# Senate Calendar

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 2009

119th DAY OF BIENNIAL SESSION

**SENATE CONVENES AT: 8:15 A.M.**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page No.

## UNFINISHED BUSINESS OF MONDAY, MAY 4, 2009

### Second Reading
### Favorable with Proposal of Amendment



### House Proposal of Amendment



## NEW BUSINESS

### Third Reading



### Second Reading
### Favorable



### Favorable with Proposal of Amendment



### House Proposal of Amendment



### Report of Committee of Conference

## ACTION CALENDAR

## CONSIDERATION INTERRUPTED BY ADJOURNMENT

## H. 446

An act relating to renewable energy and energy efficiency.

**Pending Question:** Shall the bill be amended as recommended by the Committee on Natural Resources and Energy.

The Committee on Natural Resources respectfully reports that it has considered the same and recommends that the Senate propose to the House to amend the bill as follows:

First: In Sec. 4, 30 V.S.A. § 8005(b)(2), in the third sentence, by inserting "10 to" after each occurrence of the words shall be

Second: In Sec. 4, 30 V.S.A. § 8005(b)(2)(A), by striking out subdivision (v) in its entirety

Third: In Sec. 4, 30 V.S.A. § 8005(b)(2)(B)(i)(I), by striking out the second sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

In conducting such an economic analysis the board shall:

(aa) Include a generic assumption that reflects reasonably available tax credits and other incentives provided by federal and state governments and other sources applicable to the category of generation technology. For the purpose of this subdivision (2)(B), the term "tax credits and other incentives" excludes tradeable renewable energy credits.

(bb) Consider different generic costs for subcategories of different plant capacities within each category of generation technology.

Fourth: In Sec. 4, 30 V.S.A. § 8005(b)(2)(B)(i)(II), by inserting the words "on equity" after each occurrence of the word return

Fifth: In Sec. 4, 30 V.S.A. § 8005(b)(2)(B)(i)(III), after the words "such adjustment" by inserting the words to the generic costs and rate of return on equity determined under subdivisions (2)(B)(I) and (II) of this subsection

Sixth: In Sec. 4, 30 V.S.A. § 8005(b)(2)(C), in the first sentence, by inserting the words "on or before" after the first occurrence of the word and

Seventh: In Sec. 4, 30 V.S.A. § 8005(b)(2)(C), in the third sentence, by striking out the word "subdivisions" and inserting in lieu thereof the word subdivision and by striking out –(iii)

Eighth: In Sec. 4, 30 V.S.A. § 8005(b)(2)(C), in the third sentence, by striking out the words "on March 1 of the following year" and inserting in lieu thereof the words two months after the price has been reestablished

Ninth: In Sec. 4, 30 V.S.A. § 8005(b)(2), by striking out the new subdivision (E) in its entirety and by relettering subdivision (F) to be subdivision (E)

Tenth: In Sec. 4, 30 V.S.A. § 8005(b)(4), by inserting the words "and third party developer" after the word provider

Eleventh: In Sec. 4, 30 V.S.A. § 8005(g)(2), in the second sentence, by striking out the date "July 15" and inserting in lieu thereof the date September 30

Twelfth: In Sec. 4, 30 V.S.A. § 8005(g), by inserting a new subdivision (4) to read as follows:

(4) The SPEED facilitator shall transfer all capacity rights attributable to the plant capacity associated with the electricity purchased under standard offer contracts to the Vermont retail electricity providers in accordance with their pro rata share of the costs for such electricity as determined under subdivision (2) of this subsection.

Thirteenth: In Sec. 4, 30 V.S.A. § 8005(g), by renumbering the existing subdivision (4) as subdivision (5) and, in that subdivision, by striking out the words "in accordance with the rate design otherwise applicable to costs included in that revenue requirement" and inserting in lieu thereof the words as directed by the board

Fourteenth: In Sec. 4, 30 V.S.A. § 8005(j), by striking out the words "constitute combined heat and power, producing both electric power and thermal energy, with" and inserting in lieu thereof the word have and by striking out the number "70" and inserting in lieu thereof the number 50

Fifteenth: In Sec. 5, 10 V.S.A. § 6523(d)(4), after the words "may include" by inserting the words , and in the case of subdivision (4)(E)(ii) of this subsection shall include continuous funding for as long as funds are available, and in subdivision (E), after the words "Vermont residences" by inserting , institutions, and after the word "businesses" by inserting a colon followed by:

(i) generally; and

(ii) through the small-scale renewable energy incentive program

Sixteenth: In Sec. 5, 10 V.S.A. § 6523(f), after the word "disbursed" by inserting the words to achieve a savings goal of 10 million source BTUs per $1,000.00 spent and shall be disbursed

Seventeenth: In Sec. 14, 30 V.S.A. § 209(h)(4)(B), by striking out the second and third sentences and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

The board shall determine procedures for savings verification. Such procedures shall be consistent with savings verification procedures established for entities appointed under subdivision (d)(2) of this section.

Eighteenth: In Sec. 14, 30 V.S.A. § 209(h)(4)(C), (H), (I), and (K), by striking out each occurrence of the word "department" and inserting in lieu thereof the word board

Nineteenth: In Sec. 14, 30 V.S.A. § 209(h)(4)(F), by inserting the words "board and" after the first occurrence of the word "the" and by striking out the second occurrence of the word "department" and inserting in lieu thereof the word board

Twentieth: In Sec. 14, 30 V.S.A. § 209(h)(4)(G), in the first sentence, by striking out the words "department shall report to the board and" and inserting in lieu thereof the words board shall report to

Twenty-first: In Sec. 14, 30 V.S.A. § 209(h)(4), by striking out subdivision (J) in its entirety and relettering the remaining subdivisions (K), (L), (M), (N), and (O) to be (J), (K), (L), (M), and (N) respectively

Twenty-second: In Sec. 14, 30 V.S.A. § 209(d)(4)(J) as renumbered by the 21st instance of amendment, in the second sentence, by striking out the words "and the participant"

Twenty-third: In Sec 14, 30 V.S.A. § 209(d)(4)(K) as renumbered by the 21st instance of amendment, by striking out "(h)(4)(K)" and inserting in lieu thereof (h)(4)(J)

Twenty-fourth: By striking out Sec. 15 and inserting in lieu thereof Secs. 15 and 15a through 15k to read as follows:

* * * Vermont Village Green Renewable Pilot Program * * *

Sec. 15. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE

The general assembly finds all of the following:

(1) The use of fossil fuels for heat and power contributes to emissions of greenhouse gases and climate change.

(2) Fossil fuel prices in recent years have been highly volatile, and significant potential exists for those prices to reach rates that are equal to or greater than the exceptionally high prices seen within the last few years.

(3) Payments for fossil fuels by Vermonters involve the movement of significant sums of money outside the state and the country to pay for heating fuel, draining Vermont's economy.

(4) The state of Vermont seeks to ensure that Vermonters obtain a greater measure of control over the environmental impacts of energy use and energy costs.

(5) The state of Vermont seeks to increase its efforts to limit its emissions of greenhouse gases.

(6) Community energy infrastructure that uses renewable fuels can reduce the environmental impacts of energy use and provide a community with the opportunity to obtain heat and potentially power at stable prices that reduce the economic risks associated with fossil fuels. Local energy purchases recirculate money in the Vermont economy and can provide businesses with competitive energy rates.

(7) The state of Vermont seeks to establish incentives for communities to host energy generation that is renewable and efficiently utilized and that provides heat and potentially power to groups of commercial, industrial, or residential uses, or combinations of such uses, within the community.

Sec. 15a. 30 V.S.A. chapter 93 is added to read:

CHAPTER 93. VERMONT VILLAGE GREEN RENEWABLE PILOT PROGRAM

§ 8100. DEFINITIONS

In this chapter:

(1) "Board" means the public service board created under section 3 of this title.

(2) "Certification" or "certified," except when part of the phrase "third party certified," refers to certification of a Vermont village green renewable project by the department under subsection 8101(b) of this title.

(3) "Combined heat and power " or "CHP" shall have the meaning stated in 10 V.S.A. § 6523(b), except that:

(A) CHP excludes facilities using fossil fuel.

(B) CHP using woody biomass as a fuel must achieve, for that fuel, no less than a 50-percent net annual efficiency of energy utilized and, during the heating season, a minimum energy conversion efficiency of 70 percent considering all energy inputs and outputs at normal load.

(4) "Department" means the department of public service created under section 1 of this title.

(5) "District heating" means a system for distributing heat generated in a centralized location within a host community to multiple residential, commercial, or industrial uses within that community or a combination of such uses. The source of heat may be a dedicated heat-only facility using renewable energy as a fuel or waste heat from electrical generation that uses renewable energy as a fuel to form a CHP system.

(6) "District power" means a system for distributing electricity generated in a centralized location within a host community to multiple residential, commercial, or industrial uses in that community or a combination of such uses. The electricity must be produced using renewable energy as a fuel source and may include CHP.

(7) "Host community" means the municipality in which a Vermont village green renewable project is to be located.

(8) "Renewable energy" shall have the meaning stated in 10 V.S.A. § 6523(b)(4), except that renewable energy using woody biomass as a fuel must achieve, for that fuel, no less than a 50-percent net annual efficiency of energy utilized and, during the heating season, a minimum energy conversion efficiency of 70 percent considering all energy inputs and outputs at normal load.

(9) "Vermont village green renewable project" means district heating, either with or without district power, to serve a downtown development district designated as such pursuant to 24 V.S.A. § 2793 or a growth center designated as such pursuant to 24 V.S.A. § 2793c. As long as the end uses served by the project are within such a district or center, the generation of heat and power may be outside the district or center.

§ 8101. PILOT PROGRAM; CERTIFICATION

(a) The Vermont village green renewable pilot program is created to consist of no more than two Vermont village green renewable projects, one each in the city of Montpelier and in the town of Randolph. Another municipality may seek certification under this chapter in the event either the city of Montpelier or the town of Randolph or both decline to seek or are denied certification.

(b) On application of a host community, the department may certify a Vermont village green renewable project under this chapter on finding each of the following:

(1) The host community proposes a Vermont village green renewable project.

(2) The host community has submitted an application to the board that includes each of the following:

(A) A description and map of the proposed Vermont village green renewable project, showing its location within the host community.

(B) A complete description of the existing industrial, commercial, or residential uses to be served by the Vermont village green renewable project, of how the project will serve those uses, and of the billing, payment, and customer service arrangements.

(C) A letter submitted by the host community in support of the application and, if the host community has a town plan, the letter shall confirm that the proposed project is consistent with that plan.

(D) A letter issued by the appropriate regional planning commission indicating that the regional impacts of the proposed project and selected site have been considered and that the project conforms with the applicable regional plan.

(E) A letter from the Vermont downtown development board, as described under 24 V.S.A. § 2792(f), that the development board has been notified of the Vermont village green renewable project.

(3) The Vermont village green renewable project is consistent with the purposes of the clean energy development fund as established in 10 V.S.A. § 6523.

(4) The host community will invest in the Vermont village green renewable project the incentive created by the exemption from the sales and use tax provided under section 8102 of this title and has provided a plan that demonstrates that such investment will be made.

(5) The Vermont village green renewable project, if it uses woody biomass as a fuel, will use procurement standards, management practices, and a supply chain that are third party certified using a performance-based audit.

(6) The Vermont village green renewable project will comply with all applicable national ambient air quality standards and air pollution control regulations of the agency of natural resources. If, during 2009, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency proposes updated emissions standards

applicable to wood-fueled boilers to be used in connection with the project, the project shall comply with such proposed standards.

(7) The Vermont village green renewable project meets all applicable requirements of this chapter.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, certification under this section shall not be subject to the provisions of 3 V.S.A. chapter 25 and shall not be subject to appeal.

(d) A host community does not need to obtain certification unless it seeks its Vermont village green renewable project to be eligible for the sales and use tax exemption under section 8102 of this title or rates for electricity as provided under subsection 8104(c) of this title. Certification shall not be required to qualify for net metering under section 219a of this title.

§ 8102. SALES AND USE TAX EXEMPTION

All materials and equipment purchased for the construction and installation of a Vermont village green renewable project shall be exempt from the sales and use tax established under chapter 233 of Title 32. Such exemption shall apply only to equipment and materials, the primary purpose of which is use in such construction and installation and shall not apply to materials and equipment purchased after the project goes into service. The commissioner of the department of taxes or the commissioner's designee may require that a host community file a certificate or affidavit of exemption, in the same manner as provided under 32 V.S.A. § 9745(a), with respect to materials and equipment for which exemption is claimed under this section.

§ 8103. HEAT AVAILABILITY

All of the heat generated by a Vermont village green renewable project shall be made available to the commercial, industrial, and residential users identified in the host community's application to the board under subsection 8101(b) of this title.

§ 8104. RATES FOR ELECTRICITY

(a) All or a portion of the electricity generated by a Vermont village green renewable project, if it includes district power, shall be made available to the commercial, industrial, and residential users identified in the host community's application to the board under subsection 8101(b) of this title.

(b) If a Vermont village green renewable project includes district power and does not qualify or opt for treatment as a net metering system under section 219a of this title:

(1) On petition of the host community, the board after notice and opportunity for hearing shall create a rate class for the commercial, industrial, and residential uses served by the project, the rates for which class at a minimum shall be consistent with the following principle: An end user shall pay the same share of the distribution utility's fixed costs as a similar end user not served by the project.

(2) Excess electricity may be sold to the distribution utility at the market rate or by contract.

§ 8105. REPORTING

(a) A host community for which a Vermont village green renewable project has been certified under this chapter shall file a report to the board and the commissioner of public service by December 31 of each year following certification. The report shall contain such information as is required by the board and the commissioner. The report shall include at a minimum sufficient information for the commissioner of public service to submit the report required by subsection (b) of this section.

(b) Beginning March 1, 2010, and annually thereafter, the commissioner of public service shall submit a report to the senate committees on economic development, housing and general affairs, on finance, and on natural resources and energy, the house committees on ways and means, on commerce and economic development, and on natural resources and energy, and the governor which shall include an update on progress made in the development of the Vermont village green renewable projects authorized under this chapter. The report also shall include an analysis of the costs and benefits of the projects as well as any recommendations consistent with the purposes of this chapter.

* * * Voluntary Energy Conservation * * *

Sec. 15b. 24 V.S.A. § 2291a is added to read:

§ 2291a. RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVICES

Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, no municipality, by ordinance, resolution, or other enactment, shall prohibit or have the effect of prohibiting the installation of solar collectors, clotheslines, or other energy devices based on renewable resources. This section shall not apply to patio railings in condominiums, cooperatives, or apartments.

Sec. 15c. 24 V.S.A. § 4413(g) is added to read:

(g) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, a bylaw adopted under this chapter shall not prohibit or have the effect of prohibiting the installation of solar collectors, clotheslines, or other energy devices based on renewable resources.

Sec. 15d. 27 V.S.A. § 544 is added to read:

§ 544. ENERGY DEVICES BASED ON RENEWABLE RESOURCES

(a) No deed restrictions, covenants, or similar binding agreements running with the land shall prohibit or have the effect of prohibiting solar collectors, clotheslines, or other energy devices based on renewable resources from being installed on buildings erected on the lots or parcels covered by the deed restrictions, covenants, or binding agreements. A property owner may not be denied permission to install solar collectors or other energy devices based on renewable resources by any entity granted the power or right in any deed restriction, covenant, or similar binding agreement to approve, forbid, control, or direct alteration of property with respect to residential dwellings. For purposes of this subsection, that entity may determine the specific location where solar collectors may be installed on the roof within an orientation to the south or within 45° east or west of due south, provided that this determination does not impair the effective operation of the solar collectors.

(b) In any litigation arising under the provisions of this section, the prevailing party shall be entitled to costs and reasonable attorney's fees.

(c) The legislative intent in enacting this section is to protect the public health, safety, and welfare by encouraging the development and use of renewable resources in order to conserve and protect the value of land, buildings, and resources by preventing measures which will have the ultimate effect, whether or not intended, of driving the costs of owning and operating commercial or residential property beyond the capacity of private owners to maintain. This section shall not apply to patio railings in condominiums, cooperatives, or apartments.

* * * Clean Energy Assessment Districts * * *

Sec. 15e. FINDINGS

The general assembly finds that it is in the public interest for municipalities to finance renewable energy projects and energy efficiency projects in light of the goals set forth in section 578 of Title 10 (greenhouse gas reduction goals), section 580 of Title 10 (25 by 25 state goal), and section 581 of Title 10 (building efficiency goals).

Sec. 15f. 24 V.S.A. § 1751(3) is amended to read:

(3) "Improvement," shall include, apart from its ordinary signification~~,~~:

(A) ~~the~~ The acquiring of land for municipal purposes, the construction of, extension of, additions to, or remodeling of buildings or other improvements thereto, also furnishings, equipment or apparatus to be used for or in connection with any existing or new improvement, work, department or

other corporate purpose, and also shall include the purchase or acquisition of other capital assets, including licenses and permits, in connection with any existing or new improvement benefiting the municipal corporation, and all costs incurred by the municipality in connection with the construction or acquisition of the improvement and the financing thereof, including without limitation capitalized interest, underwriters discount, the funding of reserves and the payment of contributions to establish eligibility and participation with respect to loans made from any state revolving fund, to the extent such payment is consistent with federal law;

(B) Pursuant to subchapter 2 of chapter 87 of this title, projects relating to renewable energy, as defined in subdivision 8002(2) of Title 30, or to eligible energy efficiency projects undertaken by owners of real property within the boundaries of the town, city, or incorporated village. Energy efficiency projects shall be those that are eligible under section 3267 of this title.

Sec. 15g. 24 V.S.A. § 2291 is amended to read:

§ 2291. ENUMERATION OF POWERS

For the purpose of promoting the public health, safety, welfare, and convenience, a town, city, or incorporated village shall have the following powers:

* * *

(23) Acting individually or in concert with other towns, cities, or incorporated villages and pursuant to subchapter 2 of chapter 87 of this title, to incur indebtedness for or otherwise finance by any means permitted under chapter 53 of this title projects relating to renewable energy, as defined in subdivision 8002(2) of Title 30, or to eligible energy efficiency projects undertaken by owners of real property within the boundaries of the town, city, or incorporated village. Energy efficiency projects shall be those that are eligible under section 3267 of this title.

Sec. 15h. SUBCHAPTER DESIGNATION

24 V.S.A. chapter 87 §§ 3251–3256 shall be designated as:

Subchapter 1. General Provisions

Sec. 15i. 24 V.S.A. § 3252 is amended to read:

§ 3252. PURPOSE OF ASSESSMENTS

Special assessments may be made for the purchase, construction, repair, reconstruction, or extension of a water system or sewage system, or any other public improvement which is of benefit to a limited area of a municipality to

be served by the improvement, including those projects authorized under subchapter 2 of this chapter.

Sec. 15j. 24 V.S.A. chapter 87, subchapter 2 is added to read:

Subchapter 2. Clean Energy Assessments

§ 3261. CLEAN ENERGY ASSESSMENT DISTRICTS; APPROVAL OF VOTERS

(a) The legislative body of a town, city, or incorporated village may submit to the voters of the municipality the question of whether to designate the municipality as a clean energy assessment district. In a clean energy assessment district, only those property owners who have entered into written agreements with the municipality under section 3262 of this title would be subject to a special assessment, as set forth in section 3255 of this title.

(b) Upon a vote of approval by a majority of the qualified voters of the municipality voting at an annual or special meeting duly warned for that purpose, the municipality may incur indebtedness for or otherwise finance projects relating to renewable energy, as defined in subdivision 8002(2) of Title 30, or to eligible projects relating to energy efficiency as defined by section 3267 of this title, undertaken by owners of real property within the boundaries of the town, city, or incorporated village.

§ 3262. WRITTEN AGREEMENTS; CONSENT OF PROPERTY OWNERS; ENERGY SAVINGS ANALYSIS

(a) Upon an affirmative vote made pursuant to section 3261 of this title and the performance of an energy savings analysis pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, an owner of real property within the boundaries of a clean energy assessment district may enter into a written agreement with the municipality that shall constitute the owner's consent to be subject to a special assessment, as set forth in section 3255 of this title. A participating municipality shall follow underwriting criteria, consistent with responsible underwriting and credit standards as established by the department of banking, insurance, securities, and health care administration, and shall establish other qualifying criteria to provide an adequate level of assurance that property owners will have the ability to meet assessment payment obligations. A participating municipality shall refuse to enter into a written agreement with a property owner who fails to meet the underwriting or other qualifying criteria.

(b) Prior to entering into a written agreement, a property owner shall have an analysis performed to quantify the project costs and energy savings and estimated carbon impacts of the proposed energy improvements, including an annual cash-flow analysis. This analysis shall be conducted by the entities

appointed as energy efficiency utilities under subdivision 209(d)(2) of Title 30, or conducted by another entity deemed qualified by the participating municipality. All analyses shall be reviewed and approved by the entities appointed as energy efficiency utilities.

(c) A written agreement shall provide that:

(1) the length of time allowed for the property owner to repay the assessment shall not exceed the life expectancy of the project. In instances where multiple projects have been installed, the length of time shall not exceed the average lifetime of all projects, weighted by cost. Lifetimes of projects shall be determined by the entities appointed as energy efficiency utilities under subdivision 209(d)(2) of Title 30 or another qualified technical entity designated by a participating municipality;

(2) At the time of a transfer of property ownership excepting foreclosure, the past due balances of any special assessment under this subchapter shall be due for payment, but future payments shall continue as a lien on the property.

(3) A participating municipality shall disclose to participating property owners the risks associated with participating in the program, including risks related to the failure of participating property owners to make payments and the risk of foreclosure.

(d) A written agreement and the analysis performed pursuant to subsection (b) of this section shall be filed with the clerk of the municipality for recording in the land records of the municipality and shall be disclosed to potential buyers prior to transfer of property of ownership. Personal financial information provided to a municipality by a participating property owner or potential participating property owner shall not be subject to disclosure as set forth in subdivision 317(c)(7) of Title 1.

(e) At least 30 days prior to entering into a written agreement, the property owner shall provide to the holders of any existing mortgages on the property notice of his or her intent to enter into the written agreement.

(f) The total amount of assessments under this subchapter shall not exceed more than 15 percent of the assessed value of the property. The combined amount of the assessment plus any outstanding mortgage obligations for the property shall not exceed 90 percent of the assessed value of that property.

(g) In the case of an agreement with the resident owner of a dwelling, as defined in section 103(v) of the federal Truth in Lending Act:

(1) the assessments to be repaid under the agreement, when calculated as the repayment of a loan, shall not violate chapter 4 of Title 9;

(2) the maximum length of time for the owner to repay the loan shall not exceed 20 years; and

(3) the maximum amount to be repaid for the project shall not exceed $30,000.00 or 15 percent of the assessed value of the property, whichever is less.

§ 3263. COSTS OF OPERATION OF DISTRICT

The owners of real property who have entered into written agreements with the municipality under section 3262 of this title shall be obligated to cover the costs of operating the district. A municipality may use other available funds to operate the district.

§ 3264. RIGHTS OF PROPERTY OWNERS

A property owner who has entered into a written agreement with the municipality under section 3262 of this title may enter into a private agreement for the installation or construction of a project relating to renewable energy, as defined in subdivision 8002(2) of Title 30, or relating to energy efficiency as defined by section 3267 of this title.

§ 3265. LIABILITY OF MUNICIPALITY

(a) A municipality that incurs indebtedness for or otherwise finances projects under this subchapter shall not be liable for the failure of performance of a project.

(b) A municipality that incurs indebtedness for bonding under this subchapter shall pledge the full faith and credit of the municipality.

§ 3266. INTERMUNICIPAL AGREEMENTS

Two or more municipalities, by resolution of their respective legislative bodies or boards, may establish and enter into agreements for incurring indebtedness or otherwise financing projects under this subchapter.

§ 3267. ELIGIBLE ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROJECTS

Those entities appointed as energy efficiency utilities under subsection 209(d) of Title 30 shall develop a list of eligible energy efficiency projects and shall make the list available to the public on or before July 1 of each year.

§ 3268. RELEASE OF LIEN

(a) A municipality shall release a participating property owner of the lien on the property against which the assessment under this subchapter is made upon:

(1) Full payment of the value of the assessment; or

(2) Demand from a party who has filed an action for foreclosure on a participating property.

(b) If a municipality releases a participating property owner of a lien upon demand from a party who has filed an action for foreclosure and the participating property owner redeems the property, the municipality shall reinstate the lien on the property against which the assessment under this subchapter is made.

(c) Notice of the release or reinstatement of the lien shall be filed with the clerk of the municipality for recording in the land records of the municipality.

§ 3269. RESERVE FUND

(a) A participating municipality may create a reserve fund for use in the event of a foreclosure upon an assessed property. The reserve fund shall be funded by participating property owners at a level sufficient to provide for the payment of any past due balances on assessments under this subchapter and any remaining principal balances on those assessments in the event of a foreclosure upon a participating property.

(b) The reserve fund shall be capitalized in accordance with standards and procedures approved by the commissioner of banking, insurance, securities, and health care administration to cover expected foreclosures based on good lending practice experience.

(c) The municipality shall disclose in advance to each interested property owner the amount of that property owner's required payment into the reserve fund. Once disclosed, the amount of the reserve fund payment shall not change over the life of the assessment.

Sec. 15k. 24 V.S.A. § 4592 is amended to read:

§ 4592. SUPPLEMENTARY POWERS

The bank, in addition to any other powers granted in this chapter, has the following powers:

* * *

(8) To the extent permitted under its contracts with the holders of bonds or notes of the bank, to consent to any modification of the rate of interest, time and payment of any installment of principal or interest, security or any other term of bond or note, contract or agreement of any kind to which the bank is a party; ~~and~~

(9) To issue its bonds or notes which are secured by neither the reserve fund nor the revenue bond reserve fund, but which may be secured by such other funds and accounts as may be authorized by the bank from time to time;

(10) To issue bonds, other forms of indebtedness, or other financing obligations for projects relating to renewable energy, as defined in subdivision 8002(2) of Title 30, or to energy efficiency projects under subchapter 2 of chapter 87 of this title. Bonds shall be supported by both the general obligation and the assessment payment revenues of the participating municipality.

The Committee on Finance respectfully reports that it has considered the same and recommends that the Senate propose to the House to amend the bill as recommended by the Committee on Natural Resources and Energy, and that the bill be further amended as follows:

First: In Sec. 4, 30 V.S.A. § 8005(b)(2)(D), by striking out ", subject to the provisions of subdivision (2)(E) of this subsection"

Second: In Sec. 6, 30 V.S.A. § 218(f), by striking out subdivisions (2) and (3) in their entirety and inserting in lieu thereof:

(2) The board is authorized to provide to an electric distribution utility subject to rate regulation under this chapter an incentive rate of return on equity or other reasonable incentive on any capital investment made by such utility in a renewable energy generation facility sited in Vermont.

and by renumbering subdivision (4) to (3)

Third: In Secs. 9 and 9a, 32 V.S.A. §§ 5822(d) and 5930z, by striking out each occurrence of "any public or private program that assists in providing capital investment for a renewable energy project" and inserting in lieu thereof "the clean energy development created under 10 V.S.A. § 6523"

The Committee on Appropriations recommends that the bill ought to pass in concurrence.

**AMENDMENTS TO PROPOSAL OF AMENDMENT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE TO H. 446 TO BE OFFERED BY SENATOR CUMMINGS**

Senator Cummings moves to amend the proposal of amendment of the Committee on Finance as follows:

First: By striking out Sec. 9 in its entirety and inserting lieu thereof the following Sec. 9:

Sec. 9. 32 V.S.A. § 5822(d) is amended to read:

(d) A taxpayer shall be entitled to a credit against the tax imposed under this section of 24 percent of each of the credits allowed against the taxpayer's federal income tax for the taxable year as follows: elderly and permanently totally disabled credit, investment tax credit attributable to the

Vermont-property portion of the investment, and child care and dependent care credits. A taxpayer shall also be entitled to a credit against the tax imposed under this section of 76 percent of the Vermont-property portion of the business solar energy investment tax credit component of the federal investment tax credit allowed against the taxpayer's federal income tax for the taxable year under Section 48 of the Internal Revenue Code; provided, however, that a taxpayer who receives any grants or similar funding from the clean energy development fund created under 10 V.S.A. § 6523 is not eligible to claim the business solar energy tax credit for that project; and provided, further that the tax credit will only apply to project costs not covered by any grants or similar funding from any public or private program that assists in providing capital investment for a renewable energy project. Any unused business solar energy investment tax credit under this section may be carried forward for no more than five years following the first year in which the credit is claimed.

Second: By striking out Sec. 9a in its entirety and inserting in lieu thereof a new Sec. 9a to read:

Sec. 9a. 32 V.S.A. § 5930z is amended to read:

§ 5930z. PASS-THROUGH OF FEDERAL ENERGY CREDIT FOR CORPORATIONS

(a) A taxpayer of this state shall be eligible for a credit against the tax imposed under section 5832 of this title in an amount equal to 100 percent of the Vermont-property portion of the business solar energy investment tax credit component of the federal investment tax credit allowed against the taxpayer's federal income tax for the taxable year under Section 48 of the Internal Revenue Code; provided, however, that a taxpayer who receives any grants or similar funding from the clean energy development fund created under 10 V.S.A. § 6523 is not eligible to claim the business solar energy tax credit for that project; and provided, further that the tax credit will only apply to project costs not covered by any grants or similar funding from any public or private program that assists in providing capital investment for a renewable energy project.

**UNFINISHED BUSINESS OF WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 2009**

**Third Reading**

**S. 99**

An act relating to amending the Act 250 criteria relating to traffic, scattered development, and rural growth areas.

**UNFINISHED BUSINESS OF THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 2009**

**J.R.H. 15**

Joint resolution relating to the designation of commemorative observances in concurrent resolutions.

**Pending Question:** Shall the resolution be read the third time?

**UNFINISHED BUSINESS OF FRIDAY, MAY 1, 2009**

**Second Reading**

**Favorable with Recommendation of Amendment**

**J.R.S. 32**

Joint resolution authorizing the Commissioner of Forests, Parks and Recreation to enter into land exchanges and to sell a portion of Camel's Hump State Park.

**Reported favorably with recommendation of amendment by Senator Campbell for the Committee on Institutions.**

The Committee recommends that the joint Senate resolution be amended by striking out the resolution in its entirety and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

By the Committee on Institutions,

**J.R.S. 32.** Joint resolution authorizing the commissioner of forests, parks and recreation to enter into land exchanges.

*Whereas,* 10 V.S.A. § 2606(b) authorizes the commissioner of forests, parks and recreation to exchange or lease certain lands with the approval of the general assembly, and

*Whereas,* 29 V.S.A. §166 authorizes the commissioner of buildings and general services to sell state lands with the approval of the general assembly, and

*Whereas,* the general assembly considers the following actions to be in the best interest of the state, *now therefore be it*

***Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives:***

That the Commissioner of Forests, Parks and Recreation is authorized to amend the ski area lease on Okemo Mountain at Okemo State Forest to provide for three additional ten-year extension periods, *and be it further*

***Resolved:*** That the Commissioner of Forests, Parks and Recreation is authorized to convey a limited right-of-way in common along a portion of a

state forest highway locally known as "Rangers Road" to the owners of Lots 42, 43, 44, 45, and 46 located adjacent to a portion of Coolidge State Forest in the Town of Plymouth. The right-of-way in common shall begin at the westernmost end of Town Highway 38 and shall extend westerly along Rangers Road to the adjoining private parcels. The right-of-way in common shall be limited to vehicular access to the existing lots only and does not include the right to install power or telephone lines within the right-of-way. The department may gate or close this portion of Rangers Road for maintenance purposes or if unsafe conditions exist. However, the department shall not be obligated to maintain this right-of-way in common beyond what it deems necessary for its own purposes. In exchange for this right-of-way in common, the owners of Lots 42, 43, 44, 45, and 46 shall agree not to subdivide their parcels; to limit development on their parcels to one single-family residence and associated structures; and to relinquish any claim they may have for an alternative right-of-way by necessity to the west of the parcels from Town Highway 4 (Messer Hill Rd). Additionally, as a condition of this conveyance, the owners of Lots 43, 44, 45, and 46 shall agree to convey a right-of-way to the department of forests, parks and recreation along the portion of the state forest highway that crosses their respective parcels, *and be it further*

***Resolved:*** That the Commissioner of Forests, Parks and Recreation is authorized to convey a separate limited right-of-way across state forestland to the owner of Lot 42 adjacent to the Coolidge State Forest in the Town of Plymouth. This right-of-way shall be limited to vehicular access to Lot 42 as it currently exists, and maintenance of this right-of-way shall be the sole responsibility of the owner of Lot 42. In exchange for this limited right-of-way, the owner of Lot 42 shall ensure through the conveyance of permanent restrictive covenants to the department or through the conveyance of an easement or other legal mechanism approved by the department that Lot 42 will not be subdivided and that development will be limited to one single family residence and associated structures. As a condition of any conveyance of this limited right-of-way, the owner of Lot 42 shall also demonstrate that he or she has legal, permanent access from the end of the state's right-of-way across adjacent private lands to Lot 42, *and be it further*

***Resolved:*** That pursuant to 29 V.S.A. § 166, the commissioner of buildings and general services, on behalf of and in consultation with the commissioner of forests, parks and recreation, is authorized to sell a portion of Camel's Hump State Park containing the so-called Lafreniere House located in the Town of Bolton. The property to be sold is considered surplus by the Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation and shall be so configured to include only that acreage deemed necessary to encompass the Lafreniere House and associated

outbuildings, structures, facilities, and access drives. The barns located on this property may also be included in the sale if it is deemed in the best interest of the state to include them. The Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation shall work closely with the Town of Bolton to ensure their interests and needs are carefully considered prior to any sale or conveyance of this property. Any sale shall be contingent on the approval of the Vermont Housing and Conservation Board and shall include any legal restrictions deemed necessary to maintain the historic integrity and open space character of the property. Pursuant to the provisions of subsection 166(d) of Title 29, the general assembly hereby authorizes that the net proceeds of this transaction shall be used by the department to cover all expenses associated with the sale of this property with the balance to be deposited in the Vermont Housing and Conservation Trust Fund, *and be it further*

***Resolved:*** That a 10± acre portion of Victory State Forest within the town of Victory may be conveyed or leased to the town of Victory to be used for a new town garage as follows:

(1) pursuant to 10 V.S.A. § 2606(b), the commissioner of forests, parks and recreation may exchange the land for land of equivalent or greater value to the state;

(2) pursuant to 10 V.S.A. § 2606(b), the commissioner of forests, parks and recreation may lease the land to the town of Victory; or

(3) pursuant to 29 V.S.A. § 166, the commissioner of buildings and general services, on behalf of and in consultation with the commissioner of forests, parks and recreation, may sell the land. However, notwithstanding 29 V.S.A. § 166(b), the land may be sold to the town of Victory for fair market value as determined by an independent appraisal, *and be it further*

***Resolved:*** That conveyance or lease of the Victory state forestland shall be contingent on the following: (1) the town of Victory conducts an engineering assessment of the state forest parcel which demonstrates that the site is suitable for the town's intended purposes; (2) the town of Victory assumes any and all associated costs, including appraisal, survey, permitting, and legal; (3) the final proposal, including the consideration offered by the town to the state for the exchange, sale, or lease of the state forest parcel is approved by both the Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation and the Vermont Housing and Conservation Board. Pursuant to subsection 166(d) of Title 29, the general assembly hereby authorizes that the net proceeds of any sale of the state forest parcel shall be deposited in the Vermont Housing and Conservation Trust Fund.

(Committee vote: 5-0-0)

**House Proposal of Amendment**

**S. 86**

An act relating to the administration of trusts.

The House proposes to the Senate to amend the bill striking all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. Title 14A is added to read:

TITLE 14A. TRUSTS

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS

§ 101. SHORT TITLE

This title may be cited as the Vermont Trust Code.

§ 102. SCOPE

This title applies to express trusts, charitable or noncharitable, and trusts created pursuant to a statute, judgment, or decree that requires the trust to be administered in the manner of an express trust. This title shall not apply to trusts described in the following provisions of Vermont Statutes Annotated: chapter 16 of Title 3, chapter 151 of Title 6, chapters 103, 204, and 222 of Title 8, chapters 11A, 12, and 59 of Title 10, chapter 7 of Title 11A, chapter 11 of Title 15, chapters 55, 90, and 131 of Title 16, chapters 121, 177, and 225 of Title 18, chapter 9 of Title 21, chapters 65, 119, 125, and 133 of Title 24, chapters 5 and 7 of Title 27, chapter 11 of Title 28, chapter 16 of Title 29, and chapters 84 and 91 of Title 30.

§ 103. DEFINITIONS

In this title:

(1) "Action," with respect to an act of a trustee, includes a failure to act.

(2) "Ascertainable standard" means a standard relating to an individual's health, education, support, or maintenance within the meaning of Section 2041(b)(1)(A) or 2514(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as in effect on the effective date of this title.

(3) "Beneficiary" means a person that:

(A) has a present or future beneficial interest in a trust, vested or contingent; or

(B) in a capacity other than that of trustee, holds a power of appointment over trust property.

(4) "Charitable trust" means a trust, or portion of a trust, created for a charitable purpose described in subsection 405(a) of this title.

(5) "Conservator" shall have the same meaning as "Guardian of the property" under subdivision 7(A)(ii) of this section.

(6) "Environmental law" means a federal, state, or local law, rule, regulation, or ordinance relating to protection of the environment.

(7)(A) "Guardian."

(i) "Guardian of the person" means a person appointed by the probate court to make decisions regarding the support, care, education, health, and welfare of a minor or adult individual.

(ii) "Guardian of the property" means a person appointed by the probate court to administer the estate of a minor or adult individual.

(B) Neither term includes a guardian ad litem.

(8) "Interests of the beneficiaries" means the beneficial interests provided in the terms of the trust.

(9) "Jurisdiction," with respect to a geographic area, includes a state or country.

(10) "Person" means an individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint venture, government; governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality; public corporation, or any other legal or commercial entity.

(11) "Power of withdrawal" means a presently exercisable general power of appointment other than a power:

(A) exercisable by a trustee and limited by an ascertainable standard; or

(B) exercisable by another person only upon consent of the trustee or a person holding an adverse interest.

(12) "Property" means anything that may be the subject of ownership, whether real or personal, legal or equitable, or any interest therein.

(13)(A) "Qualified beneficiary" means a beneficiary who, on the date the beneficiary's qualification is determined, is:

(i) a "first tier" beneficiary as a distributee or permissible distributee of trust income or principal;

(ii) a "second tier" beneficiary who would be a first tier beneficiary of trust income or principal if the interests of the distributees

described in subdivision (A) of this subdivision (13) terminated on that date without causing the trust to terminate; or

(iii) a "final beneficiary" who would be a distributee or permissible distributee of trust income or principal if the trust terminated on that date.

(B) Notwithstanding subdivisions (i) and (ii) of subdivision (A) of this subdivision (13), a second tier beneficiary or a final beneficiary shall not be a "qualified beneficiary" if the beneficiary's interest in the trust:

(i) is created by the exercise of a power of appointment and the exercise of the power of appointment is not irrevocable; or

(ii) may be eliminated by an amendment to the trust.

(14) "Revocable," as applied to a trust, means revocable by the settlor without the consent of the trustee or a person holding an adverse interest.

(15) "Settlor" means a person, including a testator, who creates, or contributes property to, a trust. If more than one person creates or contributes property to a trust, each person is a settlor of the portion of the trust property attributable to that person's contribution except to the extent another person has the power to revoke or withdraw that portion.

(16) "Spendthrift provision" means a term of a trust which restrains both voluntary and involuntary transfer of a beneficiary's interest.

(17) "State" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, or any territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. The term includes a Native American tribe or band recognized by federal law or formally acknowledged by a state.

(18) "Terms of a trust" means the manifestation of the settlor's intent regarding a trust's provisions as expressed in the trust instrument or as may be established by other evidence that would be admissible in a judicial proceeding.

(19) "Trust instrument" means an instrument executed by the settlor that contains terms of the trust, including any amendments thereto.

(20) "Trustee" includes an original, additional, and successor trustee, and a cotrustee.

§ 104. KNOWLEDGE

(a) Subject to subsection (b) of this section, a person has knowledge of a fact if the person:

(1) has actual knowledge of it;

(2) has received a notice or notification of it; or

(3) from all the facts and circumstances known to the person at the time in question, has reason to know it.

(b) An organization that conducts activities through employees has notice or knowledge of a fact involving a trust only from the time the information was received by an employee having responsibility to act for the trust, or would have been brought to the employee's attention if the organization had exercised reasonable diligence. An organization exercises reasonable diligence if it maintains reasonable routines for communicating significant information to the employee having responsibility to act for the trust and there is reasonable compliance with the routines. Reasonable diligence does not require an employee of the organization to communicate information unless the communication is part of the individual's regular duties or the individual knows a matter involving the trust would be materially affected by the information.

§ 105. DEFAULT AND MANDATORY RULES

(a) Except as otherwise provided in the terms of the trust, this title governs the duties and powers of a trustee, relations among trustees, and the rights and interests of a beneficiary.

(b) The terms of a trust prevail over any provision of this title except:

(1) the requirements for creating a trust;

(2) the duty of a trustee to act in good faith and in accordance with the terms and purposes of the trust and the interests of the beneficiaries;

(3) the requirement that a trust and its terms be for the benefit of its beneficiaries, and that the trust have a purpose that is lawful, not contrary to public policy, and possible to achieve;

(4) the power of the probate court to modify or terminate a trust under sections 410 through 416 of this title;

(5) the effect of a spendthrift provision and the rights of certain creditors and assignees to reach a trust as provided in chapter 5 of this title;

(6) the power of the probate court under section 702 of this title to require, dispense with, or modify or terminate a bond;

(7) the power of the probate court under subsection 708(b) of this title to adjust a trustee's compensation specified in the terms of the trust which is unreasonably low or high;

(8) the effect of an exculpatory term under section 1008 of this title;

(9) the rights under sections 1010 through 1013 of this title of a person other than a trustee or beneficiary;

(10) periods of limitation for commencing a judicial proceeding;

(11) the power of the probate court to take such action and exercise such jurisdiction as may be necessary in the interests of justice; and

(12) the subject matter jurisdiction of the probate court and venue for commencing a proceeding as provided in sections 203 and 204 of this title.

§ 106. COMMON LAW OF TRUSTS; PRINCIPLES OF EQUITY

The common law of trusts and principles of equity supplement this title, except to the extent modified by this title or another statute of this state.

§ 107. GOVERNING LAW

The meaning and effect of the terms of a trust are determined by:

(1) the law of the jurisdiction designated in the terms unless the designation of that jurisdiction's law is contrary to a strong public policy of the jurisdiction having the most significant relationship to the matter at issue; or

(2) in the absence of a controlling designation in the terms of the trust, the law of the jurisdiction having the most significant relationship to the matter at issue.

§ 108. PRINCIPAL PLACE OF ADMINISTRATION

(a) Without precluding other means for establishing a sufficient connection with the designated jurisdiction, terms of a trust designating the principal place of administration are valid and controlling if:

(1) a trustee's principal place of business is located in or a trustee is a resident of the designated jurisdiction; or

(2) all or part of the administration occurs in the designated jurisdiction.

(b) A trustee is under a continuing duty to administer the trust at a place appropriate to its purposes, its administration, and the interests of the beneficiaries.

(c) Without precluding the right of the probate court to order, approve, or disapprove a transfer, the trustee, in furtherance of the duty prescribed by subsection (b) of this section, may transfer the trust's principal place of administration to another state or to a jurisdiction outside the United States.

(d) The trustee shall notify the qualified beneficiaries of a proposed transfer of a trust's principal place of administration not less than 60 days before initiating the transfer. The notice of proposed transfer must include:

(1) the name of the jurisdiction to which the principal place of administration is to be transferred;

(2) the address and telephone number at the new location at which the trustee can be contacted;

(3) an explanation of the reasons for the proposed transfer;

(4) the date on which the proposed transfer is anticipated to occur; and

(5) the date, not less than 60 days after the giving of the notice, by which the qualified beneficiary must notify the trustee of an objection to the proposed transfer.

(e) The authority of a trustee under this section to transfer a trust's principal place of administration terminates if a qualified beneficiary notifies the trustee of an objection to the proposed transfer on or before the date specified in the notice.

(f) In connection with a transfer of the trust's principal place of administration, the trustee may transfer some or all of the trust property to a successor trustee designated in the terms of the trust or appointed pursuant to section 704 of this title.

§ 109. METHODS AND WAIVER OF NOTICE

(a) Notice to a person under this title or the sending of a document to a person under this title must be accomplished in a manner reasonably suitable under the circumstances and likely to result in receipt of the notice or document. Permissible methods of notice or for sending a document include first-class mail, commercial delivery service, personal delivery, delivery to the person's last known place of residence or place of business, or a properly directed electronic message.

(b) Notice otherwise required under this title or a document otherwise required to be sent under this title need not be provided to a person whose identity or location is unknown to and not reasonably ascertainable by the trustee.

(c) Notice under this title or the sending of a document under this title may be waived by the person to be notified or sent the document.

(d) Notice of a judicial proceeding must be given as provided in the applicable rules of court procedure.

§ 110. OTHERS TREATED AS QUALIFIED BENEFICIARIES

(a) Whenever notice to qualified beneficiaries of a trust is required under this title, the trustee shall also give notice to any other beneficiary who has sent the trustee a request for notice.

(b)(1) A charitable organization expressly designated to receive distributions under the terms of a charitable trust has the rights of a qualified beneficiary under this title if the charitable organization, on the date the charitable organization's qualification is being determined, is:

(A) a "first tier" beneficiary as a distributee or permissible distributee of trust income or principal;

(B) a "second tier" beneficiary who would be a first tier beneficiary of trust income or principal if the interests of the distributees described in subdivision (1)(A) of this subsection (b) terminated on that date without causing the trust to terminate; or

(C) a "final beneficiary" who would be a distributee or permissible distributee of trust income or principal if the trust terminated on that date.

(2) Notwithstanding subdivision (1) of this subsection (b), a second tier beneficiary or a final beneficiary whose interest in the trust is created by the exercise of a power of appointment, and the exercise of the power of appointment is not irrevocable, shall not have the rights of a "qualified beneficiary."

(c) A person appointed to enforce a trust created for the care of an animal or another noncharitable purpose as provided in section 408 or 409 of this title has the rights of a qualified beneficiary under this title.

(d) The attorney general of this state has the rights of a qualified beneficiary with respect to a charitable trust having its principal place of administration in this state.

§ 111. NONJUDICIAL SETTLEMENT AGREEMENTS

(a) For purposes of this section, "interested persons" means persons whose consent would be required in order to achieve a binding settlement were the settlement to be approved by the probate court.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (c) of this section, interested persons may enter into a binding nonjudicial settlement agreement with respect to any matter involving a trust.

(c) A nonjudicial settlement agreement is valid only to the extent it does not violate a material purpose of the trust and includes terms and conditions that

could be properly approved by the probate court under this title or other applicable law.

(d) Matters that may be resolved by a nonjudicial settlement agreement include:

(1) the interpretation or construction of the terms of the trust;

(2) the approval of a trustee's report or accounting;

(3) direction to a trustee to perform or to refrain from performing a particular act or the grant to a trustee of any necessary or desirable power;

(4) the resignation or appointment of a trustee and the determination of a trustee's compensation;

(5) transfer of a trust's principal place of administration; and

(6) liability of a trustee for an action relating to the trust.

(e) Any interested person may request the probate court to approve a nonjudicial settlement agreement to determine whether the representation as provided in chapter 3 of this title was adequate, and to determine whether the agreement contains terms and conditions the probate court could have properly approved.

§ 112. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION

The rules of construction that apply in this state to the interpretation of and disposition of property by will also apply as appropriate to the interpretation of the terms of a trust and the disposition of the trust property.

CHAPTER 2. JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS

§ 201. ROLE OF COURT IN ADMINISTRATION OF TRUST

(a) The probate court may intervene in the administration of a trust to the extent its jurisdiction is invoked by an interested person or as provided by law.

(b) A trust is not subject to continuing judicial supervision unless ordered by the probate court.

(c) A judicial proceeding involving a trust may relate to any matter involving the trust's administration, including a request for instructions and an action to declare rights.

(d) Upon motion of any party in a probate action concerning the administration of a trust under the provisions of this title, the presiding probate judge shall permit an appeal to be taken to the superior court from any interlocutory order or ruling if the judge finds that the order or ruling involves a controlling question of law as to which there is substantial ground for

difference of opinion and that an immediate appeal may materially advance the termination of the litigation.

§ 202. JURISDICTION OVER TRUSTEE AND BENEFICIARY

(a) By accepting the trusteeship of a trust having its principal place of administration in this state or by moving the principal place of administration to this state, the trustee submits personally to the jurisdiction of the courts of this state regarding any matter involving the trust.

(b) With respect to their interests in the trust, the beneficiaries of a trust having its principal place of administration in this state are subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of this state regarding any matter involving the trust. By accepting a distribution from such a trust, the recipient submits personally to the jurisdiction of the courts of this state regarding any matter involving the trust.

(c) This section does not preclude other methods of obtaining jurisdiction over a trustee, beneficiary, or other person receiving property from the trust.

§ 203. SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION

(a) The probate court has exclusive jurisdiction of proceedings in this state brought by a trustee or beneficiary concerning the administration of a trust.

(b) The probate court has concurrent jurisdiction with other courts of this state of other proceedings involving a trust.

§ 204. VENUE

(a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b) of this section, venue for a judicial proceeding involving a trust is in the probate district of this state in which the trust's principal place of administration is or will be located and, if the trust is created by will and the estate is not yet closed, in the probate district in which the decedent's estate is being administered.

(b) If a trust has no trustee, venue for a judicial proceeding for the appointment of a trustee is in a probate district of this state in which a beneficiary resides, in a probate district in which any trust property is located, and if the trust is created by will, in the probate district in which the decedent's estate was or is being administered.

§ 205. MATTERS IN EQUITY

The probate court may hear and determine in equity all matters relating to trusts in this title.

## CHAPTER 3. REPRESENTATION

§ 301. REPRESENTATION; BASIC EFFECT

(a) Notice to a person who may represent and bind another person under this chapter has the same effect as if notice were given directly to the other person.

(b) The consent of a person who may represent and bind another person under this chapter is binding on the person represented unless the person represented objects to the representation before the consent would otherwise have become effective.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in sections 411 and 602 of this title, a person who under this chapter may represent a settlor who lacks capacity may receive notice and give a binding consent on the settlor's behalf.

§ 302. REPRESENTATION BY HOLDER OF GENERAL TESTAMENTARY POWER OF APPOINTMENT

To the extent there is no conflict of interest between the holder of a general testamentary power of appointment and the persons represented with respect to the particular question or dispute, the holder may represent and bind persons whose interests, as permissible appointees, takers in default, or otherwise, are subject to the power.

§ 303. REPRESENTATION BY FIDUCIARIES AND PARENTS

To the extent there is no conflict of interest between the representative and the person represented or among those being represented with respect to a particular question or dispute:

(1) a guardian of the property may represent and bind the estate that the guardian controls;

(2) a guardian of the person may represent and bind the ward if a guardian of the ward's estate has not been appointed;

(3) an agent having authority to act with respect to the particular question or dispute may represent and bind the principal;

(4) 0a trustee may represent and bind the beneficiaries of the trust;

(5) a personal representative of a decedent's estate may represent and bind persons interested in the estate; and

(6) a parent may represent and bind the parent's minor or unborn child if a guardian for the child has not been appointed.

§ 304. REPRESENTATION BY PERSON HAVING SUBSTANTIALLY IDENTICAL INTEREST

Unless otherwise represented, a minor, incapacitated, or unborn individual, or a person whose identity or location is unknown and not reasonably

ascertainable, may be represented by and bound by another having a substantially identical interest with respect to the particular question or dispute, but only to the extent there is no conflict of interest with respect to the particular question between the representative and the person represented.

§ 305. APPOINTMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE

(a) If the probate court determines that an interest is not represented under this chapter, or that the otherwise available representation might be inadequate, the probate court may appoint a representative to receive notice, give consent, and otherwise represent, bind, and act on behalf of a minor, incapacitated, or unborn individual, or a person whose identity or location is unknown. A representative may be appointed to represent several persons or interests.

(b) A representative may act on behalf of the individual represented with respect to any matter arising under this title, whether or not a judicial proceeding concerning the trust is pending.

(c) In making decisions, a representative may consider general benefit accruing to the living members of the individual's family.

## CHAPTER 4. CREATION, VALIDITY, MODIFICATION, AND TERMINATION OF TRUST

§ 401. METHODS OF CREATING TRUST

A trust may be created:

(1) by transfer of property to another person as trustee or to the trust in the trust's name during the settlor's lifetime or by will or other disposition taking effect upon the settlor's death;

(2) by declaration by the owner of property that the owner holds identifiable property as trustee;

(3) by exercise of a power of appointment in favor of a trustee;

(4) pursuant to a statute or judgment or decree that requires property to be administered in the manner of an express trust;

(5)(A) by an agent or attorney-in-fact under a power of attorney that expressly grants authority to create the trust; or

(B) by an agent or attorney-in-fact under a power of attorney that grants the agent or attorney-in-fact the authority to act in the management and disposition of the principal's property that is as broad or comprehensive as the principal could exercise for himself or herself and that does not expressly exclude the authority to create a trust, provided that any trust so created does not include any authority or powers that are otherwise prohibited by section

3504 of title 14. An agent or attorney-in-fact may petition the probate court to determine whether a power of attorney described in this subdivision grants the agent or attorney-in-fact authority that is as broad or comprehensive as that which the principal could exercise for himself or herself.

§ 402. REQUIREMENTS FOR CREATION

(a) A trust is created only if:

(1) the settlor has capacity to create a trust;

(2) the settlor indicates an intention to create the trust;

(3) the trust has a definite beneficiary or is:

(A) a charitable trust;

(B) a trust for the care of an animal, as provided in section 408 of this title; or

(C) a trust for a noncharitable purpose, as provided in section 409 of this title;

(4) the trustee has duties to perform; and

(5) the same person is not the sole trustee and current and sole beneficiary.

(b) A settlor is deemed to have the capacity to create a trust if:

(1) the trust is created by an agent of the settlor under a power of attorney as described in subdivision 401(5) of this title; and

(2) the settlor had capacity to create a trust at the time the power of attorney was executed.

(c) A beneficiary is definite if the beneficiary can be ascertained now or in the future, subject to any applicable rule against perpetuities.

(d) A power in a trustee to select a beneficiary from an indefinite class is valid. If the power is not exercised within a reasonable time, the power fails and the property subject to the power passes to the persons who would have taken the property had the power not been conferred.

§ 403. TRUSTS CREATED IN OTHER JURISDICTIONS

A trust not created by will is validly created if its creation complies with the law of the jurisdiction in which the trust instrument was executed, or the law of the jurisdiction in which, at the time of creation:

(1) the settlor was domiciled, had a place of abode, or was a citizen;

(2) a trustee was domiciled or had a place of business; or

(3) any trust property was located.

§ 404. TRUST PURPOSES

A trust may be created only to the extent its purposes are lawful, not contrary to public policy, and possible to achieve. A trust and its terms must be for the benefit of its beneficiaries.

§ 405. CHARITABLE PURPOSES; ENFORCEMENT

(a) A charitable trust may be created for the relief of poverty; the advancement of education or religion; the promotion of health, scientific, literary, benevolent, governmental, or municipal purposes; or other purposes the achievement of which is beneficial to the community.

(b) If the terms of a charitable trust do not indicate a particular charitable purpose or beneficiary or if the designated charitable purpose cannot be completed or no longer exists, the trustee, if authorized by the terms of the trust, or if not, the probate court may select one or more charitable purposes or beneficiaries. The selection must be consistent with the settlor's intention to the extent it can be ascertained.

(c) The settlor of a charitable trust, the attorney general, a cotrustee, or a person with a special interest in the charitable trust may maintain a proceeding to enforce the trust.

§ 406. CREATION OF TRUST INDUCED BY FRAUD, DURESS, OR UNDUE INFLUENCE

A trust is void to the extent its creation was induced by fraud, duress, or undue influence.

§ 407. EVIDENCE OF ORAL TRUST

Except as required by a statute other than this title, a trust need not be evidenced by a trust instrument, but the creation of an oral trust and its terms may be established only by clear and convincing evidence.

§ 408. TRUST FOR CARE OF ANIMAL

(a) A trust may be created to provide for the care of an animal alive during the settlor's lifetime. The trust terminates upon the death of the animal or, if the trust was created to provide for the care of more than one animal alive during the settlor's lifetime, upon the death of the last surviving animal.

(b) A trust authorized by this section may be enforced by a person appointed in the terms of the trust or, if no person is so appointed, by a person appointed by the probate court. A person having an interest in the welfare of

the animal may request the probate court to appoint a person to enforce the trust or to remove a person appointed.

(c) Property of a trust authorized by this section may be applied only to its intended use, except to the extent the probate court determines that the value of the trust property exceeds the amount required for the intended use. Except as otherwise provided in the terms of the trust, property not required for the intended use must be distributed to the settlor, if then living, otherwise to the settlor's successors in interest.

§ 409. NONCHARITABLE TRUST WITHOUT ASCERTAINABLE BENEFICIARY

Except as otherwise provided in section 408 of this title or by another statute, the following rules apply:

(1) A trust may be created for a noncharitable purpose without a definite or definitely ascertainable beneficiary or for a noncharitable but otherwise valid purpose to be selected by the trustee. The trust may not be enforced for more than 21 years.

(2) A trust authorized by this section may be enforced by a person appointed in the terms of the trust or, if no person is so appointed, by a person appointed by the probate court.

(3) Property of a trust authorized by this section may be applied only to its intended use, except to the extent the probate court determines that the value of the trust property exceeds the amount required for the intended use. Except as otherwise provided in the terms of the trust, property not required for the intended use must be distributed to the settlor, if then living, otherwise to the settlor's successors in interest.

§ 410. MODIFICATION OR TERMINATION OF TRUST; PROCEEDINGS FOR APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL

(a) In addition to the methods of termination prescribed by sections 411 through 414 of this title, a trust terminates to the extent the trust is revoked or expires pursuant to its terms, no purpose of the trust remains to be achieved, or the purposes of the trust have become unlawful, contrary to public policy, or impossible to achieve.

(b) A proceeding to approve or disapprove a proposed modification or termination under sections 411 through 416 of this title, or trust combination or division under section 417 of this title, may be commenced by a trustee or beneficiary, and a proceeding to approve or disapprove a proposed modification or termination under section 411 of this title may be commenced

by the settlor. The settlor of a charitable trust may maintain a proceeding to modify the trust under section 413 of this title.

§ 411. MODIFICATION OR TERMINATION OF NONCHARITABLE IRREVOCABLE TRUST BY CONSENT

(a) A noncharitable irrevocable trust may be modified or terminated upon consent of the settlor and all beneficiaries, even if the modification or termination is inconsistent with a material purpose of the trust. If, upon petition, the probate court finds that the settlor and all beneficiaries consent to the modification or termination of a noncharitable irrevocable trust, the probate court shall approve the modification or termination even if the modification or termination is inconsistent with a material purpose of the trust. A settlor's power to consent to a trust's modification or termination may be exercised by an agent under a power of attorney only to the extent expressly authorized by the power of attorney or the terms of the trust; by the settlor's guardian of the property with the approval of the probate court supervising the guardianship if an agent is not so authorized; or by the settlor's guardian of the person with the approval of the probate court supervising the guardianship if an agent is not so authorized and a guardian of the property has not been appointed.

(b) A noncharitable irrevocable trust may be terminated upon consent of all of the beneficiaries if the probate court concludes that continuance of the trust is not necessary to achieve any material purpose of the trust. A noncharitable irrevocable trust may be modified upon consent of all of the beneficiaries if the probate court concludes that modification is not inconsistent with a material purpose of the trust.

(c) A spendthrift provision in the terms of the trust is not presumed to constitute a material purpose of the trust.

(d) Upon termination of a trust under subsection (a) or (b) of this section, the trustee shall distribute the trust property as agreed by the beneficiaries.

(e) If not all of the beneficiaries consent to a proposed modification or termination of the trust under subsection (a) or (b) of this section, the modification or termination may be approved by the probate court if the probate court is satisfied that:

(1) if all of the beneficiaries had consented, the trust could have been modified or terminated under this section; and

(2) the interests of a beneficiary who does not consent will be adequately protected.

§ 412. MODIFICATION OR TERMINATION BECAUSE OF UNANTICIPATED CIRCUMSTANCES OR INABILITY TO ADMINISTER TRUST EFFECTIVELY

(a) The probate court may modify the administrative or dispositive terms of a trust or terminate the trust if, because of circumstances not anticipated by the settlor, modification or termination will further the purposes of the trust. To the extent practicable, the modification must be made in accordance with the settlor's probable intention.

(b) The probate court may modify the administrative terms of a trust if continuation of the trust on its existing terms would be impracticable or wasteful or impair the trust's administration.

(c) Upon termination of a trust under this section, the trustee shall distribute the trust property as directed by the probate court or otherwise in a manner consistent with the purposes of the trust.

§ 413. CY PRES

(a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b) of this section, if a particular charitable purpose becomes unlawful, impracticable, impossible to achieve, or wasteful:

(1) the trust does not fail, in whole or in part;

(2) the trust property does not revert to the settlor or the settlor's successors in interest; and

(3) the probate court, on motion of any trustee, or any interested person, or the attorney general, may apply cy pres to modify or terminate the trust by directing that the trust property be applied or distributed, in whole or in part, in a manner consistent with the settlor's charitable purposes.

(b) A provision in the terms of a charitable trust that would result in distribution of the trust property to a noncharitable beneficiary prevails over the power of the probate court under subsection (a) of this section to apply cy pres to modify or terminate the trust only if, when the provision takes effect:

(1) the trust property is to revert to the settlor and the settlor is still living; or

(2) fewer than 21 years have elapsed since the date of the trust's creation.

§ 414. MODIFICATION OR TERMINATION OF UNECONOMIC TRUST

(a) After notice to the qualified beneficiaries, the trustee of a trust consisting of trust property having a total value less than $100,000.00 may

terminate the trust if the trustee concludes that the value of the trust property is insufficient to justify the cost of administration.

(b) The probate court may modify or terminate a trust or remove the trustee and appoint a different trustee if it determines that the value of the trust property is insufficient to justify the cost of administration.

(c) Upon termination of a trust under this section, the trustee shall distribute the trust property as directed by the probate court or otherwise in a manner consistent with the purposes of the trust.

(d) This section does not apply to an easement for conservation or preservation.

§ 415. REFORMATION TO CORRECT MISTAKES

The probate court may reform the terms of a trust, even if unambiguous, to conform the terms to the settlor's intention if it is proved by clear and convincing evidence that both the settlor's intent and the terms of the trust were affected by a mistake of fact or law, whether in expression or inducement.

§ 416. MODIFICATION TO ACHIEVE SETTLOR'S TAX OBJECTIVES

The probate court may modify the terms of a trust to achieve the settlor's tax objectives if the modification is not contrary to the settlor's probable intention. The probate court may provide that the modification has retroactive effect.

§ 417. COMBINATION AND DIVISION OF TRUSTS

After notice to the qualified beneficiaries, a trustee may combine two or more trusts into a single trust or divide a trust into two or more separate trusts if the result does not impair rights of any beneficiary or adversely affect achievement of the purposes of the trust.

## CHAPTER 5. CREDITOR'S CLAIMS; SPENDTHRIFT AND DISCRETIONARY TRUSTS

§ 501. RIGHTS OF BENEFICIARY'S CREDITOR OR ASSIGNEE

To the extent a beneficiary's interest is not protected by a spendthrift provision, the probate court may authorize a creditor or assignee of the beneficiary to reach the beneficiary's interest by attachment of present or future distributions to or for the benefit of the beneficiary or other means. The probate court may limit the award to such relief as is appropriate under the circumstances.

§ 502. SPENDTHRIFT PROVISION

(a) A spendthrift provision is valid only if it restrains both voluntary and involuntary transfer of a beneficiary's interest.

(b) A term of a trust providing that the interest of a beneficiary is held subject to a "spendthrift trust," or words of similar import, is sufficient to restrain both voluntary and involuntary transfer of the beneficiary's interest.

(c) A beneficiary may not transfer an interest in a trust in violation of a valid spendthrift provision and, except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a creditor or assignee of the beneficiary may not reach the interest or a distribution by the trustee before its receipt by the beneficiary.

§ 503. EXCEPTIONS TO SPENDTHRIFT PROVISION

(a) In this section, "child" includes any person for whom an order or judgment for child support has been entered in this or another state.

(b) A spendthrift provision is unenforceable against:

(1) a beneficiary's child who has a judgment or court order against the beneficiary for support or maintenance;

(2) a judgment creditor who has provided services for the protection of a beneficiary's interest in the trust; and

(3) a claim of this state or the United States to the extent a statute of this state or federal law so provides.

(c) A claimant against which a spendthrift provision cannot be enforced may obtain from a court an order attaching present or future distributions to or for the benefit of the beneficiary. The court may limit the award to such relief as is appropriate under the circumstances.

§ 504. DISCRETIONARY TRUSTS; EFFECT OF STANDARD

(a) In this section, "child" includes any person for whom an order or judgment for child support has been entered in this or another state.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (c) of this section, whether or not a trust contains a spendthrift provision, a creditor of a beneficiary may not compel a distribution that is subject to the trustee's discretion, even if:

(1) the discretion is expressed in the form of a standard of distribution; or

(2) the trustee has abused the discretion.

(c) To the extent a trustee has not complied with a standard of distribution or has abused a discretion:

(1) a distribution may be ordered by the court to satisfy a judgment or court order against the beneficiary for support or maintenance of the beneficiary's child, spouse, or former spouse; and

(2) the court shall direct the trustee to pay to the child, spouse, or former spouse such amount as is equitable under the circumstances but not more than the amount the trustee would have been required to distribute to or for the benefit of the beneficiary had the trustee complied with the standard or not abused the discretion.

(d) This section does not limit the right of a beneficiary to maintain a judicial proceeding against a trustee for an abuse of discretion or failure to comply with a standard for distribution.

§ 505. CREDITOR'S CLAIM AGAINST SETTLOR

(a) Whether or not the terms of a trust contain a spendthrift provision, the following rules apply:

(1) During the lifetime of the settlor, the property of a revocable trust is subject to claims of the settlor's creditors.

(2) With respect to an irrevocable trust, a creditor or assignee of the settlor may reach the maximum amount that can be distributed to or for the settlor's benefit. If a trust has more than one settlor, the amount the creditor or assignee of a particular settlor may reach shall not exceed the settlor's interest in the portion of the trust attributable to that settlor's contribution. This subdivision shall not apply to an irrevocable "special needs trust" established for a disabled person as described in 42 U.S.C. Section 1396p(d)(4) or similar federal law governing the transfer to such a trust.

(3) After the death of a settlor, and subject to the settlor's right to direct the source from which liabilities will be paid, the property of a trust that was revocable at the settlor's death is subject to claims of the settlor's creditors, costs of administration of the settlor's estate, the expenses of the settlor's funeral and disposal of remains, and statutory allowances to a surviving spouse and children to the extent the settlor's probate estate is inadequate to satisfy those claims, costs, expenses, and allowances.

(b) For purposes of this section:

(1) during the period the power may be exercised, the holder of a power of withdrawal is treated in the same manner as the settlor of a revocable trust to the extent of the property subject to the power; and

(2) upon the lapse, release, or waiver of the power, the holder is treated as the settlor of the trust only to the extent the value of the property affected by the lapse, release, or waiver exceeds the greater of the amount specified in

Section 2041(b)(2) or 2514(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or Section 2503(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, in each case as in effect on the effective date of this title.

§ 506. OVERDUE DISTRIBUTION

(a) In this section, "mandatory distribution" means a distribution of income or principal which the trustee is required to make to a beneficiary under the terms of the trust, including a distribution upon termination of the trust. The term does not include a distribution subject to the exercise of the trustee's discretion even if:

(1) the discretion is expressed in the form of a standard of distribution; or

(2) the terms of the trust authorizing a distribution couple language of discretion with language of direction.

(b) Whether or not a trust contains a spendthrift provision, a creditor or assignee of a beneficiary may reach a mandatory distribution of income or principal, including a distribution upon termination of the trust, if the trustee has not made the distribution to the beneficiary within a reasonable time after the designated distribution date.

§ 507. PERSONAL OBLIGATION OF TRUSTEE

Trust property is not subject to personal obligations of the trustee, even if the trustee becomes insolvent or bankrupt.

CHAPTER 6. REVOCABLE TRUSTS

§ 601. CAPACITY OF SETTLOR OF REVOCABLE TRUST

The capacity of a settlor required to create, amend, revoke, or add property to a revocable trust, or to direct the actions of the trustee of a revocable trust, is the same as that required to make a will.

§ 602. REVOCATION OR AMENDMENT OF REVOCABLE TRUST

(a) Unless the terms of a trust expressly provide that the trust is irrevocable, the settlor may revoke or amend the trust. This subsection does not apply to a trust created under an instrument executed before the effective date of this title.

(b) If a revocable trust is created or funded by more than one settlor:

(1) to the extent the trust consists of community property or property held by tenants by the entirety when added to the trust, the trust may be revoked by either spouse acting alone but may be amended only by joint action of both spouses;

(2) to the extent the trust consists of property other than community property or property held by tenants by the entirety when added to the trust, each settlor may revoke or amend the trust with regard to the portion of the trust property attributable to that settlor's contribution; and

(3) upon the revocation or amendment of the trust by fewer than all of the settlors, the trustee shall notify the other settlors of the revocation or amendment.

(c) The settlor may revoke or amend a revocable trust:

(1) by substantial compliance with a method provided in the terms of the trust; or

(2) if the terms of the trust do not provide a method or the method provided in the terms is not expressly made exclusive, by:

(A) executing a later will or codicil that expressly refers to and revokes or amends the trust or specifically devises or bequeaths specific property that would otherwise have passed according to the terms of the trust, or

(B) any other method manifesting clear and convincing evidence of the settlor's intent.

(d) Upon revocation of a revocable trust, the trustee shall deliver the trust property as the settlor directs, but with respect to community property or property held by tenants by the entirety when added to the trust under subdivision (b)(1) of this section, the trustee shall deliver one-half of the property to each spouse unless the governing instrument specifically states otherwise.

(e) A settlor's powers with respect to revocation, amendment, or distribution of trust property may be exercised by an agent under a power of attorney only to the extent expressly authorized by the terms of the trust or the power.

(f) A guardian of the property of the settlor or, if no guardian of the property has been appointed, a guardian of the person of the settlor may exercise a settlor's powers with respect to revocation, amendment, or distribution of trust property only with the approval of the probate court supervising the guardianship.

(g) A trustee who does not have actual knowledge that a trust has been revoked or amended is not liable for distributions made and other actions taken on the assumption that the trust had not been amended or revoked.

§ 603. SETTLOR'S POWERS; POWERS OF WITHDRAWAL

(a) While a trust is revocable, rights of the beneficiaries are subject to the control of, and the duties of the trustee are owed exclusively to, the settlor.

(b) During the period the power may be exercised, the holder of a power of withdrawal has the rights of a settlor of a revocable trust under this section to the extent of the property subject to the power.

§ 604. LIMITATION ON ACTION CONTESTING VALIDITY OF REVOCABLE TRUST; DISTRIBUTION OF TRUST PROPERTY

(a) A person may commence a judicial proceeding to contest the validity of a trust that was revocable immediately before the settlor's death within the earlier of:

(1) three years after the settlor's death; or

(2) four months after the trustee sent the person a copy of the trust instrument and a notice informing the person of the trust's existence, of the trustee's name and address, and of the time allowed for commencing a proceeding.

(b) Upon the death of the settlor of a trust that was revocable immediately before the settlor's death, the trustee may proceed to distribute the trust property in accordance with the terms of the trust. The trustee is not subject to liability for doing so unless:

(1) the trustee has actual knowledge of a pending judicial proceeding contesting the validity of the trust; or

(2) a potential contestant has notified the trustee in writing of a possible judicial proceeding to contest the trust, and a judicial proceeding is commenced within 60 days after the contestant sent the notification.

(c) A beneficiary of a trust that is determined to have been invalid in whole or in part is liable to return any distribution received to the extent that the invalidity applies to the distribution.

CHAPTER 7. OFFICE OF TRUSTEE

§ 701. ACCEPTING OR DECLINING TRUSTEESHIP

(a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (c) of this section, a person designated as trustee accepts the trusteeship:

(1) by substantially complying with a method of acceptance provided in the terms of the trust; or

(2) if the terms of the trust do not provide a method or the method provided in the terms is not expressly made exclusive, by accepting delivery of

the trust property, exercising powers or performing duties as trustee, or otherwise indicating acceptance of the trusteeship.

(b) A person designated as trustee who has not yet accepted the trusteeship may reject the trusteeship. A designated trustee who does not accept the trusteeship within a reasonable time after knowing of the designation is deemed to have rejected the trusteeship.

(c) A person designated as trustee, without accepting the trusteeship, may:

(1) act to preserve the trust property if, within a reasonable time after acting, the person sends a rejection of the trusteeship to the settlor or, if the settlor is dead or lacks capacity, to the designated cotrustee, or, if none, to the successor trustee, or, if none, to a qualified beneficiary; and

(2) inspect or investigate trust property to determine potential liability under environmental or other law or for any other purpose.

§ 702. TRUSTEE'S BOND

(a) A trustee shall give bond to secure performance of the trustee's duties only if the probate court finds that a bond is required by the terms of the trust and the probate court has not dispensed with the requirement, or the probate court finds by clear and convincing evidence that a bond is needed to protect the interests of the beneficiaries.

(b) The probate court may specify the amount of a bond, its liabilities, and whether sureties are necessary. The probate court may modify or terminate a bond at any time.

§ 703. COTRUSTEES

(a) Cotrustees who are unable to reach a unanimous decision may act by majority decision.

(b) If a vacancy occurs in a cotrusteeship, the remaining cotrustees may act for the trust.

(c) A cotrustee must participate in the performance of a trustee's function unless the cotrustee is unavailable to perform the function because of absence, illness, disqualification under other law, or other temporary incapacity, or the cotrustee has properly delegated the performance of the function to another trustee.

(d) If a cotrustee is unavailable to perform duties because of absence, illness, disqualification under other law, or other temporary incapacity, and prompt action is necessary to achieve the purposes of the trust or to avoid injury to the trust property, the remaining cotrustee or a majority of the remaining cotrustees may act for the trust.

(e) A trustee may not delegate to a cotrustee the performance of a function the settlor reasonably expected the trustees to perform jointly. Unless a delegation was irrevocable, a trustee may revoke a delegation previously made.

(f) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (g) of this section, a trustee who does not join in an action of another trustee is not liable for the action.

(g) Each trustee shall exercise reasonable care to:

(1) prevent a cotrustee from committing a serious breach of trust; and

(2) compel a cotrustee to redress a serious breach of trust.

(h) A dissenting trustee who joins in an action at the direction of the majority of the trustees and who notified in writing any cotrustee of the dissent at or before the time of the action is not liable for the action unless the action is a serious breach of trust.

§ 704. VACANCY IN TRUSTEESHIP; APPOINTMENT OF SUCCESSOR

(a) A vacancy in a trusteeship occurs if:

(1) a person designated as trustee rejects the trusteeship;

(2) a person designated as trustee cannot be identified or does not exist;

(3) a trustee resigns;

(4) a trustee is disqualified or removed;

(5) a trustee dies; or

(6) a guardian is appointed for an individual serving as trustee.

(b) If one or more cotrustees remain in office, a vacancy in a trusteeship need not be filled. A vacancy in a trusteeship must be filled if the trust has no remaining trustee.

(c) A vacancy in a trusteeship of a noncharitable trust that is required to be filled must be filled in the following order of priority:

(1) by a person designated in the terms of the trust to act as successor trustee;

(2) by a person appointed by unanimous agreement of the qualified beneficiaries; or

(3) by a person appointed by the probate court.

(d) A vacancy in a trusteeship of a charitable trust that is required to be filled must be filled in the following order of priority:

(1) by a person designated in the terms of the trust to act as successor trustee; or

(2) by a person appointed by the probate court.

(e) Whether or not a vacancy in a trusteeship exists or is required to be filled, the probate court may appoint an additional trustee or special fiduciary whenever the probate court considers the appointment necessary for the administration of the trust.

§ 705. RESIGNATION OF TRUSTEE

(a) A trustee may resign:

(1) upon at least 30 days' notice in writing to all cotrustees and to the qualified beneficiaries except those qualified beneficiaries under a revocable trust which the settlor has the capacity to revoke; or

(2) with the approval of the probate court.

(b) In approving a resignation, the probate court may issue orders and impose conditions reasonably necessary for the protection of the trust property.

(c) Any liability of a resigning trustee or of any sureties on the trustee's bond for acts or omissions of the trustee is not discharged or affected by the trustee's resignation.

§ 706. REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT OF TRUSTEE

(a) The settlor, a cotrustee, or a beneficiary may request the probate court to remove a trustee under subsection (b) of this section or to replace a trustee under subsection (c) of this section. A trustee may be removed by the probate court on its own initiative.

(b) The probate court may remove a trustee if:

(1) the trustee is obviously unsuitable;

(2) the trustee has committed a serious breach of trust;

(3) lack of cooperation among cotrustees substantially impairs the administration of the trust;

(4) because of unfitness, unwillingness, or persistent failure of the trustee to administer the trust effectively, the court determines that removal of the trustee best serves the interests of the beneficiaries;

(5) there has been a substantial change of circumstances or removal is requested by all of the qualified beneficiaries, the probate court finds that removal of the trustee best serves the interests of all of the beneficiaries and is

not inconsistent with a material purpose of the trust, and a suitable cotrustee or successor trustee is available.

(6) for any cause, if the interests of the trust estate require it.

(c) The probate court may remove an existing trustee, and appoint a replacement trustee subject to the provisions of section 704 of this title, if the probate court finds that a change in trustee would be in keeping with the intent of the settlor. In deciding whether to replace a trustee under this subsection, the probate court may consider the following factors:

(1) Whether removal would substantially improve or benefit the administration of the trust;

(2) The relationship between the grantor and the trustee as it existed at the time the trust was created;

(3) Changes in the nature of the trustee since the creation of the trust;

(4) The relationship between the trustee and the beneficiaries;

(5) The responsiveness of the trustee to the beneficiaries;

(6) The experience and skill level of the trustee;

(7) The investment performance of the trustee;

(8) The charges for services performed by the trustee; and

(9) Any other relevant factors pertaining to the administration of the trust.

(d) A probate court may order trustees who are replaced pursuant to an action brought under subsection (c) of this section to reimburse the trust for attorney's fees and court costs paid by the trust relating to the action.

(e) Pending a final decision on a request to remove a trustee, or in lieu of or in addition to removing a trustee, the probate court may order such appropriate relief under subsection 1001(b) of this title as may be necessary to protect the trust property or the interests of the beneficiaries.

§ 707. DELIVERY OF PROPERTY BY FORMER TRUSTEE

(a) Unless a cotrustee remains in office or the probate court otherwise orders, and until the trust property is delivered to a successor trustee or other person entitled to it, a trustee who has resigned or been removed has the duties of a trustee and the powers necessary to protect the trust property.

(b) A trustee who has resigned or been removed shall proceed expeditiously to deliver the trust property within the trustee's possession to the cotrustee, successor trustee, or other person entitled to it.

§ 708. COMPENSATION OF TRUSTEE

(a) If the terms of a trust do not specify the trustee's compensation, a trustee is entitled to compensation that is reasonable under the circumstances.

(b) If the terms of a trust specify the trustee's compensation, the trustee is entitled to be compensated as specified, but the probate court may allow more or less compensation if:

(1) the duties of the trustee are substantially different from those contemplated when the trust was created; or

(2) the compensation specified by the terms of the trust would be unreasonably low or high.

(c)(1) Factors for the probate court to consider in deciding upon a trustee's compensation shall include:

(A) the size of the trust;

(B) the nature and number of the assets;

(C) the results obtained;

(D) the time and responsibility required;

(E) the expertise required;

(F) any management or sale of real property or closely held business interests;

(G) any involvement in litigation to protect the trust property;

(H) the fee customarily charged in the locality for similar services;

(I) the experience, reputation, and ability of the person performing the services;

(J) the effect that the particular employment may have on the ability of the person employed to engage in other employment;

(K) the time limitations imposed by the trustee or by the circumstances; and

(L) other relevant factors.

(2) The order of the factors in this subsection does not imply their relative importance.

§ 709. REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES

(a) A trustee is entitled to be reimbursed out of the trust property, with reasonable interest as appropriate, for:

(1) expenses that were properly incurred in the administration of the trust; and

(2) to the extent necessary to prevent unjust enrichment of the trust, expenses that were not properly incurred in the administration of the trust.

(b) An advance by the trustee of money for the protection of the trust gives rise to a lien against trust property to secure reimbursement with reasonable interest.

## CHAPTER 8. DUTIES AND POWERS OF TRUSTEE

### § 801. DUTY TO ADMINISTER TRUST

Upon acceptance of a trusteeship, the trustee shall administer the trust in good faith, in accordance with its terms and purposes and the interests of the beneficiaries, and in accordance with this title.

### § 802. DUTY OF LOYALTY

(a) A trustee shall administer the trust solely in the interests of the beneficiaries.

(b) Subject to the rights of persons dealing with or assisting the trustee as provided in section 1012 of this title, a sale, encumbrance, or other transaction involving the investment or management of trust property entered into by the trustee for the trustee's own personal account or which is otherwise affected by a conflict between the trustee's fiduciary and personal interests is voidable by a beneficiary affected by the transaction unless:

(1) the transaction was authorized by the terms of the trust;

(2) the transaction was approved by the probate court;

(3) the beneficiary did not commence a judicial proceeding within the time allowed by section 1005 of this title;

(4) the beneficiary consented to the trustee's conduct, ratified the transaction, or released the trustee in compliance with section 1009 of this title;

(5) the transaction involves a contract entered into or claim acquired by the trustee before the person became or contemplated becoming trustee;

(6) the transaction was consented to in writing by a settlor of the trust while the trust was revocable.

(c) A sale, encumbrance, or other transaction involving the investment or management of trust property is presumed to be affected by a conflict between personal and fiduciary interests if it is entered into by the trustee with:

(1) the trustee's spouse;

(2) the trustee's descendants, siblings, parents, or their spouses;

(3) an agent or attorney of the trustee; or

(4) a corporation or other person or enterprise in which the trustee, or a person that owns a significant interest in the trustee, has an interest that might affect the trustee's best judgment.

(d) A transaction between a trustee and a beneficiary that does not concern trust property but that occurs during the existence of the trust or while the trustee retains significant influence over the beneficiary and from which the trustee obtains an advantage is voidable by the beneficiary unless the trustee establishes that the transaction was fair to the beneficiary.

(e) A transaction not concerning trust property in which the trustee engages in the trustee's individual capacity involves a conflict between personal and fiduciary interests if the transaction concerns an opportunity properly belonging to the trust.

(f) An investment by a trustee in securities of an investment company or investment trust to which the trustee, or its affiliate, provides services in a capacity other than as trustee is not presumed to be affected by a conflict between personal and fiduciary interests if the investment is fairly priced and otherwise complies with the prudent investor rule of chapter 9 of this title. In addition to its compensation for acting as trustee, the trustee may be compensated by the investment company or investment trust for providing those services out of fees charged to the trust. If the trustee receives compensation from the investment company or investment trust for providing investment advisory or investment management services, the trustee must include in the trustee's annual report the rate and method by which that compensation was determined.

(g) In voting shares of stock or in exercising powers of control over similar interests in other forms of enterprise, the trustee shall act in the best interests of the beneficiaries. If the trust is the sole owner of a corporation or other form of enterprise, the trustee shall elect or appoint directors or other managers who will manage the corporation or enterprise in the best interests of the beneficiaries.

(h) This section does not preclude the following transactions, if fair to the beneficiaries:

(1) an agreement between a trustee and a beneficiary relating to the appointment or compensation of the trustee;

(2) payment of reasonable compensation to the trustee;

(3) a transaction between a trust and another trust, decedent's estate, or guardianship of which the trustee is a fiduciary or in which a beneficiary has an interest;

(4) a deposit of trust money in a regulated financial-service institution operated by the trustee; or

(5) an advance by the trustee of money for the protection of the trust.

(i) The probate court may appoint a special fiduciary to make a decision with respect to any proposed transaction that might violate this section if entered into by the trustee.

§ 803. IMPARTIALITY

If a trust has two or more beneficiaries, the trustee shall act impartially in administering the trust, giving due regard to the beneficiaries' respective interests.

§ 804. PRUDENT ADMINISTRATION

A trustee shall administer the trust as a prudent person would, by considering the purposes, terms, distributional requirements, and other circumstances of the trust. In satisfying this standard, the trustee shall exercise reasonable care, skill, and caution.

§ 805. COSTS OF ADMINISTRATION

In administering a trust, the trustee may incur only costs that are reasonable in relation to the trust property, the purposes of the trust, and the skills of the trustee.

§ 806. TRUSTEE'S SKILLS

A trustee who has special skills or expertise, or is named trustee in reliance upon the trustee's representation that the trustee has special skills or expertise, shall use those special skills or expertise.

§ 807. DELEGATION BY TRUSTEE

(a) A trustee may delegate duties and powers that a prudent trustee of comparable skills could properly delegate under the circumstances. The trustee shall exercise reasonable care, skill, and caution in:

(1) selecting an agent;

(2) establishing the scope and terms of the delegation, consistent with the purposes and terms of the trust; and

(3) periodically reviewing the agent's actions in order to monitor the agent's performance and compliance with the terms of the delegation.

(b) In performing a delegated function, an agent owes a duty to the trust to exercise reasonable care to comply with the terms of the delegation.

(c) A trustee who complies with subsection (a) of this section is not liable to the beneficiaries or to the trust for the decisions or actions of the agent to whom the function was delegated.

(d) By accepting a delegation of powers or duties from the trustee of a trust that is subject to the law of this state, an agent submits to the jurisdiction of the courts of this state.

§ 808. POWERS TO DIRECT

(a) While a trust is revocable, the trustee may follow a direction of the settlor that is contrary to the terms of the trust.

(b) If the terms of a trust confer upon a person other than the settlor of a revocable trust power to direct certain actions of the trustee, the trustee shall act in accordance with an exercise of the power unless the attempted exercise is manifestly contrary to the terms of the trust or the trustee knows the attempted exercise would constitute a serious breach of a fiduciary duty that the person holding the power owes to the beneficiaries of the trust.

(c) The terms of a trust may confer upon a trustee or other person a power to direct the modification or termination of the trust.

(d) A person, other than a beneficiary, who holds a power to direct is presumptively a fiduciary who, as such, is required to act in good faith with regard to the purposes of the trust and the interests of the beneficiaries. The holder of a power to direct is liable for any loss that results from breach of a fiduciary duty.

§ 809. CONTROL AND PROTECTION OF TRUST PROPERTY

A trustee shall take reasonable steps to take control of and protect the trust property.

§ 810. RECORDKEEPING AND IDENTIFICATION OF TRUST PROPERTY

(a) A trustee shall keep adequate records of the administration of the trust.

(b) A trustee shall keep trust property separate from the trustee's own property.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (d) of this section, a trustee shall cause the trust property to be designated so that the interest of the trust, to the extent feasible, appears in records maintained by a party other than a trustee or beneficiary.

(d) If the trustee maintains records clearly indicating the respective interests, a trustee may invest as a whole the property of two or more separate trusts.

§ 811. ENFORCEMENT AND DEFENSE OF CLAIMS

A trustee shall take reasonable steps to enforce claims of the trust and to defend claims against the trust.

§ 812. COLLECTING TRUST PROPERTY

A trustee shall take reasonable steps to compel a former trustee or other person to deliver trust property to the trustee, and to redress a breach of trust known to the trustee to have been committed by a former trustee.

§ 813. DUTY TO INFORM AND REPORT

(a) A trustee shall keep the qualified beneficiaries of the trust reasonably informed about the administration of the trust and of the material facts necessary for them to protect their interests. Unless unreasonable under the circumstances, a trustee shall promptly respond to a beneficiary's request for information related to the administration of the trust. Notice does not need to be provided to the attorney general by the trustee of a charitable trust under this section except upon request by the attorney general or as provided in subsection (f) of this section.

(b) A trustee:

(1) upon request of a beneficiary, shall promptly furnish to the beneficiary a copy of the trust instrument;

(2) within 60 days after accepting a trusteeship, shall notify the qualified beneficiaries of the acceptance and of the trustee's name, address, and telephone number;

(3) within 60 days after the date the trustee acquires knowledge of the creation of an irrevocable trust, or the date the trustee acquires knowledge that a formerly revocable trust has become irrevocable, whether by the death of the settlor or otherwise, shall notify the qualified beneficiaries of the trust's existence, of the identity of the settlor or settlors, of the right to request a copy of the trust instrument, and of the right to a trustee's report as provided in subsection (c) of this section; and

(4) shall notify the qualified beneficiaries in advance of any change in the method or rate of the trustee's compensation.

(c) A trustee shall send to the distributees or permissible distributees of trust income or principal, and to other beneficiaries who request it, at least annually and at the termination of the trust, a report of the trust property,

liabilities, receipts, and disbursements, including the source and amount of the trustee's compensation, a listing of the trust assets, and, if feasible, their respective market values. Upon a vacancy in a trusteeship, unless a cotrustee remains in office, a report must be sent to the qualified beneficiaries by the former trustee. A personal representative may send the qualified beneficiaries a report on behalf of a deceased trustee, and a guardian or a duly authorized agent under a power of attorney may send the qualified beneficiaries a report on behalf of an incapacitated trustee.

(d) A beneficiary may waive the right to a trustee's report or other information otherwise required to be furnished under this section. A beneficiary, with respect to future reports and other information, may withdraw a waiver previously given.

(e) Subdivisions (b)(2) and (3) of this section do not apply to a trustee who accepts a trusteeship before the effective date of this title, to an irrevocable trust created before the effective date of this title, or to a revocable trust that becomes irrevocable before the effective date of this title.

(f)(1) A person seeking relief regarding a charitable trust under this subsection shall notify the attorney general upon filing a petition to:

(A) select a charitable purpose or charitable beneficiary as provided in subsection 405(b) of this title;

(B) enforce a charitable trust as provided in subsection 405(c) of this title;

(C) remove or replace a trustee of a charitable trust as provided in section 706 of this title; or

(D) remedy a breach of trust as provided in section 1001 of this title.

(2) Notice does not have to be given under this subsection if the trustee reasonably believes that the assets of the trust are less than $10,000.00.

§ 814. DISCRETIONARY POWERS; TAX SAVINGS

(a) Notwithstanding the breadth of discretion granted to a trustee in the terms of the trust, including the use of such terms as "absolute," "sole," or "uncontrolled," the trustee shall exercise a discretionary power in good faith and in accordance with the terms and purposes of the trust and the interests of the beneficiaries.

(b) Subject to subsection (d) of this section, and unless the terms of the trust expressly indicate that a rule in this subsection does not apply:

(1) a person other than a settlor who is a beneficiary and trustee of a trust that confers on the trustee a power to make discretionary distributions to

or for the trustee's personal benefit may exercise the power only in accordance with an ascertainable standard; and

(2) a trustee may not exercise a power to make discretionary distributions to satisfy a legal obligation of support that the trustee personally owes another person.

(c) A power whose exercise is limited or prohibited by subsection (b) of this section may be exercised by a majority of the remaining trustees whose exercise of the power is not so limited or prohibited. If the power of all trustees is so limited or prohibited, the probate court may appoint a special fiduciary with authority to exercise the power.

(d) Subsection (b) of this section does not apply to:

(1) a power held by the settlor's spouse who is the trustee of a trust for which a marital deduction, as defined in Section 2056(b)(5) or 2523(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as in effect on the effective date of this title, was previously allowed;

(2) any trust during any period that the trust may be revoked or amended by its settlor; or

(3) a trust if contributions to the trust qualify for the annual exclusion under Section 2503(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as in effect on the effective date of this title.

§ 815. GENERAL POWERS OF TRUSTEE

(a) A trustee, without authorization by the probate court, may exercise:

(1) powers conferred by the terms of the trust; and

(2) except as limited by the terms of the trust:

(A) all powers over the trust property which an unmarried competent owner has over individually owned property;

(B) any other powers appropriate to achieve the proper investment, management, and distribution of the trust property; and

(C) any other powers conferred by this title.

(b) The exercise of a power is subject to the fiduciary duties prescribed by this chapter.

§ 816. SPECIFIC POWERS OF TRUSTEE

Without limiting the authority conferred by section 815 of this title, a trustee may:

(1) collect trust property and accept or reject additions to the trust property from a settlor or any other person;

(2) acquire or sell property, for cash or on credit, at public or private sale;

(3) exchange, partition, or otherwise change the character of trust property;

(4) deposit trust money in an account in a regulated financial service institution;

(5) borrow money, with or without security, and mortgage or pledge trust property for a period within or extending beyond the duration of the trust;

(6) with respect to an interest in a proprietorship, partnership, limited liability company, business trust, corporation, or other form of business or enterprise, continue the business or other enterprise and take any action that may be taken by shareholders, members, or property owners, including merging, dissolving, or otherwise changing the form of business organization or contributing additional capital;

(7) with respect to stocks or other securities, exercise the rights of an absolute owner, including the right to:

(A) vote, or give proxies to vote, with or without power of substitution, or enter into or continue a voting trust agreement;

(B) hold a security in the name of a nominee or in other form without disclosure of the trust so that title may pass by delivery;

(C) pay calls, assessments, and other sums chargeable or accruing against the securities, and sell or exercise stock subscription or conversion rights; and

(D) deposit the securities with a depositary or other regulated financial service institution;

(8) with respect to an interest in real property, construct, or make ordinary or extraordinary repairs to, alterations to, or improvements in, buildings or other structures, demolish improvements, raze existing or erect new party walls or buildings, subdivide or develop land, dedicate land to public use or grant public or private easements, and make or vacate plats and adjust boundaries;

(9) enter into a lease for any purpose as lessor or lessee, including a lease or other arrangement for exploration and removal of natural resources, with or without the option to purchase or renew, for a period within or extending beyond the duration of the trust;

(10) grant an option involving a sale, lease, or other disposition of trust property or acquire an option for the acquisition of property, including an option exercisable beyond the duration of the trust, and exercise an option so acquired;

(11) insure the property of the trust against damage or loss and insure the trustee, the trustee's agents, and beneficiaries against liability arising from the administration of the trust;

(12) abandon or decline to administer property of no value or of insufficient value to justify its collection or continued administration;

(13) with respect to possible liability for violation of environmental law:

(A) inspect or investigate property the trustee holds or has been asked to hold or property owned or operated by an organization in which the trustee holds or has been asked to hold an interest for the purpose of determining the application of environmental law with respect to the property;

(B) take action to prevent, abate, or otherwise remedy any actual or potential violation of any environmental law affecting property held directly or indirectly by the trustee, whether taken before or after the assertion of a claim or the initiation of governmental enforcement;

(C) decline to accept property into trust or disclaim any power with respect to property that is or may be burdened with liability for violation of environmental law;

(D) compromise claims against the trust which may be asserted for an alleged violation of environmental law; and

(E) pay the expense of any inspection, review, abatement, or remedial action to comply with environmental law;

(14) pay or contest any claim, settle a claim by or against the trust, and release, in whole or in part, a claim belonging to the trust;

(15) pay taxes, assessments, compensation of the trustee and of employees and agents of the trust, and other expenses incurred in the administration of the trust;

(16) exercise elections with respect to federal, state, and local taxes;

(17) select a mode of payment under any employee benefit or retirement plan or account, annuity, or life insurance payable to the trustee, exercise rights thereunder, including exercise of the right to indemnification for expenses and against liabilities, and take appropriate action to collect the proceeds;

(18) make loans out of trust property, including loans to a beneficiary on terms and conditions the trustee considers to be fair and reasonable under the circumstances, and the trustee has a lien on future distributions for repayment of those loans;

(19) pledge trust property to guarantee loans made by others to the beneficiary;

(20) appoint a trustee to act in another jurisdiction with respect to trust property located in the other jurisdiction, confer upon the appointed trustee all of the powers and duties of the appointing trustee, require that the appointed trustee furnish security, and remove any trustee so appointed;

(21) pay an amount distributable to a beneficiary who is under a legal disability or who the trustee reasonably believes is incapacitated, by paying it directly to the beneficiary or applying it for the beneficiary's benefit, or by:

(A) paying it to the beneficiary's guardian of the property or, if the beneficiary does not have a guardian of the property, the beneficiary's guardian of the person;

(B) paying it to the beneficiary's custodian under the Uniform Gifts to Minors Act, and, for that purpose, creating a custodianship; or

(C) managing it as a separate fund on the beneficiary's behalf, subject to the beneficiary's continuing right to withdraw the distribution;

(22) on distribution of trust property or the division or termination of a trust, make distributions in divided or undivided interests, allocate particular assets in proportionate or disproportionate shares, value the trust property for those purposes, and adjust for resulting differences in valuation;

(23) resolve a dispute concerning the interpretation of the trust or its administration by mediation, arbitration, or other procedure for alternative dispute resolution;

(24) prosecute or defend an action, claim, or judicial proceeding in any jurisdiction to protect trust property and the trustee in the performance of the trustee's duties;

(25) sign and deliver contracts and other instruments that are useful to achieve or facilitate the exercise of the trustee's powers; and

(26) on termination of the trust, exercise the powers appropriate to wind up the administration of the trust and distribute the trust property to the persons entitled to it.

§ 817. DISTRIBUTION UPON TERMINATION

(a) Upon termination or partial termination of a trust, the trustee may send to the beneficiaries a proposal for distribution. The right of any beneficiary to object to the proposed distribution terminates if the beneficiary does not notify the trustee of an objection within 30 days after the proposal was sent but only if the proposal informed the beneficiary of the right to object and of the time allowed for objection.

(b) Upon the occurrence of an event terminating or partially terminating a trust, the trustee shall proceed expeditiously to distribute the trust property to the persons entitled to it, subject to the right of the trustee to retain a reasonable reserve for the payment of debts, expenses, and taxes.

(c) A release by a beneficiary of a trustee from liability for breach of trust is invalid to the extent:

(1) it was induced by improper conduct of the trustee; or

(2) the beneficiary, at the time of the release, did not know of the beneficiary's rights or of the material facts relating to the breach.

CHAPTER 9. UNIFORM PRUDENT INVESTOR ACT AND UNITRUSTS

§ 901. PRUDENT INVESTOR RULE

(a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b) of this section, a trustee who invests and manages trust assets owes a duty to the beneficiaries of the trust to comply with the prudent investor rule set forth in this chapter.

(b) The prudent investor rule, a default rule, may be expanded, restricted, eliminated, or otherwise altered by the provisions of a trust. A trustee is not liable to a beneficiary to the extent that the trustee acted in reasonable reliance on the provisions of the trust.

§ 902. STANDARD OF CARE; PORTFOLIO STRATEGY; RISK AND RETURN OBJECTIVES

(a) A trustee shall invest and manage trust assets as a prudent investor would, by considering the purposes, terms, distribution requirements, and other circumstances of the trust. In satisfying this standard, the trustee shall exercise reasonable care, skill, and caution.

(b) A trustee's investment and management decisions respecting individual assets must be evaluated not in isolation but in the context of the trust portfolio as a whole and as a part of an overall investment strategy having risk and return objectives reasonably suited to the trust.

(c) Among circumstances that a trustee shall consider in investing and managing trust assets are such of the following as are relevant to the trust or its beneficiaries:

(1) general economic conditions;

(2) the possible effect of inflation or deflation;

(3) the expected tax consequences of investment decisions or strategies;

(4) the role that each investment or course of action plays within the overall trust portfolio, which may include financial assets, interests in closely held enterprises, tangible and intangible personal property, and real property;

(5) the expected total return from income and the appreciation of capital;

(6) other resources of the beneficiaries;

(7) needs for liquidity, regularity of income, and preservation or appreciation of capital; and

(8) an asset's special relationship or special value, if any, to the purposes of the trust or to one or more of the beneficiaries.

(d) A trustee shall make a reasonable effort to verify facts relevant to the investment and management of trust assets.

(e) A trustee may invest in any kind of property or type of investment consistent with the standards of this chapter.

§ 903. DIVERSIFICATION

A trustee shall diversify the investments of the trust unless the trustee reasonably determines that, because of special circumstances, the purposes of the trust are better served without diversifying.

§ 904. DUTIES AT INCEPTION OF TRUSTEESHIP

Within a reasonable time after accepting a trusteeship or receiving trust assets, a trustee shall review the trust assets and make and implement decisions concerning the retention and disposition of assets in order to bring the trust portfolio into compliance with the purposes, terms, distribution requirements, and other circumstances of the trust and with the requirements of this chapter.

§ 905. REVIEWING COMPLIANCE

Compliance with the prudent investor rule is determined in light of the facts and circumstances existing at the time of a trustee's decision or action and not by hindsight.

§ 906. LANGUAGE INVOKING STANDARD OF THIS CHAPTER

The following terms or comparable language in the provisions of a trust, unless otherwise limited or modified, authorizes any investment or strategy permitted under this chapter: "investments permissible by law for investment

of trust funds," "legal investments," "authorized investments," "using the judgment and care under the circumstances then prevailing that persons of prudence, discretion, and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs, not in regard to speculation but in regard to the permanent disposition of their funds, considering the probable income as well as the probable safety of their capital," "prudent man rule," "prudent trustee rule," "prudent person rule," and "prudent investor rule."

§ 907. TOTAL RETURN UNITRUSTS

(a) In this section:

(1) "Disinterested person" means a person who is not a "related or subordinate party" (as defined in Section 672(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as in effect on the effective date of this title (referred to in this section as the "I.R.C.")) with respect to the person then acting as trustee of the trust and excludes the settlor of the trust and any interested trustee.

(2) "Income trust" means a trust, created by either an inter vivos or a testamentary instrument, which directs or permits the trustee to distribute the net income of the trust to one or more persons, either in fixed proportions or in amounts or proportions determined by the trustee and regardless of whether the trust directs or permits the trustee to distribute the principal of the trust to one or more such persons.

(3) "Interested distributee" means a person to whom distributions of income or principal can currently be made who has the power to remove the existing trustee and designate as successor a person who may be a "related or subordinate party" (as defined in I.R.C. § 672(c)) with respect to such distributee.

(4) "Interested trustee" means any or all of the following:

(A) An individual trustee to whom the net income or principal of the trust can currently be distributed or would be distributed if the trust were then to terminate and be distributed;

(B) Any trustee who may be removed and replaced by an interested distributee;

(C) An individual trustee whose legal obligation to support a beneficiary may be satisfied by distributions of income and principal of the trust.

(5) "Total return unitrust" means an income trust which has been converted under and meets the provisions of this section.

(6) "Settlor" means an individual who created an inter vivos or a testamentary trust.

(7) "Unitrust amount" means an amount computed as a percentage of the fair market value of the trust.

(b) A trustee, other than an interested trustee, or when two or more persons are acting as trustee, a majority of the trustees who are not an interested trustee (in either case referred to in this subsection as "trustee"), may, in its sole discretion and without the approval of the probate court:

(1) Convert an income trust to a total return unitrust;

(2) Reconvert a total return unitrust to an income trust; or

(3) Change the percentage used to calculate the unitrust amount and the method used to determine the fair market value of the trust if:

(A) The trustee adopts a written policy for the trust providing:

(i) In the case of a trust being administered as an income trust, that future distributions from the trust will be unitrust amounts rather than net income;

(ii) In the case of a trust being administered as a total return unitrust, that future distributions from the trust will be net income rather than unitrust amounts; or

(iii) That the percentage used to calculate the unitrust amount and the method used to determine the fair market value of the trust will be changed as stated in the policy;

(B) The trustee sends written notice of its intention to take such action, along with copies of such written policy and this section, to:

(i) The settlor of the trust, if living;

(ii) All qualified beneficiaries; and

(iii) All persons acting as trust protectors or trust advisors of the trust;

(C) At least one person receiving such notice in each tier described in subdivision 103(13) of this title is legally competent; and

(D) No person receiving such notice objects, by written instrument delivered to the trustee, to the proposed action of the trustee within 30 days of receipt of such notice.

(c) If there is no trustee of the trust other than an interested trustee, the interested trustee or, when two or more persons are acting as trustee and are

interested trustees, a majority of such interested trustees may, in its sole discretion and without the approval of the probate court:

(1) Convert an income trust to a total return unitrust;

(2) Reconvert a total return unitrust to an income trust; or

(3) Change the percentage used to calculate the unitrust amount or the method used to determine the fair market value of the trust or both if:

(A) The trustee adopts a written policy for the trust providing:

(i) In the case of a trust being administered as an income trust, that future distributions from the trust will be unitrust amounts rather than net income;

(ii) In the case of a trust being administered as a total return unitrust, that future distributions from the trust will be net income rather than unitrust amounts; or

(iii) That the percentage used to calculate the unitrust amount and the method used to determine the fair market value of the trust will be changed as stated in the policy;

(B) The trustee appoints a disinterested person who, in its sole discretion but acting in a fiduciary capacity, determines for the trustee:

(i) The percentage to be used to calculate the unitrust amount;

(ii) The method to be used in determining the fair market value of the trust; and

(iii) Which assets, if any, are to be excluded in determining the unitrust amount;

(C) The trustee sends written notice of its intention to take such action, along with copies of such written policy and this section, and the determinations of the disinterested person to:

(i) The settlor of the trust, if living;

(ii) All qualified beneficiaries; and

(iii) All persons acting as trust protector or trust advisor of the trust;

(D) At least one person receiving such notice in each tier described in subdivision 103(13) of this title (first tier, second tier and final beneficiaries) is legally competent; and

(E) No person receiving such notice objects, by written instrument delivered to the trustee, to the proposed action or the determinations of the disinterested person within 30 days of receipt of such notice.

(d) A trustee who desires to: convert an income trust to a total return unitrust; reconvert a total return unitrust to an income trust, or change the percentage used to calculate the unitrust amount or the method used to determine the fair market value of the trust but does not have the ability or elects not to do it under the provisions of subsection (b) or (c) of this section, the trustee may petition the probate court for such order as the trustee deems appropriate. If there is only one trustee of such trust and such trustee is an interested trustee or in the event there are two or more trustees of such trust and a majority of them are interested trustees, the probate court, in its own discretion or on the petition of such trustee or trustees or any person interested in the trust, may appoint a disinterested person who, acting in a fiduciary capacity, shall present such information to the probate court as shall be necessary to enable the probate court to make its determinations hereunder.

(e) The fair market value of the trust shall be determined at least annually, using such valuation date or dates or averages of valuation dates as are deemed appropriate. Assets for which a fair market value cannot be readily ascertained shall be valued using such valuation methods as are deemed reasonable and appropriate. Assets used by a trust beneficiary, such as a residence property or tangible personal property, may be excluded from fair market value for computing the unitrust amount.

(f) The percentage to be used in determining the unitrust amount shall be a reasonable current return from the trust, in any event not less than three percent nor more than five percent, taking into account the intentions of the settlor of the trust as expressed in the governing instrument, the needs of the beneficiaries, general economic conditions, projected current earnings and appreciation for the trust, and projected inflation and its impact on the trust.

(g) A trustee may act pursuant to subsection (b) or (c) of this section with respect to a trust for which both income and principal have been permanently set aside for charitable purposes under the governing instrument and for which a federal estate or gift tax deduction has been taken, provided that:

(1) Instead of sending written notice as provided in subsection (b) or (c) of this section, the trustee shall send such written notice to the named charity or charities then entitled to receive income of the trust and, if no named charity or charities are entitled to receive all of such income, to the attorney general of this state;

(2) Subdivision (b)(3)(C) or (c)(3)(D) of this section (relating to legal competence of qualified beneficiaries), as the case may be, shall not apply to such action; and

(3) In each taxable year, the trustee shall distribute the greater of the unitrust amount or the amount required by I.R.C. § 4942.

(h) Following the conversion of an income trust to a total return unitrust, the trustee:

(1) Shall consider the unitrust amount as paid from net accounting income determined as if the trust were not a unitrust;

(2) Shall then consider the unitrust amount as paid from ordinary income not allocable to net accounting income;

(3) After calculating the trust's capital gain net income described in I.R.C. § 1222(9), may consider the unitrust amount as paid from net short-term capital gain described in I.R.C. § 1222(5) and then from net long-term capital gain described in I.R.C. § 1222(7); and

(4) Shall then consider the unitrust amount as coming from the principal of the trust.

(i) In administering a total return unitrust, the trustee may, in its sole discretion but subject to the provisions of the governing instrument, determine:

(1) The effective date of the conversion;

(2) The timing of distributions (including provisions for prorating a distribution for a short year in which a beneficiary's right to payments commences or ceases);

(3) Whether distributions are to be made in cash or in kind or partly in cash and partly in kind;

(4) If the trust is reconverted to an income trust, the effective date of such reconversion; and

(5) Such other administrative issues as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of this section.

(j) Conversion to a total return unitrust under the provisions of this section shall not affect any other provision of the governing instrument, if any, regarding distributions of principal.

(k) In the case of a trust for which a marital deduction has been taken for federal tax purposes under I.R.C. § 2056 or § 2523, the spouse otherwise entitled to receive the net income of the trust shall have the right, by written instrument delivered to the trustee, to compel the reconversion during that

spouse's lifetime of the trust from a total return unitrust to an income trust, notwithstanding anything in this section to the contrary.

(l) This section shall be construed as pertaining to the administration of a trust and shall be available to any trust that is administered in Vermont under Vermont law or to any trust, regardless of its place of administration, whose governing instrument provides that Vermont law governs matters of construction or administration unless:

(1) The governing instrument reflects an intention that the current beneficiary or beneficiaries are to receive an amount other than a reasonable current return from the trust;

(2) The trust is a pooled income fund described in I.R.C. § 642(c)(5) or a charitable-remainder trust described in I.R.C. § 664(d);

(3) The governing instrument expressly prohibits use of this section by specific reference to the section or expressly states the settlor's intent that net income not be calculated as a unitrust amount. A provision in the governing instrument that "The provisions of 14A V.S.A. § 907, as amended, or any corresponding provision of future law, shall not be used in the administration of this trust" or "My trustee shall not determine the distributions to the income beneficiary as a unitrust amount" or similar words reflecting such intent shall be sufficient to preclude the use of this section.

(m) Any trustee or disinterested person who in good faith takes or fails to take any action under this section shall not be liable to any person affected by such action or inaction, regardless of whether such person received written notice as provided in this section and regardless of whether such person was under a legal disability at the time of the delivery of such notice. Such person's exclusive remedy shall be to obtain an order of the probate court directing the trustee to convert an income trust to a total return unitrust, to reconvert from a total return unitrust to an income trust, or to change the percentage used to calculate the unitrust amount.

§ 908. EXPRESS TOTAL RETURN UNITRUSTS

(a) The following provisions shall apply to a trust that, by its governing instrument, requires or permits the distribution, at least annually, of a unitrust amount equal to a fixed percentage of not less than three nor more than five percent per year of the fair market value of the trust's assets, valued at least annually, such trust to be referred to in this section as an "express total return unitrust."

(b) The unitrust amount for an express total return unitrust may be determined by reference to the fair market value of the trust's assets in one

year or more than one year.

(c) Distribution of such a fixed percentage unitrust amount is considered a distribution of all of the income of the express total return unitrust.

(d) An express total return unitrust may provide a mechanism for changing the unitrust percentage similar to the mechanism provided under section 907 of this title, based upon the factors noted therein, and may provide for a conversion from a unitrust to an income trust or a reconversion of an income trust to a unitrust similar to the mechanism under section 907 of this title.

(e) If an express total return unitrust does not specifically or by reference to section 907 of this title deny a power to change the unitrust percentage or to convert to an income trust, then the trustee shall have such power.

(f) The distribution of a fixed percentage of not less than three percent nor more than five percent reasonably apportions the total return of an express total return unitrust.

(g) The trust instrument may grant discretion to the trustee to adopt a consistent practice of treating capital gains as part of the unitrust distribution, to the extent that the unitrust distribution exceeds the net accounting income, or it may specify the ordering of such classes of income.

(h) Unless the terms of the trust specifically provide otherwise, a distribution of the unitrust amount from an express total return unitrust shall be considered to have been made from the following sources in order of priority:

(1) From net accounting income determined as if the trust were not a unitrust;

(2) From ordinary income not allocable to net accounting income;

(3) After calculating the trust's capital gain net income as described in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as in effect on the effective date of this title and referred to in this section as the "I.R.C."), § 1222(9), from net realized short-term capital gain as described in I.R.C. § 1222(5) and then from net realized long-term capital gain described in I.R.C. § 1222(7); and

(4) From the principal of the trust.

(i) The trust instrument may provide that:

(1) Assets for which a fair market value cannot be readily ascertained shall be valued using such valuation methods as are deemed reasonable and appropriate; and

(2) Assets used by a trust beneficiary, such as a residence property or tangible personal property, may be excluded from the net fair market value for

computing the unitrust amount.

## CHAPTER 10. LIABILITY OF TRUSTEES AND RIGHTS OF PERSONS DEALING WITH TRUSTEE

### § 1001. REMEDIES FOR BREACH OF TRUST

(a) A violation by a trustee of a duty the trustee owes to a beneficiary is a breach of trust.

(b) To remedy a breach of trust that has occurred or may occur, the probate court may:

(1) compel the trustee to perform the trustee's duties;

(2) enjoin the trustee from committing a breach of trust;

(3) compel the trustee to redress a breach of trust by paying money, restoring property, or other means;

(4) order a trustee to account;

(5) appoint a special fiduciary to take possession of the trust property and administer the trust;

(6) suspend the trustee;

(7) remove the trustee as provided in section 706 of this title;

(8) reduce or deny compensation to the trustee;

(9) subject to section 1012 of this title, void an act of the trustee, impose a lien or a constructive trust on trust property, or trace trust property wrongfully disposed of and recover the property or its proceeds; or

(10) order any other appropriate relief.

### § 1002. DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF TRUST

(a) A trustee who commits a breach of trust is liable to the beneficiaries affected for the greater of:

(1) the amount required to restore the value of the trust property and trust distributions to what they would have been had the breach not occurred; or

(2) the profit the trustee made by reason of the breach.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, if more than one trustee is liable to the beneficiaries for a breach of trust, a trustee is entitled to contribution from the other trustee or trustees. A trustee is not entitled to contribution if the trustee was substantially more at fault than another trustee or if the trustee committed the breach of trust in bad faith or with reckless

indifference to the purposes of the trust or the interests of the beneficiaries. A trustee who received a benefit from the breach of trust is not entitled to contribution from another trustee to the extent of the benefit received.

§ 1003. DAMAGES IN ABSENCE OF BREACH

(a) A trustee is accountable to an affected beneficiary for any profit made by the trustee arising from the administration of the trust, even absent a breach of trust. Nothing in this section limits a trustee's right to reasonable compensation under section 708 of this title.

(b) Absent a breach of trust, a trustee is not liable to a beneficiary for a loss or depreciation in the value of trust property or for not having made a profit.

§ 1004. ATTORNEY'S FEES AND COSTS

In a judicial proceeding involving the administration of a trust, the probate court, as justice and equity may require, may award costs and expenses, including reasonable attorney's fees, to any party, to be paid by another party or from the trust that is the subject of the controversy.

§ 1005. LIMITATION OF ACTION AGAINST TRUSTEE

(a) A beneficiary may not commence a proceeding against a trustee for breach of trust more than one year after the date the beneficiary or a representative of the beneficiary was sent a report that adequately disclosed the existence of a potential claim for breach of trust.

(b) A report adequately discloses the existence of a potential claim for breach of trust if it provides sufficient information so that the beneficiary or representative knows or has reason to know of the potential claim or that the beneficiary had a duty to inquire further and the response to such an inquiry would have disclosed the potential claim. If written notice is given to the trustee by a beneficiary or representative within the time for commencing an action under subsection (a) of this section stating that the beneficiary or representative has received insufficient information from the trustee's report to determine whether to commence an action for breach of trust, the time for commencing an action shall be extended by six months. If no proceeding is commenced within the extended time, it shall be conclusively presumed that the report adequately disclosed the existence of any potential claim.

(c) If subsection (a) of this section does not apply, a judicial proceeding by a beneficiary against a trustee for breach of trust must be commenced within three years after the first to occur of:

(1) the removal, resignation, or death of the trustee;

(2) the termination of the beneficiary's interest in the trust; or

(3) the termination of the trust.

(d) Subsections (a) through (c) of this section shall not apply to the filing of a petition in probate court by the attorney general for breach of trust against the trustee of a charitable trust with a principal place of administration in this state. The attorney general may file a petition within three years after the potential claim arises.

§ 1006. RELIANCE ON TRUST INSTRUMENT

A trustee who acts in reasonable reliance on the terms of the trust as expressed in the trust instrument is not liable to a beneficiary for a breach of trust to the extent the breach resulted from the reliance.

§ 1007. EVENT AFFECTING ADMINISTRATION OR DISTRIBUTION

If the happening of an event, including, but not limited to, marriage, divorce, performance of educational requirements, attainment of a specified age, or death, affects the administration or distribution of a trust, a trustee who has exercised reasonable care to ascertain the happening of the event is not liable for a loss resulting from the trustee's lack of knowledge.

§ 1008. EXCULPATION OF TRUSTEE

(a) A term of a trust relieving a trustee of liability for breach of trust is unenforceable to the extent that it:

(1) relieves the trustee of liability for breach of trust committed in bad faith or with reckless indifference to the purposes of the trust or the interests of the beneficiaries; or

(2) was inserted as the result of an abuse by the trustee of a fiduciary or confidential relationship to the settlor.

(b) An exculpatory term drafted or caused to be drafted by the trustee is invalid as an abuse of a fiduciary or confidential relationship unless the trustee proves that the exculpatory term is fair under the circumstances and that its existence and contents were adequately communicated to the settlor.

§ 1009. BENEFICIARY'S CONSENT, RELEASE, OR RATIFICATION

A trustee is not liable to a beneficiary for breach of trust if the beneficiary consented to the conduct constituting the breach, released the trustee from liability for the breach, or ratified the transaction constituting the breach, unless:

(1) the consent, release, or ratification of the beneficiary was induced by improper conduct of the trustee; or

(2) at the time of the consent, release, or ratification, the beneficiary did not know of the beneficiary's rights or of the material facts relating to the breach.

§ 1010. LIMITATION ON PERSONAL LIABILITY OF TRUSTEE

(a) Except as otherwise provided in the contract, a trustee is not personally liable on a contract properly entered into in the trustee's fiduciary capacity in the course of administering the trust if the trustee in making the contract disclosed the fiduciary capacity. The addition of the phrase "trustee" or "as trustee" or a similar designation to the signature of a trustee on a written contract is considered prima facie evidence of a disclosure of fiduciary capacity.

(b) A trustee is personally liable for torts committed in the course of administering a trust, or for obligations arising from ownership or control of trust property, including liability for violation of environmental law, only if the trustee is personally at fault.

(c) A claim based on a contract entered into by a trustee in the trustee's fiduciary capacity, on an obligation arising from ownership or control of trust property, or on a tort committed in the course of administering a trust, may be asserted in a judicial proceeding against the trustee in the trustee's fiduciary capacity, whether or not the trustee is personally liable for the claim.

§ 1011. INTEREST AS GENERAL PARTNER

(a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (c) of this section or unless personal liability is imposed in the contract, a trustee who holds, in a fiduciary capacity, an interest as a general partner in a general or limited partnership is not personally liable on a contract entered into by the partnership after the trust's acquisition of the interest if the fiduciary capacity was disclosed in the contract. The requirement of disclosure in the contract will be satisfied if the trustee signs the contract or signs another writing which is contemporaneously delivered to the other parties to the contract in a manner that clearly evidences that the trustee executed the contract in a fiduciary capacity.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (c) of this section, a trustee who holds an interest as a general partner is not personally liable for torts committed by the partnership or for obligations arising from ownership or control of the interest unless the trustee is personally at fault.

(c) The immunity provided by this section does not apply if an interest in the partnership is held by the trustee in a capacity other than that of trustee or is held by the trustee's spouse or one or more of the trustee's descendants, siblings, or parents, or the spouse of any of them.

(d) If the trustee of a revocable trust holds an interest as a general partner, the settlor is personally liable for contracts and other obligations of the partnership as if the settlor were a general partner.

§ 1012. PROTECTION OF PERSON DEALING WITH TRUSTEE

(a) A person other than a beneficiary who in good faith assists a trustee or who in good faith and for value deals with a trustee without knowledge that the trustee is exceeding or improperly exercising the trustee's powers is protected from liability as if the trustee properly exercised the power.

(b) A person other than a beneficiary who in good faith deals with a trustee is not required to inquire into the extent of the trustee's powers or the propriety of their exercise.

(c) A person who in good faith delivers assets to a trustee need not ensure their proper application.

(d) A person other than a beneficiary who in good faith assists a former trustee or who in good faith and for value deals with a former trustee without knowledge that the trusteeship has terminated is protected from liability as if the former trustee were still a trustee.

(e) Comparable protective provisions of other laws relating to commercial transactions or transfer of securities by fiduciaries prevail over the protection provided by this section.

§ 1013. CERTIFICATION OF TRUST

(a) Instead of furnishing a copy of the trust instrument to a person other than a beneficiary, the trustee of a trust at any time after execution or creation of a trust may execute a certificate of trust that sets forth less than all of the provisions of a trust instrument and any amendments to the instrument. The certificate of trust may be used as evidence of authority to sell, convey, pledge, mortgage, lease, or transfer title to any interest in real or personal property. The certificate of trust shall be upon the representation of the trustee that the statements contained in the certificate of trust are true and correct. The signature of the trustee must be under oath before a notary public or other official authorized to administer oaths. The certificate of trust must include:

(1) the name of the trust, if one is given;

(2) the date of the trust instrument;

(3) the name of each grantor or settlor;

(4) the name of each original trustee;

(5) the name and address of each trustee empowered to act under the trust instrument at the time of execution of the certificate;

(6) an abstract of the provisions of the trust instrument authorizing the trustee to act in the manner contemplated by the instrument;

(7) a statement that the trust instrument has not been revoked or amended as to the authorizing provisions, and a statement that the trust exists;

(8) a statement that no provisions of the trust instrument limit the authority so granted; and

(9) a statement as to whether the trust is supervised by any court and, if so, a statement that all necessary approval has been obtained for the trustees to act.

(b) A certificate of trust executed under subsection (a) of this section may be recorded in the municipal land records where the land identified in the certificate of trust or any attachment to it is located. When it is so recorded or filed for recording, or in the case of personal property, when it is presented to a third party, the certificate of trust serves to document the existence of the trust, the identity of the trustee, the powers of the trustee and any limitations on those powers, and other matters set forth in the certificate of trust, as though the full trust instrument had been recorded, filed, or presented.

(c) A certificate of trust is conclusive proof as to the matters contained in the certificate, and any party may rely upon the continued effectiveness of the certificate unless:

(1) a party dealing with the trustee or trustees has actual knowledge of facts to the contrary;

(2) the certificate is amended or revoked under subsection (d) of this section; or

(3) the full trust instrument including all amendments is recorded or filed.

(d) Amendment or revocation of a certificate of trust may be made only by a written instrument executed by the trustee of a trust. Amendment or revocation of a certificate of trust is not effective as to a party unless that party has actual notice of the amendment or revocation. For purposes of this subsection, "actual notice" means that a written instrument of amendment or revocation has been received by the party or, in the case of real property, that either a written instrument of amendment or revocation has been received by the party or that a written instrument of amendment or revocation identifying the real property involved has been recorded in the municipal land records where the real property is located.

(e) A certification of trust may be signed or otherwise authenticated by any trustee.

(f) A certification of trust need not contain the dispositive terms of a trust.

(g) A recipient of a certification of trust may require the trustee to furnish copies of those excerpts from the original trust instrument and later amendments which designate the trustee and confer upon the trustee the power to act in the pending transaction. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require a trustee to furnish the entire trust instrument to the recipient of a certification of trust.

(h) A person who in good faith enters into a transaction in reliance upon a certification of trust may enforce the transaction against the trust property as if the representations contained in the certification were correct.

(i) This section does not limit the right of a person to obtain a copy of the trust instrument in a judicial proceeding concerning the trust.

## CHAPTER 11. TRUST PROTECTORS AND TRUST ADVISORS

### § 1101. TRUST ADVISORS AND TRUST PROTECTORS

(a) A trust protector or trust advisor is any person, other than a trustee, who under the terms of the trust, an agreement of the qualified beneficiaries authorized by the terms of the trust, or a court order has a power or duty with respect to a trust, including, without limitation, one or more of the following powers:

(1) the power to modify or amend the trust instrument to achieve favorable tax status or respond to changes in any applicable federal, state, or other tax law affecting the trust, including any rulings, regulations, or other guidance implementing or interpreting such laws;

(2) the power to amend or modify the trust instrument to take advantage of changes in the rule against perpetuities, laws governing restraints on alienation, or other state laws restricting the terms of the trust, the distribution of trust property, or the administration of the trust;

(3) the power to appoint a successor trust protector or trust advisor;

(4) the power to review and approve a trustee's trust reports or accountings;

(5) the power to change the governing law or principal place of administration of the trust;

(6) the power to remove and replace any trust advisor or trust protector for the reasons stated in the trust instrument;

(7) the power to remove a trustee, cotrustee, or successor trustee for the reasons stated in the trust instrument, and to appoint a successor;

(8) the power to consent to a trustee's or cotrustee's action or inaction in making distributions to beneficiaries;

(9) the power to increase or decrease any interest of the beneficiaries in the trust, to grant a power of appointment to one or more trust beneficiaries, or to terminate or amend any power of appointment granted in the trust; however, a modification, amendment, or grant of a power of appointment may not grant a beneficial interest in a charitable trust with only charitable beneficiaries to any noncharitable interest or purpose and may not grant a beneficial interest in any trust to the trust protector or trust advisor or to the estate or for the benefit of the creditors of such trust protector or such trust advisor;

(10) the power to perform a specific duty or function that would normally be required of a trustee or cotrustee;

(11) the power to advise the trustee or cotrustee concerning any beneficiary;

(12) the power to consent to a trustee's or cotrustee's action or inaction relating to investments of trust assets; and

(13) the power to direct the acquisition, disposition, or retention of any trust investment.

(b) The exercise of a power by a trust advisor or a trust protector shall be exercised in the sole and absolute discretion of the trust advisor or trust protector and shall be binding on all other persons.

§ 1102. TRUST ADVISORS AND TRUST PROTECTORS AS FIDUCIARIES

(a) A trust advisor or trust protector is a fiduciary with respect to each power granted to such trust advisor or trust protector. In exercising any power or refraining from exercising any power, a trust advisor or trust protector shall act in good faith and in accordance with the terms and purposes of the trust and the interests of the beneficiaries.

(b) A trust advisor or trust protector is an excluded fiduciary with respect to each power granted or reserved exclusively to any one or more other trustees, trust advisors, or trust protectors.

§ 1103. TRUST ADVISOR AND TRUST PROTECTOR SUBJECT TO COURT JURISDICTION

By accepting appointment to serve as a trust advisor or trust protector, the trust advisor or the trust protector submits personally to the jurisdiction of the

courts of this state even if investment advisory agreements or other related agreements provide otherwise, and the trust advisor or trust protector may be made a party to any action or proceeding relating to a decision, action, or inaction of the trust advisor or trust protector.

§ 1104. NO DUTY TO REVIEW ACTIONS OF TRUSTEE, TRUST ADVISOR, OR TRUST PROTECTOR

(a) Whenever, pursuant to the terms of a trust, an agreement of the qualified beneficiaries authorized by the terms of the trust, or a court order, an excluded fiduciary is to follow the direction of a trustee, trust advisor, or trust protector with respect to investment decisions, distribution decisions, or other decisions of the non-excluded fiduciary, then, except to the extent that the terms of the trust, the agreement of the qualified beneficiaries, or the court order provide otherwise, the excluded fiduciary shall have no duty to:

(1) monitor the conduct of the trustee, trust advisor, or trust protector;

(2) provide advice to the trustee, trust advisor, or trust protector or consult with the trustee, trust advisor, or trust protector; or

(3) communicate with or warn or apprise any beneficiary or third party concerning instances in which the excluded fiduciary would or might have exercised the excluded fiduciary's own discretion in a manner different from the manner directed by the trustee, trust advisor, or trust protector.

(b) Absent clear and convincing evidence to the contrary, the actions of the excluded fiduciary pertaining to matters within the scope of the trustee's, trust advisor's, or trust protector's authority including confirming that the trustee's, trust advisor's, or trust protector's directions have been carried out, recording and reporting actions taken at the trustee's, trust advisor's, or trust protector's direction, or taking action pursuant to section 813 of this title, shall be presumed to be administrative actions taken by the excluded fiduciary solely to allow the excluded fiduciary to perform those duties assigned to the excluded fiduciary under the terms of the trust, the agreement of the qualified beneficiaries, or the court order, and such administrative actions shall not be deemed to constitute an undertaking by the excluded fiduciary to monitor the trustee, trust advisor, or trust protector or otherwise participate in actions within the scope of the trustee's, trust advisor's, or trust protector's authority.

§ 1105. FIDUCIARY'S LIABILITY FOR ACTION OR INACTION OF TRUSTEE, TRUST ADVISOR, AND TRUST PROTECTOR

An excluded fiduciary is not liable for:

(1) any loss resulting from any action or inaction of a trustee, trust advisor, or trust protector; or

(2) any loss that results from the failure of a trustee, trust advisor, or trust protector to take any action proposed by the excluded fiduciary where such action requires the authorization of the trustee, trust advisor, or trust protector, provided that an excluded fiduciary who had a duty to propose such action timely sought but failed to obtain the authorization.

## CHAPTER 12. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

### § 1201. UNIFORMITY OF APPLICATION AND CONSTRUCTION

In applying and construing this title, consideration must be given to the need to promote uniformity of the law with respect to its subject matter among states that enact it.

### § 1202. ELECTRONIC RECORDS AND SIGNATURES

The provisions of this title governing the legal effect, validity, or enforceability of electronic records or electronic signatures and of contracts formed or performed with the use of such records or signatures conform to the requirements of Section 102 of the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act (15 U.S.C. § 7002) and supersede, modify, and limit the requirements of the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act.

### § 1203. SEVERABILITY CLAUSE

If any provision of this title or its application to any person or circumstances is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of this title which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this title are severable.

### § 1204. APPLICATION TO EXISTING RELATIONSHIPS

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this title, on the effective date of this title:

(1) this title applies to all trusts created before, on, or after its effective date;

(2) this title applies to all judicial proceedings concerning trusts commenced on or after its effective date;

(3) this title applies to judicial proceedings concerning testamentary trusts commenced before its effective date except that accountings shall continue to be due from the trustees of such trusts in the same manner and in the same frequency as required by the probate court prior to this title unless otherwise ordered by the probate court;

(4) this title applies to all other judicial proceedings concerning trusts commenced before its effective date unless the probate court finds that application of a particular provision of this title would substantially interfere with the effective conduct of the judicial proceedings or prejudice the rights of the parties, in which case the particular provision of this title does not apply and the superseded law applies;

(5) any rule of construction or presumption provided in this title applies to trust instruments executed before the effective date of this title unless there is a clear indication of a contrary intent in the terms of the trust; and

(6) an act done before the effective date of this title is not affected by this title.

(b) If a right is acquired, extinguished, or barred upon the expiration of a prescribed period that has commenced to run under any other statute before the effective date of this title, that statute continues to apply to the right even if it has been repealed or superseded.

Sec. 2. 4 V.S.A. § 111a is amended to read:

§ 111a. DESIGNATION AND JURISDICTION OF SUPERIOR COURT

Until otherwise provided by law or by judicial rules adopted by the supreme court not inconsistent with law, a court designated as the superior court, to be presided over by a superior judge or a judge designated under section 74 of this title, shall be held in each county of this state. The setting of terms of the superior court shall be as was heretofore provided for the county courts under section 115 of this title. The jurisdiction of the superior court shall be the same as heretofore provided by law for the county courts in the Vermont Statutes Annotated, with the exception of actions relating to the administration of trusts as provided in section 311 of this title and as provided in Title 14A.

Sec. 3. 4 V.S.A. § 311 is amended to read:

§ 311. JURISDICTION GENERALLY

The probate court shall have jurisdiction of the probate of wills, the settlement of estates, the administration of trusts created by will pursuant to Title 14A, trusts of absent person's estates, charitable, cemetery and philanthropic trusts, irrevocable trusts created by inter vivos agreements solely for the purpose of removal and replacement of trustees pursuant to subsection 2314(c) of Title 14, the appointment of guardians, and of the powers, duties and rights of guardians and wards, proceedings concerning chapter 231 of Title 18, accountings of attorneys in fact where no guardian has been appointed and the agent has reason to believe the principal is incompetent, relinquishment for adoption, adoptions, uniform gifts to minors, changes of name, issuance of new

birth certificates, amendment of birth certificates, correction or amendment of marriage certificates, correction or amendment of death certificates, emergency waiver of premarital medical certificates, proceedings relating to cemetery lots, trusts relating to community mausoleums or columbariums, civil actions brought under subchapter 3 of chapter 107 of Title 18 relating to disposition of remains, proceedings relating to the conveyance of a homestead interest of a spouse under a legal disability, the issuance of declaratory judgments, issuance of certificates of public good authorizing the marriage of persons under 16 years of age, appointment of administrators to discharge mortgages held by deceased mortgagees, appointment of trustees for persons confined under sentences of imprisonment, fixation of compensation and expenses of boards of arbitrators of death taxes of Vermont domiciliaries, and as otherwise provided by law.

Sec. 4. 4 V.S.A. § 311a is amended to read:

§ 311a. VENUE GENERALLY

For proceedings authorized to probate courts, venue shall lie as provided in Title 14A for the administration of trusts, and otherwise in a district of the court as follows:

(1) Decedent's estate for a resident of this state: in the district where the decedent resided at the time of death.

(2) Decedent's estate for a nonresident of this state: in any district where estate of the decedent is situated.

(3) Appointment of a conservator for the estate of an absent person:

(A) in the district of the absent person's last legal domicile; or

(B) if a nonresident of this state, in any district where estate of the absent person is situated.

(4) Trust estate created by will: in the district where the decedent's will is allowed.

(5) Appointment of a trustee for the estate of an absent person:

(A) in the district of the absent person's last legal domicile; or

(B) if the absent person has no domicile in this state, in any district where property of the absent person is situated; or

(C) in any district of residence of a fiduciary or representative of an estate having possession and control of property the absent person received by virtue of a legacy or as an heir of an estate.

(6) Charitable, cemetery and philanthropic trusts:

(A) in the district where the trustee resides; or

(B) in the district where the creation of the trust is recorded.

(7) Appointment of a guardian of a person resident in this state:

(A) in the district where the ward resides at the time of appointment; except

(B) when the guardian is appointed for a minor who is interested in a decedent's estate as an heir, devisee or legatee or representative of either, in the district where the decedent's estate is being probated.

(8) Appointment of a guardian for a nonresident minor: in the district where the minor owns or has an interest in real estate.

(9) Termination or modification of a guardianship or change of a guardian:

(A) in the district of the appointing court; or

(B) in the district where the ward resides.

~~(10) Estate of a nonresident testamentary trust: in the district where the estate is situated.~~

(11) Estate of a nonresident charitable or philanthropic testamentary trust:

(A) in any district where the legacy or gift is to be paid or distributed; or

(B) in any district where the beneficiary or beneficiaries reside or are located.

(12) Appointment of a guardian as to the estate of a nonresident subject to guardianship in this state or under guardianship in another state: in any district where estate of the nonresident ward or prospective ward is situated.

(13) Change of residential placement for a ward under total or limited guardianship:

(A) in the district of the appointing court; or

(B) in the district where the ward resides.

(14) Petition to determine title to property in the name of a person deceased seven or more years without probate of a decedent estate: in the district where the property is situated.

(15) Uniform gifts to minors:

(A) petition to expend custodial property for a minor's support, education or maintenance: in the district where the minor resides;

(B) petition for permission to resign or for designation of a successor custodian: in the district where the minor resides.

(16) Relinquishment for adoption:

(A) in the district where a written relinquishment is executed; or

(B) in the district where a licensed child placing agency to which written relinquishment is made has its principal office.

(17) Adoption:

(A) if the adopting person or persons are residents of this state, in the district where they reside; or

(B) if the adopting person or persons are nonresidents, in a court of competent jurisdiction where they reside; or

(C) if the prospective adoptee is a minor who has been relinquished or committed to the department of social and rehabilitation services or a licensed child placing agency, in the district where the department or agency is located or has its principal office.

(18) Change of name: in the district where the person resides.

(19) Issuance of new or amended birth certificate: in the district where the birth occurred.

(20) Correction or amendment of a marriage certificate: in the district where the original certificate is filed.

(21) Correction or amendment of a death certificate: in the district where the original certificate is filed.

(22) Emergency waiver of premarital medical certificate: in the district where application is made for the marriage license.

(23) Proceedings relating to cemetery lots: in the district where the cemetery lot is located.

(24) Trusts relating to community mausoleums or columbariums: in the district where the community mausoleum or columbarium is located.

(25) Petition for license to convey homestead interest of an insane spouse: in the district where the homestead is situated.

(26) Declaratory judgments (unless otherwise provided in Title 14A for proceedings relating to the administration of trusts):

(A) if any related proceeding is then pending in any probate court, in that district;

(B) if no proceeding is pending:

(i) in the district where the petitioner resides; or

(ii) if a decedent's estate, a guardian or ward, or trust governed by Title 14 is the subject of the proceeding, in any district where venue lies for a proceeding thereon.

(27) Issuance of certificates of public good authorizing the marriage of persons under 16 years of age: in the district or county where either applicant resides, if either is a resident of the state; otherwise in the district or county in which the marriage is sought to be consummated.

(28) Appointment of a trustee for a person confined under a sentence of imprisonment: in the district or county in which the person resided at the time of sentence, or in the district or county in which the sentence was imposed.

(29) Proceedings concerning chapter 231 of Title 18: in the district where the principal resides or in the district where the principal is a patient admitted to a health care facility.

(30) Proceedings under subchapter 3 of chapter 107 of Title 18, in the district where the decedent resided at the time of death or where the remains are currently located.

Sec. 5. 12 V.S.A. § 4251 is amended to read:

§ 4251. ACTIONS FOR ACCOUNTING—JURY

The superior courts shall have original jurisdiction, exclusive of the district court, in actions for an accounting other than accountings involved in the administration of trusts under Title 14A. When the defendant in such an action brought in one of the following ways pleads in defense an answer which, if true, makes him or her not liable to account, the issue thus raised may be tried to a jury:

(1) By one joint tenant, tenant in common or coparcener, his or her administrator or executor against the other, his or her administrator or executor, as bailiff for receiving more than his or her just proportion of any estate or interest;

(2) By an administrator or executor against his or her coadministrator or coexecutor, who neglects to pay the debts and funeral charges of the intestate or testator, in proportion to the estate in his or her hands, and he or she may recover such proportion of such estate as is just;

(3) By an executor, being a residuary legatee, against the coexecutor to recover his or her equal and ratable part of the estate in the hands of such coexecutor;

(4) By a residuary legatee against the executor;

(5) On book account.

Sec. 6. 14 V.S.A. § 202 is amended to read:

§ 202. WHEN PARTIES BOUND BY OTHERS

In judicial proceedings involving trusts under this title or estates of decedents, minors, or persons under guardianship, the following apply:

(1) Persons are bound by orders binding others in the following cases:

(A) Orders binding the sole holder or all co-holders of a power of revocation or a presently exercisable general power of appointment, including one in the form of a power of amendment, bind other persons to the extent their interests (as objects, takers in default, or otherwise) are subject to the power.

(B) To the extent there is no conflict of interest between them or among persons represented, orders binding a guardian bind the person whose estate he or she controls; orders binding a trustee bind beneficiaries of the trust in proceedings to probate a will establishing or adding to a trust, to review the acts or accounts of a prior fiduciary and in proceedings involving creditors or other third parties; and orders binding a personal representative bind persons interested in the undistributed assets of a decedent's estate in actions or proceedings by or against the estate. If there is no conflict of interest and no guardian has been appointed, a parent may represent his or her minor child.

(C) An unborn or unascertained person who is not otherwise represented is bound by an order to the extent his or her interest is adequately represented by another party having a substantially identical interest in the proceeding.

(2) At any point in a proceeding, a probate court may appoint a guardian ad litem to represent the interest of a minor, an incapacitated, unborn, or unascertained person, or a person whose identity or address is unknown, if the court determines that representation of the interest otherwise would be inadequate. If not precluded by conflict of interests, a guardian ad litem may be appointed to represent several persons or interests. The court shall set out its reasons for appointing a guardian ad litem as a part of the record of the proceeding.

(3) Parties shall be those persons so defined by the rules of probate procedure.

Sec. 7. 14 V.S.A. § 2301 is amended to read:

~~§ 2301. TRUSTEES; BOND; WHEN REQUIRED~~

~~Before entering upon the duties of office, a trustee appointed in a will shall file a petition and give a bond with surety to the probate court for the benefit of persons interested in the trust estate and conditioned for the faithful performance of duties. Unless the court deems it proper to require a bond with surety, only the individual bond of the trustees shall be required in a case in which the testator in the will appointing the trustee has directed that no bond, or a bond without surety, be required.~~

Sec. 8. 14 V.S.A. § 2302 is amended to read:

~~§ 2302. CONDITIONS~~

~~The conditions of the bond shall be as follows:~~

~~(1) To make a true inventory of the real estate and goods, chattels, rights and credits belonging to him as trustee, and which shall come to his possession or knowledge, and to return the same to the probate court at such time as the court directs;~~

~~(2) To manage and dispose of such estate and effects, and faithfully discharge his trust in relation to the same, according to law and the will of the testator;~~

~~(3) To render an account of the property in his hands, and of the management and disposition of the same within one year, and at other times when required by the probate court;~~

~~(4) To settle his accounts with the probate court at the expiration of his trust, and to pay over and deliver the estate and effects remaining in his hands, or due from him on such settlement to the persons entitled to the same, according to law and the will of the testator.~~

Sec. 9. 14 V.S.A. § 2304 is amended to read:

~~§ 2304. BOND WHEN MORE THAN ONE TRUSTEE~~

~~When two or more persons are appointed trustees by a will, the probate court may take a separate bond from each, with sureties, or a joint bond from all, with sureties.~~

Sec. 10. 14 V.S.A. § 2311 is amended to read:

~~§ 2311. TRUSTEES OF NONRESIDENT DECEDENTS; NONRESIDENT TRUSTEE; DECREE~~

~~When a nonresident testator has devised or bequeathed property, a minor portion of which is in this state, to a nonresident trustee for the benefit of nonresident beneficiaries, and a trustee under the will has been appointed in the state of the testator's domicile, and the domiciliary estate fully settled, the probate court in this state, on petition of the nonresident trustee and after notice to the commissioner of taxes, upon final settlement, may decree the trust property in this state to the nonresident trustee to be administered as a part of the foreign testamentary trust.~~

Sec. 11. 14 V.S.A. § 2312 is amended to read:

~~§ 2312. TRUSTEE FAILING TO GIVE BOND; EFFECT~~

~~A person appointed a trustee who neglects to give a bond when required and within the time directed by the probate court, shall be considered as having declined the trust.~~

Sec. 12. 14 V.S.A. § 2313 is amended to read:

~~§ 2313. RESIGNATION, REMOVAL AND APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES; TRUSTEE MAY DECLINE OR RESIGN~~

~~A trustee may decline or resign his trust, when the probate court deems it proper to allow the same.~~

Sec. 13. 14 V.S.A. § 2314 is amended to read:

~~§ 2314. TRUSTEE MAY BE REMOVED; SPECIAL FIDUCIARY; PETITION FOR REMOVAL BY BENEFICIARY OR CO-TRUSTEE~~

~~(a) When a trustee becomes incapacitated or otherwise unable to discharge the trust, or is obviously unsuitable, and when, for any cause, the interests of the trust estate require it, after giving notice as provided by the rules of probate procedure, the probate court may remove the trustee.~~

~~(b) When a trustee fails to perform duties required by law, the rules of probate procedure or order of the probate court, the court may suspend the trustee from further duties and appoint a special fiduciary to assume temporarily the powers and duties of the trustee replaced. A special fiduciary shall give a bond as is otherwise required in the proceeding.~~

~~(c) A co-trustee or a majority of the beneficiaries to whom or for whose use the current net income of the trust estate is at the time authorized or required to be paid or applied and who shall at the time be at least 18 years of age who believe that an existing trustee should be replaced by a more suitable trustee may petition the court for a replacement. The court may grant the petition,~~

~~remove an existing trustee, and appoint a replacement trustee if, after giving notice as provided by the Vermont Rules of Probate Procedure, the court finds that a change in trustee would be in keeping with the intent of the grantor. In deciding whether to replace a trustee, the court may consider the following factors:~~

~~(1) Whether removal would substantially improve or benefit the administration of the trust.~~

~~(2) The relationship between the grantor and the trustee as it existed at the time the trust was created.~~

~~(3) Changes in the nature of the trustee since the creation of the trust.~~

~~(4) The relationship between the trustee and the beneficiaries.~~

~~(5) The responsiveness of the trustee to the beneficiaries.~~

~~(6) The experience and skill level of the trustee.~~

~~(7) The investment performance of the trustee.~~

~~(8) The charges for services performed by the trustee.~~

~~(9) Any other relevant factors pertaining to the administration of the trust.~~

~~(d) As used in subsection (c) of this section:~~

~~(1) "Beneficiary" means a person who:~~

~~(A) has a present or future beneficial interest in a trust, vested or contingent; or~~

~~(B) in a capacity other than that of trustee, holds a power of appointment over trust property.~~

~~(2) "Court" means the probate court of the district in which the grantor resides or resided before dying or moving out of state, or where a co-trustee resides, or where a beneficiary resides.~~

~~(3) "Grantor" means a person, including a testator, who creates or contributes property to a trust. If more than one person creates or contributes property to a trust, each person is a grantor of the portion of the trust property attributable to that person's contribution except to the extent another person has the power to revoke or withdraw that portion.~~

~~(4) "Settler" and "grantor" have the same meaning.~~

~~(5) "Trust" means an express trust created by a trust instrument, including a will, whereby a trustee has the duty to administer a trust asset for~~

~~the benefit of a named or otherwise described income or principal beneficiary, or both; "trust" does not include a resulting or constructive trust, a business trust which provides for certificates to be issued to the beneficiary, an investment trust, a voting trust, a security instrument, a trust created by the judgment or decree of a court, a liquidation trust, or a trust for the primary purpose of paying dividends, interest, interest coupons, salaries, wages, pensions or profits, or employee benefits of any kind, an instrument wherein a person is nominee or escrowee for another, a trust created in deposits in any financial institution as defined in 8 V.S.A. § 10205(5), or other trust the nature of which does not admit of general trust administration.~~

~~(6) "Trustee" means an original, added, or successor trustee or co-trustee.~~

~~(c) A court may order trustees who are replaced pursuant to an action brought under this section to reimburse the trust for attorney fees and court costs paid by the trust relating to the action.~~

Sec. 14. 14 V.S.A. § 2315 is amended to read:

~~§ 2315. ADDITIONAL TRUSTEE MAY BE APPOINTED~~

~~When the interests of the trust estate require it and upon notice as provided by the rules of probate procedure the probate court may appoint an additional trustee, who shall act jointly with the other or others and be subject to the same conditions.~~

Sec. 15. 14 V.S.A. § 2316 is amended to read:

~~§ 2316. VACANCY, NEW TRUSTEE APPOINTED~~

~~When a person appointed trustee declines or resigns the trust, dies, or is removed before the object for which appointment was made is accomplished, and where adequate provision is not made by the will to fill the vacancy, after notice as provided by the rules of probate procedure, the probate court may appoint a new trustee to act alone or jointly with the others.~~

Sec. 16. 14 V.S.A. § 2317 is amended to read:

~~§ 2317. AUTHORITY OF NEW TRUSTEE; CONVEYANCE TO~~

~~The trustee so appointed shall have the same authority as if originally appointed by the testator or the probate court and the trust estate shall vest in him in the same manner. The probate court may order such conveyances to be made by the former trustee, or his representatives, or by the remaining trustees, as are necessary or proper to vest in the new trustee, either alone or jointly with others, the estate and effects which are to be held in trust.~~

Sec. 17. 14 V.S.A. § 2319 is amended to read:

~~§ 2319. BOND~~

~~A trustee appointed by the probate court shall give a bond as provided for a trustee appointed by a will with such necessary changes as the court directs.~~

Sec. 18. 14 V.S.A. § 2320 is amended to read:

~~§ 2320. DUTIES OF TRUSTEES AND SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNT; INVENTORY AND APPRAISAL~~

~~In accordance with the rules of probate procedure, trustees shall make and return an inventory, when an inventory is required, and the estate shall be appraised as provided in case of a decedent's estate.~~

Sec. 19. 14 V.S.A. § 2321 is amended to read:

~~§ 2321. DUTIES OF TRUSTEES; PROPERTY KEPT SEPARATE~~

~~In the management of the trust estate, trustees shall perform the duties specified in their bonds and shall keep separate and distinct all moneys, property or securities received by them in the capacity of trustees.~~

Sec. 20. 14 V.S.A. § 2322 is amended to read:

~~§ 2322. LICENSE; SALE AND INVESTMENT OF ESTATE; SUPPORT OF FAMILY~~

~~On motion, the probate court may authorize or require the trustee to sell all or a part of the real estate, stock or other personal estate belonging to the trust estate, when it appears to the court to be beneficial to the trust estate and to the parties interested therein, or necessary or desirable in order to carry out the terms of the trust, and with moneys in the hands of the trustee, invest the proceeds of such sale in real estate or in such other manner as the court judges most beneficial to those interested in such trust estate. The court may make further order or decree for the managing, investing or disposing of the trust fund as the case requires, consistent with the trust. In case of an absent person, the probate court may make such order for the support of the family as it deems necessary.~~

Sec. 21. 14 V.S.A. § 2323 is amended to read:

~~§ 2323. SALE OF REAL PROPERTY; ORDER OF COURT; REGULATIONS~~

~~The order of the probate court licensing the sale of real estate belonging to a trust estate shall be made under the following regulations:~~

~~(1) On motion, the probate court shall schedule a hearing and notice shall be given as provided by the rules of probate procedure;~~

~~(2) At the hearing, the petitioner shall produce evidence of the value of the real estate to be sold, the interest of the trust estate therein, and of the necessity or desirability of such sale;~~

~~(3) Before license is granted, and if the probate court requires, the trustee shall give an additional bond with sufficient sureties for a suitable amount, conditioned that the trustee will account for the proceeds of the sale, according to law, and shall also be sworn to sell the real estate as in the trustee's judgment will be most beneficial to the trust estate; and a certificate of the oath, made by the authority administering it, shall be returned to the court before the license issues;~~

~~(4) If the foregoing requisites are complied with, the probate court may order the sale of the real estate of the trust estate, or its interest in the same, or that part thereof as the court deems necessary, at public or private sale, and shall furnish the trustee with a certified copy of its order;~~

~~(5) If the probate court directs a public sale, the order shall designate the mode of giving notice of the time and place thereof, and the sale shall be held in one of the towns where the real estate is located;~~

~~(6) The order of sale shall state that the requisites mentioned in subdivisions (1)-(3) of this section have been complied with, and a copy thereof shall be recorded, previous to the sale, in the office where a deed of that real estate is required to be recorded.~~

Sec. 22. 14 V.S.A. § 2324 is amended to read:

~~§ 2324. ACCOUNTS, TIME~~

~~Trustees shall annually render a full account of the management of trust estates, showing their receipts, disbursements and charges therein and the condition of such estates. Notice of the accounting shall be given as provided by the rules of probate procedure. The decision of the court therein shall have the same effect as in case of settlement of accounts by executors or administrators.~~

Sec. 23. 14 V.S.A. § 2325 is amended to read:

~~§ 2325. EXAMINATIONS OF TRUSTEE~~

~~The probate court shall examine a trustee upon oath as to the correctness of the account before it is allowed by the court, but may dispense with an examination when objection is not made to the account.~~

Sec. 24. 14 V.S.A. § 2326 is amended to read:

~~§ 2326. RIGHT OF SURETY ON ACCOUNTING~~

~~Upon the filing of a trustee's account, a person interested as surety in respect to the account may intervene as a party with the same rights as are given to the surety of an administrator.~~

Sec. 25. 14 V.S.A. § 2328 is amended to read:

~~§ 2328. TRUSTS, DEVISE OR BEQUEST FOR CHARITY, CY PRES~~

~~If a trust for charity is or becomes illegal, impossible or impracticable of enforcement or if a devise or bequest for charity, at the time it was intended to become effective, is illegal, impossible or impracticable of enforcement and if the settlor or testator manifested a general intention to devote the property to charity, the superior court, on motion of any trustee, or any interested person, or the attorney general of the state, may order an administration of the trust, devise or bequest as nearly as possible to fulfill the general charitable intention of the settlor or testator.~~

Sec. 26. 14 V.S.A. § 2501 is amended to read:

§ 2501. CHARITABLE, CEMETERY, AND PHILANTHROPIC TRUSTS; ANNUAL REPORTS

Every trustee or board of trustees, incorporated or unincorporated, who holds in trust, within this state, property given, devised, or bequeathed ~~for benevolent, charitable, humane or philanthropic purposes, including~~ to cemetery associations or societies and towns which hold funds for cemetery purposes, and who administers or is under a duty to administer the same in whole or in part for such purposes, annually, on or before the first day of September, shall make a written report to the probate court showing the property so held and administered, the receipts and expenditures in connection therewith, the whole number of beneficiaries thereof and such other information as the probate court may require.

Sec. 27. 27 V.S.A. § 352 is amended to read:

~~§ 352. CERTIFICATE OF TRUST~~

~~(a) The settlor or trustee of a trust, at any time after execution or creation of a trust, may execute a certificate of trust that sets forth less than all of the provisions of a trust instrument and any amendments to the instrument. The certificate of trust may be used as evidence of authority to sell, convey, pledge, mortgage, lease, or transfer title to any interest in real or personal property. The certificate of trust shall be upon the representation of the settlors, grantors, or trustees that the statements contained in the certificate of trust are true and correct. The signature of the grantors or trustees must be under oath before a notary public or other official authorized to administer oaths. The certificate of trust must include:~~

(1) the name of the trust, if one is given;

(2) the date of the trust instrument;

(3) the name of each grantor or settlor;

(4) the name of each original trustee;

(5) the name and address of each trustee empowered to act under the trust instrument at the time of execution of the certificate;

(6) an abstract of the provisions of the trust instrument authorizing the trustee to act in the manner contemplated by the instrument;

(7) a statement that the trust instrument has not been revoked or amended as to the authorizing provisions;

(8) a statement that no provisions of the trust instrument limit the authority so granted; and

(9) a statement as to whether the trust is supervised by any court and, if so, a statement that all necessary approval has been obtained for the trustees to act.

(b) A certificate of trust executed under subsection (a) of this section may be recorded in the land records of the municipality where the land identified in the certificate of trust or any attachment to it is situated. When it is so recorded or filed for recording, or in the case of personal property, when it is presented to a third party, the certificate of trust serves to document the existence of the trust, the identity of the trustees, the powers of the trustees and any limitations on those powers, and other matters set forth in the certificate of trust, as though the full trust instrument had been recorded, filed, or presented.

(c) A certificate of trust is conclusive proof as to the matters contained in it, and any party may rely upon the continued effectiveness of the certificate unless:

(1) a party dealing with the trustee or trustees has actual knowledge of facts to the contrary;

(2) the certificate is amended or revoked under subsection (d) of this section; or

(3) the full trust instrument is recorded, filed, or presented.

(d) Amendment or revocation of a certificate of trust may be made only by a written instrument executed by the settlor or trustee of a trust. Amendment or revocation of a certificate of trust is not effective as to a party unless that party has actual notice of the amendment or revocation. For purposes of this subsection, "actual notice" means that a written instrument of amendment or

~~revocation has been received by the party or, in the case of real property, that either a written instrument of amendment or revocation has been received by the party or that a written instrument of amendment or revocation identifying the real property involved has been recorded in the municipal land records where the real property is situated.~~

Sec. 28. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on July 1, 2009.

Sec. 29. REPEAL

9 V.S.A. §§ 4651-4662 (Uniform Prudent Investor Act) are repealed.

Sec. 30. 32 V.S.A. § 1434 is amended to read:

§ 1434. PROBATE COURTS

(a) The following entry fees shall be paid to the probate court for the benefit of the state, except for subdivision (17) of this subsection which shall be for the benefit of the county in which the fee was collected:

* * *

| | |
|---|---|
| (9) ~~Testamentary trusts of $20,000.00 or less~~ For all trust petitions, other than those described in subdivision (11) of this subsection, where the corpus of the trust at the time the petition is filed is $100,000.00 or less, including petitions to modify or terminate a trust, to remove or substitute a trustee or trustees, or seeking remedies for breach of trust | ~~$50.00~~ 150.00 |
| (10) ~~Testamentary trusts of more than $20,000.00~~ For all trust petitions, other than those described in subdivision (11) of this subsection, where the corpus of the trust is more than $100,000.00, including petitions to modify or terminate a trust, to remove or substitute a trustee or trustees, or seeking remedies for breach of trust | ~~$100.00~~ $250.00 |
| (11) Annual accounts on ~~testamentary~~ | $30.00 |

trusts ~~of more than $20,000.00~~

* * *

(21) ~~Petitions for the removal of a trustee pursuant to 14 V.S.A. § 2314(c) of trusts of $20,000.00 or less~~ ~~$50.00~~

~~(22)~~Petitions for removal of a trustee pursuant to 14 V.S.A. § 2314(c) of trusts more than $20,000.00 ~~$100.00~~

~~(23)~~ Petitions concerning advance directives pursuant to 18 V.S.A. § 9718 $75.00

* * *

**UNFINISHED BUSINESS OF MONDAY, MAY 4, 2009**

**Second Reading**

**Favorable with Proposal of Amendment**

**H. 24**

An act relating to insurance coverage for colorectal cancer screening.

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

The Committee recommends that the Senate propose to the House to amend the bill as follows:

First: In Sec. 1, in subsection (a), by striking out the word "third" and inserting in lieu thereof the word fourth

Second: In Sec. 2, 8 V.S.A. § 4100g, in subsection (d), by striking out the figure "$25.00" and inserting in lieu thereof the figure $100.00

Third: In Sec. 2, 8 V.S.A. § 4100g, in subsection (e), by striking out the figure "$25.00" and inserting in lieu thereof the figure $100.00

Fourth: By striking out Secs. 3 and 4 in their entirety and renumbering the remaining sections to be numerically correct

(Committee Vote: 6-0-0)

(For House amendments, see House Journal for February 12, 2009, page 155; February 13, 2009, page 165.)

**H. 171**

An act relating to home mortgage protection for Vermonters.

**Reported favorably with recommendation of proposal of amendment by Senator Cummings for the Committee on Finance.**

The Committee recommends that the Senate propose to the House to amend the bill in Sec. 2, 12 V.S.A. § 4532a, by adding a new subsection (c) to read as follows:

(c) Acceptance of a foreclosure complaint by the court clerk that, due to a good faith error or omission by the plaintiff or the clerk, does not contain the certification required in subsection (a) of this section, shall not invalidate the foreclosure proceeding, provided that the plaintiff files the required notice with the commissioner within 10 days of obtaining knowledge of the error or omission.

(Committee Vote: 5-0-2)

(For House amendments, see House Journal for April 16, 2009, page 691.)

**H. 405**

An act relating to pre K-12 and higher education partnerships.

**Reported favorably with recommendation of proposal of amendment by Senator Nitka for the Committee on Education.**

The Committee recommends that the Senate propose to the House to amend the bill by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. POLICY, FINDINGS, AND PURPOSE

(a) It is the policy of the state of Vermont to make available as many opportunities as possible for Vermont students to succeed in their Pre-K-12 education, to encourage and facilitate high school students to progress toward higher education, and to prepare postsecondary students to succeed.

(b) Completing high school cannot be considered the minimum educational attainment. As stated by President Obama in his address before Congress on February 24, 2009, every American should "commit to at least one year or more of higher education or career training. This can be community college or a four-year school; vocational training or an apprenticeship. But whatever the training may be, every American will need to get more than a high school diploma. And dropping out of high school is no longer an option. It's not just quitting on yourself, it's quitting on your country — and this country needs and values the talents of every American. That is why we will provide the

support necessary to … meet a new goal: By 2020, America will once again have the highest proportion of college graduates in the world."

(c) For Vermont to thrive economically it must develop, attract, and retain a well-educated and highly skilled citizenry, who will in turn enable the development, recruitment, and retention of successful businesses and support healthy communities.

(d) Higher levels of educational attainment translate into higher earnings and tax revenues, increased civic engagement and community contributions, better overall health, decreased dependency on government services, and an improved quality of life.

(e) To increase educational attainment among Vermonters, educational partnerships between higher education and the Pre-K-12 educational system are crucial to increasing postsecondary aspirations, increasing the enrollment of Vermont high school graduates in higher education programs, increasing the postsecondary degree completion rates of Vermont students, and increasing public awareness of the economic, intellectual, and societal benefits of higher education.

(f) To track student performance throughout a student's academic career and to understand better the programs and services that increase educational attainment and reduce performance disparities between students of different socioeconomic backgrounds, it is essential that Vermont implement a statewide Pre-K-12 longitudinal data system.

Sec. 2. STRATEGIES TO EXPAND EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

(a) The Vermont state colleges, the University of Vermont, the association of Vermont independent colleges, the Vermont Student Assistance Corporation, and the department of education (collectively, the "working group") shall work together to develop strategies to expand educational opportunities for Vermont students to succeed in elementary and secondary school and to be prepared to succeed in postsecondary education as well. The working group, which shall be chaired by the Vermont state colleges, shall consult with representatives of institutions of higher education and of the Pre-K-12 education system, and with the workforce development, business, and industry communities.

(b) On or before January 15, 2010, the working group shall submit a report to the general assembly detailing its recommended strategies. When developing its recommendations, the working group shall consider and evaluate:

(1) Evidence-based educational models in Vermont and elsewhere, including early college programs, alternatives to a senior year, Pre-K-12 laboratory schools, statewide career awareness and postsecondary aspiration programs, and alternative school calendars.

(2) Partnerships between higher education and the Pre-K-12 system to improve instruction and increase postsecondary aspiration, preparedness, continuation, and completion rates.

(3) Potential funding sources for implementing its recommendations.

Sec. 3. ELECTRONIC STUDENT LONGITUDINAL DATA SYSTEM

The commissioner of education shall:

(1) Examine and evaluate student longitudinal data systems that are currently available and select one system to implement statewide. To the extent possible, the selected system shall be aligned with postsecondary data systems to create a statewide Pre-K-16 longitudinal data system. In addition, it shall comply with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (20 U.S.C. § 1232g), the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (Pub. Law No. 104-191 §§ 262,264: 45 C.F.R. §§ 160-164), and any other applicable state or federal privacy law or regulation and shall conform to generally recognized data security standards.

(2) Apply for competitive grant monies through the American Recovery and Investment Act of 2009, Title XIII, Institute of Education Sciences, to fund implementation of a statewide Pre-K-12 longitudinal data system serving each school district, supervisory union, and technical center service region.

(3) To the extent funds are available, begin phased implementation of the data system no later than January 1, 2010, to be complete in all districts in the state by January 1, 2017.

(4) Report to the senate and house committees on education on or before January 15, 2010 regarding:

(A) The total grant dollars received, if any.

(B) The design and scope of the system.

(C) The implementation plan for the system, including transitional planning.

(D) Barriers to full implementation and recommendations for legislative or other action to ensure that all districts are able to participate.

(E) Options available to meet the purposes of this section if the state's application for grant funding was unsuccessful.

(5) Report to the senate and house committees on education on or before January 15, 2011 regarding implementation of this section and in January of each subsequent year until implementation is complete.

(Committee Vote: 5-0-0)

(For House amendments, see House Journal for April 14, 2009, page 653.)

**H. 447**

An act relating to wetlands protection.

**Reported favorably with recommendation of proposal of amendment by Senator Lyons for the Committee on Natural Resources and Energy.**

The Committee recommends that the Senate propose to the House to amend the bill as follows:

First: In Sec. 3, 10 V.S.A. § 902(6)(B), by striking out the words "determined to be" where it appears and inserting in lieu thereof the words identified in rules of the board as

Second: In Sec. 5, 10 V.S.A. §913(b)(C), by striking out the words "of this subsection" where it appears and inserting in lieu thereof the words of this subdivision (1)

Third: In Sec. 8, 10 V.S.A. § 8003(a)(5), by striking out the words "relating to" where it appears and inserting in lieu thereof the words relating to

Fourth: By striking out Sec. 13 in its entirety and inserting in lieu thereof:

Sec. 13. No. 183 of 1931 is amended to read:

~~Section 1. Change of name. The pond situated in the town of Bristol, commonly called Bristol Pond, is hereby named and designated as Winona Lake.~~

(Committee Vote: 4-0-1)

(For House amendments, see House Journal for April 14, 2009, page 655.)

**House Proposal of Amendment**

**S. 42**

An act relating to the department of banking, insurance, securities and health care administration.

The House proposes to the Senate to amend the bill as follows:

First: In Sec. 20, 8 V.S.A. § 6014(h), by striking the number "12" before the word "percent" and inserting in lieu thereof the number "11"

Second: In Sec. 21, 8 V.S.A. § 6014(k), by striking the date "January 1, 2009" and inserting in lieu thereof "the effective date of this subsection"

Third: In Sec. 22, 8 V.S.A. § 6017(a)(1), by striking the number "12" before the word "percent" and inserting in lieu thereof the number "11"

Fourth: By inserting a new Sec. 30a to read as follows:

Sec. 30a. 8 V.S.A. § 6006(i)(5) is amended to read:

(5) the commissioner may issue a certificate of general good to permit the formation of a captive insurance company that is established for the ~~sole~~ purpose of merging with or assuming existing insurance or reinsurance business from an existing ~~Vermont~~ licensed captive insurance company. The commissioner may, upon request of such newly formed captive insurance company, waive or modify the requirements of subdivisions 6002(c)(1)(B) and (2) of this title.

Fifth: After Sec. 33, by inserting three new sections to be numbered 33a-33b and 33c, to read as follows:

Sec. 33a. 8 V.S.A. § 15(c) and (d) are added to read:

(c) The commissioner may waive the requirements of 15 V.S.A. § 795(b) as the commissioner deems necessary to permit the department to participate in any national licensing or registration systems with respect to any person or entity subject to the jurisdiction of the commissioner under this title, Title 9, or chapter 221 of Title 18. The commissioner may waive the requirements of 32 V.S.A. § 3113(b) as the commissioner deems necessary to permit the department to participate in any national licensing or registration systems with respect to any person or entity not residing in this state and subject to the jurisdiction of the commissioner under this title, Title 9, or chapter 221 of Title 18.

(d) Upon written request by the office of child support and after notice and opportunity for hearing to the licensee as required under any applicable provision of law, the commissioner may revoke or suspend any license or other authority to conduct a trade or business (including a license to practice a profession) issued to any person under this title, chapter 150 of Title 9, and chapter 221 of Title 18 if the commissioner finds that the applicant or licensee is subject to a child support order and is not in good standing with respect to that order or is not in full compliance with a plan to pay any and all child support payable under a support order as of the date the application is filed or as of the date of the commencement of revocation proceedings, as applicable. For purposes of such findings, the written representation to that effect by the office of child support to the commissioner shall constitute prima facie

evidence. The office of child support shall have the right to intervene in any hearing conducted with respect to such license revocation or suspension. Any findings made by the commissioner based solely upon the written representation with respect to that license revocation or suspension shall be made only for the purposes of that proceeding and shall not be relevant to or introduced in any other proceeding at law, except for any appeal from that license revocation or suspension. Any license or certificate of authority suspended or revoked under this section shall not be reissued or renewed until the department receives a certificate issued by the office of child support that the licensee is in good standing with respect to a child support order or is in full compliance with a plan to pay any and all child support payable under a support order.

Sec. 33b. 21 V.S.A. § 1378(c) is amended to read:

(c) Every agency shall, ~~at least annually~~ upon request, furnish to the commissioner a list of licenses and contracts issued or renewed by such agency during the reporting period; provided, however, that the secretary of state shall, with respect to certificates of authority to transact business issued to foreign corporations, furnish to the commissioner only those certificates originally issued by the secretary of state during the reporting period and not renewals of such certificates. The lists should include the name, address, Social Security or federal identification number of such licensee or provider, and such other information as the commissioner may require.

Sec. 33c. REPEAL

21 V.S.A. § 1378(b) (verification of good standing with respect to unemployment contributions) is repealed.

Fifth: By striking Sec. 34 in its entirety and inserting in lieu thereof a new Sec. 34 to read:

Sec. 34. EFFECTIVE DATES

This act shall take effect July 1, 2009, except that this section, Secs. 15 and 16 (guaranty funds), Secs. 17 through 19 (captive insurance), Sec. 21 (tax credit), and Secs. 23 through 30 (captive insurance) shall take effect upon passage.

**House Proposal of Amendment**

**S. 69**

An act relating to digital campaign finance filings.

The House proposes to the Senate to amend the bill by adding a Sec. 2 to read:

Sec. 2. SECRETARY OF STATE; DIGITAL CAMPAIGN FINANCE FORM FILINGS; REPORT

The secretary of state shall file a report with the house and senate committees on government operations by February 5, 2010 that details the design of the system for filing digital campaign finance forms, the cost implications of the system, and a timeline for implementing the system.

## NEW BUSINESS

### Third Reading

### H. 152

An act relating to encouraging biomass energy production.

### PROPOSAL OF AMENDMENT TO H. 152 TO BE OFFERED BY SENATOR KITTELL BEFORE THIRD READING

Senator Kittell moves that the Senate propose to the House to amend the bill as follows:

First: In Sec. 1, subsection (c), by striking out the words "house committee on agriculture" where it appears and inserting in lieu thereof the following: house and senate committees on agriculture

Second: In Sec. 1, subsection (d), by striking out the words "house committee on agriculture" where it appears and inserting in lieu thereof the following: house and senate committees on agriculture

### Second Reading

### Favorable

### H. 448

An act relating to codification and approval of amendments to the charter of the village of Swanton.

**Reported favorably by Senator Brock for the Committee on Government Operations.**

(Committee vote: 4-0-1)

### H. 451

An act relating to the approval of amendments to the charter of the city of Burlington.

**Reported favorably by Senator Flanagan for the Committee on Government Operations.**

(Committee vote: 4-0-1)

**Favorable with Proposal of Amendment**

**H. 80**

An act relating to the use of chloramine as a disinfectant in public systems.

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

The Committee recommends that the Senate propose to the House to amend the bill by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. ENGINEERING EVALUATION OF PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM DISINFECTION TREATMENT OPTIONS

The agency of natural resources shall, subject to available federal funding, conduct an engineering evaluation of public water systems in the state that have made or will be required to make modifications to their disinfection practices in order to comply with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Stage 2 Disinfectant and Disinfection Byproducts Rule. The engineering evaluation shall be completed by an independent third party. The engineering evaluation shall include, to the extent possible under available federal funding:

(1) a comparative assessment of disinfectant treatment options;

(2) an analysis of the technical feasibility of implementing each of the assessed treatment options;

(3) an evaluation of whether implementation of an assessed treatment option will result in simultaneous compliance with all federal and state rules;

(4) an estimate of the capital, operating, and maintenance costs associated with implementation of each assessed treatment option; and

(5) an assessment of whether the capacity of a public water system restricts implementation of an assessed treatment option or would require additional operating requirements.

(b) On or before January 15, 2010, the agency shall report the results of the engineering evaluation required by this section to the senate committee on health and welfare, the senate committee on natural resources and energy, the house committee on fish, wildlife and water resources, and the house committee on human services.

Sec. 2. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect upon passage.

(Committee Vote: 5-0-1)

(For House amendments, see House Journal for March 25, 2009, page 476.)

**House Proposal of Amendment**

**S. 2**

An act relating to offenders with a mental illness or functional impairment.

The House proposes to the Senate to amend the bill by striking all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. 28 V.S.A. § 701a is amended to read:

§ 701a. SEGREGATION OF INMATES WITH A SERIOUS ~~MENTAL ILLNESS~~ FUNCTIONAL IMPAIRMENT

(a) The commissioner shall adopt rules pursuant to chapter 25 of Title 3 regarding the classification, treatment, and segregation of an inmate with a serious ~~mental illness~~ functional impairment as defined ~~in subdivision 906(1)~~ and identified under subchapter 6 of this ~~title~~ chapter; provided that the length of stay in segregation for an inmate with a serious ~~mental illness~~ functional impairment:

(1) Shall not exceed 15 days if the inmate is segregated for disciplinary reasons.

(2) Shall not exceed 30 days if the inmate requested the segregation, except that the inmate may remain segregated for successive 30-day periods following assessment by a qualified mental health professional and approval of a physician for each extension.

(3) Shall not exceed 30 days if the inmate is segregated for any reason other than the reasons set forth in subdivision (1) or (2) of this subsection, except that the inmate may remain segregated for successive 30-day periods following a due process hearing for each extension, which shall include assessment by a qualified mental health professional and approval of a physician.

(b) For purposes of this title, and despite other names this concept has been given in the past or may be given in the future, "segregation" means a form of separation from the general population which may or may not include placement in a single occupancy cell and which is used for disciplinary, administrative, or other reasons.

(c) On or before the 15th day of each month, the department's health services director shall provide to the joint legislative corrections oversight committee a report that, while protecting inmate confidentiality, lists each inmate who was in segregation during the preceding month by a unique indicator and identifies the reason the inmate was placed in segregation, the

length of the inmate's stay in segregation, whether the inmate has a serious ~~mental illness, or is otherwise on the department's mental health roster, and, if so, the nature of the mental illness~~ functional impairment. The report shall also indicate any incident of self harm or attempted suicide by inmates in segregation. The ~~committee chair~~ department shall ensure that a copy of the report is forwarded to the Vermont defender general and the executive director of Vermont Protection and Advocacy, Inc. on a monthly basis. At the request of the committee, the director shall also provide information about the nature of the functional impairments of inmates placed in segregation or services provided to these inmates. In addition, at least annually, the department shall provide a report on all inmates placed in segregation who were receiving mental health services.

Sec 2. 28 V.S.A. chapter 11, subchapter 6 is amended to read:

Subchapter 6. Services for Inmates with Serious

~~Mental Illness~~ Functional Impairment

§ 906. DEFINITIONS

As used in this subchapter:

(1) "Serious ~~mental illness~~ functional impairment" means:

(A) a ~~substantial~~ disorder of thought, mood, perception, orientation, or memory~~, any of~~ as diagnosed by a qualified mental health professional, which ~~grossly~~ substantially impairs judgment, behavior, capacity to recognize reality, or ability to meet the ordinary demands of life and which substantially impairs the ability to function within the correctional setting; or

(B) a developmental disability, traumatic brain injury or other organic brain disorder, or various forms of dementia or other neurological disorders, as diagnosed by a qualified mental health professional, which substantially impairs the ability to function in the correctional setting.

(2) "~~Mental~~ Qualified mental health professional" means a person with professional training, experience, and demonstrated competence in the treatment of mental illness or serious functional impairments who is a physician, psychiatrist, psychologist, social worker, nurse, or other qualified person determined by the commissioner of mental health.

(3) "Mental illness or disorder" means a condition that falls under any Axis I diagnostic categories or the following Axis II diagnostic categories as listed in the American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders DSM-IV-TR Fourth Edition (Text Revision), as updated from time to time: borderline personality disorder, histrionic personality disorder, mental retardation, obsessive-compulsive personality

disorder, paranoid personality disorder, schizoid personality disorder, or schizotypal personality disorder.

(4) "Screening" means an initial survey, which shall be trauma-informed, to identify whether an inmate has immediate treatment needs or is in need of further evaluation.

§ 907. MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE FOR INMATES; POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMMISSIONER

The commissioner shall administer a program of trauma-informed mental health services which shall be available to all inmates and shall provide adequate staff to support the program. The program shall provide the following services:

(1) Within 24 hours of admittance to a correctional facility all inmates shall be screened for any signs of ~~serious~~ mental illness or disorder, or serious functional impairment. If as a result of the screening it is determined that the inmate is receiving services under the developmental services waiver or is currently receiving community rehabilitation and treatment services, he or she will automatically be designated as having a serious functional impairment.

(2) A thorough trauma-informed evaluation, conducted in a timely and reasonable fashion by a qualified mental health professional, which includes a review of available medical and psychiatric records. The evaluation shall be made of each inmate who:

(A) has a history of ~~serious~~ mental illness or disorder;

(B) has received community rehabilitation and treatment services; or

(C) ~~who~~ shows signs or symptoms of ~~serious~~ mental illness or disorder or of serious functional impairment at the initial screening or as observed subsequent to entering the ~~department in a timely and reasonable fashion. The evaluation shall be conducted by a mental health professional who is qualified by training and experience to provide diagnostic, rehabilitative, treatment or therapeutic services to persons with serious mental illness. The evaluation shall include review of available medical and psychiatric records~~ facility.

(3) The development and implementation of an individual treatment plan, when a clinical diagnosis by a qualified mental health professional indicates an inmate is suffering from ~~serious~~ mental illness or disorder or from serious functional impairment. The treatment plan shall be developed in accordance with best practices and explained to the inmate by a qualified mental health professional.

(4) Access to a variety of services and levels of care consistent with the treatment plan to inmates suffering ~~serious~~ mental illness or disorder or serious functional impairment. These services shall include, as appropriate, the following:

(A) Follow-up evaluations.

(B) Crisis intervention.

(C) Crisis beds.

(D) Residential care within a correctional institution.

(E) Clinical services provided within the general population of the correctional facility.

(F) Services provided in designated special needs units.

(G) As a joint responsibility with the department of mental health and the department of disabilities, aging, and independent living, and working with ~~community mental health centers~~ designated agencies, the implementation of discharge planning ~~for community services~~ which coordinates access to services for which the offender is eligible, developed in a manner that is guided by best practices and consistent with the reentry case plan developed under subsection 1(b) of this title.

(H) Other services that the department of corrections, the department of disabilities, aging, and independent living, and the department of mental health jointly determine to be appropriate.

(5) ~~Procedures to actively~~ Proactive procedures to seek and identify any inmate who has not received the enhanced screening, evaluation, and access to mental health services appropriate for inmates suffering from a ~~serious~~ mental illness or disorder or a serious functional impairment.

(6) Special training to medical and correctional staff to enable them to identify and initially deal with inmates with a ~~serious~~ mental illness or disorder or a serious functional impairment. This training shall include the following:

(A) Recognition of signs and symptoms of ~~serious~~ mental illness or disorder or a serious functional impairment in the inmate population.

(B) Recognition of signs and symptoms of chemical dependence and withdrawal.

(C) Recognition of adverse reactions to psychotropic medication.

(D) Recognition of improvement in the general condition of the inmate.

(E) Recognition of mental retardation.

(F) Recognition of mental health emergencies and specific instructions on contacting the appropriate professional care provider and taking other appropriate action.

(G) Suicide potential and prevention.

(H) Precise instructions on procedures for mental health referrals.

(I) Any other training determined to be appropriate.

* * *

Sec. 3. REPORT

The agency of human services shall convene a working group which shall report quarterly to the corrections oversight committee on the analysis and implementation of systemwide changes for enhanced integration of services for seriously functionally impaired persons provided by the judiciary, agency human services, and community agencies.

Sec. 4. SUNSET

Sec. 3 of this act shall be repealed on July 1, 2012.

**House Proposal of Amendment**

**S. 47**

An act relating to salvage yards.

The House proposes to the Senate to amend the bill striking all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. FINDINGS

The general assembly finds and declares that:

(1) Salvage yards provide an important and valuable service in Vermont that should be encouraged to continue;

(2) Automobile salvage yards are the leading recycling industry in the United States and are responsible for recycling between 75 percent and 85 percent of the material content of end of life vehicles.

(3) The role of salvage yards in recycling material is an important factor in natural resource conservation and solid waste management in Vermont.

(4) Poorly operated salvage yards, however, have the potential to significantly impact and contaminate the natural resources of Vermont.

(5) The state's regulatory authority over salvage yards should be transferred to the agency of natural resources in order to improve compliance by salvage yards with the relevant state and federal environmental requirements.

Sec. 2. 24 V.S.A. chapter 61, subchapter 10 is amended to read:

Subchapter 10. ~~Junkyards~~ Salvage Yards

Sec. 3. 24 V.S.A. § 2201(b) is amended to read:

(b) Prosecution of violations. A person who violates a provision of this section commits a civil violation and shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than $500.00. This violation shall be enforceable in the judicial bureau pursuant to the provisions of chapter 29 of Title 4 in an action that may be brought by a municipal attorney, solid waste management district attorney, environmental enforcement officer employed by the agency of natural resources, grand juror, or designee of the legislative body of the municipality, or by any duly authorized law enforcement officer. If the throwing, placing, or depositing was done from a motor vehicle, except a motor bus, it shall be prima facie evidence that the throwing, placing, or depositing was done by the driver of such motor vehicle. Nothing in this section shall be construed as affecting the operation of an automobile graveyard or ~~junkyard~~ salvage yard as defined in section 2241 of this title, nor shall anything in this section be construed as prohibiting the installation and use of appropriate receptacles for solid waste provided by the state or towns.

Sec. 4. 24 V.S.A. § 2241 is amended to read:

§ 2241. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this subchapter:

(1) "Abandoned" means a motor vehicle as defined in 23 V.S.A. § 2151.

(2) "Board" means the state transportation board, or its duly delegated representative.

(3) "Highway" means any highway as defined in section 1 of Title 19.

(4) "Interstate or primary highway" means any highway, including access roads, ramps and connecting links, which have been designated by the state with the approval of the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation, as part of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways, or as a part of the national system of primary highways.

(5) "Junk" means old or scrap copper, brass, iron, steel and other old or scrap or nonferrous material, including but not limited to rope, rags, batteries,

glass, rubber debris, waste, trash or any discarded, dismantled, wrecked, scrapped or ruined motor vehicles or parts thereof.

(6) "Junk motor vehicle" means a discarded, dismantled, wrecked, scrapped or ruined motor vehicle or parts thereof, or one other than an on-premise utility vehicle which is allowed to remain unregistered for a period of ninety days from the date of discovery.

(7) ~~"Junkyard"~~ "Salvage yard" means any place of outdoor storage or deposit ~~which is maintained, operated or used in connection with a business~~ for storing, keeping, processing, buying, or selling junk or as a scrap metal processing facility. ~~"Junkyard"~~ "Salvage yard" also means any place of outdoor storage or deposit, not in connection with a business which is maintained or used for storing or keeping four or more junk motor vehicles which are visible from any portion of a public highway or navigable water, as that term is defined in section 1422 of Title 10. ~~However, the term does not include a private garbage dump or a sanitary landfill which is in compliance with section 2202 of this title and the regulations of the secretary of human services.~~ It does not mean a garage where wrecked or disabled motor vehicles are stored for less than 90 days for inspection or repairs.

(8) "Legislative body" means the city council of a city, the board of selectmen of a town or the board of trustees of a village.

(9) "Main traveled way" means the portion of a highway designed for the movement of motor vehicles, shoulders, auxiliary lanes, and roadside picnic, parking, rest, and observation areas and other areas immediately adjacent and contiguous to the traveled portion of the highway and designated by the transportation board as a roadside area for the use of highway users and generally but not necessarily located within the highway right-of-way.

(10) "Motor vehicle" means any vehicle propelled or drawn by power other than muscular power, including trailers.

(11) "Notice" means by certified mail with return receipt requested.

(12) "Scrap metal processing facility" means a manufacturing business which purchases sundry types of scrap metal from various sources including the following: industrial plants, fabricators, manufacturing companies, railroads, junkyards, auto wreckers, salvage dealers, building wreckers, and plant dismantlers and sells the scrap metal in wholesale shipments directly to foundries, ductile foundries and steel foundries where the scrap metal is melted down and utilized in their manufacturing process.

(13) "Secretary" means the secretary of natural resources or the secretary's designee.

Sec. 5. 24 V.S.A. § 2242 is amended to read:

§ 2242. REQUIREMENT FOR OPERATION OR MAINTENANCE

(a) A person shall not operate, establish, or maintain a ~~junkyard~~ salvage yard unless he or she:

(1) Holds a certificate of approval for the location of the ~~junkyard~~ salvage yard; and

(2) Holds a ~~license~~ certificate of registration issued by the secretary to operate, establish, or maintain a ~~junkyard~~ salvage yard.

(b) The issuance of a certificate of registration under subsection (a) of this section shall not relieve a salvage yard from the obligation to comply with existing state and federal environmental laws and to obtain all permits required under state or federal environmental law.

Sec. 6. 24 V.S.A. § 2243 is amended to read:

§ 2243. ~~AGENCY OF TRANSPORTATION; RESPONSIBILITIES; DUTIES~~ ADMINISTRATION; DUTIES AND AUTHORITY

The agency of transportation ~~is~~ and the secretary of natural resources are designated as ~~the state agency for the purpose of~~ responsible for carrying out the provisions of this subchapter and shall have the following additional responsibilities and powers:

(1) ~~It~~ The agency of transportation or the secretary of natural resources may make such reasonable rules and regulations as ~~it deems~~ he or she deems necessary, provided such rules and regulations do not conflict with any federal laws, rules, and regulations, or the provisions of this subchapter.

(2) ~~It~~ The agency of transportation shall enter into agreements with the United States Secretary of Transportation or his or her representatives in order to designate those areas of the state which are properly zoned or used for industrial activities, and to arrange for federal cost participation.

(3) ~~It shall determine the effectiveness of the screening of any junkyard affected by this subchapter.~~

~~(4) It shall determine whether any junkyard must be screened or removed and may order such screening or any removal~~ The secretary shall adopt and enforce requirements for adequate fencing and screening of salvage yards.

~~(5) It shall approve and pay from funds appropriated for this purpose costs incurred under section 2264 of this title, and may refuse payment of all or part of such costs when it finds they are unreasonable or unnecessary.~~

~~(6)~~(4) ~~It~~ The agency of transportation may seek an injunction against ~~the establishment, operation or maintenance of a junkyard~~ a salvage yard which is ~~or will be~~ in violation of ~~this~~ the relevant provisions of this subchapter ~~and may obtain compliance with its orders for screening or removal by a petition to the superior court for the county in which the junkyard is located~~. The secretary may enforce the relevant provisions of this chapter under chapter 201 of Title 10.

~~(7) It shall conduct a continuing survey of all highways for the purpose of determining the status of junkyards affected and that the provisions of this subchapter are properly observed.~~

~~(8)~~(5) ~~It~~ The agency of transportation or the secretary may issue necessary orders, findings, and directives, and do all other things reasonably necessary and proper to carry out the purpose of this subchapter.

Sec. 7. 24 V.S.A. § 2245 is amended to read:

§ 2245. INCINERATORS, SANITARY LANDFILLS, ETC., EXCEPTED

The provisions of this subchapter shall not be construed to apply to ~~incinerators, sanitary landfills, or open dumps wholly owned or leased and operated by a municipality for the benefit of its citizens, or to any private garbage dump or any sanitary landfill which is in compliance with section 2202 of this title and the regulations of the secretary of human services~~ solid waste management facilities regulated under 10 V.S.A. chapter 159.

Sec. 8. 24 V.S.A. § 2246 is amended to read:

§ 2246. EFFECT OF LOCAL ORDINANCES

This subchapter shall not be construed to be in derogation of zoning ordinances or ordinances for the control of ~~junkyards~~ salvage yards now or hereafter established within the proper exercise of the police power granted to municipalities, if those ordinances impose stricter limitations upon ~~junkyards~~ salvage yards. If the limitations imposed by this subchapter are stricter, this subchapter shall control.

Sec. 9. 24 V.S.A. § 2247 is amended to read:

§ 2247. JUNKYARD ~~LICENSES~~ CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

The provisions of this subchapter shall not be construed to repeal or abrogate any other provisions of law authorizing or requiring a ~~license~~ certificate of registration to own, establish, operate, or maintain a ~~junkyard~~ salvage yard, but no ~~license~~ certificate of registration shall be issued in contravention of this subchapter, or continue in force after the date on which the ~~junkyard~~ salvage yard for which it is issued becomes illegal under this

subchapter regardless of the term for which the ~~license~~ certificate of registration is initially issued if the ~~junkyard~~ salvage yard is not satisfactorily screened.

Sec. 10. 24 V.S.A. § 2251 is amended to read:

§ 2251. APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF APPROVED LOCATION

Application for a certificate of approved location shall be made in writing to the legislative body of the municipality where ~~it is~~ the salvage yard is located or where it is proposed to ~~locate the junkyard~~ be located, and, in municipalities having a zoning ~~ordinance and a zoning board of adjustment~~ bylaw, subdivision regulations established under sections ~~4301-4492~~ 4301–4498 of this title, or a municipal ordinance or rule established under sections 1971–1984 of this title, the application shall be accompanied by a certificate from the ~~board of adjustment~~ legislative body or a public body designated by the legislative body. The legislative body or its designee shall find the proposed salvage yard location is not within an established district restricted against such uses or otherwise contrary to the requirements or prohibitions of such zoning ~~ordinance~~ bylaw or other municipal ordinance. The application shall contain a description of the land to be included within the ~~junkyard~~ salvage yard, which description shall be by reference to so-called permanent boundary markers.

Sec. 11. 24 V.S.A. § 2253 is amended to read:

§ 2253. LOCATION REQUIREMENTS

(a) At the time and place set for hearing, the legislative body shall hear the applicant, the owners of land abutting the facility, and all other persons wishing to be heard on the application for certificate of approval for the location of the ~~junkyard~~ salvage yard. ~~In passing upon the same, it shall take into account, after~~ The legislative body shall consider the following in determining whether to grant or deny the certificate:

(1) proof of legal ownership or the right to such use of the property by the applicant~~,~~;

(2) the nature and development of surrounding property, such as the proximity of highways and state and town roads and the feasibility of screening the proposed ~~junkyard~~ salvage yard from such highways~~,~~ and state and town roads; the proximity of ~~churches,~~ places of worship; schools~~,~~ ; hospitals~~,~~ ; existing, planned, or zoned residential areas; public buildings; or other places of public gathering; and

(3) whether or not the proposed location can be reasonably protected from affecting the public health, safety, environment, or ~~morals by reason of~~

~~offensive or unhealthy odors or smoke, or of other causes~~ from a nuisance condition.

(b)(1) A person shall not establish, operate, or maintain a ~~junkyard~~ salvage yard which is within ~~one thousand~~ 1,000 feet of the nearest edge of the right-of-way of the interstate or primary highway systems and visible from the main traveled way thereof at any season of the year.

(2) On or after July 1, 2009, no person shall establish or initiate operation of a new salvage yard within 100 feet of the nearest edge of the right-of-way of a state or town road or within 100 feet of a navigable water, as that term is defined in section 1422 of Title 10.

(c) Notwithstanding ~~any provision of this subchapter~~ subsection (b) of this section, ~~junkyards~~ salvage yards and scrap metal processing facilities~~,~~ may be operated within ~~areas adjacent to the interstate and primary highway systems, which are within one thousand feet of the nearest edge of the right-of-way~~ 1,000 feet of the nearest edge of the right-of-way of the interstate and primary highway system or within 100 feet of the nearest edge of the right-of-way of a state or town road, provided ~~they are~~ that the area in which the salvage yard is located is zoned industrial under authority of state law, or if not zoned industrial under authority of state law, ~~are~~ is used for industrial activities as determined by the board with the approval of the United States Secretary of Transportation.

Sec. 12. 24 V.S.A. § 2254 is amended to read:

§ 2254. AESTHETIC, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND COMMUNITY WELFARE CONSIDERATIONS

At the hearing regarding location of the ~~junkyard~~ salvage yard, the legislative body may also take into account the clean, wholesome and attractive environment which has been declared to be of vital importance to the continued stability and development of the tourist and recreational industry of the state and the general welfare of its citizens by considering whether or not the proposed location can be reasonably protected from having an unfavorable effect thereon. In this ~~connection~~ regard the legislative body may consider collectively the type of road servicing the ~~junkyard~~ salvage yard or from which the ~~junkyard~~ salvage yard may be seen, the natural or artificial barriers protecting the ~~junkyard~~ salvage yard from view, the proximity of the proposed ~~junkyard~~ salvage yard to established tourist and recreational areas or main access routes, thereto, proximity to neighboring residences, groundwater resources, surface waters, wetlands, drinking water supplies, consistency with an adopted town plan, as well as the reasonable availability of other suitable sites for the ~~junkyard~~ salvage yard.

Sec. 13. 24 V.S.A. § 2255 is amended to read:

§ 2255. GRANT OR DENIAL OF APPLICATION; APPEAL

(a) After the hearing the legislative body shall, within ~~two weeks~~ 30 days, make a finding as to whether or not the application should be granted, giving notice of their finding to the applicant by mail, postage prepaid, to the address given on the application.

(b) If approved, the certificate of approved location shall be ~~forthwith issued to remain in effect for not less than three nor more than~~ issued for a period not to exceed five years ~~from the following July 1.~~ and shall contain at a minimum the following conditions:

(1) Conditions requiring compliance with the screening and fencing requirements of section 2257 of this title;

(2) Approval shall be personal to the applicant and not assignable;

(3) Conditions that the legislative body deems appropriate to ensure that considerations of section 2254 of this title have been met;

(4) Any other condition that the legislative body deems appropriate to ensure the protection of public health, the environment, or safety or to ensure protection from nuisance conditions; and

(5) A condition requiring a salvage yard established or initiated prior to July 1, 2009 to be setback 100 feet from the nearest edge of a right-of-way of a state or town road or from a navigable water as that term is defined in section 1422 of Title 10, provided that if a salvage yard cannot meet the 100 feet setback requirement of this subsection, a municipality shall regulate the salvage yard as a nonconforming use, nonconforming structure, or nonconforming lot under a municipal nonconformity bylaw adopted under section 4412 of this title.

(c) Certificates of approval shall be renewed thereafter for successive periods of not ~~less than three nor~~ more than five years upon payment of the renewal fee without hearing, provided all provisions of this subchapter are complied with during the preceding period, and the ~~junkyard~~ salvage yard does not become a public nuisance under the common law.

(d) Any person ~~dissatisfied with the granting or denial of an application~~ may appeal the issuance or denial of a certificate of approved location to the ~~superior court for the county in which the proposed junkyard is located. The court by its order may affirm the action of the legislative body or direct the legislative body to grant or deny the application~~ environmental court within 30 days of the decision. No costs shall be taxed against either party upon such appeal.

Sec. 14. 24 V.S.A § 2257 is amended to read:

§ 2257. SCREENING REQUIREMENTS; FENCING

(a) ~~Junkyards~~ A salvage yard shall be screened by a fence or vegetation which effectively screens it from public view ~~from the highway~~ and which complies with the rules of the secretary relative to the screening and fencing of salvage yards, and shall have a gate which shall be closed~~, except when entering or departing the yard~~ after business hours.

(b) Fences and artificial means used for screening purposes as hereafter provided shall be maintained neatly and in good repair. They shall not be used for advertising signs or other displays which are visible from the main traveled way of a highway or state or town road.

(c) All junk stored or deposited in a ~~junkyard~~ salvage yard shall be kept within the enclosure, except while being transported to or from the ~~junkyard~~ salvage yard. All wrecking or other work on the junk shall be accomplished within the enclosure.

(d) Where the topography, natural growth of timber, or other natural barrier ~~screen~~ screens the ~~junkyard~~ salvage yard from view in part, the ~~agency~~ legislative body shall upon granting the ~~license,~~ certificate of approved location require the applicant to screen only those parts of the ~~junkyard~~ salvage yard not ~~so~~ screened.

~~(e) A junkyard prohibited by section 2253(b) of this title which is lawfully established after July 1, 1969 shall be screened or removed at the time it becomes nonconforming~~ A legislative body may inspect a salvage yard in order to determine compliance with the requirements of this chapter and a certificate of approved location issued under this chapter. A municipality may request that the secretary initiate an enforcement action against a salvage yard for violation of the requirements of this subchapter or statute or regulation within the authority of the secretary.

Sec. 15. 24 V.S.A. § 2261 is amended to read:

§ 2261. APPLICATION

Application for a ~~license to operate, maintain, or establish~~ certificate of registration for a ~~junkyard~~ salvage yard shall be made in writing to the ~~agency~~ secretary upon a form prescribed by ~~it~~ the secretary.

Sec. 16. 24 V.S.A. § 2262 is amended to read:

§ 2262. ELIGIBILITY

The ~~agency~~ secretary shall issue a ~~license if it finds~~ certificate of registration upon finding:

(1) The applicant is able to comply with the provisions of this subchapter.

(2) The applicant has filed a currently valid certificate of approval of location with the ~~agency~~ secretary.

(3) ~~The junkyard will not adversely affect the public health, welfare, or safety and will not constitute a nuisance at common law.~~

~~(4)~~ The applicant has complied with any regulations of the ~~agency~~ secretary issued under section 2243 of this title and with screening or fencing requirements which, under limitations of the surrounding terrain, are capable of feasibly and effectively screening the ~~junkyard~~ salvage yard from view of the main traveled way of all highways.

Sec. 17. 24 V.S.A. § 2264 is amended to read:

~~§ 2264. COMPENSATION~~

~~Notwithstanding that this subchapter is established under the state's police power for the general welfare and public good, just compensation shall be paid to an owner affected for his reasonable and necessary costs incurred for the landscaping or other adequate screening, or the removal, relocation, or disposal of the following junkyards affected by this subchapter:~~

~~(1) Those lawfully in existence on July 1, 1969.~~

~~(2) Those lawfully established after July 1, 1969 but which, because of a change in status of an existing highway, or the establishment, relocation, or change in grade of the highway are brought within the prohibitions of this subchapter.~~

Sec. 18. 24 V.S.A. § 2281 is amended to read:

§ 2281. INJUNCTIVE RELIEF; OTHER REMEDIES

(a) In addition to the penalty in section 2282 of this title, ~~the agency or~~ the legislative body may seek a temporary restraining order, preliminary injunction, or permanent injunction against the establishment, operation, or maintenance of a ~~junkyard~~ salvage yard which is ~~or will be~~ in violation of ~~this act~~ the relevant municipal requirements of this subchapter and may obtain compliance with ~~its orders for screening~~ the relevant municipal requirements of this subchapter and the terms of a certificate of approved location issued under this subchapter by complaint to the ~~superior~~ environmental court for the county in which the ~~junkyard~~ salvage yard is located.

(b) In addition to the penalty in section 2282 of this title, the agency of transportation may seek appropriate injunctive relief in the superior court to enforce the provisions of this subchapter within its regulatory authority.

Sec. 19. 24 V.S.A. § 2283 is amended to read:

§ 2283. APPEALS

After exhausting the right of administrative appeal to the board under section 5(d)(5) of Title 19, a person aggrieved by any order, act or decision of the agency of transportation may appeal to the superior court, and all proceedings shall be de novo. Any person, including the agency of transportation, may appeal to the supreme court from a judgment or ruling of the superior court. Appeals of acts or decisions of the secretary of natural resources or a legislative body of a municipality under this subchapter shall be appealed to the environmental court under 10 V.S.A. § 8503.

Sec. 20. 10 V.S.A. § 8003(a) is amended to read:

(a) The secretary may take action under this chapter to enforce the following statutes:

* * *

(16) 10 V.S.A. chapter 162, relating to the Texas Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Compact;

(17) 10 V.S.A. § 2625, relating to heavy cutting of timber; ~~and~~

(18) 10 V.S.A. chapter 164, relating to comprehensive mercury management; and

(19) 24 V.S.A. chapter 61, subchapter 10, relating to salvage yards.

Sec. 21. 10 V.S.A. § 8503 is amended to read:

§ 8503. APPLICABILITY

(a) This chapter shall govern all appeals of an act or decision of the secretary, excluding enforcement actions under chapters 201 and 211 of this title and rulemaking, under the following authorities and under the rules adopted under those authorities:

(1) The following provisions of this title:

* * *

(2) 29 V.S.A. chapter 11 (management of lakes and ponds).

(3) 24 V.S.A. chapter 61, subchapter 10 (relating to salvage yards).

* * *

(f) This chapter shall govern all appeals of acts or decisions of the legislative body of a municipality arising under 24 V.S.A. chapter 61, subchapter 10, relating to the municipal certificate of approved location for salvage yards.

Sec. 22. TRANSITION

(a) For facilities holding a license for a junkyard issued prior to the effective date of this act, the license shall remain in effect until the expiration of the license. No rule adopted by the secretary of natural resources shall impose new siting criteria on existing licensed and operating facilities unless the location of a facility creates a threat to public health or the environment or creates a nuisance.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the functions, authorities, and responsibilities of the agency of transportation regarding the licensing of junkyards are transferred to the agency of natural resources. Any rules adopted by the agency of transportation regarding the licensing and operation of junkyards shall remain in effect as if adopted by the agency of natural resources, and any reference to the agency of transportation or the transportation board in such rules shall be interpreted to mean the secretary of natural resources or the agency of natural resources.

(c) A municipal ordinance addressing or referring to the term "junkyard" shall be deemed to refer to the term "salvage yard" for the purpose of municipal implementation and enforcement of the requirements of 24 V.S.A. chapter 61, subchapter 10 relating to municipal regulation of salvage yards, provided that at the next revision of the town plan, the municipal ordinance is amended to be consistent with state law.

Sec. 23. AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES REPORT ON THE REGULATION OF SALVAGE YARDS

On or before January 15, 2010, the secretary of natural resources shall submit to the house and senate committees on natural resources and energy and the house committee on fish, wildlife and water resources a proposed program for the regulation and permitting of salvage yards by the agency of natural resources. The report shall include:

(1) A summary of how salvage yards are regulated in the state, including the number of salvage yards licensed by the state; an estimate of the number of unlicensed salvage yards in the state; and the stormwater, groundwater, solid waste, air emission, and other environmental and land use requirements that a salvage yard is required to meet.

(2) A summary of how other New England or northeastern states regulate salvage yards, including whether any states regulate salvage yards under a general permit.

(3) A recommendation of how to regulate all environmental requirements for salvage yards under one agency of natural resources program,

including whether the agency recommends the use of a general permit for salvage yards that incorporates stormwater, groundwater, solid waste, air emission, and other environmental and land use requirements.

(4) A recommendation for how to regulate the storing or keeping of salvage motor vehicles for noncommercial purposes, including a threshold number of stored or kept salvage motor vehicles that would trigger a permit or registration requirement.

(5) Environmental standards for the operation of salvage yards, including management practices or requirements for the control of stormwater runoff, control of air emissions, activities in or near wetlands, and activities in close proximity to groundwater resources or potable water supplies.

(6) An estimate of the funding, staffing, and other resources that would be required to implement any regulatory program recommended by the agency under this section.

(7) A recommended source for funding implementation, administration, and enforcement of the program or programs recommended by the agency under this section, including a recommendation of whether to expand or increase the solid waste franchise tax under 32 V.S.A. § 5952 to apply to salvage yards and whether to require a salvage yard to pay a fee under 3 V.S.A. § 2822(j).

(8) Draft legislation or draft rules that would be required to implement the recommendation under this section for the regulation of salvage yards by the agency of natural resources, including draft legislation to implement the agency's recommendation for funding the regulation of salvage yards.

Sec. 24. AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES STAFF POSITION

The agency of natural resources shall assign at least one staff member employed by the agency as of the effective date of this act to implement and enforce the requirements for salvage yards under 24 V.S.A. chapter 61 and to implement a program under which the agency shall perform a multidisciplinary review of salvage yard compliance with state and federal environmental law.

Sec. 25. REPEAL OF SUNSET OF SCRAP METAL PROCESSOR REQUIREMENTS

Sec. 12 of No. 195 of the Acts of the 2007 Adj. Sess. (2008) (sunset of scrap metal processor requirements for identification of persons selling scrap metal) is repealed.

Sec. 26. 10 V.S.A. § 7106(j) is amended to read:

(j) ~~No later than October 1, 2006, each manufacturer required to label by this section shall certify to the agency that it has developed a labeling plan for its mercury-added products that complies with this section, and that this labeling plan shall be implemented for products offered for final sale, sold at a final sale, or distributed in Vermont after July 1, 2007. The labeling plan shall include detailed descriptions of the products involved and the label size, font size, material, wording, location, and attachment method for each product and for the product packaging. The plan shall include how prior to sale notification will be provided, if required. The plan, together with the certification, must be submitted to the agency and the multistate clearinghouse for approval. If a manufacturer has an approved certified labeling plan on file with the agency, the manufacturer must provide an update no later than October 1, 2006 identifying changes, if any, to the product or manufacturer's contact information and shall include all information required in this section. The update must be submitted in writing to the agency and identified as an amendment to the plan. Any changes in labeling methods for products or product categories already approved under the existing plan in order to comply with new labeling requirements must be submitted and reviewed by the agency for approval~~ A manufacturer who offers for final sale, sells at a final sale, or distributes a product subject to the labeling requirements of this section shall certify to the secretary, on a form provided by the secretary, that the label conforms to the requirements of subsection (d) of this section, subdivision (h)(3)(A) or subdivision (h)(3)(B) of this section.

Sec. 27. 10 V.S.A. § 1672(f) is amended to read:

(f) Nothing in this chapter is intended to limit the authority of the public service board under the provisions on Title 30. ~~The secretary shall solicit the concurrence of the public service board when proposing rules under subdivisions (b)(2) through (5) of this section, as applicable to water companies regulated under Title 30. When the secretary and the public service board concur, the rules shall be adopted jointly.~~

Sec. 28. WATER SUPPLY RULEMAKING

The failure of the secretary to solicit concurrence from the public service board under subsection 1672(f) of Title 10 shall not affect the validity of any rule adopted under chapter 56 of Title 10 prior to July 1, 2009.

Sec. 29. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on July 1, 2009.

**House Proposal of Amendment**

**S. 129**

An act relating to containing health care costs by decreasing variability in health care spending and utilization.

The House proposes to the Senate to amend the bill by striking all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

* * * Variation in Health Care Utilization * * *

Sec. 1. STUDY OF HEALTH CARE UTILIZATION

(a)(1) The commissioner of banking, insurance, securities, and health care administration shall analyze variations in the use of health care provided both by hospitals and by physicians treating Vermont residents as measured across the appropriate geographic unit or units. The commissioner shall contract with the Vermont program for quality in health care (VPQHC) pursuant to 18 V.S.A. § 9416 and may contract or consult with other qualified professionals or entities as needed to assist in the analysis and recommendations. To the extent possible, the analysis shall include information already available in medical literature and the Vermont quality report.

(2) The purpose of the analysis is to identify treatments or procedures for which the utilization rate varies significantly among geographic regions within Vermont, where the utilization rates are changing faster in one geographic region than another, to determine the reasons for the variations and changes in utilization, and to recommend solutions to contain health care costs by appropriately reducing variation, including by promoting the use of equally or more effective, lower-cost treatments and therapies provided by all health care professionals licensed in the state. The commissioner may examine the utilization rates of comparable, out-of-state hospitals or entities and regions if necessary to complete this analysis.

(3) The secretary of human services shall collaborate with the commissioner of banking, insurance, securities, and health care administration in the analysis required by this section. To the extent that the agency has data to contribute to the analysis that may not be shared directly, the agency shall provide the analysis to the commissioner of banking, insurance, securities, and health care administration.

(4) The commissioner and the secretary may begin the analysis with the following services:

(A) whose utilization is governed largely by patient preference, including:

(i) cataract surgery;

(ii) joint replacement;

(iii) back surgery; and

(iv) elective cardiac and vascular procedures.

(B) whose utilization appears to be governed largely by the available supply of the service, including:

(i) total physician visits, including to specialists and primary care physicians;

(ii) medical admissions to hospitals, including number of inpatient days and outpatient visits, including emergency room visits;

(iii) ambulatory-sensitive conditions;

(iv) advanced imaging;

(v) diagnostic tests; and

(vi) minor procedures.

(b)(1) In fiscal year 2010, the commissioner of banking, insurance, securities, and health care administration shall collect the same amount under subsection 9416(c) of Title 18 as was collected in state fiscal year 2009 for the expenses incurred under that section.

(2) In fiscal year 2010, the commissioner of banking, insurance, securities, and health care administration may redistribute up to $150,000.00 of the amount collected under subsection 9416(c) of Title 18 in order to ensure that the analyses and report required by this section are completed.

(c) No later than January 15, 2010, the secretary of human services and the commissioner of banking, insurance, securities, and health care administration shall provide a report to the house committee on health care and the senate committee on health and welfare containing a summary of their analysis of health care utilization, including explanations for variations or increases in spending and recommendations for containing health care costs by reducing variation, including promoting the use of equally or more effective lower cost treatment alternatives, prevention, or other methods of appropriately changing utilization.

Sec. 2. UTILIZATION REVIEW AND REMEDIATION PLAN

No later than January 15, 2010, using the analysis required in Sec. 1 of this act as the primary source of analysis, the commissioner of banking, insurance, securities, and health care administration shall consult with the Vermont

Association of Hospitals and Health Systems, Inc., the Vermont Medical Society, insurers, and others to recommend:

(1) A process to ensure appropriate utilization in treatments or procedures across Vermont, including:

(A) identifying inappropriately low or high utilization in a geographic region for which there is a method of changing utilization;

(B) prioritizing variation identified in a geographic region by considering the impact a change in inappropriately low or high variations could have on cost or quality and the potential to develop strategies to rectify inappropriate variations;

(C) determining the causes of inappropriately low or high utilization identified pursuant to the process developed under this subdivision in a particular geographic region;

(D) providing the information gathered pursuant to the process developed under this subdivision to the health care professionals and facilities in the geographic region and in a publicly available format; and

(E) monitoring the health care professionals and facilities in the geographic region's progress.

(2) Modifications, if any, to existing regulatory processes, including the certificate of need process or the annual hospital budget process.

(3) Solutions to reduce inappropriate low or high utilization, including initiatives to improve public health and change reimbursement methodologies.

(4) Incentives for hospitals and health care professionals to change inappropriately low or high utilization.

* * * Administrative Cost* * *

Sec. 3. HEALTH PLAN ADMINISTRATIVE COST REPORT

(a) No later than December 15, 2009, the commissioner of banking, insurance, securities, and health care administration, in collaboration with the secretary of human services and the commissioner of human resources, shall provide a health plan administrative cost report to the health care reform commission, the house committee on health care, and the senate committee on health and welfare.

(b) The report shall:

(1) identify a common methodology based on the current rules for insurer reports to the department of banking, insurance, securities, and health

care administration for calculating costs of administering a health plan in order to provide useful comparisons between the administrative costs of:

(A) private insurers;

(B) entities administering self-insured health plans, including the state employees' and retirees' health benefit plans; and

(C) offices or departments in the agency of human services; and

(2) compare administrative costs across the entities in Vermont providing health benefit plans.

* * * Shared Decision-making * * *

Sec. 4. SHARED DECISION-MAKING DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

(a) No later than January 15, 2010, the secretary of administration or designee shall present a plan to the house committees on health care and on human services and the senate committee on health and welfare for a shared decision-making demonstration project to be integrated with the Blueprint for Health. The purpose of shared decision-making shall be to improve communication between patients and health care professionals about equally or more effective treatment options where the determining factor in choosing a treatment is the patient's preference. The secretary shall consider existing resources and systems in Vermont as well as other shared decision-making models. The plan shall analyze potential barriers to health care professionals participating in shared decision-making, including existing law on informed consent, and recommend solutions or incentives to encourage participation by health care professionals in the demonstration project.

(b) "Shared decision-making" means a process in which the health care professional and patient or patient's representative discuss the patient's health condition or disease, the treatment options available for that condition or disease, the benefits and harms of each treatment option, information on the limits of scientific knowledge on patient outcomes from the treatment options, and the patient's values and preferences for treatment with the use of a patient decision aid.

* * *Health Care Quality* * *

Sec. 5. BISHCA; REVIEW OF HEALTH QUALITY INITIATIVES

(a) The commissioner of banking, insurance, securities, and health care administration, in collaboration with the Vermont program for quality in health care, shall conduct a review of health care quality organizations in other states and countries to identify and evaluate quality improvement strategies, initiatives, and best practices. The review shall determine how other

jurisdictions conduct health care quality reviews, including what types of organizations are providing health care quality analysis, the content of the analysis, the methods used by the organization to do the analysis, and other relevant information.

(b) No later than January 15, 2010, the commissioner shall provide a report to the house committee on health care and the senate committee on health and welfare including its findings, a comparison of Vermont's program with other jurisdictions, and any recommendations for modifying the program.

* * * Accountable Care Organization Pilot Project * * *

Sec. 6. ACCOUNTABLE CARE ORGANIZATION WORK GROUP

(a) It is the intent of the general assembly that all Vermonters receive affordable and appropriate health care at the appropriate time, and that health care costs be contained over time. In order to achieve this goal and to ensure the success of health care reform, it is essential to pursue innovative approaches to a system of health care delivery that integrates health care at a community level and contains costs through community-based payment reform, such as developing an accountable care organization. It is also the intent of the general assembly to ensure sufficient state involvement and action in designing and implementing an accountable care organization in order to comply with federal anti-trust provisions by replacing competition between payers and others with state regulation and supervision.

(b)(1)(A) The commission on health care reform shall convene a work group to support the development of an application by at least one Vermont network of community health care providers for participation in a national accountable care organization (ACO) state learning collaborative sponsored by the Dartmouth Institute for Health Policy and Clinical Practice and the Brookings Institution with the intent that at least one ACO pilot project be implemented in Vermont no later than July 1, 2010. The network of community health care providers shall include primary care professionals, specialists, hospitals, and other health care providers and entities.

(B) An accountable care organization is an entity that enables networks of community health care providers to become accountable for the overall costs and quality of care for the population they jointly serve and to share in the savings created by improving quality and slowing spending growth as described in *Fostering Accountable Health Care: Moving Forward in Medicare* by Fisher et al, Health Affairs w219, 2009.

(2) The commission shall research other opportunities to create proposals to establish an ACO pilot project or another similar payment reform pilot project, which may become available through participation in a

demonstration waiver in Medicare, payment reform in Medicare, national health care reform, or other federal changes that support the development of accountable care organizations.

(c)(1) The commission shall solicit participation in the work group from a broad group of interested stakeholders, including the secretary of administration or designee, the commissioner of banking, insurance, securities, and health care administration or designee, the director of the office of Vermont health access or designee, representatives of private insurers, employers, consumers, and representatives of health care professionals and facilities interested in participating in the ACO pilot project.

(2) To the extent required to avoid federal anti-trust violations, the commissioner of banking, insurance, securities, and health care administration shall facilitate and supervise the participation of health care professionals, health care facilities, and insurers in the planning and implementation of an accountable care organization. The department shall ensure that the application includes sufficient state supervision over these entities to comply with federal anti-trust provisions. The department shall propose to the commission any legislation necessary for implementation of the ACO pilot project.

(3) The director of the office of Vermont health access shall propose to the commission a plan for including Medicaid, VHAP, and Dr. Dynasaur in the accountable care organization, including a model for recapturing a portion of anticipated savings from participation in an ACO which would be reinvested with health care professionals and facilities. Notwithstanding section 1901 of Title 33, the commission, with consultation from the health access committee may approve the director of Vermont health access' plan for including Medicaid, VHAP, and Dr. Dynasaur in the ACO pilot project if it is necessary for the director to apply for the waiver amendment outside of the legislative session to ensure implementation of the ACO pilot project no later than July 1, 2010.

(d) The work group shall:

(1) identify local community health care professional and facility networks interested in participating in the ACO pilot project and assist them in qualifying as a site;

(2) develop a financial model for the community provider network involved in the accountable care organization to estimate the fiscal impact of the ACO pilot project on payers, the local community health care professional and facility network, and the state, including a model for recapturing a portion

of anticipated savings from participation in an ACO which would be reinvested with health care professionals and facilities; and

(3) ensure that the ACO pilot project proposal is coordinated with the Blueprint for Health, existing medical home projects, and shared decision-making pilot projects.

(e) No later than January 15, 2010, the commission on health care reform shall report to the house committees on health care and human services and the senate committee on health and welfare on the ACO state learning collaborative application, the status of the development of an application by a Vermont network of health care providers, and any proposed legislation necessary for the implementation of the ACO pilot project.

(f) The work group shall cease to exist on January 1, 2011.

Sec. 7. ACCOUNTABLE CARE ORGANIZATION PILOT; MEDICAID WAIVER

If the plan provided for under Sec. 6(c)(3) of this act is approved by the commission on health care reform, the director of Vermont health access shall apply to the Centers on Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) for an amendment to the Global Commitment for Health Medicaid Section 1115 waiver to allow for participation in a national accountable care organization state learning collaborative sponsored by the Dartmouth Institute for Health Policy and Clinical Practice and the Brookings Institution.

* * * Health Care Administration * * *

Sec. 8. 18 V.S.A. § 9401 is amended to read:

§ 9401. POLICY

(a) It is the policy of the state of Vermont to ~~insure~~ ensure that all residents have access to quality health services at costs that are affordable. To achieve this policy it is necessary that the state ensure the quality of health care services provided in Vermont and, until health care systems are successful in controlling their costs and resources, to oversee cost containment.

(b) It is further the policy of the state of Vermont that the health care system should:

(1) Maintain and improve the quality of health care services offered to Vermonters.

(2) ~~Promote market or other~~ Utilize planning, market, and other mechanisms that contain or reduce increases in the cost of delivering services so that health care costs do not consume a disproportionate share of

Vermonters' incomes or the moneys available for other services required to insure the health, safety, and welfare of Vermonters.

(3) Encourage regional and local participation in decisions about health care delivery, financing, and provider supply.

(4) ~~Promote market or other~~ Utilize planning, market, and other mechanisms that will achieve rational allocation of health care resources in the state.

(5) Facilitate universal access to preventive and medically necessary health care.

(6) Support efforts to integrate mental health and substance abuse services with overall medical care.

Sec. 9. 18 V.S.A. § 9402 is amended to read:

§ 9402. DEFINITIONS

* * *

(6) "Health care facility" means all institutions, whether public or private, proprietary or nonprofit, which offer diagnosis, treatment, inpatient, or ambulatory care to two or more unrelated persons, and the buildings in which those services are offered. The term shall not apply to any facility operated by religious groups relying solely on spiritual means through prayer or healing, but includes all institutions included in subdivision ~~9432(7)~~ 9432(10) of this title, except health maintenance organizations.

* * *

(10) "Health resource allocation plan" means the plan ~~developed~~ adopted by the commissioner ~~and adopted by the governor~~ of banking, insurance, securities, and health care administration under section 9405 of this title.

(11) "Home health agency" means a for-profit or ~~not-for-profit~~ nonprofit health care facility providing part-time or intermittent skilled nursing services and at least one of the following other therapeutic services made available on a visiting basis, in a place of residence used as a patient's home: physical, speech, or occupational therapy; medical social services; home health aide services; or other non-nursing therapeutic services, including the services of nutritionists, dieticians, psychologists, and licensed mental health counselors.

* * *

(13) "Hospital" means an acute care hospital licensed under chapter 43 of this title ~~and falling within one of the following four distinct categories, as defined by the commissioner by rule:~~

~~(A) Category A1: tertiary teaching hospitals.~~

~~(B) Category A2: regional medical centers.~~

~~(C) Category A3: community hospital systems.~~

~~(D) Category A4: critical access hospitals~~.

* * *

* * * Certificate of Need * * *

Sec. 10. 18 V.S.A. § 9434 is amended to read:

§ 9434. CERTIFICATE OF NEED; GENERAL RULES

(a) A health care facility other than a hospital shall not develop, or have developed on its behalf a new health care project without issuance of a certificate of need by the commissioner. For purposes of this subsection, a "new health care project" includes the following:

* * *

(5) The offering of a health care service or technology having an annual operating expense which exceeds $500,000.00 for either of the next two budgeted fiscal years, if the service or technology was not offered or employed, either on a fixed or a mobile basis, by the health care facility within the previous three fiscal years.

(6) The construction, development, purchase, lease, or other establishment of an ambulatory surgical center.

* * *

Sec. 11. 18 V.S.A. § 9440(c)(2) is amended to read:

(c) The application process shall be as follows:

* * *

(2)(A) Prior to filing an application for a certificate of need, an applicant shall file an adequate letter of intent with the commissioner no less than 30 days or, in the case of review cycle applications under section 9439 of this title, no less than 45 days prior to the date on which the application is to be filed. The letter of intent shall form the basis for determining the applicability of this subchapter to the proposed expenditure or action. A letter of intent shall become invalid if an application is not filed within six months of the date that

the letter of intent is received or, in the case of review cycle applications under section 9439 of this title, within such time limits as the commissioner shall establish by rule. Except for requests for expedited review under subdivision (5) of this subsection, public notice of such letters of intent shall be provided in newspapers having general circulation in the region of the state affected by the letter of intent. The notice shall identify the applicant, the proposed new health care project, and the date by which a competing application or petition to intervene must be filed. In addition, a copy of the public notice shall be sent to the clerk of the municipality in which the health care facility is located. Upon receipt, the clerk shall post the notice in or near the clerk's office and in at least two other public places in the municipality.

(B) Applicants who agree that their proposals are subject to jurisdiction pursuant to section 9434 of this title shall not be required to file a letter of intent pursuant to subdivision (A) of this subdivision (2) and may file an application without further process. Public notice of the application shall be provided upon filing as provided for in subdivision (A) of this subdivision (2) for letters of intent.

Sec. 12. 18 V.S.A. § 9443 is amended to read:

§ 9443. EXPIRATION OF CERTIFICATES OF NEED

~~The commissioner shall adopt rules providing for the expiration of certificates of need.~~

(a) Unless otherwise specified in the certificate of need, a project shall be implemented within five years or the certificate shall be invalid.

(b) No later than 180 days before the expiration date of a certificate of need, an applicant that has not yet implemented the project approved in the certificate of need may petition the commissioner for an extension of the implementation period. The commissioner may grant an extension in his or her discretion.

(c) Certificates of need shall expire on the date the commissioner accepts the final implementation report filed in connection with the project implemented pursuant to the certificate.

(d) An action or expenditure that is related to a service or expenditure that was the subject of a certificate of need shall not be considered a material or nonmaterial change to that project if the original certificate of need expired, as provided in this section, at least two years before the action is proposed. The proposed action shall require a certificate of need only if the change itself would be considered a new health care project under section 9434 of this title.

Sec. 13. 18 V.S.A. § 9432 is amended to read:

§ 9432. DEFINITIONS

As used in this subchapter:

* * *

(2) "Annual operating expense" means that expense which, by generally accepted accounting principles, is incurred by a new health care service during the first fiscal year in which the service is in full operation after completion of the project.

~~(2)~~(3) "Applicant" means a person who has submitted an application or proposal requesting issuance of a certificate of need.

~~(3)~~(4) "Bed capacity" means the number of licensed beds operated by the facility under its most current license under chapter 43 of this title and of facilities under chapter 71 of Title 33.

~~(4)~~(5) "Capital expenditure" means an expenditure for the plant or equipment which is not properly chargeable as an expense of operation and maintenance and includes acquisition by purchase, donation, leasehold expenditure, or lease which is treated as capital expense in accordance to the accounting standards established for lease expenditures by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, calculated over the length of the lease for plant or equipment, and includes assets having an expected life of at least three years. A capital expenditure includes the cost of studies, surveys, designs, plans, working drawings, specifications and other activities essential to the acquisition, improvement, expansion, or replacement of the plant and equipment.

~~(5)~~(6) "Construction" means actual commencement of any construction or fabrication of any new building, or addition to any existing facility, or any expenditure relating to the alteration, remodeling, renovation, modernization, improvement, relocation, repair, or replacement of a health care facility, including expenditures necessary for compliance with life and health safety codes.

~~(6)~~(7) "To develop," when used in connection with health services, means to undertake activities which on their completion will result in the offer of a new health care project, or the incurring of a financial obligation in relation to the offering of a service.

~~(7)~~(8) "Health care facility" means all persons or institutions, including mobile facilities, whether public or private, proprietary or not for profit, which offer diagnosis, treatment, inpatient, or ambulatory care to two or more unrelated persons, and the buildings in which those services are offered. The term shall not apply to any institution operated by religious groups relying

solely on spiritual means through prayer for healing, but shall include but is not limited to:

* * *

~~(8)~~(9) "Health care provider" means a person, partnership, corporation, facility, or institution, licensed or certified or authorized by law to provide professional health care service in this state to an individual during that individual's medical care, treatment, or confinement.

~~(9)~~(10) "Health services" mean activities and functions of a health care facility that are directly related to care, treatment, or diagnosis of patients.

(11) "Material change" means a change to a health care project for which a certificate of need has been issued which:

(A) constitutes a new health care project as defined in section 9434 of this title; or

(B) increases the total costs of the project by more than 10 percent of the approved amount.

(12) "Nonmaterial change" means a modification that does not meet the cost threshold of a material change as defined in subdivision (11) of this section, but otherwise modifies the kind, scope, or capacity of a project for which a certificate of need has been granted under this subchapter.

~~(10)~~(13) "Obligation" means an obligation for a capital expenditure which is deemed to have been incurred by or on behalf of a health care facility or health maintenance organization.

~~(11)~~(14) "To offer," when used in connection with health services, means that a health care provider holds itself out as capable of providing, or as having the means for the provision of, specified health services.

~~(12) "Annual operating expense" means that expense which, by generally accepted accounting principles, is incurred by a new health care service during the first fiscal year in which the service is in full operation after completion of the project.~~

Sec. 14. 18 V.S.A. § 9444 is amended to read:

§ 9444. REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATES; MATERIAL CHANGE

(a) The commissioner may revoke a certificate of need for substantial noncompliance with the scope of the project as designated in the application, or for failure to comply with the conditions set forth in the certificate of need granted by the commissioner.

(b)(1) In the event that after a project has been approved, its proponent wishes to materially change ~~the scope or cost of~~ the approved project, all such changes are subject to review under this subchapter. ~~If a change itself would be considered a new health care project as defined in section 9434 of this title, it shall be considered as material. If the change itself would not be considered a new health care project as defined in section 9434 of this title, the commissioner may decide not to review the change and shall notify the applicant and all parties of such decision. Where the commissioner decides not to review a change, such change will be deemed to have been granted a certificate of need.~~

(2) Applicants shall notify the commissioner of a nonmaterial change to the approved project. If the commissioner decides to review a nonmaterial change, he or she may provide for any necessary process, including a public hearing, before approval. Where the commissioner decides not to review a change, such change will be deemed to have been granted a certificate of need.

* * *CONSUMER INFORMATION* * *

Sec. 15. 18 V.S.A. § 9410(a)(2)(A) is amended to read:

(2)(A) The program authorized by this section shall include a consumer health care price and quality information system designed to make available to consumers transparent health care price information, quality information, and such other information as the commissioner determines is necessary to empower individuals, including uninsured individuals, to make economically sound and medically appropriate decisions. On the front page of Vermont's state government website, the secretary of administration or designee shall prominently post a link, worded in a clear and understandable manner, to the price and quality information for consumers. The price and quality information shall be available in an easy-to-use format that is understandable to the average consumer.

Sec. 16. IMPLEMENTATION

Sec. 12 of this act, amending section 9443 of Title 18, shall apply to certificates of need issued on or after July 1, 2009.

and that, upon passage, the title of the bill shall read "An act relating to containing health care costs"

**Report of Committee of Conference**

**H. 91**

An act relating to technical corrections to the juvenile judicial proceedings act of 2008.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Committee of Conference to which were referred the disagreeing votes of the two Houses upon House Bill entitled:

**H. 91.** An act relating to technical corrections to the juvenile judicial proceedings.

Respectfully report that they have met and considered the same and recommend that the that the Senate recede from its proposal of amendment, and that the bill be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. 15 V.S.A. § 1107 is amended to read:

§ 1107. FILING ORDERS WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL; DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY PROTECTION ORDER DATABASE

(a) Police departments, sheriff's departments, and state police district offices shall establish procedures for filing abuse prevention orders issued under this chapter, chapter 69 of Title 33, chapter 178 of Title 12, protective orders relating to contact with a child issued under section 5115 of Title 33, and foreign abuse prevention orders and for making their personnel aware of the existence and contents of such orders.

(b) Any court in this state that issues an abuse prevention order under section 1104 or 1103 of this chapter, or that files a foreign abuse prevention order in accordance with subsection 1108(d) of this chapter, or that issues a protective order relating to contact with a child under section 5115 of Title 33, shall transmit a copy of the order to the department of public safety protection order database.

Sec. 2. 33 V.S.A. § 5123 is added to read:

§ 5123. TRANSPORTATION OF A CHILD

(a) The commissioner of the department for children and families shall ensure that all reasonable and appropriate measures consistent with public safety are made to transport or escort a child subject to this chapter in a manner that:

(1) reasonably avoids physical and psychological trauma;

(2) respects the privacy of the child; and

(3) represents the least restrictive means necessary for the safety of the child.

(b) The commissioner of the department for children and families shall have the authority to select the person or persons who may transport a child under the commissioner's care and custody.

(c) The commissioner shall assure supervisory review of every decision to transport a child using mechanical restraints. When transportation with restraints for a particular child is approved, the reasons for the approval shall be documented in writing.

(d) It is the policy of the state of Vermont that mechanical restraints are not routinely used on children subject to this chapter unless circumstances dictate that such methods are necessary.

Sec. 3. 33 V.S.A. § 5232 is amended to read:

§ 5232. DISPOSITION ORDER

(a) If a child is found to be a delinquent child, the court shall make such orders at disposition as may provide for:

(1) the child's supervision, care, and rehabilitation;

(2) the protection of the community;

(3) accountability to victims and the community for offenses committed; and

(4) the development of competencies to enable the child to become a responsible and productive member of the community.

(b) In carrying out the purposes outlined in subsection (a) of this section, the court may:

* * *

(6) Issue an order of permanent guardianship pursuant to section 2664 of Title 14.

* * *

Sec. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect upon passage.

Sen. Alice W. Nitka
Sen. Richard W. Sears, Jr.
*Committee on the part of the Senate*

Rep. Sandy Hass
Rep. Patricia A. O'Donnell
Rep. Ann D. Pugh

*Committee on the part of the House*

**Senate Resolution for Action**

**S.R. 13**

Senate resolution urging the Agency of Natural Resources to retain delegated authority to administer the federal Clean Water Act in Vermont.

(For text of Resolution, see Senate Journal of May 4, 2009, page 1354)

**NOTICE CALENDAR**

**Favorable**

**H. 297**

An act relating to approval of the adoption of the charter of the Morristown Corners Water Corporation.

**Reported favorably by Senator White for the Committee on Government Operations.**

(Committee vote: 4-0-1)

(For House amendments, see House Journal of April 17, 2009, page 778)

**Favorable with Proposal of Amendment**

**H. 192**

An act relating to electronic benefit machines for farmers' markets.

**Reported favorably with recommendation of proposal of amendment by Senator Kittell for the Committee on Agriculture.**

The Committee recommends that the Senate propose to the House to amend the bill by adding three new Secs. to read as follows:

Sec. 2. MILK AND MEAT PILOT PROGRAM

(a) The commissioner of education, the secretary of agriculture, food and markets, and the secretary of human services shall work with Vermont's congressional delegation to design the reauthorization of the federal Child Nutrition Act to create a milk and meat pilot program in Vermont. The pilot program should be designed to:

(1) test the feasibility of and options for centralized statewide purchasing of local milk and meat for school meals; and

(2) offer technical assistance and training to school staff regarding sourcing, use, storage, and preparation of local foods.

(b) On or before January 15, 2010, the commissioner and secretaries shall report to the senate and house committees on agriculture on the success of their negotiations with the congressional delegation.

Sec. 3. FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLE GRANT PROGRAM; TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

(a) The department of education has received funding through the federal fresh fruit and vegetable grant program to increase the consumption of fresh fruit and vegetables and promote the nutritional health of schoolchildren. However, some of the schools receiving these funds have been unable to maximize their use due to lack of storage equipment, staff to administer the programs, staff to process the foods, or knowledge about how to optimize consumption of the fresh foods by young children. Therefore, the general assembly hereby directs the department of education to examine ARRA funds it will receive in fiscal year 2010 to determine if any may be used to provide the resources or technical assistance to schools that will help them maximize the purchase and use of local fruits and vegetables under the fresh fruit and vegetable grant program.

(b) On or before January 15, 2010, the commissioner of education shall report to the senate and house committees on agriculture on the success of finding and using funds to help to implement the fresh fruit and vegetable grant program.

Sec. 4. 10 V.S.A. § 494 is amended to read:

§ 494. EXEMPT SIGNS

The following signs are exempt from the requirements of this chapter except as indicated in section 495 of this title:

* * *

(12) Directional signs, subject to regulations adopted by the Federal Highway Administration with a total surface area not to exceed ~~four~~ six square feet providing directions to places of business offering for sale agricultural products harvested or produced on the premises where the sale is taking place, or to farmers' markets that are members of the Vermont Farmers Market Inc. selling Vermont agricultural products.

* * *

(15) Municipal informational and guidance signs. A municipality may provide alternative signs of a guidance or informational nature and creative design to assist persons in reaching destinations that are transportation centers, geographic districts, historic monuments and significant or unique educational, recreational or cultural landmarks, including farmers markets that are members

of the Vermont Farmers Market Inc. selling Vermont agricultural products, provided that such destinations are not private, for-profit enterprises. A proposal to provide alternative signs shall contain color, shape and sign placement requirements that shall be of a uniform nature within the municipality. The surface area of alternative signs shall not exceed 12 square feet, and the height of such signs shall not exceed 12 feet in height. The proposal shall be approved by the municipal planning commission for submission to and adoption by the local legislative body. Alternative signs shall be responsive to the particular needs of the municipality and to the values expressed in this chapter. These proposals shall be subject to and consistent with any plan duly adopted pursuant to chapter 117 of Title 24, shall be enforced under the provisions of 24 V.S.A. §§ 4444 and 4445 and may emphasize each municipality's special characteristics. No fees shall be assessed against a municipality that provides signs under this section and, upon issuance of permits under section 1111 of Title 19, such signs may be placed in any public right-of-way other than interstates. This section shall take effect upon the travel information council securing permission for alternative municipal signs in accordance with section 1029 of Title 23.

* * *

(17) Within a downtown district designated under the provisions of 24 V.S.A. chapter 76A, municipal information and guidance signs. A municipality may erect alternative signs to provide guidance or information to assist persons in reaching destinations that are transportation centers, geographic districts, and significant or unique educational, recreational, historic or cultural landmarks, including farmers markets that are members of the Vermont Farmers Market Inc. selling Vermont agricultural products. A proposal to provide alternative signs shall contain color, shape and sign placement requirements that shall be uniform within the municipality. The surface area of alternative signs shall not exceed 12 square feet, and the highest point of such signs shall not exceed 12 feet above the ground, road surface or sidewalk. The proposal shall be approved by the municipal planning commission for submission to and adoption by the local legislative body. The sign proposal then shall be submitted to the travel information council for final approval. Denial may be based only on safety considerations. Reasons for denial shall be stated in writing. Alternative signs shall be responsive to the particular needs of the municipality and to the values expressed in this chapter. These proposals shall be subject to and consistent with any municipal plan duly adopted pursuant to chapter 117 of Title 24, shall be enforced under the provisions of 24 V.S.A. §§ 4444 and 4445 and may emphasize each municipality's special characteristics. No fees shall be assessed against a municipality that provides signs under this section and upon issuance of

permits under section 1111 of Title 19, such signs may be placed in any public right-of-way other than an interstate highway. Notwithstanding subdivision 495(a)(7) or any other provision of this title or of section 1029 of Title 23, alternative signs permitted under this subsection shall not be required to comply with any nationally recognized standard.

and that the title of the bill be amended to read: "An act relating to encouraging use of local foods in Vermont's food system"

(Committee Vote: 4-0-1)

(For House amendments, see House Journal for March 14, 2009, page 652.)

**House Proposal of Amendment**

**S. 70**

An act relating to clarifying procedures for the reinstatement of driver's license based on total abstinence from alcohol or drugs.

The House proposes to the Senate to amend the bill as follows:

First: In Sec. 1, subsection (b), subdivision (1) by striking out the figure "$1,000.00" and inserting in lieu thereof the figure "$500.00" and

Second: In Sec. 1, subsection (b), subdivision (1), after the final period, by inserting the following: The commissioner shall have the discretion to waive the application fee if the commissioner determines that payment of the fee would present a hardship to the applicant.

**House Proposal of Amendment**

**S. 89**

An act relating to stabilization of prices paid to Vermont dairy farmers.

The House proposes to the Senate to amend the bill by striking all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. VERMONT MILK COMMISSION; PRODUCER PRICE STABILIZATION

(a) The general assembly finds that the recent precipitous drop in producer prices is causing a tremendous burden on Vermont dairy producers and the industry at large, and that this burden must be alleviated as quickly as possible.

(b) The general assembly followed the proceedings of the Vermont milk commission during the summer and fall of 2008 and finds that the commissioner has held the public hearings required by chapter 161 of Title 6.

Sec. 2. 6 V.S.A. § 2924(c) is amended to read:

(c) Public hearings. In order to be informed of the status of the state's dairy industry, the commission shall hold a public hearing~~:~~ at least annually and whenever the chair deems it necessary.

~~(1) At least annually.~~

~~(2) Whenever the price paid to producers, including the federal market order price and any over-order premiums, on average, has been reduced by five percent or more over the last month or by 10 percent or more over the last three months.~~

~~(3) Whenever the retail price, on average, has increased by more than 10 percent per gallon within a three-month period or 15 percent per gallon within a 12-month period.~~

~~(4) Whenever the cost of production increases by 10 percent or more within a period of three to 12 months.~~

~~(5) Whenever a loss or substantial lessening of the supply of fluid dairy products of proper quality in a specified market has occurred or is likely to occur and that the public health is menaced, jeopardized, or likely to be impaired or deteriorated by the loss or substantial lessening of the supply of fluid dairy products of proper quality in a specified market.~~

Sec. 3. ANTI-TRUST INQUIRY; REPORT BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

(a) Findings. The attorney general shall, in cooperation, where possible, with attorneys general from other states, undertake a study of the northeast fluid milk market, and the Vermont segment of that market, and further work with the United States Congress and the United States attorney general to investigate possible anticompetitive practices in the dairy industry.

(b) By January 15, 2010, the attorney general shall report back to the house and senate committees on agriculture with the findings and recommendations of the study required by this section.

Sec. 4. 6 V.S.A. chapter 157 is amended to read:

CHAPTER 157. BONDS

§ 2881. CONDITIONS AND AMOUNT; FAILURE TO FILE

(a) Except as provided in section 2882 of this title, no handler shall purchase milk ~~or cream~~ from Vermont producers or milk cooperatives, and the secretary shall not issue a handler's license, unless the handler furnishes the secretary a good and sufficient surety bond, executed by a surety company duly authorized to transact business in this state in an amount ~~which, at the conclusion of five equal annual increases in bond coverage, is on January 1~~

equal to 50 percent for all species other than cattle, and 100 percent for cattle, of the maximum amount due all milk producers in the state who sell milk to the handler for a 41-day period during the previous 12 months. He or she may accept, in lieu of such bond, a guaranteed irrevocable letter of credit ~~in such sum as he or she deems sufficient~~. The bonds shall be taken for the ~~sole~~ benefit of milk producers ~~of such milk handlers~~ and milk cooperatives in this state. At any time in his or her discretion, the secretary may require such handlers to file detailed statements of the business transacted by them in this state, and at any time may require them to give such additional bonds as he or she deems necessary. If the handler refuses or neglects to file the detailed statements or to give bonds required by the secretary, the secretary may suspend the license of the handler until he or she complies with the secretary's orders. The secretary ~~shall~~ shall report to the attorney general the name of any handler doing business in this state without a license or after suspension of its license by the secretary and the attorney general shall forthwith bring injunction proceedings against the handler. Renewals of bonds specified in this section shall be furnished the secretary 60 days before the effective date of the bond. If the handler fails to file the bonds as required, the secretary shall forthwith publish the name of the handler in four newspapers of general circulation in the state for a period of three consecutive days and notify, by registered mail, producers supplying such handler.

(b) ~~A handler shall be exempt from providing the financial security required by this section for payments the handler makes to a producer who is a member of a milk cooperative which guarantees its members' milk checks. To receive this exemption, a handler shall notify the secretary of each such producer and the secretary shall validate the cooperative membership of the producer.~~

§ 2882. EXEMPTIONS FROM FILING BOND

(a) A ~~handler who purchases or receives milk or cream from producers~~ milk cooperative or a nonprofit cooperative association organized under Vermont law or similar laws in other states shall not be required to furnish surety as provided in section 2881 of this title ~~if the handler is a nonprofit cooperative association organized under Vermont statutes or under similar laws in other states~~ for payments made to a milk cooperative or to a producer who is a member of a milk cooperative.

(b) A handler who does not purchase milk ~~or cream~~ from Vermont producers or milk cooperatives shall not be required to furnish surety as provided under section 2881 of this title.

(c) A handler who pays a milk cooperative for milk in advance or at the time of delivery shall not be required to furnish surety as provided under

section 2881 of this title. Every milk cooperative selling milk to handlers who pay for milk in advance or at the time of delivery shall, on January 1 and July 1 of each year, notify the secretary in writing of the identity of each handler and shall promptly notify the secretary, in writing, of any changes to the most recent notification.

(d) A handler who purchases fewer than 150,000 pounds of milk per month from a milk cooperative shall not be required to furnish surety as provided under section 2881 of this title.

Sec. 5. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on passage.

**House Proposal of Amendment**

**S. 91**

An act relating to operation of vessels on public waters.

The House proposes to the Senate to amend the bill as follows:

In Sec. 4, 23 V.S.A. § 3327(a), after the words "give his or her name", by inserting the following: , date of birth,

**House Proposal of Amendment**

**S. 125**

An act relating to expanding the sex offender registry.

The House proposes to the Senate to amend the bill by striking all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. COMPLIANCE WITH THE ADAM WALSH CHILD PROTECTION AND SAFETY ACT OF 2006

(a) The act. The Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 was signed by President George W. Bush in 2006. While well-intended, it contains a broad span of provisions that would significantly change state practice related to the registration and management of sex offenders in Vermont in a manner that is inconsistent with widely accepted evidence-based best practices at a substantial financial cost to the state. In comments directed to the U.S. Department of Justice regarding proposed guidelines to interpret and implement the act, the National Conference of State Legislatures called the guidelines a "burdensome," "preemptive," "unfunded mandate" for the states, requiring every legislature to undertake an extensive review of its laws as compared to the act and necessitating changes to state policy traditionally within the purview of the states.

(b) No state is in compliance. Due to the complexity and costs associated with the act, as of February 1, 2009, no state has been certified to be in substantial compliance with the act. States are required to comply with the act by July 27, 2009 or lose 10 percent of the state's federal Byrne/JAG Funds, although Vermont has recently received a one-year extension from the Office of Justice Programs' SMART office, which is responsible for regulations and compliance under the act.

(c) Constitutional challenges. The act is currently being challenged on a number of constitutional grounds in both federal and state courts at a substantial cost to many states. In addition, registry requirements and the consequences for failure to comply with them have expanded so significantly in recent years that imposition of such requirements on offenders may now violate the constitutional ban on retroactive punishment.

(d) Retroactive application and juveniles. Regulations issued by former U.S. Attorney General Alberto Gonzales require states to apply the requirements of the act retroactively, requiring Vermont to retier all sexual offenders, some of whom are currently beyond their duty to register. The retroactive application also applies to juveniles adjudicated delinquent for certain sexual offenses, even though they are currently not required to be registered under state law. Even though such juveniles were afforded the protections of the juvenile system at the time of their plea, they would now be subject to a registration term as long as 25 years with no opportunity to petition for relief and would be subject to inclusion on the Internet sex offender registry.

Sec. 2. 13 V.S.A. § 2635a is added to read:

§ 2635A. SEX TRAFFICKING OF CHILDREN; SEX TRAFFICKING OF ANY PERSON BY FORCE, FRAUD, OR COERCION

(a) As used in this section:

(1) "Coercion" means:

(A) threats of serious harm to or physical restraint against any person;

(B) any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that failure to perform an act would result in serious bodily harm to or physical restraint against any person; or

(C) the abuse or threatened abuse of law or the legal process.

(2) "Commercial sex act" means any sex act on account of which anything of value is given to or received by any person.

(3) "Venture" means any group of two or more individuals associated in fact, whether or not a legal entity.

(b) No person shall knowingly:

(1) recruit, entice, harbor, transport, provide, or obtain by any means a person under the age of 18 for the purpose of having the person engage in a commercial sex act;

(2) compel a person through force, fraud, or coercion to engage in a commercial sex act; or

(3) benefit financially or by receiving anything of value from participation in a venture knowing that force, fraud, or coercion was or will be used to compel any person to engage in a commercial sex act as part of the venture.

(c) A person who violates subsection (b) of this section shall be imprisoned for a term up to and including life or fined not more than $25,000.00 or both.

(d)(1) A person who is a victim of sex trafficking as defined in this section shall not be found in violation of chapter 59 (lewdness and prostitution) or 63 (obscenity) of this title for any conduct which arises out of the sex trafficking or which benefits a sex trafficker.

(2) If a person who is a victim of sex trafficking as defined in this section is prosecuted for any offense other than a violation of chapter 59 (lewdness and prostitution) or chapter 63 (obscenity) of this title which arises out of the sex trafficking or benefits a sex trafficker, the person may raise as an affirmative defense that he or she committed the offense as a result of force, fraud, or coercion by a sex trafficker.

* * * Minor Disseminating Indecent Material ("Sexting") * * *

Sec. 3. 13 V.S.A. § 2802b is added to read:

§ 2802b. MINOR ELECTRONICALLY DISSEMINATING INDECENT MATERIAL TO ANOTHER PERSON

(a)(1) No minor shall knowingly and voluntarily and without threat or coercion use a computer or electronic communication device to transmit an indecent visual depiction of himself or herself to another person.

(2) No person shall possess a visual depiction transmitted to the person in violation of subdivision (1) of this subsection. It shall not be a violation of this subdivision if the person took reasonable steps, whether successful or not, to destroy or eliminate the visual depiction.

(b) Penalties; minors.

(1) A minor who violates subsection (a) of this section shall be adjudicated delinquent. An action brought under this subdivision (1) shall be filed in family court and treated as a juvenile proceeding pursuant to chapter 52 of Title 33 and may be referred to the juvenile diversion program of the district in which the action is filed.

(2) A minor who violates subsection (a) of this section and who has not previously been adjudicated in violation of that section shall not be prosecuted under chapter 64 of this title (sexual exploitation of children) and shall not be subject to the requirements of subchapter 3 of chapter 167 of this title (sex offender registration).

(3) A minor who violates subsection (a) of this section who has previously been adjudicated in violation of that section may be adjudicated in family court as under subdivision (1) of this subsection or may be prosecuted in district court under chapter 64 of this title (sexual exploitation of children) but shall not be subject to the requirements of subchapter 3 of chapter 167 of this title (sex offender registration).

(c) Penalties; adults. A person 18 years of age or older who violates subdivision (a)(2) of this section shall be fined not more than $300.00 or imprisoned for not more than six months or both.

(d) This section shall not be construed to prohibit a prosecution under sections 1027 (disturbing the peace by use of telephone or electronic communication), 2601 (lewd and lascivious conduct), 2605 (voyeurism), or 2632 (prohibited acts) of this title, or under any other applicable provision of law.

Sec. 4. Sec. 4 of No. 192 of the Acts of the 2005 Adj. Sess. (2006) is amended to read:

Sec. 4. SEXUAL VIOLENCE PREVENTION TASK FORCE

(a) The general assembly acknowledges that many diverse organizations in Vermont currently provide sexual violence prevention education in Vermont schools with minimal financial support from the state. In order to further the goal of comprehensive, collaborative statewide sexual violence prevention efforts, the antiviolence partnership at the University of Vermont shall convene a task force to identify opportunities for sexual violence prevention education in Vermont schools. The task force shall conduct an inventory of sexual violence prevention activities currently offered by Vermont schools and by nonprofit and other nongovernmental organizations, and shall, as funding allows, provide information to them concerning the changes to law made by this act and concerning the consequences of sexual activity among minors, including the risks of using computers and electronic communication devices

to transmit indecent and inappropriate images. As funding allows, the task force shall include the information collected under this subsection in education and outreach programs for minors, parents, teachers, court diversion programs, restorative justice programs, and the community.

* * *

* * * Sex Offender Registry * * *

Sec. 5. 13 V.S.A. § 5401(10) is amended to read;

(10) "Sex offender" means:

(A) A person who is convicted in any jurisdiction of the United States, including a state, territory, commonwealth, the District of Columbia, or military, federal, or tribal court of any of the following offenses:

(i) sexual assault as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 3252;

(ii) aggravated sexual assault as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 3253;

(iii) lewd and lascivious conduct as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 2601;

(iv) sexual abuse of a vulnerable adult as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 1379;

(v) second or subsequent conviction for voyeurism as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 2605(b) or (c);

(vi) kidnapping with intent to commit sexual assault as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 2405(a)(1)(D); ~~and~~

(vii) a federal conviction in federal court for any of the following offenses:

(I) sex trafficking of children as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1591;

(II) aggravated sexual abuse as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2241;

(III) sexual abuse as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2242;

(IV) sexual abuse of a minor or ward as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2243;

(V) abusive sexual contact as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2244;

(VI) offenses resulting in death as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2245;

(VII) sexual exploitation of children as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2251;

(VIII) selling or buying of children as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2251A;

(IX) material involving the sexual exploitation of minors as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2252;

(X) material containing child pornography as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2252A;

(XI) production of sexually explicit depictions of a minor for import into the United States as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2260;

(XII) transportation of a minor for illegal sexual activity as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2421;

(XIII) coercion and enticement of a minor for illegal sexual activity as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2422;

(XIV) transportation of minors for illegal sexual activity, travel with the intent to engage in illicit sexual conduct with a minor, and engaging in illicit sexual conduct in foreign places as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2423;

(XV) transmitting information about a minor to further criminal sexual conduct as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2425;

~~(vii)~~(ix) an attempt to commit any offense listed in this subdivision (A).

(B) A person who is convicted of any of the following offenses against a victim who is a minor, except that, for purposes of this subdivision, conduct which is criminal only because of the age of the victim shall not be considered an offense for purposes of the registry if the perpetrator is under the age of 18 and the victim is at least 12 years old:

(i) any offense listed in subdivision (A) of this subdivision (10);

(ii) kidnapping as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 2405(a)(1)(D);

(iii) lewd and lascivious conduct with a child as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 2602;

(iv) ~~white~~ slave traffic as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 2635;

(v) sexual exploitation of children as defined in 13 V.S.A. chapter 64;

(vi) ~~or~~ procurement or solicitation as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 2632(a)(6);

(vii) aggravated sexual assault of a child as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 3253a;

(viii) sex trafficking of children or sex trafficking by force, fraud, or coercion as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 2635a;

(ix) sexual exploitation of a minor as defined in 13 V.S.A. § 3258(b);

(x) an attempt to commit any offense listed in this subdivision (B).

(C) A person who takes up residence within this state, other than within a correctional facility, and who has been convicted in any jurisdiction of the United States, including a state, territory, commonwealth, the District of Columbia, or military, federal, or tribal court, for a sex crime the elements of which would constitute a crime under subdivision ~~(10)~~(A) or (B) of this ~~section~~ subdivision (10) if committed in this state.

(D) A person 18 years of age or older who resides in this state, other than in a correctional facility, and who was required to register as a sex offender in any jurisdiction of the United States, including a state, territory, commonwealth, the District of Columbia, or military, federal, or tribal court, prior to taking up residence within this state, except that, for purposes of this subdivision, conduct which is criminal only because of the age of the victim shall not be considered an offense for purposes of the registry if the perpetrator is under the age of 18 and the victim is at least 12 years old.

~~(D)~~(E) A nonresident sex offender who crosses into Vermont and who is employed, carries on a vocation, or is a student.

Sec. 6. 13 V.S.A. § 5407 is amended to read:

§ 5407. SEX OFFENDER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO REPORT

* * *

(g) The department shall adopt forms and procedures for the purpose of verifying the addresses of persons required to register under this subchapter in accordance with the requirements set forth in section (b)(3) of the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act. Every 90 days for sexually violent predators and annually for other registrants, the department shall verify addresses of registrants by sending a nonforwardable address verification form to each registrant at the address last reported by the registrant. The registrant shall be required to sign and return the form to the department within 10 days of receipt. If the registrant's name appears on the list of address verification forms automatically generated by the registry, it shall be presumed that the sex offender has received that form.

* * *

Sec. 7. 13 V.S.A. § 5409 is amended to read:

§ 5409. PENALTIES

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, a sex offender who knowingly fails to comply with any provision of this subchapter shall:

(1) Be imprisoned for not more than two years or fined not more than $1,000.00, or both. A sentence imposed under this subdivision shall run consecutively to any sentence being served by the sex offender at the time of sentencing.

(2) For the second or subsequent offense, be imprisoned not more than three years or fined not more than $5,000.00, or both. A sentence imposed under this subdivision shall run consecutively to any sentence being served by the sex offender at the time of sentencing.

(b) A sex offender who knowingly fails to comply with any provision of this subchapter for a period of more than five consecutive days shall be imprisoned not more than five years or fined not more than $5,000.00, or both. A sentence imposed under this subsection shall run consecutively to any sentence being served by the sex offender at the time of sentencing.

(c) It shall be presumed that every sex offender knows and understands his or her obligations under this subchapter.

(d)(1) An affidavit by the administrator of the sex offender registry which describes the failure to comply with the provisions of this subchapter shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of this subchapter.

(2) Certified records of the sex offender registry shall be admissible into evidence as business records.

Sec. 8. NOTIFICATION OF RESPONSIBILITIES TO SEX OFFENDER

On or before June 15, 2009, the department of public safety shall provide written notice to all persons required to register as sex offenders under chapter 167 of Title 13 of the changes to sex offender reporting requirements made by this act and the penalties for failing to meet those requirements. The offender shall be presumed to have received the letter required by this section if the department sends the letter by first class mail to the offender at his or her last known address.

* * * Internet Sex Offender Registry * * *

Sec. 9. 13 V.S.A. § 5411a is amended to read:

§ 5411a. ELECTRONIC POSTING OF THE SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY

(a) Notwithstanding sections 2056a-2056e of Title 20, the department shall electronically post information on the Internet in accordance with subsection (b) of this section regarding the following sex offenders, upon their release from confinement:

(1) Sex offenders who have been convicted of ~~a violation of section 3253 of this title (aggravated sexual assault), section 2602 of this title (lewd or lascivious conduct with child) if the offender has been designated as high risk by the department of corrections pursuant to section 5411b of this title, or subdivision 2405(a)(1)(D) of this title if a registrable offense (kidnapping and sexual assault of a child)~~:

(A) Aggravated sexual assault of a child (13 V.S.A. § 3253a).

(B) Aggravated sexual assault (13 V.S.A. § 3253).

(C) Sexual assault (13 V.S.A. § 3252).

(D) Kidnapping with intent to commit sexual assault (13 V.S.A. § 2405(a)(1)(D)).

(E) Lewd or lascivious conduct with child (13 V.S.A. § 2602) if the offender has been designated as high risk by the department of corrections pursuant to section 5411b of this title.

(F) A second or subsequent conviction for voyeurism (13 V.S.A. § 2605(b) or (c)) if the offender has been designated as high risk by the department of corrections pursuant to section 5411b of this title.

(G) Slave traffic if a registrable offense under subdivision 5401(10)(B)(iv) of this title (13 V.S.A. § 2635).

(H) Sex trafficking of children or sex trafficking by force, fraud, or coercion (13 V.S.A. § 2635a).

(I) Sexual exploitation of a minor (13 V.S.A. § 3258(b)).

(J) Any offense regarding the sexual exploitation of children (chapter 64 of this title).

(K) Sexual abuse of a vulnerable adult (13 V.S.A. § 1379).

(L) A federal conviction in federal court for any of the following offenses:

(i) Sex trafficking of children as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 1591.

(ii) Aggravated sexual abuse as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2241.

(iii) Sexual abuse as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2242.

(iv) Sexual abuse of a minor or ward as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2243.

(v) Abusive sexual contact as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2244.

(vi) Offenses resulting in death as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2245.

(vii) Sexual exploitation of children as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2251.

(viii) Selling or buying of children as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2251A.

(ix) Material involving the sexual exploitation of minors as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2252.

(x) Material containing child pornography as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2252A.

(xi) Production of sexually explicit depictions of a minor for import into the United States as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2260.

(xii) Transportation of a minor for illegal sexual activity as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2421.

(xiii) Coercion and enticement of a minor for illegal sexual activity as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2422.

(xiv) Transportation of minors for illegal sexual activity, travel with the intent to engage in illicit sexual conduct with a minor, and engaging in illicit sexual conduct in foreign places as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2423.

(xv) Transmitting information about a minor to further criminal sexual conduct as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 2425.

(2) Sex offenders who have at least one prior conviction for an offense described in subdivision 5401(10) of this subchapter.

(3) Sex offenders who have failed to comply with sex offender registration requirements and for whose arrest there is an outstanding warrant for such noncompliance. Information on offenders shall remain on the Internet only while the warrant is outstanding.

(4) Sex offenders who have been designated as sexual predators pursuant to section 5405 of this title.

(5)(A) Sex offenders who have not complied with sex offender treatment recommended by the department of corrections or who are ineligible for sex offender treatment. The department of corrections shall establish rules for the administration of this subdivision and shall specify what circumstances constitute noncompliance with treatment and criteria for ineligibility to participate in treatment. Offenders subject to this provision shall have the right to appeal the department of corrections' determination in superior court in accordance with Rule 75 of the Vermont Rules of Civil Procedure. This subdivision shall apply prospectively and shall not apply to those sex offenders

who did not comply with treatment or were ineligible for treatment prior to March 1, 2005.

(B) The department of corrections shall notify the department if a sex offender who is compliant with sex offender treatment completes his or her sentence but has not completed sex offender treatment. As long as the offender complies with treatment, the offender shall not be considered noncompliant under this subdivision and shall not be placed on the Internet registry in accordance with this subdivision alone. However, the offender shall submit to the department proof of continuing treatment compliance every three months. Proof of compliance shall be a form provided by the department that the offender's treatment provider shall sign, attesting to the offender's continuing compliance with recommended treatment. Failure to submit such proof as required under this subdivision (B) shall result in the offender's placement on the Internet registry in accordance with subdivision (A) of this subdivision (5).

(6) Sex offenders who have been designated by the department of corrections, pursuant to section 5411b of this title, as high-risk.

(7) A person 18 years of age or older who resides in this state, other than in a correctional facility, and who was required to register as a sex offender in any jurisdiction of the United States, including a state, territory, commonwealth, the District of Columbia, or military, federal, or tribal court, prior to taking up residence within this state, except that, for purposes of this subdivision, conduct which is criminal only because of the age of the victim shall not be considered an offense for purposes of the registry if the perpetrator is under the age of 18 and the victim is at least 12 years old.

(b) The department shall electronically post the following information on sex offenders designated in subsection (a) of this section:

(1) the offender's name and any known aliases;

(2) the offender's date of birth;

(3) a general physical description of the offender;

(4) a digital photograph of the offender;

(5) the offender's town of residence;

(6) the date and nature of the offender's conviction;

(7) if the offender is under the supervision of the department of corrections, the name and telephone number of the local department of corrections office in charge of monitoring the sex offender;

(8) whether the offender complied with treatment recommended by the department of corrections;

(9) a statement that there is an outstanding warrant for the offender's arrest, if applicable~~; and~~

(10) the reason for which the offender information is accessible under this section; and

(11) whether the offender has been designated high-risk by the department of corrections pursuant to section 5411b of this title.

(c) The department shall have the authority to take necessary steps to obtain digital photographs of offenders whose information is required to be posted on the Internet and to update photographs as necessary. An offender who is requested by the department to report to the department or a local law enforcement agency for the purpose of being photographed for the Internet shall comply with the request within 30 days.

(d) An offender's street address shall not be posted electronically. The identity of a victim of an offense that requires registration shall not be released.

(e) Information regarding a sex offender shall not be posted electronically if the conduct that is the basis for the offense is criminal only because of the age of the victim and the perpetrator is within 38 months of age of the victim.

(f) Information regarding a sex offender shall not be posted electronically prior to the offender reaching the age of 18, but such information shall be otherwise available pursuant to section 5411 of this title.

(g) Information on sex offenders shall be posted on the Internet for the duration of time for which they are subject to notification requirements under section 5401 et seq. of this title.

(h) Posting of the information shall include the following language: "This information is made available for the purpose of complying with 13 V.S.A. § 5401 et seq., which requires the Department of Public Safety to establish and maintain a registry of persons who are required to register as sex offenders and to post electronically information on sex offenders. The registry is based on the legislature's decision to facilitate access to publicly available information about persons convicted of sexual offenses. EXCEPT FOR OFFENDERS SPECIFICALLY DESIGNATED ON THIS SITE AS HIGH-RISK, THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY HAS NOT CONSIDERED OR ASSESSED THE SPECIFIC RISK OF REOFFENSE WITH REGARD TO ANY INDIVIDUAL PRIOR TO HIS OR HER INCLUSION WITHIN THIS REGISTRY AND HAS MADE NO DETERMINATION THAT ANY INDIVIDUAL INCLUDED IN THE REGISTRY IS CURRENTLY

DANGEROUS. THE MAIN PURPOSE OF PROVIDING THIS DATA ON THE INTERNET IS TO MAKE INFORMATION MORE EASILY AVAILABLE AND ACCESSIBLE, NOT TO WARN ABOUT ANY SPECIFIC INDIVIDUAL. IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS OR CONCERNS ABOUT A PERSON WHO IS NOT LISTED ON THIS SITE OR YOU HAVE QUESTIONS ABOUT SEX OFFENDER INFORMATION LISTED ON THIS SITE, PLEASE CONTACT THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY OR YOUR LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY. PLEASE BE AWARE THAT MANY NONOFFENDERS SHARE A NAME WITH A REGISTERED SEX OFFENDER. Any person who uses information in this registry to injure, harass, or commit a criminal offense against any person included in the registry or any other person is subject to criminal prosecution."

(i) The department shall post electronically general information about the sex offender registry and how the public may access registry information. Electronically posted information regarding sex offenders listed in subsection (a) of this section shall be organized and available to search by the sex offender's name and the sex offender's county, city, or town of residence.

(j) The department shall adopt rules for the administration of this section and shall expedite the process for the adoption of such rules. The department shall not implement this section prior to the adoption of such rules.

(k) If a sex offender's information is required to be posted electronically pursuant to subdivision (a)(2) of this section, the department shall list the offender's convictions for any crime listed in subdivision 5401(10) of this title, regardless of the date of the conviction or whether the offender was required to register as a sex offender based upon that conviction.

Sec. 10. 13 V.S.A. § 5411b is amended to read:

§ 5411B. DESIGNATION OF HIGH-RISK SEX OFFENDER

(a) The department of corrections ~~may~~ shall evaluate a sex offender for the purpose of determining whether the offender is "high-risk" as defined in section 5401 of this title. The designation of high-risk under this section is for the purpose of identifying an offender as one who should be subject to increased public access to his or her status as a sex offender and related information, including internet access.

(b) After notice and an opportunity to be heard, a sex offender who is designated as high-risk shall have the right to appeal de novo to the superior court in accordance with Rule 75 of the Vermont Rules of Civil Procedure.

(c) The department of corrections shall adopt rules for the administration of this section. The department of corrections shall not implement this section prior to the adoption of such rules.

(d) The department of corrections shall identify those sex offenders under the supervision of the department as of the date of passage of this act who are high-risk and shall designate them as such no later than September 1, ~~2005~~ 2009.

Sec. 11. APPLICABILITY

Secs. 5, 9, and 14 of this act (sex offender registry and Internet sex offender registry) shall apply only to the following persons:

(1) A person convicted prior to the effective date of this act who is under the supervision of the department of corrections.

(2) A person convicted on or after the effective date of this act.

(3)(A) A person convicted prior to the effective date of this act who is not under the supervision of the department of corrections and is subject to sex offender registry requirements under subchapter 3 of chapter 167 of Title 13 unless the sex offender review committee determines pursuant to the requirements of this subdivision (3) that the person:

(1) has not been charged or convicted of a criminal offense since being placed on the registry; or

(2) has successfully reintegrated into the community.

(B)(1) No person's name shall be posted electronically pursuant to subdivision (3)(A) of this section before October 1, 2009.

(2) On or before July 1, 2009, the department of public safety shall provide notice of the right to petition under this subdivision to all persons convicted prior to the effective date of this act who are not under the supervision of the department of corrections and are subject to sex offender registry requirements under subchapter 3 of chapter 167 of Title 13.

(3) A person seeking a determination from the sex offender review committee that he or she is not subject to subdivision (3)(A) of this section shall file a petition with the committee before October 1, 2009. If a petition is filed before October 1, 2009, the petitioner's name shall not be posted electronically pursuant to subdivision (3)(A) of this section until after the sex offender review committee has ruled on the petition.

* * * Sex Offender Name Changes * * *

Sec. 12. 15 V.S.A. § 817 is added to read:

§ 817. CONSULTATION OF SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY WHEN FORM FILED

Upon receipt of a change-of-name form submitted pursuant to section 811 of this title, the probate court shall request the department of public safety to determine whether the person's name appears on the sex offender registry established by section 5402 of Title 13. If the person's name appears on the registry, the probate court shall not permit the person to change his or her name unless it finds, after permitting the department of public safety to appear, that there is a compelling purpose for doing so.

Sec. 13. 13 V.S.A. § 5402 is amended to read:

§ 5402. SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY

(a) The department of public safety shall establish and maintain a sex offender registry, which shall consist of the information required to be filed under this subchapter.

(b) All information contained in the registry may be disclosed for any purpose permitted under the law of this state, including use by:

(1) local, state and federal law enforcement agencies exclusively for lawful law enforcement activities;

(2) state and federal governmental agencies for the exclusive purpose of conducting confidential background checks;

(3) any employer, including a school district, who is authorized by law to request records and information from the Vermont criminal information center, where such disclosure is necessary to protect the public concerning persons required to register under this subchapter. The identity of a victim of an offense that requires registration shall not be released~~; and~~

(4) a person identified as a sex offender in the registry for the purpose of reviewing the accuracy of any record relating to him or her. The identity of a victim of an offense that requires registration shall not be released; and

(5) probate courts for purposes of conducting checks on persons applying for changes of name under section 811 of Title 15.

(c) The departments of corrections and public safety shall adopt rules, forms and procedures under chapter 25 of Title 3 to implement the provisions of this subchapter.

* * * Sex Offender Addresses on Internet * * *

Sec. 14. 13 V.S.A. § 5411a is amended to read:

§ 5411a. ELECTRONIC POSTING OF THE SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY

* * *

(b) The department shall electronically post the following information on sex offenders designated in subsection (a) of this section:

(1) the offender's name and any known aliases;

(2) the offender's date of birth;

(3) a general physical description of the offender;

(4) a digital photograph of the offender;

(5) the offender's town of residence;

(6) the offender's address or, if the offender does not have a fixed address, other information about where the offender habitually lives, if:

(A) the offender has been designated as high-risk by the department of corrections pursuant to section 5411b of this title;

(B) the offender has not complied with sex offender treatment;

(C) there is an outstanding warrant for the offender's arrest; or

(D) the offender has been electronically posted for an offense committed in another jurisdiction which required the person's address to be electronically posted in that jurisdiction;

~~(6)~~(7) the date and nature of the offender's conviction;

~~(7)~~(8) if the offender is under the supervision of the department of corrections, the name and telephone number of the local department of corrections office in charge of monitoring the sex offender;

~~(8)~~(9) whether the offender complied with treatment recommended by the department of corrections;

~~(9)~~(10) a statement that there is an outstanding warrant for the offender's arrest, if applicable; and

~~(10)~~(11) the reason for which the offender information is accessible under this section.

* * *

(d) ~~An offender's street address shall not be posted electronically.~~ The identity of a victim of an offense that requires registration shall not be released.

* * *

* * * Risk Assessments * * *

Sec. 15. 28 V.S.A. § 204a is amended to read:

§ 204A. SEXUAL OFFENDERS; PRE-SENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS; RISK ASSESSMENTS; PSYCHOSEXUAL EVALUATIONS

* * *

(e) The department shall use assessment of offender risk for reoffense as the basis for classifying sex offenders and developing programming for sex offenders under the department.

(f) Nothing in this section shall be construed to infringe in any manner upon the department's authority to make decisions about programming for defendants or to create a right on the part of the offender to receive treatment in a particular program.

*** Statutes of Limitations in Child Sex Abuse Cases ***

Sec. 16. 13 V.S.A. § 4501 is amended to read:

§ 4501. LIMITATION OF PROSECUTIONS FOR CERTAIN FELONIES

(a) Prosecutions for aggravated sexual assault, aggravated sexual assault of a child, murder, arson causing death, and kidnapping may be commenced at any time after the commission of the offense.

(b) Prosecutions for manslaughter, sexual assault, lewd and lascivious conduct, sexual exploitation of children, grand larceny, robbery, burglary, embezzlement, forgery, bribery offenses, false claims, fraud under subsection 141(d) of Title 33, and felony tax offenses shall be commenced within six years after the commission of the offense, and not after.

(c) Prosecutions for sexual assault, lewd and lascivious conduct, and lewd or lascivious conduct with a child, alleged to have been committed against a child ~~16~~ under 18 years of age ~~or under~~, ~~shall be commenced within the earlier of the date the victim attains the age of 24 or six years from the date the offense is reported, and not after~~. ~~For purposes of this subsection, an offense is reported when a report of the conduct constituting the offense is made to a law enforcement officer by the victim~~ may be commenced at any time after the commission of the offense.

* * *

* * * Miscellaneous Provisions * * *

Sec. 17. 20 V.S.A. § 2061 is amended to read:

§ 2061. FINGERPRINTING

* * *

(m) The Vermont crime information center may electronically transmit fingerprints and photographs of accused persons to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) at any time after arrest, summons, or citation ~~for the sole purpose of identifying an individual. However, the Vermont crime information center shall not forward fingerprints and photographs to the FBI for the purpose of inclusion in the National Crime Information Center Database until after arraignment~~. If the Vermont crime information center forwards fingerprints and photographs to the FBI ~~after arraignment~~ and the defendant is acquitted, the Vermont crime information center shall request the FBI to destroy the fingerprints and photographs. If the Vermont crime information center forwards fingerprints and photographs to the FBI ~~after arraignment~~ and all charges against the defendant are dismissed, the Vermont crime information center shall request the FBI to destroy the fingerprints and photographs, unless the attorney for the state can show good cause why the fingerprints and photographs should not be destroyed.

* * *

Sec. 18. 13 V.S.A. § 7044 is amended to read:

§ 7044. SENTENCE CALCULATION; NOTICE TO DEFENDANT

(a) Within 30 days after sentencing in all cases where the court imposes a sentence which includes a period of incarceration to be served, the commissioner of corrections shall provide to the court and the office of the defender general a calculation of the potential shortest and longest lengths of time the defendant may be incarcerated taking into account the provisions for reductions of term pursuant to 28 V.S.A. § 811 based on the sentence or sentences the defendant is serving, and the effect of any credit for time served as ordered by the court pursuant to 13 V.S.A. § 7031. The commissioner's calculation shall be a public record.

(b) In all cases where the court imposes a sentence which includes a period of incarceration to be served, the department of corrections shall provide the defendant with a copy and explanation of the sentence calculation made pursuant to subsection (a) of this section.

Sec. 19. Rule 804a of the Vermont Rules of Evidence is amended to read:

Rule 804a. HEARSAY EXCEPTION; PUTATIVE VICTIM AGE 12 OR UNDER; PERSON ~~IN NEED OF GUARDIANSHIP~~ WITH DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY OR MENTAL ILLNESS

(a) Statements by a person who is a child 12 years of age or under or who is a person ~~in need of guardianship as defined in 14 V.S.A. § 3061~~ with a mental illness as defined in 18 V.S.A. § 7101(14) or a developmental disability

as defined in 18 V.S.A. § 8722(2) at the time the statements were made are not excluded by the hearsay rule if the court specifically finds at the time they are offered that:

(1) the statements are offered in a civil, criminal, or administrative proceeding in which the child or person ~~in need of guardianship~~ with a mental illness or developmental disability is a putative victim of sexual assault under 13 V.S.A. § 3252, aggravated sexual assault under 13 V.S.A. § 3253, aggravated sexual assault of a child under 13 V.S.A. § 3253a, lewd or lascivious conduct under 13 V.S.A. § 2601, lewd or lascivious conduct with a child under 13 V.S.A. § 2602, incest under 13 V.S.A. § 205, abuse, neglect, or exploitation under 33 V.S.A. § 6913, sexual abuse of a vulnerable adult under 13 V.S.A. § 1379, or wrongful sexual activity and the statements concern the alleged crime or the wrongful sexual activity; or the statements are offered in a juvenile proceeding under chapter 52 of Title 33 involving a delinquent act alleged to have been committed against a child 13 years of age or under or a person ~~in need of guardianship~~ with a mental illness or developmental disability if the delinquent act would be an offense listed herein if committed by an adult and the statements concern the alleged delinquent act; or the child is the subject of a petition alleging that the child is in need of care or supervision under chapter 53 of Title 33, and the statement relates to the sexual abuse of the child;

(2) the statements were not taken in preparation for a legal proceeding and, if a criminal or delinquency proceeding has been initiated, the statements were made prior to the defendant's initial appearance before a judicial officer under Rule 5 of the Vermont Rules of Criminal Procedure;

(3) the child or person ~~in need of guardianship~~ with a mental illness or developmental disability is available to testify in court or under Rule 807; and

(4) the time, content, and circumstances of the statements provide substantial indicia of trustworthiness.

(b) Upon motion of either party in a criminal or delinquency proceeding, the court shall require the child or person ~~in need of guardianship~~ with a mental illness or developmental disability to testify for the state.

Sec. 20. 24 V.S.A. § 363 is amended to read:

§ 363. DEPUTY STATE'S ATTORNEYS

A state's attorney may appoint as many deputy state's attorneys as necessary for the proper and efficient performance of his office, and with the approval of the governor, fix their pay not to exceed that of the state's attorney making the appointment, and may remove them at pleasure. Deputy state's

attorneys shall be compensated only for periods of actual performance of the duties of such office. Deputy state's attorneys shall be reimbursed for their necessary expenses incurred in connection with their official duties when approved by the state's attorneys and the commissioner of finance. Deputy state's attorneys shall exercise all the powers and duties of the state's attorneys except the power to designate someone to act in the event of their own disqualification. Deputy state's attorneys may not enter upon the duties of the office until they have taken the oath or affirmation of allegiance to the state and the oath of office required by the constitution, and until such oath together with their appointment is filed for record with the county clerk. If appointed and under oath, a deputy state's attorney may prosecute cases in another county if the state's attorney in the other county files the deputy's appointment in the other county clerk's office. In case of a vacancy in the office of state's attorney, the appointment of the deputy shall expire upon the appointment of a new state's attorney.

Sec. 20a to read as follows:

Sec. 20a. DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS WORKING GROUP

(a) The commissioner of the department of corrections shall convene a working group for the purpose of identifying ways to provide assistance to those municipalities that are being asked to take a disproportionately high number of department supervisees into their communities. The working group, in consultation with the joint committee on corrections oversight, shall consider how to employ strategies that facilitate community reintegration that do not unduly burden the services and budgets of communities with a large number of supervisees.

(b) The working group shall comprise the commissioner and at least four representatives of communities that have a disproportionate number of supervisees as residents. Community representatives shall be selected by the commissioner, and shall represent all geographical areas of the state that have a disproportionate number of supervisees as residents.

(c) The working group shall present its report to the house committees on judiciary and on corrections and institutions, and the senate committee on judiciary no later than January 10, 2010.

Sec. 21. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on July 1, 2009, except as follows:

(1) Sec. 19 of this act shall take effect on July 2, 2009.

(2) Sec. 14 of this act shall take effect July 1, 2010.

**House Proposal of Amendment**

**J. R. S. 26**

Joint resolution relating to legalization of industrial hemp.

The House proposes to the Senate to amend the resolution by striking it out in its entirety and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

*Whereas*, industrial hemp refers to the nondrug oilseed and fiber varieties of *Cannabis* which have less than three-tenths of one percent (0.3%) tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and which are cultivated exclusively for fiber, stalk, and seed, and

*Whereas*, industrial hemp is genetically distinct from drug varieties of *Cannabis* (also known as marijuana), and the flowering tops of industrial hemp do not produce any psychoactive drug effect when smoked or ingested, and

*Whereas*, Congress did not intend to prohibit the production of industrial hemp when restricting the production, possession and use of marijuana, and

*Whereas*, the legislative history of the Marijuana Tax Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 551), the statutory source for the federal definition of marijuana, shows that industrial hemp farmers and manufacturers of industrial hemp products were assuaged by the Federal Bureau of Narcotics commissioner, that the proposed legislation bore no threat to hemp-related activities, and

*Whereas*, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit ruled in Hemp Industries v. Drug Enforcement Administration, 357 F.3d 1012 (9th Cir. 2004), that the federal Controlled Substances Act of 1970 (21 U.S.C. Sec. 812(b)) explicitly excludes nonpsychoactive industrial hemp from the definition of marijuana, and the federal government declined to appeal that decision, and

*Whereas*, the Controlled Substances Act of 1970 specifies the findings to which the government must attest in order to classify a substance as a Schedule I drug, and those findings include that the substance has a high potential for abuse, has no accepted medical use, and has a lack of accepted safety for use, none of which applies to industrial hemp, and

*Whereas*, Article 28, § 2 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, states that, "This Convention shall not apply to the cultivation of the cannabis plant exclusively for industrial purposes (fibre and seed) or horticultural purposes," and

*Whereas*, industrial hemp is commercially produced in more than 30 countries, including Australia, Canada, China, Great Britain, France, Germany and Romania, without undue restriction or complications, and

*Whereas*, American companies are forced to import millions of dollars' worth of hemp seed and fiber products, denying American farmers the opportunity to compete for and share in profits for cultivating hemp, and

*Whereas*, nutritious hemp foods can be found in grocery stores nationwide, and strong durable hemp fibers can be found in the interior parts of millions of American cars, and

*Whereas*, buildings are being constructed of a hemp and lime mixture that sequesters carbon, and

*Whereas*, retail sales of hemp products in this country are estimated to be $365 million annually, and

*Whereas*, industrial hemp is a high-value low-input crop that is not genetically modified, requires little or no pesticide use, can be dry-land farmed, and uses less fertilizer than wheat or corn, and

*Whereas*, the reluctance of the United States Drug Enforcement Administration to permit industrial hemp farming is denying agricultural producers in this country the ability to benefit from a high-value low-input crop, which can provide significant economic benefits to producers and manufacturers, and

*Whereas*, the United States Drug Enforcement Administration has the authority under the Controlled Substances Act to allow this state to regulate industrial hemp farming under existing laws and without requiring individual federal applications and licenses, and

*Whereas*, the Vermont General Assembly passed Act 212 in the 2007 session, which established a process wherein Vermont producers could take advantage of agronomic and commercial opportunities related to industrial hemp, *now therefore be it*

***Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*:**

That the General Assembly urges Congress to:

1) Recognize industrial hemp as a valuable agricultural commodity;

2) Define industrial hemp in federal law as a nonpsychoactive and genetically identifiable species of the genus *Cannabis*;

3) Acknowledge that allowing and encouraging farmers to produce industrial hemp will improve the balance of trade by promoting domestic sources of industrial hemp; and

4) Assist United States producers by removing barriers to state regulation of the commercial production of industrial hemp, *and be it further*

***Resolved*:** That the United States Drug Enforcement Administration allow the states to regulate industrial hemp farming without federal applications, licenses or fees, *and be it further*

***Resolved*:** That the Secretary of State be directed to send a copy of this resolution to the Administrator of the United States Drug Enforcement Administration, United States Secretary of Agriculture Tom Vilsack, and the Vermont Congressional delegation.

## 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 Service Board shall be fully and separately acted upon.

Susan D. Plausteiner of Brownsville – Member of the Vermont Economic Development Authority – By Sen. Maynard for the Committee on Finance. (1/21)

Rachel Schumacher of North Bennington – Member of the Vermont Economic Development Authority – By Sen. Hartwell for the Committee on Finance. (1/21)

Steven J. Bourgeois of Swanton – Member of the Vermont Economic Development Authority – By Sen. Carris for the Committee on Finance. (1/28)

Thomas Pelletier of Montpelier – Member of the Vermont Housing Finance Agency – By Sen. Cummings for the Committee on Finance. (1/28)

Neale F. Lunderville of Burlington – Secretary of the Agency of Administration – By Sen. Flanagan for the Committee on Government Operations. (2/17)

Neale F. Lunderville of Burlington – Secretary of the Agency of Administration – By Sen. Flanagan for the Committee on Government Operations. (2/17)

Michael Welch of St. Johnsbury – Member of the Valuation Appeals Board – By Sen. McCormack for the Committee on Finance. (2/18/09)

David R. Coates of Colchester – Member of the Vermont Municipal Bond Bank – By Sen. Carris for the Committee on Finance. (2/18/09)

Sonia D. Alexander of Wilmington – Member of the Valuation Appeals Board – By Sen. Hartwell for the Committee on Finance. (2/25/09)

Paulette Thabault of South Burlington – Commissioner of the Department of Banking, Insurance, Securities and Health Care Administration – By Sen. Cummings for the Committee on Finance. (3/3/09)

Kathryn T. Boardman of Shelburne – Member of the Vermont Municipal Bond Bank – By Sen. Maynard for the Committee on Finance. (3/4/09)

John D. Burke of Castleton – Member of the Public Service Board – By Sen. Maynard for the Committee on Finance. (3/24/09)

Kenneth Linsley of Danville – Member of the Vermont Educational and Health Buildings Financing Agency – By Sen. Maynard for the Committee on Finance. (3/26/09)

Gary Moore of Bradford – Member of the Vermont State Colleges Board of Trustees – By Sen. Starr for the Committee on Education. (3/31/09)

Linda R. Milne of Montpelier – Member of the Vermont State Colleges Board of Trustees – By Sen. Doyle for the Committee on Education. (3/31/09)

Mark Young of Orwell – Member of the University of Vermont Board of Trustees – By Sen. Giard for the Committee on Education. (3/31/09)

Donald Collins of Swanton – Member of the State Board of Education – By Sen. Brock for the Committee on Education. (3/31/09)

Matthew F. Valerio of Proctor – Defender General – By Sen. Mullin for the Committee on Judiciary. (4/3/09)

Joseph C. Benning of Lyndonville – Chair, Human Rights Commission - By Sen. Sears for the Committee on Judiciary. (4/3/09)

Shelley J. Gartner of Rutland – Magistrate, Vermont Family Court - By Sen. Nitka for the Committee on Judiciary. (4/3/09)

Mary Gleason Harlow of Clarendon – Magistrate, Vermont Family Court – By Sen. Campbell for the Committee on Judiciary. (4/3/09)

Christine A. Hoyt of Tunbridge – Magistrate, Vermont Family Court – By Sen. Campbell for the Committee on Judiciary. (4/3/09)

Michelle Fairbrother of Rutland – Member of the Vermont State Colleges Board of Trustees – By Sen. Nitka for the Committee on Education. (4/14/09)

John Hall of West Danville – Member of the State Board of Education – By Sen. Doyle for the Committee on Education. (4/14/09)

Judith Livingston of Manchester – Member of the State Board of Education – By Sen. Brock for the Committee on Education. (4/14/09)

Carol Bokan of Shelburne – Member of the Community High School of Vermont Board – By Sen. Nitka for the Committee on Education. (4/14/09)

Benjamin R. O'Brien of South Burlington – Member of the Occupational Safety and Health Review Board – By Sen. Ashe for the Committee on Economic Development, Housing and General Affairs. (4/22/09)

Benjamin R. O'Brien of South Burlington – Member of the Occupational Safety and Health Review Board – By Sen. Ashe for the Committee on Economic Development, Housing and General Affairs. (4/22/09)

Stephanie O'Brien of South Burlington – Member of the Liquor Control Board – By Sen. Miller for the Committee on Economic Development, Housing and General Affairs. (4/22/09)

David Marvin of Hyde Park – Member of the Sustainable Jobs Fund Board of Directors – By Sen. Illuzzi for the Committee on Economic Development, Housing and General Affairs. (4/22/09)

Bruce Shields of Wolcott – Member of the Sustainable Jobs Fund Board of Directors – By Sen. Illuzzi for the Committee on Economic Development, Housing and General Affairs. (4/22/09)

Thomas G. Weaver of Essex Junction – Member of the Vermont Housing and Conservation Board – By Sen. Racine for the Committee on Economic Development, Housing and General Affairs. (4/22/09)

Joan Goldstein of South Royalton – Member of the Sustainable Jobs Fund Board of Directors – By Sen. Carris for the Committee on Economic Development, Housing and General Affairs. (4/23/09)

David Herlihy of Waitsfield – Commissioner of the Department of Human Resources – By Sen. Doyle for the Committee on Government Operations. (4/23/09)

Thomas Murray of Middlesex – Commissioner of the Department of Information and Innovation – By Sen. Doyle for the Committee on Government Operations. (4/23/09)

Thomas M. Crowley of South Burlington – Member of the State Police Advisory Commission – By Sen. White for the Committee on Government Operations. (4/24/09)

Ugo Sartorelli of Barre – Member of the State Police Advisory Commission – By Sen. Doyle for the Committee on Government Operations. (4/24/09)

James Reardon of Essex Junction – Commissioner of the Department of Finance and Management – By Sen. Flanagan for the Committee on Government Operations. (4/24/09)

Roger N. Allbee of Townshend – Secretary of the Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets – By Sen. Kittell for the Committee on Agriculture. (5/4/09)

Alexander Sears Melville of Woodstock – Member of the State Board of Education – By Sen. Nitka for the Committee on Education. (5/4/09)

David Dill of Lyndonville – Secretary of the Agency of Transportation – By Sen. Kitchel for the Committee on Transportation. (5/5/09)

Jeffrey Larkin of Duxbury – Member of the Travel Information Council – By Sen. Scott for the Committee on Transportation. (5/5/09)

Nancy Sheahan of South Burlington – Member of the State Police Advisory Commission – By Sen. Brock for the Committee on Government Operations. (5/5/09)

John LaBarge of South Hero – Member of the Travel Information Council – By Sen. Mazza for the Committee on Transportation. (5/6/09)