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**SENATE BILL NO. 160**  
**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE**  
 (Proposed by the House Committee on Public Safety  
 on February 20, 2026)

(Patron Prior to Substitute—Senator Perry)

*A BILL to amend and reenact §§ 16.1-228 and 18.2-308.1:8 of the Code of Virginia, relating to purchase, possession, or transportation of firearm; assault and battery of a family or household member or intimate partner; penalties.*

**Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:**

**1. That §§ 16.1-228 and 18.2-308.1:8 of the Code of Virginia are amended and reenacted as follows:**

**§ 16.1-228. Definitions.**

As used in this chapter, unless the context requires a different meaning:

"Abused or neglected child" means any child:

1. Whose parents or other person responsible for his care creates or inflicts, threatens to create or inflict, or allows to be created or inflicted upon such child a physical or mental injury by other than accidental means, or creates a substantial risk of death, disfigurement or impairment of bodily or mental functions, including, but not limited to, a child who is with his parent or other person responsible for his care either (i) during the manufacture or attempted manufacture of a Schedule I or II controlled substance, or (ii) during the unlawful sale of such substance by that child's parents or other person responsible for his care, where such manufacture, or attempted manufacture or unlawful sale would constitute a felony violation of § 18.2-248;

2. Whose parents or other person responsible for his care neglects or refuses to provide care necessary for his health; however, no child who in good faith is under treatment solely by spiritual means through prayer in accordance with the tenets and practices of a recognized church or religious denomination shall for that reason alone be considered to be an abused or neglected child. Further, a decision by parents who have legal authority for the child or, in the absence of parents with legal authority for the child, any person with legal authority for the child who refuses a particular medical treatment for a child with a life-threatening condition shall not be deemed a refusal to provide necessary care if (i) such decision is made jointly by the parents or other person with legal authority and the child; (ii) the child has reached 14 years of age and is sufficiently mature to have an informed opinion on the subject of his medical treatment; (iii) the parents or other person with legal authority and the child have considered alternative treatment options; and (iv) the parents or other person with legal authority and the child believe in good faith that such decision is in the child's best interest. No child whose parent or other person responsible for his care allows the child to engage in independent activities without adult supervision shall for that reason alone be considered to be an abused or neglected child, provided that (a) such independent activities are appropriate based on the child's age, maturity, and physical and mental abilities and (b) such lack of supervision does not constitute conduct that is so grossly negligent as to endanger the health or safety of the child. Such independent activities include traveling to or from school or nearby locations by bicycle or on foot, playing outdoors, or remaining at home for a reasonable period of time. Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to limit the provisions of § 16.1-278.4;

3. Whose parents or other person responsible for his care abandons such child;

4. Whose parents or other person responsible for his care, or an intimate partner of such parent or person, commits or allows to be committed any act of sexual exploitation or any sexual act upon a child in violation of the law;

5. Who is without parental care or guardianship caused by the unreasonable absence or the mental or physical incapacity of the child's parent, guardian, legal custodian, or other person standing in loco parentis;

6. Whose parents or other person responsible for his care creates a substantial risk of physical or mental injury by knowingly leaving the child alone in the same dwelling, including an apartment as defined in § 55.1-2000, with a person to whom the child is not related by blood or marriage and who the parent or other person responsible for his care knows has been convicted of an offense against a minor for which registration is required as a Tier III offender pursuant to § 9.1-902; or

7. Who has been identified as a victim of sex trafficking or severe forms of trafficking as defined in the federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, 22 U.S.C. § 7102 et seq., and in the federal Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015, 42 U.S.C. § 5101 et seq.

If a civil proceeding under this chapter is based solely on the parent having left the child at a hospital or emergency medical services agency, it shall be an affirmative defense that such parent safely delivered the child within 30 days of the child's birth to (i) a hospital that provides 24-hour emergency services, (ii) an attended emergency medical services agency that employs emergency medical services personnel, or (iii) a newborn safety device located at and operated by such hospital or emergency medical services agency. For purposes of terminating parental rights pursuant to § 16.1-283 and placement for adoption, the court may find

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60 such a child is a neglected child upon the ground of abandonment.

61 "Adoptive home" means the place of residence of any natural person in which a child resides as a member  
62 of the household and in which he has been placed for the purposes of adoption or in which he has been  
63 legally adopted by another member of the household.

64 "Adult" means a person 18 years of age or older.

65 "Ancillary crime" or "ancillary charge" means any delinquent act committed by a juvenile as a part of the  
66 same act or transaction as, or that constitutes a part of a common scheme or plan with, a delinquent act that  
67 would be a felony if committed by an adult.

68 "Child," "juvenile," or "minor" means a person who is (i) younger than 18 years of age or (ii) for purposes  
69 of the Fostering Futures program set forth in Article 2 (§ 63.2-917 et seq.) of Chapter 9 of Title 63.2, younger  
70 than 21 years of age and meets the eligibility criteria set forth in § 63.2-919.

71 "Child in need of services" means (i) a child whose behavior, conduct, or condition presents or results in a  
72 serious threat to the well-being and physical safety of the child; (ii) a child who remains away from or deserts  
73 or abandons his family or lawful custodian during one occasion and is demonstratively at risk of coercion,  
74 exploitation, abuse, or manipulation or has been lured from his parent or lawful custodian by means of  
75 trickery or misrepresentation or under false pretenses; or (iii) a child under the age of 14 whose behavior,  
76 conduct, or condition presents or results in a serious threat to the well-being and physical safety of another  
77 person; however, no child who in good faith is under treatment solely by spiritual means through prayer in  
78 accordance with the tenets and practices of a recognized church or religious denomination shall for that  
79 reason alone be considered to be a child in need of services, nor shall any child who habitually remains away  
80 from or habitually deserts or abandons his family as a result of what the court or the local child protective  
81 services unit determines to be incidents of physical, emotional, or sexual abuse in the home be considered a  
82 child in need of services for that reason alone.

83 However, to find that a child falls within these provisions, (a) the conduct complained of must present a  
84 clear and substantial danger to the child's life or health or to the life or health of another person; (b) the child  
85 or his family is in need of treatment, rehabilitation, or services not presently being received; and (c) the  
86 intervention of the court is essential to provide the treatment, rehabilitation, or services needed by the child or  
87 his family.

88 "Child in need of supervision" means:

89 1. A child who, while subject to compulsory school attendance, is habitually and without justification  
90 absent from school, and (i) the child has been offered an adequate opportunity to receive the benefit of any  
91 and all educational services and programs that are required to be provided by law and which meet the child's  
92 particular educational needs, (ii) the school system from which the child is absent or other appropriate agency  
93 has made a reasonable effort to effect the child's regular attendance without success, and (iii) the school  
94 system has provided documentation that it has complied with the provisions of § 22.1-258; or

95 2. A child who, without reasonable cause and without the consent of his parent, lawful custodian or  
96 placement authority, remains away from or deserts or abandons his family or lawful custodian on more than  
97 one occasion or escapes or remains away without proper authority from a residential care facility in which he  
98 has been placed by the court, and (i) such conduct presents a clear and substantial danger to the child's life or  
99 health, (ii) the child or his family is in need of treatment, rehabilitation or services not presently being  
100 received, and (iii) the intervention of the court is essential to provide the treatment, rehabilitation or services  
101 needed by the child or his family.

102 "Child welfare agency" means a child-placing agency, child-caring institution or independent foster home  
103 as defined in § 63.2-100.

104 "The court" or the "juvenile court" or the "juvenile and domestic relations court" means the juvenile and  
105 domestic relations district court of each county or city.

106 "Delinquent act" means (i) an act designated a crime under the law of the Commonwealth, or an ordinance  
107 of any city, county, town, or service district, or under federal law, (ii) a violation of § 18.2-308.7, or (iii) a  
108 violation of a court order as provided for in § 16.1-292, but does not include an act other than a violation of  
109 § 18.2-308.7, which is otherwise lawful, but is designated a crime only if committed by a child.

110 "Delinquent child" means a child who has committed a delinquent act or an adult who has committed a  
111 delinquent act prior to his eighteenth birthday, except where the jurisdiction of the juvenile court has been  
112 terminated under the provisions of § 16.1-269.6.

113 "Department" means the Department of Juvenile Justice and "Director" means the administrative head in  
114 charge thereof or such of his assistants and subordinates as are designated by him to discharge the duties  
115 imposed upon him under this law.

116 "Driver's license" means any document issued under Chapter 3 (§ 46.2-300 et seq.) of Title 46.2, or the  
117 comparable law of another jurisdiction, authorizing the operation of a motor vehicle upon the highways.

118 "Family abuse" means any act involving violence, force, or threat that results in bodily injury or places  
119 one in reasonable apprehension of death, sexual assault, or bodily injury and that is committed by a person  
120 against such person's family or household member. Such act includes, but is not limited to, any forceful  
121 detention, stalking, criminal sexual assault in violation of Article 7 (§ 18.2-61 et seq.) of Chapter 4 of Title

122 18.2, or any criminal offense that results in bodily injury or places one in reasonable apprehension of death,  
123 sexual assault, or bodily injury.

124 "Family or household member" means (i) the person's spouse, whether or not such spouse resides in the  
125 same home with the person; (ii) the person's former spouse, whether or not such person resides in the same  
126 home with the person; (iii) the person's parents, stepparents, children, stepchildren, brothers, sisters,  
127 half-brothers, half-sisters, grandparents, and grandchildren, regardless of whether such persons reside in the  
128 same home with the person; (iv) the person's mother-in-law, father-in-law, sons-in-law, daughters-in-law,  
129 brothers-in-law, and sisters-in-law who reside in the same home with the person; (v) any individual who has a  
130 child in common with the person, whether or not the person and that individual have been married or have  
131 resided together at any time; (vi) any individual who cohabits or who, within the previous 12 months,  
132 cohabited with the person, and any children of either of them then residing in the same home with the person;

133 or (vii) an individual who is a legal custodian of a juvenile; or (viii) *the person's intimate partner*.

134 "Fictive kin" means persons who are not related to a child by blood or adoption but have an established  
135 relationship with the child or his family.

136 "Foster care services" means the provision of a full range of casework, treatment and community services  
137 for a planned period of time to a child who is abused or neglected as defined in § 63.2-100 or in need of  
138 services as defined in this section and his family when the child (i) has been identified as needing services to  
139 prevent or eliminate the need for foster care placement, (ii) has been placed through an agreement between  
140 the local board of social services or a public agency designated by the community policy and management  
141 team and the parents or guardians where legal custody remains with the parents or guardians, (iii) has been  
142 committed or entrusted to a local board of social services or child welfare agency, (iv) has been placed under  
143 the supervisory responsibility of the local board pursuant to § 16.1-293, or (v) is living with a relative  
144 participating in the Federal-Funded Kinship Guardianship Assistance program set forth in § 63.2-1305 and  
145 developed consistent with 42 U.S.C. § 673 or the State-Funded Kinship Guardianship Assistance program set  
146 forth in § 63.2-1306.

147 "Independent living arrangement" means placement of (i) a child at least 16 years of age who is in the  
148 custody of a local board or licensed child-placing agency by the local board or licensed child-placing agency  
149 or (ii) a child at least 16 years of age or a person between the ages of 18 and 21 who was committed to the  
150 Department of Juvenile Justice immediately prior to placement by the Department of Juvenile Justice, in a  
151 living arrangement in which such child or person does not have daily substitute parental supervision.

152 "Independent living services" means services and activities provided to a child in foster care 14 years of  
153 age or older and who has been committed or entrusted to a local board of social services, child welfare  
154 agency, or private child-placing agency. "Independent living services" may also mean services and activities  
155 provided to a person who (i) was in foster care on his eighteenth birthday and has not yet reached the age of  
156 21 years; (ii) is between the ages of 18 and 21 and who, immediately prior to his commitment to the  
157 Department of Juvenile Justice, was in the custody of a local board of social services; or (iii) is a child at least  
158 16 years of age or a person between the ages of 18 and 21 who was committed to the Department of Juvenile  
159 Justice immediately prior to placement in an independent living arrangement. "Independent living services"  
160 includes counseling, education, housing, employment, and money management skills development and access  
161 to essential documents and other appropriate services to help children or persons prepare for self-sufficiency.

162 "Intake officer" means a juvenile probation officer appointed as such pursuant to the authority of this  
163 chapter.

164 "*Intimate partner*" means an individual who, within the previous 12 months, was in a romantic, dating, or  
165 sexual relationship with the person as determined by the length, nature, frequency, and type of interaction  
166 between the individuals involved in the relationship.

167 "Jail" or "other facility designed for the detention of adults" means a local or regional correctional facility  
168 as defined in § 53.1-1, except those facilities utilized on a temporary basis as a court holding cell for a child  
169 incident to a court hearing or as a temporary lock-up room or ward incident to the transfer of a child to a  
170 juvenile facility.

171 "The judge" means the judge or the substitute judge of the juvenile and domestic relations district court of  
172 each county or city.

173 "This law" or "the law" means the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court Law embraced in this  
174 chapter.

175 "Legal custody" means (i) a legal status created by court order which vests in a custodian the right to have  
176 physical custody of the child, to determine and redetermine where and with whom he shall live, the right and  
177 duty to protect, train and discipline him and to provide him with food, shelter, education and ordinary  
178 medical care, all subject to any residual parental rights and responsibilities or (ii) the legal status created by  
179 court order of joint custody as defined in § 20-107.2.

180 "Permanent foster care placement" means the place of residence in which a child resides and in which he  
181 has been placed pursuant to the provisions of §§ 63.2-900 and 63.2-908 with the expectation and agreement  
182 between the placing agency and the place of permanent foster care that the child shall remain in the  
183 placement until he reaches the age of majority unless modified by court order or unless removed pursuant to

184 § 16.1-251 or 63.2-1517. A permanent foster care placement may be a place of residence of any natural  
 185 person or persons deemed appropriate to meet a child's needs on a long-term basis.

186 "Qualified individual" means a trained professional or licensed clinician who is not an employee of the  
 187 local board of social services or licensed child-placing agency that placed the child in a qualified residential  
 188 treatment program and is not affiliated with any placement setting in which children are placed by such local  
 189 board of social services or licensed child-placing agency.

190 "Qualified residential treatment program" means a program that (i) provides 24-hour residential placement  
 191 services for children in foster care; (ii) has adopted a trauma-informed treatment model that meets the clinical  
 192 and other needs of children with serious emotional or behavioral disorders, including any clinical or other  
 193 needs identified through assessments conducted pursuant to clause (viii) of this definition; (iii) employs  
 194 registered or licensed nursing and other clinical staff who provide care, on site and within the scope of their  
 195 practice, and are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week; (iv) conducts outreach with the child's family  
 196 members, including efforts to maintain connections between the child and his siblings and other family;  
 197 documents and maintains records of such outreach efforts; and maintains contact information for any known  
 198 biological family and fictive kin of the child; (v) whenever appropriate and in the best interest of the child,  
 199 facilitates participation by family members in the child's treatment program before and after discharge and  
 200 documents the manner in which such participation is facilitated; (vi) provides discharge planning and  
 201 family-based aftercare support for at least six months after discharge; (vii) is licensed in accordance with 42  
 202 U.S.C. § 671(a)(10) and accredited by an organization approved by the federal Secretary of Health and  
 203 Human Services; and (viii) requires that any child placed in the program receive an assessment within 30  
 204 days of such placement by a qualified individual that (a) assesses the strengths and needs of the child using an  
 205 age-appropriate, evidence-based, validated, and functional assessment tool approved by the Commissioner of  
 206 Social Services; (b) identifies whether the needs of the child can be met through placement with a family  
 207 member or in a foster home or, if not, in a placement setting authorized by 42 U.S.C. § 672(k)(2), including a  
 208 qualified residential treatment program, that would provide the most effective and appropriate level of care  
 209 for the child in the least restrictive environment and be consistent with the short-term and long-term goals  
 210 established for the child in his foster care or permanency plan; (c) establishes a list of short-term and  
 211 long-term mental and behavioral health goals for the child; and (d) is documented in a written report to be  
 212 filed with the court prior to any hearing on the child's placement pursuant to § 16.1-281, 16.1-282,  
 213 16.1-282.1, or 16.1-282.2.

214 "Residual parental rights and responsibilities" means all rights and responsibilities remaining with the  
 215 parent after the transfer of legal custody or guardianship of the person, including but not limited to the right  
 216 of visitation, consent to adoption, the right to determine religious affiliation and the responsibility for support.

217 "Secure facility" or "detention home" means a local, regional or state public or private locked residential  
 218 facility that has construction fixtures designed to prevent escape and to restrict the movement and activities of  
 219 children held in lawful custody.

220 "Shelter care" means the temporary care of children in physically unrestricting facilities.

221 "State Board" means the State Board of Juvenile Justice.

222 "Status offender" means a child who commits an act prohibited by law which would not be criminal if  
 223 committed by an adult.

224 "Status offense" means an act prohibited by law which would not be an offense if committed by an adult.

225 "Violent juvenile felony" means any of the delinquent acts enumerated in subsection B or C of  
 226 § 16.1-269.1 when committed by a juvenile 14 years of age or older.

227 **§ 18.2-308.1:8. Purchase, possession, or transportation of firearm following an assault and battery**  
 228 **of a family or household member or intimate partner; penalties.**

229 A. 1. Any person who knowingly and intentionally purchases, possesses, or transports any firearm  
 230 following a misdemeanor conviction for an offense that occurred on or after July 1, 2021, for (i) the offense  
 231 of assault and battery of a family or household member or (ii) an offense substantially similar to clause (i)  
 232 under the laws of any other state or of the United States is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor.

233 2. Any person who knowingly and intentionally purchases, possesses, or transports any firearm following  
 234 a misdemeanor conviction for an offense that occurred on or after July 1, 2026, for (i) the offense of assault  
 235 and battery against an intimate partner or (ii) an offense substantially similar to clause (i) under the laws of  
 236 any other state or of the United States is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor.

237 B. For the purposes of this section, "family":

238 "Family or household member" means (i) the person's spouse, whether or not he resides in the same home  
 239 with the person; (ii) the person's former spouse, whether or not he resides in the same home with the person;  
 240 ~~or~~ (iii) any individual who has a child in common with the person, whether or not the person and that  
 241 individual have been married or have resided together at any time; or (iv) any individual who cohabits or  
 242 who, within the previous 12 months, cohabitated with the person.

243 "Intimate partner" means the same as that term is defined in § 16.1-228.

244 C. Any person prohibited from purchasing, possessing, or transporting a firearm pursuant to subsection A  
 245 shall be prohibited from purchasing, possessing, or transporting a firearm for three years following the date of

246 the conviction at which point the person convicted of such offense shall no longer be prohibited from  
247 purchasing, possessing, or transporting a firearm pursuant to subsection A. Such person shall have his  
248 firearms rights restored, unless such person receives another disqualifying conviction, is subject to a  
249 protective order that would restrict his rights to carry a firearm, or is otherwise prohibited by law from  
250 purchasing, possessing, or transporting a firearm.

251 **2. That the provisions of this act may result in a net increase in periods of imprisonment or**  
252 **commitment. Pursuant to § 30-19.1:4 of the Code of Virginia, the estimated amount of the necessary**  
253 **appropriation cannot be determined for periods of imprisonment in state adult correctional facilities;**  
254 **therefore, Chapter 725 of the Acts of Assembly of 2025 requires the Virginia Criminal Sentencing**  
255 **Commission to assign a minimum fiscal impact of \$50,000. Pursuant to § 30-19.1:4 of the Code of**  
256 **Virginia, the estimated amount of the necessary appropriation cannot be determined for periods of**  
257 **commitment to the custody of the Department of Juvenile Justice.**