

Senate Calendar

MONDAY, APRIL 26, 2010

SENATE CONVENES AT: 1:00 P.M.

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ACTION CALENDAR

UNFINISHED BUSINESS OF FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 2010

Third Reading

S.R. 17.

Senate resolution relating to problems associated with underage consumption of alcohol.

H. 578.

An act relating to requiring all state law enforcement officers to serve under the direction and control of the commissioner of public safety.

**AMENDMENT TO SENATE PROPOSAL OF AMENDMENT TO
H. 578 TO BE OFFERED BY SENATOR ILLUZZI BEFORE THIRD
READING**

Senator Illuzzi moves to amend the Senate proposal of amendment by adding a new Sec. 3 to read as follows:

Sec. 3. CERTIFICATION OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

(a) The General Assembly finds that because the Vermont Police Academy requires candidates for certification as a full-time law enforcement officer to undergo 16 weeks of extensive physical training in addition to meeting academic requirements, older individuals or individuals with minor physical disabilities who are otherwise exceptionally qualified to discharge law enforcement duties are precluded from obtaining full-time certification and thus full-time employment as a law enforcement officer. While other states and jurisdictions have left physical training requirements to the hiring law enforcement agencies, the Vermont Criminal Justice Training Council has continued the physical training requirements, extending the cost and length of the basic training program, even though the hiring law enforcement agency already has selected and employed the candidates who seek full-time certification.

(b) The executive director of the Vermont Criminal Justice Training Council, the attorney general or designee, a designee of the Department of Sheriffs and State's Attorneys who does not serve on the Vermont Criminal Justice Training Council, the defender general or designee, the executive director of the Human Rights Commission or designee, and a Vermont constable selected by the chair of the trustees of the Vermont League of Cities and Towns shall make recommendations regarding the advisability of granting full-time certification to law enforcement officers who have been certified as

part-time officers for at least the past ten years and who have been employed a total of at least 5,000 hours as an officer discharging law enforcement duties during that period. The chair of the committee shall be the attorney general or his or her designee. The committee shall report its findings and recommendations to the House and Senate Government Operations and Judiciary Committees no later than January 15, 2011.

and by renumbering the remaining section to be Sec. 4

Second Reading

Favorable

H. 689.

An act relating to the Uniform Common Interest Ownership Act.

Reported favorably by Senator Cummings for the Committee on Finance.

(Committee vote: 7-0-0)

UNFINISHED BUSINESS OF THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 2010

Favorable with Proposal of Amendment

H. 213.

An act to provide fairness to tenants in cases of contested housing security deposit withholding.

Reported favorably by Senator McCormack for the Committee on Finance.

(Committee Vote: 6-0-1)

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

The Committee recommends that the Senate propose to the House to amend the bill by adding a new section to be Sec. 2 to read as follows:

Sec. 2. 9 V.S.A. § 4467 is amended to read:

§ 4467. TERMINATION OF TENANCY; NOTICE

(a) Termination for nonpayment of rent. The landlord may terminate a tenancy for nonpayment of rent by providing actual notice to the tenant of the date on which the tenancy will terminate which shall be at least 14 days after the date of the actual notice. The rental agreement shall not terminate if the tenant pays or tenders rent due through the end of the rental period in which payment is made or tendered. Acceptance of partial payment of rent shall not

constitute a waiver of the landlord's remedies for nonpayment of rent or an accord and satisfaction for nonpayment of rent.

* * *

(Committee vote: 4-0-1)

(No House amendments.)

House Proposal of Amendment

S. 239

An act relating to retiring outdoor wood-fired boilers that do not meet the 2008 emission standard for particulate matter.

The House proposes to the Senate to amend the bill as follows:

First: In Sec. 2, 10 V.S.A. § 584, in subdivision (e)(1), after "another" by striking "type of"

Second: In Sec. 2, 10 V.S.A. § 584, in subsection (g), after "health" by adding "care" and in the phrase "and has resulted or results" by striking "and" and inserting in lieu thereof "or"

Third: In Sec. 2, 10 V.S.A. § 584, in subsection (i), in the first sentence, in the phrase "closer than 100 feet" by striking "100 feet" and inserting in lieu thereof "the setback distance"

Fourth: By adding a new Sec. 3 to read:

Sec. 3. USE OF FUNDS

The agency of natural resources is authorized to use funds from the American Electric Power Service Corporation Settlement Funds described in 10 V.S.A. § 584(b), for the purposes of this act, as follows:

(1) In fiscal year 2011, the agency is authorized to use \$360,000.00 of these funds, which amount is included in the sum appropriated in Sec. B.710 of H. 789 of the 2009 adjourned session, as enacted; and

(2) In fiscal year 2012, it is the intent of the general assembly that the agency be authorized to use at least \$140,000.00 from that same Settlement Fund source.

and by renumbering the existing Sec. 3 as Sec. 4

UNFINISHED BUSINESS OF FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 2010

House Proposal of Amendment to Senate Proposal of Amendment

H. 765

An act relating to establishing the Vermont agricultural innovation authority.

The House proposes to the Senate to amend the proposal of amendment as follows:

First: In Sec. 1, 6 V.S.A. § 2962, in subdivision (b)(2), by inserting “industry” after “livestock”

Second: In Sec. 1, 6 V.S.A. § 2962, in subdivision (b)(3), by striking “president pro tempore” and inserting in lieu thereof “committee on committees”

Third: In Sec. 1, 6 V.S.A. § 2962, in subdivision (b)(3), by relettering “(C)” to “(B)”

Fourth: In Sec. 1, 6 V.S.A. § 2962, by striking subsection (d) in its entirety and inserting a new subsection (d) to read:

(d) Any vacancy occurring among the members of the board shall be filled by the respective appointing authority pursuant to this section. A board member may be reappointed, provided that no board member, except the secretary of agriculture, food and markets, may serve more than two consecutive three-year terms. Each member of the board shall serve a three-year term, except:

(1) the governor shall appoint initially one member to a one-year term, one member to a two-year term, and two members to a three-year term;

(2) the speaker of the house shall appoint initially two members to a one-year term, one member to a two-year term, and one member to a three-year term; and

(3) the committee on committees shall appoint initially one member to a one-year term, two members to a two-year term, and one member to a three-year term.

NEW BUSINESS

Third Reading

H. 507.

An act relating to fostering connections to success in guardianships.

H. 590.

An act relating to mediation in foreclosure proceedings.

H. 647.

An act relating to misclassification of employees to lower premiums for workers' compensation and unemployment compensation.

H. 783.

An act relating to miscellaneous tax provisions.

**AMENDMENT TO SENATE PROPOSAL OF AMENDMENT TO
H. 783 TO BE OFFERED BY SENATOR CUMMINGS BEFORE THIRD
READING**

Senator Cummings, on behalf of the Committee on Finance, moves that the Senate proposal of amendment be amended by adding the following:

Third: By striking out Sec. 13 in its entirety and inserting in lieu thereof a new Sec. 13 to read as follows:

Sec. 13. 32 V.S.A. § 9605(a) is amended to read:

(a) The tax imposed by this chapter shall be paid to ~~a town clerk~~ the commissioner at the time of ~~the delivery to that clerk for recording of a deed evidencing~~ a transfer of title to property subject to the tax.

**AMENDMENT TO SENATE PROPOSAL OF AMENDMENT TO
H. 783 TO BE OFFERED BY SENATOR CUMMINGS BEFORE THIRD
READING**

Senator Cummings, on behalf of the Committee on Finance, moves that the Senate proposal of amendment be amended by adding the following:

Fourth: By striking out Sec. 16 in its entirety and inserting in lieu thereof a new Sec. 16 to read as follows:

Sec. 16. 32 V.S.A. § 9608(a) is amended to read:

(a) Except as to transfers which are exempt pursuant to subdivision 9603(17) of this title, no town clerk shall record, ~~or receive for recording,~~ any deed to which has not been affixed an acknowledgment of return ~~and tax payment~~ under section 9607 of this title and a certificate in the form prescribed by the land use panel of the natural resources board and the commissioner of the department of taxes signed under oath by the seller or the seller's legal representative, that the conveyance of the real property and any development thereon by the seller is in compliance with or exempt from the provisions of chapter 151 of Title 10. The certificate shall indicate whether or not the conveyance creates the partition or division of land. If the conveyance creates

a partition or division of land, there shall be appended the current "Act 250 Disclosure Statement," required by 10 V.S.A. § 6007. A town clerk who violates this section shall be fined \$50.00 for the first such offense and \$100.00 for each subsequent offense. A person who purposely or knowingly falsifies any statement contained in the certificate required is punishable by fine of not more than \$500.00 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

**AMENDMENT TO 10TH SENATE PROPOSAL OF AMENDMENT TO
H. 783 TO BE OFFERED BY SENATORS RACINE, CAMPBELL,
SEARS AND SHUMLIN BEFORE THIRD READING**

Senators Racine, Campbell, Sears and Shumlin move to reinstate Sec. 46 by striking out the 10th Senate proposal of amendment in its entirety and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Tenth: By striking out Secs. 43, 44 and 45 in their entirety.

**PROPOSAL OF AMENDMENT TO H. 783 TO BE OFFERED BY
SENATORS HARTWELL AND SEARS**

Senators Hartwell and Sears move to amend the eleventh Proposal of Amendment, in Sec. 47, in subsection (a), by striking out the words "seven-member committee" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: nine-member committee; and at the end of subdivision (a)(6) by striking out the word "and"; and before the period at the end of subdivision (a)(7) by inserting the following: ; and (8) two members of the governor's veterans' council to be appointed by that council

**AMENDMENT TO 12TH SENATE PROPOSAL OF AMENDMENT TO
H. 783 TO BE OFFERED BY SENATOR CUMMINGS BEFORE THIRD
READING**

Senator Cummings, on behalf of the Committee on Finance, moves that the 12th Senate proposal of amendment be amended by adding the following:

* * *Current Use Advisory Board * * *

Sec. 48F. CURRENT USE ADVISORY BOARD USE VALUE CALCULATION

The current use advisory board established pursuant to 32 V.S.A. § 3753 has provided to the general assembly a document entitled Methodology and Criteria used in the Determination of Vermont's Use Values for the Current Use Program" and dated April 12, 2010. The general assembly hereby deems that as of the date of passage of this act the document shall have the force and effect of administrative rules adopted pursuant to chapter 25 of Title 3 of the Vermont Statutes Annotated. The document shall be filed no later than July 1, 2010, as an adopted rule with the secretary of state and the legislative committee on administrative rules and any proposed changes to the

methodology or criteria as set forth in the document shall be subject to all of the provisions of chapter 25 of Title 3.

Second Reading

H. 243.

An act relating to the creation of a mentored hunting license.

Reported favorably with recommendation of proposal of amendment by Senator Flory 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. 1, 10 V.S.A. § 4256, by adding a subsection (j) to read as follows:

(j) No person shall hunt under this section on privately owned land without first obtaining the permission of the owner or occupant.

Second: By adding Secs. 5 and 6 to read as follows:

Sec. 5. DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE REPORT ON MENTORED HUNTING

On or before January 15 annually, the commissioner of fish and wildlife shall report to the senate committee on natural resources and energy and the house committee on fish, wildlife and water resources regarding implementation of the mentored hunting license program under 10 V.S.A. § 4256. The report shall include:

(1) The number of mentored hunting licenses issued in the previous calendar year;

(2) The number of deer or other game taken by a mentored hunter in the previous calendar year, if discernible;

(3) A summary of each hunter safety incident or personal injury related to an individual hunting under a mentored license that occurred in the previous calendar year; and

(4) Any recommendation by the commissioner to improve or address implementation of the mentored hunting program, including whether 10 V.S.A. § 4256 should be amended or repealed.

Sec. 6. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect January 1, 2011.

Reported without recommendation by Senator MacDonald for the Committee on Finance.

(Committee vote: 7-0-0)

(For House amendments, see House Journal for March 17, 2010, page 426; March 18, 2010, page 453.)

H. 562.

An act relating to the regulation of professions and occupations.

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

The Committee recommends that the Senate propose to the House to amend the bill as follows:

First: By striking Sec. 4 in its entirety and inserting in lieu thereof a new Sec. 4 to read:

Sec. 4. 18 V.S.A. § 4606 is amended to read:

§ 4606. BRAND CERTIFICATION

~~If the prescriber does not wish substitution to take place, he or she shall write "brand necessary" or "no substitution" in his or her own handwriting on the prescription blank, together with a written statement that the generic equivalent has not been effective, or with reasonable certainty is not expected to be effective, in treating the patient's medical condition or causes or is reasonably expected to cause adverse or harmful reactions in the patient. In the case of an unwritten prescription, there shall be no substitution if the prescriber expressly indicates to the pharmacist that the brand name drug is necessary and substitution is not allowed because the generic equivalent has not been effective, or with reasonable certainty is not expected to be effective, in treating the patient's medical condition or causes or is reasonably expected to cause adverse or harmful reactions in the patient.~~

If the prescriber has determined that the generic equivalent of a drug being prescribed has not been effective or with reasonable certainty is not expected to be effective in treating the patient's medical condition or causes or is reasonably expected to cause adverse or harmful reactions in the patient, the prescriber shall indicate "brand necessary," "no substitution," "dispense as written," or "DAW" in the prescriber's own handwriting on the prescription blank and the pharmacist shall not substitute the generic equivalent. If a prescription is unwritten and the prescriber has determined that the generic equivalent of the drug being prescribed has not been effective or with reasonable certainty is not expected to be effective in treating the patient's medical condition or causes or is reasonably expected to cause adverse or harmful reactions in the patient, the prescriber shall expressly indicate to the pharmacist that the brand-name drug is necessary and substitution is not allowed and the pharmacist shall not substitute the generic equivalent.

Second: By striking Sec. 5 in its entirety and inserting in lieu thereof a new Sec. 5 to read:

Sec. 5. 18 V.S.A. § 4607 is amended to read:

§ 4607. INFORMATION; LABELING

(a) Every pharmacy in the state shall have posted a sign in a prominent place that is in clear unobstructed view which shall read: “Vermont law requires pharmacists in some cases to select a less expensive generic equivalent for the drug prescribed unless you or your physician direct otherwise. ~~Substitution will be noted on your prescription label by an “S” in the lower left corner.~~ Ask your pharmacist.”

* * *

~~(c) If a generically equivalent substitution has been made, an “S” will be noted in the lower left corner of the prescription label.~~

Third: By adding a Sec. 8a to read:

Sec. 8a. 26 V.S.A. § 805(b) is amended to read:

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section and any other provision of law, a dentist or dental hygienist who holds an unrestricted license in all jurisdictions in which the dentist or dental hygienist is currently licensed, who certifies to the Vermont board of dental examiners that he or she will limit his or her practice in Vermont to providing pro bono services at a free or reduced fee clinic in Vermont and who meets the criteria of the board, shall be licensed by the board within 60 days of the licensee's certification without further examination, interview, fee or any other requirement for board licensure. The dentist or dental hygienist shall file with the board, on forms provided by the board and based on criteria developed by the board, information on dental qualifications, professional discipline, criminal record, malpractice claims or any other such information as the board may require. A license granted under this subsection shall authorize the licensee to practice dentistry or dental hygiene on a voluntary basis in Vermont.

Fourth: By adding a Sec. 8b to read:

Sec. 8b. 26 V.S.A. § 761 is amended to read:

§ 761. STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS;
CREATION; QUALIFICATIONS

The state board of dental examiners is created and shall consist of ~~five~~ six dental practitioners of good standing, who have practiced in this state for a period of five years or more, are in active practice, and are legal residents of the state of Vermont, two registered dental hygienists certified pursuant to subchapter 4 of this chapter, who have practiced in the state of Vermont for a

period of three years immediately preceding the appointment, are in active practice and are legal residents of the state of Vermont, one dental assistant registered pursuant to section 863 of this title who has practiced in the state of Vermont for a period of three years immediately preceding the appointment, is in active practice, and is a legal resident of the state of Vermont, and two members of the public not associated with the practice of dentistry. Board members shall be appointed by the governor pursuant to sections 129b and 2004 of Title 3. No member of the board may be an officer or serve on a committee of his or her respective state or local professional dental or dental hygienist organization nor shall any member of the board be on the faculty of a school of dentistry or dental hygiene.

Fifth: By striking Sec. 31 in its entirety and inserting in lieu thereof a new Sec. 31 to read:

Sec. 31. 26 V.S.A. § 3175 is amended to read:

§ 3175a. ~~FIREARMS AND GUARD DOG TRAINING;~~ INSTRUCTOR LICENSURE; PROGRAM OF INSTRUCTION

~~(a) An applicant for a private detective or security guard license to provide armed services shall demonstrate to the board competence in the safe use of firearms in a firearms training program approved by the board and taught by an instructor currently licensed under this section. Firearms training may include evidence of law enforcement or military training in firearms. An applicant for a license to provide guard dog services shall demonstrate to the board competence in the handling of guard dogs in a guard dog training program approved by the board and taught by an instructor currently licensed under this section.~~

~~(b)~~ The board shall license firearms training course instructors of ~~such training courses~~ private investigators and security guards licensed under this chapter and shall adopt rules governing the licensure of instructors and the approval of firearms and guard dog training programs.

~~(e)~~(b) The board shall not issue a license as a firearms training program instructor without first obtaining and approving all of the following:

* * *

~~(d)~~ The board shall not issue a license as a guard dog training program instructor without first obtaining and approving the following:

- ~~(1)~~ The application filed in the proper form.
- ~~(2)~~ The application fee established in subdivision ~~3178a(5)(A)~~ of this title.
- ~~(3)~~ Evidence that the applicant has obtained the age of majority.

~~(4) A copy of the applicant's training program.~~

~~(5) Proof of certification as an instructor from an instructor's course approved by the board.~~

~~(6) A federal background check.~~

~~(e)(c)~~ Instructors licensed under this section are subject to the same renewal requirements as others licensed under this chapter, and prior to renewal are required to show proof of current instructor licensure and pay the renewal fee established in subdivision 3178a(5)(B) of this title.

~~(f) Hunter safety instructors shall be exempt from the licensure requirements of this section for the purpose of hunter safety instruction.~~

Sixth: In Sec. 48, 26 V.S.A. § 3323(b)(4), at the end of the subdivision, by adding: "This subdivision shall not affect a licensee's or a registrant's professional liability to consumers or to other licensees or registrants."

Seventh: By adding Secs. 19a, 19b, 19c, 19d, 19e, and 55 to read:

Sec. 19a. 26 V.S.A. chapter 52 is added to read:

CHAPTER 52. RADIOLOGIST ASSISTANTS

§ 2851. DEFINITIONS

As used in this chapter:

(1) "ARRT" means the American Registry of Radiologic Technologists or its successor, as recognized by the board.

(2) "Board" means the state board of medical practice established under chapter 23 of this title.

(3) "Contract" means a legally binding written agreement containing the terms of employment of a radiologist assistant.

(4) "Disciplinary action" means any action taken by the board against a certified radiologist assistant or an applicant or an appeal of that action when that action suspends, revokes, limits, or conditions certification in any way or when it results in a reprimand of the person.

(5) "Protocol" means a detailed description of the duties and scope of practice delegated by a radiologist to a radiologist assistant.

(6) "Radiologist" means a person licensed to practice medicine or osteopathy under chapter 23 or 33 of this title and who is certified by or eligible for certification by the American Board of Radiology or the American Osteopathic Board of Radiology or their predecessors or successors or who is credentialed by a hospital to practice radiology and engages in the practice of radiology at that hospital full-time.

(7) “Radiologist assistant” means a person certified by the state of Vermont under this chapter who is qualified by education, training, experience, and personal character to provide medical services under the direction and supervision of a radiologist.

(8) “Supervision” means the direction and review by a supervising radiologist, as determined to be appropriate by the board, of the medical services provided by the radiologist assistant. At a minimum, supervision shall mean that a radiologist is readily available for consultation and intervention. A radiologist assistant may provide services under the direction and review of more than one supervising radiologist during the course of his or her employment, subject to the limitations on his or her scope of practice as set forth in this chapter and the protocol filed under subsection 2853(b) of this title.

§ 2852. CERTIFICATION AND RULEMAKING

The board shall certify radiologist assistants, and the commissioner of health shall adopt rules regarding the training, practice, supervision, qualification, scope of practice, places of practice, and protocols for radiologist assistants and regarding patient notification and consent.

§ 2853. APPLICATION

(a) An application for certification shall be accompanied by an application by the proposed primary supervising radiologist that shall contain a statement that the radiologist shall be responsible for all professional activities of the radiologist assistant.

(b) An application for certification shall be accompanied by a protocol signed by one proposed supervising radiologist and proof of employment of the radiologist assistant by that radiologist or by the hospital at which the radiologist practices. The supervising radiologist who signs the protocol shall be deemed the primary supervisor of the radiologist assistant for the purposes of this chapter.

(c) The applicant shall submit to the board any other information the board considers necessary to evaluate the applicant’s qualifications.

§ 2854. ELIGIBILITY

To be eligible for certification as a radiologist assistant, an applicant shall:

(1) have obtained a degree from a radiologist assistant educational program that is recognized by the ARRT under its “Recognition Criteria for Radiologist Assistant Educational Programs” adopted on July 1, 2005, as periodically revised and updated;

(2) have satisfactorily completed the radiologist assistant certification

examination given by the ARRT and be currently certified by the ARRT;

(3) be certified as a radiologic technologist in radiography by the ARRT; and

(4) be licensed as a radiologic technologist in radiography in this state under chapter 51 of this title.

§ 2855. TEMPORARY CERTIFICATION

(a) The board may issue a temporary certification to a person who applies for certification for the first time in this state and meets the educational requirements under subsection 2854 of this title.

(b) Temporary certification may be issued only for the purpose of allowing an otherwise qualified applicant to practice as a radiologist assistant until the applicant takes and passes the next ARRT certification examination and a determination is made that he or she is qualified to practice in this state.

(c) Temporary certification shall be issued upon payment of the specified fee for a fixed period of time to be determined by the board and shall only be renewed by the board if the applicant demonstrates proof of an exceptional cause.

§ 2856. RENEWAL OF CERTIFICATION

(a) Certifications shall be renewable every two years upon payment of the required fee and submission of proof of current, active ARRT certification, including compliance with continuing education requirements.

(b) A certification that has lapsed may be reinstated on payment of a renewal fee and a late renewal fee. The applicant shall not be required to pay back renewal fees for the periods when certification was lapsed. However, if certification remains lapsed for a period of three years, the board may, after notice and an opportunity for hearing, require reexamination as a condition of renewal.

§ 2857. SUPERVISION AND SCOPE OF PRACTICE

(a) The number of radiologist assistants permitted to practice under the direction and supervision of a radiologist shall be determined by the board after review of the system of care delivery in which the supervising radiologist and radiologist assistants propose to practice. Scope of practice and levels of supervision shall be consistent with guidelines adopted by the American College of Radiology, the American Society of Radiologic Technologists, and the ARRT. The authority of a radiologist assistant to practice shall terminate immediately upon termination of the radiologist assistant's employment, and the primary supervising radiologist shall immediately notify the board and the commissioner of the department of health of the termination. The radiologist

assistant's authority to practice shall not resume until he or she provides proof of other employment and a protocol as required under this chapter.

(b) Subject to the limitations set forth in subsection (a) of this section, the radiologist assistant's scope of practice shall be limited to that delegated to the radiologist assistant by the primary supervising radiologist and for which the radiologist assistant is qualified by education, training, and experience. At no time shall the practice of the radiologist assistant exceed the normal scope of the supervising radiologist's practice. A radiologist assistant may not interpret images, make diagnoses, or prescribe medications or therapies.

§ 2858. UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

(a) The following conduct by a certified radiologist assistant constitutes unprofessional conduct. When that conduct is by an applicant or person who later becomes an applicant, it may constitute grounds for denial of certification:

(1) fraudulent procuring or use of certification;

(2) occupational advertising that is intended or has a tendency to deceive the public;

(3) exercising undue influence on or taking improper advantage of a person using the radiologist assistant's services or promoting the sale of professional goods or services in a manner that exploits a person for the financial gain of the radiologist assistant or of a third party;

(4) failing to comply with provisions of federal or state law governing the profession;

(5) conviction of a crime related to the profession or conviction of a felony, whether or not related to the practice of the profession;

(6) conduct that evidences unfitness to practice in the profession;

(7) making or filing false professional reports or records, impeding or obstructing the proper making or filing of professional reports or records, or failing to file the proper professional report or record;

(8) practicing the profession when mentally or physically unfit to do so;

(9) professional negligence;

(10) accepting and performing responsibilities that the person knows or has reason to know that he or she is not competent to perform;

(11) making any material misrepresentation in the practice of the profession, whether by commission or omission;

(12) holding one's self out as or permitting one's self to be represented

as a licensed physician;

(13) performing otherwise than at the direction and under the supervision of a radiologist licensed by the board;

(14) accepting the delegation of or performing or offering to perform a task or tasks beyond the person's scope of practice as defined by the board;

(15) administering, dispensing, or prescribing any controlled substance other than as authorized by law;

(16) failing to comply with an order of the board or violating any term or condition of a certification restricted by the board;

(17) delegating professional responsibilities to a person whom the certified professional knows or has reason to know is not qualified by training, experience, education, or licensing credentials to perform;

(18) in the course of practice, gross failure to use and exercise on a particular occasion or the failure to use and exercise on repeated occasions that degree of care, skill, and proficiency that is commonly exercised by the ordinary skillful, careful, and prudent professional engaged in similar practice under the same or similar conditions, whether or not actual injury to a patient has occurred; or

(19) revocation of certification to practice as a radiologist assistant in another jurisdiction on one or more of the grounds specified in subdivisions (1)–(18) of this subsection.

(b) A person aggrieved by a final order of the board may, within 30 days of the order, appeal that order to the Vermont supreme court on the basis of the record created before the board.

§ 2859. DISPOSITION OF COMPLAINTS

(a) Complaints and allegations of unprofessional conduct shall be processed in accordance with the rules of procedure of the board.

(b) The board shall accept complaints from a member of the public, a physician, a hospital, a radiologist assistant, a state or federal agency, or the attorney general. The board shall initiate an investigation of a radiologist assistant when a complaint is received or may act on its own initiative without having received a complaint.

(c) If the board determines that the action of a radiologist assistant that is the subject of a complaint falls entirely within the scope of practice of a radiologic technologist in radiography, the board shall refer the complaint to the board of radiologic technology for review under chapter 51 of this title.

(d) After giving opportunity for hearing, the board shall take disciplinary

action against a radiologist assistant or applicant found guilty of unprofessional conduct.

(e) The board may approve a negotiated agreement between the parties when it is in the best interest of the public health, safety, or welfare to do so. That agreement may include any of the following conditions or restrictions which may be in addition to or in lieu of suspension:

(1) a requirement that the person submit to care or counseling;

(2) a restriction that the person practice only under supervision of a named person or a person with specified credentials;

(3) a requirement that the person participate in continuing education in order to overcome specified practical deficiencies;

(4) a requirement that the scope of practice permitted be restricted to a specified extent.

(f) Upon application, the board may modify the terms of an order under this section and, if certification has been revoked or suspended, order reinstatement on terms and conditions it deems proper.

§ 2860. USE OF TITLE

Any person who is certified to practice as a radiologist assistant in this state shall have the right to use the title “radiologist assistant” or “registered radiologist assistant” and the abbreviation “R.A.” or “R.R.A.” No other person may assume that title or use that abbreviation or any other words, letters, signs, or devices to indicate that the person using them is a radiologist assistant. A radiologist assistant shall not so represent himself or herself unless there is currently in existence a valid employment arrangement between the radiologist assistant and his or her employer or primary supervising radiologist and unless the protocol under which the radiologist assistant’s duties are delegated is on file with and has been approved by the board.

§ 2861. LEGAL LIABILITY

(a) The primary supervising radiologist delegating activities to a radiologist assistant shall be legally liable for the activities of the radiologist assistant, and the radiologist assistant shall in this relationship be the radiologist’s agent.

(b) Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed to apply to nurses acting pursuant to chapter 28 of this title.

§ 2862. FEES

Applicants and persons regulated under this chapter shall pay the following fees:

(1)(A)(i) Original application for certification \$115.00;

(ii) Each additional application \$50.00;

(B) The board shall use at least \$10.00 of these fees to support the costs of the creation and maintenance of a Vermont practitioner recovery network which will monitor recovering chemically dependent licensees for the protection of the public.

(2)(A)(i) Biennial renewal \$115.00;

(ii) Each additional renewal \$50.00;

(B) The board shall use at least \$10.00 of these fees to support the costs of the creation and maintenance of a Vermont practitioner recovery network that will monitor recovering chemically dependent licensees for the protection of the public. In addition to the fee, an applicant for certification renewal shall submit evidence in a manner acceptable to the board that he or she continues to meet the certification requirements of the ARRT and is licensed as a radiologic technologist under chapter 51 of this title.

(3) Transfer of certification \$15.00.

§ 2863. NOTICE OF USE OF RADIOLOGIST ASSISTANTS

A radiologist who uses the services of a radiologist assistant shall post a notice to that effect in an appropriate place and include language in the patient consent form that the radiologist uses a radiologist assistant.

§ 2864. PENALTY

(a) A person who, not being certified, holds himself or herself out to the public as being certified under this chapter shall be liable for a fine of not more than \$1,000.00.

(b) In addition to the penalty provided in subsection (a) of this section, the attorney general or a state's attorney may bring a civil action to restrain continuing violations of this section.

Sec. 19b. 26 V.S.A. § 1842(b)(12) is added to read:

(12) Use of the services of a radiologist assistant in a manner that is inconsistent with the provisions of chapter 52 of this title.

Sec. 19c. 26 V.S.A. § 1354(a) is amended to read:

(a) The board shall find that any one of the following, or any combination of the following, whether or not the conduct at issue was committed within or outside the state, constitutes unprofessional conduct:

* * *

(31) use of the services of an anesthesiologist assistant by an anesthesiologist in a manner that is inconsistent with the provisions of chapter 29 of this title;

(32) use of the services of a radiologist assistant by a radiologist in a manner that is inconsistent with the provisions of chapter 52 of this title.

Sec. 19d. 26 V.S.A. § 1351(e) is amended to read:

(e) The commissioner of health shall adopt, amend, and repeal rules of the board which the commissioner determines necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter and chapters 7, 29, ~~and 31,~~ and 52 of this title.

Sec. 19e. 26 V.S.A. § 1352(a) is amended to read:

(a) The commissioner of health shall issue annually a report to the secretary of human services and the secretary of the Vermont medical society which shall contain:

(1) a separate record of the name, residence, college, and date of graduation of each individual licensed or certified by the board;

(2) a list of all physicians, physician's assistants, podiatrists, radiologist assistants, and anesthesiologist assistants practicing in the state;

(3) a summary of all disciplinary actions undertaken by the board during the year of the report; and

(4) an accounting of all fees and fines received by the board and all expenditures and costs of the board for such year. A sufficient number of copies shall be printed to supply the needs of the board and the state library.

Sec. 55. EFFECTIVE DATE

This section and Secs. 19a, 19b, 19c, 19d, and 19e of this act shall take effect upon passage.

Eighth: By adding a Sec. 54 to read:

Sec. 54. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

The department of health shall evaluate its procedures for application for licensure for under 18 V.S.A. § 1395(c). On or before March 15, 2011 the department shall report to the house and senate committees on government operations its findings regarding facilitating the granting of licenses to qualified physicians who will limit their practice in Vermont to providing pro bono services at a free or reduced fee health care clinic in Vermont while assuring that these physicians meet all the standards required of physicians fully licensed to practice in Vermont.

(Committee vote: 5-0-0)

Reported favorably by Senator Ayer for the Committee on Finance.

(Committee vote: 7-0-0)

(For House amendments, see House Journal for February 17, 2010, page 235.)

H. 772.

An act relating to alcoholic beverage tastings and other liquor licensing issues.

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

The Committee recommends that the Senate propose to the House to amend the bill as follows:

First: In Sec. 1, 7 V.S.A. § 2, by striking out subdivision (28) in its entirety and inserting in lieu thereof a new subdivision (28) to read as follows:

(28) “Fourth class license” or “farmers’ market license”: the license granted by the liquor control board permitting a manufacturer or rectifier of malt or vinous beverages or spirits to sell ~~fortified wines manufactured by the licensed manufacturer or rectifier and vinous beverages~~ by the bottle unopened container and distribute, by the glass with or without charge, ~~those~~ these beverages ~~by the glass~~ manufactured by the licensee. No more than a combined total of ten fourth class and farmers’ market licenses may be granted to a licensed manufacturer or rectifier. At only one fourth class license location, a manufacturer or rectifier of vinous beverages may sell by the unopened container and distribute by the glass, with or without charge, vinous beverages produced by no more than three additional manufacturers or rectifiers, provided these beverages are purchased on invoice from the manufacturer or rectifier. A manufacturer or rectifier of vinous beverages may sell its product to no more than three additional manufacturers or rectifiers. A fourth class licensee may distribute by the glass no more than two ounces of malt or vinous beverage with a total of eight ounces to each retail customer and no more than one-quarter ounce of spirits with a total of one ounce to each retail customer for consumption on the manufacturer’s premises or at a farmers’ market. A farmers’ market license is valid for all dates of operation for a specific farmers’ market location.

Second: In Sec. 3, 7 V.S.A. § 67(a) by striking subdivisions (1) and (2) in their entirety and inserting in lieu thereof new subdivision (1) and (2) to read as follows:

(1) A second class licensee. The permit authorizes the employees of the permit holder to dispense ~~vinous or malt beverages~~ to retail customers of legal

age on the licensee's premises vinous or malt beverages by the glass not to exceed two ounces of each vinous or malt beverage with a total of eight ounces of vinous or malt beverages. Vinous or malt beverages for the tasting shall be from the inventory of the licensee or purchased from a wholesale dealer. Pursuant to this permit, a second class licensee may conduct no more than 30 48 tastings a year. In addition to the 48 tastings, a second class licensee may conduct no more than five beverage tastings per week provided the tastings are conducted as part of an educational food preparation class or course conducted by the licensee on the licensee's premises and the provided licensee has acquired a permit for each tasting.

(2) A licensed manufacturer or rectifier of vinous or malt beverages. The permit authorizes the permit holder to dispense ~~beverages produced by the manufacturer or rectifier~~ to retail customers of legal age for consumption on the premises of a second class licensee ~~or at a farmers' market~~ beverages produced by the manufacturer or rectifier by the glass not to exceed two ounces of each beverage with a total of eight ounces of vinous or malt beverages. Pursuant to this permit, a A manufacturer or rectifier may conduct no more than ~~one tasting a day on the premises of a second class licensee. No more than four tasting permits per month for a tasting event held on the premises of second class licensees shall be permitted~~ 48 tastings per year.

Third: In Sec. 6, 7 V.S.A. § 231(a)(21), by striking out the following: "\$200.00" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: \$15.00

(Committee vote: 5-0-0)

Reported favorably by Senator Carris for the Committee on Finance.

(Committee vote: 7-0-0)

(For House amendments, see House Journal for March 18, 2010, page 456)

**AMENDMENT TO H. 772 TO BE OFFERED BY SENATOR MILLER
ON BEHALF OF THE COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT, HOUSING AND GENERAL AFFAIRS**

Senator Miller, on behalf of the Committee on Economic Development, Housing and General Affairs, moves to amend the bill in Sec. 1, in 7 V.S.A. §(2), by striking out subdivision (15) in its entirety and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

(15) "Manufacturer's or rectifier's license": a license granted by the liquor control board that permits the holder to manufacture or rectify, ~~as the case may be,~~ spirituous liquors for export and sale to the liquor control board, or malt beverages and vinous beverages for export and for sale to bottlers or wholesale dealers, ~~or spirituous liquors for export and for sale to the liquor control board, upon application of a manufacturer or rectifier and the payment~~

~~to the liquor control board of the license fee as required by subdivision 231(1) of this title for either license. This license permits a manufacturer of vinous beverages to receive from another manufacturer licensed in or outside this state bulk shipments of vinous beverages to rectify with the licensee's own product, provided that the vinous beverages produced by a Vermont manufacturer may contain no more than 25 percent imported vinous beverage. The liquor control board may grant to a licensed manufacturer or rectifier a first class restaurant or cabaret license or first and third class restaurant or cabaret license permitting the licensee to sell alcoholic beverages to the public only at the manufacturer's premises, which for the purposes of a manufacturer of malt beverages, includes up to two licensed establishment that are located on the contiguous real estate of the holder of the manufacturer's license, provided the manufacturer owns or has direct control over those establishments. A manufacturer of malt beverages who also holds a first class restaurant or cabaret license may serve to a customer malt beverage by the glass, not to exceed eight glasses at one time and not to exceed four ounces in each glass. The liquor control board may grant to a licensed manufacturer or a rectifier of malt or vinous beverages a second class license permitting the licensee to sell alcoholic beverages to the public only at anywhere on the manufacturer's or rectifier's premises, which for the purposes of a manufacturer of malt beverages, includes up to two licensed establishment that are located on the contiguous real estate of the holder of the manufacturer's license, provided the manufacturer owns or has direct control over those establishments. A licensed manufacturer or rectifier of vinous beverages may serve, with or without charge, at an event held on premises of the licensee or the vineyard property, spirits and vinous and malt beverages, provided the licensee gives the department written notice of the event, including details required by the department, at least ~~15~~ five days before the event. Any beverages not manufactured by the licensee and served at the event shall be purchased on invoice from a licensed manufacturer or wholesale dealer or liquor control board. Upon application and payment of the license fee as required by subdivision 231(11) of this title, the liquor control board may grant to a licensed manufacturer or rectifier of vinous beverages fourth class or farmers' market licenses permitting the licensee to sell fortified wines and vinous beverages by the bottle to the public at the licensed premises or at a farmers' market, provided that the beverages were produced by the manufacturer or rectifier. No more than a combined total of ten fourth class and farmers' market licenses may be granted to any licensed manufacturer or rectifier. An application for a farmers' market license shall include copies of the farmers' market regulations, the agreement between the farmers' market and the applicant, and the location and dates of operation of the farmers' market. A farmers' market license shall be valid for all dates of operation for a specific farmers' market location. However, in no case may a person with an interest~~

~~in more than one manufacturer's or rectifier's license have an interest in more than four fourth class licenses. The manufacturer or rectifier shall pay directly to the commissioner of taxes the sum of \$0.265 cents per gallon for every gallon of malt beverage and the sum of \$0.55 cents per gallon for each gallon of vinous beverage manufactured by the manufacturer or rectifier and provided for sale pursuant to the first class license or the second class license or the fourth class license or combination thereof held by the manufacturer or rectifier. Holders of a manufacturer's or rectifier's second class license for malt beverages may distribute, with or without charge, malt beverages by the glass, not to exceed two ounces per product and eight ounces in total, to all persons of legal drinking age. The malt beverages must be consumed upon the premises of the holder of the license. At the request of a person holding a first class or second class license, a holder of a manufacturer's or rectifier's license for malt beverages may distribute without charge to the management and staff of the license holder, provided they are of legal drinking age, no more than four ounces per person of a malt beverage for the purpose of promoting the beverage. Written notice shall be provided to the department of liquor control at least 10 days prior to the date of the tasting. A licensed manufacturer or rectifier of spirits may do either or both of the following only on the manufacturer's or rectifier's premises:~~

~~(A) Sell by the glass or bottle to the public spirits manufactured by the licensee.~~

~~(B) Dispense by the glass, with or without charge, spirits manufactured by the licensee, provided that no more than one quarter ounce per product and no more than one ounce in total is dispensed to each individual of legal age.~~

H. 789.

An act making appropriations for the support of government.

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

(Committee vote: 6-0-1)

(See Addendum to Senate Calendar of April 23, 2010 for Report of the Committee on Appropriations.)

(For House amendments, see House Journal for March 25, 2010, page 684.)

PROPOSAL OF AMENDMENT TO H. 789 TO BE OFFERED BY SENATOR ILLUZZI

Senator Illuzzi moves that the Senate propose to the House to amend the bill by striking out Sec. E.321.1 in its entirety and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. E.321.1. 33 V.S.A. § 2301 is amended to read:

§ 2301. BURIAL RESPONSIBILITY

(a)(1) When a person dies in this state, or a resident of this state dies within the state or elsewhere, and the decedent was a recipient of assistance under Title IV or XVI of the Social Security Act, or nursing home care under Title XIX of the Social Security Act, or assistance under state aid to the aged, blind or disabled, or an honorably discharged veteran of any branch of the U.S. military forces to the extent funds are available and to the extent authorized by department ~~regulations~~ rules, the decedent's burial shall be arranged and paid for by the department if the decedent was without sufficient known assets to pay for burial. The department shall pay burial expenses ~~when arrangements are made other than by the department to the maximum permitted by its regulations~~ for individuals that meet the requirements of this section in an amount not to exceed a maximum established by rule and shall establish by rule a process for reducing the maximum payment amount by the amount of other assets available to pay for the burial. In any case where other contributions are made, these payments shall be deducted from the amount otherwise paid by the department but in no case is the department responsible for any payment when the person arranging the burial selects a funeral the price of which exceeds the department's maximum. The maximum payment by the department does not preclude the next-of-kin from paying for or receiving contributions to pay for additional disposition expenses.

(2) The department shall notify the directors of all funeral homes within the state and within close proximity to the state's borders of its ~~regulations~~ rules with respect to those services for which it ~~shall make payment~~ pays and the amount of payment authorized for ~~such~~ those services. All payments shall be made directly to the appropriate funeral director. In order to receive payment under this section, the funeral director shall provide the department and the party making the funeral arrangements with an itemized invoice for the specific services that are to be provided at public expense.

(3) As a condition of payment when arrangements are made other than by the department, ~~funeral directors shall be required to do the following:~~

(A) the funeral director shall determine from the person making the arrangements if the decedent was a recipient of assistance or an eligible veteran as specified in subdivision (a)(1) of this section;

(B) ~~If, and if~~ the decedent was such a recipient, give notice to the party person making the arrangements of the department's ~~regulations~~ rules.

(4) If the funeral home director does not advise the person making the arrangements of the department's ~~regulations~~ rules then that person shall not be liable for expenses incurred.

* * *

~~(c) When a person other than one described in subsection (a) or (b) of this section dies in the town of domicile without sufficient known assets to pay for burial, the burial shall be arranged and paid for by the town. The department shall reimburse the town up to \$250.00 for expenses incurred.~~

~~(d) (c) In all other cases the department shall arrange for and pay up to the maximum amount established by rule for the burial of eligible persons who die in this state or residents of this state who die within the state or elsewhere when such the persons are without sufficient known assets to pay for their burial.~~

~~(e) [Omitted.]~~

~~(f) In all cases where the department is responsible for funeral and/or or burial expenses under this chapter, the department shall provide, by rule, the specific services that are to be provided at public expense, and on an itemized basis the maximum price to be paid by the department for each such service.~~

~~(g)(d) For the purpose of this chapter, "burial" means the act of final disposition of human remains including interring or cremating the human dead a decedent and the ceremonies directly related to that cremation or interment at the gravesite; and "funeral" means the ceremonies prior to burial of the body by interment, cremation, or other method.~~

**PROPOSAL OF AMENDMENT TO H. 789 TO BE OFFERED BY
SENATOR ILLUZZI**

Senator Illuzzi moves that the Senate propose to the House to amend the bill by striking out Sec. E.605 in its entirety and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. E.605 Vermont student assistance corporation (Sec. B.605, #1110012000)

(a) Of this appropriation, \$25,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the Vermont Student Assistance Corporation to be deposited into the trust fund established in 16 V.S.A. § 2845.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (a) of this section, not less than 100 percent of grants shall be used for direct student aid.

(c) Of state funds available to the Vermont Student Assistance Corporation pursuant to Secs. E.215(a) and B.1100(a)(3)(B) of this act, \$250,000 shall be used for the purposes of 16 V.S.A. § 2856. Any unexpended funds from these allocations shall carry forward for this purpose.

House Proposal of Amendment

S. 237

An act relating to operational standards for salvage yards.

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. 24 V.S.A. §§ 2248 and 2249 are added to read:

§ 2248. SALVAGE YARD OPERATIONAL STANDARDS

(a) Beginning July 1, 2010, a salvage yard shall meet the following operational standards:

(1) The salvage yard shall comply with the screening and fencing requirements of section 2257 of this title.

(2) Motor vehicles shall be drained of all fluids prior to crushing and within 365 days of receipt by the salvage yard, except that a vehicle with visible signs of leaking fluids shall be drained immediately. Fluids shall be drained, collected, and stored according to standards established by the secretary in order to prevent release to the environment. The fluids that shall be drained, collected, and stored under this subdivision include antifreeze, oil, brake fluid, fuel, refrigerants, and transmission fluid.

(3) Vehicles shall be drained and crushed:

(A) on or over a surface that is designed to retain seepage or draining fluids and that is designed to prevent releases to groundwater, discharges to surface waters, or other releases to the environment; or

(B) by a crusher with an onboard fluid-recovery and storage system that prevents releases to groundwater, discharges to surface waters, or other releases to the environment.

(4) A salvage yard issued a certificate of registration under section 2242 of this title after July 1, 2010, shall not be sited or operated within 100 feet of a Class I or Class II wetland as those terms are defined in 10 V.S.A. § 902. This subdivision shall not apply to the renewal of a valid certificate of registration under this subchapter.

(5)(A) A salvage yard issued a certificate of registration under section 2242 of this title after July 1, 2010, shall not be sited or operated within 300 feet of a potable water supply, as that term is defined in 10 V.S.A. § 1972, unless:

(i) the water supply provides water to the salvage yard; or

(ii) the agency of natural resources approves management practices or remedial measures to prevent contamination of the potable water supply.

(B) This subdivision shall not apply to the renewal of a valid certificate of registration under this subchapter.

(b) On or before March 31, 2011, the secretary shall adopt by rule requirements for the siting, operation, and closure of salvage yards. The rules shall establish requirements for:

(1) the siting of salvage yards, including setbacks from surface waters, wetlands, and potable water supplies. Siting requirements under this subdivision may include site-specific conditions for salvage yards operating under a valid certificate of registration under section 2242 of this title, provided that such site-specific conditions are designed to prevent releases to groundwater, discharges to surface waters, or other risks to public health and the environment. A site-specific condition under this subdivision may include the requirement that the owner or operator of a salvage yard obtain an individual certificate of registration under section 2242 of this title instead of operating under a general permit adopted by the secretary under subsection (c) of this section;

(2) exemptions from the requirement to obtain a certificate of registration under section 2242 of this title;

(3) when an instrument of financial responsibility may be required by the secretary in amounts necessary to:

(A) remediate potential or existing environmental contamination caused by the salvage yard; or

(B) assure proper management of salvage materials upon closure of the salvage yard;

(4) removal of solid waste or tires from the salvage yard for proper disposal;

(5) establishment and maintenance of screening or fencing of salvage yards from public view;

(6) assuring proper closure of a salvage yard facility;

(7) postclosure environmental monitoring of a salvage yard;

(8) classes or categories of salvage yards, including those handling total loss vehicles from insurance; and

(9) additional measures that the secretary determines necessary for the protection of public health, safety, and the environment.

(c)(1) The secretary may issue a general permit for a certificate of registration issued to salvage yards under section 2242 of this title. The general permit may include a provision allowing a holder of a valid certificate of registration issued under this subchapter to self-certify compliance with the applicable standards of this subchapter and rules adopted under this subchapter. A general permit issued under this section shall be adopted by rule and may be incorporated into the rule required under subsection (b) of this section.

(2) If the secretary adopts a general permit for the regulation of salvage yards under subdivision (1) of this subsection, the secretary may require an owner or operator of a salvage yard that is operating under the general permit or that is applying for coverage under the general permit to obtain an individual certificate of registration under section 2242 of this title if any one of the following applies:

(A) the salvage yard does not qualify for the general permit;

(B) a salvage yard operating under the general permit is in violation of the terms and conditions of the general permit;

(C) the size, scope, or nature of the activity of the salvage yard exceeds the parameters of the general permit;

(D) the owner or operator of the salvage yard has a history of noncompliance; or

(E) the salvage yard presents a potential risk to public health or the environment.

(d) No person may deliver salvage vehicles to or operate a mobile salvage vehicle crusher at a salvage yard that does not hold a certificate of registration under this subchapter. A salvage yard holding a certificate of registration under this subchapter shall post a copy of its current certificate in a clearly visible location in the proximity of each entrance to the salvage yard.

(e) The requirement under subdivision (a)(2) of this section or rules adopted under this section to drain a vehicle within 365 days of receipt shall not apply to a salvage yard holding a certificate of registration under this subchapter that, as of January 1, 2010, is conducting business, the primary activity of which is the handling of total loss vehicles from insurance companies.

§ 2249. SALVAGE YARD OPERATOR TRAINING

At least annually, the owner or operator of a salvage yard shall attend a training workshop conducted by or approved by the agency of natural resources regarding the requirements of this subchapter, best management

practices, existing and proposed environmental standards, and other applicable federal, state, or municipal requirements.

Sec. 2. 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 19 V.S.A. § 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 a motor vehicle,~~ other than an on-premise utility vehicle, which is allowed to remain unregistered or uninspected for a period of ~~ninety~~ 90 days from the date of discovery.
- (7) “Salvage yard” means any place of outdoor storage or deposit for storing, keeping, processing, buying, or selling junk or as a scrap metal processing facility. “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~~ outdoor area used for operation of an automobile graveyard. 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.

(14) “Automobile hobbyist” means a person who is not primarily engaged in the business of:

(A) selling motor vehicles or motor vehicle parts; or

(B) accepting, storing, or dismantling junk motor vehicles.

(15) “Automobile graveyard” means a yard, field, or other outdoor area on a property owned or controlled by a person and used or maintained for storing or depositing four or more junk motor vehicles. “Automobile graveyard” does not include:

(A) an area used by an automobile hobbyist to store, organize, restore, or display motor vehicles or parts of such vehicles, provided that the hobbyist’s activities comply with all applicable federal, state, and municipal law;

(B) an area used for the storage of motor vehicles exempt from registration under chapter 7 of Title 23;

(C) an area owned or used by a dealer registered under 23 V.S.A. § 453 for the storage of motor vehicles; or

(D) an area used or maintained for the parking or storage of operational commercial motor vehicles, as that term is defined in 23 V.S.A. § 4103(4), that are temporarily out of service and unregistered but are expected to be used in the future by the vehicle operator or owner.

Sec. 3. 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 salvage yard unless he or she:

(1) Holds a certificate of approval for the location of the salvage yard; and

(2) Holds a certificate of registration issued by the secretary to operate, establish, or maintain a 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.

(c) The secretary may require a person to obtain a salvage yard certificate of registration under this section upon a determination, based on available information, that the person has taken action to circumvent the requirements of this subchapter.

Sec. 3. 24 V.S.A. § 4454(a) is amended to read:

(a) An action, injunction, or other enforcement proceeding relating to the failure to obtain or comply with the terms and conditions of any required municipal land use permit may be instituted under ~~sections~~ section 1974a, 4451, or 4452 of this title against the alleged offender if the action, injunction, or other enforcement proceeding is instituted within 15 years from the date the alleged violation first occurred and not thereafter, except that the 15-year limitation for instituting an action, injunction, or enforcement proceeding shall not apply to any action, injunction, or enforcement proceeding instituted for a violation of subchapter 10 of chapter 61 of this title. The burden of proving the date the alleged violation first occurred shall be on the person against whom the enforcement action is instituted.

Sec. 4. 27 V.S.A. § 612(a) is amended to read:

(a) Notwithstanding the majority decision in *Bianchi v. Lorenz* (1997), for land development, as defined in 24 V.S.A. § 4303~~(3)~~(10), no encumbrance on record title to real estate or effect on marketability shall be created by the failure to obtain or comply with the terms or conditions of any required municipal land use permit as defined in 24 V.S.A. § 4303~~(24)~~(11).

Sec. 5. 24 V.S.A. § 4303(11) is amended to read:

(11) “Municipal land use permit” means any of the following whenever issued:

(A) A zoning, subdivision, site plan, or building permit or approval, any of which relate to “land development” as defined in this section, that has

received final approval from the applicable board, commission, or officer of the municipality.

(B) A wastewater system permit issued under any municipal ordinance adopted pursuant to chapter 102 of this title.

(C) Final official minutes of a meeting that relate to a permit or approval described in subdivision (11)(A) or (B) of this section that serve as the sole evidence of that permit or approval.

(D) A certificate of occupancy, certificate of compliance, or similar certificate that relates to the permits or approvals described in subdivision (11)(A) or (B) of this section, if the bylaws so require.

(E) An amendment of any of the documents listed in subdivisions (11)(A) through (D) and (F) of this section.

(F) A certificate of approved location for a salvage yard issued under subchapter 10 of chapter 61 of this title.

Sec. 6. REPEAL

24 V.S.A. § 2248(a) (statutory operational standards for salvage yards) is repealed March 31, 2011.

Sec. 7. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect July 1, 2010.

J.R.S. 50.

Joint resolution urging expedited federal initiation of the National Environmental Policy process relating to the proposed federal acquisition of Eagle Point Farm in Derby, Vermont.

The House proposes to the Senate to amend the resolution by striking all after the title and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Whereas, the late Michael Dunn, the owner of the 800-acre Eagle Point Farm (approximately one-half of which is located in Derby, Vermont, and the balance in Quebec), conditionally donated through his trust the Vermont portion of this exceptional parcel as a gift to the United States of America for purposes of permanent preservation and public enjoyment, and

Whereas, Eagle Point Farm's Vermont acreage includes diverse freshwater wetland, woodland, and riparian habitats, rich agricultural land, and more than a mile of frontage on 27-mile-long Lake Memphremagog, and

Whereas, this impressive acreage provides land for high quality breeding, migratory, and wintering habitats for priority waterfowl and grassland bird species, and

Whereas, many rare plants and unique natural communities are also located at Eagle Point Farm, and

Whereas, for many decades, through the generosity of the Dunn family, many Vermonters have enjoyed Eagle Point Farm for walking, fishing, hunting, trapping, wildlife observation, and access to Lake Memphremagog, and

Whereas, because Eagle Point Farm is waterfront land, it is valuable monetarily and is at high risk of being developed should the United States not ultimately accept Michael Dunn's generous gift, and

Whereas, not only is this land attractive to developers, but also, in accordance with the terms of Michael Dunn's conditional donation, should the federal government not acquire the Vermont portion of Eagle Point Farm by September 1, 2010, then the trustee must dispose of the property in a manner that would maximize its cash value for the benefit of a secondary institutional beneficiary, and

Whereas, the northeastern office of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), in close collaboration with the state of Vermont, has assessed the conservation value of the Vermont portion of Eagle Point Farm, and

Whereas, there is mutual agreement among federal and state authorities that the optimal disposition of the Vermont portion of Eagle Point Farm is to proceed with a proposal that the Vermont Land Trust has put forward – to wit: that the USFWS should acquire title to the land and that the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources should then administer Eagle Point Farm in Derby as a coordination area for recreational use in accordance with the Wildlife Management Area (WMA) guidelines of the Vermont Department of Fish and Wildlife and a jointly entered memorandum of understanding, and

Whereas, the Province of Quebec is simultaneously working toward accepting a gift of that portion of Michael Dunn's property located in the province, and such an acquisition would provide opportunities for cross-border collaboration, and

Whereas, the Vermont Fish and Wildlife Conservation Group, located in nearby East Charleston, has written to the Vermont congressional delegation, offering its full support for both the federal acquisition and subsequent state management of Eagle Point Farm, and

Whereas, the Memphremagog Watershed Association (MWA) in Derby, whose mission is “the preservation of the environment and natural beauty of the Memphremagog watershed,” has written to public officials that it “cannot

overstate the importance of and their support for keeping Michael Dunn's property in the public trust and for public use," and

Whereas, the MWA has worked collaboratively with Memphremagog Conservation, Inc. for the preservation of Eagle Point Farm on both sides of the border, and it has reminded public officials that preservation of the property is "consistent with the efforts and goals of the Quebec/Vermont Steering Committee which is charged with the restoration and protection of the international waters of Lake Memphremagog," and

Whereas, the northeastern office of the USFWS has submitted a proposal to its national office in Washington, D.C., to move forward immediately with the scientific assessment and public comment requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) in order that the acquisition process can occur prior to the September 1, 2010, deadline, and

Whereas, the NEPA process will provide the opportunity for the general public to offer its comments on the proposed federal acquisition and state management of Eagle Point Farm in Derby to help determine the best long-term outcome for this special piece of Vermont, *now therefore be it*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives:

That the General Assembly urges the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to expedite the National Environmental Policy Act process relating to the proposed federal acquisition of Eagle Point Farm in Derby, Vermont, *and be it further*

Resolved: That the Secretary of State be directed to send a copy of this resolution to the United States Secretary of the Interior, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service Commissioner, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service Northeast Regional Director, the Vermont Congressional Delegation, and the Vermont Secretary of Natural Resources.

NOTICE CALENDAR

Second Reading

Favorable with Recommendation of Amendment

H. 229.

An act relating to mausoleums and columbaria.

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

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

Sec. 1. 18 V.S.A. § 5577 is amended to read:

§ 5577. MAUSOLEUM BECOMING UNTENABLE

If, in the opinion of the ~~state board~~ commissioner of health, a mausoleum, vault, crypt, or structure containing one or more deceased human bodies becomes a ~~menace to~~ public health hazard, and the owner or owners ~~thereof~~ of the structure fail to remedy or remove the ~~same~~ hazard to the satisfaction of the ~~state board~~ commissioner of health, the commissioner or a court of competent jurisdiction may order the ~~person, firm or corporation owning such~~ owner of the structure to abate the public health hazard or to remove the body or bodies for interment in some suitable cemetery at the expense of the ~~person, firm or corporation owning such~~ owner of the mausoleum, vault, or crypt. When ~~such person, firm or corporation can not~~ the owner cannot be found ~~in the county where such mausoleum, vault or crypt is located, then such~~ in the county where such mausoleum, vault or crypt is located, then such removal and interment shall be at the expense of the cemetery or cemetery association, ~~city or town where such~~ or the municipality in which the mausoleum, vault, or crypt is situated.

Sec. 2. REPEAL

18 V.S.A. §§ 5073, relating to construction requirements for mausoleums, columbaria, crypts, and niches, and 5074, relating to inspection of mausoleums and columbaria, are repealed.

(Committee vote: 4-0-1)

H. 281.

An act relating to the removal of bodily remains.

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

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

Sec. 1. 18 V.S.A. § 5212b is amended to read:

§ 5212b. UNMARKED BURIAL SITES SPECIAL FUND; REPORTING OF UNMARKED BURIAL SITES

(a) The unmarked burial sites special fund is established in the state treasury for the purpose of protecting, preserving, moving or reintering human remains discovered in unmarked burial sites.

(b) The fund shall be comprised of any monies appropriated to the fund by the general assembly or received from any other source, private or public. Interest earned on the fund, and any balance remaining in the fund at the end of

a fiscal year, shall be retained in the fund. This fund shall be maintained by the state treasurer, and shall be managed in accordance with subchapter 5 of chapter 7 of Title 32.

(c) The commissioner of economic, housing and community ~~affairs~~ development may authorize disbursements from the fund for use in any municipality in which human remains are discovered in unmarked burial sites in accordance with a process approved by the commissioner. The commissioner ~~shall~~ may approve any process developed through consensus or agreement of the interested parties, including the municipality, ~~the governor's advisory commission on Native American affairs~~ a Native American group historically based in Vermont with a connection to the remains, and private property owners of private property on which there are known or likely to be unmarked burial sites, and any other appropriate interested parties, provided the commissioner determines that the process is likely to be effective, and includes all the following:

(1) Methods for determining the presence of unmarked burial sites, including archaeological surveys and assessments and other nonintrusive techniques.

(2) Methods for handling development and excavation on property on which it is known that there is or is likely to be one or more unmarked burial sites.

(3) Options for owners of property on which human remains in unmarked burial sites are discovered or determined to be located.

(4) Procedures for protecting, preserving or moving unmarked burial sites and human remains, subject, where applicable, to the permit requirement and penalties of this chapter.

(5) Procedures for resolving disputes.

(d) If unmarked burial sites and human remains are removed, consistent with the process set forth in this section and any permit required by this chapter, there shall be no criminal liability under 13 V.S.A. § 3761.

(e) The funds shall be used for the following purposes relating to unmarked burial sites:

(1) To monitor excavations.

(2) To protect, preserve, move, or reinter unmarked burial sites and human remains.

(3) To perform archaeological assessments and archaeological site or field investigations, including radar scanning and any other nonintrusive technology or technique designed to determine the presence of human remains.

(4) To provide mediation and other appropriate dispute resolution services.

(5) To acquire property or development rights, provided the commissioner of economic, housing and community affairs development determines that disbursements for this purpose will not unduly burden the fund, and further provided the commissioner shall expend funds for this purpose only with the concurrence of the secretary of commerce and community development and after consultation with the legislative bodies of any affected municipality or municipalities.

(6) Any other appropriate purpose determined by the commissioner to be consistent with the purposes of this fund.

~~(f) The commissioner may adopt rules to carry out the intent and purpose of this section.~~ When an unmarked burial site is first discovered, the discovery shall be reported immediately to a law enforcement agency. If, after completion of an investigation pursuant to section 5205 of this title, a law enforcement agency determines that the burial site does not constitute evidence of a crime, the law enforcement agency shall immediately notify the state archeologist who may authorize appropriate action regarding the unmarked burial site.

Sec. 2. UNMARKED BURIAL SITE TREATMENT PLAN COMMITTEE

(a) The unmarked burial site treatment plan committee is created to develop procedures for addressing issues relating to known or discovered unmarked burial sites of human remains, including developing treatment plans to be used when an unmarked burial site is discovered on private property. The committee shall be composed of the following nine members:

(1) The commissioner of economic, housing and community development or the commissioner's designee.

(2) The state archeologist or designee.

(3) A representative from the Vermont League of Cities and Towns.

(4) A representative from a Native American group based in Vermont who has experience in handling unmarked burial sites, appointed by the commissioner of economic, housing and community development.

(5) A federal archeologist from the Natural Resources Conservation Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

(6) The U.S. Forest Service, Green Mountain National Forest archeologist.

(7) The director of the University of Vermont consulting archeology program.

(8) A representative from the Vermont Bankers Association Inc.

(9) A representative from the Home Builders and Remodelers Association of Vermont.

(b) The committee shall:

(1) Develop procedures for responding to reports of a discovery of an unmarked burial site. For the purposes of this section “an unmarked burial site” means the location of any interment of human remains, evidence of human remains, including the presence of red ochre, associated funerary objects, or a documented concentration of burial sites, but does not include a cemetery, mausoleum, or columbarium or any other site that is clearly marked as a site containing human remains.

(2) Develop various treatment plans for addressing issues that attend the discovery of an unmarked burial site on private property. A treatment plan is an outline of the process for providing appropriate and respectful treatment of the burial site while considering the rights of the landowner. Each treatment plan shall include one or all of the following:

(A) Methods for determining the presence of an unmarked burial site, including archeological surveys and assessments and other nonintrusive techniques.

(B) Methods for handling development and excavation on property on which there is a known burial site or there is likely to be one.

(C) Options for owners of property on which human remains are discovered or known to be located.

(D) Procedures for protecting, preserving, or moving the burial site and the human remains.

(E) Time frames for implementation of the treatment plan.

(F) Procedures for resolving disputes among stakeholders.

(3) The committee shall issue a written report outlining the procedures and treatment plans to the house committee on general, housing and military affairs and the senate committee on economic development, housing and general affairs on or before January 15, 2011.

Sec. 3. 18 V.S.A. § 5212 is amended to read:

§ 5212. PERMIT TO REMOVE DEAD BODIES

(a) A person desirous of disinterring or removing the body of a human being from one cemetery to another cemetery or to another part of the same cemetery or from a tomb or receiving vault elsewhere shall apply to the ~~town~~

clerk of the ~~town where such~~ municipality in which the dead body is interred or entombed for a removal permit.

(b) An applicant for a removal permit shall publish notice of his or her intent to remove the remains. This notice shall be published for two successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the ~~town~~ municipality in which the body is interred or entombed. The notice shall include a statement that the spouse, child, parent ~~or~~ sibling, or descendant of the deceased, or that the cemetery commissioner or other municipal authority responsible for cemeteries in the municipality may object to the proposed removal by filing a complaint in the probate court of the district in which the body is located as provided in section 5212a of this title.

(c) The ~~town~~ municipal clerk shall issue a removal permit 45 days after the date on which notice was last published pursuant to subsection (b) of this section or, if an objection is made pursuant to section 5212a, upon order of the court.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (b) and (c) of this section, a removal permit shall be issued upon application:

- (1) when removal is necessary because of temporary entombment; or
- (2) to a federal, state, county, or municipal official acting pursuant to official duties; or
- (3) if the applicant has written permission to remove the remains from all persons entitled to object under section 5212a of this title.

(e) This section does not apply to:

- (1) Unmarked burial sites that are subject to the provisions of subchapter 7 of this chapter.
- (2) The removal of "historic remains," which has the same meaning as in subdivision 5217(a)(1) of this title.

Sec. 4. 18 V.S.A. § 5217 is added to read:

§ 5217. REMOVAL OF MARKED HISTORIC REMAINS

(a) As used in this section:

- (1) "Historic remains" means remains of a human being who has been deceased for 100 years or more, and the remains are marked and located in a publicly known or marked burial ground or cemetery.
- (2) "Public good" means actions that will benefit the municipality and the property where the remains are located.

(3) “Remains” means cremated human remains that are in a container or the bodily remains of a human being.

(4) “Removal” means to transport human remains from one location to another premises.

(b) A person may apply for a removal permit to disinter or remove historic remains by filing an application with the clerk for the municipality in which the historic remains are located. The application shall include all the following:

(1) Identification of the specific location and marking of the remains.

(2) Identification of the specific location in which the remains will be reburied.

(3) The reasons for removal of the remains, including a statement of the public good that will result from the removal.

(c) An applicant for a removal permit shall send notice by first-class mail to all the following:

(1) The cemetery commissioner or other municipal authority responsible for cemeteries in the municipality in which the historic remains are located.

(2) All historical societies located within the municipality in which the historic remains are located.

(3) Any decedent known to the applicant. The applicant shall contact the Vermont Historical Society, the Vermont Old Cemetery Association, the Vermont Cemetery Association, and any veterans’ organization operating within the county in which the historic remains are located in order to ascertain the whereabouts of any known descendants.

(d) An objection to the proposed removal of historic remains may be filed by one of the individuals listed in subsection (c) of this section. The objection shall be filed with the probate court for the district in which the historic remains are located and the clerk for the municipality in which the historic remains are located within 30 days after the date the notice was mailed.

(e) If no objection is received within 30 days after the date the notice was last published as required by subsection (c) of this section, the municipal clerk shall issue a removal permit.

(f) If the probate court receives an objection within the 30-day period, the court shall notify the clerk for the municipality in which the historic remains are located and schedule a hearing on whether to allow removal as described in the application.

(g) The probate court, after hearing, shall order the municipal clerk to grant or deny a permit for removal of the historic remains. The court shall consider the impact of the removal on the public good.

(h) The permit shall require that all remains, markers, and relevant funeral-related materials associated with the burial site be removed . All costs associated with the removal shall be paid by the applicant.

Sec. 5. 33 V.S.A. § 2301 is amended to read:

§ 2301. BURIAL RESPONSIBILITY

(a)(1) When a person dies in this state, or a resident of this state dies within the state or elsewhere, and the decedent was a recipient of assistance under Title IV or XVI of the Social Security Act, or nursing home care under Title XIX of the Social Security Act, or assistance under state aid to the aged, blind or disabled, or an honorably discharged veteran of any branch of the U.S. military forces to the extent funds are available and to the extent authorized by department ~~regulations~~ rules, the decedent's burial shall be arranged and paid for by the department if the decedent was without sufficient known assets to pay for burial. The department shall pay burial expenses ~~when arrangements are made other than by the department to the maximum permitted by its regulations~~ for individuals who meet the requirements of this section in an amount not to exceed a maximum established by rule and shall establish by rule a process for reducing the maximum payment amount by the amount of other assets available to pay for the burial. ~~In any case where other contributions are made, these payments shall be deducted from the amount otherwise paid by the department but in no case is the department responsible for any payment when the person arranging the burial selects a funeral the price of which exceeds the department's maximum. The maximum payment by the department does not preclude the next-of-kin's paying for or receiving contributions to pay for additional disposition expenses.~~

(2) The department shall notify the directors of all funeral homes within the state and within close proximity to the state's borders of its ~~regulations~~ rules with respect to those services for which it ~~shall make payment~~ pays and the amount of payment authorized for ~~such~~ those services. All payments shall be made directly to the appropriate funeral director. In order to receive payment under this section, the funeral director shall provide the department and the party making the funeral arrangements with an itemized invoice for the specific services that are to be provided at public expense.

(3) As a condition of payment when arrangements are made other than by the department, ~~funeral directors shall be required to do the following:~~

~~(A)~~ the funeral director shall determine from the person making the arrangements if the decedent was a recipient of assistance or an eligible veteran as specified in subdivision (a)(1) of this section;

~~(B)~~ If, and if the decedent was such a recipient, give notice to the party person making the arrangements of the department's ~~regulations~~ rules.

(4) If the funeral home director does not advise the person making the arrangements of the department's ~~regulations~~ rules then that person shall not be liable for expenses incurred.

* * *

~~(e)~~ ~~When a person other than one described in subsection (a) or (b) of this section dies in the town of domicile without sufficient known assets to pay for burial, the burial shall be arranged and paid for by the town. The department shall reimburse the town up to \$250.00 for expenses incurred.~~

~~(d)~~(c) In all other cases the department shall arrange for and pay up to the maximum amount established by rule for the burial of eligible persons who die in this state or residents of this state who die within the state or elsewhere when ~~such~~ the persons are without sufficient known assets to pay for their burial.

~~(e)~~ ~~[Omitted.]~~

~~(f)~~ ~~In all cases where the department is responsible for funeral and/or or burial expenses under this chapter, the department shall provide, by rule, the specific services that are to be provided at public expense, and on an itemized basis the maximum price to be paid by the department for each such service.~~

~~(g)~~(d) For the purpose of this chapter, "burial" means the ~~act of~~ final disposition of human remains including ~~the human dead~~ interring ~~or cremating a descendant~~ and the ceremonies directly related to that ~~cremation or interment at the gravesite;~~ cremation or interment at the gravesite; and "funeral" means the ceremonies prior to burial ~~of the body~~ by interment, cremation, or other method.

Sec. 6. 20 V.S.A. §§ 1581, 1582, and 1583 are amended to read:

§ 1581. VERMONT VETERANS' MEMORIAL CEMETERY ~~ADVISORY~~ BOARD

(a) The Vermont veterans' memorial cemetery ~~advisory~~ board is created to ~~advise the adjutant general on~~ determine all matters relating to the establishment and operation of a Vermont veterans' memorial cemetery to be known as the Vermont Veterans' Memorial Cemetery. The board shall consist of:

(1) The ~~commissioner of the department of buildings and general services,~~ adjutant general or designee, who shall serve as chair of the board.

(2) The commissioner of the department of buildings and general services or designee.

(3) One member of the senate ~~who shall be~~ appointed by the senate committee on committees.

~~(3)~~(4) One member of the house ~~who shall be~~ appointed by the house speaker.

(4)(5) Four individuals who represent veterans or are members of a veterans' organization, ~~to be~~ appointed by the governor for staggered terms of six years.

~~(5)~~(6) One individual who represents the Vermont granite, Vermont slate, or Vermont marble industry selected by the governor for a six-year term.

(b) The office of the adjutant general shall provide administrative support to the board.

(c) For each meeting, legislative members ~~shall be~~ are entitled to receive compensation and reimbursement for expenses as provided under subsection 406(a) of Title 2. ~~The , and~~ members representing veterans or from veterans' organizations ~~shall be~~ are entitled to per diem as provided in section 1010 of Title 32 and their necessary and actual expenses.

§ 1582. RULES; DAILY OPERATIONS

(a) At the request of and in consultation with the Vermont veterans' memorial cemetery advisory board may, the department of buildings and general services shall adopt rules ~~under the provisions of chapter 25 of Title 3~~ relating to acquisition of land, design of the cemetery, its buildings and grave markers, eligibility for burial, and any other matters necessary to establish and maintain the Vermont veterans' memorial cemetery.

(b) Daily operations shall be overseen by the adjutant general.

§ 1583. ADJUTANT GENERAL; POWERS AND DUTIES

(a) The adjutant general, subject to available funds and with the advice and consent of the Vermont veterans' memorial cemetery ~~advisory committee board~~, shall administer the creation, establishment, operation, and maintenance of the Vermont veterans' memorial cemetery.

* * *

Sec. 7. 18 V.S.A. § 5201 is amended to read:

§ 5201. PERMITS; REMOVAL OF BODIES; CREMATION; WAITING PERIOD; INVESTIGATION INTO CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH

(a) Burial transfer permit. A dead body ~~of a person~~ shall not be buried, entombed, or removed ~~from a town~~, or otherwise disposed of, ~~except as hereinafter provided~~, without a burial-transit permit issued and signed by ~~the town~~ a municipal clerk, his or her a county clerk, or a deputy clerk for the municipality or unorganized town or gore in which the dead body is located; a funeral director licensed in Vermont; an owner or designated manager of a crematorium licensed in Vermont who is registered to perform removals; or a law enforcement officer.

(1) The ~~town~~ clerk of the ~~town or city~~ municipality shall provide for ~~registering deaths that occur in the town and for~~ issuing burial-transit permits ~~at a time when town the clerks' offices are closed.~~ The ~~town~~ municipal clerk shall appoint ~~annually, within five days after the clerk's election or appointment,~~ one or more ~~deputy registrars~~ deputies for this purpose, and record the name of the deputy or deputies appointed in the ~~town~~ municipal records and notify the commissioner of health of the names and residences of the deputy or deputies appointed.

(2) The county clerk of a county ~~wherein is situated in which~~ an unorganized town or gore is located shall perform the same duties and be subject to the same penalties as a ~~town~~ municipal clerk in respect to issuing burial-transit permits and registering deaths that occur in an unorganized town or gore within the county.

(3) A funeral director licensed in Vermont or an owner or designated manager of a crematory licensed in Vermont who is registered to perform removals may issue a burial-transit permit for any municipality or unorganized town or gore at any time, including during the normal business hours of a municipal clerk.

(4) After a ~~deputy or law enforcement officer~~ issues a burial-transit permit is issued, the ~~deputy or officer~~ person who issued the permit shall forward the death certificate or preliminary report and the record of the burial-transit permit ~~issued~~ to the clerk of the ~~town or city~~ municipality, or the clerk of the county, in the case of an unorganized town or gore, where death occurred on the first official working day thereafter.

(5) In cases of death by certain communicable diseases as defined by the ~~board~~ commissioner, the ~~town~~ municipal or county clerk, ~~his or her~~ a deputy registrar, a funeral director, a crematory owner or manager, or a law enforcement officer shall not issue a burial-transit permit except in accordance with instructions issued by the ~~local health officer or the board, which~~

~~instructions shall be kept on file by the town clerk. A licensed embalmer, funeral director or a funeral director's designee may transfer the body of a deceased person to another town for preparation for burial or cremation but the remains shall be returned to the town in which death occurred within forty-eight hours after such removal, unless a permit for permanent removal has been secured within such period. Such licensed embalmer, funeral director or designee shall leave, in writing, upon forms supplied by the commissioner, the name, address, license number of the embalmer or funeral director and the date and hour such body was delivered, with the institution from which or the person from whom any such body is received commissioner.~~

(6) A body for which a burial-transit permit has been secured, except one for the body of any person whose death occurred as a result of a communicable disease, as defined by the ~~board~~ commissioner, may be taken through or into another ~~town~~ municipality or unorganized town or gore for funeral services without additional permits from the local health officer or ~~board~~ the commissioner.

(b) No operator of a crematory facility shall cremate or allow the cremation of a dead body until the passage of at least 24 hours following the death of the decedent, as indicated on the death certificate, unless, if the decedent died from a virulent, communicable disease, a department of health rule or order requires the cremation to occur prior to the end of that period. If the attorney general or a state's attorney requests the delay of a cremation based upon a reasonable belief that the cause of death might have been due to other than accidental or natural causes, the cremation of a dead human body shall be delayed, based upon such request, a sufficient time to permit a civil or criminal investigation into the circumstances that caused or contributed to the death.

(c) The person in charge of the body shall not release for cremation the body of a person who died in Vermont until the person in charge has received a certificate from the chief, regional, or assistant medical examiner that the medical examiner has made personal inquiry into the cause and manner of death and is satisfied that no further examination or judicial inquiry concerning it is necessary. Upon request of a funeral director or crematory operator, the chief medical examiner shall issue a cremation certificate after the medical examiner has completed an autopsy. The certificate shall be retained by the crematory for a period of three years. ~~For the certificate, the medical examiner is entitled to~~ The person requesting cremation shall pay the department a fee of \$25.00 payable by the person requesting cremation.

(d)(1) For all cremations requested for the body of a person who died outside Vermont, the crematory operator ~~must~~ shall do the following before conducting the cremation:

(A) obtain a permit for transit or cremation;

~~(B) follow the guidelines of the medical examiner or comparable office for the jurisdiction~~ comply with the laws of the state in which the person died, including, to the extent that such waiting period is longer than that imposed by the provisions of subsection (b) of this section, postponing the cremation until the passage of any waiting period imposed by that state; and

~~(C) if the state in which the person died issues a medical examiner's permit, obtain a copy of that permit~~ obtaining a copy of a medical examiner's permit if one is required.

(2) No additional approval from the Vermont medical examiner's office ~~shall be~~ is required if compliance with the ~~guidelines~~ laws of the state in which the person died is achieved.

Sec. 8. 18 V.S.A. § 5202 is amended to read:

§ 5202. DEATH CERTIFICATE; DUTIES OF PHYSICIAN AND AUTHORIZED LICENSED HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONAL

(a) ~~The physician~~ licensed health care professional who is last in attendance upon a deceased person ~~during his last illness~~ shall immediately fill out a certificate of death on a form prescribed by the commissioner. For the purposes of this section, a licensed health care professional means a physician, a physician assistant, or an advance practice registered nurse. ~~If he the licensed health care professional who attended the death is unable to state the cause of death, he or she shall immediately notify the physician, if any, who was in charge of the patient's care, who shall to fill out the certificate. If neither physician is able the physician is unable to state the cause of death, the provisions of section 5205 of this title shall apply. The physician licensed health care professional may, with the consent of the funeral director, delegate to said the funeral director the responsibility of gathering data for and filling out all items except the medical certification of cause of death. All entries, except signatures, on the certificate shall be typed or printed. Such forms and shall contain answers to the following questions:~~

(1) Was the deceased a veteran of any war?

(2) If so, of what war?

(b) When death occurs ~~to an admitted patient~~ in a hospital and it is impossible to obtain a death certificate from an attending ~~physician~~ licensed health care professional before burial or transportation, any ~~physician~~ licensed health care professional who has access to the facts and can certify that death is not subject to the provisions of section 5205, of this title may complete and sign a preliminary report of death on a form supplied by the commissioner ~~of health~~. The ~~town~~ municipal or county clerk or ~~his~~ a deputy shall accept this report and issue a burial-transit permit. This preliminary report of death may

be destroyed six months after a death certificate has been filed. This does not relieve the attending ~~physician~~ licensed health care professional from the responsibility of completing a death certificate and delivering it to the funeral director within twenty-four hours after death.

~~(e) If a dead body must be removed immediately and a death certificate or preliminary report cannot be obtained, the town clerk, deputy or law enforcement officer may issue a temporary burial transit permit which shall expire forty eight hours after issuance. This does not relieve the attending physician from the responsibility of completing a death certificate and delivering it to the funeral director within twenty-four hours after death. Upon receipt of the death certificate, the funeral director shall apply for and the issuing authority shall issue a burial transit permit to replace the temporary permit.~~

Sec. 9. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on passage, except that Sec. 8 shall take effect on January 1, 2012.

and that the bill title be amended to read: “An act relating to cremation, the treatment of unmarked burial sites, the operation of the Vermont Veterans’ Memorial Cemetery, and payment for burial of indigent persons”

(Committee vote: 4-0-1)

H. 622.

An act relating to solicitation by prescreened trigger lead information.

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

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

Sec. 1. 8 V.S.A. § 10206 is added to read:

§ 10206. TRIGGER LEAD SOLICITATIONS FOR MORTGAGE LOANS

(a) In this section:

(1) “Consumer” means a natural person residing in this state.

(2) “Trigger lead” means information about a consumer, including the consumer’s name, address, telephone number, and an identification of the amount, terms, or conditions of credit for which the consumer has applied, that is:

(A) a consumer report obtained pursuant to section 604(c)(1)(B) of the federal Fair Credit Reporting Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1681b, where the issuance of the report is triggered by an inquiry made with a consumer reporting agency in response to an application for a mortgage loan; and

(B) furnished by the consumer-reporting agency to a third party that is not affiliated with the financial institution or the credit-reporting agency.

A trigger lead does not include information about a consumer obtained by a lender that holds or services the existing mortgage indebtedness of the consumer who is the subject of the information.

(3) “Trigger lead solicitation” means a written or verbal offer or attempt to sell any property, rights, or services to a consumer based on a trigger lead.

(b) A person conducting a trigger lead solicitation shall disclose to a consumer in the initial phase of the solicitation that:

(1) the person is not affiliated with the financial institution to which the consumer has submitted an application for credit;

(2) the financial institution to which the consumer has submitted an application for credit has not supplied the person with any personal or financial information; and

(3) the name of the person who paid for the trigger lead solicitation.

(c) A financial institution which has had its name, trade name, or trademark misrepresented in a trigger lead solicitation in violation of this section may, in addition to any other remedy provided by law, bring an action in superior court in the county of its primary place of business, or if its primary place of business is located outside Vermont, in Washington superior court. The court shall award damages for each violation in the amount of actual damages demonstrated by the financial institution or \$5,000.00, whichever is greater. In any successful action for injunctive relief or for damages, the court shall award the financial institution reasonable attorney’s fees and costs, including court costs.

Sec. 2. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take July 1, 2010.

(Committee vote: 4-0-1)

H. 767.

An act relating to the livestock care standards advisory council.

Reported favorably with recommendation of amendment by Senator Choate for the Committee on Agriculture.

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

Sec. 1. 6 V.S.A. chapter 64 is added to read:

CHAPTER 64. LIVESTOCK CARE STANDARDS

ADVISORY COUNCIL

§ 791. DEFINITIONS

As used in this chapter:

(1) "Agency" means the agency of agriculture, food and markets.

(2) "Council" means the livestock care standards advisory council.

(3) "Livestock" means cattle, calves, sheep, swine, horses, mules, goats, fallow deer, American bison, poultry, and any other animal that can or may be used in and for the preparation of meat, fiber, or poultry products.

(4) "Secretary" means the secretary of agriculture, food and markets.

§ 792. ESTABLISHMENT OF LIVESTOCK CARE STANDARDS
ADVISORY COUNCIL

(a) There is established a livestock care standards advisory council for the purposes of evaluating the laws of the state and of providing policy recommendations regarding the care, handling, and well-being of livestock in the state. The livestock care standards advisory council shall be composed of the following members, all of whom shall be residents of Vermont:

(1) The secretary of agriculture, food and markets or his or her designee, who shall serve as the chair of the council.

(2) The state veterinarian.

(3) The following four members appointed by the governor:

(A) A person with knowledge of food safety and food safety regulation in the state who is a representative of an agricultural department of a Vermont college or university.

(B) A representative of the Vermont slaughter industry.

(C) A representative of the Vermont livestock dealer, hauler, or auction industry.

(D) A representative of a local humane society or organization registered with the agency and organized under state law.

(4) The following two members appointed by the committee on committees:

(A) A Vermont resident with experience or expertise in equine husbandry practices or equine management.

(B) A Vermont licensed livestock or poultry veterinarian.

(5) The following two members appointed by the speaker of the house:

(A) An enforcement officer, as defined in 23 V.S.A. § 4, or an animal control officer elected, appointed, or employed by a municipality, provided that the enforcement officer or animal control officer has experience or expertise in investigations regarding livestock care and well-being and provided that no animal control officer receiving compensation from a national humane society or organization may be appointed under this subdivision.

(B) An operator of a Vermont dairy farm.

(b) Members of the board shall be appointed for staggered terms of three years. Except for the chair and the state veterinarian, no member of the council may serve for more than six consecutive years.

(c) With the concurrence of the chair, the council may use the services and staff of the agency in the performance of its duties.

§ 793. POWERS AND DUTIES OF LIVESTOCK CARE STANDARDS

ADVISORY COUNCIL

(a) The council shall:

(1) Review and evaluate the laws and rules of the state applicable to the care and handling of livestock. In conducting the evaluation required by this section, the council shall consider the following:

(A) agricultural best management practices;

(B) biosecurity and disease prevention;

(C) animal morbidity and mortality data;

(D) food safety practices;

(E) the protection of local and affordable food supplies for consumers;

(F) the overall health and welfare of livestock species; and

(G) humane transport and slaughter practices.

(2) Submit policy recommendations to the secretary on any of the subject matter set forth under subdivision (1) of this subsection. A copy of the policy recommendations submitted to the secretary shall be provided to the house and senate committees on agriculture. Recommendations may be in the form of proposed legislation.

(3) Meet at least annually and at such other times as the chair determines to be necessary.

(b) The council may engage in education and outreach activities related to the laws and regulations for the care and handling of livestock. The council may accept funds from public or private sources in compliance with 32 V.S.A. § 5.

Sec. 2. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect upon passage.

(Committee vote: 5-0-0)

House Proposal of Amendment

S. 287

An act relating to the licensing and regulation of loan servicers.

The House proposes to the Senate to amend the bill in Sec. 1, 8 V.S.A. chapter 83, by striking out § 2900 in its entirety and by inserting in lieu thereof the following:

§ 2900. DEFINITIONS

As used in this chapter:

(1) “Commercial loan” means any loan or extension of credit that is described in 9 V.S.A. § 46(1), (2), or (4). The term does not include a loan or extension of credit that is secured by an owner occupied one- to four-unit dwelling.

(2) “Commissioner” means the commissioner of banking, insurance, securities, and health care administration.

(3) “Control” means the possession, direct or indirect, of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management or policies of a person, whether through the ownership of voting securities, by contract other than a commercial contract for goods or nonmanagement services, or otherwise, unless the power is the result of an official position with or corporate office held by the person. Control shall be presumed to exist if any person, directly or indirectly, owns, controls, holds with the power to vote, or holds proxies representing 10 percent or more of the voting securities or other interest of any other person.

(4) “Depository institution” has the same meaning as in Section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, 12 U.S.C. § 1813(c), which includes any bank and any savings association as defined in Section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act. For purposes of this chapter, “depository institution” also

includes any credit union organized and regulated as such under the laws of the United States or any state or territory of the United States.

(5) “Dwelling” has the same meaning as in subsection 103(v) of the Truth in Lending Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1602(v).

(6) “Individual” means a natural person.

(7) “Loan” means a residential mortgage loan.

(8) “Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry” means a licensing system developed and maintained by the Conference of State Bank Supervisors and the American Association of Residential Mortgage Regulators, or any successor to the Nationwide Mortgage Licensing System and Registry.

(9) “Person” shall have the meaning set forth in 1 V.S.A. § 128 and includes a natural person, corporation, company, limited liability company, partnership, or association.

(10) “Residential mortgage loan” means any loan primarily for personal, family, or household use that is secured by a mortgage, deed of trust, or other equivalent consensual security interest on either a dwelling or residential real estate, upon which is constructed or intended to be constructed a dwelling.

(11) “Residential real estate” means any real property located in Vermont, upon which is constructed or intended to be constructed a dwelling.

(12) “Servicing” means receiving a scheduled periodic payment from a borrower pursuant to the terms of a loan, including amounts for escrow accounts, and making the payments to the owner of the loan or other third party of principal and interest and other payments with respect to the amounts received from the borrower as may be required pursuant to the terms of the servicing loan document or servicing contract. In the case of a home equity conversion mortgage or a reverse mortgage, servicing includes making payment to the borrower.

(13) “Third party loan servicer” means a person who engages in the business of servicing a loan, directly or indirectly, owed or due or asserted to be owed or due another.

ORDERED TO LIE

S. 99.

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

S. 110.

An act relating to sheltering livestock.

S. 226.

An act relating to medical marijuana dispensaries.

H. 331.

An act relating to technical changes to the records management authority of the Vermont State Archives and Records Administration.

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.

Jonathan Wood of Cambridge - Secretary of the Agency of Natural Resources - By Senator Lyons for the Committee on Natural Resources and Energy. (3/10/10)

Jonathan Wood of Cambridge - Secretary of the Agency of Natural Resources - By Senator Lyons for the Committee on Natural Resources and Energy. (3/10/10)

Justin Johnson of Barre - Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Conservation - By Senator Lyons for the Committee on Natural Resources and Energy. (3/10/10)

Wayne Allen Laroche of Franklin - Commissioner of the Department of Fish & Wildlife - By Senator Lyons for the Committee on Natural Resources and Energy. (3/10/10)

Jason Gibbs of Duxbury - Commissioner of the Department of Forests, Parks & Recreation - By Senator Lyons for the Committee on Natural Resources and Energy. (3/10/10)

Jason Gibbs of Duxbury – Commissioner of the Department of Forests, Parks & Recreation – By Senator Lyons for the Committee on Natural Resources and Energy. (3/10/10)

Richard A. Westman of Cambridge – Commissioner of the Department of Taxes – By Senator MacDonald for the Committee on Finance. (3/16/10)

Bruce Hyde of Granville – Commissioner of the Department of Tourism & Marketing – By Sen. Ashe for the Committee on Economic Development, Housing and General Affairs. (3/24/10)

Kevin Dorn of Essex Junction – Secretary of the Agency of Commerce & Community Development – By Sen. Illuzzi for the Committee on Economic Development, Housing and General Affairs. (3/24/10)

Tayt Brooks of St. Albans – Commissioner of the Department of Economic, Housing and Community Affairs – By Sen. Miller for the Committee on Economic Development, Housing and General Affairs. (3/24/10)

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

By Senators Shumlin, Miller, Ashe, Carris, Choate and White,

S.R. 17. Senate resolution relating to problems associated with underage consumption of alcohol.

Whereas, in some instances, Congress imposes funding penalties on states that effectively create federal mandates not provided for in the 21st Amendment to the United States Constitution, and

Whereas, federal funding penalties prevent an open public debate about the effects of the drinking age as it affects unlawful, unsupervised consumption of alcohol, and

Whereas, given the constitutional authority of states to regulate alcohol within their borders, Congress should work with the states to find solutions to address the growing problem of unsupervised, underage consumption and overconsumption of alcohol, and

Whereas, each state has unique qualities and residents that make a one-size-fits-all solution difficult and each state should have the opportunity to develop a comprehensive program that addresses its unique situation, *now therefore be it*

Resolved by the Senate:

That the Senate of the State of Vermont urges Congress to authorize the states to address the problems associated with underage consumption of alcohol by obtaining waivers from federal law to avoid triggering federal funding penalties, *and be it further*

Resolved: That the Secretary of the Senate be directed to send a copy of this resolution to the Vermont congressional delegation.