
HB 1412 Weight limits; increases maximum gross weight of a motor vehicle eligible for an overload permit.

Introduced by: [Mark L. Cole \(by request\)](#) | [all patrons](#) ... [notes](#) | [add to my profiles](#)

SUMMARY AS INTRODUCED:

Extensions of weight limits. Allows the owner of a motor vehicle with a gross weight of up to 90,000 pounds to obtain a permit to authorize the operation of such vehicle, provided that the vehicle can bridge the weight without any

HB 1440 Farm use vehicles; imposes a \$250 fine for failing to comply with restrictions for use on highway.

Introduced by: [Richard P. Bell](#) | [all patrons](#) ... [notes](#) | [add to my profiles](#)

SUMMARY AS INTRODUCED:

Farm use vehicles; penalties. Imposes a \$250 fine for failing to comply with the restrictions for the use of farm use vehicles on the highway. Current law allows for a fine of up to \$250.

HB 1519 Overweight permits for hauling Virginia-grown farm produce; validity throughout the Commonwealth.

Introduced by: [Barry D. Knight](#) | [all patrons](#) ... [notes](#) | [add to my profiles](#)

SUMMARY AS INTRODUCED:

Overweight permits for hauling Virginia-grown farm produce; validity throughout the Commonwealth. Authorizes the Commissioner of the Department of Motor Vehicles to issue overweight permits for vehicles hauling Virginia-grown farm produce that are valid statewide. Under current law, such permits are valid only in Accomack and Northampton Counties.

HB 1614 Department of Motor Vehicles; disclosure of photographs; search warrant.

Introduced by: [Robert G. Marshall](#) | [all patrons](#) ... [notes](#) | [add to my profiles](#)

SUMMARY AS INTRODUCED:

Department of Motor Vehicles; disclosure of photographs; search warrant. Precludes the Commissioner of the Department of Motor Vehicles from disclosing the photograph of any person contained in the records of the Department to any state or local government department, agency, or instrumentality having jurisdiction over criminal law enforcement absent a search warrant.

HB 1622 Driving commercial vehicle while intoxicated; penalties.

Introduced by: [Christopher E. Collins](#) | [all patrons](#) ... [notes](#) | [add to my profiles](#)

SUMMARY AS INTRODUCED:

Driving commercial vehicle while intoxicated; penalties. Harmonizes the penalties for driving under the influence (DUI) and commercial DUI. The bill imposes a \$250 mandatory minimum fine for a first offense of commercial DUI and mandatory minimum sentences of five days if the person's blood alcohol level was at least 0.15 and 10 days if the person's blood alcohol level was more than 0.20. The bill increases from five to 20 days the mandatory minimum sentence for a second offense committed within five years, adds a 10-day mandatory minimum sentence for a second offense committed within five to 10 years, and imposes a \$500 mandatory minimum fine for any second offense committed within a 10-year period. The bill also imposes additional mandatory minimum sentences for a second offense committed within 10 years of 10 days if the person's blood alcohol level was at least 0.15 and 20 days if the person's blood alcohol level was more than 0.20 as well as an additional \$500 mandatory minimum fine. The bill raises the penalty for a third offense committed within 10 years from a Class 1 misdemeanor with a mandatory minimum sentence of 10 days, or 30 days if the three offenses were committed within five years, to a Class 6 felony with a mandatory minimum sentence of 90 days, or six months if the three offenses were committed within five years, and a mandatory minimum fine of \$1,000. The bill adds a penalty for a fourth or subsequent offense committed within a 10-year period that includes a mandatory minimum sentence of one year and a mandatory minimum fine of \$1,000. The bill also provides that a person convicted of commercial DUI after being convicted of certain felony DUI or DUI-related offenses is guilty of a Class 6 felony with a mandatory minimum sentence of one year and a mandatory minimum fine of \$1,000. Finally, the bill provides that the mandatory minimum punishments are cumulative and mandatory minimum sentences must be served consecutively.

HB 1633 Careless driving; cause of injury to vulnerable road user.

Introduced by: [Richard C. "Rip" Sullivan, Jr.](#) | [all patrons](#) ... [notes](#) | [add to my profiles](#)

SUMMARY AS INTRODUCED:

Careless driving; cause of injury to vulnerable road user. Provides that a person is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor and shall have his license suspended who operates a motor vehicle in a careless or distracted manner and is the proximate cause of serious physical injury to a vulnerable road user, defined in the bill as a pedestrian or person riding a bicycle, electric wheelchair, electric bicycle, wheelchair, skateboard, skates, foot-scooter, animal, or animal-drawn vehicle.

HB 1644 Driving under the influence; first offenders; secure transdermal alcohol monitoring.

Introduced by: [G. Manoli Loupassi](#) | [all patrons](#) ... [notes](#) | [add to my profiles](#)

SUMMARY AS INTRODUCED:

Driving under the influence; first offenders; secure transdermal alcohol monitoring. Provides that in the case of an adult offender's first DUI conviction when the offender's blood alcohol content was less than 0.15, the court may, upon request of the offender, order that the offender (i) wear a transdermal alcohol monitoring device that continuously monitors the person's blood alcohol level and (ii) refrain from alcohol consumption and that these shall be the only conditions of the offender's driver's license restriction. Such offenders will no longer be required to have an ignition interlock as a condition of a restricted license. The bill also provides that it is a Class 1 misdemeanor to tamper with or in any way attempt to circumvent the operation of a secure transdermal alcohol monitoring device.

HB 1666 Speed monitoring systems.

Introduced by: [David J . Toscano](#) | [all patrons](#) ... [notes](#) | [add to my profiles](#)

SUMMARY AS INTRODUCED:

Speed monitoring systems. 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 only install and operate a speed monitoring system 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.

HB 1695 Crossing bridge or culvert by vehicle heavier than allowed.

Introduced by: [Daniel W. Marshall, III](#) | [all patrons](#) ... [notes](#) | [add to my profiles](#)

SUMMARY AS INTRODUCED:

Crossing bridge or culvert by vehicle heavier than allowed. Allows a vehicle whose gross weight exceeds the posted carrying capacity for a bridge or culvert to cross such bridge or culvert if (i) no more than one axle combination is on such bridge or culvert at the same time and (ii) the weight on one axle combination does not exceed the carrying capacity for such bridge or culvert.

HB 1725 Driving in the left lane on highways laned for traffic.

Introduced by: [Margaret B. Ransone](#) | [all patrons](#) ... [notes](#) | [add to my profiles](#)

SUMMARY AS INTRODUCED:

Driving in the left lane on highways laned for traffic. Prohibits any vehicle from driving in the left lane of a highway unless passing another vehicle or in preparation for a left turn.

HB 1826 Proof of financial responsibility; motor vehicles.

Introduced by: [Joseph R. Yost](#) | [all patrons](#) ... [notes](#) | [add to my profiles](#)

SUMMARY AS INTRODUCED:

Proof of financial responsibility; motor vehicles. Requires operators of motor vehicles to carry proof of financial responsibility or proof of payment of the uninsured motorist fee when driving on the public highways.

HB 1827 Proof of motor vehicle liability insurance in electronic form.

Introduced by: [Joseph R. Yost](#) | [all patrons](#) ... [notes](#) | [add to my profiles](#)

SUMMARY AS INTRODUCED:

Proof of motor vehicle liability insurance in electronic form. Provides that when proof of a policy of motor vehicle liability insurance is required by Title 46.2 (Motor Vehicles), such proof may be furnished in electronic form.

HB 1834 Distracted driving; penalty.

Introduced by: [Richard L. Anderson](#) | [all patrons](#) ... [notes](#) | [add to my profiles](#)

SUMMARY AS INTRODUCED:

Distracted driving; penalty. Expands the prohibition on manually entering multiple letters or text in a handheld communications device while operating a motor vehicle to also prohibit the manual selection of multiple icons and removes the condition that such manual entry is prohibited only if performed as a means of communicating with another person. The bill prohibits the operator of a motor vehicle from reading any information displayed on the device; current law prohibits reading an email or text message. The bill provides that this prohibition does not apply to reading any information displayed through the use of a global position system for the purposes of navigation. The bill eliminates the current exemption from the prohibition on using a handheld personal communications device while operating a motor vehicle when the vehicle is stopped or not moving; the current exemption from the prohibition when the vehicle is parked is not affected.

HB 1850 Driving commercial vehicle while intoxicated; penalties.

Introduced by: [C. Todd Gilbert](#) | [all patrons](#) ... [notes](#) | [add to my profiles](#)

SUMMARY AS INTRODUCED:

Driving commercial vehicle while intoxicated; penalties. Harmonizes the penalties for driving under the influence (DUI) and commercial DUI. The bill imposes a \$250 mandatory minimum fine for a first offense of commercial DUI and mandatory minimum sentences of five days if the person's blood alcohol level was at least 0.15 and 10 days if the person's blood alcohol level was more than 0.20. The bill increases from five to 20 days the mandatory minimum sentence for a second offense committed within five years, adds a 10-day mandatory minimum sentence for a second offense committed within five to 10 years, and imposes a \$500 mandatory minimum fine for any second offense committed within a 10-year period. The bill also imposes additional mandatory minimum sentences for a second offense committed within 10 years of 10 days if the person's blood alcohol level was at least 0.15 and 20 days if the person's blood alcohol level was more than 0.20 as well as an additional \$500 mandatory minimum fine. The bill raises the penalty for a third offense committed within 10 years from a Class 1 misdemeanor with a mandatory minimum sentence of 10 days, or 30 days if the three offenses were committed within five years, to a Class 6 felony with a mandatory minimum sentence of 90 days, or six months if the three offenses were committed within five years, and a mandatory minimum fine of \$1,000. The bill adds a penalty for a fourth or subsequent offense committed within a 10-year period that includes a mandatory minimum sentence of one year and a mandatory minimum fine of \$1,000. The bill also provides that a person convicted of commercial DUI after being convicted of certain felony DUI or DUI-related offenses is guilty of a Class 6 felony with a mandatory minimum sentence of one year and a mandatory minimum fine of \$1,000. Finally, the bill provides that the mandatory minimum punishments are cumulative and mandatory minimum sentences must be served consecutively.

HB 1888 Use of wireless telecommunications devices by persons driving school buses.

Introduced by: [Timothy D. Hugo](#) | [all patrons](#) ... [notes](#) | [add to my profiles](#)

SUMMARY AS INTRODUCED:

Use of wireless telecommunications devices by persons driving school buses. Allows school bus drivers to use, in addition to two-way radio devices, wireless telecommunications devices that are similar to two-way radio devices to communicate with school or public safety officials.

HB 1906 Marijuana; decriminalization of simple marijuana possession.

Introduced by: [Steve E. Heretick](#) | [all patrons](#) ... [notes](#) | [add to my profiles](#)

SUMMARY AS INTRODUCED:

Marijuana; decriminalization of simple marijuana possession. Decriminalizes marijuana possession and provides a civil penalty of no more than \$250 for a first violation and \$1,000 for a second or subsequent violation. Under current law, a first offense is punishable by a maximum fine of \$500 and a maximum 30-day jail sentence, and subsequent offenses are a Class 1 misdemeanor. The bill creates a rebuttable presumption that a person who possesses no more than one-half ounce of marijuana possesses it for personal use and provides that the existing suspended sentence and substance abuse screening provisions apply only to criminal violations or to civil violations by a minor. The bill decreases the penalty for distribution or possession with intent to sell more than one-half but not more than five pounds of marijuana from a Class 5 felony to a Class 6 felony.

HB 1920 Property transportation network companies.

Introduced by: [Terry G. Kilgore](#) | [all patrons](#) ... [notes](#) | [add to my profiles](#)

SUMMARY AS INTRODUCED:

Property transportation network companies. Requires property transportation network companies to provide motor vehicle liability coverage in the same amounts as are currently required for transportation network companies. The bill exempts passenger cars, motorcycles, autocycles, mopeds, and vehicles with a gross vehicle weight rating of 10,000 pounds or less from the motor carrier provisions of Chapter 21 (Regulation of Property Carriers) except for insurance requirements.

HB 1960 Tow truck drivers and towing and recovery operators; requirements; penalties.

Introduced by: [Timothy D. Hugo](#) | [all patrons](#) ... [notes](#) | [add to my profiles](#)

SUMMARY AS INTRODUCED:

Tow truck drivers and towing and recovery operators; requirements; penalties. Creates a civil penalty of \$100 to be paid into the Literary Fund for any tow truck driver or towing and recovery operator convicted of improperly towing. The bill exempts Planning District 8 (Northern Virginia) 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 a tow truck driver immediately notify the animal control office in the locality from which the vehicle is being towed if the vehicle is occupied by a companion animal. The bill raises the hookup and initial towing fee in Planning District 8 (Northern Virginia) from \$135 to \$150. The bill requires the chairman of any towing advisory board within Planning District 8 (Northern Virginia) to be a representative of a licensed towing and recovery operator and limits the membership of such boards to only representatives of local law-enforcement agencies, representatives of licensed towing and recovery operators, and one member of the general public. The bill adds improper towing as a prohibited act under the Virginia Consumer Protection Act (i 59.1-196 et seq.).

HB 2005 Leaving vehicles unattended and running; prohibition.

Introduced by: [Betsy B. Carr \(by request\)](#) | [all patrons](#) ... [notes](#) | [add to my profiles](#)

SUMMARY AS INTRODUCED:

Leaving vehicles unattended and running; prohibition. Prohibits a person operating a motor vehicle from allowing such vehicle to stand unattended without first stopping the engine, locking the ignition, removing the key from the ignition, and effectively setting the brake.

HB 2235 Motorcyclists; equipment.

Introduced by: [Benjamin L. Cline](#) | [all patrons](#) ... [notes](#) | [add to my profiles](#)

SUMMARY AS INTRODUCED:

Motorcyclists; equipment. Removes the requirement that individuals operating motorcycles or autcycles and their passengers wear protective helmets.

HB 2239 Registration exemption for certain farm use vehicles; highway distance limitations.

Introduced by: [C. Matthew Fariss](#) | [all patrons](#) ... [notes](#) | [add to my profiles](#)

SUMMARY AS INTRODUCED:

Registration exemption for certain farm use vehicles; highway distance limitations. Increases from 50 to 100 miles the maximum travel distance allowable for travel to obtain supplies or from one part of the owner's land to another by a vehicle used for agricultural or horticultural purposes in order to qualify for exemption from the requirements to obtain a registration certificate, license plates, or decals and pay a registration fee and removes from such exemption vehicles having a gross vehicle weight rating over 7,500 pounds. The bill also increases from 50 to 100 miles the maximum travel distance allowable by vehicles used for seasonal transportation of farm produce and from 20 to 100 miles the maximum travel distance allowable for vehicles owned by farmers and used to transport wood products in order to qualify for such exemption and removes from such exemptions vehicles having a gross vehicle weight rating over 7,500 pounds. The bill also requires drivers of vehicles, trailers, or semitrailers eligible for such exemptions to maintain in or with such vehicle, trailer, or semitrailer proof of the vehicle owner's most recently filed Schedule F (Profit or Loss From Farming) of Internal Revenue Service Form 1040.

SB 860 Use of handheld personal communications devices while driving; penalty.

Introduced by: [Scott A. Surovell](#) | [all patrons](#) ... [notes](#) | [add to my profiles](#)

SUMMARY AS INTRODUCED:

Use of handheld personal communications devices while driving; penalty. Expands the prohibition of using a handheld personal communications device while operating a motor vehicle to all communications unless the device is specifically designed to allow voice and hands-free operation and the device is being used in that manner. Current law prohibits only the reading of an email or text message and manually entering letters or text in the device as a means of communicating. The bill expands the exemptions to include handheld personal communications devices that are used for navigation or generating audio transmissions when the device is physically mounted to the vehicle. The bill provides that any violation of this prohibition that occurs concurrently with an additional traffic offense, or if the violation results in an accident, is punishable as reckless driving. Current law provides that a violation of this prohibition is punishable as a traffic infraction only.

SB 863 Operating a motor vehicle; obstructed view; secondary offense.

Introduced by: [Scott A. Surovell](#) | [all patrons](#) ... [notes](#) | [add to my profiles](#)

SUMMARY AS INTRODUCED:

Operating a motor vehicle; obstructed view; secondary offense. Changes the offense of operating a motor vehicle with an object suspended in such vehicle that obstructs the driver's clear view of the highway from a primary offense to a secondary offense (one that can only be charged when the offender is stopped for another, separate offense).

SB 1021 Failure to obey highway sign where driver sleeping or resting; prepayable offense.

Introduced by: [George L. Barker](#) | [all patrons](#) ... [notes](#) | [add to my profiles](#)

SUMMARY AS INTRODUCED:

Failure to obey highway sign where driver sleeping or resting; prepayable offense. Provides that the failure to obey a highway sign due to the driver's sleeping or resting in his vehicle on the shoulder of the highway is a prepayable offense.