

2026 Gun Bill Explanations

[House Bill 19](#) expands categories for certain misdemeanor crimes prohibiting the ownership and purchase of firearms.

[House Bill 24](#) jeopardizes concealed handgun recognition and reciprocity agreements. This could impact the ability of Virginia's Concealed Handgun Permit holders to carry their firearms in other states as they travel. This bill restricts concealed handgun permit recognition with other states. Currently, Virginia honors permits from all other states, which, in turn, allows Virginians to be able to carry in most of those states. Permit holders from other states have been peacefully carrying in Virginia for years. This bill will discourage gun owners outside of Virginia from visiting the Commonwealth, affecting the state's economy.

[House Bill 21](#) and [Senate Bill 27](#) create sweeping new standards of “responsible conduct” for members of the firearm industry, including manufacturers, distributors, and retailers. The bills require these businesses to establish and implement vague and subjective “reasonable controls” over the manufacture, sale, distribution, use, and marketing of firearm-related products. Further, they establish a broad civil cause of action, allowing the Attorney General, local government attorneys, or private individuals to sue firearm businesses for injunctions, damages, and costs. These bills are a direct attack on the firearm industry and are designed to regulate the industry out of existence through litigation—despite longstanding federal protections. This bill is designed to have a chilling effect on all aspects of the firearms industry and nothing else.

[House Bill 40](#) ends the centuries-old practice of individuals building lawful firearms for personal use without government interference by prohibiting the manufacture of firearms without serial numbers. Transfer and possession of an unserialized or plastic firearm would be prohibited. This legislation would also penalize individuals who lawfully purchased unfinished frames and receivers before the bill’s effective date. This bill makes unfinished firearm frames and receivers and un-serialized commercially made firearms unlawful to possess, purchase, sell, or transfer unless they are serialized.

[House Bill 93](#) and [Senate Bill 38](#) expand Virginia’s existing prohibited person restrictions to affect individuals who live in the same household as someone who is prohibited. These proposals could result in lawful gun owners losing their rights based solely on the actions or status of another household member. These bills require a person with a protective order against them or a person with a domestic violence conviction to surrender, sell, or turn their guns over to someone 21-years-old or older and someone who does not live with them. It requires the person to be advised that if a police officer believes they have not turned over all their guns, that the officer can get a search warrant to look for any such guns.

[House Bill 110](#) places further restrictions on the ability for a law-abiding individual to keep a firearm in their vehicle for self-defense. This bill creates a \$500 civil penalty and subjects a vehicle to towing if a person leaves a visible handgun in an unattended vehicle.

[House Bill 207](#) creates a \$500 tax on the retail sale of firearm suppressors that will be allocated to the general fund. This is nothing more than a cash grab to price out law-abiding citizens.

[House Bill 217](#) bans certain semi-automatic firearms, including many semi-automatic rifles, pistols and shotguns, and arbitrarily limits magazine capacities. This bill is an attempt to redefine and ban firearms that are in common use by law-abiding citizens—plain and simple gun confiscation by definition.