumane injury or pain to a dog or cat. Current law requires that the dog or cat die as a direct result of the torture or cruelty before the violation is a Class 6 felony. (18100183D)

Education

HB 81 (Krizek) (HED) eliminates the requirement that school boards appoint a new division superintendent (i) within 180 days after a vacancy occurs or (ii) within 60 days after an appointed division superintendent who has not yet assumed his office is granted a release from such appointment. (18101003D)

HB 438 (Bulova) (HCT) prohibits any person who is an employee, contractor, or agent of a public school or accredited private school from assisting an employee, contractor, or agent in obtaining a new job if such person knows or has probable cause to believe that such employee, contractor, or agent engaged in sexual misconduct regarding a minor or student. (18102260D)

HB 685 (Ransone) (HST) establishes the Cybersecurity Student Loan Repayment Grant Program, to be administered by the State Council of Higher Education for Virginia (the Council), whereby renewable grants of up to \$20,000 of matching state and employer funds are provided on a competitive basis to an individual who (i) either (a) graduated within the past year from a public institution of higher education or nonprofit private institution of higher education with an undergraduate or graduate degree in computer science or another academic program recognized by the Council to prepare an individual for a career in cybersecurity and who resides in the Commonwealth or (b) has served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States, was discharged or released within the past year from such service under conditions other than dishonorable, gained experience or received training in computer science during such service, and resides in the Commonwealth and (ii) accepts an offer of employment in a computer science position with any federal or state organization, including any federal or state military or defense organization, that is located in the Commonwealth or any private organization that contractually provides cybersecurity services for any such federal or state organization and that is located in the Commonwealth. The bill contains provisions relating to program administration and dissemination of information and reporting on the program. (18100586D)

HB 711 (Adams, Dawn M.) (HRUL) establishes the 19-member Commission on Educational Parity (the Commission), consisting of six members of the House Committee on Education, four members of the Senate Committee on Education and Health, four members of the Board of Education, and five non-legislative citizen members, including at least one member of a parent-teacher association and at least one teacher, for the purpose of ensuring that the General Assembly and the Board of Education collaborate in the fulfillment of their constitutional duty to provide a system of high quality public elementary and secondary schools in the Commonwealth. The bill requires the Commission to (i) determine legislative priorities for achieving parity in educational outcomes for each public elementary and secondary school student in the Commonwealth, (ii) review the extent to which effective public elementary and secondary school teachers and

principals are equitably distributed throughout the Commonwealth and make recommendations regarding how to more equitably distribute such effective personnel throughout the Commonwealth, and (iii) review the standards for public school buildings and maintenance and make recommendations regarding how to more equitably ensure the physical quality of the learning environment in each public elementary and secondary school. The provisions of the bill sunset on July 1, 2021. (18103025D)

SB 80 (Favola) (SRUL) establishes the School Health Advisory Board in the executive branch to advise the General Assembly and the Governor on pending or proposed legislation concerning the role of employees in public elementary or secondary schools in providing health care services at such schools and provide guidance on any associated training requirements. (18100382D)

SB 303 (Marsden) (SEH) requires each school board to (i) develop and implement a policy to prohibit the use of tobacco products and nicotine vapor products on a school bus, on school property, or at a school-sponsored activity and (ii) include in its code of student conduct a prohibition against possessing tobacco products or nicotine vapor products on a school bus, on school property, or at a school-sponsored activity. (18102353D)

SB 401 (Lewis) (SRUL) directs the Department of Environmental Quality and the Department of Education to update the "Window into a Green Virginia" curriculum developed by the Departments for sixth grade science to include a unit on the benefits, including the energy benefits, of recycling and reuse. (18102800D)

Charter Schools

SB 516 (Obenshain) (SEH) authorizes the Board of Education (the Board) to establish regional charter school divisions consisting of at least two but not more than three existing school divisions in regions in which each underlying school division has (i) an enrollment of more than 3,000 students and (ii) one or more schools that have accreditation denied status for two out of the past three years. The bill requires such regional charter school divisions to be supervised by a school board that consists of eight members appointed by the Board and one member appointed by the localities of each of the underlying divisions. The bill authorizes the school board, after a review by the Board, to review and approve public charter school applications in the regional charter school divisions and to contract with the applicant. The bill requires that the state share of Standards of Quality per pupil funding of the underlying school district in which the student resides be transferred to such school. (18103149D)

K-12 Studies

HJ 19 (Bell, Richard P.) (HRUL)/**SJ 62** (Newman) (SRUL) continues for one additional year the Joint Committee of the Senate Committee on Education and Health and the House Committee on Education to Study the Future of Public Elementary and Secondary Education in the Commonwealth, consisting of six members of the Senate and seven members of the House Committee on Education. (18103172D, 18103703D)

SB 738 (Newman) (SRUL) establishes the 20-member Commission on the Future of Public Elementary and Secondary Education (the Commission), consisting of seven members of the House Committee on Education, six members of the Senate, five non-legislative citizen members, the Superintendent of Public Instruction or his designee, and the Secretary of Education or his designee, for the purpose of ensuring a deliberate, thoughtful, coordinated, and year-round approach to legislative education reform in the Commonwealth. The bill requires the Commission to (i) collaborate with the Board of Education, the Department of Education, the Standards of Learning Innovation Committee, and other interested stakeholders to study (a) the need for revisions to or reorganization of the Standards of Quality with a particular emphasis on the effective use of educational technology, (b) emerging education issues in the Commonwealth, and (c) the future of public elementary and secondary education in the Commonwealth and (ii) establish and appoint members from a variety of stakeholder organizations to subcommittees in distinct subject matter areas. The provisions of the bill sunset on July 1, 2021. (18101932D)

School Calendar

HB 36 (Kory) (HED) makes local school boards responsible for setting the school calendar and determining the opening day of the school year and eliminates the post-Labor Day opening requirement and "good cause" scenarios for which the Board of Education may grant waivers of this requirement. (18100646D)

HB 38 (Habeb) (HED) makes local school boards responsible for setting the school calendar and determining the opening day of the school year and eliminates the post-Labor Day opening requirement and "good cause" scenarios for which the Board of Education may grant waivers of this requirement. (18101695D)

HB 354 (Reid) (HED) makes local school boards responsible for setting the school calendar and determining the opening day of the school year and eliminates the post-Labor Day opening requirement and "good cause" scenarios for which the Board of Education may grant waivers of this requirement. (18102549D)

HB 372 (Robinson) (HED) makes local school boards responsible for setting the school calendar and determining the opening day of the school year and eliminates the post-Labor Day opening requirement and "good cause" scenarios for which the Board of Education may grant waivers of this requirement. The bill requires local school boards that set the school calendar with a pre-Labor Day opening date, except those schools that were granted a "good cause" waiver for the 2017-2018 school year, to close all schools in the division from (i) the Thursday immediately preceding Labor Day through Labor Day or (ii) the Friday immediately preceding Labor Day through the Tuesday immediately succeeding Labor Day. (18101760D)

SB 300 (Favola) (SEH) makes local school boards responsible for setting the school calendar and determining the opening day of the school year and eliminates the post-Labor Day opening requirement and "good cause" scenarios for which the Board of Education may grant waivers of this requirement. (18101469D)

Textbooks

SB 785 (Surovell) (SEH) prohibits local school boards from requiring the use of any electronic textbook in any course in grades six through 12 unless the school board adopts a plan to ensure that by July 1, 2020, (i) each student enrolled in such course will have access to a personal computing device capable of supporting such textbooks and (ii) the relevant school has adequate connectivity, which the bill defines as bandwidth of at least one megabit per second per enrolled student. (18103352D)

Elections

SB 564 (Obenshain) (SCT) provides that a clerk of court shall make non-confidential court records available to the public upon request. The bill specifies that such records shall be provided no later than 30 days after the request. The bill further provides that the clerk may charge a fee for responding to such request that shall not exceed the actual cost incurred in accessing, duplicating, reviewing, supplying, or searching for the requested records. Finally, the bill requires the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court to make available to the public an online case information system of non-confidential information for criminal cases by July 1, 2019. (18104550D)

Environment

HB 400 (Keam) (HCCT) authorizes any locality in the Chesapeake Bay watershed to adopt an ordinance providing for the planting and replacement of trees during the land development process. Current law only allows a locality with a population density of at least 75 persons per square mile to adopt such an ordinance. The bill authorizes such an ordinance to exceed the requirements set out in the section. (18102199D)

HB 771 (Jones) (HAG) creates an advisory board and a laboratory to monitor the effects of the Sustainable Water Infrastructure for Tomorrow (SWIFT) Project being undertaken by the Hampton Roads Sanitation District (HRSD). The bill establishes an eight-member advisory board called the Potomac Aquifer Recharge Oversight Committee (the Committee), directing it to ensure that the SWIFT Project is monitored independently. The bill provides that the Committee shall consist of the State Health Commissioner, the Director of the Department of Environmental Quality, the Executive Director of the Hampton Roads Planning District Commission, the two Co-Directors of the Laboratory, the Director of the Occoquan Watershed Monitoring Laboratory, and two Virginia citizens appointed by the Governor, and the bill also provides for two nonvoting members. The Committee is required by the bill to meet at least quarterly during the initial three years of its existence. The bill also authorizes the Committee to appoint a science and technical advisory council and directs the Committee to request funding from HRSD for the first three years of monitoring of the recharge of the aquifer. The bill also creates the Potomac Aquifer Recharge Monitoring Laboratory (the Laboratory) at Old Dominion University (ODU), placing it under the direction of an ODU faculty member and the co-direction of a faculty member at Virginia Tech. The bill provides that the Laboratory shall monitor the impact of the SWIFT Project on the Potomac Aquifer, manage testing data, and conduct water sampling and analysis. The bill authorizes both the Commissioner of the Department of Health and the State Water Control Board

to issue emergency orders to halt injection or make any change to any facility of the SWIFT Project. (18104334D)

SB 507 (Carrico) (SACNR) provides that in a locality that is located entirely outside of the Chesapeake Bay watershed, the State Water Control Board and the Department of Environmental Quality shall apply the water quality and water quantity requirements that were in effect prior to July 1, 2014. (18103946D)

SB 693 (Lewis) (SFIN) establishes the Virginia Waterway Maintenance Grant Program and Fund, administered by the Virginia Port Authority (the Authority), to provide grants, from funds transferred to the Fund from Commonwealth Port Fund, to local governing bodies that propose certain dredging projects and related activities. The bill directs the Authority to manage the Grant Program by developing guidelines and procedures for the application process and for the awarding of annual grants. (18102798D)

Health and Human Services

HB 192 (Yancey) (HHWI) directs the State Department of Health (the Department) to adopt regulations regarding the use of gray water and rainwater. The regulations shall provide standards for the use of rainwater harvesting systems. The bill also directs the Department to consider recognizing rainwater as an independent source of fresh water. (18101454D)

HB 216 (Krizek) (HHWI)/**SB 156** (Edwards) (SCT) provides that the annual report that is required to be filed by a guardian with the local department of social services must also include a report by a licensed physician, licensed psychologist, or other licensed professional who has examined the incapacitated person no more than 90 days prior to the end of the applicable reporting period. The bill further provides that a court may issue a summons or motion to show cause why the guardian has not filed a timely annual report upon notification from the local department of social services that such report has not been filed. (18101380D, 18101381D)

HB 241 (Brewer) (HHWI) lowers from three years to two years the amount of time a child must have continuously resided with or been under the physical custody of the prospective close relative adoptive parent in order for the adoption proceeding to commence in circuit court and be exempt from the parental placement provisions. (18103409D)

HB 278 (Collins) (HCT) provides that a court may adjust the costs of a guardian ad litem's services for good cause shown or upon the failure of the guardian ad litem to substantially comply with the standards adopted for attorneys appointed as guardians ad litem. (18103667D)

HB 309 (Watts) (HHWI) increases the staffing and care standards in nursing homes to require a minimum of specific direct care services to each resident per 24-hour period. (18103092D)

HB 456 (Filler-Corn) (HHWI) repeals provisions authorizing an obligee to petition for and a circuit court to order the suspension of any state-issued license to engage in a health care profession or occupation when an obligor is delinquent or in default in the payment of a federally guaranteed or state-guaranteed educational loan or work-conditional scholarship. (18101926D)

HB 832 (Bell, Richard P.) (HHWI) authorizes the State Health Commissioner to accept, review, and issue a certificate of public need for open heart services in Planning District 8, provided that certain conditions are met. The bill provides that the Commissioner shall not deny the application on the basis of the economic or service volumes impact on existing providers. (18102448D)

HJ 81 (Delaney) (HRUL)/**SJ 47** (Ebbin) (SRUL) designates the third full week of September, in 2018 and in each succeeding year, as Fall Prevention Awareness Week in Virginia. (18103457D, 18100470D)

HJ 84 (Plum) (HRUL) encourages the Governor to enter into an agreement with the U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services to extend to all eligible residents of the Commonwealth the full range of services, benefits, and programs available under federal law and regulations through the Medicaid program. (18102342D)

SB 121 (Wexton) (Senate Floor) repeals the expiration date and contingency on the requirement that the following individuals undergo fingerprint-based national criminal history background checks: (i) applicants for employment by, employees of, applicants to serve as volunteers with, and volunteers with any licensed family day system, child day center exempt from licensure pursuant to § 63.2-1716, registered family day home, or family day home approved by a family day system; (ii) applicants for licensure as a family day system, registration as a family day home, or approval as a family day home by a family day system, as well as their agents and any adult living in such family day home; and (iii) individuals who apply for or enter into a contract with the Department of Social Services under which a child day center, family day home, or child day program will provide child care services funded by the Child Care and Development Block Grant of 2014, as well as the applicant's current or prospective employees and volunteers, agents, and any adult living in the child day center or family day home. (18100999D-E)

SB 290 (McClellan) (SGL) expands from specific localities to any locality the scope of existing enabling legislation related to affordable dwelling unit ordinances, making such legislation applicable statewide. Other existing statewide provisions related to affordable dwelling unit ordinances are repealed and references to those provisions are deleted. (18101959D)

SB 305 (Dance) (SEH)/**SB 327** (Ruff) (SEH) directs the Department of Health, in partnership with the Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Commission, the Department for Aging and Rehabilitative Services, and the Alzheimer's Association, to incorporate in its existing, relevant public health outreach programs information (i) to educate health care providers on the importance of early detection and timely diagnosis of cognitive impairment, validated cognitive assessment tools, the value of a Medicare Annual Wellness visit for cognitive health, and the new Medicare care planning billing code for individuals with cognitive impairment and (ii) to increase understanding and awareness of early warning signs of Alzheimer's disease and other types of dementia, the value of early detection and diagnosis, and how to reduce the risk of cognitive decline, particularly among persons in diverse communities who are at greater risk of developing Alzheimer's disease and other types of dementia. (18102052D, 18102673D)

SB 347 (Peake) (SEH) requires that the information physicians report on a patient diagnosed with cancer to the statewide cancer registry include information, with the patient's consent, regarding the patient's work history as a firefighter, if any, including (i) his status as a volunteer, paid on-call, or career firefighter; (ii) the number of years on the job; and (iii) a measure or estimate of the number and type of fire incidents attended. The bill also provides that one purpose of the statewide cancer registry is to collect data to evaluate potential links between exposure to fire incidents and cancer incidence. (18102851D)

Emergency Air Medical Transportation

HB 777 (Ransone) (HHWI) requires emergency medical services personnel, prior to initiating contact with an emergency air medical transportation provider for air transport of a patient, to obtain written consent from the patient after disclosing certain information. The bill provides that emergency medical services personnel shall be exempt from such requirements if compliance might jeopardize the health or safety of the patient or the patient is unable to provide consent. (18102247D)

HB 778 (Ransone) (HHWI) requires a health care provider, before arranging for air ambulance services for an individual known to be covered under a health benefit plan, to provide the covered person or his authorized representative a written disclosure and obtain the covered person's or his representative's signature on the disclosure document. The disclosure includes statements that (i) the air ambulance provider may be an out-of-network provider; (ii) if so, the air ambulance provider has not agreed to hold covered persons harmless from payment of any balance due after receiving any payment from the carrier under the covered person's health benefit plan; (iii) indicate the range of the typical charges for out-of-network air ambulance services for which the covered person may be responsible; and (iv) the covered person or his representative may agree to accept and pay the charges of the air ambulance provider as an out-of-network provider, contact the covered person's carrier for additional assistance, or rely on other rights and remedies that may be available under state or federal law. The disclosure is also required to include a statement that the covered person or the covered person's authorized representative may obtain a list of air ambulance providers from the covered person's carrier that are participating providers and may request that the health care provider arrange for air ambulance providers that are participating providers. The measure also provides that if the health care provider is unable to provide the written disclosure or obtain the signature of the covered person or his authorized representative, the health care provider is required to document the reason therefor. (18103240D)

Mental Health

HB 1133 (Rasoul) (HCT) establishes a process for the sheriff or administrator in charge of a local or regional correctional facility to petition a court to authorize medical or mental health treatment for a prisoner in such facility who is incapable of giving informed consent for such treatment. The process parallels the existing process for the Director of the Department of Corrections to seek authorization to provide involuntary treatment to prisoners in state correctional facilities. The bill provides that the treatment ordered may be provided within a local or regional correctional facility if such facility is licensed to provide such treatment. (18102071D)

Southwestern/Southeastern Virginia Training Centers

HB 324 (Campbell) (HAPP) provides that the Southwestern Virginia Training Center shall not be closed and shall instead remain open and continue to accept new admissions of individuals with intellectual disability for whom treatment in a training center is appropriate. (18103090D)

HB 325 (Campbell) (HAPP) provides that the Southwestern Virginia Training Center and the Central Virginia Training Center shall not be closed and shall instead remain open and continue to accept new admissions of individuals with intellectual disability for whom treatment in a training center is appropriate. (18103102D)

HB 806 (O'Quinn) (HAPP) provides that the Southwestern Virginia Training Center and the Southeastern Virginia Training Center shall not be closed and shall instead remain open and continue to accept new admissions of individuals with intellectual disability for whom treatment in a training center is appropriate. (18102320D)

Immigration

HB 11 (Kory) (HRUL) declares, absent congressional intent to the contrary, that any individual currently granted Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services has the capacity to intend to remain in the Commonwealth indefinitely and is therefore eligible to establish domicile and receive in-state tuition charges at any public institution of higher education in the Commonwealth. (18100648D)

HB 19 (Lopez) (HRUL) declares eligible for in-state tuition any individual who (i) attended a public or private high school in the Commonwealth for at least three years; (ii) graduated from a public or private high school in the Commonwealth or passed a high school equivalency examination approved by the Board of Education; (iii) registers as an entering student at or is enrolled in a public institution of higher education; (iv) provides an affidavit to the public institution of higher education at which he has registered as an entering student or is enrolled stating that he has filed an application to become a permanent resident of the United States and is actively pursuing such permanent residency or will do so as soon as he becomes eligible for such permanent residency; and (v) submits evidence to the institution at which he has registered as an entering student or is enrolled that he, or in the case of a dependent student, at least one parent, guardian, or person standing in loco parentis, has filed, unless exempted by state law, Virginia income tax returns for at least three years prior to the date of registration as an entering student or enrollment. The bill provides that any such individual shall remain eligible for in-state tuition for as long as he maintains continuous enrollment in the public institution of higher education and his application for permanent residency has not been denied. The bill also prohibits any student who became eligible for in-state tuition as a result of his lawful presence in the United States pursuant to approval under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program or any other federal deferred action program from being deemed ineligible for in-state tuition by virtue of the elimination or modification of any such program. (18100982D)

HB 343 (Boysko) (HRUL) declares eligible for in-state tuition any individual who (i) graduated from a public or private high school in the Commonwealth or passed a high school equivalency

examination approved by the Board of Education; (ii) registers as an entering student or is enrolled in a public institution of higher education; (iii) has submitted evidence that he or, in the case of a dependent student, at least one parent, guardian, or person standing in loco parentis has filed, unless exempted by state law, Virginia income tax returns for at least one year prior to the date of registration or enrollment; and (iv) provides an affidavit to the public institution of higher education in which he has registered as an entering student or is enrolled stating that he has filed an application to become a permanent resident of the United States and is actively pursuing such permanent residency or will do so as soon as he becomes eligible for such permanent residency. (18101986D)

Land Use

HB 494 (Hodges) (HCCT) authorizes any locality within the Chesapeake Bay watershed to adopt an ordinance providing for the planting and replacement of trees during the development process. Currently, only a locality with a population density of 75 persons per square mile may adopt such an ordinance. (18100432D)

SB 81 (Hanger) (Passed Senate) provides that a landowner whose property is used for an educational activity shall owe no duty of care to a member of the public arising out of the educational use of the land. Current law provides such an exemption for recreational activities and certain other uses of land. (18100094D-E2)

SB 451 (Dance) (SLG) authorizes any locality to enact an ordinance that requires corrective action to address criminal blight conditions on certain real property. The bill defines criminal blight to include conditions on real property that endanger residents of the community by the regular presence of persons using the property for controlled substance use or sale and other criminal activities, specifically commercial sex trafficking or prostitution. Current law allows local governments to enact an ordinance for taking action against a property owner with regard to illegal drug activity on such real property within the locality. The bill also provides a procedure for the locality and law-enforcement officials to secure inspection warrants for guest registries for real property operated as a hotel or motel or other transient lodging if the property is declared to be in a state of criminal blight. This is a recommendation of the Virginia Housing Commission. (18101378D)

Opioids

HB 322 (Bourne) (Reported from HHWI) adds employees of the Department of Corrections who are designated as probation and parole officers or correctional officers to the list of individuals who may possess and administer naloxone or other opioid antagonist, provided that they have completed a training program. (18103202D)

HB 1175 (Pillion) (HHWI) requires every hospital that operates an emergency department to develop and implement a protocol for (i) identifying every prescriber who has prescribed opioids to a patient to whom naloxone is administered for the purpose of reversing an opioid overdose in the emergency department or by emergency medical services personnel or a law-enforcement officer prior to admission to the emergency department and (ii) notifying each such prescriber that

the patient has been treated with naloxone for the purpose of reversing an opioid overdose. Such notification shall be made in each case in which naloxone is administered for the purpose of reversing an opioid overdose by a health care provider in a hospital emergency department, emergency medical services personnel, or a law-enforcement officer to a patient to whom opioids have been prescribed by a prescriber. (18103279D)

HB 1429 (Carroll Foy) (HHWI) provides that whenever the primary reason for removing a child from his home by a local board of social services is categorized as substance abuse by his parent or guardian, including removal due to in utero drug exposure, the Department of Social Services shall, to the extent possible, collect and record information regarding the specific drugs taken by the parent or guardian. The bill requires the Department to develop a process and system to collect, collate, and report such data by July 1, 2019, and to implement such process and system by July 1, 2020. (18104207D)

HJ 114 (Hugo) (HRUL) designates September, in 2018 and in each succeeding year, as Drug-free Pain Management Awareness Month in Virginia. (18103335D)

SB 120 (Favola) (SFIN) directs the Board of Directors of the Virginia Alcoholic Beverage Control Authority (Board) to establish and appoint members to the Virginia Institutions of Higher Education Substance Use Advisory Committee (Advisory Committee). The bill provides that the goal of the Advisory Committee shall be to develop and update a statewide strategic plan for substance use education, prevention, and intervention at Virginia's public and private institutions of higher education. The bill provides that the Advisory Committee shall consist of representatives from Virginia's public and private institutions of higher education, including students and directors of student health, and such other members as the Board may deem appropriate. (18101325D)

SB 459 (Edwards) (SGL) requires every Secretary to identify an agency within his secretariat to receive such data and information related to substance abuse as the Secretary may specify and requires every agency in a secretariat to report such data and information to the identified agency. (18104437D)

Procurement

HB 375 (Davis) (HGL) prohibits local governing bodies from establishing provisions related to procurement of goods, professional services, or construction that would require a wage floor or any other employee benefit or compensation above what is otherwise required by state or federal law to be provided by a contractor to one or more of the contractor's employees as part of a contract with the locality. The prohibition shall not affect contracts between a locality and another party that were executed prior to January 1, 2019, or the renewal or future rebids of services thereof. The bill provides that localities shall not be prohibited from entering into contracts for economic development incentives in which the company receiving the incentives is required to maintain a certain stated wage level for its employees. (18102176D)

Public Safety/Criminal Justice

HB 31 (Webert) (HCT) eliminates the crime of profanely swearing or cursing in public, which is currently punishable as a Class 4 misdemeanor. (18100946D)

HB 174 (Filler-Corn) (HCT) requires the Department of Criminal Justice Services to establish protocols for communication by law-enforcement personnel with individuals diagnosed with autism spectrum disorders, intellectual disabilities, and developmental disabilities. (18101919D)

SB 53 (Spruill) (SCT) expands the definition of a predicate criminal act associated with gang activity to include a felony violation of (i) obtaining money by false pretense and (ii) identity theft. (18100808D)

SB 66 (Favola) (SCT) provides that if a defendant is convicted of assault and battery against a family or household member and a minor who is a family or household member of the defendant was a witness to the offense, the court may consider such circumstance as an aggravating factor in determining sentencing. (18100303D)

SB 196 (Locke) (SCT) requires the Criminal Justice Services Board (the Board) to adopt, by July 1, 2019, statewide professional standards of conduct applicable to all certified law-enforcement officers and certified jail officers. The bill requires any sheriff, chief of police, or agency administrator to notify the Board in writing within 48 hours of becoming aware that any certified law-enforcement or jail officer currently employed by his agency has been found to have engaged in serious misconduct. The bill authorizes the Board to initiate decertification proceedings against any former law-enforcement or jail officer who has engaged in serious misconduct as defined in such statewide professional standards of conduct. The bill has a delayed effective date of October 1, 2019. (18101568D)

SB 308 (Stuart) (SCT) provides that it is unlawful for a person driving or operating any motor vehicle on a highway to be under the influence. Current law prohibits the driving or operating of a motor vehicle while under the influence, without limiting such driving or operating to a highway. (18102908D)

SB 666 (Deeds) (SFIN) adds members of the United States Armed Forces, Armed Forces Reserves, and National Guard to the list of public safety personnel for which it is a Class 1 misdemeanor to impersonate with the intent to make someone else believe he is such a public safety official. A second or subsequent offense is punishable as a Class 6 felony. (18100309D)

SB 761 (Newman) (SCT) requires a law-enforcement agency in the Commonwealth that hires a law-enforcement officer from another law-enforcement agency to reimburse the agency that funded the training for the costs of the officer's basic law-enforcement training. The amount of the liability shall be reduced by one-fifth for each year that the law-enforcement officer worked for the agency that paid for the training. (18104291D)

Renewable Energy

HB 312 (Edwards) (SGL) provides that construction performed in creating a good or service pursuant to a solar services agreement, solar power purchase agreement, or solar self-generation agreement shall not be defined as construction, notwithstanding any reference to "construction" in a request for proposal for a solar services agreement, solar power purchase agreement, or solar self-generation agreement. The measure also provides that professional services, such as engineering, performed in creating a good or service pursuant to a solar services agreement, solar power purchase agreement, or solar self-generation agreement shall not be defined as a professional service, notwithstanding any reference to "professional services" in a request for proposal for a solar services agreement, solar power purchase agreement, or solar self-generation agreement. The measure authorizes any contracting entity to purchase services under a solar services agreement, solar power purchase agreement, or solar self-generation agreement entered into by another contracting entity, even if it did not participate in the request for proposals, if the request for proposals specified that the procurement was being conducted on behalf of other contracting entities. The measure specifies that project agreements for power purchase agreements that reference a master solar power purchase agreement, whether or not the master power purchase agreement is still in effect, shall be binding and effective stand-alone agreements for as long as the life of the project agreements, and may be used by a contracting entity to purchase services under a cooperative procurement agreement. The measure has a delayed effective date of January 1, 2019. (18104236D)

Transportation

HB 455 (Filler-Corn) (HTRAN) provides that funds for contract fees paid by the Virginia Railway Express for access to the rights-of-way of CSX Transportation, Norfolk Southern Corporation, and the National Railroad Passenger Corporation shall be allocated yearly by the Department of Rail and Public Transportation and shall cover 84 percent of the total costs. (18101396D)

HB 505 (Bell, Robert B.) (HTRAN) allows any person who is deaf, blind, or deaf-blind, any person with autism or an intellectual or developmental disability, or the agent of any such person to request that the Department of Transportation (Department) post and maintain signs informing drivers that a person with a disability may be present in or around the roadway and directs the Department to post and maintain such signs in accordance with regulations developed by the Department. (18102148D)

SB 185 (Favola) (STRAN) provides that the local governing body of any county, city, or town may change the name of any highway named before 1965 within such locality. Current law allows for only the Commonwealth Transportation Board or the General Assembly to name or rename any primary highway, regardless of when the highway was named. (18100834D)

SB 530 (Mason) (STRAN) directs the Department of Transportation to amend its regulations to exempt breweries, wineries, and distilleries from the requirement that a facility be in continuous operation for at least eight hours per day, five days per week, during the normal operating season for that type of business in order to qualify for an attraction sign under the Specific Travel Services (Logo) Signing program. (18102170D)

SB 532 (Mason) (STRAN) provides that violations of the prohibition on the display or sale, or permitting the display or sale, of more than five used motor vehicles within any 12-month period on real property for the purpose of selling or advertising the sale of used motor vehicles by the owner or lessee is punishable as a Class 4 misdemeanor. The bill contains technical amendments. (18103539D)

SB 575 (DeSteph) (Reported from STRAN) expands eligibility for a one-month extension of a vehicle registration period to include persons whose vehicle registration has been withheld for failure to pay tolls. (18102831D)

SB 611 (Surovell) (STRAN) increases the minimum motor vehicle liability insurance coverage amounts from \$25,000 to \$100,000 in cases of bodily injury to or death of one person, from \$50,000 to \$200,000 in cases of bodily injury to or death of more than one person in any one accident, and from \$20,000 to \$40,000 for property damage coverage. (18100417D)

SB 643 (McPike) (STRAN) prohibits the Department of Transportation from charging fees for or requiring users to exchange their electronic toll collection device as a result of inactivity for a period of time less than one year. (18101775D)

SB 793 (Lucas) (SRUL) adds two legislative members, one from each house, to the Hampton Roads Transportation Commission. The bill provides that nonlegislative members shall have experience in at least one of the following fields: (i) transit planning, transportation planning, or land use planning; (ii) transit or transportation management or management of other public sector operations; (iii) public budgeting or finance; (iv) corporate communications; (v) government oversight; or (vi) local or state government. (18104340D)

Driver's Licenses and Driver Privilege Cards

HB 12 (Kory) (HTRAN) authorizes the Department of Motor Vehicles to issue temporary driver's licenses, permits, and special identification cards to aliens granted "withholding of removal" immigration status. The bill contains a technical amendment. (18100655D)

HB 93 (Wilt) (HTRAN) authorizes the Department of Motor Vehicles to issue temporary driver's licenses, permits, and special identification cards to aliens who present documentary evidence of a pending or approved application to be paroled into the United States. The bill contains a technical amendment. (18101270D)

SB 621 (Surovell) (STRAN) authorizes the issuance of new driver privilege cards by the Department of Motor Vehicles to an individual who has (i) reported income from Virginia sources on an individual tax return filed with the Commonwealth in the preceding 12 months and (ii) is not in violation of the insurance requirements of Article 8 (§ 46.2-705 et seq.) (Registration of Uninsured Motor Vehicles) of Chapter 6 of Title 46.2. The bill provides that driver privilege cards shall confer the same privileges and shall be subject to the same provisions as driver's licenses and permits; however, driver privilege cards shall not (a) confer voting privileges, (b) permit an individual to waive any part of the driver examination, or (c) have their issuance be contingent upon the applicant's ability to produce proof of legal presence in the United States. The bill

provides for the term "driver's license" to consistently refer to all driver's licenses, permits, driver privilege cards, and special identification cards issued by the Commonwealth or the comparable law of another jurisdiction. The bill allows the issuance of a limited-duration driver's license and special identification card to an applicant presenting valid documentary evidence that a federal court or federal agency having jurisdiction over immigration has authorized the applicant to be in the United States for a period of at least 30 days from the date of application. The bill authorizes the Tax Commissioner to provide to the Commissioner of the Department of Motor Vehicles information sufficient to verify that an applicant for a driver privilege card or permit reported income from Virginia sources on an individual tax return filed with the Commonwealth in the preceding 12 months. The bill has a delayed effective date of January 1, 2019. (18100395D)

Transportation Funding

HJ 41 (LaRock) (HPE) requires the General Assembly to maintain permanent and separate Transportation Funds to include the Commonwealth Transportation Fund, Transportation Trust Fund, Highway Maintenance and Operating Fund, and other funds established by general law for transportation. The amendment directs that revenues dedicated to Transportation Funds on January 1, 2018, by general law, other than a general appropriation law, shall be deposited to the Transportation Funds, unless the General Assembly by general law, other than a general appropriation law, alters the revenues dedicated to the Funds. The amendment limits the use of Funds moneys to transportation and related purposes. The amendment specifies that the General Assembly may borrow from the Funds for other purposes only by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house and that the loan must be repaid with reasonable interest within four years. (18100986D)

SJ 35 (Lewis) (SPE) requires the General Assembly to maintain permanent and separate Transportation Funds to include the Commonwealth Transportation Fund, Transportation Trust Fund, Highway Maintenance and Operating Fund, and other funds established by general law for transportation. The amendment directs that revenues dedicated to Transportation Funds on January 1, 2018, by general law, other than a general appropriation law, shall be deposited to the Transportation Funds, unless the General Assembly by general law, other than a general appropriation law, alters the revenues dedicated to the Funds. The amendment limits the use of Funds moneys to transportation and related purposes. The amendment specifies that the General Assembly may borrow from the Funds for other purposes only by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house and that the loan must be repaid with reasonable interest within four years. (18103907D)

SB 31 (Stanley) (SFIN) establishes the Interstate 73 Corridor Development Fund and Program and reallocates to the I-73 Fund the \$40 million from state recordation taxes that is currently allocated annually to the U.S. Route 58 Corridor Development Fund and Program. All provisions of the bill are contingent upon construction of and payments for Route 58 being completed. (18100248D)

SB 141 (Petersen) (STRAN) allows revenues of the Northern Virginia Transportation Authority distributed to localities to be used, as determined solely by the applicable locality, to fund new sidewalk projects that reduce congestion. (18101659D)

SB 583 (Hanger) (SFIN) creates the Western Virginia Transportation Fund (Fund), to be used by the Commonwealth Transportation Board to fund priority transportation projects in Planning Districts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. The bill imposes an additional 2.1 percent tax on motor vehicle fuels in the counties and cities in such planning districts to generate revenue for the Fund. (18104752D)

Transportation Studies

HJ 66 (Roem) (HRUL) requests the Department of Transportation to study and develop best practices for constructing, operating, and maintaining a commuter rail system in the Commonwealth. (18104020D)

SB 504 (Carrico) (STRAN) authorizes the Commissioner of Highways to enroll in or withdraw from any federal pilot program or project for the collection and study of data for the review of truck weights and the impact of such vehicles on federal or state roadway safety, infrastructure sustainability, congestion mitigation, transportation system efficiency, or capacity challenges. (18103024D)