Fairfax County Delegation to the 2020 Virginia General Assembly  
Fairfax County Board of Supervisors  

Dear Fairfax Delegation Member and Board Supervisor,  

The Fairfax County Federation of Citizens Associations forwards to you its 2020 Legislative Issues for your consideration and action. We will assist you on any Issue.  

Each Issue pertains to a Commonwealth-wide or County-specific issue and is well-researched by a Federation Committee. All Issues are based on results of the annual Federation Survey of Fairfax County residents and on objectives of the Federation Membership. This package has been approved by the Federation Board and Membership.  

The Federation Membership represents households throughout Fairfax County. The sixth Annual Survey was open to any County resident and had responses from all Magisterial Districts and 42 of the 44 Zip codes.  

The Federation’s Board of Directors and Membership appreciate you representing our Fairfax communities. We know you understand our concerns about these issues and will give them your qualified attention while communicating their status to the Federation.  

Queries regarding a specific issue may be directed to the respective preparer listed on the bottom of each Issue page or to the Legislative Committee at FedLegislationChr2018@fairfaxfederation.org.  

Respectively submitted,  

Tim Thompson  
Legislative Committee Co-Chair  
Past President  

William S. Barfield  
Legislative Committee Co-Chair  
President  

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### Issue ID: 20A01 Short-Term Lodging Ordinance Support

**Issue for:** X Fairfax Delegation to the General Assembly  ___ Fairfax Board of Supervisors

**Date Approved by Federation:**

**Issue:** The General Assembly should oppose any bill that restricts the authority of local governments to regulate short-term rentals STLs), as long as such regulation is consistent with state law governing STL operations. The Federation supports local regulation.

A short-term lodging ordinance went into effect in Fairfax County on October 1, 2018. It includes a requirement that the county undertake a comprehensive review of the ordinance after 18 months, with multiple public comment sessions. If legislators believe that the Fairfax ordinance is too restrictive, we urge them to make the case for amending the ordinance (through a zoning amendment) to both their constituents and the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors (BOS).

**Background:** The Federation supports the right of owners to rent out their homes, but comprehensive, local regulation is needed to address the negative impacts on local communities and neighborhoods.

Through multiple trips to Richmond, the Federation worked hard in 2017 for the passage of SB 1578, which granted local governments the right to regulate rentals, and was gratified when it became law. The Fairfax County BOS used its land-use authority to enact a STL ordinance, effective October 2018.

In the 2018 session, the Federation opposed SB 1701, which would have prohibited Fairfax County (and only Fairfax County) from limiting the number of rental days per year to anything less than 180; the current county limit is 60 days. That bill passed the Senate but was defeated in a House subcommittee.

**Existing Conditions/Impacts:** The county ordinance allows owners to rent out part or the entirety of their primary residence while establishing rules to balance the competing desires of residents with opposing views. Unregulated short-term rentals can destabilize neighborhoods. In addition, rentals in non-primary residences reduce the available housing stock for full-time residents. **Shortages of affordable and available housing** negatively impact a locale’s ability to attract higher-paying employers and the ability to maintain appropriate infrastructure, services and resources. There are several active legal cases on short-rental rentals, some of which could come before the Virginia Supreme Court.

**Preferred Position:** Oppose any General Assembly bill that restricts the authority of local governments to utilize land-use zoning laws to regulate STLs. The Fairfax County BOS included the requirement of an 18-month review of the October 2018 regulation. Such review, to be presented in the 2nd or 3rd quarter of 2020, will include public input to county staff and elected officials, as well as staff analysis. Those wanting to influence county policy should express their concerns during that evaluation period and urge the BOS to amend the ordinance. Any state legislation not including the right of local government authority over STLs should be strenuously resisted. In addition, as long as there are active legal cases, the General Assembly should not pursue short-term rental legislation.

**Benefits:** Lodging owners who register and follow current county rules can continue to profit from sharing their home. Neighborhoods will greatly benefit from the reduction of the negative effects of unregulated rentals, including parking, noise from group events, overcrowding and security concerns, as has been documented. Limiting rentals to a primary residence will assist in addressing the increasing deficit of our county’s residential housing availability and affordability.

**Potential Supporters (Community leaders, Public/Private Partnership Opportunities, Organizations):**

(1) **Community association leaders and neighborhood residents** concerned about the proliferation of unregulated STLs and the negative impacts on the stability of neighborhoods and access to affordable housing; (2) **STL operators** who are concerned about the extent to which STL operators who do not adhere to good business practices have harmed their collective reputation.

**Lead Federation Committee:** Citizen Association Services (CAS)

**Prepared by:** Don Hinman and Sue Kovach Shuman, CAS co-chairs, FedAssociationServicesChr2020@fairfaxfederation.org
**Issue ID:** 20C01 Drinking Water Quality

**This Issue is for:**  
- **X** Fairfax County Delegation to the General Assembly  
- _____ Fairfax County Board of Supervisors

**Date Approved by Federation:** dd month yyyy

**Issue:** Drinking Water Quality: Many residents are concerned about drinking water quality so much so that they already are buying bottled water. But bottled water is not tested and is not necessarily any better quality than tap water. In addition, the use of bottled water leads to the additional problem of disposal of plastic bottles.

**Background:** Drinking water quality tests are largely conducted at the water treatment plant and do not take into consideration contaminants that may come from the pipes conveying drinking water to your tap. The experiences of the District of Columbia, Flint Michigan, and, more recently, Newark New Jersey. Leaching of lead from lead pipes or lead solder but there have also been concerns about polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and chlorides.

**Existing Conditions/Impacts:** Homes built prior to 1986 may have lead pipes. PFAS drinking water contamination would most likely be identified from the water source and is not likely to be an issue in Fairfax County, but in many counties in Virginia it may be an issue. Chloride may be an issue for some members of the community with high blood pressure even at concentrations that may not be identified as an issue at the water treatment facility. The Commonwealth already has a program to test drinking water from wells that tests for Pb and trains homeowners how to take valid drinking water samples.

**Preferred Position:** It would be good if we could expand the drinking water testing program for homes supplied by well water to residents built prior to 1986. The program should not have a significant cost impact to the Commonwealth since there is a cost for participating in the program that offsets the costs of analysis.

**Benefits:** Homeowners and renters that are concerned about their drinking water could have their water tested at a nominal cost.

**Potential Supporters** (Community leaders, Public/Private Partnership Opportunities, Organizations): xxx

**Lead Federation Committee:** Environment

**Prepared by:** Flint Webb, Chairman, FedEnvironmentChr2020@FairfaxFederation.org
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<th>20C02 Management of Roadway Salts</th>
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[ ] Fairfax County Board of Supervisors |
| Date Approved by Federation: | dd month yyyy |
| Issue: | Salt is used for de-ice roadways, parking lots, and sidewalks. De-icing salt inevitably runs off into our streams and ultimately to our drinking supply. |
| **Background**: | The Commonwealth needs to identify and enforce best management practices (BMPs) in improving local water quality. Stormwater runoff is the fastest growing source of pollution to the Chesapeake Bay and local streams. The Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) has identified chloride associated with winter deicing/anti-icing activities as contributing to a water quality impairment. Chloride in drinking water may be contributing to high blood pressure even when it is not above the taste or regulatory thresholds. |
| **Existing Conditions/Impacts**: | The Virginia Department of Transportation is developing a Salt Management Strategy (SaMS) for northern Virginia driven by the Accotink Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) study. |
| **Preferred Position**: | Support SaMS in the identification and enforcement of BMP’s that seek to reduce winter salt use. SaMS programs should be expanded to include public outreach and educating private sector de-icing salt appliers. The Commonwealth and/or the County should conduct training sessions to train de-icing salt appliers: 1) on the risks of excess salt application, 2) how to pick alternative de-icing alternatives depending on weather conditions, and 3) how to apply deicing substances appropriately. |
| **Benefits**: | Better water quality and healthier residents. |
| **Potential Supporters** (Community leaders, Public/Private Partnership Opportunities, Organizations): | Soil and Water Conservation Districts across the Commonwealth, public drinking water treatment facilities, American Water Works Association, Trout Unlimited and other fishing advocacy groups, Sierra Club, Friends of Accotink Creek and other environmental groups. |
| **Lead Federation Committee**: | Environment |
| **Prepared by**: | Flint Webb, Chairman, [FedEnvironmentChr2020@FairfaxFederation.org](mailto:FedEnvironmentChr2020@FairfaxFederation.org). |
## Issue ID: 20C03 Climate Change Impact on Stormwater Infrastructure

### This Issue is for:
- [X] Fairfax County Delegation to the General Assembly
- [X] Fairfax County Board of Supervisors

### Date Approved by Federation: dd month yyyy

### Issue:
Storm Intensity Duration Frequencies (IDF) are likely to increase due to climate change. The design new infrastructure projects that are expected to last for decades need to take into consideration the climate as it will be during the future life of the infrastructure, not as it has been the previous 50 years.

### Background:
IDF curves provide an estimate of the rainfall intensity (in inches for a single storm event) over various expected repeat periods. For instance the current IDF curve indicates that the peak rainfall over a 1-hour period every year to be 1.21 inches (the peak 1-hour, 1-year storm). But in July 2019 we had a rainstorm that dumped over 3 inches in 50 minutes. Climate change models indicate that we should expect more intense storms in the future – regardless of how fast we decrease out greenhouse gas emissions.

### Existing Conditions/Impacts:
IDF curves are issued by the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) prepares IDF curves by looking at the historic weather data. With the climate changing backward looking IDF curves are obsolete as soon as they are prepared. But these curves are used to design: the size of culverts under roadways, the size and shape that streams should have to minimize soil erosion, dams, the height of bridges, and thousands of other construction projects that are designed to last for decades. NOAA and the Federal Emergency Planning Agency (FEMA) recognizes that the current approach to develop IDF curves is inadequate to account for climate change, but can’t keep up with the changing climate.

### Preferred Position:
The State needs to develop IDF curves for infrastructure construction that reflects how climate change is expected to affect storm intensities and different expected infrastructure life expectancies.
The County needs to incorporate IDF curves that account for climate change impacts into the Public Facilities Manual (PFM).

### Benefits:
By planning for increased storm intensities when we build new projects we will not need to replace the infrastructure as often and there will be less flooding.

### Potential Supporters (Community leaders, Public/Private Partnership Opportunities, Organizations):
xxx

### Lead Federation Committee:
Environment

### Prepared by:
Flint Webb, Chairman, FedEnvironmentChr2020@FairfaxFederation.org.
## Issue ID: 20E01 Free and Reduced-Price Meals

### This Issue is for:
- [x] Fairfax County Delegation to the General Assembly
- [ ] Fairfax County Board of Supervisors

### Date Approved by Federation:

### Issue:
Providing educational funding from the Commonwealth to help defray the higher costs associated with educating students who receive Free and Reduced-Price Meals (FRM).

### Background:
Students who receive FRM are among those who are most at risk of educational failure. Low-income students often require additional instruction and remediation, and their lack of at-home resources and support place them at a well-documented disadvantage when they enter the classroom. Data show that these disadvantages grow into an achievement gap which has proven difficult to narrow, let alone close. Meeting these children’s needs requires schools to spend extra time, attention, and other resources above and beyond what is needed for children who do not receive FRM. (ref 19E02, 18E02, 17E02)

### Existing Conditions/Impacts:
Fairfax County Public Schools (FCPS) serve a diverse student population, in which approximately 55,000 children (or about 28% of the total student population) are eligible for FRM. This percentage has grown significantly since the most recent recession, while overall state funding levels for K-12 education have declined in real terms. Title I federal funds (for children in poverty) make up little of the difference between children’s needs and the funding required to meet those needs.

### Preferred Position:
The Federation should support legislation to create educational funding that addresses the higher needs of FRM students. Per-student funding can help provide these children with the resources they need to be successful, and would help similarly situated children throughout the Commonwealth.

### Benefits:
Targeting educational funding for students who receive FRM will help address the achievement gap that has long existed among students whose demographic characteristics vary. In addition, by basing funding on a per-student basis, we direct these funds to at-risk children in all communities.

### Potential Supporters (Community leaders, Public/Private Partnership Opportunities, Organizations):
Educational organizations and county governments, particularly in areas with large percentages of FRM-eligible students.

### Lead Federation Committee:
Education

### Prepared by:
Nancy Trainer and Ed Saperstein, Co-chairs,
FedEducationChr2020@fairfaxfederation.org
## Issue ID: 20E02 City-County Revenue Equalization

### This Issue is for:
- [x] Fairfax County Delegation to the General Assembly
- [ ] Fairfax County Board of Supervisors

### Date Approved by Federation: dd month yyyy

### Issue: Equalizing the revenue-generating authority of counties with that of cities.

#### Background:
The distinction between the taxing authority of Virginia’s cities and counties has been a source of contention for many years. Many believe the distinction has lost any rational basis. Fairfax County serves over one million citizens, and yet is tightly constrained in its ability to address the fiscal needs of its community, whereas municipalities serving a fraction of that number enjoy much greater flexibility. During its 2017 session, the Virginia Senate offered a resolution to study local government fiscal stress, and directed the study to review “the disparity between city and county tax authority.” The Joint Subcommittee on Local Government Fiscal Stress has not yet published that report. In the 2019 session, members of both the Senate and the House introduced bills to equalize the taxing authorities of cities and counties. (ref 19E01, 18E01, 17E01, 16E03)

#### Existing Conditions/Impacts:
Virginia caps the amount that counties (but not cities) can apply to lodging, cigarettes, admissions, and meals, and requires that meals taxes in counties (but not cities) be subject to approval by referendum. This produces stark differences between adjacent jurisdictions. For example, while Fairfax County has been authorized by the Commonwealth to charge a county tobacco tax up to the state amount of $0.30 per package of cigarettes, the city of Alexandria charges $1.26 per package, the city of Fairfax charges $0.85 per package, and the city of Falls Church charges $0.85 per package. Counties have become increasingly reliant on real estate taxes for their revenues.

#### Preferred Position:
The Federation should support legislative efforts to equalize the revenue-generating authority of counties with that of cities.

#### Benefits:
Counties increasingly experience the same kinds of pressures as cities, such as higher poverty levels and drug use, and the costly solutions require a more flexible revenue-generating approach. Equalizing the tax treatment of counties and cities would permit a much-needed diversification of revenue streams in county budgets, and would better allow counties to match their communities’ needs with appropriate resources.

#### Potential Supporters (Community leaders, Public/Private Partnership Opportunities, Organizations):
Educational organizations and county governments, as well as the Virginia Association of Counties (VACo).

#### Lead Federation Committee:
Education

### Prepared by: Nancy Trainer and Ed Saperstein, Co-chairs
FedEducationChr2020 @ fairfaxfederation.org
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<td><strong>Issue:</strong> The current redistricting process of legislative boundaries is biased and unfair. The Virginia Redistricting Commission should be authorized to perform the duties as written in the 2019 General Assembly legislation (Sickles - HB 2760 Redistricting).</td>
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<td><strong>Background:</strong> Gerrymandered districts are noted by their torturous &amp; obscure shapes. The United States Supreme Court has ordered Virginia to redraw four Congressional districts because the existing districts a districts are unconstitutional because they don't adhere to the accepted standards of compactness, contiguity, and balanced citizen representation. The Virginia Senate ranks tenth in the Nation for the most torturous and obscure boundaries shape factor. The 2019 Federation Survey showed 76% of Fairfax residents support a comprehensive redistricting effort via a non-bipartisan, unbiased Redistricting Commission. The Survey showed only 7% of County residents oppose the creation of an independent &amp; unbiased redistricting commission.</td>
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<td><strong>Existing Conditions/Impacts:</strong> Gerrymandering is deliberate manipulation of legislative boundaries for political power. Election outcomes are affected because gerrymandering: (1) Reduces electoral competition; (2) Reduces voter turnout; (3) Determines outcomes in the party primary elections/conventions; (4) Increases incumbent advantage; and (5) Increases election costs due to broader area canvassing and media buys.</td>
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<td><strong>Preferred Position:</strong> Support the establishment of the non-partisan, independent and unbiased redistricting commission for all local, state and Federal electoral districts of the Commonwealth.</td>
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<td><strong>Benefits:</strong> The benefits of the Commission would be easier comprehension of all districts by Virginia residents and fair representation for all Virginia voters.</td>
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<td><strong>Potential Supporters (Community leaders, Public/Private Partnership Opportunities, Organizations):</strong> CITIZEN VOTERS, The League of Women Voters, OneVirginia2021, NetworkNoVA</td>
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<td><strong>Lead Federation Committee:</strong> Legislation</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Prepared by:</strong> Tim Thompson and Bill Barfield, Co-Chairs, <a href="mailto:FedLegislationChr2020@fairfaxfederation.org">FedLegislationChr2020@fairfaxfederation.org</a></td>
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## Issue ID: 20H01 Fund Evaluation Study of Cannabis Laws in Other States

### This Issue is for:  
- [X] Fairfax County Delegation to the General Assembly  
- [ ] Fairfax County Board of Supervisors  

### Date Approved by Federation:  
DRAFT 10/15/2019

### Issue:  
Fund a study to evaluate cannabis laws that have been implemented in other states to determine their implications for Virginia as well as to evaluate the impact of the recently passed medical cannabis laws in Virginia.

### Background:  
As of July, 2019, 33 states and DC have legalized medical cannabis, and 11 states and DC have legalized recreational cannabis. This year, for the first time, a question was included in the Fairfax Federation legislative survey asking respondents about their position on cannabis. About 35% of respondents supported legalization of cannabis use for medical and recreational purposes. About 42% supported medical use only. Virginia has recently passed laws that allow medical use of cannabis.

### Existing Conditions/Impacts:  
Laws related to legalization of cannabis have been implemented in a number of states. An assessment of the impact of these laws on public health, public safety, and economic impact might help guide the direction of possible future legislation in Virginia. The evaluation should also focus on the impact of expungement of records of those who had been convicted as well as the effect on tax revenues.

### Preferred Position:  
Legalization, decriminalization, and expungement of records based on the best practices identified in the evaluation of practices undertaken by other states.

### Benefits:  
Decriminalizing and expungement of records for those who have been convicted of charges related to cannabis is paramount for the Commonwealth of Virginia. It would cut down on resources required to conduct investigations, trials and hearings, and related resources surrounding incarceration. This would give individuals a second chance to contribute in meaningful ways to the Commonwealth.

In addition to the resources such as time and tax dollars that would be able to be prioritized differently, the Commonwealth stands to gain much in the way of tax revenue. Diversification of the tax base in Virginia will help with the budget in the long term, and will take way dependences on other sources.

### Potential Supporters  
(Northern Virginia NORML, State Police, Virginia Department of Health)

### Lead Federation Committee:  
Human Services

### Prepared by:  
Mike Perel, Chair, and Morgan Jameson,  
FedHumanServicesChr2020@fairfaxfederation.org
**Issue ID:** 20H03 - Intergenerational Home Sharing for Housing of University Students

**This Issue is for:**
- ✔ Fairfax County Delegation to the General Assembly
- ☐ Fairfax County Board of Supervisors

**Date Approved by Federation:** dd month yyyy

**Issue:** Support is needed for an Intergenerational Student Housing Initiative at State Universities. Legislation should be initiated to develop and implement a program that matches university students looking for housing with older homeowners looking for companionship, rent money, and a little help around the house.

**Background:** Intergenerational home sharing is not a new concept. For example, in the Boston area, an organization called Nesterly successfully operates an intergenerational home sharing service connecting university students with older adults with homes to share. With the proper interviewing, background checks, references, personal compatibility checks, and other organizational support, successful home sharing could be achieved here as well. Where there is support, it can achieve three important goals. 1. Helping students afford housing; 2. Helping older adults age in place; 3. Help universities address a student housing shortage on campus.

**Existing Conditions/Impacts:** Some universities, like George Mason, are expanding their student enrollment without providing adequate housing for students on campus. As a result, private companies are stepping in to build student housing that may or may not be compatible with nearby residential housing. Campus housing and private student housing can be expensive for many students. Some number of university students are homeless due to insufficient income, lack of affordable housing, or family conflict. There are many older residents in Virginia who would like to remain in their homes but find it costly to live here and maintain their homes. As the percent of older adults in the population is predicted to increase, this need will increase proportionally. An effective intergenerational home sharing program would help address both needs: affordable student housing and older adults aging in place.

**Preferred Position:** Legislation to initiate and fund a pilot program at George Mason University to help match students looking for lower cost off campus housing with older residents wanting to share their home in return for below market rent and help with some chores. If the pilot program is successful, support similar initiatives at other Virginia State Universities.

**Benefits:** According to the National Shared Housing Resource Center, "Home Sharing is a simple idea: A homeowner offers accommodation to a home sharer in exchange for an agreed level of support in the form of financial exchange, assistance with household tasks, or both . . . for these people, shared housing offers companionship, affordable housing, security, mutual support and much more." If this concept were more fully promoted in Virginia, it would help Universities with insufficient campus student housing, help students find affordable housing, and assist older home owners looking to stay in their homes.

**Potential Supporters** (Community leaders, Public/Private Partnership Opportunities, Organizations):
- Area Agencies on Aging; University housing administrators; affordable housing advocates

**Lead Federation Committee:** Human Services

**Prepared by & Federation email:** Michael Perel, FedHumanServicesChr2020@fairfaxfederation.org
**Issue ID:** 20P01  Reduce Hand-Held Devices Usage While Driving

**Issue for:**  _X_ Fairfax Delegation to the General Assembly  ___ Fairfax Board of Supervisors

**Date Approved by Federation:**  

**Issue:** Distracted drivers are increasingly a documented often-lethal threat to themselves, vehicle occupants, other motorized vehicles and their occupants, cyclists, pedestrians, and road-workers. In fact, DISTRACTION is now the primary cause of motor vehicle accidents in the US. While many factors contribute to distractions, it’s important to reduce driving’s cognitive and physical tasks/burdens when possible. Therefore, to increase safety for citizens and property of the Commonwealth, the Fairfax County Federation of Citizens Associations requests a Legislative Action to REQUIRE vehicle operators to use Hands-Free devices and PROHIBIT them from using personal hand-held devices for talking, transmitting, reading any type of display and writing, even by using symbols or icons. Exceptions would apply for vehicle operators while lawfully parked, operators of emergency vehicles while performing official duties, and anyone reporting an emergency.

**Background:** Currently, full restrictions only address drivers under the age of 18, who are prohibited to text or use a cell phone while driving. Restrictions addressing adult drivers ONLY prohibit TEXTING while driving and reading of texts and e-mails. Currently it is unlawful for any person, while driving a moving motor vehicle on the highways in the Commonwealth, to hold a handheld personal communications device. Distracted Drivers are a danger to themselves, vehicle occupants, other vehicles, and pedestrians. (Previously submitted as 15P01 on 1 Oct 2014, 17P02 on 18 Oct 2016, 18P03 on 1 Oct 2017, 19P01 on 1 Oct 2018).

**Existing Conditions/Impacts:** This initiative aims at prohibiting the use of ALL hand-held interactive personal devices for ALL drivers, while operating a moving vehicle. No impacts are seen in terms of costs. However, saving even one life will have a great, positive impact and will relieve the social burdens resulting from loss of life or injuries.

**Preferred Position:** Legislation should require that cell phones and other interactive personal equipment be hands-free. It further should prohibit the use of any personal hand-held device for the purpose of talking, transmitting, reading any material displayed and writing, even if using symbols or icons. This prohibition would not apply to: Vehicle Operators while lawfully parked; Vehicle Operators using a GPS navigation system; Operators of emergency vehicles while engaged in the performance of their official duties; Any person if reporting an emergency.

**Benefits:** Increased safety on the roads. Decreased number of accidents with consequent loss of lives, property, work productivity, and psychological distress.

**Potential Supporters** (Community leaders, Public/Private Partnership Opportunities, Organizations): Virginia and Fairfax County Bi-partisan Senators and Delegates

**Lead Federation Committee:** Public Safety

**Prepared by:** Patrick Smaldore and Dean Sherick, Co-chairs,  
[FedPublicSafetyChr2020@fairfaxfederation.org](mailto:FedPublicSafetyChr2020@fairfaxfederation.org)
**Issue ID:** 20P02 Restrictive Legislation on Gun Purchasing

| This Issue is for: | X Fairfax County Delegation to the General Assembly  
|                   | _____ Fairfax County Board of Supervisors |

**Date Approved by Federation:** dd month yyyy

**Issue:** Virginia’s approach to firearms records checks does not infringe on an individual’s ability to purchase or possess a firearm, while those individuals who are prohibited by State or Federal law are denied legal access to firearms. Virginia law does not address age requirements for the purchase of ammunition. Federal law requires an individual to be at least 21 years of age to purchase handgun ammunition, and at least 18 years old to purchase rifle or shotgun ammunition.

**Background:** Prospective purchasers of firearms must present a valid photo-ID form issued by a governmental agency of the Commonwealth of Virginia that denotes the individual’s name, sex, and date of birth. Where the primary form is a photo-ID issued by the Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV), 30 days must have passed since the original date of issue or duplicate driver's license unless a copy of his/her DMV driver’s record is presented showing that the original date of issue was more than 30 days prior to the attempted purchase. Rifles and shotguns may be purchased from licensed firearms dealers by persons who are residents of other states upon the presentation of one photo-identification form issued by a governmental agency of the purchaser's state of residence and one other form of identification determined to be acceptable by the Department of Criminal Justice Services (6VAC20-130-10).

**Existing Conditions/Impacts:** Virginia’s approach to firearms records checks does not infringe on an individual’s ability to purchase or possess a firearm, while those individuals who are prohibited by State or Federal law are denied legal access to firearms. The Virginia Department of State Police developed and administers the Virginia Firearms Transaction Program® (VFTP). This program became operational on November 1, 1989, and provides for a timely, point-of-sale, approval or disapproval decision regarding the sale or transfer of all firearms (except antiques) based upon the results of a criminal history record information (CHRI) check concerning the prospective purchaser pursuant to §18.2-308.2:2 of the Code of Virginia.

**Preferred Position:** need text - See references following pages

**Benefits:** need text  See references following pages

**Potential Supporters** (Community leaders, Public/Private Partnership Opportunities, Organizations): need text

**Lead Federation Committee:** Public Safety and Legislation

**Prepared by:** Patrick Smaldore, Co-Chair, Public Safety; Tim Thompson, Co-Chair, Legislation, FedPublicSafetyChr2020@fairfaxfederation.org  
FedLegislationChr2020@fairfaxfederation.org
20P02 References

1) **FCFCA SURVEY** - Q5 In a general sense, do you feel Virginia should enact legislation that is more restrictive than currently on gun purchasing?

**RESPONSE:**
Yes, much more restrictive than currently exists……58.6%
Yes…………………………………………………………15.8%
Current legislation is sufficient…………………………..13.3%
No……………………………………………………………8.8%
Don’t know…………………………………………………3.5%

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2) **VA State Police**

**Virginia Firearms Transaction Program**
https://www.vsp.virginia.gov/Firearms_VFTP.shtm#VAResIDReq

Virginia’s approach to firearms records checks does not infringe on an individual's ability to purchase or possess a firearm, while those individuals who are prohibited by State or Federal law are denied legal access to firearms.

The Virginia Department of State Police developed and administers the Virginia Firearms Transaction Program© (VFTP). This program became operational on November 1, 1989, and provides for a timely, point-of-sale, approval or disapproval decision regarding the sale or transfer of all firearms (except antiques) based upon the results of a criminal history record information (CHRI) check concerning the prospective purchaser pursuant to §18.2-308.2:2 of the Code of Virginia.

This program was the first of its type in the nation. Virginia was able to implement this program because the Central Criminal Records Exchange (CCRE) maintained by the Virginia State Police is one of the most complete records repositories in the nation and provides the database for the VFTP. Virginia’s program was expanded to include the requirements of the federal National Instant Background System (NICS) on November 30, 1998.

**Virginia Residents - Identification and Residency Requirements**

Prospective purchasers of firearms must present a valid photo-ID form issued by a governmental agency of the Commonwealth of Virginia that denotes the individual's name, sex, and date of birth. Where the primary form is a photo-ID issued by the Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV), 30 days must have passed since the original date of issue or duplicate driver's license unless a copy of his/her DMV driver's record is presented showing that the original date of issue was more than 30 days prior to the attempted purchase.

**Nonresidents - Identification and Residency Requirements**

Rifles and shotguns may be purchased from licensed firearms dealers by persons who are residents of other states upon the presentation of one photo-identification form issued by a governmental agency of the purchaser's state of residence and one other form of identification determined to be acceptable by the Department of Criminal Justice Services (6VAC20-130-10).

3) **VIRGINIA FIREARM PURCHASE REQUIREMENTS**
https://www.showmastersgunshows.com/va-purchase-requirements.html

Virginia law does not address age requirements for the purchase of ammunition. Federal law requires an individual to be at least 21 years of age to purchase handgun ammunition, and at least 18 years old to purchase rifle or shotgun ammunition.
Prospective purchasers of firearms must present a valid photo-ID form issued by a governmental agency of the Commonwealth of Virginia that denotes the individual’s name, sex, and date of birth. Where the primary form is a photo-ID issued by the Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV), 30 days must have passed since the original date of issue or duplicate driver's license unless a copy of his/her DMV driver's record is presented showing that the original date of issue was more than 30 days prior to the attempted purchase. Rifles and shotguns may be purchased from licensed firearms dealers by persons who are residents of other states upon the presentation of one photo-identification form issued by a governmental agency of the purchaser's state of residence and one other form of identification determined to be acceptable by the Department of Criminal Justice Services.

To privately sell a firearm, it is recommended that you safeguard information pertaining to the transaction such as the date the firearm was sold, the complete name and address of the buyer, and the make, model, and serial number of the firearm. The seller and buyer of a handgun must be a resident of the state in which the transfer occurs. Should the firearm ever be located at a crime scene, trace of the firearm will determine the licensed dealer who last sold the firearm and will identify the last buyer of the firearm. To have your name removed from this process, you may consider placing your firearm on consignment with a licensed dealer. This will also ensure that the firearm is transferred only to a lawfully eligible individual.

4) VA Legislative Information System Search Results

**SB 1163 Firearms; trigger activators designed to increase the rate of fire, prohibition, penalty.**
Introduced by: Richard L. Saslaw | all patrons ... notes | add to my profiles
**SUMMARY AS INTRODUCED:**
Trigger activators designed to increase the rate of fire of firearms; prohibition; penalty. Prohibits the manufacture, importation, sale or offer to sell, possession, transfer, or transportation of a trigger activator, which includes a trigger crank or bump-fire device, that is designed to increase the rate of fire of a semiautomatic rifle but does not convert the semiautomatic rifle into a machine gun. A violation is punishable as a Class 6 felony.

**HB 1654 Prohibited public carrying of certain firearms in public areas; penalty.**
Introduced by: Sam Rasoul | all patrons ... notes | add to my profiles
**SUMMARY AS INTRODUCED:**
Prohibited carrying of certain firearms in public areas; penalty. Prohibits the carrying of a loaded shotgun or rifle in places open to the public in certain cities and counties. Current law prohibits the carrying in such locations of certain loaded firearms with high capacity magazines, silencers, or folding stock, or a loaded shotgun with a magazine that will hold more than seven rounds of the longest ammunition for which it is chambered. The bill adds the City of Roanoke to the list of cities in which the carrying of such firearms is prohibited.