

# Journal of the House

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Wednesday, April 28, 2010

At ten o'clock in the forenoon the Speaker called the House to order.

## Recess

At ten o'clock and five minutes in the forenoon, the Speaker declared a recess until one o'clock in the afternoon;

At one o'clock in the afternoon, the Speaker called the House to order.

## Devotional Exercises

Devotional exercises were conducted by Rep. Adam Howard of Cambridge, Rep. Donna Sweaney of Windsor and Rep. Carolyn Branagan of Georgia.

## Message from Governor

A message was received from His Excellency, the Governor, by Mr. David M. Coriell, Secretary of Civil and Military Affairs, as follows:

Mr. Speaker:

I am directed by the Governor to inform the House that on the twenty-fourth day of April, 2010, he approved and signed a bill originating in the House of the following title:

**H. 773 An act relating to approval of amendments to the charter of the city of Burlington**

## Joint Resolution Adopted in Concurrence

### J.R.S. 63

By Senator Shumlin,

**J.R.S. 63.** Joint resolution relating to weekend adjournment.

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

That when the two Houses adjourn on Friday, April 30, 2010, or Saturday, May 1, 2010, it be to meet again no later than Tuesday, May 4, 2010.

Was taken up read and adopted in concurrence.

## Remarks Journalized

On motion of **Rep. Howrigan of Fairfield**, the following remarks by **Rep. Howard of Cambridge** were ordered printed in the Journal:

“Mr. Speaker:

**Poems by Clara Elizabeth Wright**

**My Love**

Most beautiful is the one I love,  
'Tis this I wish to tell you of.  
Her charms are many as you may see,  
They've won the heart and soul of me.

In beauty's contest she's most fair,  
Of forty-eight competing there.  
Queen of the snows in ermine white,  
With a crown of diamonds, sparkling, bright.

Grandly she rules from her mountain throne  
Thousands who come to her winter home.  
When Spring calls forth arbutus sweet,  
To lay them gaily at her feet.

In a flowered dress of colors gay  
She dances through the summer day,  
Waving a scarf of sunset hues  
Against the sky's eternal blues.

A Joseph's cloak for autumn bright,  
A riot of colors against the light.  
Oh, time may age as seasons come,  
But my love stays forever young.

And millions of lovers yet unknown,  
Will come to claim her for their own;  
For all who view her beauty rare  
Are caught in her enchanted snare.

And always 'til the end of time,  
We'll worship at her beauty shrine.  
Yet this I know, when time for me,  
On this glad earth shall cease to be,

That e'en in death we shall not part  
For she will hold me to her heart,

Where covered gently on her breast,  
In peace forever I shall rest.

### **The Hermit Thrush**

Listen! It's the evening song of the hermit thrush,  
Shy little bird of the underbrush,  
Singing once more his song of trust,  
His good night song in the evening hush.

A song of the mountains, song of the vale,  
Song of the sunset, a love song's tale,  
Of faith and devotion that never will fail,  
Sweet are the notes in the thrush's scale.

The bird of our nation is big and strong,  
His voice is loud, but he has no song.  
The bird of Vermont sings sweet and long  
Of peace and good will to the restless throng.

Oh, pause to listen at the end of day  
To the lilting notes of his roundelay,  
They'll make glad your soul on its weary way,  
This little brown thrush with his notes so gay.

### **Between the Lines**

Dear Son,

The weather here today was fine;  
Tommy's new tooth makes him nine.  
Dear God, we miss him so.  
Be with him please, where he must go.  
Sally graduates this June.  
She'll join the WACS then very soon.  
Old Rover watches from the lawn,  
The road that winds away to town.  
On land, on sea, or in the air,  
Be ever near with loving care.  
The waving grain is a seat of light,  
Beneath the full moon shining bright.  
The distant call of the whip-poor-will

Sends echoing notes across the hill.  
Give courage when the need is great,  
With mercy temper any hate.  
Dad says he hopes the day is near  
When you'll be back to help us here.  
We all send love and wishes true,  
Across the many miles to you.  
When war is o're and victory won,  
Dear God, please send us back our son.  
Tonight we read Psalm 91,  
And now good night my soldier son.

Mom

**Rules Suspended; Senate Proposal of Amendment Not Concurred in;  
Committee of Conference Requested and Appointed**

**H. 590**

On motion of **Rep. Komline of Dorset**, the rules were suspended and House bill, entitled

An act relating to mediation in foreclosure proceedings

Appearing on the Calendar for notice, was taken up for immediate consideration.

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

Sec. 1. Rule 80.1 of the Vermont Rules of Civil Procedure is amended to read:  
RULE 80.1. FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGES AND JUDGMENT LIENS

\* \* \*

(b) Complaint; Process.

(1) Complaint. The complaint in an action for foreclosure shall set forth the name of the mortgagor and mortgagee, the date of the mortgage deed, the description of the premises, the debt or claim secured by the mortgage, any attorney's fees claimed under an agreement in the mortgage or other instrument evidencing indebtedness, any assignment of the mortgage, the condition contained in the mortgage deed alleged to have been breached, the names of all parties in interest and, as to each party in interest, the date of record of the instrument upon which the interest is based, shall pray that defendants' equity of redemption in the premises be foreclosed and explain

that the defendant or defendants must enter their appearance in order to receive notice of the foreclosure judgment which will set forth the amount of money they must deposit to redeem the premises and the period of time allowed them to deposit this amount. The plaintiff shall attach to the complaint copies of the original note and mortgage deed and proof of ownership thereof, including copies of all original endorsements and assignments of the note and mortgage deed. The plaintiff shall plead in its complaint that the originals are in the possession and control of the plaintiff or that the plaintiff is otherwise entitled to enforce the mortgage note pursuant to the Uniform Commercial Code. All parties in interest shall be joined as parties defendant. Failure to join any party in interest shall not invalidate the action nor any subsequent proceedings as to those joined. A claim for foreclosure in an action under this paragraph may not be joined with a claim for a deficiency except when a defendant in the answer has requested foreclosure pursuant to a power of sale in the mortgage.

\* \* \*

Sec. 2. 12 V.S.A. § 4523(b) is amended to read:

(b) The plaintiff shall file a copy of the complaint, without supporting attachments, in the town clerk's office in each town where the mortgaged property is located. The clerk of the town shall minute on the margin of the record of the mortgage that a copy of foreclosure proceedings on the mortgage is filed. The filing shall be sufficient notice of the pendency of the action to all persons who acquire any interest or lien on the mortgaged premises between the dates of filing the copy of foreclosure and the recording of the final judgment in the proceedings. Without further notice or service, those persons shall be bound by the judgment entered in the cause and be foreclosed from all rights or equity in the premises as completely as though they had been parties in the original action.

Sec. 3. 12 V.S.A. § 4531a is amended to read:

§ 4531a. FORECLOSURE; POWER OF SALE

(a) When a power of sale is contained in a mortgage and the plaintiff in the foreclosure complaint, or the defendant in his or her answer requests a sale, the court may upon entry of judgment of foreclosure order that if the property is not redeemed within the time period allowed by the court, the property be sold pursuant to such power and the court may further determine the time and manner of the sale. If a sale is ordered with respect to any property other than farmland or a dwelling house of ~~two~~ four units or less when currently occupied by the owner as his or her principal residence, the redemption period shall be eliminated or reduced by the court to no more than 30 days. If the property is not redeemed, the plaintiff shall thereupon execute the power of sale and do all

things required by it or by the court. No sale of a dwelling house of ~~two~~ four units or less when currently occupied by the owner as his or her principal residence may take place within seven months of service of the foreclosure complaint, unless the court finds that the occupant is making waste of the property or the parties mutually agree after suit to a shorter period.

(b) When a power of sale is contained in a mortgage relating to any property except for a dwelling house of ~~two~~ four units or less that is occupied by the owner as a principal residence, or farmland, instead of a suit and decree of foreclosure, the mortgagee or assignee may, upon breach of mortgage condition, exercise the power of sale without first commencing a foreclosure action or obtaining a foreclosure decree, and may give notices and do all such acts as are authorized or required by the power, including the giving of a foreclosure deed upon the completion of the foreclosure sale; but no sale under and by virtue of a power of sale shall be valid and effectual to foreclose the mortgage unless the conditions of sections 4532 and 4533a of this title are complied with.

\* \* \*

Sec. 4. 12 V.S.A. chapter 163, subchapter 9 is added to read:

Subchapter 9. Mediation in Foreclosure Actions

§ 4701. MEDIATION PROGRAM ESTABLISHED

(a) This subchapter establishes a program to assure the availability of mediation and application of the federal Home Affordable Modification Program ("HAMP") requirements in actions for foreclosure of a mortgage on any dwelling house of four units or less that is occupied by the owner as a principal residence.

(b) The requirements of this subchapter shall apply only to foreclosure actions involving loans that are subject to the federal HAMP guidelines.

(c) To be qualified to act as a mediator under this subchapter, an individual shall be licensed to practice law in the state and shall be required to have taken a specialized, continuing legal education training course on foreclosure prevention or loss mitigation approved by the Vermont Bar Association.

§ 4702. OPPORTUNITY TO MEDIATE

(a) In an action for foreclosure of a mortgage on any dwelling house of four units or less that is occupied by the owner as a principal residence, whenever the mortgagor enters an appearance in the case or requests mediation prior to four months after judgment is entered, the court shall refer the case to mediation pursuant to this subchapter, except that the court may:

(1) for good cause, shorten the four-month period or thereafter decline to order mediation; or

(2) decline to order mediation if the mortgagor requests mediation after judgment has been entered and the court determines that the mortgagor is attempting to delay the case, or the court may for good cause decline to order mediation if the mortgagor requests mediation after judgment has been entered.

(b) Unless the mortgagee agrees otherwise, all mediation shall be completed prior to the expiration of the redemption period. The redemption period shall not be stayed on account of pending mediation.

(c) In an action for foreclosure of a mortgage on any dwelling house of four units or less that is occupied by the owner as a principal residence, the mortgagee shall serve upon the mortgagor two copies of the notice described in subsection (d) of this section with the summons and complaint. The supreme court may by rule consolidate this notice with other foreclosure-related notices as long as the consolidation is consistent with the content and format of the notice under this subsection.

(d) The notice required by subsection (c) of this section shall:

(1) be on a form approved by the court administrator;

(2) advise the homeowner of the homeowner's rights in foreclosure proceedings under this subchapter;

(3) state the importance of participating in mediation even if the homeowner is currently communicating with the mortgagee or servicer;

(4) provide contact information for legal services; and

(5) incorporate a form that can be used by the homeowner to request mediation from the court.

(e) The court may, on motion of a party, find that the requirements of this subchapter have been met and that the parties are not required to participate in mediation under this subchapter if the mortgagee files a motion and establishes to the satisfaction of the court that it has complied with the applicable requirements of HAMP and supports its motion with sworn affidavits that:

(1) include the calculations and inputs required by HAMP and employed by the mortgagee; and

(2) demonstrate that the mortgagee or servicer met with the mortgagor in person or via videoconferencing or made reasonable efforts to meet with the mortgagor in person.

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§ 4703. MEDIATION

(a) During all mediations under this subchapter:

(1) the mortgagee shall use and consider available foreclosure prevention tools, including reinstatement, loan modification, forbearance, and short sale, and the calculations, assumptions, and forms established by the HAMP guidelines, including all HAMP-related “net present value” calculations in considering a loan modification conducted under this subchapter;

(2) the mortgagee shall produce for the mortgagor and mediator documentation of its consideration of the options available in this subdivision and subdivision (1) of this subsection, including the data used in and the outcome of any HAMP-related “net present value” calculation; and

(3) where the mortgagee claims that a pooling and servicing or other similar agreement prohibits modification, the mortgagee shall produce a copy of the agreement. All agreement documents shall be confidential and shall not be included in the mediator’s report.

(b) In all mediations under this subchapter, the mortgagor shall make a good faith effort to provide to the mediator 20 days prior to the first mediation, or within a time determined by the mediator to be appropriate in order to allow for verification of the information provided by the mortgagee, information on his or her household income and any other information required by HAMP unless already provided.

(c) The parties to a mediation under this subchapter shall cooperate in good faith under the direction of the mediator to produce the information required by subsections (a) and (b) of this section in a timely manner so as to permit the mediation process to function effectively.

(d)(1) The following persons shall participate in any mediation under this subchapter:

(A) the mortgagee, or any other person, including the mortgagee’s servicing agent, who meets the qualifications required by subdivision (2) of this subsection;

(B) counsel for the mortgagee; and

(C) the mortgagor, and counsel for the mortgagor, if represented.

(2) The mortgagee or mortgagee’s servicing agent, if present, shall have:

(A) authority to agree to a proposed settlement, loan modification, or dismissal of the foreclosure action;



(B) real time access during the mediation to the mortgagor's account information and to the records relating to consideration of the options available in subdivisions (a)(1) and (2) of this section, including the data and factors considered in evaluating each such foreclosure prevention tool; and

(C) the ability and authority to perform necessary HAMP-related "net present value" calculations and to consider other options available in subdivisions (a)(1) and (2) of this section during the mediation.

(e) The mediator may permit a party identified in subdivision (d)(1) of this section to participate in mediation by telephone or videoconferencing.

(f) The mediator may include in the mediation process under this subchapter any other person the mediator determines would assist in the mediation.

(g) All mediations under this subchapter shall take place in the county in which the foreclosure action is brought pursuant to subsection 4523(a) of this title.

#### § 4704. MEDIATION REPORT

(a) Within seven days of the conclusion of any mediation under this subchapter, the mediator shall report in writing the results of the process to the court and both parties. The mediation report shall be confidential.

(b) The report required by subsection (a) of this section shall not disclose the mediator's assessment of any aspect of the case or substantive matters discussed during the mediation, except as is required to report the information required by this section. The report shall contain all of the following items:

(1) The date on which the mediation was held, including the starting and finishing times.

(2) The names and addresses of all persons attending, showing their role in the mediation and specifically identifying the representative of each party who had decision-making authority.

(3) A summary of any substitute arrangement made regarding attendance at the mediation.

(4) All HAMP-related "net present value" calculations and other foreclosure avoidance tool calculations performed prior to or during the mediation and all information related to the requirements in subsection 4703(a) of this title.

(5) The results of the mediation, stating whether full or partial settlement was reached and appending any agreement of the parties.

(6)(A) A statement as to whether any person required by subsection (d) of this section to participate in the mediation failed to:

(i) attend the mediation;

(ii) make a good faith effort to mediate; or

(iii) supply documentation, information, or data as required by subsections 4703(a)–(c) of this title.

(B) If a statement is made under subdivision (6)(A) of this subsection (b), it shall be accompanied by a brief description of the applicable reason for the statement.

#### § 4705. COMPLIANCE WITH OBLIGATIONS

(a) Upon receipt of a mediator's report required by subsection 4704(a) of this title, the court shall determine whether the servicer has complied with all of its obligations under subsection 4703(a) of this title, and, at a minimum, with any modification obligations under HAMP.

(b) If the mediator's report includes a statement under subdivision 4704(b)(6) of this title, or if the court makes a determination of noncompliance with the obligations under subsection 4705(a) of this title, the court may impose appropriate sanctions, including prohibiting the mortgagee from selling or taking possession of the property that is the subject of the action with or without opportunity to cure as the court deems appropriate.

(c) No mediator shall be required to testify in an action subject to this subchapter.

#### § 4706. EFFECT OF MEDIATION PROGRAM ON FORECLOSURE ACTIONS FILED PRIOR TO EFFECTIVE DATE

The court shall, on request of a party prior to judgment or on request of a party and showing of good cause after judgment, require mediation in any foreclosure action on a mortgage on any dwelling house of four units or less that is occupied by the owner as a principal residence that was commenced prior to the effective date of this subchapter but only up to 30 days prior to the end of the redemption period.

#### § 4707. NO WAIVER OF RIGHTS; COSTS OF MEDIATION; EXEMPTIONS

(a) The parties' rights in a foreclosure action are not waived by their participation in mediation under this subchapter.

(b) The mortgagee shall pay the required costs for any mediation under this subchapter. The mortgagor shall be responsible for mortgagor's own costs, including the cost of mortgagor's attorney, if any, and travel costs.

(c) No mortgagee may shift to the mortgagor the costs of the mortgagee's or the servicing agent's attorney's fees or travel costs related to mediation or more than one-half of the costs of the mediator unless judgment in foreclosure is granted, in which case the full cost of the mediation shall be recoverable to the extent there is a surplus after the sale of the property.

Sec. 5. 12 V.S.A. § 4532a is amended to read:

§ 4532a. NOTICE TO COMMISSIONER OF BANKING, INSURANCE, SECURITIES, AND HEALTH CARE ADMINISTRATION

(a) At the same time the mortgage holder files an action to foreclose owner occupied, one-to-four-family residential property, the mortgage holder shall file a notice of foreclosure with the commissioner of the department of banking, insurance, securities, and health care administration. The commissioner may require that the notice of foreclosure be sent in an electronic format. The notice of foreclosure shall include:

- (1) the name ~~and~~, current mailing address, and current telephone number, if any, of the mortgagor;
- (2) the address of the property being foreclosed;
- (3) the name of the current mortgage holder, along with the address and telephone number of the person or entity responsible for workout negotiations concerning the mortgage;
- (4) the name of the original lender, if different;
- (5) the name, address, and telephone number of the mortgage servicer, if applicable; and
- (6) any other information the commissioner may require.

(b) The court clerk shall not accept a foreclosure complaint for filing without a certification by the plaintiff that the notice of foreclosure has been sent to the commissioner of banking, insurance, securities, and health care administration in accordance with subsection (a) of this section.

(c) Acceptance of a foreclosure complaint by the court clerk that, due to a good faith error or omission by the plaintiff or the clerk, does not contain the certification required in subsection (a) of this section, shall not invalidate the foreclosure proceeding, provided that the plaintiff files the required notice with

the commissioner within 10 days of obtaining knowledge of the error or omission.

(d) The commissioner may disclose the information from the notice of foreclosure to the office of the attorney general.

Sec. 6. 27 V.S.A. § 305 is amended to read:

§ 305. CONVEYANCES EFFECTED THROUGH POWER OF ATTORNEY

(a) A deed or other conveyance of lands or of an estate or interest therein, made by virtue of a power of attorney, shall not be of any effect or admissible in evidence, unless such power of attorney is signed, witnessed by one or more witnesses, acknowledged and recorded in the office where such deed is required to be recorded.

(b) Nothing in subsection (a) of this section shall limit the enforceability of a power of attorney which is executed in another state or jurisdiction in compliance with the law of that state or jurisdiction. This subsection shall apply retroactively, except that it shall not affect a suit begun or pending as of July 1, 2010.

Sec. 7. 27 V.S.A. § 348 is amended to read:

§ 348. INSTRUMENTS CONCERNING REAL PROPERTY VALIDATED

(a) When an instrument of writing shall have been on record in the office of the clerk in the proper town for a period of 15 years, and there is a defect in the instrument because it omitted to state any consideration therefor or was not sealed, witnessed, acknowledged, validly acknowledged, or because a license to sell was not issued or is defective, the instrument shall, from and after the expiration of 15 years from the filing thereof for record, be valid. Nothing herein shall be construed to affect any rights acquired by grantees, assignees or encumbrancers under the instruments described in the preceding sentence, nor shall this section apply to conveyances or other instruments of writing, the validity of which is brought in question in any suit now pending in any courts of the state.

\* \* \*

Sec. 8. 12 V.S.A. § 506 is amended to read:

§ 506. JUDGMENTS

Actions on judgments and actions for the renewal or revival of judgments shall be brought by filing a new and independent action on the judgment within eight years after the rendition of the judgment, and not after.

Sec. 9. 12 V.S.A. § 2903 is amended to read:

§ 2903. DURATION AND EFFECTIVENESS

(a) A judgment lien shall be effective for eight years from the issuance of a final judgment on which it is based except that ~~a petition for foreclosure filed~~ an action to foreclose the judgment lien during the eight-year period shall extend the period until the termination of the foreclosure suit if a copy of the complaint is filed in the land records on or before eight years from the issuance of the final judgment.

(b) A judgment which is renewed or revived pursuant to section 506 of this title shall constitute a lien on real property for eight years from the issuance of the renewed or revived judgment if recorded in accordance with this chapter.

(c) Interest on a judgment lien shall accrue at the rate of 12 percent per annum.

~~(e)~~(d) If a judgment lien is not satisfied within 30 days of recording, it may be foreclosed and redeemed as provided in this title and V.R.C.P. 80.1. Unless the court finds that as of the date of foreclosure the amount of the outstanding debt exceeds the value of the real property being foreclosed, section 4531 of this title shall apply to foreclosure of a judgment lien.

Sec. 10. 19 V.S.A. § 1111 is amended to read:

§ 1111. PERMITTED USE OF THE RIGHT-OF-WAY

\* \* \*

(h) Restraining prohibited acts. Whenever the secretary believes that any person is in violation of the provisions of this chapter he or she may also bring an action in the name of the agency in a court of competent jurisdiction against the person to collect civil penalties as provided for in subsection (j) of this section and to restrain by temporary or permanent injunction the continuation or repetition of the violation. The selectmen have the same authority for town highways. The court may issue temporary or permanent injunctions without bond, and any other relief as may be necessary and appropriate for abatement of any violation. An action, injunction, or other enforcement proceeding by a municipality relating to the failure to obtain or comply with the terms and conditions of any permit issued by a municipality pursuant to this section shall be instituted within 15 years from the date the alleged violation first occurred and not thereafter. The burden of proving the date on which the alleged violation first occurred shall be on the person against whom the enforcement action is instituted.

\* \* \*

Sec. 11. 14A V.S.A. § 102 is amended to read:

§ 102. SCOPE

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

(b) Section 1013 of this title (certification of trust) shall apply to all trusts described in subsection (a) of this section.

Sec. 12. EFFECTIVE DATE

(a) Secs. 1–5 and 13 of this act shall take effect on July 1, 2010.

(b) This section and Secs. 6–11 of this act shall take effect upon passage.

Sec. 13. SUNSET

Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of this act shall be repealed on the same day as the expiration date of the federal Home Affordability Modification Program (“HAMP”).

Pending the question, Will the House concur in the Senate proposal of amendment? **Rep. Lippert of Hinesburg** moved that the House refuse to concur and ask for a Committee of Conference, which was agreed to, and the Speaker appointed as members of the Committee of Conference on the part of the House:

**Rep. Koch of Barre Town**

**Rep. Jewett of Ripton**

**Rep. Marek of Newfane**

**Proposal of Amendment Agreed to; Third Reading Ordered**

**S. 58**

**Rep. Moran of Wardsboro**, for the committee on General, Housing and Military Affairs, to which had been referred Senate bill, entitled

An act relating to electronic payment of wages

Reported in favor of its passage in concurrence with proposal of amendment as follows:

By striking all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. 21 V.S.A. §§ 342 and 343 are amended to read:

§ 342. WEEKLY PAYMENT OF WAGES

(a)(1) Any person having employees ~~in his or her service~~ doing and transacting business within the state shall pay each week, in lawful money or checks, ~~each of his or her employees,~~ the wages earned by ~~such~~ each employee to a day not more than six days prior to the date of such payment.

~~(b)(2)~~ After giving written notice to ~~his or her~~ the employees, any person having employees ~~in his or her service~~ doing and transacting business within the state may, notwithstanding ~~subsection (a) of this section~~ subdivision (1) of this subsection, pay bi-weekly or semi-monthly in lawful money or checks, ~~each of his or her employees,~~ employee the wages earned by the employee to a day not more than six days prior to the date of the payment. If a collective bargaining agreement so provides, the payment may be made to a day not more than 13 days prior to the date of payment.

~~(c)(1)(b)~~ An employee who ~~voluntarily~~:

(1) Voluntarily leaves ~~his~~ employment shall be paid on the last regular pay day, or if there is no regular pay day, on the following Friday.

(2) ~~An employee who is~~ Is discharged from employment shall be paid within 72 hours of ~~his~~ discharge.

(3) ~~If an employee is~~ Is absent from his or her regular place of employment on the employer's regular scheduled date of wages or salary payment ~~such employee~~ shall be entitled to ~~such~~ payment upon demand.

~~(d)(c)~~ With the written authorization of an employee, an employer may pay wages due the employee by ~~deposit~~ any of the following methods:

(1) Deposit through electronic funds transfer or other direct deposit systems to a checking, savings, or other deposit account maintained by or for the employee in any financial institution within or without the state.

(2) Credit to a payroll card account directly or indirectly established by an employer in a federally insured depository institution to which electronic fund transfers of the employee's wages, salary, or other employee compensation is made on a recurring basis, other than a checking, savings, or

other deposit account described in subdivision (1) of this subsection, provided all the following:

(A) The employer provides the employee written disclosure in plain language, in at least 10-point type of both the following:

(i) All the employee's wage payment options.

(ii) The terms and conditions of the payroll card account option, including a complete list of all known fees that may be deducted from the employee's payroll card account by the employer or the card issuer and whether third parties may assess fees in addition to the fees assessed by the employer or issuer.

(B) Copies of the written disclosures required by subdivisions (A) and (F) of this subsection and by subsection (d) of this section shall be provided to the employee in the employee's primary language or in a language the employee understands.

(C) The employee voluntarily consents in writing to payment of wages by payroll card account after receiving the disclosures described in subdivision (A) of this subdivision (2), and this consent is not a condition of hire or continued employment.

(D) The employer provides that during each pay period the employee has at least three free withdrawals from the payroll card, one of which permits withdrawal of the full amount of the balance at a federally insured depository institution or other location convenient to the place of employment.

(E) None of the employer's costs associated with the payroll card account are passed on to the employee, and the employer shall not receive any financial remuneration for using the pay card at the employee's expense.

(F)(i) At least 21 days before any change takes effect, the employer provides the employee with written notice in plain language, in at least 10 point type, of the following:

(I) any change to any of the terms and conditions of the payroll card account, including any changes in the itemized list of fees;

(II) the employee's right to discontinue receipt of wages by a payroll card account at any time and without penalty.

(ii) The employer may not charge the employee any additional fees until the employer has notified the employee in writing of the changes.



(G) The employer provides the employee the option to discontinue receipt of wages by a payroll card account at any time and without penalty to the employee.

(H) The payroll card issued to the employee shall be a branded-type payroll card that complies with both the following:

(i) Can be used at a PIN-based or a signature-based outlet.

(ii) The payroll card agreement prevents withdrawals in excess of the account balance and to the extent possible protects against the account being overdrawn.

(I) The employer agrees to provide a replacement payroll card at no cost to the employee before the card's expiration date. A replacement card need not be provided if the card has been inactive for a period of at least 12 months or the employee is no longer employed by the employer.

(J) A nonbranded payroll card may be issued for temporary purposes and shall be valid for no more than 60 days.

(K) The payroll card account shall not be linked to any form of credit, including a loan against future pay or a cash advance on future pay.

(L) The employer shall not charge the employee an initiation, loading, or other participatory fee to receive wages payable in an electronic fund transfer to a payroll card account, with the exception of the cost required to replace a lost, stolen, or damaged payroll card.

(M) The employer shall provide to the employee, upon the employee's written or oral request, one free written transaction history each month which includes all deposits, withdrawals, deductions, or charges by any entity from or to the employee's payroll card account for the preceding 60 days. An employee may elect to receive the monthly transaction history by electronic mail.

(d)(1) If a payroll card account is established with a financial institution as an account that is individually owned by the employee, the employer's obligations and the protections afforded under subsection (c) of this section shall cease 30 days after the employer-employee relationship ends and the employee has been paid his or her final wages.

(2) Upon the termination of the relationship between the employer and the employee who owns the individual payroll card account:

(A) the employer shall notify the financial institution of any changes in the relationship between the employer and employee; and

(B) the financial institution holding the individually owned payroll card account shall provide the employee with a written statement in plain language describing a full list of the fees and obligations the employee might incur by continuing a relationship with the financial institution.

(e) The department of banking, insurance, securities, and health care administration may adopt rules to implement subsection (c) of this section.

#### § 343. FORM OF PAYMENT

~~Such~~ An employer shall not pay its employees with any form of evidence of indebtedness, including, ~~without limitation,~~ all scrip, vouchers, due bills, or store orders, unless the employer is in compliance with one or both of the following:

(1) ~~the~~ The employer is a cooperative corporation in which the employee is a stockholder. ~~However, such~~ , in which case, the cooperative corporation shall, upon request of any ~~such~~ shareholding employee, pay ~~him~~ the shareholding employee as provided in section 342 of this title; ~~or~~ .

(2) ~~payment~~ Payment is made by check as defined in Title 9A or by an electronic fund transfer as provided in section 342 of this title.

Sec. 2. 8 V.S.A. § 2707(6) is added to read:

(6) A payroll card account issued pursuant to and in full compliance with 21 V.S.A. § 342(c).

#### Sec. 3. LEGISLATIVE INTENT; REPORT

The intent of this act is to provide employees with a convenient, safe, and flexible way to receive wages and to reduce employers' payroll costs by allowing for the transfer of wages to a payroll card account. The general assembly recognizes that unforeseen issues regarding the use of payroll accounts may arise. The department of banking, insurance, securities, and health care administration and the department of labor shall report to the house committee on general, housing and military affairs and the senate committee on economic development, housing and general affairs if they identify any problems associated with the use of payroll card accounts.

#### Sec. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect upon passage.

The bill, having appeared on the Calendar one day for notice, was taken up, read the second time, the report of the committee on General, Housing and Military Affairs agreed to and third reading ordered.

**Action on Bill Postponed****H. 524**

House bill, entitled

An act relating to interference with or cruelty to a guide dog

Was taken up and pending the question, Shall the House concur in the Senate proposal of amendment? on motion of **Rep. Lippert of Hinesburg**, action on the bill was postponed until the next legislative day.

**Bill Amended; Third Reading Ordered****S. 122**

Consideration resumed on House bill, entitled

An act relating to recounts in elections for statewide offices

**Rep. Haas of Rochester** asked and was granted leave of the House to withdraw her amendment offered on 4/23/10.

Pending the question, Shall the House propose to the Senate to amend the bill as recommended by the committee on Government Operations?

**Rep. Hubert of Milton** moved to substitute an amendment for the report of the committee on Government Operations as follows:

By striking all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 1. Secs. 6, 7, and 8 of No. 73 of the Acts of 2009 Adj. Sess. (2010) are amended to read:

Sec. 6. 17 V.S.A. § 2386 is amended to read:

§ 2386. TIME FOR FILING STATEMENTS

(a) Statements pursuant to this subchapter, except for vacancies created by the death or withdrawal of a candidate after the primary ~~and statements for minor party candidates and independent candidates~~, shall be filed ~~not earlier than the second Thursday after the first Monday in June before the day of the general election and not later than 5:00 p.m. on the Tuesday following the primary election~~ as set forth in section 2356 of this title.

(b) In the case of the death or withdrawal of a candidate after the primary election, the party committee shall have seven days from the date of the

withdrawal to nominate a candidate. In no event, shall a statement be filed later than 60 days prior to the election.

Sec. 7. 17 V.S.A. § 2402(d) is amended to read:

(d) A statement of nomination and a completed and signed consent form shall be filed ~~not sooner than the second Thursday after the first Monday in June and not later than the third day after the primary election~~ as set forth in section 2356 of this title. No public official receiving nominations shall accept a petition unless a completed and signed consent form is filed at the same time.

Sec. 8. 17 V.S.A. § 2413 is amended to read:

§ 2413. NOMINATION OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

(a) The party members in each town, on or before the ~~fourth~~ first Tuesday of August in each even numbered year, upon the call of the town committee, may meet in caucus and nominate candidates for justice of the peace. The committee shall give notice of the caucus as provided in subsection (d) of this section and the chairman and secretary shall file the statements required in ~~sections section 2385 through 2387~~ section 2385 through 2387 of this title not later than 5:00 p.m. on the third day following the primary election.

(b) If it does not hold a caucus as provided in subsection (a) of this section, the town committee shall meet and nominate candidates for justices of the peace as provided in sections 2381 through ~~2387~~ 2385 of this title.

(c) In any town in which a political party has not formally organized, any three members of the party who are voters in the town may call a caucus to nominate candidates for justice of the peace by giving notice as required in subsection (d) of this section. Upon meeting, the caucus shall first elect a chairman and a secretary. Thereafter the caucus shall nominate its candidates for justice of the peace, and cause its chairman and secretary to file the statements required in ~~sections section 2385 through 2387~~ section 2385 through 2387 of this title not later than 5:00 p.m. on the third day following the primary election.

\* \* \*

Sec. 2. 17 V.S.A. § 2601 is amended to read:

§ 2601. RECOUNTS

If In an election for statewide office, county office, or state senator, if the difference between the number of votes cast for a winning candidate and the number of votes cast for a losing candidate is less than two percent of the total votes cast for all the candidates for an office, that losing candidate shall have the right to have the votes for that office recounted. In an election for all other

offices, if the difference between the number of votes cast for a winning candidate and the number of votes cast for a losing candidate is less than five percent of the total votes cast for all the candidates for an office, divided by the number of persons to be elected, that losing candidate shall have the right to have the votes for that office recounted.

Sec. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect upon passage.

Which was agreed to and third reading of the bill was ordered.

**Third Reading; Bills and Joint Resolution Passed in Concurrence  
with Proposal of Amendment**

House bills and Joint resolution of the following titles were severally taken up, read the third time and passed in concurrence with proposal of amendments.

**S. 97**

Senate bill, entitled

An act relating to a Vermont state employees' cost-savings incentive program

**S. 295**

Senate bill, entitled

An act relating to the creation of an agricultural development director

**J.R.S. 54**

Joint resolution, entitled

Joint resolution related to the payment of dairy hauling costs

**Proposal of Amendment Agreed to; Third Reading Ordered**

**S. 161**

**Rep. Lippert of Hinesburg**, for the committee on Judiciary, to which had been referred Senate bill, entitled

An act relating to National Crime Prevention and Privacy Compact

Reported in favor of its passage in concurrence with proposal of amendment as follows:

By adding Secs. 2 – 13 to read:

**\*\*\* Providing Complete Out-of-State Conviction Records for  
School Employees \*\*\***

Sec. 2. 16 V.S.A. § 252(1) is amended to read:

(1) "Criminal record" means the record of:

(A) convictions in Vermont, including whether any of the convictions is an offense listed in 13 V.S.A. § 5401(10) (sex offender definition for registration purposes); and

(B) convictions in other jurisdictions recorded in other state repositories or by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) ~~for the following crimes or for crimes of an equivalent nature:~~

~~(i) Crimes listed in subdivision 5301(7) of Title 13.~~

~~(ii) Contributing to juvenile delinquency under section 1301 of Title 13.~~

~~(iii) Cruelty to children under section 1304 of Title 13.~~

~~(iv) Cruelty by person having custody under section 1305 of Title 13.~~

~~(v) Prohibited acts under sections 2632 and 2635 of Title 13.~~

~~(vi) Displaying obscene materials to minors under section 2804b of Title 13.~~

~~(vii) Sexual exploitation of children under chapter 64 of Title 13.~~

~~(viii) Drug sales, including selling or dispensing under sections 4230(b), 4231(b), 4232(b), 4233(b), 4234(b), 4235(e), 4235a(b), and 4237 of Title 18.~~

~~(ix) Sexual activity by a caregiver, under subsection 6913(d) of Title 33.~~

Sec. 3. 16 V.S.A. § 255 is amended to read:

§ 255. PUBLIC AND INDEPENDENT SCHOOL EMPLOYEES;  
CONTRACTORS

\* \* \*

(d)(1) Upon completion of a criminal record check, the Vermont criminal information center shall send to the superintendent ~~or headmaster~~ a notice that no record exists or, if a record exists,

(1) a copy of any criminal record ~~for Vermont convictions; and~~

(2) ~~if the requester is a superintendent, a notice of any criminal record which is located in either another state repository or FBI records, but not a~~

~~record of the specific convictions except those relating to crimes of a sexual nature involving children.~~

~~(3) if the requester is a headmaster, a~~

Upon completion of a criminal record check, the Vermont criminal information center shall send to the headmaster a notice that no record exists or, if a record exists:

(A) A copy of Vermont criminal convictions.

(B) A notice of any criminal record which is located in either another state repository or FBI records, but not a record of the specific convictions. However, if there is a record relating to any crimes of a sexual nature involving children, the Vermont criminal information center shall send this record to the commissioner who shall notify the headmaster in writing, with a copy to the person about whom the request was made, that the record includes one or more convictions for a crime of a sexual nature involving children.

(f) Information sent to a person by the commissioner, a headmaster, a superintendent or a contractor under ~~subsections (d)(3) and~~ subsection (e) of this section shall be accompanied by a written notice of the person's rights under subsection (g) of this section, a description of the policy regarding maintenance and destruction of records, and the person's right to request that the notice of no record or record be maintained for purposes of using it to comply with future criminal record check requests pursuant to section 256 of this title.

(g)(1) Following notice that a headmaster was notified that a criminal record which is located in either another state repository or FBI records exists, a person may:

~~(1)(A)~~ (A) Sign a form authorizing the Vermont criminal information center to release a detailed copy of the criminal record ~~to a superintendent or~~ to the person.

(B) Decline or resign employment.

~~(2) Challenge~~ Any person subject to a criminal record check pursuant to this section may challenge the accuracy of the record by appealing to the Vermont criminal information center pursuant to rules adopted by the commissioner of public safety.

~~(3) Decline or resign employment.~~

Sec. 4. Sec. 5 of No. 1 of the Acts of 2009 is amended to read:

Sec. 5. 16 V.S.A. § 255 is amended to read:

§ 255. PUBLIC AND INDEPENDENT SCHOOL EMPLOYEES;  
CONTRACTORS

\* \* \*

(d)(1) Upon completion of a criminal record check, the Vermont criminal information center shall send to the superintendent a notice that no record exists or, if a record exists, a copy of any criminal record

(2) Upon completion of a criminal record check, the Vermont criminal information center shall send to the headmaster a notice that no record exists or, if a record exists:

(A) A copy of Vermont criminal convictions.

(B) A notice of any criminal record which is located in either another state repository or FBI records, but not a record of the specific convictions. However, if there is a record relating to any crimes of a sexual nature involving children, the Vermont criminal information center shall send this record to the commissioner who shall notify the headmaster in writing, with a copy to the person about whom the request was made, that the record includes one or more convictions for a crime of a sexual nature involving children.

\* \* \*

**\* \* \* Commercial Driver License Disqualifiers \* \* \***

Sec. 5. 23 V.S.A. § 4108 is amended to read:

§ 4108. COMMERCIAL DRIVER LICENSE QUALIFICATION  
STANDARDS

(a) Before issuing a commercial driver license, the commissioner shall request the applicant's complete operating record from any state in which the applicant was previously licensed to operate any type of motor vehicle in the past 10 years and conduct a check of the applicant's operating record by querying the national driver register established under 49 U.S.C. § 30302 and the commercial driver's license information system established under 49 U.S.C. § 31309 to determine if:

(1) the applicant has already been issued a commercial driver license;

(2) the applicant's commercial driver license has been suspended, revoked, or canceled; or

(3) the applicant has been convicted of any offense listed in Section 205(a)(3) of the National Driver Register Act of 1982 (49 U.S.C. § 30304(a)(3)).



~~(b) Except as otherwise provided, the~~ The commissioner shall not issue a commercial driver license ~~and or~~ or commercial driver instruction permit to any person:

(1) under the age of 21 years except as otherwise provided.

~~(b)(2)~~ who, within three years of the license application and for initial applicants only, has been convicted of an offense listed in subsection 4116(a) of this title (or a comparable offense in any jurisdiction), or convicted of an offense listed in 49 U.S.C. § 30304(a)(3) in any jurisdiction.

~~(3) No person may be issued a commercial driver license unless that person is a resident of this state and has passed a knowledge and skills test for driving a commercial motor vehicle which complies with minimum federal standards established by federal regulation enumerated in 49 C.F.R. part 383, subparts G and H and has satisfied all other requirements of Title XII of Public Law 99-570 the Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986, as amended, in addition to other requirements imposed by state law or federal regulation. The tests shall be prescribed and conducted by the commissioner.~~

\* \* \*

Sec. 6. 23 V.S.A. § 4110(a) is amended to read:

(a) The application for a commercial driver license or commercial driver instruction permit shall include the following:

\* \* \*

(6) Certifications that:

\* \* \*

(C) the applicant is not subject to any disqualification under 49 C.F.R. ~~part 385.51~~ section 383.51, or any license suspension, revocation, or cancellation under ~~state law~~ the law of any jurisdiction; and

(D) the applicant does not have a driver's license from more than one state or jurisdiction; and

(E) for initial applicants only, the applicant has not been convicted of an offense listed in subsection 4116(a) of this title (or a comparable offense in any jurisdiction) or an offense listed in 49 U.S.C. § 30304(a)(3) in any jurisdiction within three years of the license application.

Sec. 7. 23 V.S.A. § 4111(c) is amended to read:

~~(c) Before issuing a commercial driver license, the commissioner shall request the applicant's complete operating record from any state in which the~~

~~applicant was previously licensed to operate any type of motor vehicle in the past 10 years, conduct a check of the applicant's operating record by querying the national driver register, established under 49 U.S.C. § 30302 and the commercial driver's license information system, established under 49 U.S.C. § 31309, to determine if:~~

~~(1) the applicant has already been issued a commercial driver license; and the applicant's commercial driver license has been suspended, revoked, or canceled;~~

~~(2) the applicant had been convicted of any offenses contained in Section 205(a)(3) of the National Driver Register Act of 1982 (23 U.S.C. § 401 note). [Repealed.]~~

**\* \* \* Conditioning Motor Vehicle Registration on Proof of Financial Responsibility \* \* \***

**Sec.8. PROOF OF FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AS A**

**CONDITION OF MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION;**

**IMPLEMENTATION; REPORTING**

The commissioner of motor vehicles shall examine the administrative tasks that would be needed to implement legislation requiring issuance of an initial or renewal motor vehicle registration to be conditional on the commissioner's receipt of proof of liability insurance or financial responsibility required under 23 V.S.A. § 800(a). The commissioner also shall examine the costs associated with and earliest feasible time frame for implementing such legislation so that the general assembly may advance the goal of bringing more operators of motor vehicles into compliance with their legal obligation to maintain financial responsibility. The commissioner shall report his or her findings to the senate and house committees on judiciary and on transportation by January 15, 2011.

**\* \* \* Municipality Exemption to Records Law \* \* \***

Sec. 9. 20 V.S.A. § 2056c is amended to read:

**§ 2056c. DISSEMINATION OF CRIMINAL CONVICTION RECORDS TO THE PUBLIC**

\* \* \*

(c) Criminal conviction records shall be disseminated to the public by the center under the following conditions:

\* \* \*

(10) No person entitled to receive a criminal conviction record pursuant to this section shall require an applicant to obtain, submit personally, or pay for a copy of his or her criminal conviction record, except that this subdivision shall not apply to a local governmental entity with respect to criminal conviction record checks for licenses or vendor permits required by the local governmental entity.

**\* \* \* Consider Expanding Out-of-state Criminal Record Checks \* \* \***

Sec. 10. VERMONT CRIMINAL INFORMATION CENTER

No later than December 1, 2010, the Vermont criminal information center and the defender general shall report to the house and senate committees on judiciary on the legal, policy, and procedural issues involved with broadening access to fingerprint-supported national record checks.

**\* \* \* Constable Training \* \* \***

Sec. 11. Sec. 13 of No. 195 of the 2007 Adj. Sess. (2008) is amended to read:

Sec. 13. EFFECTIVE DATE

Secs. 8 and 9 of this act shall take effect ~~July 1, 2010~~ July 1, 2012.

**\* \* \* Interstate Compact for Juveniles \* \* \***

Sec. 12. 33 V.S.A. chapter 57 is amended by repealing sections 5701–5715 and adding sections 5721–5733 to read:

§ 5721. PURPOSE

(a) The compacting states to this Interstate Compact recognize that each state is responsible for the proper supervision or return of juveniles, delinquents, and status offenders who are on probation or parole and who have absconded, escaped, or run away from supervision and control and in so doing have endangered their own safety and the safety of others. The compacting states also recognize that each state is responsible for the safe return of juveniles who have run away from home and in so doing have left their state of residence. The compacting states also recognize that Congress, by enacting the Crime Control Act, 4 U.S.C. Section 112 (1965), has authorized and encouraged compacts for cooperative efforts and mutual assistance in the prevention of crime.

(b) It is the purpose of this compact, through means of joint and cooperative action among the compacting states, to:

(1) ensure that the adjudicated juveniles and status offenders subject to this compact are provided adequate supervision and services in the receiving

---

state as ordered by the adjudicating judge or parole authority in the sending state;

(2) ensure that the public safety interests of the citizens, including the victims of juvenile offenders, in both the sending and receiving states are adequately protected;

(3) return juveniles who have run away, absconded, or escaped from supervision or control or have been accused of an offense to the state requesting their return;

(4) make contracts for the cooperative institutionalization in public facilities in member states for delinquent youth needing special services;

(5) provide for the effective tracking and supervision of juveniles;

(6) equitably allocate the costs, benefits, and obligations of the compacting states;

(7) establish procedures to manage the movement between states of juvenile offenders released to the community under the jurisdiction of courts, juvenile departments, or any other criminal or juvenile justice agency which has jurisdiction over juvenile offenders;

(8) ensure immediate notice to jurisdictions where defined offenders are authorized to travel or to relocate across state lines;

(9) establish procedures to resolve pending charges (detainers) against juvenile offenders prior to transfer or release to the community under the terms of this compact;

(10) establish a system of uniform data collection on information pertaining to juveniles subject to this compact that allows access by authorized juvenile justice and criminal justice officials, and regular reporting of compact activities to heads of state, executive, judicial, and legislative branches, and juvenile and criminal justice administrators;

(11) monitor compliance with rules governing interstate movement of juveniles and initiate interventions to address and correct noncompliance;

(12) coordinate training and education regarding the regulation of interstate movement of juveniles for officials involved in such activity; and

(13) coordinate the implementation and operation of the compact with the Interstate Compact for the Placement of Children, the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision, and other compacts affecting juveniles, particularly in those cases where concurrent or overlapping supervision issues arise.

(c) It is the policy of the compacting states that the activities conducted by the Interstate Commission created in this chapter are the formation of public policies and therefore are public business. Furthermore, the compacting states shall cooperate and observe their individual and collective duties and responsibilities for the prompt return and acceptance of juveniles subject to the provisions of this compact. The provisions of this compact shall be reasonably and liberally construed to accomplish the purposes and policies of the compact.

§ 5722. DEFINITIONS

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

(1) “Bylaws” means those bylaws established by the Interstate Commission for its governance, or for directing or controlling its actions or conduct.

(2) “Commissioner” means the voting representative of each compacting state appointed pursuant to section 5723 of this title.

(3) “Compact administrator” means the individual in each compacting state appointed pursuant to the terms of this compact responsible for the administration and management of the state’s supervision and transfer of juveniles subject to the terms of this compact, the rules adopted by the Interstate Commission, and policies adopted by the state council under this compact.

(4) “Compacting state” means any state which has enacted the enabling legislation for this compact.

(5) “Court” means any court having jurisdiction over delinquent, neglected, or dependent children.

(6) “Deputy compact administrator” means the individual, if any, in each compacting state appointed to act on behalf of a compact administrator pursuant to the terms of this compact responsible for the administration and management of the state’s supervision and transfer of juveniles subject to the terms of this compact, the rules adopted by the interstate commission, and policies adopted by the state council under this compact.

(7) “Interstate commission” means the Interstate Commission for juveniles created by section 5723 of this title.

(8) “Juvenile” means any person defined as a juvenile in any member state or by the rules of the Interstate Commission, including:

(A) an accused delinquent (a person charged with an offense that, if committed by an adult, would be a criminal offense);

(B) an adjudicated delinquent (a person found to have committed an offense that, if committed by an adult, would be a criminal offense);

(C) an accused status offender (a person charged with an offense that would not be a criminal offense if committed by an adult);

(D) an adjudicated status offender (a person found to have committed an offense that would not be a criminal offense if committed by an adult); and

(E) a nonoffender (a person in need of supervision who has not been accused or adjudicated a status offender or delinquent).

(9) “Noncompacting state” means any state which has not enacted the enabling legislation for this compact.

(10) “Probation or parole” means any kind of supervision or conditional release of juveniles authorized under the laws of the compacting states.

(11) “Rule” means a written statement by the Interstate Commission promulgated pursuant to section 5726 of this title that is of general applicability; implements, interprets, or prescribes a policy or provision of the compact, or an organizational, procedural, or practice requirement of the commission; and has the force and effect of statutory law in a compacting state, and includes the amendment, repeal, or suspension of an existing rule.

(12) “State” means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia (or its designee), the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Marianas Islands.

#### § 5723. INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR JUVENILES

(a) The compacting states hereby create the Interstate Commission for Juveniles. The commission shall be a body corporate and joint agency of the compacting states. The commission shall have all the responsibilities, powers, and duties set forth in this chapter, and such additional powers as may be conferred upon it by subsequent action of the respective legislatures of the compacting states in accordance with the terms of this compact.

(b) The Interstate Commission shall consist of commissioners appointed by the appropriate appointing authority in each state pursuant to the rules and requirements of each compacting state and in consultation with the state council for interstate juvenile supervision created in this chapter. The commissioner shall be the compact administrator, deputy compact administrator, or designee from that state who shall serve on the Interstate

Commission in such capacity under or pursuant to the applicable law of the compacting state.

(c) In addition to the commissioners who are the voting representatives of each state, the Interstate Commission shall include individuals who are not commissioners, but who are members of interested organizations. The noncommissioner members shall include a member of the National Organizations of Governors, legislators, state chief justices, attorneys general, Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision, Interstate Compact for the Placement of Children, juvenile justice and juvenile corrections officials, and crime victims. All noncommissioner members of the Interstate Commission shall be ex-officio (nonvoting) members. The Interstate Commission may provide in its bylaws for such additional ex-officio members, including members of other national organizations, in such numbers as shall be determined by the commission.

(d) Each compacting state represented at any meeting of the commission is entitled to one vote. A majority of the compacting states shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, unless a larger quorum is required by the bylaws of the Interstate Commission.

(e) The commission shall meet at least once each calendar year. The chairperson may call additional meetings and, upon the request of a simple majority of the compacting states, shall call additional meetings. Public notice shall be given of all meetings, and meetings shall be open to the public.

(f) The Interstate Commission shall establish an executive committee, which shall include commission officers, members, and others as determined by the bylaws. The executive committee shall have the power to act on behalf of the Interstate Commission during periods when the Interstate Commission is not in session, with the exception of rulemaking or amending the compact. The executive committee shall: oversee the day-to-day activities of the administration of the compact, managed by an executive director and Interstate Commission staff; administer enforcement and compliance with the provisions of the compact, its bylaws, and rules; and perform such other duties as directed by the Interstate Commission or set forth in the bylaws.

(g) Each member of the Interstate Commission shall have the right and power to cast a vote to which that compacting state is entitled and to participate in the business and affairs of the Interstate Commission. A member shall vote in person and shall not delegate a vote to another compacting state. However, a commissioner, in consultation with the state council, shall appoint another authorized representative, in the absence of the commissioner from that state, to cast a vote on behalf of the compacting state at a specified

meeting. The bylaws may provide for members' participation in meetings by telephone or other means of telecommunication or electronic communication.

(h) The Interstate Commission's bylaws shall establish conditions and procedures under which the Interstate Commission shall make its information and official records available to the public for inspection or copying. The Interstate Commission may exempt from disclosure any information or official records to the extent they would adversely affect personal privacy rights or proprietary interests.

(i) Public notice shall be given of all meetings and all meetings shall be open to the public, except as set forth in the rules or as otherwise provided in the compact. The Interstate Commission and any of its committees may close a meeting to the public where it determines by two-thirds vote that an open meeting would be likely to:

(1) relate solely to the Interstate Commission's internal personnel practices and procedures;

(2) disclose matters specifically exempted from disclosure by statute;

(3) disclose trade secrets or commercial or financial information which is privileged or confidential;

(4) involve accusing any person of a crime, or formally censuring any person;

(5) disclose information of a personal nature where disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;

(6) disclose investigative records compiled for law enforcement purposes;

(7) disclose information contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by or on behalf of or for the use of the Interstate Commission with respect to a regulated person or entity for the purpose of regulation or supervision of such person or entity;

(8) disclose information, the premature disclosure of which would significantly endanger the stability of a regulated person or entity; or

(9) specifically relate to the Interstate Commission's issuance of a subpoena, or its participation in a civil action or other legal proceeding.

(j) For every meeting closed pursuant to this provision, the Interstate Commission's legal counsel shall publicly certify that, in the legal counsel's opinion, the meeting may be closed to the public, and shall reference each relevant exemptive provision. The Interstate Commission shall keep minutes



which shall fully and clearly describe all matters discussed in any meeting and shall provide a full and accurate summary of any actions taken, and the reasons therefore, including a description of each of the views expressed on any item and the record of any roll call vote (reflected in the vote of each member on the question). All documents considered in connection with any action shall be identified in such minutes.

(k) The Interstate Commission shall collect standardized data concerning the interstate movement of juveniles as directed through its rules which shall specify the data to be collected, the means of collection, and data exchange and reporting requirements. Such methods of data collection, exchange, and reporting shall, insofar as is reasonably possible, conform to up-to-date technology and coordinate its information functions with the appropriate repository of records.

#### § 5724. POWERS AND DUTIES

(a) The commission shall have the following powers and duties:

(1) To provide for dispute resolution among compacting states.

(2) To promulgate rules to effect the purposes and obligations as enumerated in this compact, which shall have the force and effect of statutory law and shall be binding in the compacting states to the extent and in the manner provided in this compact.

(3) To oversee, supervise, and coordinate the interstate movement of juveniles subject to the terms of this compact and any bylaws adopted and rules promulgated by the Interstate Commission.

(4) To enforce compliance with the compact provisions, the rules promulgated by the Interstate Commission, and the bylaws, using all necessary and proper means, including the use of judicial process.

(5) To establish and maintain offices which shall be located within one or more of the compacting states.

(6) To purchase and maintain insurance and bonds.

(7) To borrow, accept, hire, or contract for services of personnel.

(8) To establish and appoint committees and hire staff which it deems necessary for the carrying out of its functions, including an executive committee as required by section 5723 of this title which shall have the power to act on behalf of the Interstate Commission in carrying out its powers and duties hereunder.

(9) To elect or appoint such officers, attorneys, employees, agents, or consultants, and to fix their compensation, define their duties, and determine their qualifications; and to establish the Interstate Commission's personnel policies and programs relating to, inter alia, conflicts of interest, rates of compensation, and qualifications of personnel.

(10) To accept any and all donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials, and services, and to receive, utilize, and dispose of it.

(11) To lease, purchase, accept contributions or donations of, or otherwise to own, hold, improve, or use any property, real, personal, or mixed.

(12) To sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, abandon, or otherwise dispose of any property, real, personal, or mixed.

(13) To establish a budget and make expenditures and levy dues as provided in section 5728 of this title.

(14) To sue and be sued.

(15) To adopt a seal and bylaws governing the management and operation of the Interstate Commission.

(16) To perform such functions as may be necessary or appropriate to achieve the purposes of this compact.

(17) To report annually to the legislatures, governors, judiciary, and state councils of the compacting states concerning the activities of the Interstate Commission during the preceding year. Such reports shall also include any recommendations that may have been adopted by the Interstate Commission.

(18) To coordinate education, training, and public awareness regarding the interstate movement of juveniles for officials involved in such activity.

(19) To establish uniform standards of the reporting, collecting, and exchanging of data.

(b) The Interstate Commission shall maintain its corporate books and records in accordance with the bylaws.

#### § 5725. ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION

(a) Bylaws. The Interstate Commission shall, by a majority of the members present and voting, within 12 months after the first Interstate Commission meeting, adopt bylaws to govern its conduct as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of the compact, including:

(1) establishing the fiscal year of the Interstate Commission;

(2) establishing an executive committee and such other committees as may be necessary;

(3) providing for the establishment of committees governing any general or specific delegation of any authority or function of the Interstate Commission;

(4) providing reasonable procedures for calling and conducting meetings of the Interstate Commission, and ensuring reasonable notice of each such meeting;

(5) establishing the titles and responsibilities of the officers of the Interstate Commission;

(6) providing a mechanism for concluding the operations of the Interstate Commission and the return of any surplus funds that may exist upon the termination of the compact after the payment or reserving of all of its debts and obligations.

(7) providing start-up rules for initial administration of the compact; and

(8) establishing standards and procedures for compliance and technical assistance in carrying out the compact.

(b) Officers and staff.

(1) The Interstate Commission shall, by a majority of its members, elect annually from among its members a chairperson and a vice chairperson, each of whom shall have such authority and duties as may be specified in the bylaws. The chairperson or, in the chairperson's absence or disability, the vice chairperson, shall preside at all meetings of the Interstate Commission. The officers so elected shall serve without compensation or remuneration from the Interstate Commission, provided that, subject to the availability of budgeted funds, the officers shall be reimbursed for any ordinary and necessary costs and expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties and responsibilities as officers of the Interstate Commission.

(2) The Interstate Commission shall, through its executive committee, appoint or retain an executive director for such period, upon such terms and conditions, and for such compensation as the Interstate Commission may deem appropriate. The executive director shall serve as secretary to the Interstate Commission, but shall not be a member and shall hire and supervise such other staff as may be authorized by the Interstate Commission.

(c) Qualified immunity, defense, and indemnification.

(1) The commission's executive director and employees shall be immune from suit and liability, either personally or in their official capacity, for any claim for damage to or loss of property or personal injury or other civil liability caused or arising out of or relating to any actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred, or that such person had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, provided, that any such person shall not be protected from suit or liability for any damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of any such person.

(2) The liability of any commissioner, or the employee or agent of a commissioner, acting within the scope of such person's employment or duties for acts, errors, or omissions occurring within such person's state may not exceed the limits of liability set forth under the Constitution and laws of that state for state officials, employees, and agents. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to protect any such person from suit or liability for any damage, loss, injury, or liability caused by the intentional or willful and wanton misconduct of any such person.

(3) The Interstate Commission shall defend the executive director or the employees or representatives of the Interstate Commission and, subject to the approval of the attorney general of the state represented by any commissioner of a compacting state, shall defend such commissioner or the commissioner's representatives or employees in any civil action seeking to impose liability arising out of any actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, or that the defendant had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, provided that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from intentional or willful and wanton misconduct on the part of such person.

(4) The Interstate Commission shall indemnify and hold the commissioner of a compacting state, or the commissioner's representatives or employees, or the Interstate Commission's representatives or employees, harmless in the amount of any settlement or judgment obtained against such persons arising out of any actual or alleged act, error, or omission that occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, or that such persons had a reasonable basis for believing occurred within the scope of Interstate Commission employment, duties, or responsibilities, provided that the actual or alleged act, error, or omission did not result from intentional or willful and wanton misconduct on the part of such persons.

§ 5726. RULEMAKING

(a) The Interstate Commission shall promulgate and publish rules in order to effectively and efficiently achieve the purposes of the compact.

(b) Rulemaking shall occur pursuant to the criteria set forth in this section and the bylaws and rules adopted under it. Such rulemaking shall substantially conform to the principles of the "Model State Administrative Procedures Act," 1981 Act, Uniform Laws Annotated, Vol. 15, p.1 (2000), or such other administrative procedures act as the Interstate Commission deems appropriate, consistent with due process requirements under the United States and Vermont Constitutions. All rules and amendments shall become binding as of the date specified, as published with the final version of the rule as approved by the Commission.

(c) When promulgating a rule, the Interstate Commission shall, at a minimum:

(1) publish the proposed rule's entire text, stating the reason for the proposed rule;

(2) allow and invite any and all persons to submit written data, facts, opinions, and arguments, which information shall be added to the record and made publicly available;

(3) provide an opportunity for an informal hearing if petitioned by 10 or more persons; and

(4) promulgate a final rule and its effective date, if appropriate, based on input from state or local officials, or interested parties.

(d) The Interstate Commission shall allow any interested person to file a petition for judicial review of a rule not later than 60 days after the rule is promulgated. The petition shall be filed in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or in the Federal District Court where the Interstate Commission's principal office is located. If the court finds that the Interstate Commission's action is not supported by substantial evidence in the rulemaking record, the court shall hold the rule unlawful and set it aside. For purposes of this subsection, evidence is substantial if it would be considered substantial evidence under the Model State Administrative Procedures Act.

(e) If a majority of the legislatures of the compacting states rejects a rule, those states may, by enactment of a statute or resolution in the same manner used to adopt the compact, cause that such rule shall have no further force and effect in any compacting state.

(f) The existing rules governing the operation of the Interstate Compact on Juveniles superseded by this chapter shall be null and void 12 months after the second meeting of the Interstate Commission created by section 5723 of this title.

(g) Upon determination by the Interstate Commission that a state-of-emergency exists, it may promulgate an emergency rule which shall become effective immediately upon adoption, provided that the usual rulemaking procedures of this section shall be retroactively applied to said rule as soon as reasonably possible, but no later than 90 days after the effective date of the emergency rule.

§ 5727. OVERSIGHT; ENFORCEMENT; DISPUTE RESOLUTION

(a) Oversight.

(1) The Interstate Commission shall oversee the administration and operations of the interstate movement of juveniles subject to this compact in the compacting states and shall monitor such activities being administered in noncompacting states which may significantly affect compacting states.

(2) The courts and executive agencies in each compacting state shall enforce this compact and shall take all actions necessary and appropriate to effectuate the compact's purposes and intent. The provisions of this compact and the rules promulgated hereunder shall be received by all the judges, public officers, commissions, and departments of the state government as evidence of the authorized statute and administrative rules. All courts shall take judicial notice of the compact and the rules. In any judicial or administrative proceeding in a compacting state pertaining to the subject matter of this compact which may affect the powers, responsibilities or actions of the Interstate Commission, it shall be entitled to receive all service of process in any such proceeding, and shall have standing to intervene in the proceeding for all purposes.

(b) Dispute resolution.

(1) The compacting states shall report to the Interstate Commission on all issues and activities necessary for the administration of the compact as well as issues and activities pertaining to compliance with the provisions of the compact and its bylaws and rules.

(2) The Interstate Commission shall attempt, upon the request of a compacting state, to resolve any disputes or other issues which are subject to the compact and which may arise among compacting states and between compacting and noncompacting states. The commission shall promulgate a

rule providing for both mediation and binding dispute resolution for disputes among the compacting states.

(3) The Interstate Commission, in the reasonable exercise of its discretion, shall enforce the provisions and rules of this compact using any or all means set forth in section 5731 of this title.

§ 5728. FINANCE

(a) The Interstate Commission shall pay or provide for the payment of the reasonable expenses of its establishment, organization, and ongoing activities.

(b) The Interstate Commission shall levy on and collect an annual assessment from each compacting state to cover the cost of the internal operations and activities of the Interstate Commission and its staff which must be in a total amount sufficient to cover the Interstate Commission's annual budget as approved each year. The aggregate annual assessment amount shall be allocated based upon a formula to be determined by the Interstate Commission, taking into consideration the population of each compacting state and the volume of interstate movement of juveniles in each compacting state, and the Interstate Commission shall promulgate a rule binding upon all compacting states which governs said assessment.

(c) The Interstate Commission shall not incur any obligations of any kind prior to securing the funds adequate to meet them. The Interstate Commission shall not pledge the credit of any of the compacting states, except by and with the authority of the compacting state.

(d) The Interstate Commission shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements. The receipts and disbursements of the Interstate Commission shall be subject to the audit and accounting procedures established under its bylaws, provided that all receipts and disbursements of funds handled by the Interstate Commission shall be audited yearly by a certified or licensed public accountant, and the report of the audit shall be included in and become part of the annual report of the Interstate Commission.

§ 5729. STATE COUNCIL

Each member state shall create a state council for Interstate Juvenile Supervision. Each state may determine the membership of its own state council, provided that its membership must include at least one representative from the legislative, judicial, and executive branches of government, victims groups, and the compact administrator, deputy compact administrator, or designee. Each compacting state retains the right to determine the qualifications of the compact administrator or deputy compact administrator. Each state council shall advise and may exercise oversight and advocacy

concerning that state's participation in Interstate Commission activities and other duties as may be determined by that state, including development of policy concerning operations and procedures of the compact within that state.

§ 5730. COMPACTING STATES; EFFECTIVE DATE; AMENDMENT

(a) Any state as defined in subdivision 5722(12) of this title is eligible to become a compacting state.

(b) The compact shall become effective and binding upon legislative enactment of the compact into law by no less than 35 of the states. The initial effective date shall be the later of July 1, 2004, or upon enactment into law by the 35th jurisdiction. Thereafter it shall become effective and binding as to any other compacting state upon enactment of the compact into law by that state. The governors of nonmember states or their designees shall be invited to participate in the activities of the Interstate Commission on a nonvoting basis prior to adoption of the compact by all states and territories of the United States.

(c) The Interstate Commission may propose amendments to the compact for enactment by the compacting states. No amendment shall become effective and binding upon the Interstate Commission and the compacting states unless and until it is enacted into law by unanimous consent of the compacting states.

§ 5731. WITHDRAWAL; DEFAULT; TERMINATION; JUDICIAL ENFORCEMENT

(a) Withdrawal.

(1) Once effective, the compact shall continue in force and remain binding upon each and every compacting state, provided that a compacting state may withdraw from the compact by specifically repealing the statute which enacted the compact into law.

(2) The effective date of withdrawal is the effective date of the repeal.

(3) The withdrawing state shall immediately notify the chairperson of the Interstate Commission in writing upon the introduction of legislation repealing this compact in the withdrawing state. The Interstate Commission shall notify the other compacting states of the withdrawing state's intent to withdraw within 60 days of its receipt thereof.

(4) The withdrawing state is responsible for all assessments, obligations, and liabilities incurred through the effective date of withdrawal, including any obligations, the performance of which extend beyond the effective date of withdrawal.



(5) Reinstatement following withdrawal of any compacting state shall occur upon the withdrawing state reenacting the compact or upon such later date as determined by the Interstate Commission

(b) Technical assistance, fines, suspension, termination, and default.

(1) If the Interstate Commission determines that any compacting state has at any time defaulted in the performance of any of its obligations or responsibilities under this compact, or the bylaws or duly promulgated rules, the Interstate Commission may impose any or all of the following penalties:

(A) remedial training and technical assistance as directed by the Interstate Commission;

(B) alternative dispute resolution;

(C) fines, fees, and costs in such amounts as are deemed to be reasonable as fixed by the Interstate Commission; or

(D) suspension or termination of membership in the compact, which shall be imposed only after all other reasonable means of securing compliance under the bylaws and rules have been exhausted and the Interstate Commission has determined that the offending state is in default. Immediate notice of suspension shall be given by the Interstate Commission to the governor, the chief justice or the chief judicial officer of the state, the majority and minority leaders of the defaulting state's legislature, and the state council. The grounds for default include failure of a compacting state to perform such obligations or responsibilities imposed upon it by this compact, the bylaws, or duly promulgated rules, and any other grounds designated in commission bylaws and rules. The Interstate Commission shall immediately notify the defaulting state in writing of the penalty imposed by the Interstate Commission and of the default pending a cure of the default. The commission shall stipulate the conditions and the time period within which the defaulting state must cure its default. If the defaulting state fails to cure the default within the time period specified by the commission, the defaulting state shall be terminated from the compact upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the compacting states, and all rights, privileges, and benefits conferred by this compact shall be terminated from the effective date of termination.

(2) Within 60 days of the effective date of termination of a defaulting state, the commission shall notify the governor, the chief justice or chief judicial officer, the majority and minority leaders of the defaulting state's legislature, and the state council of such termination.

(3) The defaulting state is responsible for all assessments, obligations, and liabilities incurred through the effective date of termination, including any

obligations the performance of which extends beyond the effective date of termination.

(4) The Interstate Commission shall not bear any costs relating to the defaulting state unless otherwise mutually agreed upon in writing between the Interstate Commission and the defaulting state.

(5) Reinstatement following termination of any compacting state requires both a reenactment of the compact by the defaulting state and the approval of the Interstate Commission pursuant to the rules.

(c) Judicial enforcement. The Interstate Commission may, by majority vote of the members, initiate legal action in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or, at the discretion of the Interstate Commission, in the federal district where the Interstate Commission has its offices, to enforce compliance with the provisions of the compact its duly promulgated rules and bylaws against any compacting state in default. In the event judicial enforcement is necessary, the prevailing party shall be awarded all costs of such litigation, including reasonable attorney's fees.

(d) Dissolution of compact.

(1) The compact dissolves effective upon the date of the withdrawal or default of the compacting state which reduces membership in the compact to one compacting state.

(2) Upon the dissolution of this compact, the compact becomes null and void and shall be of no further force or effect, and the business and affairs of the Interstate Commission shall be concluded and any surplus funds shall be distributed in accordance with the bylaws.

#### § 5732. SEVERABILITY; CONSTRUCTION

(a) The provisions of this compact shall be severable, and if any phrase, clause, sentence, or provision is deemed unenforceable, the remaining provisions of the compact shall be enforceable.

(b) The provisions of this compact shall be liberally construed to effectuate its purposes.

#### § 5733. BINDING EFFECT; OTHER LAWS

(a) Other laws.

(1) Nothing in this chapter prevents the enforcement of any other law of a compacting state that is not inconsistent with this compact.

(2) All compacting states' laws other than state Constitutions and other interstate compacts conflicting with this compact are superseded to the extent of the conflict.

(b) Binding effect of compact.

(1) All lawful actions of the Interstate Commission, including all rules and bylaws promulgated by the Interstate Commission, are binding upon the compacting states.

(2) All agreements between the Interstate Commission and the compacting states are binding in accordance with their terms.

(3) Upon the request of a party to a conflict over meaning or interpretation of Interstate Commission actions, and upon a majority vote of the compacting states, the Interstate Commission may issue advisory opinions regarding such meaning or interpretation.

(4) In the event any provision of this compact exceeds the constitutional limits imposed on the legislature of any compacting state, the obligations, duties, powers, or jurisdiction sought to be conferred by such provision upon the Interstate Commission shall be ineffective, and such obligations, duties, powers, or jurisdiction shall remain in the compacting state and shall be exercised by the agency thereof to which such obligations, duties, powers, or jurisdiction are delegated by law in effect at the time this compact becomes effective.

#### Sec. 13. EFFECTIVE DATE

Secs. 5 – 7 shall take effect July 1, 2011, and the remainder of the act shall take effect July 1, 2010.

The bill, having appeared on the Calendar one day for notice, was taken up, read the second time and the recommendation of proposal of amendment agreed to and third reading ordered.

**Rules Suspended; Bill Read Third Time and Passed in Concurrence with Proposal of Amendment; Rules Suspended and Bill was Ordered Messaged to the Senate Forthwith**

#### S. 122

Senate bill, entitled

An act relating to recounts in elections for statewide offices;

On motion of **Rep. Komline of Dorset**, the rules were suspended and the bill placed on all remaining stages of passage in concurrence with proposal of amendment.

The bill was read the third time and passed in concurrence with proposal of amendment and, on motion of **Rep. Komline of Dorset**, the rules were suspended and the bill was ordered messaged to the Senate forthwith.

**Rules Suspended; Senate Proposal of Amendment Concurred in**

**H. 772**

On motion of **Rep. Komline of Dorset**, the rules were suspended and House bill, entitled

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

Appearing on the Calendar for notice, was taken up for immediate consideration.

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

First: In Sec. 1, in 7 V.S.A. § 2, by striking subdivision (15) 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 establishments 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 establishments 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.~~

Second: 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, 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.

Third: In Sec. 3, 7 V.S.A. § 67(a), by striking subdivisions (1) and (2) in their entirety and inserting in lieu thereof new subdivisions (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 provided the 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.

Fourth: 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

Which proposal of amendment was considered and concurred in.

### **Rules Suspended; Bills Messaged to Senate Forthwith**

On motion of **Rep. Komline of Dorset**, the rules were suspended and the following bills were ordered messaged to the Senate forthwith:

#### **H. 590**

House bill, entitled

An act relating to mediation in foreclosure proceedings;

#### **S. 97**

Senate bill, entitled

An act relating to a Vermont state employees' cost-savings incentive program;

#### **S. 295**

Senate bill, entitled

An act relating to the creation of an agricultural development director;

#### **J.R.S. 54**

Joint resolution, entitled

Joint resolution related to the payment of dairy hauling costs.

**Rules Suspended; Action Ordered Messaged to Senate Forthwith  
and Bill Delivered to the Governor Forthwith**

On motion of **Rep. Komline of Dorset**, the rules were suspended and action on the bill was ordered messaged to the Senate forthwith and the bill delivered to the Governor forthwith.

**H. 772**

House bill, entitled

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

**Recess**

At two o'clock and twenty-five minutes in the afternoon, the Speaker declared a recess until the fall of the gavel.

At four o'clock and thirty minutes in the afternoon, the Speaker called the House to order.

**Message from the Senate No. 45**

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Gibson, its Secretary, as follows:

Mr. Speaker:

I am directed to inform the House that:

The Senate has considered bills originating in the House of the following titles:

**H. 229.** An act relating to mausoleums and columbaria.

**H. 622.** An act relating to solicitation by prescreened trigger lead information.

**H. 689.** An act relating to the Uniform Common Interest Ownership Act.

And has passed the same in concurrence with proposals of amendment in the adoption of which the concurrence of the House is requested.

The Senate has considered House proposals of amendment to Senate bill of the following title:

**S. 237.** An act relating to operational standards for salvage yards.



And has concurred therein.

Pursuant to the request of the House for a Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on House bill entitled:

**H. 647.** An act relating to misclassification of employees to lower premiums for workers' compensation and unemployment compensation.

The President pro tempore announced the appointment as members of such Committee on the part of the Senate:

Senator Illuzzi  
Senator Ashe  
Senator Carris

The Governor has informed the Senate that on April 27, 2010, he approved and signed bills originating in the Senate of the following titles:

**S. 272.** An act relating to human trafficking.

**S. 293.** An act relating to state standards for boilers and pressure vessels.

**Rules Suspended; Senate Proposal of Amendment Concurred in**

**H. 507**

On motion of **Rep. Komline of Dorset**, the rules were suspended and House bill, entitled

An act relating to fostering connections to success in guardianships

Appearing on the Calendar for notice, was taken up for immediate consideration.

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

First: Before Sec. 6, by striking out the heading “\* \* \* Technical Corrections \* \* \*”

Second: By striking out Sec. 8 in its entirety and inserting in lieu thereof a new Sec. 8 to read as follows:

Sec. 8. 33 V.S.A. § 5307(h) is added to read as follows:

(h) The department shall provide information to relatives and others with a significant relationship with the child about options to take custody or participate in the care and placement of the child, about the advantages and disadvantages of the options, and about the range of available services and supports.

Third: By inserting a new section to be numbered Sec. 9 to read as follows:

Sec. 9. 14 V.S.A. § 2671 is amended to read:

§ 2671. VOLUNTARY GUARDIANSHIP

(a) Any person of at least ~~eighteen~~ 18 years of age, who desires assistance with the management of his or her affairs, may file a petition with the probate court requesting the appointment of a guardian.

(b) The petition shall:

(1) state that the petitioner is not mentally ill or mentally retarded understands the nature, extent, and consequences of the guardianship;

\* \* \*

(d) ~~A petition for voluntary guardianship shall be granted if the court finds that:~~

~~(1) the petitioner is not mentally ill or mentally retarded; and~~

~~(2) the petitioner is uncoerced; and~~

~~(3) the petitioner understands the nature, extent and consequences of the guardianship requested and the procedures for revoking the guardianship.~~

(1) The court shall hold a hearing on the petition, with notice to the petitioner and the proposed guardian.

(2) At the hearing, the court shall explain to the petitioner the nature, extent, and consequences of the proposed guardianship and determine if the petitioner agrees to the appointment of the named guardian.

(3) At the hearing, the court shall explain to the petitioner the procedures for terminating the guardianship.

(4) After the hearing, the court shall make findings on the following issues:

(A) whether the petitioner is uncoerced;

(B) whether the petitioner understands the nature, extent, and consequences of the proposed guardianship; and

(C) whether the petitioner understands the procedures for terminating the guardianship.

(e) ~~In its discretion, the~~ The court may order that the petitioner be evaluated by a qualified mental health professional a person who has specific training and demonstrated competence to evaluate the petitioner. The scope of the evaluation shall be limited to:-

~~(1)~~ whether the petitioner ~~is mentally ill or mentally retarded; and~~

~~(2)~~ ~~the capacity of the petitioner to understand~~ understands the nature, extent and consequences of the guardianship requested and the procedures for revoking the guardianship.

(f) If after the hearing the court finds that the petitioner ~~meets the criteria set forth in subsection (d) of this section~~ is uncoerced, understands the nature, extent and consequences of the proposed guardianship, and understands the procedures for terminating the guardianship, it shall enter judgment specifying the powers of the guardian as requested in the petition. The court shall mail a copy of its order to the petitioner and the guardian, and it shall attach to the order a notification to the petitioner setting forth the procedures for terminating the guardianship.

(g) If the court finds that the petitioner does not meet the criteria set forth in subsection (d) of this section, it shall dismiss the petition; provided, however, that if the court finds that the petitioner ~~is mentally ill or mentally retarded~~ does not understand the nature, extent, and consequences of the guardianship and in the court's opinion requires assistance with the management of his or her personal or financial affairs, the court may treat the petition as if filed pursuant to section 3063 of this title.

(h) The ~~ward~~ person under guardianship may, at any time, file a motion to revoke the guardianship. Upon receipt of the motion, the court shall give notice as provided by the rules of probate procedure. Unless the guardian files a motion pursuant to section 3063 of this title within ten days from the date of the notice, the court shall enter judgment revoking the guardianship and shall provide the ward and the guardian with a copy of the judgment.

(i)(1) Any person interested in the welfare of the ~~ward~~ person under guardianship, as defined by section 3061 of this chapter, may petition the court where venue lies for termination of the guardianship. Grounds for termination of the guardianship shall be:

~~(1)(A)~~ failure to render an account after having been duly cited by the court;

~~(2)(B)~~ failure to perform an order or decree of the court;

~~(3)(C)~~ a finding that the guardian has become incapable of or unsuitable for exercising his or her powers; or

~~(4)(D)~~ the death of the guardian.

~~(2)~~ The court may also consider termination of the guardianship on the court's own motion.

(j) The guardian shall file an annual report with the appointing court ~~on~~ within 30 days of the anniversary date of appointment containing the information required by section 3076 of this title.

(k) The court shall mail an annual notice on the anniversary date of the appointment of the guardian to the person under a guardianship setting forth the procedure for terminating the guardianship and the right of the person under guardianship to receive and review the annual reports filed by the guardian.

(l) At the termination of a voluntary guardianship, the guardian shall render a final accounting as required by section 2921 of this title.

~~(m)~~ (m) The guardian shall not be paid any fees to which the guardian may be entitled from the estate of the ~~ward~~ person under guardianship until the annual reports or final accounting required by this section have been filed with the court.

and that after passage, the title of the bill be amended to read: "An act relating to voluntary guardianship and children in foster care"

Which proposal of amendment was considered and concurred in.

### **Adjournment**

At four o'clock and forty minutes in the afternoon, on motion of **Rep. Komline of Dorset**, the House adjourned until tomorrow at nine o'clock and thirty minutes in the forenoon.