



Legislative Subcommittee Meeting
Legislative Bills Discussion
December 18, 2019

PRINCIPLES (Consent)

Firearms

HB2 Firearm transfers; criminal history record information checks, penalty.

SUPPORT

Last Action: Committee Referral Pending (November 18, 2019)

Primary Sponsor: Kenneth R. Plum

Summary: Firearm transfers; criminal history record information checks; penalty. Requires a background check for any firearm transfer and directs the Department of State Police (the Department) to establish a process for transferors to obtain such a check from licensed firearms dealers. A transferor who sells a firearm to another person without obtaining the required background check is guilty of a Class 6 felony. The bill also provides that a transferee who receives a firearm from another person without obtaining the required background check is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. The bill exempts transfers (i) between immediate family members; (ii) that occur by operation of law; (iii) by the executor or administrator of an estate or by the trustee of a testamentary trust; (iv) at firearms shows in accordance with law; (v) that are part of a buy-back or give-back program; (vi) of antique firearms; (vii) that occur at a shooting range, shooting gallery, or any other area designed for the purpose of target shooting, for use during target practice, a firearms safety or training course or class, a shooting competition, or any similar lawful activity; or (viii) that are temporary transfers that (a) occur within the continuous presence of the owner of the firearm or (b) are necessary to prevent imminent death or great bodily harm. The bill removes the provision that makes background checks of prospective purchasers or transferees at firearms shows voluntary. The bill also provides that the Department shall have three business days to complete a criminal history record information check before a firearm may be transferred. The bill establishes an appropriation for the fiscal impact of the bill and authorizes the Director of the Department of Planning and Budget to allocate such appropriation among the agencies and programs impacted by the bill.

HB9 Firearms; reporting those lost or stolen, civil penalty.

SUPPORT

Last Action: Committee Referral Pending (November 18, 2019)

Primary Sponsor: Jeffrey M. Bourne

Summary: Reporting lost or stolen firearms; civil penalty. Requires that, if a firearm is lost or stolen from a person who lawfully possessed it, such person shall report the loss or theft of the firearm to any local law-enforcement agency or the Department of State Police within 24 hours after such person discovers the loss or theft or is informed by a person with personal knowledge of the loss or theft. The bill requires the relevant law-enforcement agency to enter the report information into the National Crime Information Center. A violation is punishable by a civil penalty of not more than \$250. The bill provides that a person who, in good faith, reports the loss or theft is immune from criminal or civil liability for acts or omissions that result from the loss or theft. The immunity does not apply to a person who knowingly gives a false report. The bill does not apply to the loss or theft of an antique firearm.

HB72 Children; allowing access to firearms by children. recklessly leaving loaded, unsecured firearm.

SUPPORT

Last Action: Committee Referral Pending (December 5, 2019)

Primary Sponsor: Kaye Kory

Summary: Allowing access to firearms by children; recklessly leaving loaded, unsecured firearm in manner that endangers child under 14; penalty. Increases from a Class 3 misdemeanor to a Class 6 felony the penalty for recklessly leaving a loaded, unsecured firearm in such a manner as to endanger the life or limb of any person under the age of 14. The bill contains technical amendments.

SB12 Firearm transfers; criminal history record information checks, penalty.

SUPPORT

Last Action: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice (November 18, 2019)

Primary Sponsor: Richard L. Saslaw

Summary: Firearm transfers; criminal history record information checks; penalty. Requires a background check for any firearm transfer and requires the Department of State Police to establish a process for transferors of firearms to obtain such a check from licensed firearms dealers. A transferor who fails to obtain a required background check and sells the firearm to another person is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. The bill exempts transfers (i) between immediate family members; (ii) that occur by operation of law; (iii) by the executor or administrator of an estate or by the trustee of a testamentary trust; (iv) at firearms shows in accordance with law; (v) that are part of a buyback or give-back program; (vi) of antique firearms; (vii) that occur at a shooting range, shooting gallery, or any other area designed for the purpose of target shooting or for use during target practice, a firearms safety or training course or class, a shooting competition, or any similar lawful activity; or (viii) that are temporary transfers that (a) occur within the continuous presence of the owner of the firearm or (b) are necessary to prevent imminent death or great bodily harm. The bill removes the provision that makes background checks of prospective purchasers or transferees at firearms shows voluntary.

SB14 Trigger activators; prohibition, penalty.

SUPPORT

Last Action: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice (November 18, 2019)

Primary Sponsor: Richard L. Saslaw

Summary: Trigger activators; prohibition; penalty. Prohibits the manufacture, importation, sale or offer to sell, possession, transfer, or transportation of a trigger activator, defined in the bill as (i) a device designed to be attached to a semi-automatic firearm, which allows the firearm to discharge two or more shots in a burst by activating the device, including a bump-fire device or a binary trigger, but does not convert the semi-automatic firearm into a machine gun or (ii) a manual or power-driven trigger activating device designed so that when attached to a semi-automatic firearm it increases the rate of fire of that firearm, including a trigger crank, but does not convert the semiautomatic firearm into a machine gun. A violation is punishable as a Class 6 felony.

SB22 Handguns; limitation on purchases, penalty.

SUPPORT

Last Action: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice (November 18, 2019)

Primary Sponsor: Richard L. Saslaw

Summary: Purchase of handguns; limitation on handgun purchases; penalty. Prohibits any person who is not a licensed firearms dealer from purchasing more than one handgun in a 30-day period and establishes such an offense as a Class 1 misdemeanor. The bill exempts from this provision (i) persons who have been issued a certificate by the Department of State Police under certain circumstances and with an enhanced background check, (ii) law-enforcement agencies and officers, (iii) state and local correctional facilities, (iv) licensed private

security companies, (v) persons who hold a valid Virginia concealed handgun permit, (vi) persons whose handgun has been stolen or irretrievably lost or who are trading in a handgun, (vii) purchases of handguns in a private sale, and (viii) purchases of antique firearms.

SB69 Handguns; limitation on purchases, penalty.

SUPPORT

Last Action: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice (November 22, 2019)

Primary Sponsor: Mamie E. Locke

Summary: Purchase of handguns; limitation on handgun purchases; penalty. Prohibits any person who is not a licensed firearms dealer from purchasing more than one handgun in a 30-day period and establishes such an offense as a Class 1 misdemeanor. The bill exempts from this provision (i) persons who have been issued a certificate by the Department of State Police under certain circumstances and with an enhanced background check, (ii) law-enforcement agencies and officers, (iii) state and local correctional facilities, (iv) licensed private security companies, (v) persons who hold a valid Virginia concealed handgun permit, (vi) persons whose handgun has been stolen or irretrievably lost or who are trading in a handgun, (vii) purchases of handguns in a private sale, and (viii) purchases of antique firearms.

SB70 Firearm transfers; criminal history record information check, penalty.

SUPPORT

Last Action: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice (November 22, 2019)

Primary Sponsor: L. Louise Lucas

Summary: Firearm transfers; criminal history record information checks; penalty. Requires a background check for any firearm transfer and directs the Department of State Police (the Department) to establish a process for transferors to obtain such a check from licensed firearms dealers. A transferor who sells a firearm to another person without obtaining the required background check is guilty of a Class 6 felony. The bill also provides that a transferee who receives a firearm from another person without obtaining the required background check is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. The bill exempts transfers (i) between immediate family members; (ii) that occur by operation of law; (iii) by the executor or administrator of an estate or by the trustee of a testamentary trust; (iv) at firearms shows in accordance with law; (v) that are part of a buy-back or give-back program; (vi) of antique firearms; (vii) that occur at a shooting range, shooting gallery, or any other area designed for the purpose of target shooting or for use during target practice, a firearms safety or training course or class, a shooting competition, or any similar lawful activity; or (viii) that are temporary transfers that (a) occur within the continuous presence of the owner of the firearm or (b) are necessary to prevent imminent death or great bodily harm. The bill removes the provision that makes background checks of prospective purchasers or transferees at firearms shows voluntary. The bill also provides that the Department shall have three business days to complete a criminal history record information check before a firearm may be transferred.

SB71 Firearms; possession on school property.

SUPPORT

Last Action: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice (November 22, 2019)

Primary Sponsor: L. Louise Lucas

Summary: Firearms on school property. Adds public, private, or religious preschools and child day centers that are not operated at the residence of the provider or of any of the children to the list of schools where possessing

a firearm on school property or on a school bus is prohibited. Under current law, the list of such schools only includes public, private, or religious elementary, middle, or high schools.

SB75 Minors; allowing access to firearms, penalty.

SUPPORT

Last Action: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice (November 25, 2019)

Primary Sponsor: Janet D. Howell

Summary: Allowing access to firearms by minors; penalty. Provides that any person who recklessly leaves a loaded, unsecured firearm in such a manner as to endanger the life or limb of any person under the age of 18 is guilty of a Class 3 misdemeanor. Current law provides that any person who recklessly leaves a loaded, unsecured firearm in such a manner as to endanger the life or limb of any child under the age of 14 is guilty of a Class 3 misdemeanor.

SB76 Protective orders; possession of firearms, penalty.

SUPPORT

Last Action: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice (November 25, 2019)

Primary Sponsor: Janet D. Howell

Summary: Protective orders; possession of firearms; penalty. Provides that it is a Class 6 felony for a person who is subject to a permanent protective order (i.e., a protective order with a maximum duration of two years) for subjecting another person to an act of violence, force, or threat to possess a firearm while the order is in effect, which is equivalent to the existing penalty for possession of a firearm by a person subject to a permanent protective order for family abuse. The bill also provides that such person may continue to possess and transport a firearm for 24 hours after being served with the order for the purposes of selling or transferring the firearm to another person.

SB16 Assault firearms and certain firearm magazines; prohibiting sale, transport, etc., penalties.

WATCH

Last Action: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice (November 18, 2019)

Primary Sponsor: Richard L. Saslaw

Summary: Prohibiting sale, transport, etc., of assault firearms and certain firearm magazines; penalties. Expands the definition of "assault firearm" and prohibits any person from importing, selling, transferring, manufacturing, purchasing, possessing, or transporting an assault firearm. A violation is a Class 6 felony. The bill prohibits a dealer from selling, renting, trading, or transferring from his inventory an assault firearm to any person. The bill also prohibits a person from carrying a shotgun with a magazine that will hold more than seven rounds of the longest ammunition for which it is chambered in a public place; under existing law, this prohibition applies only in certain localities. The bill makes it a Class 1 misdemeanor to import, sell, barter, or transfer any firearm magazine designed to hold more than 10 rounds of ammunition.

SB18 Firearms; criminal history record information checks, age requirement, penalty.

WATCH

Last Action: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice (November 18, 2019)

Primary Sponsor: Richard L. Saslaw

Summary: Firearms; criminal history record information checks; age requirement; penalty. Provides that a person must be at least 21 years old, or must be at least 18 years old by the effective date of the bill, to purchase a firearm. The bill requires a background check for any firearm transfer and requires the Department of State Police to establish a process for transferors of firearms to obtain such a check from licensed firearms dealers. A transferor who fails to obtain a required background check and transfers the firearm to another person is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. The bill exempts certain transfers from the required background check. The bill removes the provision that makes background checks of prospective purchasers or transferees at firearms shows voluntary. The bill also provides that any person who recklessly leaves a loaded, unsecured firearm in such a manner as to endanger the life or limb of any person under the age of 18 is guilty of a Class 6 felony and that it is a Class 1 misdemeanor for any person knowingly to authorize a child under the age 18 to use a firearm except when the person is under the supervision of an adult. Current law provides that any person who recklessly leaves a loaded, unsecured firearm in such a manner as to endanger the life or limb of any child under the age of 14 is guilty of a Class 3 misdemeanor and it is a Class 1 misdemeanor for any person knowingly to authorize a child under the age 12 to use a firearm except when the person is under the supervision of an adult. The bill also raises the age from 18 to 21 for any person to knowingly and intentionally possess or transport a handgun or assault firearm anywhere in the Commonwealth.

..... Marijuana

SB2 Marijuana; decriminalization of simple possession, civil penalty.

WATCH

Last Action: Referred to Committee for Courts of Justice (November 18, 2019)

Primary Sponsor: Adam P. Ebbin

Summary: Marijuana; decriminalization of simple marijuana possession; penalty. Decriminalizes simple marijuana possession and provides a civil penalty of no more than \$50. 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 and substance abuse screening provisions and driver's license suspension provisions apply only to criminal violations or to civil violations by a juvenile. The bill defines marijuana to include hashish oil. The bill raises the threshold amount of marijuana subject to the offense of distribution or possession with intent to distribute from one-half ounce to one ounce. The bill also allows a person to petition for expungement of convictions and deferred disposition dismissals for marijuana possession when all court costs and fines and orders of restitution have been paid. The bill contains technical amendments.

..... Marriage

SJ7 Constitutional amendment; marriage (first reference).

SUPPORT

Last Action: Referred to Committee on Privileges and Elections (November 18, 2019)

Primary Sponsor: John S. Edwards

Summary: Constitutional amendment (first resolution); marriage. Proposes the repeal of the constitutional amendment dealing with marriage that was approved by referendum at the November 2006 election. That amendment to the Bill of Rights (i) defines marriage as "only a union between one man and one woman"; (ii) prohibits the Commonwealth and its political subdivisions from creating or recognizing "a legal status for relationships of unmarried individuals that intends to approximate the design, qualities, significance, or effects of

marriage"; and (iii) prohibits the Commonwealth or its political subdivisions from creating or recognizing "another union, partnership, or other legal status to which is assigned the rights, benefits, obligations, qualities, or effects of marriage." The provisions of this section of the Constitution of Virginia are no longer valid as a result of the United States Supreme Court decision in Obergefell v. Hodges, 576 U.S. ____ (June 26, 2015).

..... Fair Housing

HB3 Va. Fair Housing Law; unlawful discriminatory housing practices, sexual orientation and gender, etc.

SUPPORT

Last Action: Committee Referral Pending (November 18, 2019)

Primary Sponsor: Delores L. McQuinn

Summary: Virginia Fair Housing Law; unlawful discriminatory housing practices; sexual orientation and gender identity. Adds discrimination on the basis of an individual's sexual orientation or gender identity as an unlawful housing practice. The bill defines "sexual orientation" and "gender identity."

SB66 Va. Fair Housing Law; unlawful discriminatory housing practices, sexual orientation and gender, etc.

SUPPORT

Last Action: Referred to Committee on General Laws and Technology (November 22, 2019)

Primary Sponsor: Jennifer L. McClellan

Summary: Virginia Fair Housing Law; unlawful discriminatory housing practices; sexual orientation and gender identity. Adds discrimination on the basis of an individual's sexual orientation or gender identity as an unlawful housing practice. The bill defines "sexual orientation" and "gender identity."

SB97 Virginia Fair Housing Law; unlawful discriminatory housing practices.

SUPPORT

Last Action: Referred to Committee on General Laws and Technology (December 4, 2019)

Primary Sponsor: Jennifer L. McClellan

Summary: Virginia Fair Housing Law; unlawful discriminatory housing practices. Provides that it is an unlawful discriminatory housing practice for any political jurisdiction or its employees or appointed commissions to discriminate in the application of local land use ordinances or guidelines, or in the permitting of housing developments, on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, elderliness, familial status, handicap, or because the housing development contains or is expected to contain affordable housing units occupied or intended for occupancy by families or individuals with incomes at or below 80 percent of the median income of the area where the housing development is located or is proposed to be located. The bill also requires the Fair Housing Board, after consultation with the Attorney General and instead of issuing a charge for a violation, to immediately refer the matter to the Attorney General for civil action in the appropriate circuit court for appropriate relief. The bill contains technical amendments.

..... Plastic Bags

SB11 Disposable paper and plastic bags; local taxation per bag when provided to consumers.

SUPPORT

Last Action: Referred to Committee on Finance (November 18, 2019)

Primary Sponsor: Adam P. Ebbin

Summary: Local disposable paper and plastic bag tax. Authorizes any locality to impose a tax of five cents per bag on disposable paper bags or disposable plastic bags provided to consumers by certain retailers, with certain bags being exempt from the tax. The bill allows every retailer that collects the tax to retain one cent of the five-cent tax.

SB26 Plastic bags; tax in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed.

SUPPORT

Last Action: Referred to Committee on Finance (November 18, 2019)

Primary Sponsor: J. Chapman Petersen

Summary: Plastic bag tax in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed. Imposes a five-cent per bag tax on plastic bags provided to customers by certain retailers in localities located wholly within the Chesapeake Bay Watershed and directs revenues to be used to support the Chesapeake Bay Watershed Implementation Plan. The bill also allows every retailer that collects the tax to retain one cent of every five cents collected.

PRIORITIES (Consent)

..... ERA

HJ1 United States Constitution; ratifies Equal Rights Amendment.

SUPPORT

Last Action: Committee Referral Pending (November 18, 2019)

Primary Sponsor: Jennifer Carroll Foy

Summary: Constitution of the United States; Equal Rights Amendment. Ratifies the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution of the United States that was proposed by Congress in 1972. The joint resolution advocates the position that the 1972 Equal Rights Amendment remains viable and may be ratified notwithstanding the expiration of the 10-year ratification period set out in the resolving clause, as amended, in the proposal adopted by Congress.

SJ1 United States Constitution; ratifies Equal Rights Amendment.

SUPPORT

Last Action: Referred to Committee on Privileges and Elections (November 18, 2019)

Primary Sponsor: Jennifer L. McClellan

Summary: Constitution of the United States; Equal Rights Amendment. Ratifies the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution of the United States that was proposed by Congress in 1972.

..... Minimum Wage

SB7 Minimum wage; increases to \$10 per hour effective July 1, 2020.

SUPPORT

Last Action: Referred to Committee on Commerce and Labor (November 18, 2019)

Primary Sponsor: Richard L. Saslaw

Summary: Minimum wage. Increases the minimum wage from its current federally mandated level of \$7.25 per hour to \$10 per hour, effective July 1, 2020; to \$11 per hour, effective July 1, 2021; to \$12 per hour, effective July 1, 2022; to \$13 per hour, effective July 1, 2023; to \$14 per hour, effective July 1, 2024; and to \$15 per hour, effective July 1, 2025, unless a higher minimum wage is required by the federal Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA). For July 1, 2026, and thereafter, the annual minimum wage shall be adjusted to reflect increases in the consumer price index. The measure also provides that the Virginia minimum wage applies to persons whose employment is covered by the FLSA.

..... School Funding

SB4 Public School Assistance Fund and Program; created.

SUPPORT

Last Action: Referred to Committee on Education and Health (November 18, 2019)

Primary Sponsor: William M. Stanley, Jr.

Summary: Public School Assistance Fund and Program created. Creates the Public School Assistance Fund and Program, to be administered by the Department of Education, for the purpose of providing grants to school boards to be used solely for the purpose of repairing or replacing the roofs of public elementary and secondary school buildings in the local school division. The bill permits any school board in the Commonwealth to apply for Program grants but requires the Department of Education to give priority in the award of grants to school boards that demonstrate the greatest need based on the condition of existing school building roofs and the ability to pay for the repair or replacement of such roofs.

..... Affordable Housing

HJ2 Constitutional amendment; real property tax exemption for affordable housing (first reference).

SUPPORT

Last Action: Committee Referral Pending (November 18, 2019)

Primary Sponsor: Jeffrey M. Bourne

Summary: Constitutional amendment (first resolution); real property tax exemption; affordable housing. Provides that the General Assembly may authorize a locality to fully or partially exempt affordable housing, as such term may be defined by statute, from real property taxation.

..... Climate Change

SB94 Virginia Energy Plan; relating to the Commonwealth Energy Policy.

SUPPORT

Last Action: Referred to Committee on Commerce and Labor (December 2, 2019)

Primary Sponsor: Barbara A. Favola

Summary: Virginia Energy Plan; Commonwealth Energy Policy. States that the Commonwealth Energy Policy shall include (i) establishing greenhouse gas emissions reduction standards across all sectors of Virginia's

economy that target net zero carbon emissions by mid-century; (ii) enacting mandatory clean energy standards and overall strategies for reaching zero carbon in the electric power sector by 2040; (iii) incorporating requirements for technical, policy, and economic analyses and assessments that identify pathways to zero carbon that maximize Virginia's economic development and create quality jobs; and (iv) minimizing the negative impacts of climate change and the energy transition on disadvantaged communities and prioritizing investment in these areas. The measure requires the Virginia Energy Plan to be prepared in consultation with a stakeholder group that includes representatives of consumer and environmental organizations. The measure also requires that the Virginia Energy Plan identify actions over a 10-year period consistent with the goal of the Commonwealth Energy Policy to achieve, no later than 2050, a net-zero carbon energy economy for all sectors, including electricity, transportation, building, and industrial sectors.

..... Voting

HB1 Absentee voting; no excuse required.

SUPPORT

Last Action: Committee Referral Pending (November 18, 2019)

Primary Sponsor: Charniele L. Herring

Summary: Absentee voting; no excuse required. Permits any registered voter to vote by absentee ballot in any election in which he is qualified to vote. The bill removes the current list of statutory reasons under which a person may be entitled to vote by absentee ballot and removes references to those reasons from other sections of the Code.

HB25 Absentee voting; no excuse required.

SUPPORT

Last Action: Committee Referral Pending (November 19, 2019)

Primary Sponsor: Joseph C. Lindsey

Summary: Absentee voting; no excuse required. Permits any registered voter to vote by absentee ballot in any election in which he is qualified to vote. The bill removes the current list of statutory reasons under which a person may be entitled to vote by absentee ballot and removes references to those reasons from other sections of the Code.

SB6 Voter referendum; issuance of state general obligation bonds for school facility modernization.

SUPPORT

Last Action: Referred to Committee on Privileges and Elections (November 18, 2019)

Primary Sponsor: William M. Stanley, Jr.

Summary: Voter referendum; issuance of state general obligation bonds for school facility modernization. Provides for a statewide referendum on the question of whether the General Assembly shall issue state general obligation bonds in the amount of \$3 billion for the purpose of K-12 school building construction, repair, or other capital projects related to the modernization of school facilities. The results would be advisory only and are intended only to demonstrate the preference of the citizens of the Commonwealth on the issuance of such bonds. The referendum would be held at the November 2020 general election.

SB45 Absentee voting; no excuse required.

SUPPORT

Last Action: Referred to Committee on Privileges and Elections (November 18, 2019)

Primary Sponsor: Lionell Spruill, Sr.

Summary: Absentee voting; no excuse required. Permits any registered voter to vote by absentee ballot in any election in which he is qualified to vote. The bill removes the current list of statutory reasons under which a person may be entitled to vote by absentee ballot and removes references to those reasons from other sections of the Code.

SB46 Absentee voting; application form contents.

SUPPORT

Last Action: Referred to Committee on Privileges and Elections (November 18, 2019)

Primary Sponsor: Lionell Spruill, Sr.

Summary: Absentee voting; application form contents. Removes the requirement that a person applying for an absentee ballot provide supporting information regarding the reason he is eligible for an absentee ballot. The applicant will still be required to provide the reason he will be absent or unable vote at his polling place on the day of the election.

HB19 Voter identification; repeal of photo identification requirements.

WATCH

Last Action: Committee Referral Pending (November 19, 2019)

Primary Sponsor: Joseph C. Lindsey

Summary: Voter identification; repeal of photo identification requirements. Removes the requirement that voters show a form of identification containing a photograph in order to be allowed to vote. The bill requires a voter to show either his voter registration confirmation documents; his valid Virginia driver's license, his valid United States passport, or any other identification issued by the Commonwealth, one of its political subdivisions, or the United States; any valid student identification card issued by any institution of higher education located in the Commonwealth or any private school located in the Commonwealth; any valid employee identification card containing a photograph of the voter and issued by an employer of the voter in the ordinary course of the employer's business; or a copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or other government document that shows the name and address of the voter. The bill adds language regarding identification requirements for certain voters pursuant to the federal Help America Vote Act of 2002.

SB74 Election day voter registration; State Board of Elections to develop a pilot program, report.

WATCH

Last Action: Referred to Committee on Privileges and Elections (November 25, 2019)

Primary Sponsor: R. Creigh Deeds

Summary: Election day voter registration; pilot program. Requires the State Board of Elections to develop a pilot program for election day voter registration, by which a person who (i) offers to vote on election day but is not a registered voter, (ii) provides one of the allowable forms of identification specified by law, and (iii) provides proof of his residency, in a form specified by the State Board for this purpose, in the precinct in which he offers to vote, shall be permitted to register to vote and to cast a ballot. The bill provides a process by which the validity of such votes is determined. The bill requires participating localities to provide information on the implementation of the

pilot program in its locality to the State Board by December 1 of each year in which it participates. The bill requires the State Board to submit a report on the pilot program to the Governor, the General Assembly, and the House and Senate Committees on Privileges and Elections, including a recommendation as to whether there should be statewide election day voter registration. The bill has an expiration date of December 31, 2022.

(END CONSENT)