

Senate Calendar

FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 2023

SENATE CONVENES AT: 11:30 A.M.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page No.

ACTION CALENDAR

CONSIDERATION POSTPONED TO MARCH 29, 2023

Second Reading

Favorable with Recommendation of Amendment

- S. 60 An act relating to local option taxes..... 615
Pending Question: Shall the bill be amended as recommended by the
Committee on Finance?

UNFINISHED BUSINESS OF MARCH 22, 2023

Second Reading

Favorable with Recommendation of Amendment

- S. 89 An act relating to establishing a forensic facility
Judiciary Report - Sen. Sears 615

UNFINISHED BUSINESS OF MARCH 23, 2023

Committee Bill for Second Reading

- S. 138 An act relating to school safety..... 628
By the Committee on Education.
(Senator Hashim for the Committee.)

NEW BUSINESS

Third Reading

- S. 27 An act relating to reducing the imposition of cash bail..... 628

Second Reading

Favorable with Recommendation of Amendment

- S. 33 An act relating to miscellaneous judiciary procedures
Judiciary Report - Sen. Hashim 628
Finance Report - Sen. McCormack 642

S. 91 An act relating to competency to stand trial and insanity as a defense Judiciary Report - Sen. Sears	642
--	-----

NOTICE CALENDAR

Committee Bill for Second Reading

S. 133 An act relating to miscellaneous changes to education law..... By the Committee on Education. (Senator Campion for the Committee.) Appropriations Report - Sen. Baruth	648 648
S. 137 An act relating to energy efficiency modernization..... By the Committee on Natural Resources and Energy. (Senator Bray for the Committee.) Appropriations Report - Sen. Starr	649 649

Second Reading

Favorable with Recommendation of Amendment

S. 4 An act relating to reducing crimes of violence associated with juveniles and dangerous weapons Judiciary Report - Sen. Sears	649
Appropriations Report - Sen. Sears	660
S. 17 An act relating to sheriff reforms Government Operations Report - Sen. Hardy	660
Appropriations Report - Sen. Sears	668
S. 18 An act relating to banning flavored tobacco products and e-liquids Health and Welfare Report - Sen. Gulick	669
Finance Report - Sen. Chittenden	681
S. 30 An act relating to creating a Sister State Program Econ. Dev., Housing and General Affairs Report - Sen. Harrison	681
Appropriations Report - Sen. Perchlik	684
S. 32 An act relating to ranked-choice voting for presidential primary elections Government Operations Report - Sen. Vyhovsky	684
Appropriations Report - Sen. Perchlik	695
S. 42 An act relating to divestment of State pension funds of investments in the fossil fuel industry Government Operations Report - Sen. Clarkson	696
Appropriations Report - Sen. Perchlik	699

S. 102 An act relating to expanding employment protections and collective bargaining rights
Econ. Dev., Housing and General Affairs Report - Sen. Ram Hinsdale . 700
Appropriations Report - Sen. Perchlik 707

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS FOR ACTION

H.C.R. 57 - 70 (For text of Resolutions, see Addendum to House Calendar for March 23, 2023) 707

ORDERS OF THE DAY

ACTION CALENDAR

CONSIDERATION POSTPONED MARCH 29, 2023

Second Reading

Favorable with Recommendation of Amendment

S. 60.

An act relating to local option taxes.

Pending Question: Shall the bill be amended as recommended by the Committee on Finance?

UNFINISHED BUSINESS OF WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 2023

Second Reading

Favorable with Recommendation of Amendment

S. 89.

An act relating to establishing a forensic facility.

Reported favorably with recommendation of amendment by Senator Sears for the Committee on Judiciary.

The Committee recommends that the bill be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

* * * Admission to Forensic Facility for Persons in Need of Treatment or
Continued Treatment * * *

Sec. 1. 18 V.S.A. § 7101 is amended to read:

§ 7101. DEFINITIONS

As used in this part of this title, the following words, unless the context otherwise requires, shall have the following meanings:

(31)(A) “Forensic facility” means a residential facility, licensed as a therapeutic community residence as defined in 33 V.S.A. § 7102(11), for an individual initially committed pursuant to:

(i) 13 V.S.A. § 4822 who is in need of treatment or further treatment pursuant to chapter 181 of this title within a secure setting for an extended period of time; or

(ii) 13 V.S.A. § 4823 who is in need of custody, care, and habilitation pursuant to chapter 206 of this title, within a secure setting for an extended period of time.

(B) A forensic facility shall not be used for any purpose other than the purposes permitted by this part or chapter 206 of this title. As used in this subdivision, “secure” has the same meaning as in section 7620 of this title.

Sec. 2. 18 V.S.A. § 7612 is amended to read:

§ 7612. APPLICATION FOR INVOLUNTARY TREATMENT

(a) An interested party may, by filing a written application, commence proceedings for the involuntary treatment of an individual by judicial process.

(b) The application shall be filed in the Family Division of the Superior Court.

(c) If the application is filed under section 7508 or 7620 of this title, it shall be filed in the unit of the Family Division of the Superior Court in which the hospital is located. In all other cases, it shall be filed in the unit in which the proposed patient resides. In the case of a nonresident, it may be filed in any unit. The court may change the venue of the proceeding to the unit in which the proposed patient is located at the time of the trial.

(d) The application shall contain:

(1) The name and address of the applicant.

(2) A statement of the current and relevant facts upon which the allegation of mental illness and need for treatment is based. The application shall be signed by the applicant under penalty of perjury.

(e) The application shall be accompanied by:

(1) a certificate of a licensed physician, which shall be executed under penalty of perjury stating that ~~he or she~~ the licensed physician has examined the proposed patient within five days of from the date the petition is filed and is of the opinion that the proposed patient is a person in need of treatment, including the current and relevant facts and circumstances upon which the physician’s opinion is based; or

(2) a written statement by the applicant that the proposed patient refused to submit to an examination by a licensed physician.

(f) Before an examining physician completes the certificate of examination, ~~he or she~~ the examining physician shall consider available alternative forms of care and treatment that might be adequate to provide for the person’s needs without requiring hospitalization. The examining physician shall document on

the certificate the specific alternative forms of care and treatment that ~~he or she~~ the examining physician considered and why those alternatives were deemed inappropriate, including information on the availability of any appropriate alternatives.

(g) If the Commissioner seeks to have a person receive treatment in a forensic facility pursuant to an order of nonhospitalization, the application for an order authorizing treatment shall expressly state that such treatment is being sought. The application shall contain, in addition to the statements required by this section, a statement setting forth the reasons for the Commissioner's determination that clinically appropriate treatment for the person's condition can be provided safely only in a forensic facility.

Sec. 3. 18 V.S.A. § 7615 is amended to read:

§ 7615. HEARING ON APPLICATION FOR INVOLUNTARY
TREATMENT

(a)(1) Upon receipt of the application, the court shall set a date for the hearing to be held within 10 days from the date of the receipt of the application or 20 days from the date of the receipt of the application if a psychiatric examination is ordered under section 7614 of this title unless the hearing is continued by the court pursuant to subsection (b) of this section.

(2)(A) The applicant or a person who is certified as a person in need of treatment pursuant to section 7508 of this title may file a motion to expedite the hearing. The motion shall be supported by an affidavit, and the court shall rule on the motion on the basis of the filings without holding a hearing. The court:

(i) shall grant the motion if it finds that the person demonstrates a significant risk of causing the person or others serious bodily injury as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 1021 even while hospitalized, and clinical interventions have failed to address the risk of harm to the person or others;

(ii) may grant the motion if it finds that the person has received involuntary medication pursuant to section 7624 of this title during the past two years and, based upon the person's response to previous and ongoing treatment, there is good cause to believe that additional time will not result in the person establishing a therapeutic relationship with providers or regaining competence.

(B) If the court grants the motion for expedited hearing pursuant to this subdivision, the hearing shall be held within ten days from the date of the order for expedited hearing.

(3)(A) The applicant or a person for whom an order of nonhospitalization at a forensic facility is sought may file a motion to expedite the hearing. The motion shall be supported by an affidavit. The court:

(i) shall grant the motion if it finds that the person demonstrates a significant risk of causing the person or others serious bodily injury as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 1021 even while in custody, and clinical interventions have failed to address the risk of harm to the person or others;

(ii) may grant the motion if it finds that the person has received involuntary medication pursuant to section 7624 of this title during the past two years and, based upon the person's response to previous and ongoing treatment, there is good cause to believe that additional time will not result in the person establishing a therapeutic relationship with providers or regaining competence.

(B) If the court grants the motion for expedited hearing pursuant to this subdivision, the hearing shall be held within three days from the date of the order for expedited hearing. The court may grant an extension of not more than five days to allow for a psychiatric examination in accordance with section 7614 of this title.

(4) If a hearing on the application for involuntary treatment has not occurred within 60 days from the date of the court's receipt of the application, the Commissioner shall request that the court and both parties' attorneys provide the reasons for the delay. The Commissioner shall submit a report to the court, the Secretary of Human Services, and the patient's attorney that either explains why the delay was warranted or makes recommendations as to how delays of this type can be avoided in the future.

* * *

Sec. 4. 18 V.S.A. § 7618 is amended to read:

§ 7618. ORDER; NONHOSPITALIZATION

(a)(1) If the court finds that a treatment program other than hospitalization is adequate to meet the person's treatment needs, the court shall order the person to receive whatever treatment other than hospitalization is appropriate for a period of 90 days.

(2) If the Commissioner determines that treatment at a forensic facility is appropriate, and the court finds that treatment at a forensic facility is the least restrictive setting adequate to meet the person's needs, the court shall order the person to receive treatment there for a period of 90 days. The court may at any time, on its own motion or on motion of an interested party, review the need for treatment at the forensic facility.

(b) If at any time during the specified period it comes to the attention of the court either that the patient is not complying with the order or that the alternative treatment has not been adequate to meet the patient's treatment needs, the court may, after proper hearing:

(1) ~~Consider~~ consider other alternatives, modify its original order, and direct the patient to undergo another program of alternative treatment for the remainder of the 90-day period; or

(2) ~~Enter~~ enter a new order directing that the patient be hospitalized for the remainder of the 90-day period.

Sec. 5. 18 V.S.A. § 7620 is amended to read:

§ 7620. APPLICATION FOR CONTINUED TREATMENT

(a) If, prior to the expiration of any order issued in accordance with section 7623 of this title, the Commissioner believes that the condition of the patient is such that the patient continues to require treatment, the Commissioner shall apply to the court for a determination that the patient is a patient in need of further treatment and for an order of continued treatment.

(b) An application for an order authorizing continuing treatment shall contain a statement setting forth the reasons for the Commissioner's determination that the patient is a patient in need of further treatment, a statement describing the treatment program provided to the patient, and the results of that course of treatment.

(c) Any order of treatment issued in accordance with section 7623 of this title shall remain in force pending the court's decision on the application.

(d) If the Commissioner seeks to have the patient receive the further treatment in a forensic facility or secure residential recovery facility, the application for an order authorizing continuing treatment shall expressly state that such treatment is being sought. The application shall contain, in addition to the statements required by subsection (b) of this section, a statement setting forth the reasons for the Commissioner's determination that clinically appropriate treatment for the patient's condition can be provided safely only in a secure residential recovery facility or forensic facility, as appropriate.

(e) As used in this chapter:

(1) "Secure," when describing a residential facility, means that the residents can be physically prevented from leaving the facility by means of locking devices or other mechanical or physical mechanisms.

(2) "Secure residential recovery facility" means a residential facility, licensed as a therapeutic community residence as defined in 33 V.S.A.

§ 7102(11), for an individual who no longer requires acute inpatient care but who does remain in need of treatment within a secure setting for an extended period of time. A secure residential recovery facility shall not be used for any purpose other than the purposes permitted by this section.

Sec. 6. 18 V.S.A. § 7621 is amended to read:

§ 7621. HEARING ON APPLICATION FOR CONTINUED TREATMENT;
ORDERS

* * *

(c) If the court finds that the patient is a patient in need of further treatment but does not require hospitalization, it shall order nonhospitalization for up to one year. If the treatment plan proposed by the Commissioner for a patient in need of further treatment includes admission to a secure residential recovery facility or a forensic facility, the court may at any time, on its own motion or on motion of an interested party, review the need for treatment at the secure residential recovery facility or forensic facility, as applicable.

* * *

Sec. 7. 18 V.S.A. § 7624 is amended to read:

§ 7624. APPLICATION FOR INVOLUNTARY MEDICATION

(a) The Commissioner may commence an action for the involuntary medication of a person who is refusing to accept psychiatric medication and meets any one of the following ~~six~~ conditions:

(1) has been placed in the Commissioner's care and custody pursuant to section 7619 of this title or subsection 7621(b) of this title;

(2) has previously received treatment under an order of hospitalization and is currently under an order of nonhospitalization, including a person on an order of nonhospitalization who resides in a secure residential recovery facility;

(3) has been committed to the custody of the Commissioner of Corrections as a convicted felon and is being held in a correctional facility ~~which~~ that is a designated facility pursuant to section 7628 of this title and for whom the Departments of Corrections and of Mental Health have determined jointly that involuntary medication would be appropriate pursuant to 28 V.S.A. § 907(4)(H);

(4) has an application for involuntary treatment pending for which the court has granted a motion to expedite pursuant to subdivision 7615(a)(2)(A)(i) of this title;

(5)(A) has an application for involuntary treatment pending;

(B) waives the right to a hearing on the application for involuntary treatment until a later date; and

(C) agrees to proceed with an involuntary medication hearing without a ruling on whether he or she is a person in need of treatment; or

(6) has been placed under an order of nonhospitalization in a forensic facility or has an application for involuntary treatment at a forensic facility pending for which the court has granted a motion to expedite pursuant to subdivision 7615(a)(3)(A)(i) of this title, regardless of whether the person has previously been under an order of hospitalization; or

(7) has had an application for involuntary treatment pending pursuant to subdivision 7615(a)(1) of this title for more than 26 days without a hearing having occurred and the treating psychiatrist certifies, based on specific behaviors and facts set forth in the certification, that in ~~his or her~~ the psychiatrist's professional judgment there is good cause to believe that:

(A) additional time will not result in the person establishing a therapeutic relationship with providers or regaining competence; and

(B) serious deterioration of the person's mental condition is occurring.

(b)(1) Except as provided in subdivisions (2), (3), and (4) of this subsection, an application for involuntary medication shall be filed in the Family Division of the Superior Court in the county in which the person is receiving treatment.

(2) If the application for involuntary medication is filed pursuant to subdivision (a)(4) or (a)(6) of this section:

(A) the application shall be filed in the county in which the application for involuntary treatment is pending; and

(B) the court shall consolidate the application for involuntary treatment with the application for involuntary medication and rule on the application for involuntary treatment before ruling on the application for involuntary medication.

(3) If the application for involuntary medication is filed pursuant to subdivision (a)(5) or ~~(a)(6)(7)~~ of this section, the application shall be filed in the county in which the application for involuntary treatment is pending.

(4) Within 72 hours of the filing of an application for involuntary medication pursuant to subdivision ~~(a)(6)(7)~~ of this section, the court shall

determine, based solely upon a review of the psychiatrist's certification and any other filings, whether the requirements of that subdivision have been established. If the court determines that the requirements of subdivision (a)(6)(7) of this section have been established, the court shall consolidate the application for involuntary treatment with the application for involuntary medication and hear both applications within ten days of the date that the application for involuntary medication is filed. The court shall rule on the application for involuntary treatment before ruling on the application for involuntary medication. Subsection 7615(b) of this title shall apply to applications consolidated pursuant to this subdivision.

* * *

Sec. 8. 18 V.S.A. § 7627 is amended to read:

§ 7627. COURT FINDINGS; ORDERS

* * *

(o) For a person who is receiving treatment pursuant to an order of nonhospitalization in a forensic facility, if the court finds that without an order for involuntary medication there is a substantial probability that the person would continue to refuse medication and as a result would pose a danger of harm to self or others, the court may the order administration of involuntary medications at a forensic facility for up to 90 days, unless the court finds that an order is necessary for a longer period of time. An order for involuntary medication pursuant to this subsection shall not be longer than the duration of the current order of nonhospitalization. If at any time the treating psychiatrist finds that a person subject to an order for involuntary medication has become competent pursuant to subsection 7625(c) of this title, the order shall no longer be in effect.

* * * Persons in Need of Custody, Care, and Habilitation or Continued
Custody, Care, and Habilitation * * *

Sec. 9. 13 V.S.A. § 4823 is amended to read:

§ 4823. FINDINGS AND ORDER; PERSONS WITH AN INTELLECTUAL
DISABILITY

(a) If the court finds that such person is a person in need of custody, care, and habilitation as defined in 18 V.S.A. § 8839, the court shall issue an order of commitment directed to the Commissioner of Disabilities, Aging, and Independent Living for placement in a designated program in the least restrictive environment consistent with the person's need for custody, care, and habilitation of such person for an indefinite or limited period in a designated program for an indefinite or limited period.

~~(b) Such order of commitment shall have the same force and effect as an order issued under 18 V.S.A. § 8843 and persons committed under such an order shall have the same status, and the same rights, including the right to receive care and habilitation, to be examined and discharged, and to apply for and obtain judicial review of their cases, as persons ordered committed under 18 V.S.A. § 8843~~ Judicial review procedures for an order issued pursuant to subsection (a) of this section and for discharge from an order of commitment shall occur in accordance with 18 V.S.A. § 8845.

~~(c)(1) Section 4822 of this title shall apply to persons proposed for discharge under this section; however, judicial proceedings shall be conducted in the Criminal Division of the Superior Court in which the person then resides, unless the person resides out of State in which case the proceedings shall be conducted in the original committing court~~ If the Commissioner seeks to have a person committed pursuant to this section placed in a forensic facility, the Commissioner shall provide a statement setting forth the reasons for the Commissioner's determination that clinically appropriate treatment and programming can be provided safely only in a forensic facility.

(2) As used in this subchapter, "forensic facility" has the same meaning as in section 7101 of this title.

Sec. 10. 18 V.S.A. § 8839 is amended to read:

§ 8839. DEFINITIONS

As used in this subchapter:

(1) ~~"Danger of harm to others" means the person has inflicted or attempted to inflict serious bodily injury to another or has committed an act that would constitute a sexual assault or lewd or lascivious conduct with a child~~ "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Disabilities, Aging, and Independent Living.

(2) "Designated program" means a program designated by the Commissioner as adequate to provide in an individual manner appropriate custody, care, and habilitation to persons with intellectual disabilities receiving services under this subchapter.

(3) "Person in need of custody, care, and habilitation" means a person:

(A) ~~a person~~ with an intellectual disability, which means significantly subaverage intellectual functioning existing concurrently with deficits in adaptive behavior that were manifest before 18 years of age;

(B) ~~who presents a danger of harm to others~~ has inflicted or attempted to inflict serious bodily injury to another or who has committed an

act that would constitute a sexual assault or lewd and lascivious conduct with a child; and

(C) for whom appropriate custody, care, and habilitation can be provided by the Commissioner in a designated program.

(4) “Person in need of continued custody, care, and habilitation” means a person who was previously found to be a person in need of custody, care, and habilitation who poses a danger of harm to others and for whom the Commissioner has, in the Commissioner’s discretion, consented to or approved the continuation of the designated program. A danger of harm to others shall be shown by establishing that, in the time since the last order of commitment was issued, the person:

(A) has inflicted or attempted to inflict physical or sexual harm to another;

(B) by the person’s threats or actions, has placed another person in reasonable fear of physical or sexual harm; or

(C) has exhibited behavior demonstrating that, absent treatment or programming provided by the Commissioner, there is a reasonable likelihood that the person would inflict or attempt to inflict physical or sexual harm to another.

Sec. 11. 18 V.S.A. § 8840 is amended to read:

§ 8840. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

~~Proceedings brought under this subchapter for commitment to the Commissioner for custody, care, and habilitation shall be commenced by petition in the Family Division of the Superior Court for the unit in which the respondent resides. [Repealed.]~~

Sec. 12. 18 V.S.A. § 8841 is amended to read:

§ 8841. PETITION; PROCEDURES

~~The filing of the petition and procedures for initiating a hearing shall be as provided in sections 8822-8826 of this title. [Repealed.]~~

Sec. 13. 18 V.S.A. § 8842 is amended to read:

§ 8842. HEARING

~~Hearings under this subchapter for commitment shall be conducted in accordance with section 8827 of this title. [Repealed.]~~

Sec. 14. 18 V.S.A. § 8843 is amended to read:

§ 8843. ~~FINDINGS AND ORDER~~

~~(a) In all cases, the court shall make specific findings of fact and state its conclusions of law.~~

~~(b) If the court finds that the respondent is not a person in need of custody, care, and habilitation, it shall dismiss the petition.~~

~~(c) If the court finds that the respondent is a person in need of custody, care, and habilitation, it shall order the respondent committed to the custody of the Commissioner for placement in a designated program in the least restrictive environment consistent with the respondent's need for custody, care, and habilitation for an indefinite or a limited period. [Repealed.]~~

Sec. 15. 18 V.S.A. § 8844 is amended to read:

§ 8844. LEGAL COMPETENCE

No determination that a person is in need of custody, care, and habilitation or in need of continued custody, care, and habilitation and no order authorizing commitment shall lead to a presumption of legal incompetence.

Sec. 16. 18 V.S.A. § 8845 is amended to read:

§ 8845. JUDICIAL REVIEW

(a) A person committed under 13 V.S.A. § 4823 or this subchapter may be discharged from custody by a Superior judge after judicial review as provided herein in accordance with this subchapter or by administrative order of the Commissioner. At least 10 days prior to the effective date of any administrative order for discharge by the Commissioner, the Commissioner shall give notice of the discharge to the committing court and to the State's Attorney of the county where the prosecution occurred.

~~(b) Procedures for judicial review of persons committed under this subchapter shall be as provided in section 8834 of this title, except that proceedings shall be brought in the Criminal Division of the Superior Court in the unit in which the person resides or, if the person resides out of state, in the unit which issued the original commitment order.~~

~~(c) A person committed under 13 V.S.A. § 4823 or this subchapter shall be entitled to a judicial review of the person's need for commitment annually. The Family Division of the Superior Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction over all judicial review proceedings brought under this section. If no such judicial review is requested by the person within one year from the date of the last order of commitment, it shall be initiated by the Commissioner. However,~~

such person may initiate a judicial review under this subsection after 90 days of initial commitment but before the end of the first year of the commitment, or if commitment has been continued under this subchapter, the person may petition for review after 90 days from the date of an order for continued commitment.

(d)(c) If the Commissioner seeks to place the person committed pursuant to this subchapter in a forensic facility, the petition shall expressly state that such placement is being sought. The petition shall set forth the reasons for the Commissioner's determination that clinically appropriate treatment and programming can be provided safely only in a forensic facility.

(d) The Vermont rules of evidence and procedure applicable in civil cases shall apply in all judicial review proceedings brought under this subchapter.

(e) The Commissioner or the Commissioner's designee shall attend the commitment hearing and be available to testify. All persons to whom notice is given may attend the commitment hearing and testify, except that the court may exclude those persons not necessary for the conduct of the hearing.

(f) If at the completion of the hearing and consideration of the record, the court finds by clear and convincing evidence that at the time of the hearing that the person is still in need of continued custody, care, and habilitation, commitment shall continue in a designated program in the least restrictive environment consistent with the person's need for custody, care, and habilitation for an indefinite or limited period. If the court finds at the time of the hearing that the person is no longer in need of continued custody, care, and habilitation, it shall discharge the person from the custody of the Commissioner. An order of discharge may be conditional or absolute and may have immediate or delayed effect.

(g) In determining whether a person is in need of continued custody, care, and habilitation, the court shall consider the degree to which the person has engaged in or complied with the treatment and supervision provided by the Commissioner.

* * * Certificate of Need * * *

Sec. 17. 18 V.S.A. § 9435 is amended to read:

§ 9435. EXCLUSIONS

* * *

(g) Excluded from this subchapter is any forensic facility, as defined in 18 V.S.A. section 7101, that is supervised and operated by the Commissioner of Mental Health or the Commissioner of Disabilities, Aging, and Independent

Living, or both.

* * * Rulemaking * * *

Sec. 18. RULEMAKING; ADMISSIONS CRITERIA FOR FORENSIC FACILITY

(a) On or before July 1, 2023, the Secretary of Human Services, in consultation with the Departments of Mental Health and of Disabilities, Aging, and Independent Living, shall file an initial proposed rule with the Secretary of State pursuant to 3 V.S.A. § 836(a)(2) specifying the criteria that the Departments shall use to determine admission to a forensic facility and the process used by the Commissioners to determine appropriate admissions. The admission criteria and process shall ensure that:

(1) an individual is served in the least restrictive setting necessary to meet the needs of the individual;

(2) an individual's treatment and programming needs dictate that the treatment or programming be provided at an intensive residential level in a forensic facility; and

(3) an individual only receives treatment or programming within a forensic facility if the individual has demonstrated a significant risk of dangerousness, such as:

(A) inflicting or attempting to inflict serious bodily injury on another, attempting suicide or serious self-injury, or committing an act that would constitute a sexual assault or lewd and lascivious conduct with a child, and there is reasonable probability that the conduct will be repeated if admission to a forensic facility is not ordered;

(B) threatening to inflict serious bodily injury to the individual or on others, and there is reasonable probability that the conduct will occur if admission to a forensic facility is not ordered;

(C) obtaining results on any applicable evidence-based violence risk-assessment tool showing that the individual's behavior is deemed a significant risk to others; or

(D) being charged with a felony offense involving an act of violence against another person for which bail may be withheld pursuant to 13 V.S.A. § 7553 or 7553a.

(b) The Departments shall not admit residents to a forensic facility until a permanent rule has been adopted pursuant to this section.

Sec. 19. RULEMAKING; CONFORMING AMENDMENTS

On or before July 1, 2023, the Commissioners of Mental Health and of Disabilities, Aging, and Independent Living, respectively, shall file initial proposed rule amendments with the Secretary of State pursuant to 3 V.S.A. § 826(a)(2) to account for the establishment of the forensic facility:

(1) Department of Disabilities, Aging, and Independent Living, Licensing and Operating Regulations for Therapeutic Community Residences (CVR 13-110-12) for the purpose of allowing the use of emergency involuntary procedures and the administration of involuntary medication at a forensic facility; and

(2) Department of Mental Health, Rules for the Administration of Nonemergency Involuntary Psychiatric Medications (CVR 13-150-11) for the purpose of allowing the administration of involuntary medication at a forensic facility.

* * * Effective Dates * * *

Sec. 20. EFFECTIVE DATES

This section and Secs. 18 (rulemaking; admissions criteria for forensic facility) and 19 (rulemaking; conforming amendments) shall take effect on passage. All remaining sections shall take effect on July 1, 2024.

(Committee vote: 5-0-0)

UNFINISHED BUSINESS OF THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 2023

Committee Bill for Second Reading

S. 138.

An act relating to school safety.

By the Committee on Education. (Senator Hashim for the Committee.)

NEW BUSINESS

Third Reading

S. 27.

An act relating to reducing the imposition of cash bail.

Second Reading

Favorable with Recommendation of Amendment

S. 33.

An act relating to miscellaneous judiciary procedures.

Reported favorably with recommendation of amendment by Senator Hashim for the Committee on Judiciary.

The Committee recommends that the bill be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. 3 V.S.A. § 5014(f) is amended to read:

(f) Repeal. This section shall be repealed on June 30, 2027.

Sec. 2. 4 V.S.A. § 22 is amended to read:

§ 22. DESIGNATION AND SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT OF JUDICIAL OFFICERS AND RETIRED JUDICIAL OFFICERS

(a)(1) The Chief Justice may appoint and assign a retired Justice or judge with the Justice's or judge's consent or a Superior or Probate judge to a special assignment on the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice may appoint, and the Chief Superior Judge shall assign, an active or retired Justice or a retired judge, with the Justice's or judge's consent, to any special assignment in the Superior Court or the Judicial Bureau.

(2) The Chief Superior Judge may appoint and assign a judge to any special assignment in the Superior Court. ~~As used in~~ For purposes of this subdivision, a judge shall include a Superior judge, a Probate judge, a Family Division magistrate, ~~or a judicial hearing officer, or a judicial master.~~

* * *

Sec. 3. 4 V.S.A. § 27 is amended to read:

§ 27. COURT TECHNOLOGY SPECIAL FUND

There is established the Court Technology Special Fund ~~which that~~ shall be managed in accordance with 32 V.S.A. chapter 7, subchapter 5. Administrative fees collected pursuant to 13 V.S.A. § 7252 and revenue collected pursuant to fees established pursuant to sections 1105 and 1109 of this title shall be deposited and credited to this Fund. The Fund shall be available to the Judicial Branch to pay for contractual and operating expenses and project-related staffing not covered by the General Fund related to the following:

(1) ~~The~~ the acquisition and maintenance of software and hardware needed for case management, electronic filing, an electronic document management system, and the expense of implementation, including training;

(2) ~~The~~ the acquisition and maintenance of electronic audio and video court recording and conferencing equipment; and

(3) ~~The~~ the acquisition, maintenance, and support of the Judiciary's information technology network, including training.

Sec. 4. 4 V.S.A. § 27b is amended to read:

§ 27b. ~~ELECTRONICALLY FILED VERIFIED DOCUMENTS~~ SELF-ATTESTED DECLARATION IN LIEU OF NOTARIZATION

(a) ~~A registered electronic filer in the Judiciary's electronic document filing system may file any~~ Any document that would otherwise require the approval or verification of a notary ~~by filing the document~~ may be filed with the following language inserted above the signature and date:

"I declare that the above statement is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that if the above statement is false, I will be subject to the penalty of perjury or to other sanctions in the discretion of the court."

(b) A document filed pursuant to subsection (a) of this section shall not require the approval or verification of a notary.

(c) This section shall not apply to an affidavit in support of a search warrant application, ~~or to~~ an application for a nontestimonial identification order, an oath required by 14 V.S.A. §108, or consents and relinquishments in adoption proceedings governed by Title 15A.

Sec. 5. 4 V.S.A. § 32 is amended to read:

§ 32. JURISDICTION; CRIMINAL DIVISION

* * *

(c) The Criminal Division shall have jurisdiction of the following civil actions:

* * *

(12) proceedings to enforce 9 V.S.A. chapter 74, relating to energy efficiency standards for appliances and equipment; and

(13) proceedings to enforce 30 V.S.A. § 53, relating to commercial building energy standards.

Sec. 6. 4 V.S.A. § 36(a) is amended to read:

(a) Composition of the court. Unless otherwise specified by law, when in session, a Superior Court shall consist of:

* * *

Sec. 7. 12 V.S.A. § 5 is amended to read:

§ 5. DISSEMINATION OF ELECTRONIC CASE RECORDS

(a) The Court shall not permit public access via the Internet to criminal, family, or probate case records. The Court may permit criminal justice agencies, as defined in 20 V.S.A. § 2056a, Internet access to criminal case records for criminal justice purposes, as defined in 20 V.S.A. § 2056a.

(b) This section shall not be construed to prohibit the Court from providing electronic access to:

(1) court schedules of the Superior Court, or opinions of the Criminal Division of the Superior Court;

(2) State agencies in accordance with data dissemination contracts entered into under ~~Rule 6 of the Vermont Rules of Electronic Access to Court Records~~ Rule 12 of the Vermont Rules for Public Access to Court Records; or

(3) decisions, recordings of oral arguments, briefs, and printed cases of the Supreme Court.

Sec. 8. 12 V.S.A. § 4853a is amended to read:

§ 4853a. PAYMENT OF RENT INTO COURT; EXPEDITED HEARING

* * *

(h) If the tenant fails to pay rent into court in the amount and on the dates ordered by the court, the landlord shall be entitled to judgment for immediate possession of the premises. The court shall forthwith issue a writ of possession directing the sheriff of the county in which the property or a portion thereof is located to serve the writ upon the defendant and, not earlier than ~~five~~ seven business days after the writ is served, or, in the case of an eviction brought pursuant to 10 V.S.A. chapter 153, 30 days after the writ is served, to put the plaintiff into possession.

Sec. 9. 12 V.S.A. § 5531 is amended to read:

§ 5531. RULES GOVERNING PROCEDURE

(a) The Supreme Court, pursuant to section 1 of this title, shall make rules under this chapter applicable to such Court providing for a simple, informal, and inexpensive procedure for the determination, according to the rules of substantive law, of actions of a civil nature of which they have jurisdiction, other than actions for slander or libel and in which the plaintiff does not claim as debt or damage more than ~~\$5,000.00~~ \$10,000.00. Small claims proceedings shall be limited in accord with this chapter and the procedures made available under those rules. The procedure shall not be exclusive; but shall be

alternative to the formal procedure begun by the filing of a complaint.

(b) Parties may not request claims for relief other than money damages under this chapter. Nor may parties split a claim in excess of ~~\$5,000.00~~ \$10,000.00 into two or more claims under this chapter.

(c) In small claims actions where the plaintiff makes a claim for relief greater than \$3,500.00, the defendant shall have the right to request a special assignment of a judicial officer. Upon making this request, a Superior judge or a member of the Vermont bar appointed pursuant to 4 V.S.A. § 22(b) shall be assigned to hear the action.

(d) Venue in small claims actions shall be governed by section 402 of this title.

Sec. 10. 12 V.S.A. § 5804 is amended to read:

§ 5804. OATH TO BE ADMINISTERED TO PETIT JURORS IN
CRIMINAL CAUSES

You solemnly swear that, without respect to persons or favor of any ~~man~~ person, you will well and truly try and true deliverance make, between the State of Vermont and the ~~prisoner at the bar~~ defendant, whom you shall have in charge, according to the evidence given you in court and the laws of the State. So help you God.

Sec. 11. 13 V.S.A. § 3016(c) is amended to read:

(c) A person who commits an act punishable under ~~33 V.S.A. § 2581(a) or (b)~~ 33 V.S.A. § 141(a) or (b) may not be prosecuted under this section.

Sec. 12. 13 V.S.A. § 7403 is amended to read:

§ 7403. APPEAL BY THE STATE

(a) In a prosecution for a misdemeanor, questions of law decided against the State shall be allowed and placed upon the record before final judgment. The court may pass the same to the Supreme Court before final judgment. The Supreme Court shall hear and determine the questions and render final judgment thereon, or remand the cause for further trial or other proceedings, as justice and the State of the cause may require.

(b) In a prosecution for a felony, the State shall be allowed to appeal to the Supreme Court any decision, judgment, or order dismissing an indictment or information as to one or more counts.

(c) In a prosecution for a felony, the State shall be allowed to appeal to the Supreme Court from a decision or order:

- (1) granting a motion to suppress evidence;
- (2) granting a motion to have confessions declared inadmissible; or
- (3) granting or refusing to grant other relief where the effect is to impede seriously, although not to foreclose completely, continuation of the prosecution.

(d) In making this appeal, the attorney for the State must certify to the court that the appeal is not taken for purpose of delay and that:

(1) the evidence suppressed or declared inadmissible is substantial proof of a fact material in a proceeding; or

(2) the relief to be sought upon appeal is necessary to avoid seriously impeding such proceeding.

(e) The appeal in all cases shall be taken within seven business days after the decision, judgment, or order has been rendered. In cases where the defendant is detained for lack of bail, ~~he or she~~ the defendant shall be released pending the appeal upon such conditions as the court shall order unless bail is denied as provided in the Vermont Constitution or in other pending cases. Such appeals shall take precedence on the docket over all cases and shall be assigned for hearing or argument at the earliest practicable date and expedited in every way.

(f) For purposes of this section, “prosecution for a misdemeanor” and “prosecution for a felony” shall include youthful offender proceedings filed pursuant to 33 V.S.A. chapter 52A, and the State shall have the same right of appeal in those proceedings as it has in criminal proceedings under this section.

Sec. 13. 14 V.S.A. § 3098 is amended to read:

§ 3098. VULNERABLE NONCITIZEN CHILDREN

* * *

(i) Confidentiality. In any judicial proceedings in response to a request that the court make the findings necessary to support a petition for classification as a special immigrant juvenile, information regarding the child’s immigration status, nationality, or place of birth that is not otherwise protected by State laws shall remain confidential. This information shall also be exempt from public inspection and copying under the Public Records Act and shall be kept confidential, except that the information shall be available for inspection by the court, the child who is the subject of the proceeding, the parties, the attorneys for the parties, the child’s counsel, and the child’s guardian.

Sec. 14. 23 V.S.A. § 1213 is amended to read:

§ 1213. IGNITION INTERLOCK RESTRICTED DRIVER'S LICENSE OR
CERTIFICATE; PENALTIES

* * *

(g) The holder of an ignition interlock RDL or certificate shall operate only motor vehicles equipped with an ignition interlock device, shall not attempt or take any action to tamper with or otherwise circumvent an ignition interlock device, and, after failing a random retest, shall pull over and shut off the vehicle's engine as soon as practicable. A Except as provided in subsection (k) of this section, a person who violates any provision of this section commits a criminal offense, shall be subject to the sanctions and procedures provided for in subsections 674(b)–(i) of this title, and, upon conviction, the applicable period prior to eligibility for reinstatement under section 1209a or 1216 of this title shall be extended by six months.

* * *

(k) A person shall not knowingly and voluntarily tamper with an ignition interlock device on behalf of another person or otherwise assist another person to circumvent an ignition interlock device. ~~A person adjudicated of a violation of who~~ violates this subsection shall be ~~subject to~~ assessed a civil penalty of ~~up to~~ not more than \$500.00.

* * *

Sec. 15. 4 V.S.A. § 1102 is amended to read:

§ 1102. JUDICIAL BUREAU; JURISDICTION

(a) The Judicial Bureau is created within the Judicial Branch under the supervision of the Supreme Court.

(b) The Judicial Bureau shall have jurisdiction of the following matters:

* * *

(31) Violations of 23 V.S.A. § 1213(k) relating to tampering with an ignition interlock device on behalf of another person.

* * *

Sec. 16. 32 V.S.A. § 1591 is amended to read:

§ 1591. SHERIFFS AND OTHER OFFICERS

There shall be paid to sheriffs' departments and constables in civil causes and to sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, and constables for the transportation and care of prisoners, juveniles, and patients with a mental condition or psychiatric

disability the following fees:

(1) Civil process:

(A) For serving each process, the fees shall be as follows:

(i) \$10.00 for each reading or copy in which the officer is directed to make an arrest;

(ii) \$75.00 upon presentation of each return of service for the service of papers relating to divorce, annulments, separations, or support complaints;

(iii) \$75.00 upon presentation of each return of service for the service of papers relating to civil suits except as provided in ~~subdivisions (ii) and subdivision~~ (vii) of this subdivision (1)(A);

(iv) \$75.00 upon presentation of each return of service for the service of a subpoena and shall be limited to that one fee for each return of service;

(v) for each arrest, \$15.00;

(vi) for taking bail, \$15.00;

(vii) on levy of execution or order of foreclosure: for each mile of actual travel in making a demand, sale, or adjournment, the rate allowed State employees under the terms of the prevailing contract between the State and the Vermont State Employees' Association, Inc.; for making demand, \$15.00 for posting notices, \$15.00 each, and the rate per mile allowed State employees under the terms of the prevailing contract between the State and the Vermont State Employees' Association, Inc. for each mile of necessary travel; for notice of continuance, \$15.00;

* * *

Sec. 17. 33 V.S.A. § 5117 is amended to read:

§ 5117. RECORDS OF JUVENILE JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS

(a) Except as otherwise provided, court and law enforcement reports and files concerning a person subject to the jurisdiction of the court shall be maintained separate from the records and files of other persons. Unless a charge of delinquency is transferred for criminal prosecution under chapter 52 of this title or the court otherwise orders in the interests of the child, such records and files shall not be open to public inspection nor their contents disclosed to the public by any person. However, upon a finding that a child is a delinquent child by reason of commission of a delinquent act that would have been a felony if committed by an adult, the court, upon request of the

victim, shall make the child's name available to the victim of the delinquent act. If the victim is incompetent or deceased, the child's name shall be released, upon request, to the victim's guardian or next of kin.

(b)(1) Notwithstanding the foregoing, inspection of such records and files by or dissemination of such records and files to the following is not prohibited:

* * *

(I) the Department for Children and Families; ~~and~~

(J) the Office of the Child, Youth, and Family Advocate for the purpose of carrying out the provisions in chapter 32 of this title;

(K) a service provider named in a disposition order adopted by the court, or retained by or contracted with a party to fulfill the objectives of the disposition order, including referrals for treatment and placement;

(L) a court diversion program or youth-appropriate community-based provider to whom the child is referred by the State's Attorney or the court, if the child accepts the referral; and

(M) other State agencies, treatment programs, service providers, or those providing direct support to the youth, for the purpose of providing supervision or treatment to the youth.

* * *

(d) Such records and files shall be available to:

(1) State's Attorneys and all other law enforcement officers in connection with record checks and other legal purposes; and

(2) the National Instant Criminal Background Check System in connection with a background check conducted on a person under 21 years of age pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 922(t)(1)(C) and 34 U.S.C. § 40901(I).

* * *

Sec. 18. 33 V.S.A. § 5225 is amended to read:

§ 5225. PRELIMINARY HEARING; RISK ASSESSMENT

* * *

(b) Risk and needs screening.

(1) Prior to the preliminary hearing, the child shall be afforded an opportunity to undergo a risk and needs screening, which shall be conducted by the Department or by a community provider that has contracted with the Department to provide risk and need screenings for children alleged to have

committed delinquent acts.

(2) If the child participates in such a screening, the Department or the community provider shall report the risk level result of the screening, the number and source of the collateral contacts made, and the recommendation for charging or other alternatives to the State’s Attorney. The State’s Attorney shall consider the results of the risk and needs screening in determining whether to file a charge. In lieu of filing a charge, the State’s Attorney may refer a child directly to a youth-appropriate community-based provider that has been approved by the Department, which may include a community justice center or a balanced and restorative justice program. Referral to a community-based provider pursuant to this subsection shall not require the State’s Attorney to file a charge. If the community-based provider does not accept the case or if the child fails to complete the program in a manner deemed satisfactory and timely by the provider, the child’s case shall return to the State’s Attorney for charging consideration.

(3) Information related to the present alleged offense directly or indirectly derived from the risk and needs screening or from other conversations with the Department or community-based provider shall not be used against the youth in the youth’s case for any purpose, including impeachment or cross-examination, provided that the fact of the youth’s participation in risk and needs screening may be used in subsequent proceedings.

(4) If a charge is brought in the Family Division, the risk level result shall be provided to the child’s attorney.

(c) Referral to diversion. Based on the results of the risk and needs screening, if a child presents a low to moderate risk to reoffend, the State’s Attorney shall refer the child directly to court diversion unless the State’s Attorney states on the record why a referral to court diversion would not serve the ends of justice. If the court diversion program does not accept the case or if the child fails to complete the program in a manner deemed satisfactory and timely by the provider, the child’s case shall return to the State’s Attorney for charging consideration.

* * *

Sec. 19. 33 V.S.A. § 5284 is amended to read:

§ 5284. YOUTHFUL OFFENDER DETERMINATION AND DISPOSITION ORDER

* * *

(c)(1) If the court approves the motion for youthful offender treatment after an adjudication pursuant to subsection 5281(d) of this title, the court:

~~(1)(A)~~ shall approve a disposition case plan and impose conditions of juvenile probation on the youth; and

~~(2)(B)~~ may transfer legal custody of the youth to a parent, relative, person with a significant relationship with the youth, or Commissioner, provided that any transfer of custody shall expire on the youth's 18th birthday.

(2) Prior to the approval of a disposition case plan, the court may refer a child directly to a youth-appropriate community-based provider that has been approved by the department and which may include a community justice center or a balanced and restorative justice program. Referral to a community-based provider pursuant to this subdivision shall not require the court to place the child on probation. If the community-based provider does not accept the case or if the child fails to complete the program in a manner deemed satisfactory and timely by the provider, the child shall return to the court for further proceedings, including the imposition of the disposition order.

(d) The Department for Children and Families and the Department of Corrections shall be responsible for supervision of and providing services to the youth until ~~he or she~~ the youth reaches 22 years of age. Both Departments shall designate a case manager who together shall appoint a lead Department to have final decision-making authority over the case plan and the provision of services to the youth. The youth shall be eligible for appropriate community-based programming and services provided by both Departments.

Sec. 20. 13 V.S.A. chapter 76A is added to read:

CHAPTER 76A. DOMESTIC TERRORISM

§ 1703. DOMESTIC TERRORISM

(a) As used in this section:

(1) “Domestic terrorism” means engaging in or taking a substantial step to commit a violation of the criminal laws of this State with the intent to:

(A) cause death or serious bodily injury to multiple persons; or

(B) threaten any civilian population with mass destruction, mass killings, or kidnapping.

(2) “Serious bodily injury” shall have the same meaning as in section 1021 of this title.

(3) “Substantial step” means conduct that is strongly corroborative of the actor’s intent to complete the commission of the offense.

(b) A person who willfully engages in an act of domestic terrorism shall be imprisoned for not more than 20 years or fined not more than \$50,000.00, or both.

(c) It shall be an affirmative defense to a charge under this section that the actor abandoned the actor's effort to commit the crime or otherwise prevented its commission under circumstances manifesting a complete and voluntary renunciation of the actor's criminal purpose.

Sec. 21. 13 V.S.A. § 1703 is amended to read:

~~§ 1703. DOMESTIC TERRORISM~~

~~(a) As used in this section:~~

~~(1) "Domestic terrorism" means engaging in or taking a substantial step to commit a violation of the criminal laws of this State with the intent to:~~

~~(A) cause death or serious bodily injury to multiple persons; or~~

~~(B) threaten any civilian population with mass destruction, mass killings, or kidnapping.~~

~~(2) "Serious bodily injury" shall have the same meaning as in section 1021 of this title.~~

~~(3) "Substantial step" means conduct that is strongly corroborative of the actor's intent to complete the commission of the offense.~~

~~(b) A person who willfully engages in an act of domestic terrorism shall be imprisoned for not more than 20 years or fined not more than \$50,000.00, or both.~~

~~(c) It shall be an affirmative defense to a charge under this section that the actor abandoned his or her effort to commit the crime or otherwise prevented its commission under circumstances manifesting a complete and voluntary renunciation of his or her criminal purpose. [Repealed.]~~

Sec. 22. 20 V.S.A. § 1940(b) is amended to read:

(b) If any of the circumstances in subsection (a) of this section occur, the court with jurisdiction or, as the case may be, the Governor, shall so notify the Department, and the person's DNA record in the State DNA database and CODIS and the person's DNA sample in the State DNA data bank shall be removed and destroyed. The Laboratory shall purge the DNA record and all other identifiable information from the State DNA database and CODIS and destroy the DNA sample stored in the State DNA data bank. If the person has more than one entry in the State DNA database, CODIS, or the State DNA data bank, only the entry related to the dismissed case shall be deleted. The

Department shall notify the person upon completing its responsibilities under this subsection, by certified mail addressed to the person's last known address.

Sec. 23. 23 V.S.A. § 1213 is amended to read:

§ 1213. IGNITION INTERLOCK RESTRICTED DRIVER'S LICENSE OR CERTIFICATE; PENALTIES

(a)(1) An individual whose license or privilege to operate is suspended or revoked under this subchapter may operate a motor vehicle, other than a commercial motor vehicle as defined in section 4103 of this title, if issued a valid ignition interlock RDL or ignition interlock certificate. Upon application, the Commissioner shall issue an ignition interlock RDL or ignition interlock certificate to an individual otherwise licensed or eligible to be licensed to operate a motor vehicle if:

(A) the individual submits a \$125.00 application fee;

(B) the individual submits satisfactory proof of installation of an approved ignition interlock device in any motor vehicle to be operated and of financial responsibility as provided in section 801 of this title;

(C) at least one year has passed since the suspension or revocation was imposed if the offense involved death or serious bodily injury to an individual other than the operator; ~~and~~

(D) the applicable period set forth in this subsection has passed since the suspension or revocation was imposed if the offense involved refusal of an enforcement officer's reasonable request for an evidentiary test:

(i) 30 days for a first offense;

(ii) 90 days for a second offense; or

(iii) one year for a third or subsequent offense; and

(E) the individual is serving a suspension pursuant to section 2506 if the individual was charged with a violation of subdivision 1201(a) of this title and pled guilty to a reduced charge of negligent operation under section 1091 of this title, notwithstanding any points assessed against the individual's driving record for the negligent operation offense under section 2502 of this title.

* * *

Sec. 24. 2017 Acts and Resolves No. 142, Sec. 5, as amended by 2021 Acts and Resolves No. 65, Sec. 4, and further amended by 2021 Acts and Resolves No. 147, Sec. 33, is further amended to read:

Sec. 5. REPEAL

13 V.S.A. §§ 5451 (creation of Vermont Sentencing Commission) and 5452 (creation of Vermont Sentencing Commission) shall be repealed on July 1, ~~2023~~ 2025.

Sec. 25. SENTENCING COMMISSION REPORT

On or before December 15, 2023, the Vermont Sentencing Commission shall report to the Senate and House Committees on Judiciary on whether any modifications should be made to the definitions of stalking in 13 V.S.A. § 1061 or 15 V.S.A. § 5131.

Sec. 26. 10 V.S.A. § 8222 is added to read:

§ 8222. ACCRUAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION CLAIMS

(a) A common-law or statutory claim based on environmental contamination shall accrue so long as the contamination remains on or in an affected property or natural resource.

(b) As used in this section:

(1) “Environmental contamination” means any hazardous material or hazardous waste as defined in 10 V.S.A. § 6602, or other substance or material that has the potential to adversely affect human health or the environment (A) on or in an affected property, including in buildings or other structures, or (B) on or in a natural resource.

(2) “Natural resource” has the same meaning as in 10 V.S.A. § 6615d(a)(8).

(c) Nothing in this section shall shorten or otherwise limit any later accrual date that may apply under other source of law.

(d)(1) Notwithstanding 1 V.S.A. § 214 or any other provision of law, this section shall apply to:

(A) any action or proceeding commenced on or after the effective date of this act; and

(B) any action or proceeding that is pending on the effective date of this act.

(2) This section shall not revive claims subject to a final, nonappealable judgment rendered prior to the effective date.

Sec. 27. 10 V.S.A. § 8015 is amended to read:

§ 8015. STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, actions brought under this chapter or chapter 211 of this title shall be commenced within the later of:

- (1) six years from the date the violation is or reasonably should have been discovered; ~~or~~
- (2) six years from the date a continuing violation ceases; or
- (3) six years from the date of accrual under section 8222 of this title.

Sec. 28. 13 V.S.A. § 5451 is amended to read:

§ 5451. CREATION OF COMMISSION

(a) The Vermont Sentencing Commission is established for the purpose of overseeing criminal sentencing practices in the State, reducing geographical disparities in sentencing, and making recommendations regarding criminal sentencing to the General Assembly.

(b) The Commission shall consist of the following members:

* * *

- (4) the Chair of the Senate Committee on Judiciary or designee;
- (5) the Chair of the House Committee on Judiciary or designee;

* * *

Sec. 29. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on passage.

(Committee vote: 5-0-0)

Reported favorably by Senator McCormack for the Committee on Finance.

(Committee vote: 5-0-2)

S. 91.

An act relating to competency to stand trial and insanity as a defense.

Reported favorably with recommendation of amendment by Senator Sears for the Committee on Judiciary.

The Committee recommends that the bill be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. 13 V.S.A. § 4801 is amended to read:

§ 4801. TEST OF INSANITY IN CRIMINAL CASES

(a) The test when used as a defense in criminal cases shall be as follows:

(1) A person is not responsible for criminal conduct if at the time of such conduct as a result of mental disease or defect ~~he or she~~ the person lacks adequate capacity either to appreciate the criminality of ~~his or her~~ the person's conduct or to conform ~~his or her~~ the person's conduct to the requirements of law.

(2) The terms "mental disease or defect" do not include an abnormality manifested only by repeated criminal or otherwise ~~anti-social~~ antisocial conduct. The terms "mental disease or defect" ~~shall include~~ includes congenital and traumatic mental conditions as well as disease.

(b) The defendant shall have the burden of proof in establishing insanity as an affirmative defense by a preponderance of the evidence. The defendant shall be responsible for hiring the defendant's own forensic evaluator for the purpose of establishing insanity provided that the State shall pay for the evaluation of an indigent defendant.

Sec. 2. 13 V.S.A. § 4814 is amended to read:

§ 4814. ORDER FOR EXAMINATION

(a) Any court before which a criminal prosecution is pending may order the Department of Mental Health to have the defendant examined by a psychiatrist at any time before, during, or after trial, and before final judgment in any of the following cases:

(1) ~~when the defendant enters a plea of not guilty, or when such a plea is entered in the defendant's behalf, and then gives notice of the defendant's intention to rely upon the defense of insanity at the time of the alleged crime, or to introduce expert testimony relating to a mental disease, defect, or other condition bearing upon the issue of whether he or she had the mental state required for the offense charged; [Repealed.]~~

(2) when the defendant, the State, or an attorney, guardian, or other person acting on behalf of the defendant, raises before such court the issue of whether the defendant is mentally competent to stand trial for the alleged offense; or

(3) ~~when the court believes that there is doubt as to the defendant's sanity at the time of the alleged offense; or [Repealed.]~~

(4) when the court believes that there is doubt as to the defendant's

mental competency to be tried for the alleged offense.

(b) ~~Such~~ The order may be issued by the court on its own motion, or on motion of the State, the defendant, or an attorney, guardian, or other person acting on behalf of the defendant. The examination shall be at the expense of the moving party, provided that the State shall pay for the competency evaluation of an indigent defendant whose competency is at issue.

(c) An order issued pursuant to this section or Rule 16.1 of the Vermont Rules of Criminal Procedure shall order the release of all relevant records to the examiner, including all juvenile and adult court, mental health, and other health records.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an examination ordered pursuant to subsection (a) of this section may be conducted by a doctoral-level psychologist trained in forensic psychology and licensed under 26 V.S.A. chapter 55. This subsection shall be repealed on July 1, 2024.

Sec. 3. 13 V.S.A. § 4815 is amended to read:

§ 4815. PLACE OF EXAMINATION; TEMPORARY COMMITMENT

* * *

(c) A motion for examination shall be made as soon as practicable after a party or the court has good faith reason to believe that there are grounds for an examination. A motion for an examination shall detail the facts indicating incompetency on which the motion is based and shall certify that the motion is made after the moving party has met with or personally observed the defendant. An attorney making such a motion shall be subject to the potential sanctions of Rule 11 of the Vermont Rules of Civil Procedure.

(d) Upon the making of a motion for examination, if the court finds sufficient facts to order an examination, the court shall order a mental health screening to be completed by a designated mental health professional while the defendant is still at the court.

(e) If the screening cannot be commenced and completed at the courthouse within two hours from the time of the defendant's appearance before the court, the court may forgo consideration of the screener's recommendations.

(f) The court and parties shall review the recommendation of the designated mental health professional and consider the facts and circumstances surrounding the charge and observations of the defendant in court. If the court finds sufficient facts to order an examination, it may be ordered to be completed in the least restrictive environment deemed sufficient to complete the examination, consistent with subsection (a) of this section.

* * *

(h) ~~Except upon good cause shown, defendants~~ Defendants charged with misdemeanor offenses who are not in the custody of the Commissioner of Corrections shall be examined on an outpatient basis for mental competency unless the court makes findings on the record that there is good cause for an inpatient evaluation. Examinations occurring in the community shall be conducted at a location within 60 miles of the defendant's residence or at another location agreed to by the defendant.

* * *

Sec. 4. 13 V.S.A. § 4816 is amended to read:

§ 4816. SCOPE OF EXAMINATION; REPORT; EVIDENCE

(a) Examinations provided for in section 4815 of this title shall have reference to ~~one or both of the following:~~

(1) mental competency of the person examined to stand trial for the alleged offense.

(2) ~~sanity of the person examined at the time of the alleged offense.~~

(b) A competency evaluation for an individual thought to have a developmental disability shall include a current evaluation by a psychologist skilled in assessing individuals with developmental disabilities.

(c)(1) As soon as practicable after the examination has been completed, the examining psychiatrist or, if applicable under subsection (b) of this section, ~~the psychiatrist and the psychologist~~ shall prepare a report containing findings in regard to the applicable provisions of subsection (a) of this section. The report shall be transmitted to the court issuing the order for examination, and copies of the report sent to the State's Attorney, to the respondent, to the respondent's attorney if the respondent is represented by counsel, to the Commissioner of Mental Health, and, if applicable, to the Department of Disabilities, Aging, and Independent Living.

(2) ~~If the court orders examination of both the person's competency to stand trial and the person's sanity at the time of the alleged offense, those opinions shall be presented in separate reports and addressed separately by the court. In such cases, the examination of the person's sanity shall only be undertaken if the psychiatrist or, if applicable under subsection (b) of this section, the psychiatrist and the psychologist are able to form the opinion that the person is competent to stand trial, unless the defendant requests that the examinations occur concurrently. If the evaluation of the defendant's sanity at the time of the alleged offense does not occur until the defendant is deemed~~

~~competent to stand trial, the psychiatrist or, if applicable under subsection (b) of this section, the psychiatrist and the psychologist shall make a reasonable effort to collect and preserve any evidence necessary to form an opinion as to sanity if the person regains competence.~~

(d) No statement made in the course of the examination by the person examined, whether or not ~~he or she~~ the person has consented to the examination, shall be admitted as evidence in any criminal proceeding for the purpose of proving the commission of a criminal offense or for the purpose of impeaching testimony of the person examined.

(e) The relevant portion of a psychiatrist's report shall be admitted into evidence as an exhibit on the issue of the person's mental competency to stand trial and the opinion shall be conclusive on the issue if agreed to by the parties and if found by the court to be relevant and probative on the issue.

(f) Introduction of a report under subsection (d) of this section shall not preclude either party or the court from calling the psychiatrist who wrote the report as a witness or from calling witnesses or introducing other relevant evidence. Any witness called by either party on the issue of the defendant's competency shall be at the State's expense, or, if called by the court, at the court's expense.

Sec. 5. 13 V.S.A. § 4817 is amended to read:

§ 4817. COMPETENCY TO STAND TRIAL; DETERMINATION

(a) A defendant shall be presumed to be competent and shall have the burden of proving incompetency by a preponderance of the evidence.

(b) A person shall not be tried for a criminal offense if ~~he or she~~ the person is found incompetent to stand trial by a preponderance of the evidence.

~~(b)(c)~~ If a person indicted, complained, or informed against for an alleged criminal offense, an attorney or guardian acting in ~~his or her~~ the person's behalf, or the State, at any time before final judgment, raises before the court before which such person is tried or is to be tried, the issue of whether such person is incompetent to stand trial, or if the court has reason to believe that such person may not be competent to stand trial, a hearing shall be held before such court at which evidence shall be received and a finding made regarding ~~his or her~~ the person's competency to stand trial. However, in cases where the court has reason to believe that such person may be incompetent to stand trial due to a mental disease or mental defect, such hearing shall not be held until an examination has been made and a report submitted by an examining psychiatrist in accordance with sections 4814–4816 of this title.

~~(e)~~(d) A person who has been found incompetent to stand trial for an alleged offense may be tried for that offense if, upon subsequent hearing, such person is found by the court having jurisdiction of ~~his or her~~ the person's trial for the offense to have become competent to stand trial.

Sec. 6. 13 V.S.A. § 4820 is amended to read:

§ 4820. HEARING REGARDING COMMITMENT

(a) When a person charged on information, complaint, or indictment with a criminal offense:

(1) ~~Is reported by the examining psychiatrist following examination pursuant to sections 4814-4816 of this title to have been insane at the time of the alleged offense. [Repealed.]~~

(2) ~~Is~~ is found upon hearing pursuant to section 4817 of this title to be incompetent to stand trial due to a mental disease or mental defect;

(3) ~~Is~~ is not indicted upon hearing by grand jury by reason of insanity at the time of the alleged offense, duly certified to the court; or

(4) ~~Upon~~ upon trial by court or jury is acquitted by reason of insanity at the time of the alleged offense; the court before which such person is tried or is to be tried for such offense, shall hold a hearing for the purpose of determining whether such person should be committed to the custody of the Commissioner of Mental Health. Such person may be confined in jail or some other suitable place by order of the court pending hearing for a period not exceeding ~~15~~ 21 days.

(b) When a person is found to be incompetent to stand trial, has not been indicted by reason of insanity for the alleged offense, or has been acquitted by reason of insanity at the time of the alleged offense, the person shall be entitled to have counsel appointed from Vermont Legal Aid to represent the person. The Department of Mental Health and, if applicable, the Department of Disabilities, Aging, and Independent Living shall be entitled to appear and call witnesses at the proceeding.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a commitment order issued pursuant to this chapter shall not modify or vacate orders concerning conditions of release or bail issued pursuant to chapter 229 of this title, and the commitment order shall remain in place unless expressly modified, provided that inpatient treatment shall be permitted if a person who is held without bail is found to be in need of inpatient treatment under this chapter.

Sec. 7. COMPETENCY RESTORATION PROGRAM PLAN

On or before November 15, 2023, the Department of Mental Health and the Department of Disabilities, Aging, and Independent Living shall report to the Governor, the Senate Committees on Judiciary and on Health and Welfare, and the House Committees on Judiciary, on Health Care, and on Human Services on whether a plan for a competency restoration program should be adopted in Vermont. If a competency restoration plan is recommended, the report shall include recommendations for best practices, any changes to law necessary to establish the program, estimated costs, and a proposal for implementing the program.

Sec. 8. JOINT LEGISLATIVE JUSTICE OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE REVIEW; COMPETENCY AND SANITY EXAMINATIONS

(a) The Joint Legislative Justice Oversight Committee shall review whether Vermont law should permit competency and sanity examinations of defendants under 13 V.S.A. § 4814 to be conducted, in addition to psychiatrists and doctoral-level psychologists trained in forensic psychology, by other doctoral-level mental health providers, psychiatric nurse practitioners, or any other professionals. The Committee's recommendation under subsection (b) of this section shall reflect its determination of which professionals, if any, should be permitted to conduct the competency and sanity examinations.

(b) On or before November 15, 2023, the Committee shall recommend any changes it deems advisable to 13 V.S.A. § 4814(d) (permitting competency and sanity examinations by doctoral-level psychologists trained in forensic psychology) to the Senate and House Committees on Judiciary.

Sec. 9. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on July 1, 2023.

(Committee vote: 5-0-0)

NOTICE CALENDAR

Committee Bill for Second Reading

S. 133

An act relating to miscellaneous changes to education law.

By the Committee on Education. (Senator Campion for the Committee.)

Reported favorably with recommendation of amendment by Senator Baruth for the Committee on Appropriations.

The Committee recommends that the bill be amended as follows

First: By striking out Sec. 1, curriculum audit; report, in its entirety and inserting in lieu thereof a new Sec. 1 to read as follows:

Sec. 1. [Deleted.]

Second: By striking out Sec. 3, Vermont postsecondary school marketing, in its entirety and inserting in lieu thereof a new Sec. 3 to read as follows:

Sec. 3. [Deleted.]

(Committee vote: 6-0-1)

S. 137.

An act relating to energy efficiency modernization.

By the Committee on Natural Resources and Energy. (Senator Bray for the Committee.)

Reported favorably by Senator Starr for the Committee on Appropriations.

(Committee vote: 5-0-2)

Second Reading

Favorable with Recommendation of Amendment

S. 4.

An act relating to reducing crimes of violence associated with juveniles and dangerous weapons.

Reported favorably with recommendation of amendment by Senator Sears for the Committee on Judiciary.

The Committee recommends that the bill be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. 33 V.S.A. § 5204 is amended to read:

§ 5204. TRANSFER FROM FAMILY DIVISION OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

(a) After a petition has been filed alleging delinquency, upon motion of the State's Attorney and after hearing, the Family Division of the Superior Court may transfer jurisdiction of the proceeding to the Criminal Division of the Superior Court if the child had attained 16 years of age but not 19 years of age at the time the act was alleged to have occurred and the delinquent act set forth in the petition is a felony not specified in subdivisions (1)-(12) of this

subsection or if the child had attained 12 years of age but not 14 years of age at the time the act was alleged to have occurred, and if the delinquent act set forth in the petition was any of the following:

- (1) arson causing death as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 501;
- (2) assault and robbery with a dangerous weapon as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 608(b);
- (3) assault and robbery causing bodily injury as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 608(c);
- (4) aggravated assault as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 1024;
- (5) murder as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 2301 and aggravated murder as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 2311;
- (6) manslaughter as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 2304;
- (7) kidnapping as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 2405;
- (8) unlawful restraint as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 2406 or 2407;
- (9) maiming as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 2701;
- (10) sexual assault as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 3252(a)(1) or (a)(2);
- (11) aggravated sexual assault as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 3253 and aggravated sexual assault of a child as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 3253a; ~~or~~
- (12) burglary into an occupied dwelling as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 1201(c);
- (13) carrying a firearm while committing a felony in violation of 13 V.S.A. § 4005;
- (14) trafficking a regulated drug in violation of 18 V.S.A. chapter 84, subchapter 1;
- (15) human trafficking or aggravated human trafficking in violation of 13 V.S.A. § 2652 or 2653;
- (16) aggravated stalking as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 1063(a)(3);
- (17) an attempt to commit any of the offenses listed in this subsection;
or
- (18) a violation of a condition of release as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 7559 imposed by the Criminal Division for any of the offenses listed in this subsection or for any other offense that was transferred from the Family Division pursuant to this section, unless the proceeding is the subject of a final

order accepting the case for youthful offender treatment pursuant to subsection 5281(d) of this title.

(b) The State's Attorney of the county where the juvenile petition is pending may move in the Family Division of the Superior Court for an order transferring jurisdiction under subsection (a) of this section at any time prior to adjudication on the merits. The filing of the motion to transfer jurisdiction shall automatically stay the time for the hearing provided for in section 5225 of this title, which stay shall remain in effect until such time as the Family Division of the Superior Court may deny the motion to transfer jurisdiction.

(c) Upon the filing of a motion to transfer jurisdiction under subsection (b) of this section, the Family Division of the Superior Court shall conduct a hearing in accordance with procedures specified in subchapter 2 of this chapter to determine whether:

(1) there is probable cause to believe that the child committed the charged offense; and

(2) public safety and the interests of the community would not be served by treatment of the child under the provisions of law relating to the Family Division of the Superior Court and delinquent children.

(d) In making its determination as required under subsection (c) of this section, the court may consider, among other matters:

(1) the maturity of the child as determined by consideration of the child's age, home, and environment; emotional, psychological, and physical maturity; and relationship with and adjustment to school and the community;

(2) the extent and nature of the child's prior record of delinquency;

(3) the nature of past treatment efforts and the nature of the child's response to them, including the child's mental health treatment and substance abuse treatment and needs;

(4) the nature and circumstances of the alleged offense, including whether the alleged offense was committed in an aggressive, violent, premeditated, or willful manner;

(5) the nature of any personal injuries resulting from or intended to be caused by the alleged act;

(6) the prospects for rehabilitation of the child by use of procedures, services, and facilities available through juvenile proceedings;

(7) whether the protection of the community would be better served by transferring jurisdiction from the Family Division to the Criminal Division of the Superior Court;

(8) the youth's residential housing status;

(9) the youth's employment and educational situation;

(10) whether the youth has complied with conditions of release;

(11) the youth's criminal record and whether the youth has engaged in subsequent criminal or delinquent behavior since the original charge;

(12) whether the youth has connections to the community; and

(13) the youth's history of violence and history of illegal or violent conduct involving firearms.

(e) A transfer under this section shall terminate the jurisdiction of the Family Division of the Superior Court over the child only with respect to those delinquent acts alleged in the petition with respect to which transfer was sought.

(f)(1) The Family Division, following completion of the transfer hearing, shall make findings and, if the court orders transfer of jurisdiction from the Family Division, shall state the reasons for that order. If the Family Division orders transfer of jurisdiction, the child shall be treated as an adult. The State's Attorney shall commence criminal proceedings as in cases commenced against adults.

(2) Notwithstanding subdivision (1) of this subsection, the parties may stipulate to a transfer of jurisdiction from the Family Division at any time after a motion to transfer is made pursuant to subsection (b) of this section. The court shall not be required to make findings if the parties stipulate to a transfer pursuant to this subdivision. Upon acceptance of the stipulation to transfer jurisdiction, the court shall transfer the proceedings to the Criminal Division and the child shall be treated as an adult. The State's Attorney shall commence criminal proceedings as in cases commenced against adults.

(3) Notwithstanding subdivision (1) of this subsection, the parties may stipulate to convert the juvenile proceeding to a youthful offender proceeding under chapter 52A of this title. If the parties stipulate to convert the proceeding pursuant to this subdivision, the court may proceed immediately to a youthful offender consideration hearing under section 5283 of this title. The Court shall request that the Department complete a youthful offender consideration report under section 5282 of this title before accepting a case for youthful offender treatment pursuant to this subdivision.

* * *

Sec. 2. 18 V.S.A. § 4252 is amended to read:

§ 4252. PENALTIES FOR DISPENSING OR SELLING KNOWINGLY OR RECKLESSLY PERMITTING SALE OR DISPENSING OF REGULATED DRUGS IN A DWELLING

(a) No person shall knowingly or recklessly permit a dwelling, building, or structure owned by or under the control of the person to be used for the purpose of illegally dispensing or selling a regulated drug.

~~(b) A landlord shall be in violation of subsection (a) of this section only if the landlord knew at the time he or she signed the lease agreement that the tenant intended to use the dwelling, building, or structure for the purpose of illegally dispensing or selling a regulated drug. [Repealed.]~~

(c) A person who violates this section shall be imprisoned not more than ~~two~~ five years or fined not more than ~~\$1,000.00~~ \$15,000.00, or both.

(d) It shall not be a violation of this section if the person who owns or controls the dwelling, building, or structure takes action to address the unlawful activity, including reporting the unlawful activity to law enforcement or initiating eviction proceedings.

(e) As used in this section, “recklessly” means consciously disregarding a substantial and unjustifiable risk.

Sec. 3. 13 V.S.A. chapter 60, subchapter 1, is amended to read:

Subchapter 1. Criminal Acts

* * *

§ 2659. KNOWINGLY OR RECKLESSLY PERMITTING HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN A DWELLING

(a) No person shall knowingly or recklessly permit a dwelling, building, or structure owned by or under the control of the person to be used for the purpose of human trafficking or aggravated human trafficking in violation of section 2652 or 2653 of this title.

(b) A person who violates this section shall be imprisoned not more than five years or fined not more than \$15,000.00, or both.

(c) It shall not be a violation of this section if the person who owns or controls the dwelling, building, or structure takes action to address the unlawful activity, including reporting the unlawful activity to law enforcement or initiating eviction proceedings.

(d) As used in this section, “recklessly” means consciously disregarding a substantial and unjustifiable risk.

Sec. 4. 13 V.S.A. § 4024 is added to read:

§ 4024. DEFACING OF FIREARM’S SERIAL NUMBER

(a) A person shall not knowingly possess a firearm that has had the importer’s or manufacturer’s serial number removed, obliterated, or altered.

(b) A person who violates this section shall be imprisoned not more than five years or fined not more than \$50,000.00, or both.

(c) As used in this section:

(1) “Firearm” has the same meaning as in section 4017 of this title.

(2) “Importer” means any person engaged in the business of importing or bringing firearms or ammunition into the United States for purposes of sale or distribution.

(3) “Manufacturer” means any person engaged in the business of manufacturing firearms or ammunition for purposes of sale or distribution.

(d) Conduct constituting the offense of defacing a firearm’s serial number may be considered a violent act for the purposes of determining whether a person is eligible for bail under section 7553a of this title.

Sec. 5. 13 V.S.A. § 4025 is added to read:

§ 4025. STRAW PURCHASING OF FIREARMS

(a) A person shall not purchase a firearm for, on behalf of, or at the request of another person if the purchaser knows or reasonably should know that the other person:

(1) is prohibited by state or federal law from possessing a firearm;

(2) intends to carry the firearm while committing a felony; or

(3) intends to transfer the firearm to another person who:

(A) is prohibited by state or federal law from possessing a firearm; or

(B) intends to carry the firearm while committing a felony.

(b) It shall not be a violation of this section if the person purchased the firearm as a result of threats or coercion by another person.

(c) A person who violates this section shall be imprisoned not more than five years or fined not more than \$50,000.00, or both.

(d) As used in this section, “firearm” has the same meaning as in section 4017 of this title.

(e) Conduct constituting the offense of straw purchasing of firearms may be considered a violent act for the purposes of determining whether a person is eligible for bail under section 7553a of this title.

Sec. 6. 13 V.S.A. § 4017a is added to read:

§ 4017a. FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE; PERSONS SUBJECT TO FINAL RELIEF FROM ABUSE OR STALKING ORDER; PERSONS CHARGED WITH CERTAIN OFFENSES; PROHIBITION ON POSSESSION OF FIREARMS

(a) A person shall not possess a firearm if the person:

(1) is a fugitive from justice;

(2) is the subject of a final relief from abuse order issued pursuant to 15 V.S.A. § 1104;

(3) is the subject of a final order against stalking issued pursuant to 12 V.S.A. § 5133; or

(4) against whom charges are pending for:

(A) carrying a dangerous weapon while committing a felony in violation of section 4005 of this title;

(B) trafficking a regulated drug in violation of 18 V.S.A. chapter 84, subchapter 1; or

(C) human trafficking or aggravated human trafficking in violation of section 2652 or 2653 of this title.

(b) A person who violates this section shall be imprisoned not more than two years or fined not more than \$1,000.00, or both.

(c) As used in this section:

(1) “Firearm” has the same meaning as in section 4017 of this title.

(2) “Fugitive from justice” means a person who has fled to avoid prosecution for a crime or to avoid giving testimony in a criminal proceeding.

Sec. 7. 13 V.S.A. § 4005 is amended to read:

§ 4005. WHILE COMMITTING A CRIME FELONY

(a) Except as otherwise provided in 18 V.S.A. § 4253, a person who carries a dangerous or deadly weapon, openly or concealed, while committing a

felony shall be imprisoned not more than five years or fined not more than \$500.00, or both.

(b)(1) Carrying a firearm while committing a felony in violation of this section may be considered a violent act for the purposes of determining whether a person is eligible for bail under section 7553a of this title.

(2) An offense that is a felony rather than a misdemeanor solely because of the monetary value of the property involved shall not be considered a violent act under this subsection.

Sec. 8. 33 V.S.A. § 5117 is amended to read:

§ 5117. RECORDS OF JUVENILE JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS

(a) Except as otherwise provided, court and law enforcement reports and files concerning a person subject to the jurisdiction of the court shall be maintained separate from the records and files of other persons. Unless a charge of delinquency is transferred for criminal prosecution under chapter 52 of this title or the court otherwise orders in the interests of the child, such records and files shall not be open to public inspection nor their contents disclosed to the public by any person. However, upon a finding that a child is a delinquent child by reason of commission of a delinquent act that would have been a felony if committed by an adult, the court, upon request of the victim, shall make the child's name available to the victim of the delinquent act. If the victim is incompetent or deceased, the child's name shall be released, upon request, to the victim's guardian or next of kin.

* * *

(d) Such records and files shall be available to:

(1) State's Attorneys and all other law enforcement officers in connection with record checks and other legal purposes; and

(2) the National Instant Criminal Background Check System in connection with a background check conducted on a person under 21 years of age pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 922(t)(1)(C) and 34 U.S.C. § 40901(l).

* * *

Sec. 9. 18 V.S.A. § 13 is added to read:

§ 13. COMMUNITY VIOLENCE PREVENTION PROGRAM

(a) There is established the Community Violence Prevention Program to be administered by the Department of Health in consultation with the Department of Public Safety, the Director of Violence Prevention, and the Executive Director of Racial Equity. The Program shall work with communities to

implement innovative, evidence-based, and evidence-informed programs addressing causes of youth and community violence. Grants awarded pursuant to this section shall be at the discretion of the Commissioner of Health.

(b)(1) A Vermont municipality or nonprofit organization may submit an application for a Community Violence Prevention Program grant to the Commissioner of Health. Grants awarded under this section shall be for the purpose of funding innovative, evidence-based, or evidence-informed approaches to reducing violence and associated community harm.

(2) The Commissioner of Health, in consultation with the Department of Public Safety and the Executive Director of Racial Equity, shall develop and publish guidelines, for the award of Community Violence Prevention grants. The guidelines shall include a focus on increasing community capacity to implement approaches for human services, public health, and public safety collaboration to address root causes of community violence and substance use through data-driven projects.

(c) The Community Violence Prevention Program shall collect data to monitor youth and community violence and its related risk and protective factors and to evaluate the impact of prevention efforts and shall use the data to plan and implement programs. The Program shall use monitoring and evaluation data to track the impact of interventions.

(d) Statewide strategies organized by the Department of Health may include technical assistance contracts, statewide evaluation of the Program, or other strategies that would benefit grantees and enhance the effectiveness of the Program.

Sec. 10. APPROPRIATION

(a) The sum of \$10,000,000.00 is appropriated from the General Fund to the Department of Health in fiscal year 2024 for the purpose of supporting the Community Violence Prevention Program established by 18 V.S.A. § 13. Unexpended appropriations shall carry forward into the subsequent fiscal year and remain available for use for this purpose.

(b) The Department of Health is authorized to seek and accept grant funding for the purpose of supporting the Community Violence Prevention Program to supplement State appropriations.

(c) If funding is available for the Community Violence Prevention Program from federal grants or legal settlements related to drug use or criminal activity:

(1) such federal or settlement funds shall be utilized first for the Program; and

(2) an amount of the General Fund appropriation made under subsection (a) of this section equal to the total amount of federal grants or legal settlements received by the Program shall be reverted to the General Fund.

Sec. 11. 2018 Acts and Resolves No. 201, Sec. 21, as amended by 2022 Acts and Resolves No. 160, Sec. 1, is further amended to read:

Sec. 21. EFFECTIVE DATES

* * *

(d) Secs. 17–19 shall take effect on July 1, ~~2023~~ 2024.

Sec. 12. 2020 Acts and Resolves No. 124, Sec. 12, as amended by 2022 Acts and Resolves No. 160, Sec. 2, is further amended to read:

Sec. 12. EFFECTIVE DATES

(a) Secs. 3 (33 V.S.A. § 5103(c)) and 7 (33 V.S.A. § 5206) shall take effect on July 1, ~~2023~~ 2024.

* * *

Sec. 13. PLAN FOR SECURE PLACEMENTS

On or before September 1, 2023 and December 1, 2023, the Department for Children and Families shall file a status report to the Joint Legislative Justice Oversight Committee and the Senate and House Committees on Judiciary describing the progress made toward implementing the requirement of Secs. 11 and 12 of this act that the Raise the Age initiative take effect on July 1, 2024.

Sec. 14. SENTENCING COMMISSION REPORT

On or before December 15, 2023, the Vermont Sentencing Commission shall report to the Joint Legislative Justice Oversight Committee and the Senate and House Committees on Judiciary on whether the offenses for which transfer from the Family Division to the Criminal Division is permitted under 33 V.S.A. § 5204(a) should be expanded to include:

(1) first degree arson as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 502 or second degree arson as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 503;

(2) stalking as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 1062;

(3) domestic assault as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 1042, first degree aggravated domestic assault as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 1043, and second degree aggravated domestic assault a defined in 13 V.S.A. § 1044;

(4) selling or dispensing a regulated drug with death resulting as defined in 18 V.S.A. § 4250;

(5) using a firearm while selling or dispensing a drug as defined in 18 V.S.A. § 4253;

(6) carrying a dangerous or deadly weapon while committing a felony as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 4005;

(7) lewd or lascivious conduct as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 2601 or lewd or lascivious conduct with a child as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 2602;

(8) eluding a police officer with serious bodily injury or death resulting as defined in 23 V.S.A. § 1133(b);

(9) willful and malicious injuries caused by explosives as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 1601, injuries caused by destructive devices as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 1605, or injuries caused by explosives as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 1608;

(10) grand larceny as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 2501 or larceny from the person as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 2503;

(11) operating vehicle under the influence of alcohol or other substance with either death or serious bodily injury resulting as defined in 23 V.S.A. § 1210(f) and (g);

(12) careless or negligent operation resulting in serious bodily injury or death as defined in 23 V.S.A. § 1091(b);

(13) leaving the scene of an accident with serious bodily injury or death as defined in 23 V.S.A. § 1128(b) or (c);

(14) a hate-motivated crime as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 1455;

(15) conspiracy as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 1404; or

(16) a violation of an abuse prevention order as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 1030 or violation of an order against stalking or sexual assault as defined in 12 V.S.A. § 5138.

Sec. 15. SEVERABILITY

As set forth in 1 V.S.A. § 215, the provisions of this act are severable, and if a court finds any provision of this act to be invalid, or if any application of this act to any person or circumstance is invalid, the invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application.

Sec. 16. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on passage.

(Committee vote: 4-1-0)

Reported favorably with recommendation of amendment by Senator Sears for the Committee on Appropriations.

The Committee recommends that the bill be amended as recommended by the Committee on Judiciary with the following amendments thereto:

First: In Sec. 9, 18 V.S.A. § 13, by striking out subsection (a) in its entirety and inserting in lieu thereof a new subsection (a) to read as follows:

(a) There is established the Community Violence Prevention Program to be administered by the Department of Health in consultation and collaboration with the Chief Prevention Officer, the Department of Public Safety, the Director of Violence Prevention, and the Executive Director of Racial Equity. The Program shall work with communities to implement innovative, evidence-based, and evidence-informed programs addressing causes of youth and community violence. Grants awarded pursuant to this section shall be at the discretion of the Commissioner of Health and shall build on and complement existing programs addressing the causes of youth and community violence.

Second: In Sec. 9, 18 V.S.A. § 13, by striking out subsection (d) in its entirety

Third: In Sec. 10 (appropriation), by striking out subsection (a) in its entirety and inserting in lieu thereof a new subsection (a) to read as follows:

(a) Grants awarded from State funds to the Community Violence Prevention Program established by 18 V.S.A. § 13 shall be dependent upon the amount of the appropriation.

(Committee vote: 6-0-1)

S. 17.

An act relating to sheriff reforms.

Reported favorably with recommendation of amendment by Senator Hardy for the Committee on Government Operations.

The Committee recommends that the bill be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

* * * Unprofessional Conduct of Law Enforcement Officers Reviewable by the Vermont Criminal Justice Council * * *

Sec. 1. 20 V.S.A. § 2401 is amended to read:

§ 2401. DEFINITIONS

As used in this subchapter:

* * *

(2) “Category B conduct” means gross professional misconduct amounting to actions on duty or under authority of the State, or both, that involve willful failure to comply with a State-required policy or substantial deviation from professional conduct as defined by the law enforcement agency’s policy or, if not defined by the agency’s policy, then as defined by Council policy, and shall include:

(A) sexual harassment involving physical contact or misuse of position;

(B) misuse of official position for personal or economic gain;

(C) excessive use of force under authority of the State, first offense;

(D) biased enforcement;

(E) use of electronic criminal records database for personal, political, or economic gain;

(F) placing a person in a chokehold;

(G) failing to intervene and report to a supervisor when the officer observes another officer placing a person in a chokehold or using excessive force;

(H) gross negligence or willful misconduct in the performance of duties; and

(I) abuse of the powers granted through law enforcement officer certification pursuant to section 2358 of this title.

* * *

* * * Audits * * *

Sec. 2. 24 V.S.A. § 290 is amended to read:

§ 290. COUNTY SHERIFF’S DEPARTMENT

* * *

(b) Full-time State deputy sheriffs whose primary responsibility is transportation of prisoners and persons with a mental condition or psychiatric disability shall be paid by the State of Vermont. The positions and their funding shall be assigned to the Department of State’s Attorneys and Sheriffs. The Executive Director shall have the authority to determine job duties for the position, assignment of positions to county, regular and temporary work locations, assistance to other State agencies and departments, timesheet systems, daily work logs, and to have final approval of personnel matters, including, but not limited to, approval for hiring, paygrade assignment, hiring

rate, discipline, and termination. ~~The sheriffs shall have an Executive Committee of not more than five current sheriffs, elected for a two-year term by a vote of the sheriffs held not later than January 15, for a term starting February 1. The Executive Committee shall have a Chair, Vice-Chair, Secretary-Treasurer, and two members at large. The Executive Committee shall meet at least quarterly to provide input to the Department of State's Attorneys and sheriffs regarding budget, legislation, personnel and policies, and the assignment of positions, when vacancies arise, for efficient use of resources.~~

* * *

(d) Upon the election of a sheriff-elect who is not the incumbent sheriff, ~~or upon notice of the resignation of the sheriff, an announcement that the incumbent sheriff will not seek re-election or an announcement that the incumbent sheriff intends to resign, whichever occurs earliest,~~ all financial disbursements from the accounts of the department, including the transfer of real or personal property, or other assets, of the department, shall be co-signed by the sheriff and the assistant judges. A report of all financial disbursements or transfers made pursuant to this subsection shall be forwarded by the assistant judges to the Auditor of Accounts within 15 days ~~of completion of the out-going sheriff's duties following the sheriff leaving office.~~

Sec. 3. 24 V.S.A. § 290b is amended to read:

§ 290b. AUDITS

* * *

(b) The Auditor of Accounts shall adopt and sheriffs shall comply with a uniform system of accounts, controls, and procedures for the sheriff's department, which accurately reflects the receipt and disbursement of all funds by the department, the sheriff, and all employees of the department. The uniform system shall include:

* * *

(8) procedures and controls ~~which~~ that identify revenues received from public entities through appropriations or grants from the federal, State, or local governments from revenues received through contracts with private entities; ~~and~~

(9) procedures to notify the Auditor of Accounts and the Department of State's Attorneys and Sheriffs of the establishment and activities of any nonpublic organization of which the sheriff or any employee of the sheriff is a director and that has a mission or purpose of supplementing the efforts of the sheriff's department; and

(10) other procedures and requirements as the Auditor of Accounts deems necessary.

(c) The Auditor of Accounts and ~~his or her~~ the Auditor's designee may at any time examine the records, accounts, books, papers, contracts, reports, and other materials of the county sheriff departments as they pertain to the financial transactions, obligations, assets, and receipts of that department. ~~The Auditor or his or her designee shall conduct an audit of the accounts for a sheriff's department whenever the incumbent sheriff leaves office, and the auditor shall charge for the any associated costs of the report pursuant to in the same manner described in 32 V.S.A. § 168(b).~~

* * *

Sec. 4. 24 V.S.A. § 314 is added to read:

§ 314. CONFLICT OF INTEREST; APPEARANCE OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST

(a) As used in this section, "conflict of interest" means an interest of a sheriff or deputy sheriff that is in conflict with the proper discharge of the sheriff's or deputy sheriff's official duties due to a significant personal or financial interest of the sheriff or deputy sheriff, of a person within the sheriff's or deputy sheriff's immediate family, of the sheriff's or deputy sheriff's business associate, or of an organization of which the sheriff or deputy sheriff is affiliated. "Conflict of interest" does not include any interest that is not greater than that of any other persons generally affected by the outcome of a matter.

(b) A sheriff or deputy sheriff shall avoid any conflict of interest or the appearance of a conflict of interest. Except as otherwise provided in subsections (c) of this section, when confronted with a conflict of interest or an appearance of a conflict of interest, a sheriff or deputy sheriff shall disclose the conflict of interest to the Sheriff's Executive Committee, recuse themselves from the matter, and not take further action on the matter.

(c) A conflict of interest may be approved by the majority vote of the Sheriff's Executive Committee only if the material facts of the conflict of interest are disclosed or known to the Sheriff's Executive Committee. If a conflict of interest is approved, the sheriff or deputy sheriff may then act on the matter at issue.

(d) A standard operating procedures manual or policy manual created by the Department of State's Attorneys and Sheriffs may impose additional requirements relating to conflicts of interest on sheriffs and deputy sheriffs.

(e) Nothing in this section shall require a sheriff or deputy sheriff to disclose confidential information or information that is otherwise privileged under law.

* * * Sheriff Contracts * * *

Sec. 5. 24 V.S.A. § 291a is amended to read:

§ 291a. CONTRACTS

* * *

(b) A contract made with a town, city, village, or county to provide law enforcement or related services shall contain provisions governing the following subjects as best suit the needs of the parties:

* * *

(4) the type, frequency, and information to be contained in reports submitted by the sheriff's department to the town, city, village, or county;

* * *

~~(c) A contract under this section may contain provisions for compensation to the sheriff for administration of the contract and related services. No compensation may be paid to a sheriff for administration of the contract or related services unless the contract sets forth in writing the rate or method of calculation for the compensation and a schedule of payment; provided that a sheriff's compensation for administration shall not exceed five percent of the contract. A sheriff's rate of compensation shall be at a rate equivalent to other employees of the department who provide similar services under the contract. Compensation to the sheriff shall be made in accordance with the schedule set forth in the contract but in no event may a sheriff be compensated for administration of the contract and related services unless the compensation is made in the same calendar year in which the revenue was received by the department under the contract.~~ A contract under this section may contain provisions for an administrative overhead fee at a rate not to exceed five percent of the contract. Funds derived from contract administrative overhead fees shall be kept in a separate account held by the sheriff's department and used by the sheriff's department only for the costs of necessary departmental expenses not covered by State or county funds, including the cost of vehicles, uniforms, equipment, training, and professional services. Funds derived from contract administrative overhead fees shall not be used for sheriff, sheriff deputy, or other departmental employee compensation, bonuses, salary supplements, retirement contributions, or employment benefits.

* * *

(f) An agreement or contract for sheriff's departments to provide law enforcement or security services to county and State courthouses shall be subject to a single, statewide contracted rate of pay for such services over all county and State courthouses. The rate of pay shall be \$51.00 per hour beginning on July 1, 2023. The contract amount that was in effect for the immediately preceding year shall be increased by the unadjusted percentage change in the CPI figure from the last reporting date available next prior to the beginning month of the next fiscal year for which the adjustment is made. Should the percentage change be negative, the State reserves the right to adjust the yearly contract amount accordingly. As used in this subsection, "CPI" means the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers, designated as "CPI-U," in the northeast region, as published by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

* * * Sheriff Duties * * *

Sec. 6. 24 V.S.A. § 293 is amended to read:

§ 293. DUTIES

(a) A sheriff so commissioned and sworn shall serve and execute lawful writs, warrants, and processes directed to ~~him or her~~ the sheriff, according to the precept thereof, and do all other things pertaining to the office of sheriff.

(b) A sheriff shall maintain a detailed record of the sheriff's work schedule, including work days, leave taken, and any remote work performed outside the sheriff's district for a period of more than three days.

(c) Each sheriff's department shall comply with the provisions of the standard operating procedures manuals and policy manuals created and maintained by the Department of State's Attorneys and Sheriffs.

(d) Sheriff's departments providing law enforcement services in the county in which an individual who has a relief from abuse order pursuant to 15 V.S.A. § 1103 resides shall have a duty to assist in the retrieval of personal belongings of the individual and that individual's dependents from the individual's residence. A sheriff's department shall not seek a fee from the individual being assisted in the retrieval of personal belongings from the residence or any representative of that individual.

Sec. 7. 24 V.S.A. § 293(e) is added to read:

(e) A sheriff shall provide a minimum of one deputy sheriff, certified as a law enforcement officer in accordance with 20 V.S.A. § 2358, for law enforcement and security services for each county and State courthouse within the sheriff's county of jurisdiction in accordance with section 291a of this title.

Sec. 8. 24 V.S.A. § 299 is amended to read:

§ 299. DUTIES AS PEACE OFFICER

A sheriff shall preserve the peace, ~~and suppress, with force and strong hand, if necessary, unlawful disorder~~ using force only as permitted pursuant to 20 V.S.A. chapter 151. ~~He or she~~ A sheriff may apprehend, without warrant, ~~persons~~ individuals assembled in disturbance of the peace, and bring them before ~~a~~ the Criminal Division of the Superior Court, which shall proceed with such ~~person~~ individuals as with ~~persons~~ individuals brought before it by process issued by ~~such~~ the court.

* * * Repeal of Penalty for Refusal to Assist a Sheriff * * *

Sec. 10. REPEAL OF PENALTY FOR REFUSAL TO ASSIST A SHERIFF

24 V.S.A. § 301 (penalty for refusal to assist) is repealed.

* * * Sheriff's Departments Oversight Task Force and Report * * *

Sec. 11. SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENTS OVERSIGHT TASK FORCE;
REPORT

(a) Creation. There is created the Sheriff's Departments Oversight Task Force to examine issues in implementing reforms and accountability across Vermont Sheriff's Department.

(b) Membership. The Sheriff's Departments Oversight Task Force shall be composed of the following members:

(1) one member appointed by the Department of State's Attorneys and Sheriffs;

(2) one member appointed by the Department of Human Resources;

(3) one member appointed by the Attorney General's Office;

(4) one member appointed by the Vermont Sheriffs' Association;

(5) one member appointed by the State Auditor;

(6) one member appointed by the Vermont Criminal Justice Council;

(7) one member appointed by the Vermont Association of County Judges;

(8) one member of an organization focused on law enforcement reform, who shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House; and

(9) one member of a different organization focused on law enforcement reform, who shall be appointed by the Senate Committee on Committees.

(c) Powers and duties. The Sheriff's Departments Oversight Task Force shall consider issues relating to oversight of sheriffs' departments, including the following:

(1) creating and maintaining policies and best practices to be included in standard operating procedures manuals and policy manuals;

(2) increasing efficiency and equity in the delivery of public safety services by sheriff's departments;

(3) the compensation structure and levels of sheriffs, deputies, and departmental staff, including salaries, overtime, retirement, benefits, and bonuses;

(4) the duties of sheriffs, as related to both law enforcement and administration of sheriff's departments;

(5) oversight of sheriffs, as related to both conduct and administration of sheriff's departments;

(6) creating a sustainable funding model for sheriff's departments that is not based on contracts for services; and

(7) reorganizing the Department of State's Attorneys and Sheriffs to better provide oversight and support for state's attorneys and sheriffs.

(d) Assistance. The Sheriff's Departments Oversight Task Force shall have the administrative, technical, and legal assistance of the Department of State's Attorneys and Sheriffs.

(e) Report. On or before November 15, 2023, the Sheriff's Departments Oversight Task Force shall report to the House Committee on Government Operations and Military Affairs and the Senate Committee on Government Operations with its findings and any recommendations for legislative action.

(f) Meetings.

(1) The member of the Sheriff's Departments Oversight Task Force designated by the Department of State's Attorneys and Sheriffs shall call the first meeting of the Sheriff's Departments Oversight Task Force to occur on or before July 1, 2023.

(2) The Sheriff's Departments Oversight Task Force shall select a chair from among its members at the first meeting.

(3) A majority of the members of the Sheriff's Departments Oversight Task Force shall constitute a quorum.

(4) The Sheriff's Departments Oversight Task Force shall cease to exist on July 1, 2024.

(g) Compensation and reimbursement.

The members of the public Sheriff's Departments Oversight Task Force who are appointed from an organization focused on law enforcement reform shall be entitled to per diem compensation as permitted under 32 V.S.A. § 1010 for not more than five meetings, provided that those members are not paid for their services by the organization for which the member is representing on the Sheriff's Departments Oversight Task Force. These payments shall be made from monies appropriated to the Department of State's Attorneys and Sheriffs.

(h) Appropriation. The sum of \$1,000.00 is appropriated to the Department of State's Attorneys and Sheriffs from the General Fund in fiscal year 2024 for per diem compensation for members of the Committee.

* * * Effective Dates * * *

Sec. 12. EFFECTIVE DATES

This act shall take effect on passage, except that Sec. 7 (adding 24 V.S.A. § 293(e)) shall take effect on July 1, 2024.

(Committee vote: 5-1-0)

Reported favorably with recommendation of amendment by Senator Sears for the Committee on Appropriations.

The Committee recommends that the bill be amended as recommended by the Committee on Government Operations with the following amendments thereto:

First: In Sec. 5, 24 V.S.A. § 291a, by striking out subsection (f) in its entirety and inserting in lieu thereof a new subsection (f) to read as follows:

(f) An agreement or contract for sheriff's departments to provide law enforcement or security services to county and State courthouses shall be subject to a single, statewide contracted rate of pay for such services over all county and State courthouses.

Second: By adding one new section to be Sec. 5a to read as follows:

Sec. 5a. USE OF ADMINISTRATIVE OVERHEAD FUNDS IN 2023
AND 2024

Notwithstanding 24 V.S.A. § 291a(c), in calendar years 2023 and 2024, a sheriff's department may use funds derived from contract administrative

overhead fees to make supplemental salary payments to a sheriff of not more than 50 percent of the annual compensation for a sheriff, provided that the sheriff has been in office at least two years, and to any employee of a sheriff's department or a sheriff that has been in office less than two years of not more than 10 percent of the annual compensation for the employee. Funds derived from contract administrative overhead fees shall not be used for any other bonus or supplemental employment benefit payment.

Third: In Sec. 11, Sheriff's Departments Oversight Task Force; report, by striking out subsection (c) in its entirety and inserting in lieu thereof a new subsection (c) to read as follows:

(c) Powers and duties. The Sheriff's Departments Oversight Task Force shall consider issues relating to oversight of sheriff's departments, including the following:

(1) creating and maintaining policies and best practices to be included in standard operating procedures manuals and policy manuals;

(2) increasing efficiency and equity in the delivery of public safety services by sheriff's departments;

(3) the compensation structure and levels of sheriffs, deputies, and departmental staff, including salaries, overtime, retirement, benefits, and bonuses;

(4) the duties of sheriffs, as related to both law enforcement and administration of sheriff's departments;

(5) oversight of sheriffs, as related to both conduct and administration of sheriff's departments;

(6) creating a sustainable funding model for sheriff's departments that is not based on contracts for services;

(7) reorganizing the Department of State's Attorneys and Sheriffs to better provide oversight and support for State's Attorneys and sheriffs; and

(8) determining the scope and timing of public sector management training that sheriffs should receive upon election and on a continuing basis to ensure departmental operations and management of public funds are consistent with generally accepted standards.

(Committee vote: 6-0-1)

S. 18.

An act relating to banning flavored tobacco products and e-liquids.

Reported favorably with recommendation of amendment by Senator Gulick for the Committee on Health and Welfare.

The Committee recommends that the bill be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. FINDINGS

The General Assembly finds that:

(1) Tobacco use is costly. Vermont spends more than \$400 million annually to treat tobacco-caused illnesses, including more than \$90 million each year in Medicaid expenses. This translates into a tax burden each year of over \$1,000 per Vermont household. Smoking-related productivity losses add another \$576 million in additional costs each year.

(2) Youth tobacco use is growing due to e-cigarettes. Seven percent of Vermont high school students smoke, but if e-cigarette use is included, 28 percent of Vermont youths use some form of tobacco product. More than one in four Vermont high school students now uses e-cigarettes. Use more than doubled among this age group, from 12 percent to 26 percent, between 2017 and 2019.

(3) More students report frequent use of e-cigarettes, which indicates possible nicotine addiction. According to the 2019 Vermont Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 31 percent of Vermont high school e-cigarette users used e-cigarettes daily, up from 15 percent in 2017.

(4) Flavored products are fueling the epidemic. Ninety-seven percent of youth e-cigarette users nationally reported in 2019 that they had used a flavored tobacco product in the last month, and 70 percent cited flavors as the reason for their use. E-cigarette and e-liquid manufacturers have marketed their products in youth-friendly flavors, such as gummy bear, birthday cake, candy cane menthol, and bubble gum.

(5) Mint- and menthol-flavored e-cigarettes are increasing in popularity among youths. Over the past few years, mint and menthol went from being some of the least popular to being some of the most popular e-cigarette flavors among high school students. Evidence indicates that if any e-cigarette flavors remain on the market, youths will shift from one flavor to another. For example, after Juul restricted the availability of fruit, candy, and other e-cigarette flavors in retail stores in November 2018, use of mint and menthol e-cigarettes by high school users increased sharply, from 42.3 percent reportedly using mint and menthol e-cigarettes in 2017 to 63.9 percent using them in 2019.

(6) It is essential that menthol cigarettes are included in a ban on flavored tobacco products, flavored e-liquids, and flavored e-cigarettes to prevent youths who became addicted to nicotine through vaping from transitioning to traditional cigarettes. Menthol creates a cooling and numbing effect that reduces the harshness of cigarette smoke and suppresses the cough reflex. Those effects make menthol cigarettes more appealing to young, inexperienced smokers, and research shows that menthol cigarettes are more likely to addict youths.

(7) Youth smokers are the age group most likely to use menthol cigarettes but are also likely to quit if menthol cigarettes are no longer available. Fifty-four percent of youths 12–17 years of age nationwide who smoke use menthol cigarettes. Nearly 65 percent of young menthol smokers say they would quit smoking if menthol cigarettes were banned.

(8) Eliminating the sale of menthol tobacco products promotes health equity. Menthol cigarette use is more prevalent among persons of color who smoke than among white persons who smoke and is more common among lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender smokers than among heterosexual smokers. Eighty-five percent of African-American adult smokers use menthol cigarettes, and of black youths 12–17 years of age who smoke, seven out of 10 use menthol cigarettes. Tobacco industry documents show a concerted effort to target African-Americans through specific advertising efforts.

(9) The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) took action on flavored e-cigarettes in 2020, but that action only addresses flavored pod-based e-cigarettes, leaving open tank e-cigarettes, the e-liquids used to fill them, and flavored disposable e-cigarettes available for sale.

(10) The FDA agrees that menthol cigarettes harm the public health. In 2013, the FDA published a report concluding that removal of menthol cigarettes from the market would improve public health. In May 2022, the FDA published a proposed rule establishing a tobacco product standard that would prohibit menthol as a characterizing flavor in cigarettes, but the rule has not been finalized and it is unclear when a final rule will be published or take effect.

Sec. 2. 7 V.S.A. chapter 40 is amended to read:

CHAPTER 40. TOBACCO PRODUCTS

§ 1001. DEFINITIONS

As used in this chapter:

* * *

(3) “Tobacco products” means cigarettes, little cigars, roll-your-own tobacco, snuff, cigars, new smokeless tobacco, and ~~other tobacco products as defined in 32 V.S.A. § 7702~~ any other product manufactured from, derived from, or containing tobacco that is intended for human consumption by smoking, by chewing, or in any other manner.

* * *

(8)(A) “Tobacco substitute” means ~~products~~ any product, including an electronic cigarette or other electronic or battery-powered device, or any component, part, or accessory thereof, that contain or are contains or is designed to deliver nicotine or other substances into the body through the inhalation or other absorption of aerosol, vapor, or other emission and that have has not been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for tobacco cessation or other medical purposes. Products that have been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for tobacco cessation or other medical purposes shall not be considered to be tobacco substitutes.

(B) As used in subdivision (A) of this subdivision (8), “other substances” does not include cannabis and cannabis products that are offered by a cannabis establishment licensed pursuant to chapter 33 of this title or by a medical cannabis dispensary licensed pursuant to chapter 37 of this title.

(9) “E-liquid” means the solution, substance, or other material used in or with a tobacco substitute that is heated or otherwise acted upon to produce an aerosol, vapor, or other emission to be inhaled or otherwise absorbed by the user, regardless of whether the solution, substance, or other material contains nicotine. The term does not include cannabis and cannabis products that are offered by a cannabis establishment licensed pursuant to chapter 33 of this title or by a medical cannabis dispensary licensed pursuant to chapter 37 of this title.

§ 1002. LICENSE REQUIRED; APPLICATION; FEE; ISSUANCE

(a)(1) No person shall engage in the retail sale of tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, e-liquids, or tobacco paraphernalia in ~~his or her~~ the person’s place of business without a tobacco license obtained from the Division of Liquor Control.

* * *

(e) A person who sells tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, e-liquids, or tobacco paraphernalia without obtaining a tobacco license and a tobacco substitute endorsement, as applicable, in violation of this section shall be

guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not more than \$200.00 for the first offense and not more than \$500.00 for each subsequent offense.

(f) No individual under 16 years of age may sell tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, e-liquids, or tobacco paraphernalia.

(g) No person shall engage in the retail sale of tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, ~~substances containing nicotine or otherwise intended for use with a tobacco substitute~~ e-liquids, or tobacco paraphernalia in the State unless the person is a licensed wholesale dealer as defined in 32 V.S.A. § 7702 or has purchased the tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, ~~substances containing nicotine or otherwise intended for use with a tobacco substitute~~ e-liquids, or tobacco paraphernalia from a licensed wholesale dealer.

* * *

§ 1003. SALE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS; TOBACCO SUBSTITUTES;
TOBACCO PARAPHERNALIA; REQUIREMENTS;
PROHIBITIONS

(a) A person shall not sell or provide tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, e-liquids, or tobacco paraphernalia to any person under 21 years of age.

(b) All vending machines selling tobacco products are prohibited.

(c)(1) Persons holding a tobacco license may only display or store tobacco products ~~or~~, tobacco substitutes, and e-liquids:

(A) behind a sales counter or in any other area of the establishment that is inaccessible to the public; or

(B) in a locked container.

(2) This subsection shall not apply to the following:

(A) a display of tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, or e-liquids that is located in a commercial establishment in which by law no person under 21 years of age is permitted to enter at any time;

(B) cigarettes in unopened cartons and smokeless tobacco in unopened multipack containers of 10 or more packages, any of which shall be displayed in plain view and under the control of a responsible employee so that removal of the cartons or multipacks from the display can be readily observed by that employee; or

(C) cigars and pipe tobacco stored in a humidor on the sales counter in plain view and under the control of a responsible employee so that the removal of these products from the humidor can be readily observed by that employee.

(d) The sale and the purchase of bidis is prohibited. A person who holds a tobacco license who sells bidis as prohibited by this subsection shall be fined not more than \$500.00. A person who purchases bidis from any source shall be fined not more than \$250.00.

(e) No person holding a tobacco license shall sell cigarettes or little cigars individually or in packs that contain fewer than 20 cigarettes or little cigars.

(f) As used in this section, “little cigars” means any rolls of tobacco wrapped in leaf tobacco or any substance containing tobacco, other than any roll of tobacco that is a cigarette within the meaning of 32 V.S.A. § 7702(1), and as to which 1,000 units weigh not more than three pounds.

§ 1004. PROOF OF AGE FOR THE SALE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS;
TOBACCO SUBSTITUTES; E-LIQUIDS; TOBACCO
PARAPHERNALIA

(a) A person shall exhibit proper proof of ~~his or her~~ the person's age upon demand of a person licensed under this chapter, an employee of a licensee, or a law enforcement officer. If the person fails to provide proper proof of age, the licensee shall be entitled to refuse to sell tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, e-liquids, or tobacco paraphernalia to the person. The sale or furnishing of tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, e-liquids, or tobacco paraphernalia to a person exhibiting proper proof of age shall be prima facie evidence of a licensee's compliance with section 1007 of this title.

(b) As used in this section, “proper proof of age” means a valid authorized form of identification as defined in section 589 of this title.

§ 1005. PERSONS UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE; POSSESSION OF
TOBACCO PRODUCTS; MISREPRESENTING AGE ~~OR FOR~~ FOR
PURCHASING TOBACCO PRODUCTS; PENALTY

(a)(1) A person under 21 years of age shall not possess, purchase, or attempt to purchase tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, e-liquids, or tobacco paraphernalia unless the person is an employee of a holder of a tobacco license and is in possession of tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, e-liquids, or tobacco paraphernalia to effect a sale in the course of employment.

(2) A person under 21 years of age shall not misrepresent ~~his or her~~ the person's age to purchase or attempt to purchase tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, e-liquids, or tobacco paraphernalia.

(b) A person who possesses tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, e-liquids, or tobacco paraphernalia in violation of subsection (a) of this section shall be subject to having the tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, e-liquids, or tobacco paraphernalia immediately confiscated and shall be further subject

to a civil penalty of \$25.00. An action under this subsection shall be brought in the same manner as a traffic violation pursuant to 23 V.S.A. chapter 24.

(c) A person under 21 years of age who misrepresents ~~his or her~~ the person's age by presenting false identification to purchase tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, e-liquids, or tobacco paraphernalia shall be fined not more than \$50.00 or provide up to 10 hours of community service, or both.

§ 1006. POSTING OF SIGNS

(a) A person licensed under this chapter shall post in a conspicuous place on the premises identified in the tobacco license a warning sign stating that the sale of tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, e-liquids, and tobacco paraphernalia to persons under 21 years of age is prohibited. The Board shall prepare the sign and make it available with the license forms issued under this chapter. The sign may include information about the health effects of tobacco and tobacco cessation services. The Board, in consultation with a representative of the licensees when appropriate, is authorized to change the design of the sign as needed to maintain its effectiveness.

(b) A person violating this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not more than \$100.00.

§ 1007. FURNISHING TOBACCO TO PERSONS UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE; REPORT

(a) A person that sells or furnishes tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, e-liquids, or tobacco paraphernalia to a person under 21 years of age shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$100.00 for the first offense and not more than \$500.00 for any subsequent offense. An action under this section shall be brought in the same manner as for a traffic violation pursuant to 23 V.S.A. chapter 24 and shall be brought within 24 hours of the occurrence of the alleged violation.

(b)(1) The Division of Liquor Control shall conduct or contract for compliance tests of tobacco licensees as frequently and as comprehensively as necessary to ensure consistent statewide compliance with the prohibition on sales to persons under 21 years of age of at least 90 percent for buyers who are between 17 and 20 years of age. An individual under 21 years of age participating in a compliance test shall not be in violation of section 1005 of this title.

(2) Any violation by a tobacco licensee of subsection 1003(a) of this title and this section after a sale violation or during a compliance test conducted within six months of a previous violation shall be considered a multiple violation and shall result in the minimum license suspension in

addition to any other penalties available under this title. Minimum license suspensions for multiple violations shall be assessed as follows:

- (A) Two violations two weekdays;
- (B) Three violations 15-day suspension;
- (C) Four violations 90-day suspension;
- (D) Five violations one-year suspension.

(3) The Division shall report to the House Committee on General, Housing, and Military Affairs, the Senate Committee on Economic Development, Housing and General Affairs, and the ~~Tobacco Evaluation and Review Board~~ Substance Misuse Prevention Oversight and Advisory Council annually, on or before January 15, the methodology and results of compliance tests conducted during the previous year. The provisions of 2 V.S.A. § 20(d) (expiration of required reports) shall not apply to the required report to be made under this subdivision.

* * *

§ 1009. CONTRABAND AND SEIZURE

(a) Any cigarettes or other tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, e-liquids, or tobacco paraphernalia that have been sold, offered for sale, or possessed for sale in violation of section 1003, 1010, or 1013 of this title, 20 V.S.A. § 2757, 32 V.S.A. § 7786, or 33 V.S.A. § 1919, and any commercial cigarette rolling machines possessed or utilized in violation of section 1011 of this title, shall be deemed contraband and shall be subject to seizure by the Commissioner, the Commissioner's agents or employees, the Commissioner of Taxes or any agent or employee of the Commissioner of Taxes, or by any law enforcement officer of this State when directed to do so by the Commissioner. All ~~cigarettes or other tobacco products~~ items seized under this subsection shall be destroyed.

* * *

§ 1010. INTERNET SALES

(a) As used in this section:

- (1) "Cigarette" has the same meaning as in 32 V.S.A. § 7702(1).
- (2) [Repealed.]
- (3) "Licensed wholesale dealer" has the same meaning as in 32 V.S.A. § 7702(5).
- (4) "Little cigars" has the same meaning as in 32 V.S.A. § 7702(6).
- (5) "Retail dealer" has the same meaning as in 32 V.S.A. § 7702(10).

(6) “Roll-your-own tobacco” has the same meaning as in 32 V.S.A. § 7702(11).

(7) “Snuff” has the same meaning as in 32 V.S.A. § 7702(13).

(b) No person shall cause cigarettes, roll-your-own tobacco, little cigars, snuff, tobacco substitutes, ~~substances containing nicotine or otherwise intended for use with a tobacco substitute~~ e-liquids, or tobacco paraphernalia, ordered or purchased by mail or through a computer network, telephonic network, or other electronic network, to be shipped to anyone other than a licensed wholesale dealer or retail dealer in this State.

(c) No person shall, with knowledge or reason to know of the violation, provide substantial assistance to a person in violation of this section.

(d) A violation of this section is punishable as follows:

(1) A knowing or intentional violation of this section shall be punishable by imprisonment for not more than five years or a fine of not more than \$5,000.00, or both.

(2) In addition to or in lieu of any other civil or criminal remedy provided by law, upon a determination that a person has violated this section, the Attorney General may impose a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed \$5,000.00 for each violation. For purposes of this subsection, each shipment or transport of cigarettes, roll-your-own tobacco, little cigars, ~~or snuff~~, tobacco substitutes, e-liquids, or tobacco paraphernalia shall constitute a separate violation.

* * *

§ 1012. ~~LIQUID NICOTINE~~ E-LIQUIDS CONTAINING NICOTINE; PACKAGING

(a) Unless specifically preempted by federal law, no person shall manufacture, regardless of location, for sale in; offer for sale in; sell in or into the stream of commerce in; or otherwise introduce into the stream of commerce in Vermont:

(1) any ~~liquid or gel substance~~ e-liquid containing nicotine unless that product is contained in child-resistant packaging; or

(2) any ~~nicotine liquid~~ e-liquid container unless that container constitutes child-resistant packaging.

(b) As used in this section:

(1) “Child-resistant packaging” means packaging that is designed or constructed to be significantly difficult for children under five years of age to

open or obtain a toxic or harmful amount of the substance in the container within a reasonable time and not difficult for normal adults to use properly, but does not mean packaging that all children under five years of age cannot open or obtain a toxic or harmful amount of the substance in the container within a reasonable time.

(2) “~~Nicotine liquid~~ E-liquid container” means a bottle or other container of a ~~nicotine liquid or other substance~~ an e-liquid containing nicotine that is sold, marketed, or intended for use in a tobacco substitute. The term does not include a container containing nicotine in a cartridge that is sold, marketed, or intended for use in a tobacco substitute if the cartridge is prefilled and sealed by the manufacturer and not intended to be opened by the consumer.

§ 1013. FLAVORED TOBACCO PRODUCTS, FLAVORED TOBACCO SUBSTITUTES, AND FLAVORED E-LIQUIDS PROHIBITED

(a) As used in this section:

(1) “Characterizing flavor” means a taste or aroma, other than the taste or aroma of tobacco, imparted either prior to or during consumption of a tobacco product or tobacco substitute, or a component part or byproduct of a tobacco product or tobacco substitute. The term includes tastes or aromas relating to any fruit, chocolate, vanilla, honey, maple, candy, cocoa, dessert, alcoholic beverage, mint, menthol, wintergreen, herb or spice, or other food or drink, or to any conceptual flavor that imparts a taste or aroma that is distinguishable from tobacco flavor but may not relate to any particular known flavor. The term also includes induced sensations, such as those produced by synthetic cooling agents, regardless of whether the agent itself imparts any taste or aroma.

(2) “Flavored e-liquid” means any e-liquid with a characterizing flavor. An e-liquid shall be presumed to be a flavored e-liquid if a licensee, a manufacturer, or a licensee’s or manufacturer’s agent or employee has made a statement or claim directed to consumers or the public, whether express or implied, that the product has a distinguishable taste or aroma other than the taste or aroma of tobacco.

(3) “Flavored tobacco product” means any tobacco product with a characterizing flavor. A tobacco product shall be presumed to be a flavored tobacco product if a licensee, a manufacturer, or a licensee’s or manufacturer’s agent or employee has made a statement or claim directed to consumers or the public, whether express or implied, that the product has a distinguishable taste or aroma other than the taste or aroma of tobacco.

(4) “Flavored tobacco substitute” means any tobacco substitute with a characterizing flavor. A tobacco substitute shall be presumed to be a flavored tobacco substitute if a licensee, a manufacturer, or a licensee’s or manufacturer’s agent or employee has made a statement or claim directed to consumers or the public, whether express or implied, that the product has a distinguishable taste or aroma other than the taste or aroma of tobacco.

(5) “Tobacco retailer” means any individual, partnership, joint venture, society, club, trustee, trust, association, organization, or corporation who owns, operates, or manages any retail establishment that has a tobacco license from the Division of Liquor Control.

(b) No person shall engage in the retail sale of any flavored tobacco product, flavored e-liquid, or flavored tobacco substitute.

(c) If a tobacco retailer or a tobacco retailer’s agent or employee violates this section, the tobacco retailer shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$100.00 for a first offense and not more than \$500.00 for any subsequent offense. An action under this section shall be brought in the same manner as for a traffic violation pursuant to 23 V.S.A. chapter 24 and shall be brought within 24 hours after the occurrence of the alleged violation.

Sec. 3. 4 V.S.A. § 1102(b) is amended to read:

(b) The Judicial Bureau shall have jurisdiction of the following matters:

* * *

(31) Violations of 7 V.S.A. § 1013(b), relating to flavored tobacco products, flavored e-liquids, and flavored tobacco substitutes.

Sec. 4. 7 V.S.A. § 661(c) is amended to read:

(c) The provisions of subsection (b) of this section shall not apply to a violation of subsection 1005(a) of this title, relating to purchase of tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, e-liquids, or tobacco paraphernalia by a person under 21 years of age.

Sec. 5. 16 V.S.A. § 140 is amended to read:

§ 140. TOBACCO USE PROHIBITED ON PUBLIC SCHOOL GROUNDS

No person shall be permitted to use tobacco products, e-liquids, or tobacco substitutes as defined in 7 V.S.A. § 1001 on public school grounds or at public school sponsored functions. Public school boards may adopt policies that include confiscation and appropriate referrals to law enforcement authorities.

Sec. 6. 18 V.S.A. § 4803(a) is amended to read:

(a) Creation. There is created the Substance Misuse Prevention Oversight and Advisory Council within the Department of Health to improve the health outcomes of all Vermonters through a consolidated and holistic approach to substance misuse prevention that addresses all categories of substances. The Council shall provide advice to the Governor and General Assembly for improving prevention policies and programming throughout the State and to ensure that population prevention measures are at the forefront of all policy determinations. The Advisory Council's prevention initiatives shall encompass all substances at risk of misuse, including:

(1) alcohol;

(2) cannabis;

(3) controlled substances, such as opioids, cocaine, and methamphetamines; and

(4) tobacco products ~~and, tobacco substitutes, and e-liquids~~ as defined in 7 V.S.A. § 1001 ~~and substances containing nicotine or that are otherwise intended for use with a tobacco substitute.~~

Sec. 7. 32 V.S.A. § 7702 is amended to read:

§ 7702. DEFINITIONS

As used in this chapter unless the context otherwise requires:

* * *

(15) "Other tobacco products" means any product manufactured from, derived from, or containing tobacco that is intended for human consumption by smoking, by chewing, or in any other manner, ~~including.~~ The term also includes products sold as a tobacco substitute, as defined in 7 V.S.A. § 1001(8), and including any liquids, whether nicotine based or not, or; e-liquids, as defined in 7 V.S.A. § 1001(9); and delivery devices sold separately for use with a tobacco substitute or e-liquid, but shall not include cigarettes, little cigars, roll-your-own tobacco, snuff, or new smokeless tobacco as defined in this section.

* * *

Sec. 8. ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES AND OTHER VAPING-RELATED PRODUCTS; ADVERTISING RESTRICTIONS; REPORT

On or before December 1, 2023, the Office of the Attorney General shall report to the House Committees on Commerce and Economic Development and on Human Services and the Senate Committees on Economic

Development, Housing and General Affairs and on Health and Welfare regarding whether and to what extent Vermont may legally restrict advertising and regulate the content of labels for electronic cigarettes and other vaping-related products in this State.

Sec. 9. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on September 1, 2023.

(Committee vote: 3-2-0)

Reported favorably with recommendation of amendment by Senator Chittenden for the Committee on Finance.

The Committee recommends that the bill be amended as recommended by the Committee on Health and Welfare with the following amendment thereto:

By adding a new section to be Sec. 9 to read as follows:

Sec. 9. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH; VERMONT YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY; REPORT

On or before March 1, 2027, the Department of Health shall provide to the House Committee on Human Services and the Senate Committee on Health and Welfare the results of the 2025 Vermont Youth Risk Behavior Survey that relate to youth use of tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, and e-liquids, along with a comparison of the rates of use from previous Vermont Youth Risk Behavior Surveys.

And by renumbering the remaining section to be Sec. 10

(Committee vote: 7-0-0)

S. 30.

An act relating to creating a Sister State Program.

Reported favorably with recommendation of amendment by Senator Harrison for the Committee on Economic Development, Housing and General Affairs.

The Committee recommends that the bill be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. 3 V.S.A. § 2488 is added to read:

§ 2488. VERMONT SISTER STATE PROGRAM

(a) Creation; administration. The Vermont Sister State Program is created within the Agency of Commerce and Community Development.

(b) Oversight.

(1) A Vermont Sister State Committee composed of the following members shall oversee the Program:

(A) the Secretary of Commerce and Community Development or designee;

(B) the Chair of the Board of Directors of Vermont Humanities or designee;

(C) two members appointed by the Senate Committee on Committees with experience in international relations;

(D) two members appointed by the Speaker of the House with experience in international education and cultural exchange; and

(E) two members appointed by the Governor with experience in international arts, recreation, or governance.

(2) The members appointed pursuant to subdivision (1)(C)–(E) of this subsection shall serve for terms of five years or until the member’s earlier resignation or removal for cause by the Governor.

(3) If a member resigns or is removed, the appointing authority shall appoint a new member for the remainder of the member’s term.

(4) The members of the Committee shall select a chair by a majority vote.

(c) Administration. Subject to the approval of the Vermont Sister State Committee:

(1) the Agency may contract for administration of part or all of the Program with a nonprofit organization that has expertise in international affairs;

(2) the Agency, or its contracted administrator, shall create an application form and process for evaluating Sister State relationships; and

(3) the Agency may adopt rules and policies for the Program.

(d) Program requirements.

(1) The Vermont Sister State Committee may approve not more than five Sister State relationships at one time with countries or provinces in varying regions of the world upon finding that a relationship meets the following goals:

(A) The relationship fosters understanding and collaboration between residents, governments, businesses, and community organizations in Vermont

and residents, governments, businesses, and community organizations in the Sister State.

(B) The relationship creates opportunities for cultural exchanges and joint programs for educational, recreational, artistic, humanitarian, and economic purposes that benefit both Vermont and the Sister State.

(C) The relationship promotes peace, human rights, and environmental sustainability.

(D) The relationship involves a diverse range of individuals, sectors, organizations, and communities in Vermont and the Sister State.

(2) A Sister State agreement shall not initially exceed eight years and may be renewed for five-year increments upon approval of the Committee if it determines the relationship has met the goals of the Sister State Program.

(3) The Committee shall report to the relevant legislative committees and the Governor biannually on or before February 1 concerning the status of the Sister State Program, its programs, agreements, and progress meeting the Program goals.

(4) In the event of an emergency, such as a public health emergency; war or armed conflict; or serious human rights, environmental, or economic violations, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Speaker may agree to immediately terminate a Sister State agreement or individual program.

(e) Compensation.

(1) For attendance at meetings during adjournment of the General Assembly, a legislative member of the Committee shall be entitled to per diem compensation and reimbursement of expenses pursuant to 2 V.S.A. § 23.

(2) Other members of the Committee shall be entitled to per diem compensation and reimbursement of expenses as permitted under 32 V.S.A. § 1010.

(3) Payments to members of the Committee authorized under this subsection shall be made from monies appropriated to the Agency of Commerce and Community Development or other specific appropriation made for that purpose.

Sec. 2. IMPLEMENTATION

The authorities authorized to make appointments to the Vermont Sister State Committee pursuant to 3 V.S.A. § 2488(b)(1)(C)–(E) shall appoint members to initial terms of three, four, and five years, respectively.

Sec. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on July 1, 2024.

(Committee vote: 5-0-0)

Reported favorably by Senator Perchlik for the Committee on Appropriations.

(Committee vote: 5-0-2)

S. 32.

An act relating to ranked-choice voting for presidential primary elections.

Reported favorably with recommendation of amendment by Senator Vyhovsky for the Committee on Government Operations.

The Committee recommends that the bill be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

* * * Opt-in Ranked-Choice Voting System for Town, Cities,
and Villages * * *

Sec. 1. 17 V.S.A. chapter 55, subchapter 4 is added to read:

Subchapter 4. Ranked-Choice Voting

§ 2691a. DEFINITIONS

As used in this subchapter:

(1) “Active candidate” means a candidate who has not been eliminated and who is not a withdrawn candidate.

(2) “By lot” means a method, determined by the Secretary of State, for randomly choosing between two or more active candidates.

(3) “Highest-ranked active candidate” means the active candidate assigned a higher ranking than any other active candidate.

(4) “Inactive ballots” means ballots that do not count as votes for any candidate due to one or more of the reasons listed in subdivision 2691d(c)(2) of this title.

(5) “Overvote” means an instance in which a voter assigned the same ranking to more than one candidate.

(6) “Ranking” means the number available to be assigned by a voter to a candidate to express the voter’s choice for that candidate. The number “1” is the highest ranking, followed by “2” and then “3” and so on.

(7) “Round” means an instance of the sequence of voting tabulation in

accordance with section 2691d of this title.

(8) “Skipped ranking” means a voter does not assign a certain available ranking to any candidate but does assign a subsequent available ranking to a candidate.

(9) “Undervote” means a ballot on which a voter does not assign any ranking to any candidate in a particular contest.

(10) “Withdrawn candidate” means any candidate who has submitted a declaration of withdrawal in writing to the presiding officer, the effectiveness of which begins when filed with the presiding officer.

§ 2691b. RANKED-CHOICE VOTING SYSTEM; APPLICATION

(a) Application. The provisions of the ranked-choice voting system described in this subchapter shall only apply to the election of a candidate running for an office in a town, city, or village if:

(1) a town, city, or village has voted to elect officers by the Australian ballot system pursuant to section 2680 of this title and is using the Australian ballot system in accordance with subsection 2680 of this title; and

(2) that town, city, or village has adopted the ranked-choice voting system described in this subchapter by either:

(A) a vote of the town, city, or village, at its annual meeting or at a special meeting called for that purpose; or

(B) a vote of the legislative body of that town, city, or village.

(b) Duration. Once a town, city, or village votes to adopt the ranked-choice voting system described in this subchapter, this ranked-choice voting system shall be used in that manner until:

(1) the town, city, or village votes to discontinue use of the system; or

(2) the legislative body of that town, city, or village votes to discontinue use of the system, provided however, that the legislative body may not vote to discontinue use of the system if that town, city, or village had adopted the ranked-choice voting system by a vote of the town, city, or village.

§ 2691c. RANKED-CHOICE VOTING SYSTEM; BALLOTS

Notwithstanding any contrary provisions in section 2681a of this title, a ballot for an election using the ranked-choice system in a town, city, or village shall allow voters to rank candidates in order of ordinal preference.

(1) The names of all candidates on the ballot shall be listed in alphabetical order.

(2) The ballot shall allow voters to assign rankings to candidates that are equal to the number of printed candidate names and blank write-in lines.

§ 2691d. RANKED-CHOICE VOTING TABULATION

(a) Tabulation rounds. In any election of a candidate running for an office in a town, city, or village, each ballot shall count as one vote for the highest-ranked active candidate on that ballot. Tabulation shall proceed in rounds, as follows:

(1) Elections with one winner.

(A) If there are two or fewer active candidates, then tabulation is complete, and the candidate with the most votes is declared the winner of the election.

(B) If there are more than two active candidates, the active candidate with the fewest votes is eliminated, the votes for the eliminated candidate are transferred to each ballot's next-ranked active candidate, and a new round begins.

(2) Elections with multiple winners.

(A) If the number of active candidates is equal to the number of seats available plus one, then tabulation is complete, and the candidates with the most votes are declared the winners of the election.

(B) If the number of active candidates is more than the number of seats available plus one, then the active candidate with the fewest votes is eliminated, the votes for the eliminated candidate are transferred to each ballot's next-ranked active candidate, and a new round begins.

(3) Ties.

(A) If there is a tie between two active candidates with the fewest votes, the tie shall be resolved by lot to determine which candidate is defeated. The result of the tie resolution must be recorded and reused in the event of a recount.

(B) If there is a tie between the final active candidates, the presiding officer shall notify each active candidate involved in the tie, or the candidate's designee, to be present at the presiding officer's office or at the polling place at a certain time. At that time, the presiding officer shall select the winner of the tabulation by lot.

(b) Withdrawn candidates. Ranking orders containing withdrawn candidates shall be treated the same as ranking orders containing candidates who have been eliminated from tabulation.

(c) Inactive ballots and undervotes.

(1) In any round of tabulation, an inactive ballot does not count for any candidate and is not considered a vote for the purposes of determining which active candidate has the majority of the active votes in the final round of tabulation pursuant to subsection (a) of this section.

(2) A ballot is an inactive ballot if any of the following is true:

(A) The ballot does not rank any active candidates and is not an undervote.

(B) The ballot has reached an overvote.

(C) The ballot has reached two consecutive skipped rankings.

(3) An undervote does not count as either an active or inactive ballot in any round of tabulation.

§ 2691e. RANKED-CHOICE VOTING RESULTS REPORTING

In addition to any other information required by law to be reported with final results, the following shall be made public:

(1) the total number of votes each candidate received in each round of the official tabulation, including votes for withdrawn candidates; and

(2) the total number of ballots that became inactive in each round because they did not contain any active candidates, reached an overvote, or reached two consecutive skipped rankings, reported as separate figures.

§ 2691f. MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES

Municipalities shall have the power to adopt ordinances pursuant to 24 V.S.A. chapter 59 for the purpose of the proper and efficient administration of the ranked-choice voting system in towns, cities, and villages, provided such ordinances do not controvert the provisions of this subchapter.

Sec. 2. FIRST PERMISSIBLE ELECTION USING RANKED-CHOICE VOTING SYSTEM

A town, city, or village may only use the ranked-choice voting system described in 17 V.S.A. chapter 55, subchapter 4 beginning at the 2024 annual meeting of that town, city, or village and then thereafter. A town, city, or village may nevertheless adopt pursuant to 17 V.S.A. § 2691b(a) a ranked-choice voting system in advance of the 2024 annual meeting.

* * * Voter and Presiding Officer Education * * *

Sec. 3. VOTER AND PRESIDING OFFICER EDUCATION; SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE

The Secretary of State shall make available to voters in a town, city, or village that has adopted ranked-choice voting pursuant to 17 V.S.A. § 2691b information regarding the ranked-choice process and provide to presiding officers in those towns, cities, and villages training in order to assist them in implementing that process.

* * * Appropriation * * *

Sec. 4. APPROPRIATION; UPGRADE OF SECRETARY OF STATE ELECTION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND VOTE TABULATORS

The sum of \$100,000.00 is appropriated from the General Fund to the Office of the Secretary of State in fiscal year 2024 to provide assistance and grants to those towns, cities, and villages that have adopted ranked-choice voting pursuant to 17 V.S.A. § 2691b.

* * * Ranked-Choice Voting Study Committee * * *

Sec. 5. RANKED-CHOICE VOTING; RANKED-CHOICE VOTING STUDY COMMITTEE; REPORT

(a) Creation. There is created the Ranked-Choice Voting Study Committee to examine issues in implementing ranked-choice voting in Vermont across all elections for state and federal office.

(b) Membership. The Ranked-Choice Voting Study Committee shall be composed of the following members:

(1) two current members of the House of Representatives, not from the same political party, who shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House;

(2) two current members of the Senate, not from the same political party, who shall be appointed by the Committee on Committees;

(3) one designee, appointed by the Secretary of State;

(4) three designees, appointed by the Vermont Municipal Clerks' and Treasurers' Association, from different-sized towns, cities, and villages, different regions, and at least one shall be from a town, city, or village that use a hand count in elections;

(5) one designee, appointed by the Vermont League of Cities and Towns;

(6) a member of an organization focused on the conduct of elections, who shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House; and

(7) a member of a different organization focused on the conduct of elections, who shall be appointed by the Senate Committee on Committees.

(c) Powers and duties. The Ranked-Choice Voting Study Committee shall study ranked-choice voting systems with the goals of having recommendations implemented for all primary and general elections for state and federal office occurring in 2026, including the following issues:

(1) education of voters;

(2) training of town clerks, presiding officers, and election staff;

(3) election integrity, security, and transportation of ballots;

(4) technological requirements in tabulators, hardware, and software;

(5) methodology of ranked-choice voting systems;

(6) canvassing of votes and roles of canvassing committees;

(7) post-election processes and reporting; and

(8) other items relating to the design and implementation of ranked-choice voting systems.

(d) Assistance. The Ranked-Choice Voting Study Committee shall have the administrative, technical, and legal assistance of the Vermont Office of Legislative Counsel and the Vermont Legislative Joint Fiscal Office.

(e) Report. On or before January 15, 2024, the Ranked-Choice Voting Study Committee shall report to the House Committee on Government Operations and Military Affairs and the Senate Committee on Government Operations with its findings and any recommendations for legislative action.

(f) Meetings.

(1) A member of the House of Representatives designated by the Speaker of the House shall call the first meeting of the Ranked-Choice Voting Study Committee to occur on or before July 1, 2023.

(2) The Ranked-Choice Voting Study Committee shall select a chair from among its members at the first meeting.

(3) A majority of the members of the Ranked-Choice Voting Study Committee shall constitute a quorum.

(4) The Ranked-Choice Voting Study Committee shall cease to exist on November 1, 2024.

(g) Compensation and reimbursement.

(1) For attendance at meetings during adjournment of the General Assembly, a legislative member of the Ranked-Choice Voting Study Committee serving in the legislator’s capacity as a legislator shall be entitled to per diem compensation and reimbursement of expenses pursuant to 2 V.S.A. § 23 for not more than four meetings. These payments shall be made from monies appropriated to the General Assembly.

(2) Other members of the Ranked-Choice Voting Study Committee who are not paid for their services by the organization for which the member is representing on the Ranked-Choice Voting Study Committee shall be entitled to per diem compensation as permitted under 32 V.S.A. § 1010 for not more than four meetings. These payments shall be made from monies appropriated to the Office of the Secretary of State.

(h) Appropriation. The sum of \$1,000.00 is appropriated to the Office of the Secretary of State from the General Fund in fiscal year 2024 for per diem compensation for members of the Committee.

* * * Ranked-Choice Voting for Presidential Primary Elections * * *

Sec. 6. REDESIGNATION

17 V.S.A. §§ 2705 and 2706 are redesignated as 17 V.S.A. §§ 2710 and 2711.

Sec. 7. 17 V.S.A. chapter 57, subchapter 1 is amended to read:

Subchapter 1. Presidential Primary

§ 2700. DEFINITIONS

As used in this subchapter:

(1) “Active candidate” means a candidate who has not been eliminated and who is not a withdrawn candidate as set forth in subdivision (12) of this section.

(2) “By lot” means a method, determined by the Secretary of State, for randomly choosing between two or more active candidates.

(3) “Highest-ranked active candidate” means the active candidate assigned a higher ranking than any other active candidate.

(4) “Inactive ballots” means ballots that do not count as votes for any candidate due to one or more of the reasons listed in subdivision 2706(c)(2) of this title.

(5) “Major political party” has the same meaning as in subdivision 2103(23)(A) of this title.

(6) “Overvote” means an instance in which a voter assigned the same ranking to more than one candidate.

(7) “Ranking” means the number available to be assigned by a voter to a candidate to express the voter’s choice for that candidate. The number “1” is the highest ranking, followed by “2,” and then “3,” and so on.

(8) “Round” means an instance of the sequence of voting tabulation in accordance with section 2706 of this title.

(9) “Skipped ranking” means a voter does not assign a certain available ranking to any candidate but does assign a subsequent available ranking to a candidate.

(10) “Threshold for receiving delegates” means the number of votes necessary for a candidate to receive delegates in a presidential primary election conducted in accordance with subdivision 2705(a)(2) of this title.

(11) “Undervote” means a ballot on which a voter does not assign any ranking to any candidate in a particular contest.

(12) “Withdrawn candidate” means any candidate who has submitted a declaration of withdrawal in writing to the Secretary of State, the effectiveness of which begins when filed with the Secretary of State.

§ 2701. PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY; TIME OF HOLDING; FORM OF BALLOT

In presidential election years, a presidential primary for each major political party shall be held in all municipalities on the first Tuesday in March. The Secretary of State shall prepare and distribute for use at the primary an official ranked-choice ballot for each party for which one or more candidates qualify for the placing of their names on the ballot under section 2702 of this title. Ballots shall be printed on index stock and configured to be readable by vote tabulators.

* * *

§ 2704. RANKED-CHOICE VOTING; BALLOTS

(a) A presidential primary election for a major political party shall be conducted by ranked-choice voting.

(b) A person voting at the primary shall be required to ask for the ranked-choice ballot of the party in which the voter wishes to vote, and an election official shall record the voter’s choice of ballot by marking the entrance checklist with a letter code, as designated by the Secretary of State, to indicate the voter’s party choice.

(1) The ballot shall allow voters to rank candidates in order of choice. The names of all candidates on the ballot shall be listed in alphabetical order. Each voter may vote for one candidate for the presidential nomination of one party, either by placing a mark opposite the printed name of a candidate as in other primaries, or by writing in the name of the candidate of the voter's choice.

(2) The ballot shall allow voters to assign rankings to candidates that are equal to the number of printed candidate names and blank write-in lines, except to the extent established by the Secretary pursuant to section 2709 of this title.

§ 2705. TYPE OF RANKED-CHOICE VOTING

(a) At least 150 days before the date of the presidential primary election, the State committee of each major political party shall confirm in writing with the Secretary of State whether the party will award delegates either:

(1) on a winner-take-all basis in accordance with subsection 2706(d) of this title; or

(2) on a proportional basis in accordance with subsection 2706(e) of this title, in which case the party shall also indicate the applicable threshold or thresholds for receiving delegates.

(b) If a party fails to provide notice, or its notice does not specify how the party will award its delegates, the presidential primary election for that party shall be tabulated on a winner-take-all basis in accordance with subsection 2706(d) of this title.

(c) At least 120 days before the date of the presidential primary election, the Secretary of State shall confirm with the State committee of each political party that the State is capable of implementing the party's preferences as declared under subsection (a) of this section or shall notify the State committee of any feasibility constraints that could prevent the State from implementing the party's preferences.

§ 2706. RANKED-CHOICE VOTING TABULATION

(a) Tabulation rounds. In any presidential primary election for a major political party, each ballot shall count as one vote for the highest-ranked active candidate on that ballot. Tabulation shall proceed in rounds. Each round proceeds sequentially as described in subsection (d) or (e) of this section, as applicable.

(b) Withdrawn candidates. Ranking orders containing withdrawn candidates shall be treated the same as ranking orders containing candidates

who have been eliminated from tabulation.

(c) Inactive ballots and undervotes.

(1) In any round of tabulation, an inactive ballot does not count for any candidate and is not considered a vote for the purposes of determining either which active candidate has majority of the active votes in the final round of tabulation pursuant to subsection (d) of this section or which active candidates possess a vote total above the threshold for receiving delegates pursuant to subsection (e) of this section.

(2) A ballot is an inactive ballot if any of the following is true:

(A) The ballot does not rank any active candidates and is not an undervote.

(B) The ballot has reached an overvote.

(C) The ballot has reached two consecutive skipped rankings.

(3) An undervote does not count as either an active or inactive ballot in any round of tabulation.

(d) Award of delegates on winner-take-all basis. If a major political party awards all of the State's delegates to a single candidate on a winner-take-all basis, tabulation shall proceed as follows:

(1) If there are two or fewer active candidates, then tabulation is complete and the candidate with the most votes is declared the winner of the election.

(2) If there are more than two active candidates, the active candidate with the fewest votes is eliminated, the votes for the eliminated candidate are transferred to each ballot's next-ranked active candidate, and a new round begins.

(3) If there is a tie between two active candidates with the fewest votes, the tie shall be resolved by lot to determine which candidate is defeated. The result of the tie resolution must be recorded and reused in the event of a recount.

(4) If there is a tie between the final two active candidates, the Secretary of State shall notify each active candidate involved in the tie, or the candidate's designee, to be present at the Secretary of State's office at a certain time. At that time, the Secretary of State shall select the winner of the tabulation by lot.

(e) Award of delegates on proportional basis. If a major political party awards the State's delegates to multiple candidates on a proportional basis,

tabulation shall proceed as follows:

(1) If the vote total of every active candidate is above the threshold for receiving delegates as confirmed by the major political party pursuant to subdivision 2705(a)(2) of this title, then tabulation is complete.

(2) If any active candidate is below the threshold for receiving delegates, then the active candidate with the fewest votes is eliminated, votes for the eliminated candidate are transferred to each ballot's next-ranked active candidate, and a new round begins.

(3) If there is a tie between two active candidates with the fewest votes and tabulation is not yet complete, the tie shall be resolved by lot to determine which candidate is defeated. The result of the tie resolution must be recorded and reused in the event of a recount.

(f) Certification of tabulation rounds. The Secretary of State shall certify the results of each round tabulated pursuant to subsection (d) or (e) of this section, as applicable, along with any other information required under section 2707 of this title, to the State chairperson and the national committee of each political party that had at least one candidate on the State-administered presidential primary election ballot to allocate national delegate votes in accordance with the party's State and national rules.

(g) Nothing in this act shall be construed to preclude a political party from allocating delegates according to its own rules for allocating such delegates.

§ 2707. RANKED-CHOICE VOTING RESULTS REPORTING

(a) Unofficial preliminary round-by-round results shall be released as soon as feasible after the polls close and at regular intervals thereafter until the counting of ballots is complete. Unofficial preliminary round-by-round results shall be clearly labeled as preliminary and, to the extent feasible, shall include the percent of ballots counted to date.

(b) In addition to any other information required by law to be reported with final results, the following shall be made public:

(1) the total number of votes each candidate received in each round of the official tabulation, including votes for withdrawn candidates; and

(2) the total number of ballots that became inactive in each round because they did not contain any active candidates, reached an overvote, or reached two consecutive skipped rankings, reported as separate figures.

(c) If a major political party allocates delegates by geographical unit or district, round-by-round results by geographical unit or district shall be made public in addition to state-wide results.

§ 2708. CANVASSING COMMITTEE CERTIFICATES

When the canvassing committee provided for in section 2592 of this title prepares its certificate of election for a presidential primary election for a major political party, the canvass shall state the number of final round votes received by each candidate who has received votes in the final round of tabulation.

Sec. 8. 17 V.S.A. § 2709 is added to read:

§ 2709. RULEMAKING

The Secretary of State shall adopt rules pursuant to 3 V.S.A. chapter 25 for the proper and efficient administration of presidential primary elections, including procedures for ensuring that voting tabulators, voting tabulator memory cards, and related software are able to tabulate rank-choice voting when necessary; procedures for ensuring that the number of rankings allowed to voters be uniform across the State for any given contest, that the number of rankings allowed in any given contest be the maximum number allowed by the equipment, and that the number of rankings allowed be not fewer than three in any event; procedures for the release of round-by-round results; procedures for requesting and conducting recounts of the results of presidential primary elections for major candidates; and procedures for filing returns in accordance with section 2588 of this title.

* * * Vote Tabulators; Returns * * *

Sec. 9. TALLY SHEETS; SUMMARY SHEETS; RETURNS

The Secretary of State shall ensure that on or before January 1, 2028, all tally sheets, summary sheets, and returns described in 17 V.S.A. § 2586 are designed to record ranked-choice voting results in accordance with this act.

* * * Effective Dates * * *

Sec. 10. EFFECTIVE DATES

This act shall take effect on passage, except that Secs. 6 (redesignation) and 7 (amending 17 V.S.A. chapter 57, subchapter 1) shall take effect on January 1, 2027 and Secs. 8 (rulemaking) and 9 (tally sheets; summary sheets; returns) shall take effect on January 1, 2025.

(Committee vote: 6-0-0)

Reported favorably with recommendation of amendment by Senator Perchlik for the Committee on Appropriations.

The Committee recommends that the bill be amended as recommended by the Committee on Government Operations be amended by striking out Sec. 4,

appropriation; upgrade of Secretary of State election management system and vote tabulators, and its reader assistance heading in their entirety and inserting in lieu thereof a new Sec. 4 to read as follows:

Sec. 4. [Deleted.]

(Committee vote: 5-1-1)

S. 42.

An act relating to divestment of State pension funds of investments in the fossil fuel industry.

Reported favorably with recommendation of amendment by Senator Clarkson for the Committee on Government Operations.

The Committee recommends that the bill be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. PUBLIC PENSION FUNDS; FOSSIL FUELS; VERMONT
PENSION INVESTMENT COMMISSION; PLAN AND
REPORT

(a) Intent. It is the intent of the General Assembly that, on or before December 31, 2030, the Vermont Pension Investment Commission, consistent with sound fiduciary practice and subject to any exceptions, divest the holdings of the Vermont State Employees' Retirement System, the Vermont Teachers' Retirement System, and the Vermont Municipal Employees' Retirement System from the fossil fuel industry. It is also the intent of the General Assembly that the Vermont Pension Investment Commission establish a long-term goal to divest from any private investments that contain assets in the fossil fuel industry on or before December 31, 2040, if the Commission determines that such divestment is consistent with sound fiduciary practice.

(b) Definitions. As used in this section:

(1) "Carbon footprint" means the extent to which holdings are invested in stocks, securities, or other obligations of any fossil fuel company or any subsidiary, affiliate, or parent of any fossil fuel company.

(2) "De minimis exposure" means the aggregate amount of all fossil fuel holdings in the portfolio amounting to less than two percent of the aggregate amount of all funds invested.

(c) Review. On or before December 15, 2023, the Vermont Pension Investment Commission, in consultation with the Office of the State Treasurer, shall complete a review of the carbon footprint of the holdings of the Vermont State Employees' Retirement System, the Vermont State Teachers' Retirement

System, and the Vermont Municipal Employees' Retirement System.

(d) Plan.

(1) Divestment. Except as provided in subdivision (2) of this subsection, the Commission, in accordance with sound investment criteria and consistent with fiduciary obligations, shall develop a plan to divest any holdings identified in the review described in subsection (c) of this section on or before December 31, 2030. The Commission shall include in the plan consideration of the State's long-term goal of divestment from any investments that are exempt from the plan pursuant to subdivision (2) of this subsection on or before December 31, 2040.

(2) Exemptions. Until such time as the Commission deems divestment to be prudent and consistent with sound fiduciary practice, the following holdings are exempt from the plan:

(A) de minimis exposure of any funds held by the Commission to the stocks, securities, or other obligations of any fossil fuel company or any subsidiary, affiliate, or parent of any fossil fuel company; and

(B) private investments that contain fossil fuel company stocks, securities, or other obligations of any fossil fuel company or any subsidiary, affiliate, or parent of any fossil fuel company.

(3) Definitions and methodology. The Commission shall include in the plan described in this subsection:

(A) a definition for "fossil fuel company"; and

(B) a method for determining the metric of the portfolio's carbon footprint that allows for an exemption of private investments for the purpose of determining the de minimis exposure.

(e) Report.

(1) On or before February 15, 2024, the Commission shall submit a report on the review described in subsections (c) of this section to the House Committee on Government Operations and Military Affairs and the Senate Committee on Government Operations and to the Joint Pension Oversight Committee. The report shall include any recommendations for legislative action, if necessary, to implement the divestment plan.

(2)(A) On or before September 1, 2024, the Commission shall submit a report on the plan described in subsections (d) of this section to the House Committee on Government Operations and Military Affairs and the Senate Committee on Government Operations and to the Joint Pension Oversight Committee. The report shall include any recommendations for legislative

action, if necessary, to implement the divestment plan.

(B) Pursuant to 2 V.S.A. § 23, with approval of the Speaker of the House and the President Pro Tempore, as appropriate, the House Committee on Government Operations and Military Affairs and the Senate Committee on Government Operations may each meet up to one time when the General Assembly is not in session to evaluate the report described in subdivision (A) of this subdivision (e)(2).

(3) Beginning on January 15, 2025, and annually thereafter until January 15, 2040, the Commission shall submit a report to the House Committee on Government Operations and Military Affairs, the Senate Committee on Government Operations, and the Joint Pension Oversight Committee on the progress of divestment described in this section. The report shall also include:

(A) an update on the composition and percentage of exposure of any investments exempt from the divestment plan pursuant to subdivision (c)(2) of this section; and

(B) a summary of the fee impacts and any instance of excessive charges or demands related to the rebalancing of the funds consistent with the implementation of this act.

(4) On or before January 15, 2041, the Commission shall make a final report to the House Committee on Government Operations and Military Affairs and the Senate Committee on Government Operations and the Joint Pension Oversight Committee regarding completion of divestment described in this section.

Sec. 2. DIVESTMENT PLAN; VERMONT PENSION INVESTMENT COMMISSION; APPROPRIATION

In FY 2024, the amount of:

(1) \$100,000.00 in general funds is appropriated to the Vermont Pension Investment Commission to conduct the review and develop the plan described in Sec. 1 of this act.

(2) \$127,000.00 is appropriated to the Vermont Pension Investment Commission to establish one staff position to support improvements and efficiencies in the administration of the Commission and to meet the review, planning, and reporting requirements of this act. The appropriation to the Commission shall be distributed from the following funding sources pursuant to the allocations set forth below:

(A) 40.86 percent from the Vermont State Retirement Fund, established in 3 V.S.A. § 473;

(B) 44.01 percent from the Vermont Teachers' Retirement Fund, established in 16 V.S.A. § 1944; and

(C) 15.13 percent from the Vermont Municipal Employees' Retirement Fund, established in 24 V.S.A. § 5064.

Sec. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on passage.

(Committee vote: 6-0-0)

Reported favorably with recommendation of amendment by Senator Perchlik for the Committee on Appropriations.

The Committee recommends that the bill be amended as recommended by the Committee on Government Operations with the following amendments thereto:

First: In Sec. 1, public pension funds; fossil fuels; Vermont Pension Investment Commission; plan and report, by striking out subsection (a) in its entirety and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

(a) Intent.

(1) It is the intent of the General Assembly that the Vermont Pension Investment Commission build upon its effective efforts to manage the State's financial risks to climate change, including investing in low carbon indexes, successfully engaging with fossil fuel and other companies, and supporting initial studies and reviews on climate change.

(2) It is also the intent of the General Assembly that, on or before December 31, 2030, the Vermont Pension Investment Commission shall, consistent with sound fiduciary practice, including consideration of any expected increased funding requirements for the actuarially determined employer contribution (ADEC) and administrative costs, and subject to any exceptions, divest the holdings of the Vermont State Employees' Retirement System, the Vermont Teachers' Retirement System, and the Vermont Municipal Employees' Retirement System from the fossil fuel industry.

(3) The General Assembly also intends that that the Vermont Pension Investment Commission establish a long-term goal to divest from any private investments that contain assets in the fossil fuel industry on or before December 31, 2040, if the Commission determines that such divestment is consistent with sound fiduciary practice.

Second: In Sec. 1, public pension funds; fossil fuels; Vermont Pension Investment Commission; plan and report, by striking out subdivision (d)(1) in its entirety and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

(1) Divestment. Except as provided in subdivision (2) of this subsection, the Commission, in accordance with sound investment criteria and consistent with fiduciary obligations, including consideration of any expected increased funding requirements for the actuarially determined employer contribution (ADEC) and administrative costs, shall develop a plan to divest any holdings identified in the review described in subsection (c) of this section on or before December 31, 2030. The Commission shall include in the plan consideration of the State's long-term goal of divestment from any investments that are exempt from the plan pursuant to subdivision (2) of this subsection on or before December 31, 2040.

Third: By striking out Sec. 2, divestment plan; Vermont Pension Investment Commission; appropriation, in its entirety and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 2. DIVESTMENT PLAN; VERMONT PENSION INVESTMENT
COMMISSION; APPROPRIATION

In FY 2024, the amount of \$127,000.00 is appropriated to the Vermont Pension Investment Commission to establish one staff position to support improvements and efficiencies in the administration of the Commission and to meet the review, planning, and reporting requirements of this act. The appropriation to the Commission shall be distributed from the following funding sources pursuant to the allocations set forth below:

(1) 40.86 percent from the Vermont State Retirement Fund, established in 3 V.S.A. § 473;

(2) 44.01 percent from the Vermont Teachers' Retirement Fund, established in 16 V.S.A. § 1944; and

(3) 15.13 percent from the Vermont Municipal Employees' Retirement Fund, established in 24 V.S.A. § 5064.

(Committee vote: 6-0-1)

S. 102.

An act relating to expanding employment protections and collective bargaining rights.

Reported favorably with recommendation of amendment by Senator Ram Hinsdale for the Committee on Economic Development, Housing and General Affairs.

The Committee recommends that the bill be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. 21 V.S.A. § 495o is added to read:

§ 495o. EMPLOYER COMMUNICATIONS RELATING TO RELIGIOUS OR POLITICAL MATTERS; EMPLOYEE RIGHTS

(a) An employer, or an employer's agent, shall not discharge, discipline, penalize, or otherwise discriminate against, or threaten to discharge, discipline, penalize, or otherwise discriminate against, an employee:

(1) because the employee declines:

(A) to attend or participate in an employer-sponsored meeting that has the primary purpose of communicating the employer's opinion about religious or political matters; or

(B) to view or participate in communications with or from the employer or the employer's agent that have the primary purpose of communicating the employer's opinion about religious or political matters; or

(2) as a means of requiring an employee to:

(A) attend an employer-sponsored meeting that has the primary purpose of communicating the employer's opinion about religious or political matters; or

(B) view or participate in communications with or from the employer or the employer's agent that have the primary purpose of communicating the employer's opinion about religious or political matters.

(b) Nothing in this section shall be construed to:

(1) limit an employee's right to bring a civil action for wrongful termination; or

(2) diminish or limit any rights provided to an employee pursuant to a collective bargaining agreement or employment contract.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit an employer that is a religious or denominational institution or organization, or any organization operated for charitable or educational purposes, that is operated, supervised, or controlled by or in connection with a religious organization, from:

(1) communicating with its employees regarding the employer's opinion on religious matters;

(2) requiring its employees to attend a meeting regarding the employer's opinion on religious matters; or

(3) requiring its employees to view or participate in communications from the employer or the employer's agent regarding the employer's opinion on religious matters.

(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit an employer that is a political organization, a political party, or an organization that engages, in substantial part, in political matters from:

(1) communicating with its employees regarding the employer's opinion on political matters;

(2) requiring its employees to attend a meeting regarding the employer's opinion on political matters; or

(3) requiring its employees to view or participate in communications from the employer or the employer's agent regarding the employer's opinion on political matters.

(e) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit an employer or the employer's agent from:

(1) communicating information to an employee:

(A) that the employer is required to communicate pursuant to State or federal law; or

(B) that is necessary for the employee to perform the employee's job functions or duties;

(2) requiring an employee to attend a meeting to discuss issues related to the employer's business or operation when the discussion is necessary for the employee to perform the employee's job functions or duties; or

(3) offering meetings, forums, or other communications about religious or political matters for which attendance or participation is entirely voluntary.

(f)(1) The penalty and enforcement provisions of section 495b of this subchapter shall apply to this section.

(2) The provisions against retaliation in subdivision 495(a)(8) of this subchapter shall apply to this section.

(g) As used in this section:

(1) "Political matters" means matters relating to political affiliation, elections for political office, political parties, legislative proposals, proposals to change rules or regulations, and the decision to join or support any political party or political, civic, community, fraternal, or labor organization.

(2) “Religious matters” means matters relating to religious affiliation and practice and the decision to join or support any religious or denominational organization or institution.

Sec. 2. 21 V.S.A. § 1502 is amended to read:

§ 1502. DEFINITIONS

As used in this chapter:

* * *

(6) “Employee” includes any employee, and is not limited to the employees of a particular employer unless this chapter explicitly states otherwise, and includes any individual whose work has ceased as a consequence of, or in connection with, any current labor dispute or because of any unfair labor practice and who has not obtained any other regular and substantially equivalent employment, but does not include an individual;

~~(A) employed as an agricultural laborer;~~

~~(B) employed by his or her the individual’s parent or spouse;~~

~~(C) employed in the domestic service of any family or person at his or her home;~~

~~(D)~~(B) having the status of an independent contractor;

~~(E)~~(C) employed as a supervisor;

~~(F)~~(D) employed by an employer subject to the Railway Labor Act as amended from time to time; or

~~(G)~~(E) employed by any other person who is not an employer as defined in subdivision (7) of this section.

* * *

Sec. 3. 3 V.S.A. § 941 is amended to read:

§ 941. UNIT DETERMINATION, CERTIFICATION, AND REPRESENTATION

* * *

(e)(1) Whenever, on the basis of a petition pursuant to subdivision (d)(1) of this section or a hearing pursuant to subdivision (d)(2) of this section, the Board finds substantial interest among employees in forming a bargaining unit or being represented for purposes of collective bargaining, a secret ballot election shall be conducted by the Board not more than 23 business days after the petition is filed with the Board except as otherwise provided pursuant to

subdivision (4) of this subsection and subdivision (g)(4) of this section.

* * *

(g)(1) In determining the representation of State employees in a collective bargaining unit, the Board shall conduct a secret ballot of the employees within the time period set forth in subdivision (e)(1) of this section, unless the time to conduct the election is extended pursuant to subdivision (e)(4) of this section, and certify the results to the interested parties and to the State employer. The original ballot shall be so prepared as to permit a vote against representation by anyone named on the ballot. No representative will be certified with less than a majority of the votes cast by employees in the bargaining unit.

* * *

(4)(A) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection (g), if the Board determines that a petition to be represented for collective bargaining filed pursuant to subsection (c) of this section, which identifies a proposed exclusive representative of the employees in the bargaining unit, bears the signatures of at least 50 percent plus one of the employees in a bargaining unit deemed appropriate by the Board pursuant to this section, the Board shall certify the person or labor organization as the exclusive representative of the bargaining unit.

(B) Certification of a collective bargaining representative shall only be available pursuant to this subdivision (g)(4) when no other person or labor organization is currently certified or recognized as the exclusive representative of the employees in the bargaining unit.

(h) A representative chosen by secret ballot for the purposes of collective bargaining by a majority of the votes cast by secret ballot or certified pursuant to subdivision (g)(4) of this section shall be the exclusive representative of all the employees in such the bargaining unit for a minimum of one year. Such The representative shall be eligible for reelection or for recertification pursuant to subdivision (g)(4) of this section.

* * *

Sec. 4. 16 V.S.A. § 1992 is amended to read:

§ 1992. REFERENDUM PROCEDURE FOR REPRESENTATION

(a)(1) An organization purporting to represent a majority of all of the teachers or administrators employed by the school board may be recognized by the school board without the necessity of a referendum upon the submission of a petition bearing the valid signatures of a majority of the teachers or

administrators employed by that school board. ~~Within 15 calendar days after receiving the petition, the school board shall notify the teachers or administrators of the school district in writing of its intention to either require or waive a secret ballot referendum. If the school board gives notice of its intention to waive a referendum and recognize an organization, 10 percent of the teachers or administrators employed by the school board may submit a petition within 15 calendar days thereafter, objecting to the granting of recognition without a referendum, in which event a secret ballot referendum shall be held in the district for the purpose of choosing an exclusive representative as provided pursuant to the provisions of this section~~ The school board and the organization purporting to represent a majority of the teachers or administrators shall, within 10 business days after the petition is submitted, agree on an impartial third party to examine the petition and determine whether a majority of the teachers or administrators support the organization. If the parties fail to agree on an impartial third party within 10 business days, the Vermont Labor Relations Board shall examine the petition and determine whether a majority of the teachers or administrators support the organization. If the impartial party or the Board determines that a majority of the teachers or administrators support the organization, it shall certify the organization as the exclusive representative of the teachers or administrators.

* * *

(b) ~~Recognition granted to~~ Certification of a negotiating unit as exclusive representative shall be valid and not subject to challenge by referendum petition or otherwise for the remainder of the fiscal year in which ~~recognition is granted~~ the certification occurs and for an additional period of 12 months after final adoption of the budget for the succeeding fiscal year and shall continue thereafter until a new referendum is called for.

(c)(1)(A) A secret ballot referendum shall be held not more than 21 calendar days after 20 percent of the teachers or administrators employed by the school board present a petition requesting a referendum on the matter of representation, except during a period of prior ~~recognition~~ certification, as provided pursuant to subsection (b) of this section.

* * *

Sec. 5. 21 V.S.A. § 1581 is amended to read:

§ 1581. PETITIONS FOR ELECTION; FILING, INVESTIGATIONS,
HEARINGS, DETERMINATIONS

* * *

(b)(1) The Board shall investigate the petition and if it has reasonable cause to believe that a question of representation exists shall provide for an appropriate hearing before the Board itself, a Board member thereof, or its agents appointed for that purpose upon due notice. Written notice of the hearing shall be mailed by certified mail to the parties named in the petition not less than seven days before the hearing.

(2) If the Board finds upon the record of the hearing that a question of representation exists, it shall conduct an election by secret ballot marked at the place of election and certify to the parties, in writing, the results ~~thereof~~ of the election.

(3)(A) If the Board finds upon the record of the hearing that a petition to be represented for collective bargaining filed pursuant to subdivision (a)(1)(A) of this section, which identifies a proposed bargaining representative, bears the signatures of at least 50 percent plus one of the employees in the bargaining unit, the Board shall certify the individual or labor organization identified as the bargaining representative.

(B) Certification of a representative shall only be available pursuant to this subdivision (B) when no other individual or labor organization is currently certified or recognized as the bargaining representative.

(c) In determining whether or not a question of representation exists, ~~it~~ the Board shall apply the same regulations and rules of decision regardless of the identity of the persons filing the petition or the kind of relief sought.

* * *

Sec. 6. 21 V.S.A. § 1584 is amended to read:

§ 1584. PETITIONS AND ELECTION TO RESCIND
REPRESENTATIVE'S AUTHORITY

* * *

(b) No election ~~may~~ shall be conducted under this section in a bargaining unit or a subdivision within which in the preceding 12 months a valid election or certification of a representative pursuant to this subchapter has ~~been held~~ occurred.

Sec. 7. 21 V.S.A. § 1724 is amended to read:

§ 1724. CERTIFICATION PROCEDURE

* * *

(e)(1) ~~In~~ Except as otherwise provided pursuant to subsection (h) of this section, in determining the representation of municipal employees in a

collective bargaining unit, the Board shall conduct an election by secret ballot of the employees and certify the results to the interested parties and to the employer. The election shall be held not more than 23 business days after the petition is filed with the Board except as otherwise provided pursuant to subdivision (4) of this subsection.

* * *

(h)(1) Notwithstanding subsections (e)–(g) of this section, if following its investigation pursuant to subsection (b) of this section the Board determines that a petition to be represented for collective bargaining filed pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, which identifies a proposed bargaining agent, bears the signatures of at least 50 percent plus one of the employees in the bargaining unit, the Board shall certify the individual or labor organization identified as the bargaining agent.

(2) Certification of a bargaining agent shall only be available pursuant to this subsection when no other individual or labor organization is currently certified or recognized as the agent of the employees in the bargaining unit.

(i) No election may shall be conducted under this section in a bargaining unit or a subdivision within which in the preceding 12 months a valid election has been held.

Sec. 8. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on July 1, 2023.

(Committee vote: 4-1-0)

Reported favorably by Senator Perchlik for the Committee on Appropriations.

(Committee vote: 5-0-2)

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS FOR ACTION

Concurrent Resolutions For Action Under Joint Rule 16

The following joint concurrent resolutions have been introduced for approval by the Senate and House. They will be adopted by the Senate unless a Senator requests floor consideration before the end of the session. Requests for floor consideration should be communicated to the Secretary's Office.

H.C.R. 57 -70 (For text of Resolutions, see Addendum to House Calendar for March 23, 2023)

CONFIRMATIONS

The following appointments will be considered by the Senate, as a group, under suspension of the Rules, as moved by the President *pro tempore*, for confirmation together and without debate, by consent thereby given by the Senate. However, upon request of any senator, any appointment may be singled out and acted upon separately by the Senate, with consideration given to the report of the Committee to which the appointment was referred, and with full debate; and further, all appointments for the positions of Secretaries of Agencies, Commissioners of Departments, Judges, Magistrates, and members of the Public Utility Commission shall be fully and separately acted upon.

John Hollar of Montpelier – Member of the Capitol Complex Commission – By Senator Wrenner for the Committee on Institutions (2/21/23)

Mark Nicholson of West Danville – Member of the Transportation Board – By Senator Ingalls for the Committee on Transportation (2/24/23)

Owen Foster of Jericho – Chair, Green Mountain Care Board – By Senator Lyons for the Committee on Health and Welfare (3/15/23)

June Tierney of Randolph Center – Commissioner, Department of Public Service – By Senator Cummings for the Committee on Finance (3/16/23)

Joe Flynn of South Hero – Secretary, Agency of Transportation – By Senator Mazza for the Committee on Transportation (3/22/23)

Wanda Minoli of Montpelier – Commissioner, Department of Motor Vehicles – By Senator Perchlik for the Committee on Transportation (3/22/23)

Jennifer Morrison of North Hero – Commissioner, Department of Public Safety – By Senator Chittenden for the Committee on Transportation (3/22/23)

Jennifer Fitch of Montpelier – Commissioner, Department of Buildings and General Services – By Senator Mazza for the Committee on Institutions (3/23/23)

Susan Hayward of Middlesex – Member of the Capitol Complex Commission – By Senator Wrenner for the Committee on Institutions (3/24/23)

Heather Shouldice of Leicester – Member of the Capitol Complex Commission – By Senator Wrenner for the Committee on Institutions (3/24/23)

NOTICE OF JOINT ASSEMBLY

March 28, 2023 - 1:00 P.M. - House Chamber - Retention of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices of the Supreme Court and eight Superior Court Judges.

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

CROSSOVER DATES

The Joint Rules Committee established the following crossover deadlines:

(1) All **Senate/House** bills must be reported out of the last committee of reference (including the Committees on Appropriations and Finance/Ways and Means, except as provided below in (2) and the exceptions listed below) on or before **Friday, March 17, 2023**, and filed with the Secretary/Clerk so they may be placed on the Calendar for Notice the next legislative day – Committee bills must be voted out of Committee by **Friday, March 17, 2023**.

(2) All **Senate/House** bills referred pursuant to Senate Rule 31 or House Rule 35(a) to the Committees on Appropriations and Finance/Ways and Means must be reported out by the last of those committees on or before **Friday, March 24, 2023**, and filed with the Secretary/Clerk so they may be placed on the Calendar for Notice the next legislative day.

Note: The Senate will not act on bills that do not meet these crossover deadlines, without the consent of the Senate Rules Committee.

Exceptions to the foregoing deadlines include the major money bills (the general Appropriations bill (“The Big Bill”), the Transportation Capital bill, the Capital Construction bill and the Fee/Revenue bills)